

**COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT AGRICULTURE PLAN
(C-DAP)**

A Manual

Planning Commission
Government of India
March, 2008

Foreword

Preface

Concerned by the slow growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme (RKVY) be launched. The NDC resolved that agriculture development strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of farmers and called upon the Central and State governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. The NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4 percent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th plan. The Resolution with respect to the Additional Central Assistance scheme reads as below.

Introduce a new Additional Central Assistance scheme to incentive State to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored schemes, to supplement the State-specific strategies including special schemes for the beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will on request assist States in planning for rainfed areas.

The Department of Agriculture, in compliance of the above resolution and in consultation with the Planning Commission, has prepared the guidelines for the RKVY scheme, to be known as NADP/RKVY, for the planning process of RKVY, each District will formulate a District Agriculture Plan (DAP) by including the resources

available from other existing schemes, District, State, or Central schemes such as BRGF, SGSY, NREGS and Bharat Nirman, etc.

For preparing manual of guidelines on Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP), the Planning Commission appointed a Technical Support Group (TSG) to examine the contents of the existing resources that would be used for preparation of C-DAP by different states. The TSG had (five rounds of meetings) with all the members and had discussions on developing the manual. The draft manual has been prepared and is submitted to the Planning Commission in February, 2008.

The Technical Support Group is highly indebted to the Planning Commission for offering an opportunity to prepare the manual of guidelines on C-DAP. The TSG in particular acknowledges the efforts and pains taken by Prof.R.S. Deshpande as a Convener of this TSG in coordinating and compiling the information collected through different sources/institutions/organizations and putting that in a compiled form. The members of the Group have contributed substantially to this manual and the final product is the culmination of their efforts. It was a very cohesive group and that provided opportunity to understand the issues very well. We are grateful to them and to all those who contributed directly or indirectly to bring this to the present form. We had enjoyed the meetings and the discussions in the Technical Support Group and therefore we share the product totally collectively. The assistance received from the Staff of Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore and the Office of the Agricultural Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra is gratefully acknowledged. The team is also highly thankful to Dr. V.V.Sadamate, Advisor, Planning Commission, who attended the meetings of TSG and offered his input in giving proper shape to this manual.

We hope this manual of guidelines will help all the States in the country to come out with useful Comprehensive District Agriculture Plans to take agriculture forward with anticipated 4 per cent growth rate.

**. (Dr. K.B. Lavekar),
Commissioner Agriculture,
Maharashtra State, &
Chairman, TSG-CDAP, GOI**

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

ACAS	:	Additional Central Assistance Scheme
AES	:	Agri Eco Situations
AH	:	Animal Husbandry
AIBP	:	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
APMC	:	Agriculture Produce Market Committee
ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATMA	:	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
BAPU (MAPU/TAPU)	:	Block (Mandal/ Taluka) Agriculture Planning Unit
BRGF	:	Backward Region Grant Fund
C-DAP	:	Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan
CHC	:	Community Health Centres
CIGs	:	Commodity Interest Groups
DAC	:	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
DAPU	:	District Agriculture Planning Unit
DDP	:	District Development Plan
DIC	:	District Industries Centre
DPC	:	District Planning Committee
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Authority
FIG	:	Farmers Interest Groups
FM	:	Farm Mechanisation
FLD	:	Front Line Demonstrations
FOs	:	Farmers' Organisations
FYP	:	Five Year Plan
GoI	:	Government of India
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
Ha	:	Hectare
ICAR	:	India Council of Agriculture Research
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
INGOs	:	International Non Government Organisations

INM	:	Integrated Nutrient Management
IP		Intermediate (Bloack/ Taluka / Mandal) Panchayat
IPM	:	Integrated Pest Management
ITDA	:	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
JLGs	:	Joint Liability Groups
KVI		Khadi & Village Industries
KVK	:	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LAMPS	:	Large Area Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies
LB		Local Body
LD	:	Land Development
M&E		Monitoring & Evaluation
MI	:	Minor Irrigation
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
Mt	:	Metric Ton
NABARD	:	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
NADP	:	National Agriculture Development Plan
NCC	:	National Cadet Corps
NDC	:	National Development Council
NFSM	:	National Food Security Mission
NFDB	:	National Fisheries Development Board
NGO	:	Non Government Organisation
NHM	:	National Horticulture Mission
NPCBB		National Project on Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
NREGS	:	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NRM	:	Natural Resources Management
NYK	:	Nehru Yuvak Kendra
PACS	:	Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies
PAPU(VAPU)		Panchayat (Village) Agriculture Planning Unit
PC		Planning Committee
PLP	:	Potential Linked Credit Plan
PPP	:	Public- Private Partnership
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRIs	:	Panchayat Raj Institutions

RBI	:	Reserve Bank of India
RIDF	:	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKVY	:	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RMGs	:	Rythu Mitra Groups
SAP	:	State Agriculture Plan
SAU	:	State Agriculture Universities
SGSY	:	Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SIRD		State Institute of Rural Development
SLSC	:	State Level Sanctioning Committee
SREP	:	Strategic Research and Extension Plan
SRR		Seed Replacement Ratio
SWOT	:	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TAC	:	Technical Appraisal Committee
TCD		Trial cum Demonstration
TSF		Taluka Seed Farm
TSG	:	Technical Support Group
TSI		Technical Support Institution
UT	:	Union Territory
WAs	:	Watershed Associations
WSA		Water Spread Area
WUAs	:	Water Users Associations
ZP		Zilla Parishad / Panchayat
ZRS	:	Zonal Research Stations

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The need for integrated local area plans, based on specific endowments and needs of each area, was stressed from the beginning of planned development. However, despite several reports and studies, only sporadic efforts and isolated cases of such planning could be located. It has therefore been decided by the Govt. of India that the 'District Plan Process' should be an integral part of the process of preparation of State's NEXT Five Year Plan. This was emphasised by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address to the National Development Council (NDC).

Concerned by the slow growth in the agriculture and allied sectors, the **National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29 May 2007** conceived a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme (ACA) and passed a resolution to that effect.

NDC Resolution

"GoI will introduce a new Additional Central Assistance scheme to incentivise States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries, etc. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored schemes, to supplement the State-specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will, on request, assist States in planning for rainfed areas".

To rejuvenate agriculture during NEXT Plan, the National Development Council has reaffirmed its commitment to achieve a growth rate of 4 % per annum. As agriculture growth is an essential element of the strategy to make growth more

inclusive, the NDC in its resolution advised the State Governments to prepare Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) that will fully utilise available resources and will include allied agriculture sectors. For this purpose Government of India has issued an Office Memorandum given in Annexure I (No.Q-11050/52/2006- Agru Planning

Commission (Agriculture Division) dated 11 October 2007) regarding constitution of Technical Support Group (TSG) for developing a manual of guidelines on Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP). The composition of the Technical Support Group is furnished in Annexure II.

1.2 Issues and Challenges

- In the NEXT Five Year Plan there has to be rigorous assembling of available data and facilitation of its analysis at the grass root level so that the developmental priorities could be arrived to adopt the best course of action for attaining the developmental objectives. This calls for evolving local norms and best practices for prioritising problems and choosing optional solution from a range of alternatives.
- The quality of participation needs to be widened and deepened. Conscious efforts have to be made to ensure that every section of society participates in the Grama Sabhas and Ward Sabhas and takes active part in discussions and dialogues in identifying and prioritising development issues, and in suggesting the optimum solution. Such discussions need to move beyond a neighbourhood or local focus to a local government.
- Local Governments must harness the services of best experts available in the plan preparation process. Different development departments of Government and the Local Governments will jointly ensure that every official of deputed to Local Governments plays an active part in the plan preparation process.
- As regards the type of plans, the focus has to shift to bringing about local economic development and improving the quality of public services with sharp focus on the poor and the marginalized. This calls for avoidance of small, wasteful projects and thin spread of resources and helps in preparation of programmes and projects having significant development impact covering large population and areas. Also careful planning is essential to achieve integration across sectors and along tiers of Local Governments as well as boundaries. This

approach implies a common plan preparation process for all and schemes implemented through Local Governments including Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes.

The Plans of individual Local Governments should organically merge into a District Plan emanating from a shared vision of development. This calls for an interactive process under the leadership of the District Planning Unit and State authorities.

1.3 Definition of District Plan

A District plan describes *what* a district will try to achieve over a medium term, of five years and *how* it intends to achieve it. A Plan usually contains an analysis of the current situation of the district and particularly its needs and potentials. It should also contain a statement of objectives and analysis of ongoing as well as new schemes and programmes within the purview of the districts'. It should contain action plan along with the financial outlay with a provision of continuous updating.

A better District Plan should have following characteristics:

- It should be **simple** to read and easy to explain to all the stake holders.
- It should be **logical**. The proposals emanating from the plan should be feasible in light of available information.
- It should take in to account **socio-economic** aspects and local **felt needs**.
- It should ensure **convergence** with all ongoing schemes/ programmes.

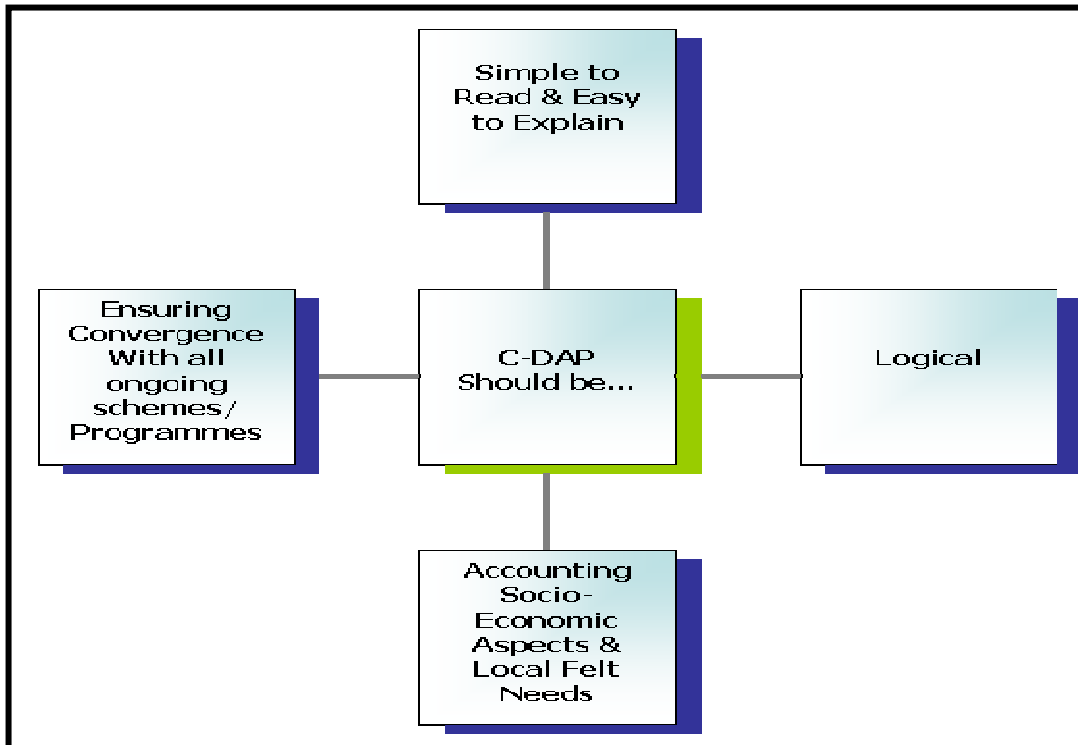


Figure1.1: Major Characteristics of C-DAP

1.4 Objectives of District Planning

The objective of district planning is to design an integrated and participatory action plan for the development of local area in general and agriculture and allied sectors in particular. The planning process should be initiated at grass root level i.e. at village / G.P. Level and obviously the planners at village level will have to collect the basic primary data. The objectives of Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) are:

- To prepare a Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) through participatory process involving various organisations and stakeholders.
- To enable optimum utilisation of scarce natural, physical & financial resources.
- To assess and plan for the infrastructure required to support the agriculture development.
- To establish linkages with the required institutional support services, like credit, technology transfer, ICT, research etc.

- To evolve an action plan for achieving sustainable agricultural growth with food security and cropping system that will improve farmers' income.

In this process, it will be ensured that

- The agricultural plans are prepared for the district and then integrated into the agricultural plans of the State based on the Agro-Climatic conditions, availability of technology, trained manpower and natural resources.
- The local needs / crops / feed and fodder / animal husbandry / dairying / fisheries / priorities are reflected in the plan.
- The productivity gaps for important crops and livestock and fisheries are reduced and the returns to the farmers from these are maximized
- There are quantifiable qualitative changes in the productivities of the above.
- The livestock and fisheries options are given due consideration as an important source of income.

1.5 Technical Support Groups (TSGs)

Technical Support Groups (TSGs) should be put in place to assist the Planning of Units at district, sub-district and Panchayat level in preparing the vision statement and subsequently vet the draft plan proposals.

- These consist of Departmental officers mandated and nominated for the purpose in addition to their duties or retired persons locally available or a local academic Institution / research / extension organization or established NGO with proven record.
- Similar technical support should also be arranged for urban areas, intermediate panchayats and village Gram panchayats.

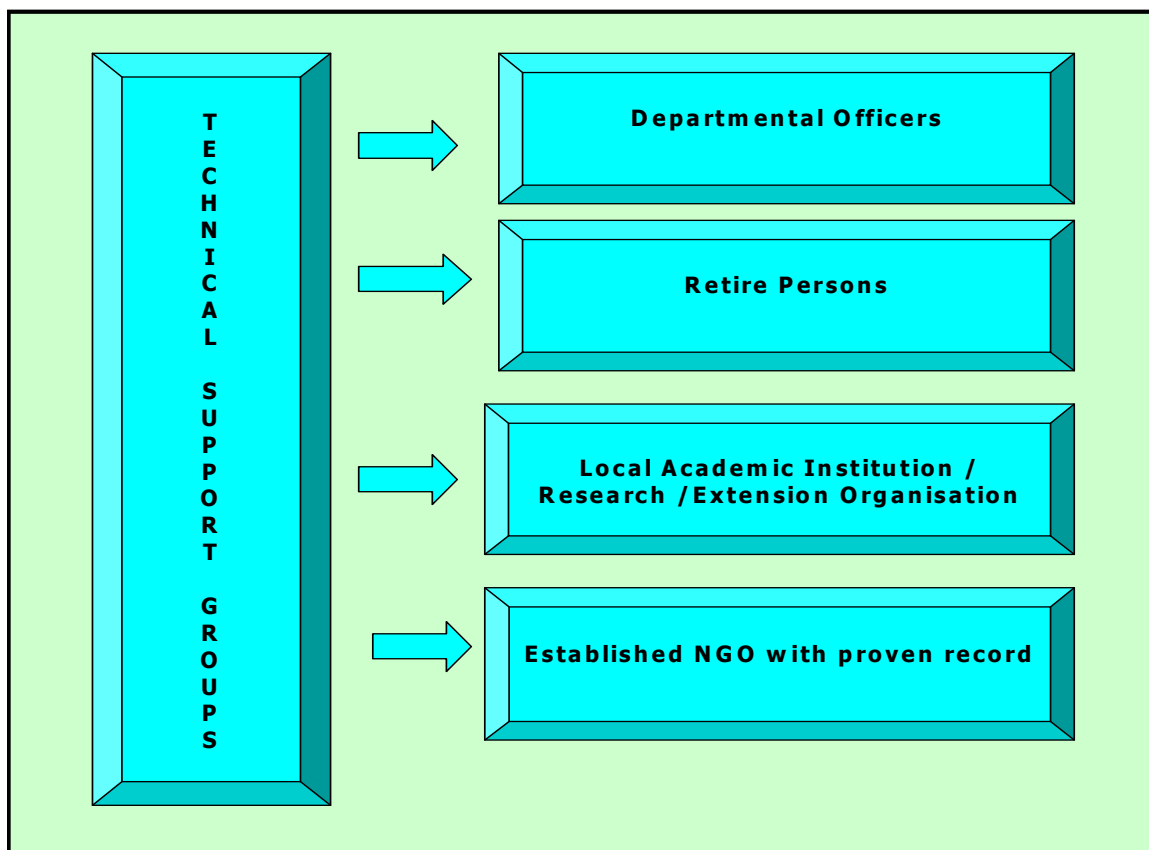


Figure 1.2: Technical Support Groups at District & sub-district level

1.6 Matching of Resources with the Plan:

Ideally speaking, each gram Panchayat should be free to allocate resources in accordance with the assessed needs. However, at this stage of development, the local planning exercise has to take into account the availability of sources of funds. The attempts should be to put them to best possible use.

Therefore, once the order of resources for the plan are known, it is expected to place them into a matrix that is divided into three categories, namely, purely untied funds, partly untied funds (where there is some flexibility in use) and tied funds. Such a matrix would give each Panchayat an idea of how it can slot its priorities into the conditionalities associated with funding. This would ensure that funds, which are inescapably tied should be first used and then untied funds are applied. Once needs are

assessed at the Panchayat level, linking each need to the source of funding can be adopted.

To incentivise the states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors, the following suggestions may be adhered.

- To ensure that agriculture plans are prepared for the districts and then integrated with the agriculture plan for the State based on the agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs /crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gap in important crops through focused interventions.
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to States in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner including the researchable issues.

1.7 Design of the Manual

This manual deals with process of preparation of C-DAP and provides sequentially the steps to be taken in the process and methodology to be adopted. Manual begins with guidelines to prepare the vision for the district and elaborates on methodology in collection and analysis of the data. The focus of the methodology and process is to arrive at optimum utilisation of resources and convergence of the existing and new schemes. The manual emphasises preparation of innovative schemes keeping in view the developmental needs of the district and the available resources. It also provides suggestive/indicative data formats to be utilised. Recent software prepared by NIC namely "Plan Plus" should be used in preparing the district plan. A set of frequently asked questions on the preparation of C-DAP is answered in Annexure III.

CHAPTER II

VISION AND STRATEGY

2.1 Introduction:

Vision of development of a region is a convincing and inspiring picture of a desired and possible future for development. The vision for development of agriculture should flow from the collective aspiration of all the stakeholders of the area. A document thus emerging from collective imagination for wellbeing of local community through realizing the potential for agricultural growth is called a vision document. In the present context, vision document is a perspective for development of a district over the next 10 to 15 years; whereas, a vision statement is the core and gist of such document. **Schemes and programmes operating in the area should not condition the preparation of the vision document.** Since a vision with a plan can only bring about significant changes, the vision statement is an essential pre-requisite for preparation of a Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP).

The vision would primarily be articulated to address three important aspects of development, namely, human, infrastructure and production leading to better productivity and employment. Participatory preparation of the document can ensure its ownership by all stakeholders, who subsequently may share responsibility to work for making it happen. It may also foster cooperation and teamwork among the inhabitants of the area. Vision should also be supported by the strategy of the plan.

2.2 Objectives

- To generate a common development perspective of the district that reflects the thinking of diverse stakeholders.
- To work out an inspiring goal for overall development of the area.
- To envisage and incorporate roles of women and disadvantaged groups in the main stream development.
- To picturize optimal utilization of the available resources for achieving higher levels of livelihoods, especially, for the underprivileged.

- To foresee needs and level of human and infrastructure development as it emerges from collective wisdom for achieving goals.
- To motivate people of the area and gear up all segments of population for facing the challenges, difficulties and bottlenecks to realize their cherished common goals.
- To act as a goal post towards which the entire planning process should be oriented.
- To help people of the area in developing more realistic, objective oriented, and executable five year and annual plans.

2.3 What Agriculture Vision Document should contain?

- The document should reflect people's aspiration and means for achieving the full potential of growth and development.
- It should contain potential of production/ productivity in agriculture and allied activities and is the prerequisite for developing effective agricultural plans of an area.
- It should reflect on strategies for improvement of the area.
- It should highlight available technologies and needs of additional research and extension interventions for realizing envisaged goals of production and productivity.
- The document should clearly identify the key reasons for backwardness/development shortcomings and address issues impeding agricultural development and realizing production/ productivity, economic and livelihood goals.
- Vision document should also consider the emerging challenges and changing institutions.

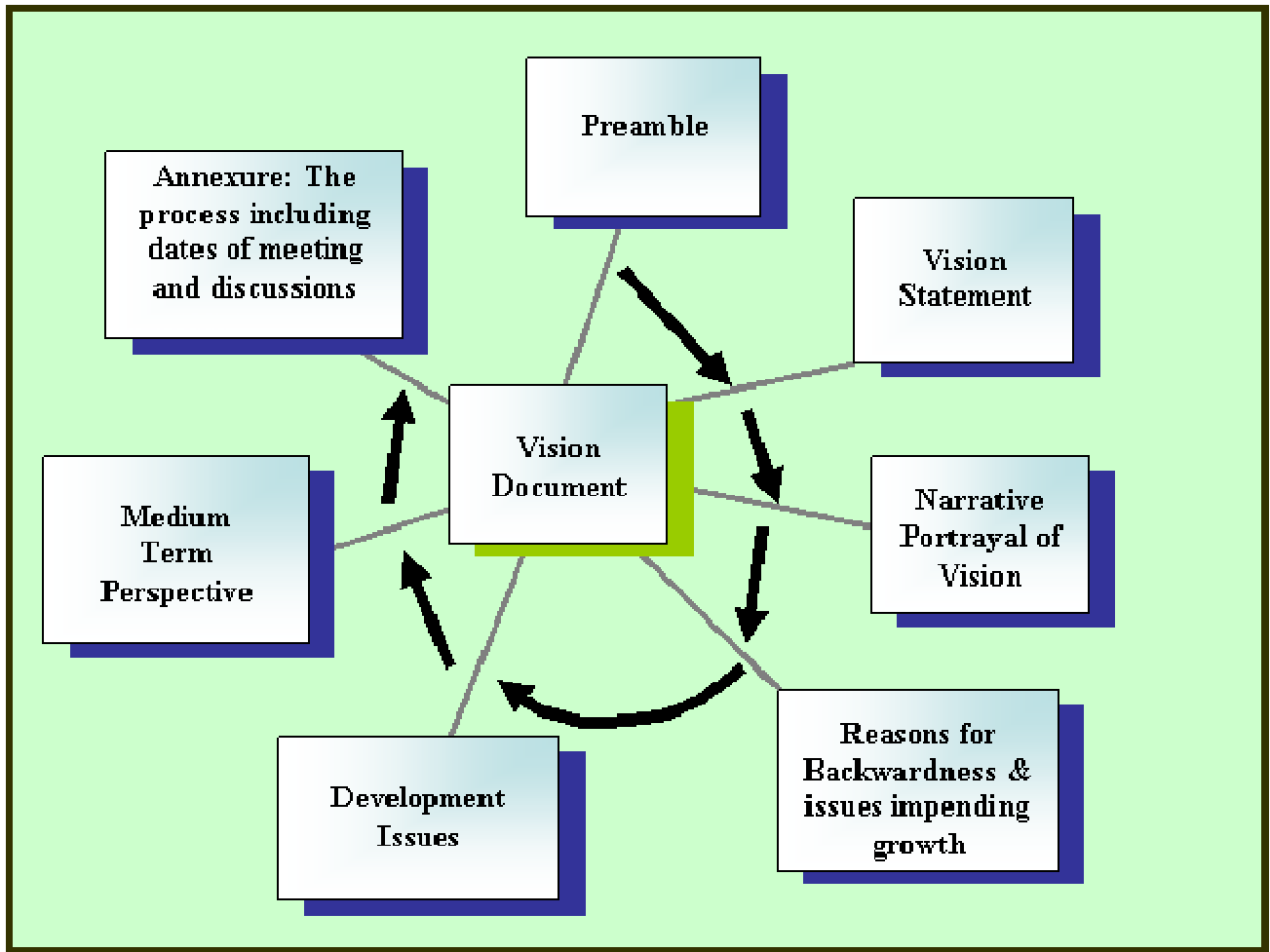


Figure 2.1: Format for writing vision document

2.4 Preparation of Vision document:

Preparation of Vision document will require a full understanding about, infrastructure and production/productivity of the area :

- Growth of agriculture and allied sectors including conservation and management of natural resources for sustained production
- Availability and development of water sources especially irrigation.
- Use of non-conventional energy
- Agro-based industry including food-processing industry.
- Infrastructure including input output market needs
- Education including high-tech knowledge in agriculture and allied sectors
- Veterinary health services.
- Augmentation of livestock, feed and fodder requirements.

- Education including high-tech knowledge in agriculture and allied sectors as well as delivery mechanism and technology transfer to the farmers.
- Promoting bio-security to agriculture.
- Poverty reduction and basic needs of LBs
- Gender issues in relation to agriculture and allied sectors
- Social justice to SC/ST, Persons with disability etc. and employment opportunities for the people of the area
- The vision should also cover the possible local response to the changes taking place as a result of national, state and private development efforts.

Vision document may be written in the format shown in the figure 2.1

2.5: Strategy

The strategy for development to be incorporated in the plan has to be developed keeping in view the vision. Strategy could be defined as the methodology of bringing about changes indicated by the Vision statement. Any strategy of development has five important steps to go through. First, the Vision statement has to be differentiated into achievable goals across sectors and the emphasis has to be on the sector that has better promise to impact the income and employment trends. Second, the investment has to be placed keeping in view the trends in the returns across sectors and schemes. In this process the introduction of innovative schemes has to be carefully dealt and results of any pilot studies on similar projects be utilized. It is necessary that innovative schemes have to be carefully introduced and a stepwise programme of introduction be given. Third, the location of the investment is an important component of the strategy. Each planning unit may be disaggregated into three regions on the basis of the experience of growth namely: High growth regions (regions with a good promise of development), Medium Growth Regions (regions which could be improved with some efforts) and Slow growth regions (regions that would require special attention for bringing these into mainstream development). The location of the schemes and investment must follow this pattern and region wise SWOT analysis will provide the necessary input for this. Fourth, the Planning team and the TSI should be well equipped with the indicators

on returns to investment across sectors. These parameters should be used to guide the location of investment. Lastly, the strategy must have a time dimension and the investment should be spread over the plan period keeping in view the changes in prices and ground conditions.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

3.1 Introduction:

The methodology of the Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) should focus on understanding the latent potential for development and identifying initiatives required. These potentials may be treated as goals to be achieved with the available and additional resources.

In order to prepare the plan it is necessary to assemble a statistical profile of the district. This will lead to understanding of the development perspective of the district and considering these and the Vision; a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis should be carried out. Here the **Strengths** across the sectors of the district will be documented followed by the **Weaknesses** confronted in the existing pattern of development. It will be essential to explore the **Opportunities** available in the district by providing adequate incentives for groups or individuals. In all these processes, the district plan document must keep in view the probability of **Threats** confronting the district. The Agricultural Planning Units should broadly follow the SWOT analysis as the central tool for developing the document.

3.2 Formation of Agriculture Planning Units:

Agriculture Planning requires much of technical support from experts in agriculture and allied sectors. Therefore Agriculture Planning Units (Figure 3.1, 3.2 & 3.3) at different levels of Local Bodies need to be constituted involving a group of experts from various disciplines relevant to the needs of the area. Such units will be named as Agriculture Planning Units. Accordingly, District Agriculture Planning Unit (DAPU), at Zilla Parishad level should be constituted at the District level. Similar Units should also be constituted at the Block/Taluka Panchayat level (BAPU/TAPU) and Village Panchayat level (VAPU). These units should assist the Panchayat Raj Institutions

(PRIs). The suggested structure of agriculture planning units at different local bodies may be as under:

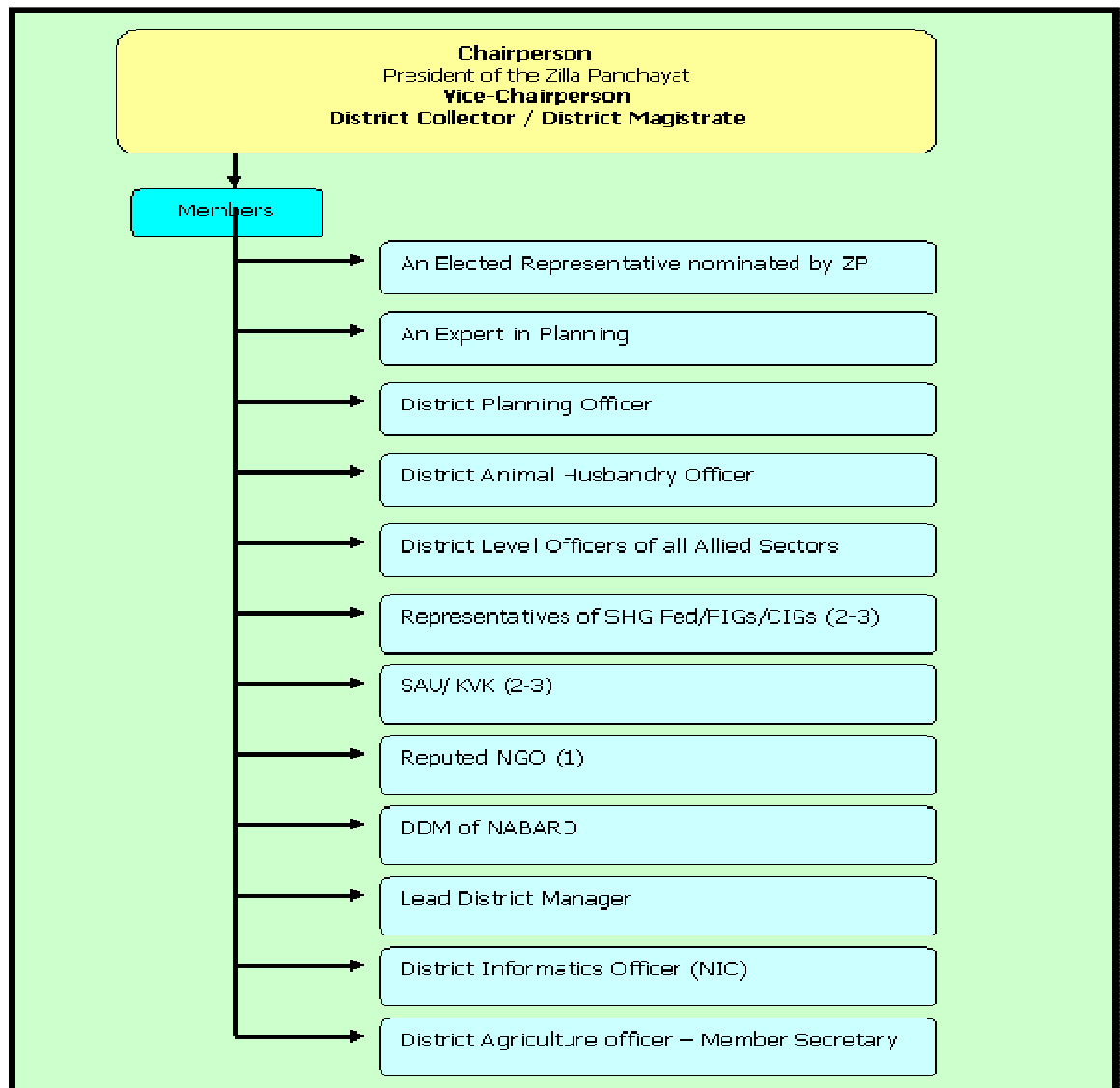


Figure 3.1: District Agriculture Planning Unit (DAPU)

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is established in most of the states of the country and as such ATMA should support and supplement all the functions of DAPU/BAPU.

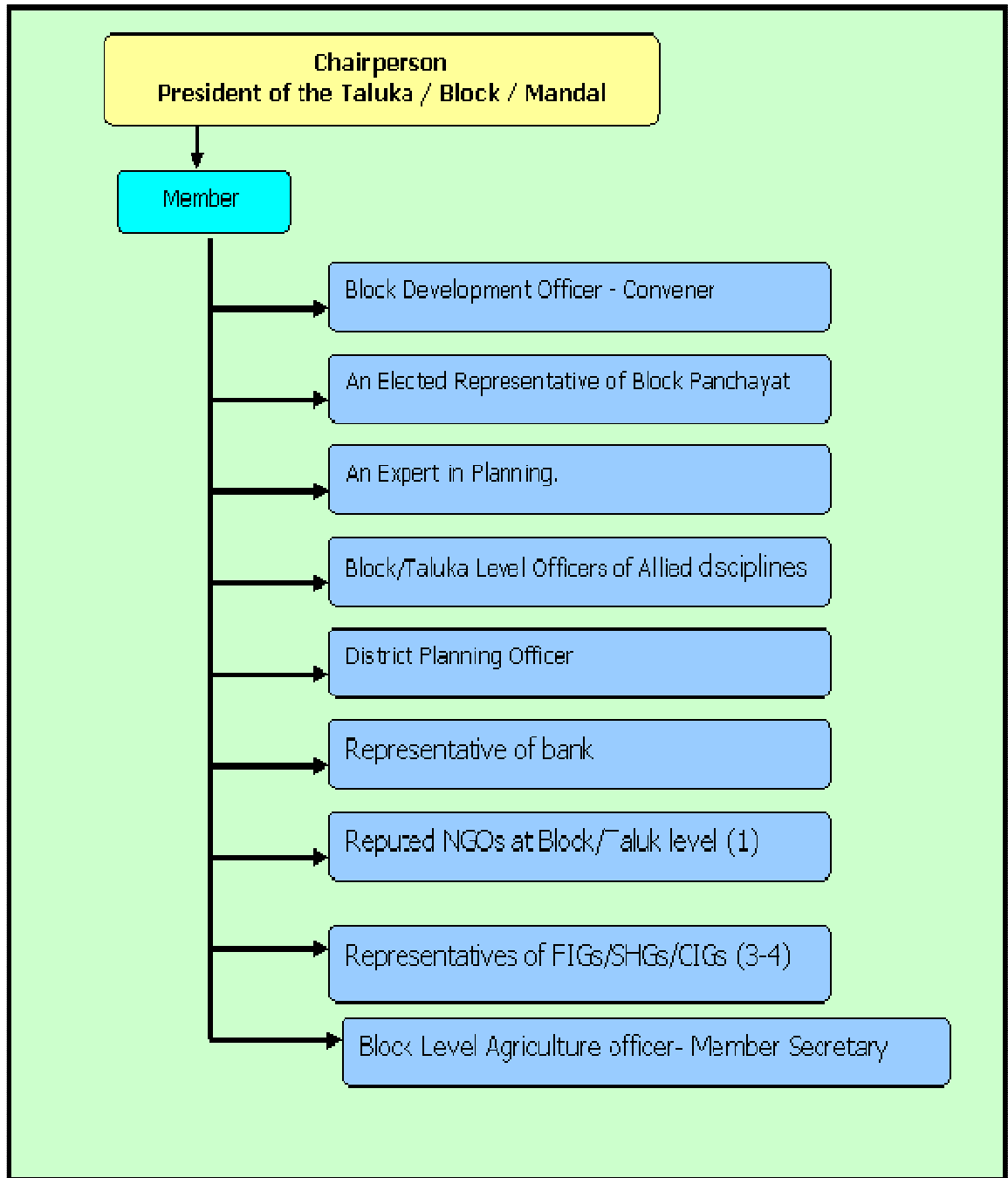


Figure 3.2: Block or Taluka Agriculture Planning Unit (BAPU/ TAPU)

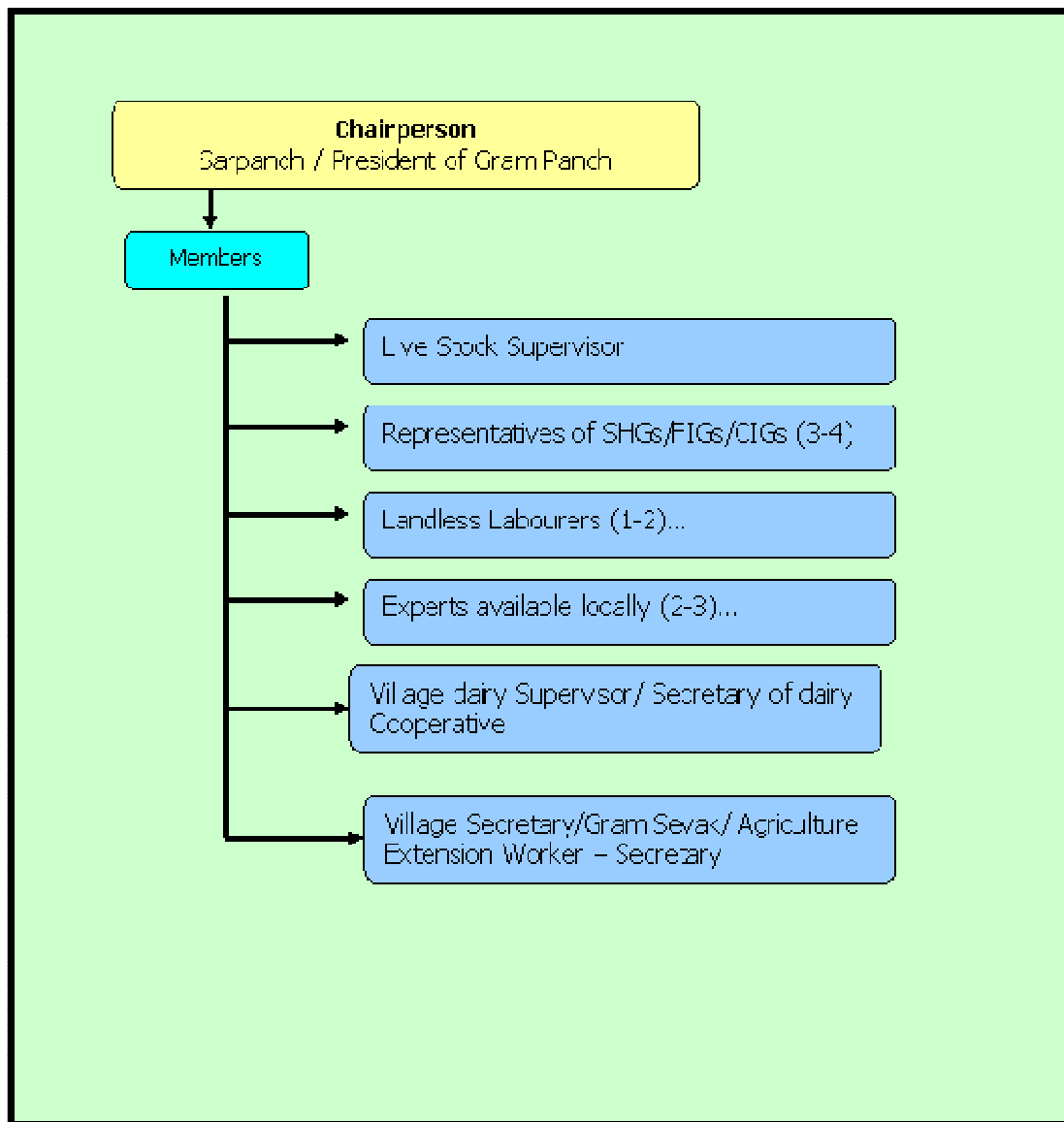


Figure 3.3: Panchayat/Village Agriculture Planning Unit (PAPU/VAPU)

3.2.1 Technical Support Institution (TSI):

TSI will have to be identified by state authorities, to provide necessary technical input and planning process required for the preparation of C-DAP. TSI will provide all necessary inputs to DAPU for the preparation of C-DAP.

3.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities of TSI:

- To undertake capacity building of Planning Units and Planning Support Groups at all levels for preparing plans for their respective areas.
- To facilitate Planning Units at various levels during plan formulation.
- To complement SIRDs or any other agency designated by the State Government.
- To interact with Village/Block/District level LB governments. Farmer group specially progressive farmers, SHGs, NGOs of repute Banks and other financing agencies involved in development activities in the area.
- To prepare schedule of trainings / workshops/ meetings at various levels.
- To develop material for trainings.
- To demonstrate tools of planning like PRA, PlanPlus software of planning and help to use these by stake holders.
- To keep a regular contact with agriculture planning units during plan formulation activity at various levels and do hand holding where ever needed.
- To design exercise on collection of data, their analysis and their formats

TSI should understand that their role is of a facilitator only in the process of preparation of this plan through participating bottom-up process from the grass root level upwards and culminating into draft district plan.

3.2.3. Plan Plus Software:

Plan Plus Software Package prepared by NIC in consultation with Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Planning Commission should be used with the help of District Informatics Officer to facilitate planning process (See Annexure IV)

3.3 Formulation of District Agriculture plan:

DAPU will be responsible for preparation of a Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) with the help of TSI and planplus software package from NIC. The process of preparing the district plan can be divided into ten major stages. They are described in the following paragraphs and explained in Table 3.1 and the Figure 3.4 and 3.5. The steps are indicative and can be modified or skipped depending upon the district's requirements. The District Planning process will go through the following ten stages

Stage I: Formulation of Vision Statement:

In this stage the aspirations and developmental needs of the district will be broadly spelt out keeping a specific time frame for achievement. This Vision prepared at the district level in consultation with all stake holders will act as a guide to all concerned in preparation of the plan.

Training of Trainers' (ToT) for the Block/Taluk level Plan Coordinators will be organised by TSI, who will be coordinating, supervising and analysing the panchayat/village level data. There will be two aspects of the training: First the formats to be used, the sources of primary and secondary data, and methods of compilation. Second the analysis and interpretation of the computed data.

<u>Ten Stages</u>
• Formulation of Vision Statement
• Information Needs and Analysis
• Discussion on the Vision
• Preparation of Participatory Panchayat Plans
• Integration of Village Panchayat Plans into a Block/Taluk Plan-Intermediate Level
• Integration of Taluk/Block Plans into a District Plan
• Approval by DPC
• Submission of District Plan to State Government and Feedback to District/Panchayats
• Monitoring
• Social Audit

Stage II: Information Needs and Analysis

It is necessary to compile the indices which will tell present the current status of the district in various spheres of development vis-à-vis the state and the country. All the basic statistics of the district may be used for working out the indices, like the population density, average land holdings, health coverage etc. These can be compared

to the state's/country's averages. Based on SWOT analysis, the needs and core sectors may be identified to focus on, for further development.

These indices will be made public in consultative meetings with the panchayats so that development strategies could be decided collectively.

Vision should be prepared and approved by the District Planning Committee.

Stage III: Discussion on the Vision:

It is important that all the planning units in the district appreciate the participative methodology followed so that a feeling of ownership is created. The vision details should be given to all the panchayats and they should discuss this in their meeting. If needed TSI should provide the explanations needed by them on the document. The outcome of these discussions should be given publicity in each village. Simultaneously, the block level Agricultural Planning Units who have been trained at the district level should provide training to the village/panchayat data enumerators and planners.

Stage IV: Preparation of Participatory Panchayat Plans:

Panchayat/Village level planning will be the most important exercise in the preparation of C-DAP. Panchayat/village level agriculture planning unit (PAPU/VAPU) shall ensure the participation of all the sections of the people, specifically women and the disadvantaged sections of the society.

For proper planning at Gram Panchayat level, Gram Sabhas have to function effectively. Their meetings would have to be representative of all people living in a Gram Panchayat. Several States have devised consultative mechanisms below the Gram Sabha, such as Ward Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas to ensure that every socio economic section is properly represented in the Gram Sabha. Even so, the general picture is that meetings are few and far between and that attendance is low, especially of weaker and disadvantaged sections. The following steps are suggested to be carried out on a campaign mode to ensure good participation in Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas:

- Dates for meetings to be determined in advance by the Panchayats
- Notices to be printed and distributed and adequate awareness created through display of notices in public places particularly about the responsibilities of the Gram and Ward Sabhas in Plan formulation
- Special interest groups such as SHGs etc., to be contacted for attending the Ward and Gram Sabhas
- Information to be given through NGOs, libraries, schools, anganwadis and cooperatives functioning in the area about Ward and Gram Sabhas
- Campaigns through National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuvak Kendra (NYK) volunteers, NCC cadets and College students could be undertaken
- House visits through squad work, particularly mobilized through the Ward member could be arranged.
- The Gram Panchayat nominating two facilitators one male and one female identified unanimously for each Ward Sabha. These facilitators could also be earmarked for special training at the Block/Municipal levels
- Having a proper structure for the Gram and Ward Sabha with scope to break up into smaller groups for discussion
- It would be useful to meticulously keep records of the meetings, such as attendance register with details, photographs, etc., wherever feasible.
- PAPU/VAPU will get the basic data collected and analysed with the help of technical experts and decide the interventions required for viable and cost effective activities based on the characteristics of all natural and financial resources available. The detailed proforma for collecting necessary data on agriculture and other sectors are given in Annexures.

The above activities could be organized in following steps:

Step 1: Collection and analysis of panchayat-wise primary data (see Annexure-VI)

Step 2: Discussion with the Gram Panchayats and groups based on Agro ecological conditions and major activities.

Step 3: Developing options for each classified sector – it may be agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, plantation and horticulture etc. (See the Box on next page for explanation)

Step 4: Locating and matching the resources with the needs identified in the above steps.

Step 5: Approval of the Gram Panchayat Plan by the elected body or by the authorities if the elected body is not in office

For this the TSI will meet PRIs, Farmers' Groups, NGOs, Credit Institutions and experts like University Faculty etc. and using the primary and secondary data collected will carryout a detailed analysis and suggest a design for a plan for developing the sector.

Resource pool

Resources available from various on going programmes as listed below are to be considered while preparing C-DAP.

State/Centrally sponsored schemes viz. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Bharat Nirman, NHM, NFSM, NPCBB, NFDB, RKVY etc.

- ✓ Tied and untied grants from Central and State Finance Commissions.
- ✓ Externally aided projects.
- ✓ MLA/MP LADs
- ✓ Any other sectoral and district segments of the State Plan

Some of the important activities could be as under:

- Design of appropriate cropping pattern according to soil type and its fertility status.
- Promotion of emerging Sectors like Horticulture, floriculture, trade-oriented crops aromatic and medicinal plants etc.
- Irrigation planning according to potential available with a view to maximize the irrigation use efficiency by increasing the use of micro irrigation devices like sprinkler, drip, etc.
- Soil and water conservation activities to check the soil erosion and promoting water harvesting.
- Promoting Integrated Crop Management (ICM) to make farming more economical.
- Promoting animal husbandry with the quality breeds for higher milk production and also for draught power.
- Planning for poultry and fisheries as per the potential available.
- Providing adequate network for agricultural marketing. Commissioning of food processing industries including small scale industries (fruit processing, canning, etc.)

- ✓ Possible private initiatives across sectors

Ideally speaking, each Gram Panchayat should be free to allocate resources in accordance with the assessed needs. The attempt should be to put resources to the best possible use. Once needs are assessed at the Panchayat levels, a process of linking each need to the source of funding can be adopted, through the steps detailed below:

Sub-Step 1: Classifying each need into a matrix.

Discussions with people would throw up several needs such as irrigation, veterinary care, marketing and transport infrastructure etc. Each of these will need to be classified sector wise. This will involve prioritising the needs, identifying and suggesting the ways to augment the local resources of the panchayats.

Sub-Step 2: Assigning specific purpose grants:

Having classified the needs, the next step would be to identify the specific purpose grants that address such needs and match these resources to each need.

Sub-Step 3: Assigning part-untied funds:

Partly untied funds are available for certain purposes and allow for a certain measure of convergence with other schemes. These funds can be used for gap filling within limits.

Sub-Step 4: Assigning fully untied funds:

The final step is the placement of fully untied funds. These are typically own sources of revenue, general or untied State Plan Grants, SFC grants. In this connection, it would also be very useful to consider the assignment of non-monetary contributions, such as voluntary labour, as fully or partly untied resources. This work will be done by the VAPU/PAPU, which will also include the trained block level plan coordinator.

Stage V: Integration of Village Panchayat Plans into a Block/Taluk Plan with the approval of Taluka/Block Panchayat Samiti

The planning process at Block / Taluk level will be largely the aggregation of the village level plans prepared by PAPU/VAPU and analysed in the context of broader perspective. The Block Development Officer (BDO) will coordinate the compilation and aggregation of Panchayat/Village Level Plans at block Level. The actual components would depend on the activity mapping for the Taluk/ block level. This plan will also ensure the inclusion of initiatives required for development at Taluk/Block Level, which are not captured at Panchayat/Village Level. The plans prepared and aggregated should be approved by the Taluka / Block Panchayat Samiti. The Intermediate level should also assist in various steps of planning at the panchayat/village level.

While integrating the panchayat/village level plans, it should be remembered to compile the data sector wise so that a taluk/block plan is formulated. The taluk/block level units, which will include the block level plan coordinator, will synthesize the taluk/block level plan. It will also take into account the inter Panchayat/village issues and needs like common roads, power etc. The exercise of matching the resources with the needs should be carried out the taluk/block level also.

Stage VI: Integration of Taluk/Block Plans into a district Plan:

The steps in this stage will be

- Sector wise aggregation of taluk/block plans and moderation
- Identification of inter taluk/block proposals
- Analysis of data and interpretation (Annexure VI)
- Identification of critical areas and consultation with experts to finalise the solutions
- Preparation of a document covering the above.

The Taluk / Block level plans will be placed before the Taluka or Block Panchayat Committees for approval after it is technically scrutinized. It is expected that at the district level the District Agricultural Planning Unit will constitute Technical Advisory Groups to analyse the data and coordinate with experts so as to prepare the plan for

each sector. This group will consist of line department officials, technical experts (either in service or retired), NGO etc. Only after the approval by the Taluka / Block level Panchayat the plan will be forwarded to Zilla Panchayat.

Stage VII: Approval by Zilla Panchayat / Parishad

Article 243 ZD of the Constitution of India requires that the District Plan prepared by DAPU Groups should be considered in detail by the District Panchayats / Zilla Panchayats. The District Planning Committee will have to ensure this along with the interest of efficient use of resources there has to be only one district plan prepared through a common planning process and not a set of separate plans prepared in accordance with the guidelines of each programme. Thus, once the priorities are identified, components pertaining to a particular sector could be taken up through schemes including CSSs and that too as per the guidelines of those schemes except few modifications required if any.

Technical Advisory Groups may provide their assessments to the DPC and a considered decision will be taken by the Zilla Parishad. DPCs while consolidating, should ensure following of the guidelines to verifying whether the plans of local governments match the priorities outlined in their vision documents. If DPC feel that modification of a Local Government plan is necessary, discussions should be held with key representatives of the Local bodies and only after their approval the necessary change may be made. If there is a dispute that cannot be sorted out locally, the matter may be referred to the State Level Co-ordination Committee (this is constituted by each State) at the State Level. A high degree of coordination between departments to ensure effective convergence of government activities is required. At the district level too, departments still tend to work in isolation. DPC should try and obtain converge around scheme related and untied funds.

Stage VIII: Submission of District Plan to State Government and Feedback to the District/Panchayats:

After the clearance of the Plan by Zilla Parishad / Panchayat the Plan will be forwarded to the State authorities. Since the district plan will have sector wise components, it will be necessary to involve the line departments at the state level for compilation at state level. The planning process can also be improved in the subsequent years by comparing with other districts of the state.

If major adjustments are needed in the plan to go with the objectives of the state government, the plan may have to be modified by detailed discussions. It also calls for consultation with the panchayats again.

Stage IX: Monitoring:

Once the plan is approved and taken for implementation, it will be necessary to closely monitor the progress. For this, quarterly review of the physical and financial progress made is necessary again at all levels. The discussions should be made public for every one to know the progress made against the plan.

Stage X: Social Audit:

Institutionalising a system of social audit is essential for improving local service delivery. An effective system of social audit will have to be based on two precepts, first, that service standards are made public through citizens' charters and second, that periodic *suo moto* disclosure is made on attainment of service delivery standards by Panchayats. Social audit processes are also important to ensure effectiveness. Some do's and don'ts in this regard are suggested below:

- Social audit ought not to be individually prescribed for each scheme implemented by Panchayats. A multiplicity of social audits separately prescribed for each scheme undermines the importance of the process.
- Adequate publicity will need to be given for social audit. It may be a good idea to provide nodal officers to assist Panchayats in the proper conduct of social audit.

However, care must be taken to ensure that such support does not give the impression that the Panchayat can sidestep its own accountability.

- Social audit “action taken reports” have to be time bound and placed in the public domain. It is a good idea to precede a social audit with the action taken on the previous social audit.
- Opportunity has to be given to people to inspect the records of the Panchayat, particularly their documentation on property lists, tax assessments and tax collected, measurement books and muster rolls.
- It would be a good idea for a higher level of Panchayat, such as the intermediate panchayat, to provide details of the comparative performance of all Panchayats falling within its jurisdiction, so that people can get an idea of where their Panchayat stands in respect of each service delivered.

A system of social audit at the intermediate and district Panchayat levels is also required.

CONSULTATION PROCEDURE

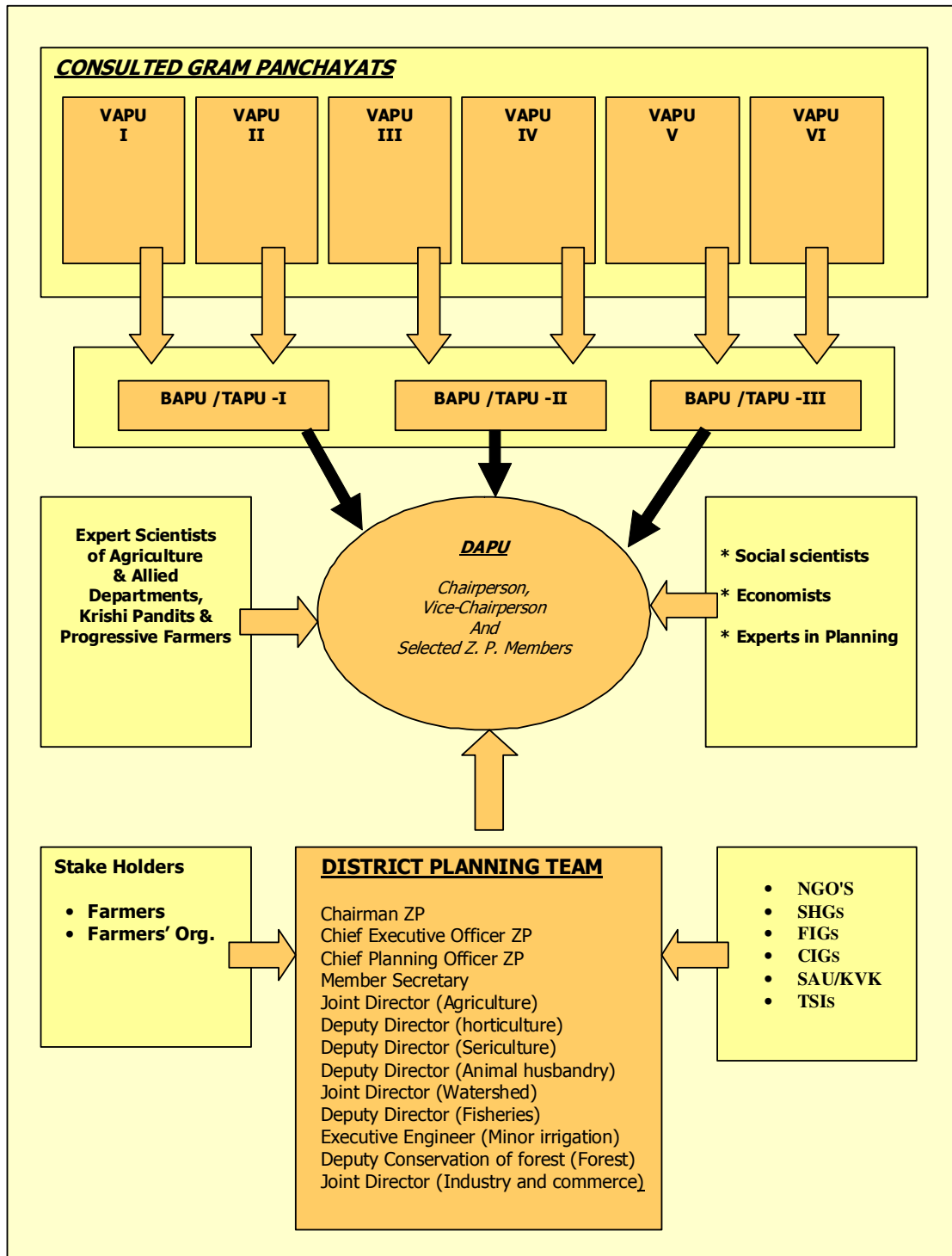


Figure 3.4: Consultation Procedure at Various Levels

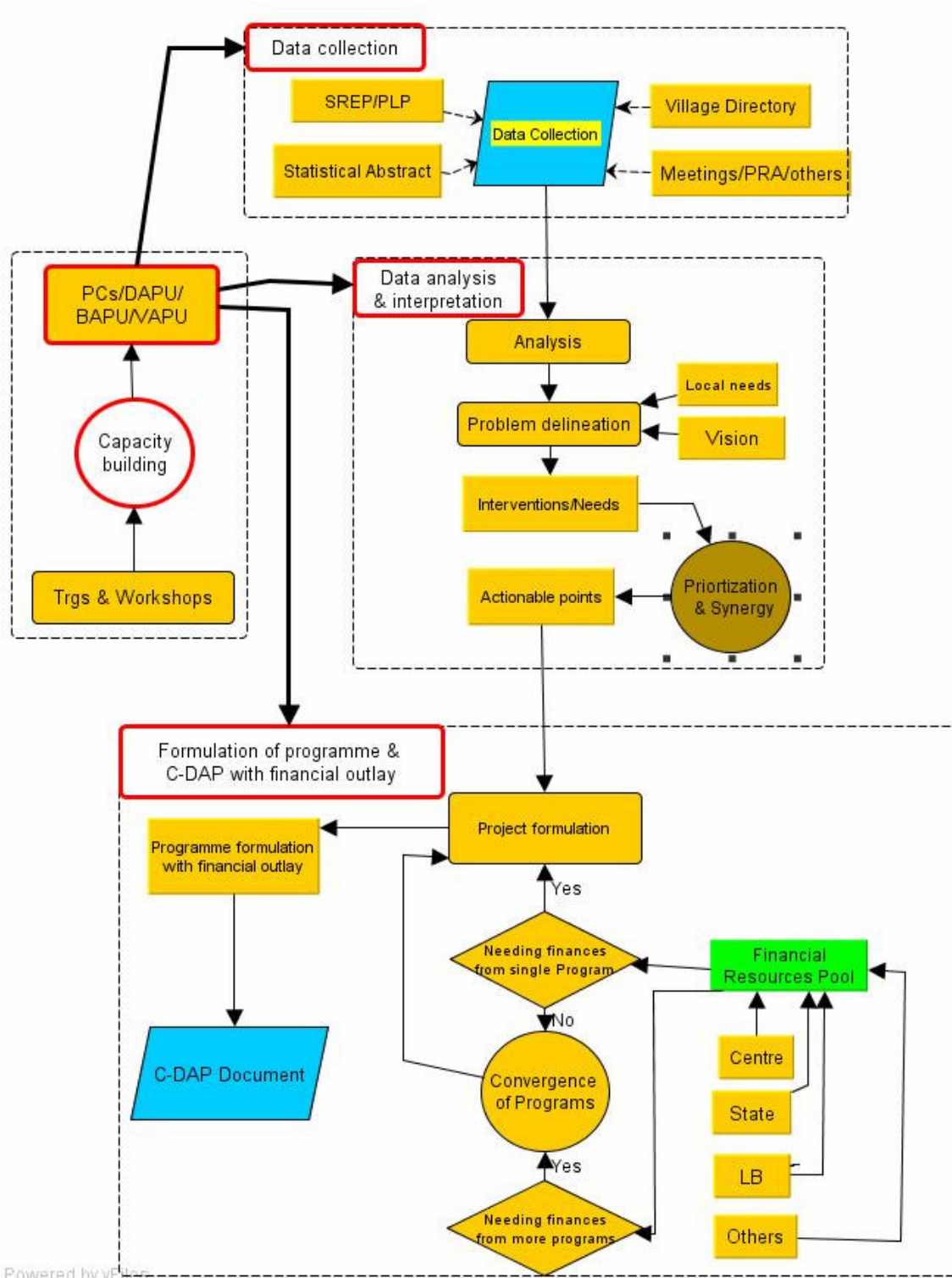


Figure 3.5: C-DAP Activities

Table 3.1: Major Tasks and Steps to be taken in the Formulation of C-DAP

SI No.	Tasks	Steps
1	District Analysis	Preparation of Village and District Profiles : (Collection and collation of essential data to present an articulated statistical profile of the village/district.) Resource Inventory analysis: (Malady Remedy analysis) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical resources • Human resources • Infrastructural and institutional resources Context Analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Review of on-going development programmes to bring out development gaps and extent of resource utilization. b) Intra-district levels of development analysis c) Technological appraisal
2.	Vision and Strategy Formulation	Felt needs of the rural population based on 'Needs Statement' obtained from each village Determination of District-specific goals within the overall framework of national goals. Formulation of developing strategy for the district indicating the major thrusts and priority areas of development
3.	Sector and Project Analysis	Determination of Sectoral objectives Analysis of the development Potential: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Productive sectors (b) Infrastructural sectors (c) Basic Needs sectors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Project preparation and appraisal b. Assignment of inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral priorities on the basis of resource availability, administrative feasibility and expected beneficiaries. c. Spatial Distribution of the investible resources.
4.	Inter-sectoral coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution of sectoral consistency checks. • Analysis of primary and secondary sectors relationship.
5.	Financial Resources Analysis & Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate investment requirements and sources of finance eg. Government-sectoral funds and any untied funds placed at the disposal of the local body (a) Local resources (b) Banks (c) External aid • Allocation of financial resources to villages and Blocks • Spatial and temporal distribution according to agreed strategy
6.	Budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working out cost estimates of identified programmes and projects • Matching of identified programmes and projects with available resources. • Determining the optimal programme sequences.
7.	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phasing of development activities • Ensuring the orderly flow of funds • Task adoption: Articulation of Agency responsibilities with respect to programme execution, co-ordination, monitoring and supervision of activities. • Monitoring and evaluation

CHAPTER IV

FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT AGRICULTURE PLAN

Foreword

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures/Graphs

List of Annexures

Abbreviations

Executive Summary

This Chapter should bring out in brief, the contents of the C- DAP. It should cover the features and peculiarities of the district vis- a- vis the Agriculture and Allied. Sectors, the latent potentials of the various sectors, the activities needed to realise these potentials and a gist of the Plan which has been prepared. Figure 4.1 makes clear the process in a nut shell An indicative outline for executive summary is given below.

- 1.1: A brief introduction to the District, its location, features, etc.
- 1.2: Main points of SWOT of the District
- 1.3: Areas/ Sectors which need to be addressed in the district
- 1.4: Various on- going programmes in the district- a brief contextual gist
- 1.5: The District Plan at a Glance
- 1.6: Public Private Partnerships that can be envisaged in the proposed Plan
- 1.7: Expected outcomes as a result of implementation of the Plan

CHAPTER I: Introduction

(A common chapter for all DAPs in the State, introducing the background of preparation of the document, the purpose it is expected to serve, the methodology, etc.)

CHAPTER II: General Description of the District

(It should include location of the district, Agro Climatic Zone, Soil Types/ slopes, main rivers, irrigation sources, agri- marketing centres, main and subsidiary occupation in the district. A complete Resource Mapping of the District should be included here and the types of maps to be given in the plan is furnished in Annexure V. Any important industrial establishments, agro based industries, mines and geological establishments, location of rivers and dams, etc)

2.1 Introduction

- i. Map of the district - general map
- ii. General Statistics (Tables 1,2,2a,2b,3 to 6,8,9 of Annexure VI (b)).
- iii. Crops/ Breeds/ fisheries, etc., activities in the district:

2.2 District at a Glance

- 2.2.1. Location and Geographical Units
- 2.2.2. Demographic Profile
- 2.2.3. Topography and Agro Climatic Characteristics
- 2.2.4. Land Use pattern and Land holdings
- 2.2.5. Irrigation and Ground water
- 2.2.6. District Income
- 2.2.7. Intra-district growth differentials

2.3. Development Vision and Strategy

As Explained in the Chapter on Vision and Strategy

CHAPTER III: SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT

This Chapter should incorporate the SWOT analysis of the District, generated in a participatory manner. A matrix of SWOT analysis providing a full view at a glance. The indicative outline of the Chapter could be as under:

- 3.1: Introduction
- 3.2: SWOT analysis of the district (with focus separately on the Agriculture and Allied Sectors)
- 3.3: Accommodating SWOT- addressing issues emerging out of the analysis.
- 3.4: Sectoral/ Regional Growth Drivers of the District

CHAPTER IV: Development of Agriculture Sector

This Chapter shall identify the issues relating to the natural resources as well as input management, keeping in view the Vision.

- 4.1: Introduction
- 4.2: Land Use
- 4.3: Soil health
- 4.4: Water Resources & Management
- 4.5: Major Crops and Varieties in the District
- 4.6 : Input management
- 4.7 : Farm Mechanisation/ Farm equipments
- 4.8 : Special Projects/ Programmes on- going in the district
- 4.9 : Constraint Analysis
 - Yield gap analysis of major crops. Reasons for Gaps.
 - Research/ Extension/ Adoption gaps
 - Processing/ Storage/ Marketing gaps
 - Existing Institutional Mechanism in the Government Sector.
 - Income analysis of various categories of farmers.
- 4.10: Recommended interventions for the district, with detailed Action Plan with costs.
- 4.11: Projected outcome and Growth Rate during the Next Plan Period.
- 4.12: Researchable Issues

CHAPTER V: Allied Agricultural Sectors

This Chapter should cover Allied Sectors of importance/ relevance to the district in order to improve the productivity in these sectors and to offer alternative/ additional opportunities for livelihood systems. The Chapter should emerge out of discussions across different Sectors, in a fully integrated manner. The indicative outline for the Chapter is given below:

- 5.1: Introduction
- 5.2: Horticulture Development
- 5.3: Sericulture Development
- 5.4: Animal Husbandry
- 5.5: Fisheries Development
- 5.6: Watershed Development
- 5.7: Social Forestry Development
- 5.8: Agro based Rural Development Programmes
- 5.9: Food Processing Units
- 5.10: Development of Rural Industries
- 5.11: Agricultural Marketing
- 5.12: Agricultural Credit
- 5.13: Special Projects/ Programmes on- going in the district
- 5.14: Constraint Analysis
 - a. Productivity gap analysis of major crops, and Animal Products and Reasons for Gaps.
 - b. Research/ Extension/ Adoption gaps
 - c. Processing/ Storage/ Marketing gaps
 - d. Existing Institutional Mechanism in the Government Sector.
 - e. Income analysis of various categories of farmers.
- 5.15: Interventions now recommended for the district, with detailed costing
- 5.16: Projected outcome and Growth Rate during FYP

CHAPTER VI: District Plan

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Growth Drivers
- 6.3 Innovative Schemes
- 6.4 Vision of Next Plan
- 6.5 District Plan

This will include:

1. Target for production and productivity for Next Plan (year-wise)
2. Strategy for achieving five year plan projections
3. Input requirement projections (year-wise) - Main focus shall be given for certified seed production of Agri/Horti/Fodder crops
4. Identify the thrust areas sector-wise of the district
5. Strategy for bridging the gap of Research & Extension
6. Budget required in the existing schemes and new schemes to be proposed (year-wise)
7. Regulatory issues/ reforms if required
8. Projected Infrastructure requirement including Market yards, Godowns, Cold storage units, etc with estimated budget requirement for five year plan
9. Scope for public private partnership approach (specify the areas)
10. Strengthening of Self Help Groups/ Voluntary Institutions participation
11. Market linkage programme
12. Improvement of logistic and transport network
13. Scope for value addition of the produce, export potentiality/ forward linkage.
14. Mass media status and projection for the future
15. Improved technology dissemination with teaching/ research/ extension institutions
16. Existing average farmer's income and future projection
17. Scope for economic bio fuel production
18. Any special projects which require immediate attention should be prioritised in the other of merit

19. Monitoring mechanism proposed.

The Credit Plan of the district should be incorporated in the Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan. The projection for Cooperative Sector and Commercial Banks shall be indicated separately. The lead bank of the district should coordinate this credit plan with various developmental departments in tune with the projection for five year plan. Refer the NABARD PLP already developed.

Issues to be addressed in C-DAP

1. Agriculture: Trends in agriculture growth and food grain production during IX & X plan period in the district, changes in the land use pattern, land holding pattern, cropping pattern, production, productivity, gaps in productivity, technology, institutional support (extension, research, credit, marketing and risk mitigation) and infrastructure, quality seed production/availability, gaps in input and other support services, extent of farm mechanisation and its spread, need and problems in crop diversification and farmers margin for various crops (eroding/static/ increasing in the last 5 years).

Several land related regulatory issues often lie at the root of continuing and chronic poverty. These include backlogs in land survey, confirmation of grant of title to those who do not have title, identification of land alienated illegally, restoration of alienated land so identified through Gram Sabhas under powers vested in them under Provision of Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Area) Act 1996 (PESA) and in an analogous manner in non-Scheduled Areas and recognition of community control over traditional Jhum/Podu areas and promotion of programmes of tree culture and husbandry, as a step towards self-sufficient and sustainable use of resources.

2. Irrigation: Status of irrigation projects implemented and problems of ongoing projects in the district. Extent of irrigation and scope for improvement, over/under exploitation of ground water, status and trend of water use efficiency (declining or increasing), status and problems of Participatory Irrigation Management and problems in promoting micro irrigation.

3. Natural Resource Management and Watershed Development: Mapping of potential in Rainfed areas and its systematic exploitation, need for more coordinated implementation of watershed development programmes instead of the present system of implementation through various agencies, degradation of soil and deteriorating soil health (salinity, alkalinity, reduction in organic carbon and micro nutrients).

4. Agricultural Marketing and Processing: Status with regard to APMC Act, problems in marketing, storage and processing, possibility of linking with commodity futures markets and contract farming.

5. Plantation and Horticulture: Trends in area under fruit and vegetables, plantation crops and production, gap in availability and requirement of planting material, post-harvest management and cold chain infrastructure, prevalence of contract farming and problems, if any, linkage of farmers to corporate retail outlets and futures market, status and problems of food processing units, gap in technology and its transfer, organic farming and its scope.

6. Forestry: Extent of degradation of forest land in the district, status of Joint Forest Management, Pace and problems in implementation Social/ Farm forestry programmes and Tree-borne oil seeds programme, hurdles in marketing forest produce and problems faced by farmers growing medicinal and aromatic plants.

These would include completing the process of conversion of forest villages into revenue villages and settlement of other old habitations, regularisation of pre-1980 occupations and resolution of other disputed claims over forest land in terms of Government of India directions, livelihood rehabilitation of those whose occupation cannot be regularized, identification of all occupied lands and preparation of maps authenticated by the Gram Sabha concerned, the Forest Department and the Revenue Department.

7. Animal Husbandry: Gaps between potential milk production and productivity demand and supply for milk, eggs and meat, available and required processing infrastructure, fodder and feed shortage, deficiencies in quality and clean milk production, availability of crop residues, problems in breed improvement, integration of

animal husbandry with crop husbandry, poor demand for processed egg, meat and poultry from consumers. This should also include analysis of the status of bio-security in livestock rearing and measures to improve the same.

The potential of animals for draft power should be properly studied. Some of the indigenous breeds are really very good for providing required draft. Thus the animal husbandry sector has very wide and sustainable potential which should be properly planned.

8. Fisheries: Huge gap between demand and supply for both marine and fresh water fish, shortage of quality fish seeds, potential and problems in exploiting export market.

9. Credit and Usury related issues

These would include the following initiatives:

- Assessing the debt liabilities of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections
- Revival and restructuring of the Large Area Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) and Primary Agricultural cooperative Societies (PACS) with the specific targets of providing all credit needs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections.
- Providing special arrangements for provision of long-term loans for purchase of land by asset less poor and resource less families, who are dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood.
- Proving effective support price operation for all items of agriculture and minor forest produce.
- Strengthening of the public distribution system, through a system of buffer stock within a village from out of local produce, supplementing the same from outside, to the extent of deficiency.

10. Agriculture Extension: Weaknesses in Public extension systems, Linkages with SAUs /KVKs, farmer to farmer extension, market led extension, PPP, Village Knowledge

centres/ Common Service Centres(CSC)/ Rural tele-centres, involvement of NGOs, Farmers' Clubs, SHGs, JLGs, etc.

11. Risk Management: Deficiencies in crop insurance, alternatives for risk mitigation. Prevalent models of insurance for livestock and risks associated with the outbreak of diseases like bird flu should be included.

Strategies would be developed on following categories:

- ✓ Farming Systems: Identification and analysis of the existing major farming systems in the AES, and possible interventions for diversification and intensification of existing farming systems
- ✓ Improvement in productivity / income of different enterprises in existing farming systems
- ✓ Identification of gaps in production of each crop/ commodity by using situation based analysis
- ✓ Identification of problems and issues related to NRM, INM, IPM, Seed material, breed of the animals, fish production, marketing, etc.,
- ✓ Dovetailing of the ongoing schemes and programs (Macro-Micro)
- ✓ Capacity building of the extension, research Personnel, NGOs and others.

Steps in developing Strategic Research and Extension Plan

- ✓ Orientation of District Heads of Line Departments, Scientists, NGOs, and other Key Stakeholders on Strategic Planning
- ✓ Identification of Agro-eco situations (AES) in the district with the help of Heads of line departments and the scientists of KVK / SAUs
- ✓ Identification and selection of representative village(s) under each 'AES' for collection of data / information through participatory approaches
- ✓ Constitution of 'AES' teams representing Block Level Functionaries, Scientists of KVK / SAU / ICAR and NGOs.
- ✓ Training of 'AES' teams on team building, participatory tools, FSA/FSBE concepts, sustainability issues - NRM, IPM, INM, etc.
- ✓ Collection of primary and secondary data by the AES teams

Integration of resources:

There are several schemes both Centrally sponsored and State sponsored which Panchayats can utilize, integrate into local plans and to which they can contribute additional resources. This would comprise of two aspects, as below:

Integration with State Plans:

There are several State Plans, which as implemented can be strengthened by increased allocation from Panchayat funds. In some cases a component having a complementary nature could be added to the State Plan Scheme. For instance, the drawing of electric wires to villages could be complemented by the Panchayat taking up the wiring of BPL houses.

Integration of Centrally Sponsored Schemes with local plans:

It is important that in the interest of efficient use of resources, there ought to be only one development plan for the local government prepared through a common planning process and not a set of separate plans prepared in accordance with the guidelines of each programme. Thus once priorities and works are identified and prioritized through a single planning process, components pertaining to a particular sector could be taken up through schemes, including CSSs while still keeping within the guidelines of those schemes.

Integration with local resources:

Planning can provide for local investments to be catalysed through local resources or initiatives. For example, village knowledge centers and Rural business Hubs could be catalysed by Panchayats. This is also possible by extending the concept of PURA to encompass the concept of rural business hubs. By this, we do not meant that Panchayats ought to run industry locally, but that it catalogs local skills and natural resource endowments and facilitate the development of business linkages.

Rural Urban Integration:

Integration of urban-rural plans, which is particularly important in the light of increasing urbanization, is an area where the District Planning Committee could contribute a great deal. The DPC should work out mechanisms of joint programmes to be financed by State government institutions and joint contributions by urban and rural local bodies.

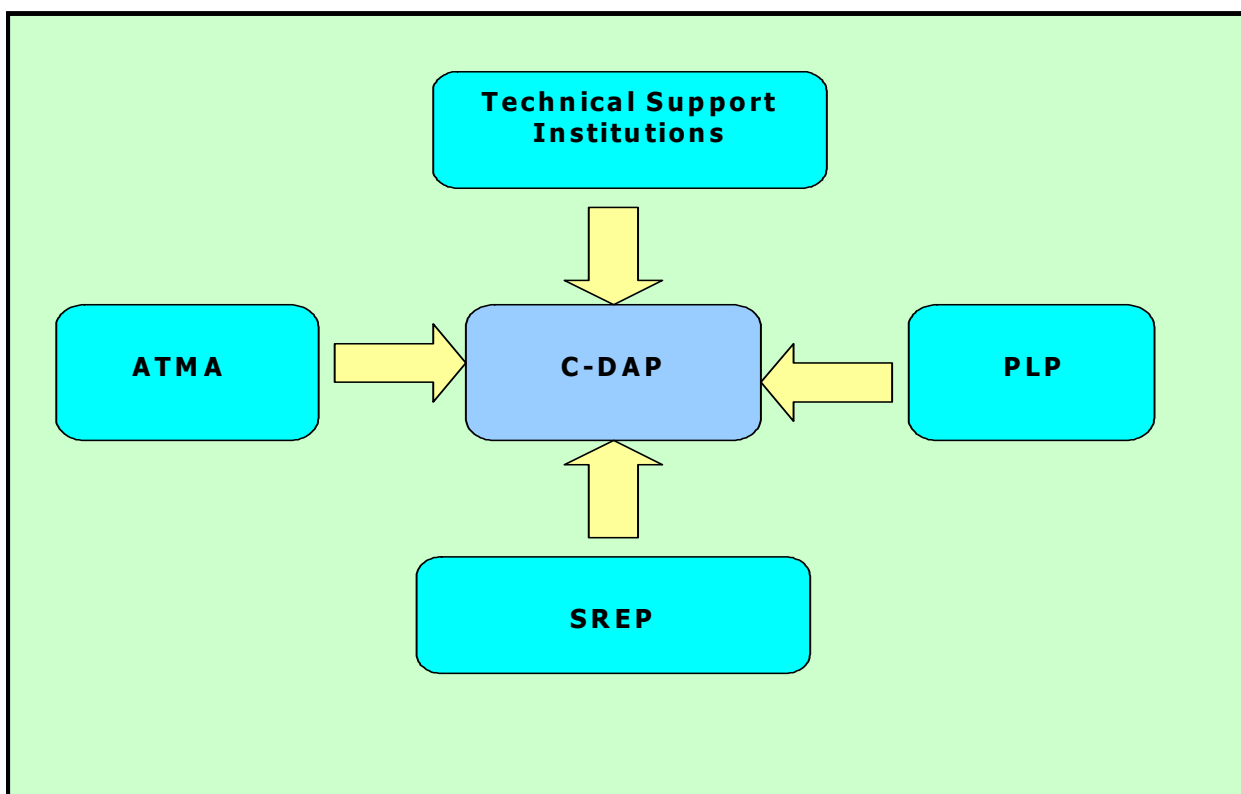
PLPs of NABARD

The planning process could effectively make use of the Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLP) being prepared by NABARD for all districts. A brief note on the PLP is given below.

- NABARD has been influencing district level credit planning process through PLPs since 1988-89
- PLP is a comprehensive document providing a blueprint for development of district by optimally exploiting the existing bankable potential, with main focus on agriculture & allied sector and non-farm sector including service activities.
- Document available almost six months in advance of the planning/ budgetary process of state governments
- Also identifies non-credit inputs such as critical infrastructure, gaps to be bridged, extension & other support services, linkages required for realisation of the identified development potential
- All important sectors are covered viz., Crop Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Land Development, Farm Mechanisation, Plantation and Horticulture, Forestry, Waste land development, Animal Husbandry (dairy, poultry and others), fisheries, storage and market yards, rural non-farm sector (weavers, cottage/village/tiny/small industries), food & agro processing, SHGs, etc.
- Emerging activities, e.g., Jatropha, Bamboo, MACs, contract farming, organic farming, watershed development covered
- The PLP presents critical infrastructure & linkage support gaps identified sector-wise. These identified Infrastructure and Linkage gaps are useful places for the

- C- DAP to address, as these gaps have been identified so that if these gaps are plugged then the long term potential for the sector can be effectively exploited.
- The PLP also presents exclusive chapters / coverage on
 - Infrastructure support requirements of district and broadly indicates projects that could be taken up with support under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) from NABARD
 - Food & Agro processing
 - Major commodities for the district, with profile covering various stages starting from production to marketing
 - View points & expectations of farmers & non-farmers with perspective of major problems faced relating to credit, infrastructure & linkages support services, prices, markets, insurance, etc. & specific action plan for different agencies

Figure 4.1: C-DAP Formulation



Annexure: I

**No: Q-11050/52/2006-Agru
Planning Commission
(Agriculture Division)**

**Yojana Bhawan
Sansad Marg, New Delhi
Dated: 11th October 2007**

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Technical Support Group (TSG) for developing Manual of Guidelines on Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP)

The undersigned is directed to convey that it has been decided with the approval of the competent authority, to constitute a Technical Support Group (TSG) for preparation of a manual on C-DAP comprising of the following members:

1. Dr. K.B. Lavekar, Commissioner (Agriculture) Govt. of Maharashtra	Chairman
2. Dr. J.P. Singh, Joint Director, Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation	Member
3. Dr. M.N. Reddy, Director, MANAGE	Member
4. Dr. A.K. Padhee, Director (Agriculture) Orissa	Member
5. Mr. R. Sundar, DGM, NABARD, Bangalore	Member
6. NGO Representative on each from PRADAN and PRIYA	Member
7. Dr. A.K. Dixit/ Dr. H.S. Sur, Planning Commission Representative	Member
8. Dr. Bhaskar Gaikwad, KVK Representative Ahmednagar	Member
9.. Dr. R.S. Deshpande, Prof., Institute of Socio-Economic Change, Bangalore	Convenor

The TORs for TSG will be as follows:

- To examine the contents of the existing sources that would be used for C-DAP,
 - To consult the stakeholders at various levels,
 - To Develop Draft Manual of guidelines for C-DAP and
 - To validate the guidelines in the field condition in selected districts through selected capacity building institute(s) on regional basis
- The TSG for C-DAP may co-opt any expert/institute, if required.
- The TSG for C-DAP may conduct meetings as required at mutually agreed locations
- TA/DA for non-officials and expenditure incurred for organizing the meeting would be met by the planning commission.

S/d
(Dr. Renu S Parmar)
Director (Agriculture)
Tel: 011-23096605
Email: rsparmar@nic.in

Distribution

1. Chairman and Members/Convenor
2. PS to Secretary DAC/DARE/DAHD
3. PS to Member (AS)/Member (BNY)
4. PPS to Sr. Adviser (Agriculture)/Sr. PPS to Advisor (Agriculture)

List of Addresses of Chairman and Member/Convenor

1. Dr. K.B. Lavekar, Commissioner (Agriculture) Govt. of Maharashtra , Pune
2. Dr. J.P. Singh, Joint Director, Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Dr. M.N. Reddy, Director, National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad- 500 030 A.P. India
4. Dr. A.K. Padhee, Director (Agriculture) Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar
5. Mr. R. Sundar, DGM, NABARD, C-24, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051
6. NGO Representative on each from PRADAN, Post Box No. 3827, 3 Community Shopping Centre, Nil Bagh New Delhi- 110049

NGO Representative on each from Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIYA), Tughalkabad Institutional Area, New Delhi- 110062
7. Dr. A.K. Dixit/ Dr. H.S. Sur, Planning Commission Representative
8. Dr. Bhaskar Gaikwad, KVK Representative Ahmednagar
9. Dr. R.S. Deshpande, Prof., Institute of Socio-Economic Change, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore 560072

Annexure II

Composition of the Technical Support Group

<i>Dr K B Lavekar, Commissioner of Agriculture, GoM, Pune, Chairman</i>	
<i>Dr A K Dixit, Consultant, Planning Commission, GoI,</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr Hardip Singh Sur, Consultant, Planning Commission, GoI</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr Arvind Padhee, IAS, Director Agriculture, GoO,</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr J P Singh, Joint Director, DAC, GOI</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr K R Rao, CGM, NABARD, Mumbai</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr M N Reddy, Director, MANGE, Hyderabad</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr R Sunder, DGM, NABARD, Bangalore</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr Bhaskar Gaikwad, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ahmednagar,</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr D C Mishra, National Informatics Centre, New Delhi</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr Manoj Rai, PRIA, Society for Participatory Research in Asia</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr Manas Sathpathi, PRADAN, New Delhi</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Dr V V Sadamate, Advisor, Planning Commission, GoI Spl</i>	<i>Invitee</i>
<i>Dr R S Deshpande</i>	<i>Convener</i>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. How C-DAP is different from earlier Agriculture Plan?

Answer: C-DAP is an initiative taken in response to main theme of the 11th Five Year Plan. This is taken up to make a district as the planning unit, with the plan process constituted from below. This is based on the part of the Prime Minister's address to the National Development Council on December 19, 2007. Essentially, C-DAP involves preparation of the agricultural development plan from Gram Panchayat upwards to district level. The essential focus of this exercise is to empower to grass-root institutions in the planning process and understanding the development initiatives at the grass-root.

This is different than the earlier agricultural planning exercise which broadly followed the top to down approach and began with the state level fixing of the targets which were disaggregated to the districts and down below. This involved the risk of bypassing some of the location specific initiatives as also the possibility of overlooking the differential requirements across districts. (Read page 1 to page 4)

2. Who is responsible for C-DAP - Preparation - Implementation?

Answer: Preparation of C-DAP begins from the grass-root level at Grama Panchayat. After discussions in the Grama Sabha about the development needs, priorities and the plan it goes to the Taluk Panchayat for the purpose of consultation, consolidation and refinement. Finally, it reaches the Zilla Panchayat for fine tune, aggregation and to work out the requirements as well as time dimension of the plan. The plan envisages vertical as well as horizontal integration across the departments participating in agriculture as well as allied agriculture sector development. The implementation is entirely the responsibility of the Line Departments in the purview of the prepared plan. (Read page 18)

3. Who is responsible for preparation of Action plan of C-DAP at various levels? Who would be responsible for Agriculture Planning at GP level; IP level and ZP LEVEL?

Answer: At Grama Panchayat level Village Agricultural Planning Unit (VAPU), at Taluk Panchayat Taluk Agricultural Planning Unit (TAPU) and Mandal Agricultural Planning Unit (MAPU) and at district level it will be District Agricultural Planning Unit (DAPU) shall be responsible for preparation of the plans at various levels. These units will be supported by the designated Technical Support Institutions and Hand-holding Institutions in addition to the experts from various fields. (Read page 20 to page 21)

4. How C-DAPs would be integrated in SAP?

Answer: The C-DAP will provide the basic material for preparation of the State Agricultural Plan (SAP). But State plan shall not be only the additive of the C-DAP. The State Agricultural Plan may include additional schemes or programmes to those suggested in the District Agricultural Plans. The State Plan shall also keep in view the inter-district disparities and regional equity in the development focus. (Read page 23 to page 25)

5. In what way C-DAP would assist in increasing farmers' income?

Answer: C-DAP shall include along with the schemes the possible incremental income and employment effects of the proposed schemes. These will be worked out under the two streams viz., the working scheme and the new innovative schemes. Essentially, during the preparation of C-DAP the incremental income and employment effects will be kept in view. (Read page 22)

6. What will be the sources of data at different level?

Answer: The data formats and the sources are indicated in the report. Largely the data from the official sources should be used and wherever such data are not available, the planning unit at that level must make efforts to get the most authentic data as well as establish procedures for collection of such data. (Read page 21 to page 22)

7 Will the sanctity of priority given to various sectors by the DAPU be considered while sanctioning funds?

Answer: The State Agricultural Plan will be a consolidation of the District Agricultural Plan with added schemes from the State; therefore, the State Agricultural Plan has to consider the allocation of funds on priority as indicated by the districts. The State Agricultural Planning Unit will decide these priorities and after deliberations with the District authorities arrive at the optimal allocation. It is certain that priority given to the sectors by DAPU will be kept in view while allocating the funds. (Read page 6 and page 23)

8. Should C-DAP be prepared on an Annual basis?

Answer: The district plan will be initially prepared for five years coinciding with the Five Year Plan, however, the chapter on "Vision" will keep in view a decade of

development perspective of the district. There will be monitoring on annual basis and concurrent corrections would be effected. (Read page 25)

9. What role following would be playing?

Answer:

- i. **District Agriculture Officers: Shall work as** the Member-Secretary of the DAPU and nodal officer for DAPU. Chairman shall be as indicated in the Manual.
- ii. **ATMA:** ATMA will be a component of DAPU and the basic initiatives will be incorporated in the C-DAP.
- iii. **ZP:** The DAPU shall prepare the document approved by the Zilla Panchayat and therefore, Zilla Panchayat shall be the responsible institution for implementation of DAPU.
- iv. **Agriculture Committees of DPC:** Agriculture Committees of DPC shall help the DAPU in establishing formulation of the plan.
- v. **KVK:** KVK shall provide necessary technical input and development initiatives required in the district.

10. Who will be the members of Expert Team at different level?

A. District Agriculture Planning Unit (DAPU):

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| ➤ President of Zilla Panchayat | Chairperson |
| ➤ District Collector/ District Magistrate | Vice-Chairperson |
| ➤ An Elected Representative nominated by ZP | Member |
| ➤ An Expert in Planning. | Member |
| ➤ District Planning Officer. | Member |
| ➤ District Animal Husbandry Officer. | Member |
| ➤ District Level Officers of Allied Sectors | Member |
| ➤ Representatives of SHG Fed/FIGs/CIGs (2-3) | Member |
| ➤ SAU/ KVK (2-3) ... | Member |
| ➤ Reputed NGO (1) ... | Member |
| ➤ DDM of NABARD | Member |
| ➤ Lead District Manager | Member |
| ➤ District Informatics Officer(NIC) | Member |
| ➤ District Agriculture officer.... | Member Secretary |

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is established in most of the states of the country and as such ATMA should support the supplement all the functions of DAPU/BAPU.

B. Block or Taluka Agricultural Planning Unit (BAPU/ TAPU)

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| ➤ President of Taluka / Block /Mandal | Chairperson |
| ➤ Block/Taluka/Development Officer | Convener |
| ➤ An Elected Representative of Block Panchayat | Member |

- An Expert in Planning Member
- Block/Taluk level officers of allied disciplines. Member
- District Planning Officer Member
- Representative of bank Member
- Reputed NGOs at Block/Taluk level (1) Member
- Representatives of FIGs/SHGs/CIGs (3-4) Member
- Block Level Agriculture officer.... Member Secretary

- B. Panchayat/Village Agriculture Planning Unit (PAPU/VAPU):
- Sarpanch / President of Gram Panchayat ... Chairperson
 - Live Stock Supervisor.... Member
 - Representatives of SHGs/FIGs/CIGs (3-4). Member
 - Landless Labourers (1-2)... Member
 - Experts available locally (2-3)... Member
 - Village dairy Supervisor/ Secretary of dairy Cooperative Member
 - Village Secretary/Gram Sevak/ Agricultural Extension Worker Member Secretary

(Read page 14 to page 17)

11. What is the role of Technical Support Institutions at various levels?

Answer: The technical support institution shall continuously interact with the DAPU, TAPU and VAPU in order to prepare an implementable plan document. This shall be technically competent document with inputs from the scientists, social scientists, development thinkers, Non-Governmental Organisations and other stakeholders. It will be the responsibility of the technical support institutions to modify and concurrently support the implementation process of C-DAP. (Read page 17 to page 18)

12. In what way C-DAP would address convergence and synergy in developmental efforts / process?

Answer: Between the schemes there should be convergence and this shall be ensured with the help of DAPu at the district level and implementation process shall be decided by the State. State Agricultural Planning Unit and the District Agricultural Planning Units shall be responsible for the convergence and synergy between the State and the district bodies. There will be a few pre-decided meetings during every year to assess the implementation and the process which will be monitored by the technical support group.

(Read page 23 to page 25)

13. How C-DAP can involve SAUs & KVKs for effective linkages?

Answer: The role of State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras is quite crucial in terms of providing technical input to the Planning Units at various levels (DAPU, TAPU, VAPU). The State Agricultural Universities shall nominate relevant scientists to participate in the meetings as well as the KVKs falling in the region should participate in the meetings to provide the technical and ground level corrections for the purpose of planning.

14. How the C-DAP will be implemented?

Answer: C-DAPs will be implemented in consultation with the district authorities by the Zilla Panchayat. The Planning and Agricultural Departments of the State Government shall be the apex body to oversee the process of implementation.

15. What is the fund release mechanism of C-DAP?

Answer: The fund release mechanism for C-DAP will involve yearly allocation and release on the basis of the achievements across different sectors. The funds utilised at the district level shall be presented to a full meeting of DAPU and the next installment may be asked from the State Government.

16. In case allocation of funds does not cover the entire Plan, how will the balance fund requirements be met?

Answer: If the allocation of funds does not cover the schemes and programmes designed by the district, it will be necessary for the district to generate such funds either through PPP or with the help of increased participation in different schemes. In deserving cases, the State Government may be approached for allocation of additional funds based on the requirement of the district.

17. How to make C-DAP effective in addressing developmental issues of dis-advantaged social groups and women?

Answer: As the entire formulation process of C-DAP begins at the grass-root level and takes into account all important development issues at local level, it is naturally expected that the dis-advantaged social groups and women will be considered in the plan process. However, it will be necessary at DAPU level to address specific schemes to further the concept of 'inclusive growth' and incorporate the dis-advantaged social groups and women in the main stream development of the district.

18. How C-DAP would bring in necessary close linkages with input and market agencies?

Answer: C-DAP will have specifically focused on the marketing and other economic institutions operating in the district. These institutions shall include the State-led institutions in input delivery system as well as the private institutions and NGOs operating in the district. C-DAP will take note of these linkages and design a proper policy to incorporate these institutions in the developmental perspective as well as plan process.

19. How effective is C-DAP in capturing intra-district variation?

Answer: As C-DAP will be discussed at the state level in the meeting of the representatives of DAPU and the Technical Support Institutions, care will be taken to seek the plans between various districts and reduction of regional disparity across the districts and within the district.

20. What is the M & E mechanism of C-DAP?

Answer: The Technical Support Institutions shall establish a proper procedure for monitoring and evaluation of the C-DAP report and implementation across the districts. DAPU in consultation with TSI can authorise one or more institutions to get monitoring and evaluation concurrently. This report should be discussed in the month of February every year so that corrections can be incorporated during the succeeding year.

21. What is expected from a citizen? How she/he can contribute in the process of C-DAP?

Answer: C-DAP is a Plan document stemming out of the grass-root and therefore, the role of the stakeholders, citizens and elected bodies is most crucial. The Grama Sabha and Zilla Panchayat are expected to participate fully in designing, monitoring and implementing the development initiatives provided in the C-DAP.

PlanPlus Software Package: To Strengthen Grass Root Planning

PlanPlus is a web based software package, supporting local language, is a ICT tool to facilitate various stakeholder in adopting decentralized Planning processes and preparation of district Plan or Sectorial plan. The package has been prepared by National informatics Centre in collaboration with Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GOI. The processes built-in in the package are broadly in harmony of the guidelines for decentralized Planning issued by the planning Commission, Government of India. The Process or work flows adopted in PlanPlus are flexible enough to suit the state specific requirements and the same has been tested at various locations including BirBhum (WB), Palakkad (Kerala), GulBarga (Karnataka) and Dhamtari (chattisgarh) districts.

1. Guiding Principles: Work flows in the package attempts to promote & strengthen the processes of collaboration, Convergence & integration, Transparency in order to prepare demand-driven plan. The various stakeholders engaged in preparation of Plan for a district or sector could operate on the processes to be done by them and each stage development is shared in public domain through internet.
2. PlanPlus Modules/Sections: PlanPlus software package operations are divided into following sections
 - **Requirement Specification** – Captures information on Wish List, Works (location, proposed cost, proposed duration, asset/beneficiary) and Project. The stakeholder for this module are **Planning Unit** (Rural Local Bodies/Urban Local Bodies/Line Departments)
 - **Resource Envelope** – Captures information about resource Envelope available with Planning Unit. The stakeholder who would be providing the information for this module are State Govt. / NABARD / Banks / Planning Units

- **Planning** – facilitates allocation of resources to prioritized works and captures annual plan creation,. The stakeholder for this module are Planning Unit (Rural Local Bodies/Urban Local Bodies/Line Department)
- **Technical Scrutiny** – Captures the process of scrutinizing plans submitted by planning unit and offer comments on cost, duration and methodology. The stakeholders for this module are Technical Approval Committees.
- **Administrative Approval** – Captures the process of according/endorsing the plans cleared by TAC and integrate it with District Annual Plan. The stakeholders for this module are District Planning Committees.
- **Reports** - This section provides the various reports including district preparation of district/sector level draft plan. The package uses rich graphics tools to strengthen analysis with pictorial presentation of various physical and financial data.

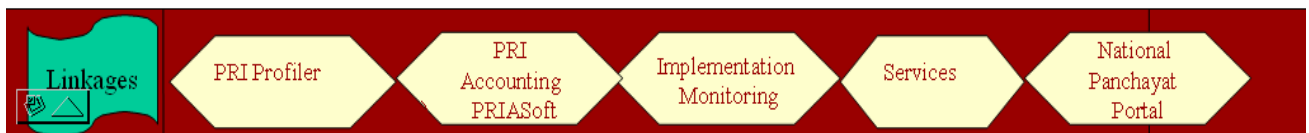
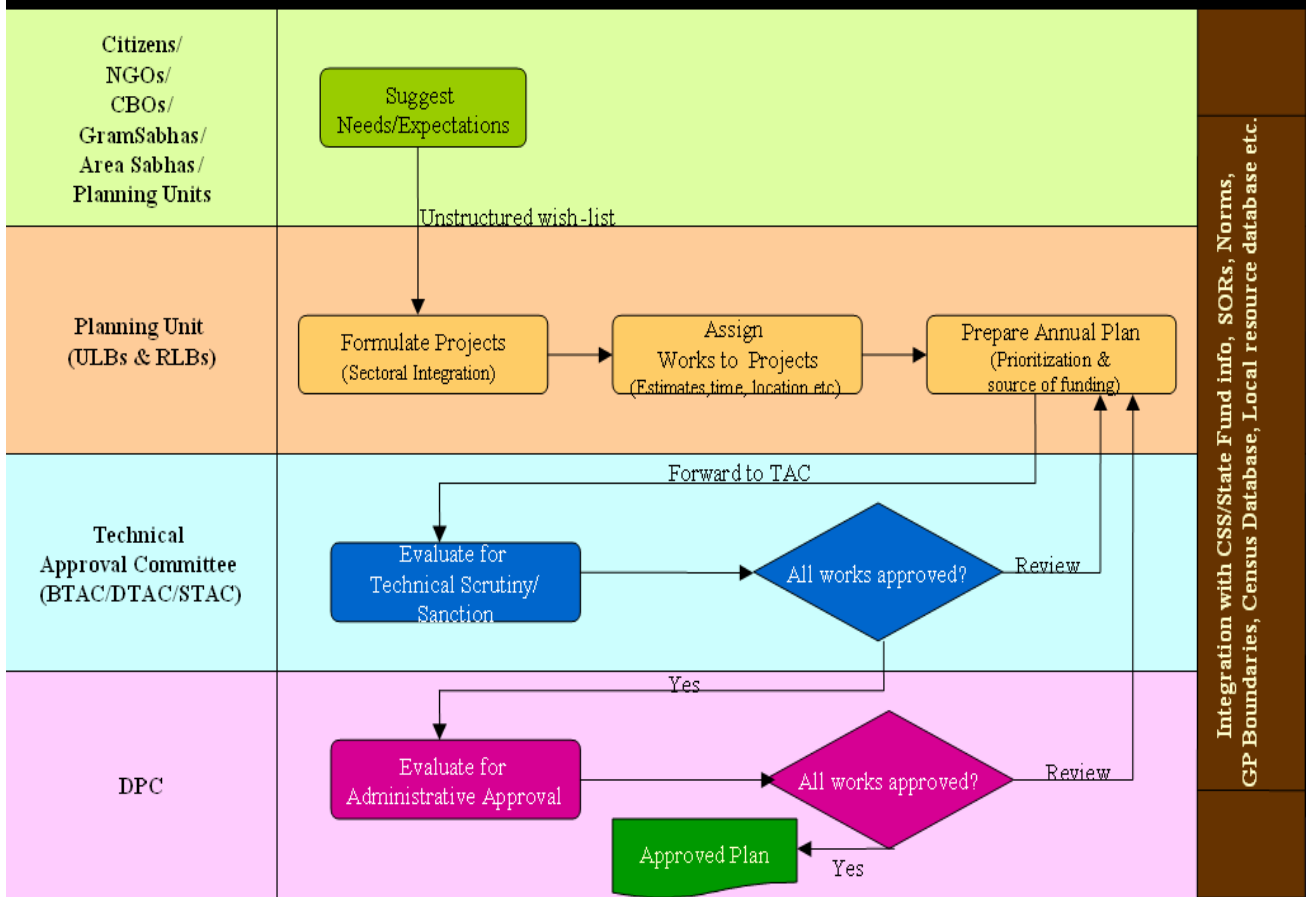
3. **Features:** **PlanPlus** software for decentralized planning facilitates district/sectorial plan generation in **local language** through interactive workflow among various stakeholders. The Key features of the software are

- **Convergence of Funds** - PlanPlus enables intelligent convergence of funds from different schemes for a work, there by ensuring on the one hand that the available funds are utilized to the maximum possible extent and on the other hand that important works are not abandoned for lack of funds.
- **Sectoral Integration** – PlanPlus enables sectoral integration by stimulating the planner to think in terms of end-to-end projects rather than in terms of isolated islands of work.
- **Vertical & Horizontal Integration** - PlanPlus provides facility for co-opting of works of a lower tier by a higher tier panchayat thereby facilitating vertical integration. It also incorporates the concept of supra-projects which enables two

or more local bodies (rural as well as urban) to collaborate to take up a work which is of common interest.

- **Workflow** - Captures the workflow of Plan creation-evaluation-modification-finalization.
 - **Plan Generation** - The software generates various views of the Plan including sectoral Plan view and Scheme wise Plan besides the normal Plan view.
 - **Graphical and GIS reports** - A number of graphical reports are generated to help the Planner as well as the District Planning Committee to take a view of the investment profile of the Plan. This would help in ensuring that the Plan is not unjustifiably skewed in favour of a particular sector.
 - **Adaptability to the variations across states** - In view of the varying levels of capacities and experiences of different states in the Planning process, the software is being made to be easily adaptable so that states can configure it to suit their own level.
 - **Local Language** - The software supports local languages of the states to enable local bodies to function in their own languages.
 - **Transparency** - At every stage of the Planning process, the Plan is constantly available to the general public for scrutiny thus enabling a transparent and participative Plan preparation.
 - **Availability** – The software is web based and is available on 24*7 basis with proper login authentication.
4. **Accessibility:** The Planning Commission is making arrangements with NIC and MoPR to make the access to package available to all C-DAP districts and associated stakeholders. The stakeholders could have training on utilization of the package and access details from NIC-District Centre Officials when ready to commence utilization of the same.

PlanPlus WorkFlow



PlanPlus - BRGF Decentralized Planning System - Windows Internet Explorer
 http://164.100.9.120/planplus/MainPage.jsp

PlanPlus
 Decentralized Planning System
 Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GOI

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Citizen Section
 Suggestion
 Approved Plan Status
 Plan in Pipeline
 View Allocation to Plan Units
 Credit Plan
 Scheme Plan

Government Section

Login

Language : ENG
 Role : Select

Plan Plus Software Developed by Panchayat Informatics Division, NIC
 06/12/2007 10:30 AM IST

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 http://164.100.9.120/planplus/MainPage.jsp

PlanPlus
 Decentralized Planning System
 Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GOI

Welcome! SREEKRISHNAPURAM Village Panchayat
 State: KERALA District Panchayat: PALAKKAD Block Panchayat: SREEKRISHNAPURAM

Sign Out

Home
 Planning
 Projects
 Works
 Annual Plan
 Create Annual Plan
 Modify Plan
 Suggestion
 Fund Allocation
 Own Fund Details
 Fund Allocation to Plan
 View Scheme Wise Alloc
 Reports

Modify Annual Plan

Plan Year: 2007-2008


Priority	Name of Work	Target Allocation	Amount Allotted	
1	Building class rooms	90000.00	0.00	Allocate Set Priority Exclude
2	Build a library	50000.00	0.00	Allocate Set Priority Exclude
3	Extending the drinking water facility from the source to the school	900.00	0.00	Allocate Set Priority Exclude
4	Chirakkal kadavu lift irrigation1	500.00	0.00	Allocate Set Priority Exclude
5	Parakkadavu lift irrigation	700.00	700.00	Allocate Set Priority Exclude
6	Chirakkal kadavu lift irrigation2	400.00	0.00	Allocate Set Priority Exclude


Upload Proof of Citizen Approval

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Welcome! SREEKRISHNAPURAM Village Panchayat
 State: KERALA District Panchayat: PALAKKAD Block Panchayat: SREEKRISHNAPURAM
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- Home
- Planning
 - Projects
 - Works
 - Annual Plan
 - Create Annual Plan
 - Modify Plan
 - Suggestion
 - Fund Allocation
 - Own Fund Details
 - Fund Allocation to Plan
 - View Scheme Wise Alloc
 - Reports

Fund Allocation

Name of Work: Chirakkal kadavu lift irrigation1
 Financial Target: In Rs. 500.0

Scheme	Expected Allocation		Available Funds		Amount Proposed to be used (Amount In Rs.)			
	Tied	Untied	Tied	Untied	Tied	Untied	Own Fund	Community Contribution
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	0.00	500000.00	0.00	500000.00	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>

Community Contribution

Credit Availability

Activity	Expected Allocation	Available Funds	Amount Proposed to be used
STW with PS	1350.0	1350.0	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Diesel-5HP Pumpset	167500.0	167500.0	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Electric-3HP Pumpset	100500.0	100500.0	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Lift Irrigation	234500.0	234500.0	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Drip Irrigation	35200.0	35200.0	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>

List of Maps to be Included in the C-DAP

- 1. Map of the District location in the State**
 - 2. Map of the district with talukas classified in to three broad categories by development (growth) status. High Growth Talukas, Medium Growth Talukas and Slow Growth Talukas**
 - 3. Map of the district showing Panchayats with the categorization as High Growth Panchayats, Medium Panchayats and Slow Growth Panchayats**
 - 4. Maps showing resources position of the district up to Panchayat**
 - a. Rainfall and Agro-climatic Regions**
 - b. Soil Fertility**
 - c. Irrigated and rainfed regions**
 - d. Forest**
 - e. Delineated watershed**
 - f. Livestock Density by types**
 - g. Groundwater Resources: Dark, Gray and White regions**
 - 5. Map showing the Crop regions of the district by area and productivity classes**
 - 6. Maps of Problematic regions up to Panchayats**
 - a. Soil Salinity and other soil Problems**
 - b. Water Logged areas**
 - c. Drought / Flood prone regions**
 - 7. Maps showing availability of infrastructure up to Panchayats**
 - a. Road Density**
 - b. Market Density**
 - c. Percent of Houses electrified**
 - d. Schools and PHCs**
 - 8. Map showing the density of allocation of resources**
 - 9. Map showing location of innovative schemes**
- Map showing sector wise Problematic regions**

Type of Data /Information to be Collected and Analysed at Various Levels

I. Collection of Data/information-

A. Panchayat Level.

The types of primary data to be collected and analysed are given in the village format furnished in Annexure VI (A).

B. Taluk/District Level Data Requirement

The type of secondary data to be collected and analysed at Taluk or district level are given in Annexure VI (B).

1. Basic Data

- General Information – (Table- 1)

2. Land

- Land Utilisation data (Table- 2)
- Land Capability Classification (Table –3)
- Land Holding Pattern (Table- 4)

3. Soils

- Soil Fertility/ Nutrition Status (Tables- 5 & 6)-
- Problem Soils- Salinity/ Alkalinity affected Soils (Table- 7)

4. Weather/ Moisture/ Water

- Weather Data (Table- 8 & 9)
- Sources of Irrigation (Table- 10)-
- Water analysis report (Table-11)

5. Occurrence of Natural Calamities and Safety Nets available (Table- 12)

6. Crop cultivation

- Infrastructure/ Support Service available and planned
 - Information regarding Seed and Planting Material Production facilities and their performance (Tables- 13,14& 15)
 - Soil Testing facilities - (Table- 16)
 - Agri- Polyclinics (Table- 17)
 - Training facilities for farmers and staff (Tables18,19&20)
 - Service Centres - (Table- 21)
 - Basic Marketing Infrastructure (Table- 22)
 - Farm level Storage available (Table- 23)
- Season- wise Area, Production and Productivity of all Crops (Tables- 24,25, 26, 27&28)
- Input use and planning-
 - Seed Replacement Rates (Table- 29 – district level)
 - NPK Consumption and planning (Table- 30 & 31)
 - Use of Plant Protection measures(Table-32)
 - Use of modern Tools/ Equipment/ Mechanisation (Table 33 & 34)
 - Micro irrigation and protective irrigation plan (Table 35 & 36)
 - Credit and insurance facilities available and use from different sources (table 37, 38, 39 &40)
- Watershed Activities
 - Covering soil survey programmes (Table – 41)
 - Area available for watershed development and plan (Table –42)
 - Technologies for in situ conservation plan (Table – 43)
- Proposed plan for plan
 - Soil testing programme (Table-44)
 - Organic input production (Table-45)
 - IPM demonstration (Table – 46)

- INM demonstrations (Table – 47)
- Varietal demonstration (Table –48)
- Farmers’ Field schools (Table-49)
- Tools utilized for improving crop production (Table- 50)
- Crop diversification plan (Table-51)
- Additional area to be brought under organic farming (Table – 52)
- Area expansion plan –horticulture (Table-53)
- Rejuvenation plan for horticulture crops (Table-54)

7. Sericulture

- Sericulture information (Table – 55)
- Proposed physical and Financial targets for sericulture (Table –56)

8. Live Stock information

- Live Stock Census data (Table- 57)
- Veterinary support facilities available (Table- 58)
- Infrastructure, Milk Chilling etc and markets for Livestock
- Production and Yield levels (Table – 59)
- Proposed physical and financial programme of AH Dept including dairy. (Table –60)

9. Fisheries

- Resources information (Table 61)
- Source wise water spread area in the district (Table – 62)
- Projections for fish production, seed to be stocked and hatchery required for plan (Table – 63)
- Financial targets and achievements during X plan for fisheries development (Table-64)
- Projected outlay for plan (Table-65)

10. Agro processing

- Agro processing centres in the district (Table-66)

- Marketing infrastructure plan (Table-67)
- Milk processing

11. Social Forestry

- Action plan for social forestry (Table – 68)

12. Small Scale Industry

- Product wise no. of SSI units in the district (table-69)
- Action plan for KVI programmes (Table-70)
- Progress of DIC during X plan (Table-71)
- Action plan for DIC during plan(Table-72)

13. Handloom Sector

- Financial achievements during X plan for handloom (Table –73)
- Details of the proposed industries under handloom &Textiles (Table-74)

14. Group Organisations in the District

- Farmers clubs, SHGs, Krishi Vigyan Mandals, Community groups (table-75)

15. Achievements of Schemes

- Achievements under district sector schemes (Table-76)
- Achievements under state sector schemes (Table-77)

16. Physical and Financial Programme under CDAP during plan

II. Analysis of Data/ Information and Outcome Planning

The basic approach envisaged is to look at the resource endowments of the district, assessing the present levels of utilization of resources, production, productivity, sustainability, etc., and drawing up a SWOT Analysis for the district. The plans drawn up would be essentially to capitalize on the strengths and opportunities, treats the

weaknesses and threats as challenges to overcome. The driving consideration in this entire exercise would be planning for '**outcomes**'- the desired state of affairs, as compared to the traditional method of planning outlays. Some of possible outcome planning possibilities are listed below:

- Land Utilisation patterns in conjunction with ownership information could be used effectively for planning for providing common facilities.
 - ✓ Appropriate legal/ legislative measures could be considered to facilitate leasing/ other arrangements to facilitate public- private partnerships for delivering common facilities, use of unused public resources, etc.
- Appropriate use of land according to capability classification to be kept in view for sustainable development
- Completion of surface water irrigation projects and planning for optimal exploitation of groundwater resources to be given thrust for increasing cropping intensity
 - ✓ Interventions to increase Irrigation/ Water Use efficiency for crops
 - ✓ Desiltation of ponds, tanks, water bodies, etc.
- Yield Gaps for all important crops to be assessed and interventions planned to reduce such Gaps
 - ✓ The reasons for the Yield Gaps and the interventions required are to be planned using participatory/ consultative processes, involving all concerned stakeholders
- While the interventions to reduce the Yield Gaps will be based on the felt needs of the farming community, these interventions could include
 - ✓ Soil Testing campaigns/ projects
 - ✓ Soil conservation and in- situ moisture conservation interventions
 - ✓ Need- based use of manures, fertilizers and other inputs
 - ✓ Interventions in production and supply of quality seeds
 - ✓ Farm implements/ equipment and machinery for farm efficiency
 - ✓ Extension/ Training/ Demonstration support

- Interventions for post- Harvest support, marketing arrangements
 - ✓ These should take into account the existing storage and market infrastructure, their sufficiency and come out with the plans to make good the deficiencies
- Alternate land use, crop diversification, etc., could be planned based on technical and market considerations
- A cogent plan may be prepared for the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors taking into consideration the high growth rates of these sectors. These plans could take into consideration, the following aspects:
 - ✓ The present position of the sector, the potential for growth and the impediments in the way of achieving such growth rates.
 - ✓ The plans prepared for these sectors would be by way of interventions that need to be made to remove the impediments identified.
 - ✓ The impediments could be inputs supply, marketing, training/ extension support, etc.
- A major thrust of the planning exercise would be in the area of Public- Private Partnerships to provide the required inputs and services.

Annexure VI (A)

VI (A)1: Contents of Proforma for Gram Panchayat Plan

1	Socio-Economic background of the population in GP
1.1	Socio-economic background of the households in each village in GP
1.2	Poverty status of the households by social groups
1.3	Literacy rates by sex and caste groups in each village in GP
2	Agricultural Sector
2.1	Land use particulars for latest year
2.2	Sources of irrigation for latest year
2.3	Performance of tanks in the GP
2.4	Conditions of irrigation wells
2.5	Area under crops including horticulture
2.6	Average yield of major crops in the village
2.7	Area suffering from low yields, reasons and solutions in the GP
2.8	Lands having problems like water logging, soil erosion, etc. and possibilities of its use
2.9	Application of chemical fertilisers for different crops
2.10	Problems in procuring agricultural inputs and solutions
2.11	Sources of draft power
2.12	Other problems in agriculture and solutions
3	Animal husbandry, dairy and Fisheries
3.1	Livestock population by species and quality
3.2	Milk yield per day by species and quality
3.3	Marketing of milk
3.4	Availability of fodder and water for animals
3.5	Constraints for increasing milk production in the village
3.6	Poultry and fishing activities in the village
3.7	Potential livestock activities and the support needed
4	Accessibility of Socio-economic facilities
5	Education
5.1	Primary school enrollment in each village in the GP
5.2	Infrastructure available and additionally needed in primary schools
5.3	Infrastructure available and additionally needed in government or aided high schools
5.4	Infrastructure available and additionally needed in government or aided junior college
6	Housing, drinking water, sanitation, roads and electricity
6.1	Houses by type of roof in each village in the GP
6.2	Total number of houseless population
6.3	Houses constructed under IAY during the previous year
6.4	Sources of drinking water and water borne diseases in the village

6.5	Problems with the available sources of drinking water
6.6	The availability of public latrines and the additional needs
6.7	Maintenance of public latrines
6.8	Improvements to roads needed
6.9	Electricity connections, power supply and households without power supply
7	Self Help Groups
7.1	Particulars of self help groups
7.2	Details of inactive groups and interventions needed , if any
7.3	Economic activities taken up by the SHGs
7.4	Participation of SHGs in government schemes
8	Small Scale and Cottage Industries
9	Working of NREGS and other poverty alleviation programmes in the GP
9.1	GP perspective plan under NREGS
9.2	Implementation of NREGS during last year
9.3	Employment outcomes of the NTRGS during 2006-07
9.4	Lean seasons for of wage labour and employment needed in each period
9.5	Problems faced by beneficiaries of other poverty alleviation programs
10	Important felt needs in each village in the Gram Panchayat
11	Financial resources of the Gram Panchayat
11.1	Demand and collection of various taxes in the Gram Panchayat
11.2	Other actual and potential sources of income
11.3	Outside funds spent in the GP
12	Schemes identified to be included in the GP plan with a division into GP Plan Schemes and Block level schemes

VI (A) 2: Proforma for Primary Data Collection at Village/GP Level

State

District:

Block:

Gram Panchayat:

GP Code (If any):

1. Socio-Economic and Demographic Information (Village-wise)
- 1.1 Social and Economic profile of households

Sr. No. of Village	Village 1	Village 2	Village 3	Village 3	GP total
Name of village					
Distance from GP(km)					
Population : Male					
: Female					
: Total					
Total households					
SC households					
ST households					
BC households					
Other households					
Landless labour households					
Total Cultivator households					
(Of which)					
Sub-marginal*					
Marginal *					
Small*					
Medium*					
Large*					
Tenant*					
Business					
Service					
**Artisans					
1.					
2					
3					

Note: a)*Sub-marginal : Less than 2.5 acres, b) Marginal farmer: 1.0-2.5 acres, c) Small farmer: 2.5-5.0 acres, d) Medium farmers 5-10 acres, e) Large farmers : above 10 acres, f) ** Artisans include blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, weavers

1.2. Poverty Status of Households

Social Category	Poorest of the Poor	Poor	Non-Poor	Total Ration Cards issued	Annapurna Cards issued	Old age pensions
SC						
ST						
BC						
OC						
Total						

1.3 Literacy Rates by Social Groups-2001

Village	SC			ST			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
1									
2									
3									
4									
GP									

2. Agriculture

2.1 Land Use Particulars for Latest Year

Type of Use	Area (ha)
Forest	
Cultivable Waste	
Land Put to non-agriculture uses	
Permanent fallows	
Other fallows	
Net area sown	
Area sown more than once	
Gross cropped area	
Geographical area	

2.2 Sources of Irrigation for Latest Year (ha)

Source	No. of items	Net area irrigated	Area irrigated more than once	Gross area irrigated
Canal				
Tank (Pub)				
Tank (Pvt)				
Open well				
Bore well				
Lift Irrigation				

2.3 Performance of Tanks Used Wholly or Partly For Irrigation

Sr. No.	Public or Private	Purpose*	Command Area (ha)		If ayacut declined, reason	Improvements needed
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Note: * Purpose codes : Only irrigation 1, Irrigation & Fishing :2; Irrigation, Fishing & Water for animals 3; Irrigation and water for animals

2.4 Conditions of Irrigation Wells by Type

Item	Community open wells	Private open wells	Community borewells	Private borewells
Total Number of wells				
No. of non-functioning wells				
Reason of failure:				
1				
2				
3				
4				
Interventions needed				
1				
2				
3				
4				
Problems with functioning wells				
1				
2				
3				
4				
Interventions needed				
1				
2				
3				

2.5 Area Under Food and Horticulture Crops (ha)

Crop *	Kharif		Rabi		Summer		Annual Crop	
	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed

* Follow the order : cereals, pulses, other crops, vegetables, fruits and fodder crops

2.6 Average Yield of Major Crops in the Village:

Crop	Kharif		Rabi		Summer	
	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed

* Follow the order: cereals, pulses, other crops, vegetables, fruits and fodder crops

2.7 Area Suffering From Low Yields Compared to Average Yield in the GP

Crops	Area (ha)	Reason	Remedial measures

2.8 Public and Private Lands under Problems in the GP (presently not under cultivation)

Sr. No.	Problem*	Extent (acres)	Improvements needed	Benefit per acre (Rs.)	If not suitable for agriculture, alternative use

*Problems like water logging, leveling, soil erosion, salinity, etc. are to be identified

2.9 Use of Fertiliser and Manure for Important Crops (kg/ha)

Crop	Name of Fertiliser	Kharif		Rabi		Summer	
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed
1	1						
	2						
2	1						
	2						
3	1						
	2						
4	1						
	2						
5	1						
	2						

2.10 Problems of Availability of Agricultural Inputs: Seeds

Crop*	Seed variety	Seed rate (Kg/acre)	Total seed needed	Supplied by govt. last year	Problems in procuring seed

* Collect only for crops facing problems in procuring seed

2.11 Problems in Procuring Pesticides

Crop	Name of pesticide	Quantity required (kg/lit per ha)	Problems faced in procurement

2.12 Source of Draft Power for Cultivation

Source	Level of dependence		
	Fully	Partly	Not at all
Animal			
Tractor			

Are hire services of bullocks /tractors available in each village? Yes/No

If no, mention the villages where not available: 1. 2. 3.

2.13 Any Other Problems in Agriculture Sector and Your Suggestions for Solving Them

Natural Calamities/Disaster

Problem	Suggestions

3. Livestock

3.1 (a).Livestock Population

Type of animals	Number of animals		
	local/ND	CB/Graded	Total
Cattle			
Buffalo			
Sheep			
Goat			
pigs			
poultry			
others			

No. of households - Livelihood system

- Crop/livestock system

3.1 (b): Carcass yield of Meat Animals

Type of Animal	Average Live weight of mature animals (Kg.)	Average carcass weight (Kg.)
Sheep		
Goat		
Pig		
Others		

3.2 Milk Yield by Type of Animals

Type of animals	Milk Yield (litres/day)
Graded buffalo	
Local buffalo	
Cross bred cow	
Local cow	

- c) Problem in marketing of milk ()
- d) Low price of milk ()
- e) Low priority for dairying as compared to other livestock activities ()
- f) Any other (specify) ()

3.8 Poultry

Type of poultry	No. of Households	No. of birds	Services needed
Commercial			
Improved			
Local/Desi			

Sheep/goat/piggery

3.9 Number of Households Depending on Fishing

Village	Variety	Sources of fishing	No. of households/ dependent	Problem, if any	Possible Solution

3.10 Potential Livestock Activities to help the Poor and the Support Services Needed

Village	Activity*	Households to be covered	Support services needed

*Activities : 1. dairy with CBC, 2. dairy with GB, 3. dairy with local buffalo
4. goat 5. sheep 6. backyard poultry

4.0 Facilities Available in the Gram Panchayat

Function	Exists or not*	If not, distance from GP in KM (0.0)	Remarks
Primary School			
Middle School			
High School			
Junior College			
Degree College			
Technical Education			
Private Convent			
Adult Education Centre			

Trained Dhai			
ANM Centre			
P.H. sub-centre			
P.H.C.			
Private RMP			
Family Planning Centre			
Private MBBS			
Private Clinic			
Private Hospital			
Medical Stores			
Livestock Unit			
AI Centre			
Veterinary sub-centre			
Veterinary Centre			
Weekly market			
Ration shop			
Daily Market			
Regulated Market			
Dairy Cooperative Society			
Primary Veterinary Clinics			
Agricultural inputs shop			
Commercial bank			
Primary Coop. Society			
Milk Collection Centre			
Branch Post Office			
Sub post -office			
Telgraph office			
Telephone facility			
Bus stop			
Railway station			
Petrol pump			
Cinema			
Police Station			
Cold storage			
Rice & flour mill			
Oil expeller			
Repairs of agric. implements			

* Code for existence: Exists -1 Does not exist - 2

5. Education

5.1 Particulars of Enrollment in Primary/Upper Primary School

Item	Village 1	Village 2	Village 3	Village 4
Is primary school available in the village	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
No. of Boys enrolled				
No. of girls enrolled				
Average attendance per day of boys				
Average attendance per day of girls				
No. of Boys enrolled in Class I				
No. of girls enrolled in Class I				
No. of boys enrolled in Class V				
No. of girls enrolled in Class V				
No. of Boys who completed Class V last year				
No. of Girls who completed class V last year				
No. of Boys who joined class VI last year				
No. of girls who joined class VI last year				
Approx. out of school boys in 6-14 age* : All				
Approx. out of school girls in 6-14 age* : All				
Approx. out of school boys in 6-14 age* : SC				
Approx. out of school girls in 6-14 age* : SC				
Approx. out of school boys in 6-14 age* : ST				
Approx. out of school girls in 6-14 age* : ST				

*Estimate provided by teachers

5.2 Infrastructure Available and Additionally Needed in Primary /Upper Primary Schools

Item	Village 1	Village 2	Village 3	Village 4
Name of the village				
No. of Teachers (sanctioned posts)				
No. of teachers posted				
Additional teachers needed as per norms				
No. of class rooms				
Plinth area available (sft.)				
Additional accommodation needed (sft.)				
Plinth area presently available (sft.)				
Plinth area additionally needed (square meters)				
Furniture needed in order of priority 1:				

2:				
3:				
4:				
Furniture needing repairs 1:				
2:				
3:				
4:				
Whether drinking water is available				
Whether toilets are available for girls				

5.3 Infrastructure Available and Additionally Needed in Govt. or Aided High School

Item	Village 1	Village 2	Village 3	Village 4
Name of the village				
Enrollment				
No. of Teachers (sanctioned posts)				
No. of teachers presently working				
Additional teachers needed as per norms				
Plinth area presently available (square metres)				
Plinth area additionally needed (square metres)				
Furniture needed in order of priority 1:				
2				
3				
4				
Furniture needing repairs 1:				
2				
3				
4				
Whether drinking water facilities are available				
Whether toilets are available for girls				

5.4 Infrastructure Available and Additionally Needed in Junior Colleges:

Sr. No.	No. of Colleges	Facilities available	Additional facilities required
1			
2			
3			

6. Housing, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Road network and Electrification

6.1 Houses in the village classified by type of roof

Village	RCC	Tiled	Stones	Thatched	Total
1					
2					
3					
4					

6.2 Housing Conditions and Needs for the Entire GP

Type of House	SC	ST	Others
Pucca house			
Semi-pucca house			
Kutcha house			
Houseless			
Total			
Houses constructed under IAY during last three years			

6.3 Adequacy of Drinking Water Facilities in the Villages of the Gram Panchayat

Source of Water	Access	Households having the facility*								Gram Panchayat	
		Village 1		Village 2		Village 3		Village 4		SC/ST	Others
		SC/ST	Others	SC/ST	Others	SC/ST	Others	SC/ST	Others		
Tap	Within										
	Outside										
Hand pump	Within										
	Outside										
Open well	Within										
	Outside										
Others	X										

* Total must tally with the total number of households in the village

6.4 Problems with Public Sources of Drinking Water in the Gram Panchayat

Village	Source	Total No.	Defunct	Repairs needed	Additional needed
1	Handpump				
	Open well				
	Tap				
2	Handpump				
	Open well				
	Tap				
3	Handpump				
	Open well				
	Tap				
4	Handpump				
	Open well				
	Tap				

i) Is the village subjected to water-borne diseases? Yes/No

ii) If yeas, specify _____

6.5 Number of Households with Latrine Facility inside the House

Type	Village 1	Village 2	Village 3	Village 4

6.6 Number of Households Depending on Public Latrines

Type	Village 1	Village 2	Village 3	Village 4

i) If additional latrines are needed, give number:

Village 1: Village 2: Village 3: Village 4:

6.7 . If Not Maintained Properly, Explain the Problems and Solutions

Village	Problems	Solutions

6.8 Improvements Needed

Village	Type*	Existing quality	Proposed quality	Length (km)	Cost estimate

*Type : internal 1; approach 2; Connecting another GP 3

6.9 Details of Electricity Connections and Supply

Village	Agriculture	Domestic	Commercial	Supply to Agriculture		Houses not connected
				Hours/Day	Quality	

*Quality : Very poor, poor, moderate, good

7. Self Help Groups

7.1. Particulars of Self Help Groups in GP villages

Village	Social Group	No. of Groups	Members in groups	Members in active groups	Total saving (Rs.)
1	SC				
	ST				
	Others				
2	SC				
	ST				
	Others				
3	SC				
	SST				
	Others				
4	SC				
	ST				
	Others				

7.2 Details of inactive SHGs

Reasons for becoming inactive

- a)
- b)
- c)

Interventions needed for making active

- a)
- b)
- c)

7.3 Economic Activities Taken up by the SHGs

Village	Activity	No. of groups	If difficulties are encountered, specify	Assistance needed, if any

7.4 If Any Government Schemes Are Implemented by SHGs during Last Five Years, Give Details

Scheme	Year	No. of Groups involved	Problems faced	Suggestions for rectification

8 Rural Industries

8.1 Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the Gram Panchayat

Type*	Line of manufacture	Units	Employment	Raw Material	
				Local	Outside GP

*Household 1 Establishment (with hired labour) 2

8.2 which are the small scale industries that have a potential in the GP?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

9. Implementation of NREGS

9.1 Projects Identified in the NREGP Perspective Plan

Project	Estimated cost	Employment	Priority*

* High 1 Medium 2 Low 3

9.2 Other Details about NREGP

1. Job card issued
2. No. of card holders who participated last year
3. No. of new cards to be issued
4. Works completed last year: 1 2 3
5. Expenditure incurred last year: 1 2 3
6. Employment generated (person days): Male Female

9.3 Lean Season for Employment and Approximate Number of Workers Available:

Village	From	To	From	To	Total Days

9.4 Other Poverty Alleviation Programmes Being Implemented in the GP

Programme	Scheme	Beneficiaries	Cost per unit	Problems faced if any

10.. Mention Four Most Important Needs of the Village

Village	Need 1	Need 2	Need3	Need 4
1				
2				
3				
4				

11 Financial Resources of the GP

11.1 Tax Demand and Collection during Last Year

Tax	Demand	Collection	Dues in the year	Old dues	Total dues

11.2 Other Actual and Potential Sources of Income

Item	Revenue collected last year	Dues	Potential revenue

11.3 External Funding in the GP

Sr. No.	Scheme/Source	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07

12. Schemes Identified for Development of the GP

Scheme	Year in which to be taken up*	Benefits **	Approximate cost

* Year to be noted as 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5

** Only this GP 1; Spills over 2

Annexure: VI (B)

Formats for Collection of Secondary Data at Taluka/District Level

Table 1: General information

Taluk/Block	General					Population (As per the 2001 Census)				
	Villages		No. of Revenue Villages	Area (ha.)	No. of G. Ps.	Male	Female	Total	S.C.	S.T.
	In-habitated	Un-in habitated								

Source:

Table 2: Land Utilisation Statistics (preceding 3 years average)

(Area in hectares)

Taluk	Geographical area	Forest Area	Land Under Non-agril. Use	Cultivable waste	Permanent pastures	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Current Fallows	Other Fallows	Net sown area	Gross cropped area	Cropping intensity (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Source:

Table 3 : Land Capability Classification

(Area in hectares)

Taluk	Very good cultivable land Class - I	Good cultivable land Class- II	Moderately good cultivable land Class- III	Fairly good land, suited for occasional cultivation Class- IV	Nearly level land not suitable for cultivation because of stoniness, wetness, etc. Class- V	Steep slopes, highly erosion prone with shallow soils Class- VI	Steep slope with sever soil erosion resulting in eroded stony and rough soil surfaces with shallow soil depth Class- VII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Table 4: Land Holdings (Agriculture Census 2001)

(Holdings in numbers and area in ha)

Taluk	Marginal Farmers		Small Farmers		Semi-med. Farmers		Medium farmers		Large farmers		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area

Table G. ha –marginal farmers, 1-2 ha- small farmers, 2-4- ha semi-med. Farmers, 4-10 ha- medium farmers and more than 10 ha- large farmers)

Source:

Table 5 : Soil Fertility Indices (Latest data)

Sl. No.	Taluka	No of Soil Samples analysed	PH			EC (ds/m)			Organic carbon (%)		
			Acidic	Neutral	Alkaline	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Available Nitrogen (kg/ha)			Available Phosphorus (kg/ha)			Available Potash (kg/ha)					
Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High			

Source:

Table 6: Micronutrient Status (For latest year)

Name of the Taluka	No of Soil Samples Analysed	Copper (Cu)		Iron (Fe)		Manganese (Mn)		Zinc (Zn)	
		Sufficient	Deficient	Sufficient	Deficient	Sufficient	Deficient	Sufficient	Deficient
1									
2									
3									
N									
Total									

Source:

Table 7: Reclamation and Development of Saline / Alkali soils (Latest data)

Taluka	Area under Saline/Alkali Soil	Area treated (ha) up to 2006-7	Balance Area (ha)

Table 8: Data on Weather (Available normals)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluk	Rainfall		Temperature		Humidity (%)	
		No. of rainy days	Average rainfall (mm)	Min. °C	Max. °C	Min	Max

Source:

Table 9 : Block/Taluka wise monthly rainfall data**(Latest data)**

Sr. No.	Block/Taluka	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

Table 10: Source wise Area Irrigated (Latest data) (Area in hectares)

Taluk	Canals (Area)	Tanks		Open Wells		Tube/Bore wells		Lift Irrigation		Other Sources		Total	
		Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area

Source:

Table 11: Water Analysis Report (Latest data)

Name of the Taluka	No of Water samples analyzed	Permissible C – 1	Moderately Safe C – 2	Moderately unsafe C – 3	Unsafe C – 4

Source:

Table 12: Information on Natural Calamities

Name of Taluka	Occurrence of Calamities	Year in which effected (since last 10 yrs.)	Severity M / S / VS	% Cropped area affected	Livestock mortality (No. of animals)	% of farm families affected
1	Drought					
	Flood					
	Cyclone					
	Earthquake					
	Heavy rains					
	Pest/disease outbreak					

Source:

M - Mild S - Severe VS - Very Severe

Table 13 : Infrastructure Available on Taluka Seed Farm / Trial cum Demonstration Farm

Name of the TSF / TCD	Total area (ha)	Cultivable area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Infrastructure available						
				Animals (Nos)	Implements (Nos)	Farm Pond / well / lift , pump (Nos)	Seed Processing plant (Nos)	Godown capacity (tonnes)	Temporary Shed Average sq. ft.	Other

Source:

Table 14: Seed Production at TSF / TCD

Name of the TSF / TCD	Total area (ha)	Cultivable area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Crop	Seed production during 2006-07 (qtls)	Proposed Seed Production (q)				
						2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12

Source:

Table 15: Planting Material Production Plan numbers)

(Area in ha, production of plants grafts in

Existing facilities (2006-07)			2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
No. of Nurseries	Area under mother plants	Production of seedlings / grafts	No. of nurseries	Area under mother plants	Production of seedlings / grafts	Investment for development	No. of nurseries	Area under mother plants	Production of seedlings / grafts	Investment for development	No. of nurseries	Area under mother plants	Production of seedlings / grafts	Investment for development

2010-11				2011-12				Total			
No. of nurseries	Area under mother plants	Production of seedlings / grafts	Investment for development	No. of nurseries	Area under mother plants	Production of seedlings / grafts	Investment for development	No. of nurseries	Area under mother plants	Production of seedlings / grafts	Investment for development

Source:

Table 16: Soil Testing Laboratories in District

(Latest date)

Soil Testing Laboratories Under	No of Soil Testing Laboratories			Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of Samples Analysed	No of Soil Testing Laboratories having Annual Analysing System
	Static	Mobile	Total			
Govt. Sector						
Co-operative & Public U-taking						
Private Sector						
Total						

Source:

Table 17 : Facilities Available in Agri Polyclinics

Taluk	Name of Agri polyclinic	Facility available (Yes or No)										Average No. of farmers benefited/year	Average Receipts/year (Rs)
		Farmers Training	Demonstration	Diagnosis of Soil & Water Samples	Diagnosis of Pest & Diseases	Production of Vermi compost	Green House	Dormitory facility	Library	Museum (crop / implement)	Computer with modem		

Source:

Table 18: Training Infrastructure Proposed for Capacity Building of Agriculture and Allied Department Staff

Sr No.	Name of Taluk	Name of the Department	Name of Training Institute (Location)	Year wise no. of staff to be trained					Training Halls	Training Equipments	No of training faculty required	Recurring funds/year (Rs. In lakh)	Non recurring funds (Rs. In lakh)
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12					

Source:

Table 19: Proposed Plan to Improve Agriculture & Allied Training Facilities for Farmers at taluk Level

Taluk	New Agro polyclinics proposed	Govt./ Non Govt.	Funds for overall establishment (Rs. In Lakh)	Capacity generated (No. of farmers)	Renovation of Old Agro Polyclinic (No.)	Requirement of Funds for renovation of old / establishment of new agro polyclinics		
						Type of Facility Required	Financial Requirement (Rs. In Lakh)	Additional Capacity generated through farmers training (No. of farmers)

Source:

Table 20: Planning for Farmers Training Programme Related to Agriculture and Allied Departments

(Funds requirement Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No .	Name of Taluk	Name of technology to be transferred	No. of Training Institutes available for training programme	No of farmers to be trained and fund requirement										Total		
				2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Phy	Fin	
				Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin			

Source:

Table 21 : Service Centres in the District (Agriculture & Allied Sectors)

Name of Taluk	No. of Service Centres	Classification				
		Seed/ fertilizer supply	Irrigation systems	Farm equipments and machinery	Agriculture consultancy	Diagnostic services provided

Source:

Table : 22 Basic Marketing Infrastructure for Agriculture Produce (Post Harvest Management)

(Capacity in tonnes)

Sr. No.	Taluka	Storage Structures						Markets (Numbers)	
		Rural Godowns		Cold storage		Onion Storage		Main market	Sub market
		Nos.	Capacity	Nos.	Capacity	Nos.	Capacity		

Source:

Table 23 : Farm Level Storage Plan

(Capacity in tonnes and investment Rs. In lakh)

Existing facilities (2006-07)			
Type	No.	Capacity	Investment
Rural Godowns			
Onion storage structures			
Zero energy chamber			
Others			

Source:

Table 24: Area, Production and Yield of Major Crops in Irrigated/ Rain fed Conditions during Kharif Season

Crops	Taluk	Area (ha)					Production (q)					Yield (q/ha)		
		Irrigated	%	Rainfed	%	Total	Irrigated	%	Rainfed	%	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Average

Source:

Table 25: Area, Production and Yield of Major Crops in Irrigated/Rain fed Conditions during Rabi Season

Crops	Taluk	Area (ha)					Production (q)					Yield (q/ha)		
		Irrigated	%	Rainfed	%	Total	Irrigated	%	Rainfed	%	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Average

Source:

Table 26: Area, Production and Yield of Major Horticulture Crops

Sr. No.	Taluka	Crop	Area					Production					Yield t/ha				
			Irrigated	%	Rainfed	%	Total	Irrigated	%	Rainfed	%	Total	Irriga- ted	Rain- fed	Average		
		1															
		2															
		3															

Source:

Table 27 : Taluk wise Yield Gap Analysis

Name of crops / Commodity	Name of Taluk						
	Average yield (q/ha)				Yield gap % (with respect to FLD)		Reasons for GAP in yield
	Taluk	District	State	Frontline Demonstration			

Source:

Table 28: Area, Production and Productivity Trend of Main Crops in the District (Area – ha, Production – q, productivity – q/ha)

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Normal 2004-05 to 2006-07			2007-08 (Projected)			2008-09 (Projected)			2009-10 (Projected)			2010-11 (Projected)			2011-12 (Projected)		
		Area (A)	Production (P)	Productivity (Y)	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Source:

Table 29: Planning of Agriculture Inputs in the District – Seed

Sr. No.	Name of the Crop	Area under Crop (ha)	Present SRR %
1	2	3	4

Source:

SRR – Seed Replacement Rate

Table 30: Crop wise NPK Consumption

(Year 2006 – 07)

Sr. No.	Taluk	Major crops	Fertiliser Consumption (kg/ha)			
			N	P	K	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total						

Source:

Table 31: Planning of Fertiliser Requirement

Sr.No.	Taluka	Fertiliser Grade	Use of fertiliser (tonnes) During 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		Urea						
		DAP						
		MOP						
		SSP						
		Total complexes						
		Total mixtures						
		Grand Total						

Table 32 : Planning of Plant Protection Chemicals requirements

Sr. No.	Taluka/Block	Pesticides used	Used in 2006-07	Requirement				
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12

Table 33 : Availability of Improved Farm Equipments and Machineries

Name of Improved Farm Implement / Equipment / Machinery	Availability of Equipments and Machineries												Total Improved Farm Implement / Equipment / Machinery available in District	
	Taluka-1		Taluka-2		Taluka-3		Taluka-4		Taluka----		Taluka----			
	Nos.	Farmers	Nos.	Farmers	Nos.	Farmers	Nos.	Farmers	Nos.	Farmers	Nos.	Farmers	Nos.	No. of Farmers
Tractors														
Harvester														
Thresher														

Source:

Table 34: Farm Machinery Status and Projection

Sr. No.	Taluk	Name of Improved farm implements and farm machineries	Present Status (Nos)

Source:

Table 35: Protective (Community Tanks) Irrigation Plan - (Area in ha and Investment in lakh Rs.)

Type	Existing Community Tanks (2006-07)			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	No.	Area	Investment					

Source:

Table 36: Perspective Micro Irrigation Plan (Phy. In ha and Fin. In lakh Rs.)

Crops	Actual coverage up to March 2006 (ha)	Area coverage in 2006 – 2007 (ha)	207-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12

Table 37: Details of Credit Institutions in the District

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	No. of institutions					Total
		Commercial Banks	RRBs	Cooperative	PACS	Others	

Source:

Table 38: Crop Loan disbursement in District (short term credit)**(Rs. In lakh)**

Taluk	Loan disbursed in 2006-07					
	Coop. Banks		Commercial Banks		RRBs	
	No. of loans	Amount	No. of loans	Amount	No. of loans	Amount
1						
2						
3						

Table 39 : Loan Disbursement for investment credit during XI Five Year Plan (Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Taluk	Loan disbursed during 2006-07	Loan disbursement target				
			2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12

Table 40 : Agriculture Insurance Status**(Phy.- ha area)**

Name of Taluk	Actual coverage of farmers upto 2006-07	Area coverage (ha) in 2006 – 2007

Source:

Table 41 : Planning of Soil Survey Programme

(Year 2007 -08 to 2011 – 12)

Name of the Taluk	Watershed No	Geographical area of Watershed		Area surveyed Since beginning to Mar 2007		Area to be deleted from survey area		Area to be surveyed in year 2007-08 to 2011-12	
		No of Villages	Area (Ha)	No of Villages	Area (Ha)	No of Villages	Area (Ha)	No of Villages	Area (Ha)

Source:

Table 42 : Area Available for Watershed Development and Plan

Name of the Taluka	Geographical Area (ha)	Area not Suitable for watershed (ha)	Area available for w/w development (ha)	Area treated so far (ha)	Balance Area (ha)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12

Source:

Table 43: Technologies for Insitu Moisture Conservation Plan

Name of Activity	Total area covered (ha) up to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Contour Cultivation						
Dead Furrows						
Ridges & Furrows						
Other						

Table 44 : Planning of Soil Testing Programme

(Year 2007 -08 to 2011 – 12)

Item	No of Villages	Total Samples to be analyzed	Total Soil Health Cards to be distributed	Remarks
General Soil sample				
Special Soil sample				
Micro Nutrient Soil sample				
Soil Survey sample				
Water sample				
Tissue (leaf & Petiole) sample				
Total				

Table 45: Proposed production of organic input and formation of organic groups in the next five years

Taluk	Production of Organic inputs (q)						Other activities			
	Biofertilizers	Vermi Compost	Biodynamic Compost	Biopesticides Group	Botanical pesticides	Organic farming seeds	O. F. Groups	Organic Certification Group	District Level Activities (Number)	Required Amount (in lakh Rs.)

Table : 46 : IPM Demonstrations in Next Five Years

(Phy – Area covered in ha)
(Fin – Rs. In lakh)

Name of crop	Average Area/demonstration (ha)	Present Area under IPM (ha)	IPM Demonstrations In 2006-07		IPM Demonstration Projections									
			No. of Demos conducted	Area covered (ha)	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
					Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.

Source :

Table 47 : INM Demonstrations in Next Five Years

(Phy Area covered in ha)
(Fin – Rs. In lakh)

Name of crop	Average Area per demo (ha)	Present Area under INM (ha)	INM Demonstrations In 2006-07		INM Demonstrations Projection									
			No. of Demos conducted	Area covered (ha)	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
					Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.

Source :

Table 48 : Varietal Demonstration in Next Five Year

**(Phy Area covered in ha)
(Fin – Rs. In lakh)**

Name of crop	Average Area per demonstration (ha.)	Present Area under Varietal demon. (ha)	Varietal Demonstrations In 2006-07		Varietal Demonstration Projection										
			No. of Demos conducted	Area covered (ha)	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		
					Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	

Source :

Table 49 : Farmers Field Schools Projection in Next Five Year

Name of crop	TOF Trained Available Man power (Nos.)	FFS Conducted in last five year (Aided)			Yield obtained under FFS In 06-07 q/ha	Normal average yield obtained in 06-07 q/ha	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-2012	
		No. of FFS conducted	No. of villages Covered	Area Covered (ha)			No. of FFS	No. of villages to be covered	No. of FFS	No. of villages to be covered	No. of FFS	No. of villages to be covered	No. of FFS	No. of villages to be covered	No. of FFS	No. of villages to be covered

Source:

Table 50 : Tools Utilized for Improving Crop Production

Name of Crop	Area under Crop (ha)	Type of Crop Production tools	Area under Crop Production tools (ha)	Proposed Area under Crop production tools (ha)					Name of the Persistence technology	Reason of shortfalls of technology	Remedies suggested for adoption of technology	Remarks
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12				

Source:

Table 51: Crop Diversification Plan in Next Five Years

Existing Cropping Pattern 2006-07		Crop Diversification Proposed (Area in ha.)									
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
Crop Group	Area	Area under crop	Change in area with reference to 06-07 (+/-)	Area under crop	Change in area with reference to 06-07 (+/-)	Area under crop	Change in area with reference to 06-07 (+/-)	Area under crop	Change in area with reference to 06-07 +/-)	Area under crop	Change in area with reference to 06-07 (+/-)

Source:

Table 52 : Additional area to be brought / under Organic Farming in Next Five Years

Taluk	Present area under Organic Farming (ha) 2006-07	Year wise area to be brought under organic farming (ha)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total

Source:

Table 53: Area Expansion Plan of Horticultural Crops.**(Area in ha)**

Existing Cropping Pattern (2006-07)		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Crops	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area

Source:

Table 54: Rejuvenation Plan of Horticultural Crops**(Area in ha)**

Area brought under Rejuvenation (2006-07)		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Crops	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area

Source:

Table 55: Sericulture Information

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of units	Area under Mulberry (ha)	Average Cocoon Production (kg/ha)			GAP in yield (kg/ha)		Reasons for GAP in yield
				District	State	FLDs	District level	State level	

Source:

Table 56 : Proposed Physical and Financial Targets for Sericulture for Plan

(Rs. In lakh)

Name of Activity	Unit cost (Rs)	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin

Source :

Table 57 (a): Livestock Information

Sr. No.	Taluk	Area under Fodders (ha)		Cattle (Nos.)			Buffaloes (Nos)			Sheep(No.)			Goats(No.)			Poultry (Nos)			Others (Nos)	Total (Nos)
		Fodder crops	Grazing Land	Cross Bred	Indige-nous	Total	Improv-ed	Indi-genou-s	Total	Impro-ved	Indige-nous	Total	Impro-ved	Indig-enou-s	Total	Broiler	Layer	Ducks		

Source:

Table 57 (b): Distribution of land and livestock/poultry holdings in the District):

Items	Year	Landless (0 ha)	Marginal (< 1ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Medium (2-4 ha)	Large (> 4 ha)
Poultry						

**Table 57 (C): Average size of land and livestock/poultry holdings by farm size
(Number of Poultry per 100 households)**

Year	Landless (0 ha)	Marginal (< 1ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Medium (2-4 ha)	Large (> 4 ha)	All

Table 57 (d): Benefits from Family Poultry

Indicators	Farm Categories					
	Landless (0 ha)	Marginal (< 1ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Medium (2-4 ha)	Large (> 4 ha)	Average
1) Number of Chickens						
2) No. of Ducks/ Other Species						
3) Yearly income from chicken compared to other livestock species (% Rs./farm or holding/year)						
4). Yearly income from ducks compared to other livestock species (% Rs./farm or holding/year)						
5) Eggs production from poultry (No/farm family/year)						
Gender participation						
i) Male						
ii) Female						
Social Profile						
i) SC						
ii) ST						
iii) Others						

Table 57 (e): Losses in Livestock/Poultry Production

Speciers	Losses due to						Total Output		
	Breeding Problem	Disease (specify)	Feed Unavailability	Inefficient Management	Natural Calamity	Other reasons	Eggs	Meat	Others

Table 58: Taluka wise Existing of Veterinary Institutions

Taluk	GPs	Institutions (Nos)									No. of Grampachayat without any veterinary institutions
		VH	VD	MVC	PVC	AIC	KVS sub centre	Diagnostic Labs	PEC	Total	

VH-Veterinary Hospital, VD-Veterinary Dispensary, MVC – Mobile Veterinary Centres, PVC – Proposed Veterinary Centres, AID – AI Centres, PEC –

Source:

Table 59: Production Plan of Livestock during the Next Five Years

Sr. No.	Name of commodity	Baseline (2006-07)			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Nos	Production	Productivity	Nos	Production	Productivity	Nos.	Production	Productivity	Nos.	Production	Productivity
	Milk												
	Eggs												
	Broiler												
	Meat												

2010-11						2011-12					
Nos.		Production		Productivity		Nos.		Production		Productivity	

Source:

Table 60: Proposed Physical and Financial Programmes of Animal Husbandry Department

**Phy – Number
Rs. In lakh**

Name of Activity	Unit cost (Rs)	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin

Note: Activities must include dairy, Fisheries, Other Animal Products, Processing Sector

Table 61 (a) : Fisheries Information

Sr. No.	Taluka	Details of Fisheries Units																		
		Inland Ponds						Rivers						Reservoirs						
		Nos. Units	Species Cultured	Average yield per ha.	Expected yield per ha.	Gap in Yield (kg)	Reasons for gap in yield	Boat & Net Units	Species Harvested	Average Catch per boat (kg)	Gap in catch per boat (kg)	Reasons for gap in yield	Nos.	No. of boat and net units	Species Harvested per boat unit (kg)	Average catch per boat in kg	Expected catch per boat (kg)	Gap in catch per boat (kg)	Reasons for gap in yield	

Table 61 (b) : Fisheries Information

Sr. No.	Taluka	Details of Fisheries Units									
		Marine – Traditional Non-Mechanised Boats				Marine – Mechanised Boats					
		Nos.	Average Catch per year (tons)	Expected Average Catch per year (tons)	Gap/ Excess Catch (tons)	Reason for gap/ excess catch	Nos.	Average Catch per year (tons)	Expected catch per year (tons)	Gap/Excess Catch	Reason for gap/excess catch (tons)

Table 62: Source wise Water Spread Area (WSA) in the District

Taluk	Grama Panchayat Tanks		Department Tanks		Reservoirs		Rivers	
	< 40 ha		> 40 ha					
	No	W.S.A (ha)	No	W.S.A(ha)	No	W.S.A (ha)	No	km
1								
2								
Total								

Source:

Table 63 : Projections for Fish Production, Seed to be Stocked and Hatchery Requirement for Plan

a) Fish Production (in Tonnes)				
Year	Production at different yields from different areas			Total
	@2000kg/hect for 500hect	@500kg/hect for 2000hect	@100kg/hectare 6000 hectare	
Present				
2007-08				
2011-12				
b) Seed to be stocked advance fingerlings 50 mm size in lakhs				
Present				

2007-08				
2011-12				
Table H.		Hatchery required (Assumption 0.6 ha of hatchery can produce 20 lakh fingerlings and 40 lakh fingerlings required per ha)		
Present				
2007-08				
2011-12				

Source:

Table 64: Financial Targets and Achievements during X Plan for Fisheries Development in the District

Schemes	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1										
2										
3										

Source:

Table 65: Projected Outlay for Fisheries Development during Plan

(Rs.in lakh)

A) Budget required in the existing schemes							
Sl.No	Name of the Schemes	Year					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
	1						
	2						
	Total						

Table 66 : Agro Processing Unit in the District (including Sugar, Milk, Silk, etc., related to Agriculture only)

Type of Agro-Processing unit	Taluka	No. of Processing units	Per day capacity of Agro-Processing unit (tonnes)	Produce Processed by Agro- Processing unit during 2006-07 (tonnes)
Total				

Source :

Table 67: Marketing Infrastructure Plan Investment Rs.in Lakh)

Item	Existing marketing facilities (2006-07)		
	Number		Investment
	Main	Sub	

Source :

**Table 68: Action Plan for Social Forestry for Plan
(Rs. In lakh)**

Activity	Year 2006-07	Year wise Targets									
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin
1											
2											
3											
Total											

Table 69: Product wise no. of SSI Units in the District

Category of Industry	Nos.	Investment (Rs. In lakh)	Employment
Total			

Source:

**Table 70: Action Plans for K.V.I Programmes during Plan
(Rs. In lakh)**

(Rs. In lakh)

Programmes	Unit cost (Rs)	No. of Beneficiary Units	Target										
			2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		
			Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	

Table 71 : Progress during X Plan under District Industrial Centre

Programme	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1										
2										
3										
Total										

Source:

Table 72: Action Plan of DIC for Plan lakh)

(Rs.in

Programme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin
1										
2										

Table 73: Financial Achievements during X Plan and Projection for XI Plan for Development of Handlooms and Textiles (Rs. In lakh)

Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-06	2005-06	2006-07

Source:

Table 74: Details of the Proposed Industries Under Handlooms and Textiles (Rs. In lakh)

Sr. No.	Programme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin
1											
2											

Table 75. Group Organizations in the District

Sr. No.	Taluk	Farmers Clubs		Krishi Vigyan Mandals		Commodity groups /FIG/Fos		Self Help Groups (SHGs)		No. of villages covered
		Nos.	Members	Nos.	Members	Nos.	Members	Nos.	Members	

Source:

Table 76: Financial Targets and Achievements during X Plan Period in the District Under District Sector Schemes

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Head of Account	Amount Rs. In lakh									
			2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
			Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt

Source:

Table 77: Financial Targets and Achievements during X Plan period of the District Under State Sector Schemes

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Head of Account	Amount in Rs . Lakhs									
			2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
			Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt

Source:

Table 78: Physical and Financial Programme Proposed under CDAP during XI Plan

(Rs. In lakh)

Name of Work	Unit cost (Rs)	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
Agriculture													
1													
2													
3													
Total													
Horticulture works in farmers land													
1													
2													
3													
Total													
Animal Husbandry													
1													
2													
3													
Total													
Social Forestry													
1													
2													
3													
Total													
Fishery													
1													
2													
3													
Total													
Sericulture													
1													
2													
3													
Total													

Others													
1													
2													
3													
Total													
G.Total													

Note: Please indicate the location of the Investments planned in this table