



OUTCOME BUDGET

2009 – 2010

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION**

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Executive Summary

Outcome Budget is integral part of the budgeting process since 2005-06 and OUTCOME BUDGET 2009-10 of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) indicates physical dimensions of financial budget as also actual physical performance in 2007-08, 2008-09 and targets of physical performance of 2009-10. Outcome Budget is intended to serve as a policy tool to establish effective linkage with allocation and disbursement of public funds, on basis of measurable performance.

The Outcome Budget 2009-10 consists of the following Chapters:

Chapter I is introductory note on mandate, goals, policy framework, salient functions, organizational structure of the Department as also major schemes/ programs under its implementation.

Chapter II contains tabular statements indicating details of financial outlays of various schemes/ programs, projected physical outputs and projected outcomes with objective to establish one-to-one correspondence between the financial outlays and targeted outcomes.

Chapter III contains reform measures and major policy initiatives of DAC to promote agricultural production, productivity and well being of farmers. This chapter also provides details of efforts made by Department to mainstream gender concerns by allocating specific resources for women under various major schemes/ programs and development interventions with focus on formation of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), Capacity Building Interventions, support for extension activities and ensuring women representation in various village/ block/ and district level decision-making bodies.

Chapter IV indicates scheme-wise analysis of physical performance during 2007-08 and in 2008-09 in terms of targets.

Chapter V contains comprehensive financial review of overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/ Revised Estimates in recent years and includes position of outstanding utilization certificates.

Chapter VI provides a review of performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings under administrative control of the Department.

Monitoring Mechanism:

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) places special emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of programs, being implemented by the Department for which comprehensive multi-level system of monitoring and evaluation of its programs has been evolved. Salient features of the Monitoring Mechanism are:

- a) Monitoring mechanism is in-built in guidelines of each scheme to ensure that objectives of schemes are achieved.
- b) Central Sector Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also monitored through periodical progress reports received from implementing agencies, indicating financial and physical progress of implementation of schemes.
- c) Implementing Agencies including State Governments are required to submit performance-cum-achievement report at end of financial year.

- d) Implementing Agencies of plan schemes are required to maintain subsidiary accounts of Government grant, which are subjected statutory audit.
- e) Concurrent evaluation studies are undertaken through reputed and independent research institutions/ organizations to evaluate performance of various schemes/ programmes at field level, to assess impact of these programs.
- f) State Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSCs) are constituted for sanctioning projects and monitoring progress of sanctioned projects/ schemes under Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana (RKVY). National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is monitored through State Governments and Implementing Agencies, who report periodically regarding coverage and payment of claims. State Level Coordination Committees on Crop Insurance of States meet twice a year and representatives of DAC attend these meetings.
- g) Other Important Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Integrated Scheme for development of Oilpalm, Oilseeds and Maize (ISOPOM), Jute Technology Mission (JTM) and Cotton Technology Mission (TMC) are monitored by National Level Monitoring Committees (NALMOTs) comprising officials from concerned Crop Directorates, ICAR, SAU, State Departments of Agriculture and DAC representatives. These teams undertake periodic field visits to monitor implementation of various components of schemes and based on field/ tour reports, states are advised to take corrective action.
- h) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched in 2007-08 with objective to increase production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses on sustainable basis, to ensure food security of India. NFSM programme interventions are designed to reach farmers with objective of augmenting productivity of their land. Panchayati Raj institutions play a central role in selection of beneficiaries and identifying priority areas.

Public Information System:

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) play vital role in creating awareness, mobilizing people and making development participatory through advocacy and by transferring knowledge, skills and techniques to people. IEC plays two most important roles – informative and persuasive, and as such is crucial for bringing about requisite social mobilization and facilitating participatory development.

Department has adopted multi-pronged strategy for creating awareness, mobilizing farmers and ensuring their active participation in various schemes/ programs of the Department. Various initiatives taken in this regard are mentioned as under:

- a) For implementation of major schemes, State Departments of Agriculture undertake publicity campaigns by organizing Kissan Melas, Seminars/ Workshops to create awareness amongst farmers. Promotional activities like State/ District level Workshops, interactive live programs on Door Darshan/ All India Radio, Stalls in National/ Regional Exhibitions etc. are undertaken by the Implementing Agencies.
- b) Publicity campaign is carried out by Implementing Agencies by distributing posters and handbills printed in vernacular language, wall paintings, advertisement in newspapers and rural oriented magazines.
- c) To disseminate information on improved production and protection technologies, farmers' training programs are organized.
- d) With a view to bringing information relating to implementation of various schemes in public domain, scheme details as also the progress of implementation are hosted in Department's website (<http://www.agricoop.nic.in>), which is up-dated regularly. DAC portal provides information on schemes and programs of DAC; Acts, Rules, Reports, publications, documents, conferences, seminars, office circulars/ notices, agricultural news etc.

- e) DAC is supporting e-governance activities in State Agriculture and allied Departments through AGRISNET, a state sector Mission Mode Project (MMP) which aims at providing improved services to farming community using ICT.
- f) Scheme of Kisan Call Centers was launched in year 2004 with a view to providing information on demand to farming community by utilizing telecommunication infrastructure. Under the scheme, on-line information is provided to farmers through country-wide common toll-free number '1551'. This facility is being publicized among farmers through Doordarshan and AIR programs and also by direct publicity campaign in field.

Gender Specific Initiatives:

Within its overall mandate, goals and objectives, DAC places special emphasis to ensure that women contribute effectively to agricultural productivity and production. Salient features of women specific initiatives are:

- To bring gender concerns to the centre stage in all aspects of public expenditure and policy, a Gender Budgeting Cell (GBC) has been constituted in the Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation to look into the budgetary commitments of various schemes of DAC and ensure proportionate flow of the public expenditure benefiting women farmers. It has been mandated that a minimum of 30% funds would be utilized for women farmers under all the beneficiary oriented programmes / schemes.
- Women Component Plan (WCP) has been introduced in the Department to ensure 30% allocation of resources/benefits to women under all Beneficiary Oriented Schemes (BOS) of the Department.
- In its commitment to take Gender Budgeting initiatives, the Gender Budgeting Cell has sensitized the Gender coordinators about the Concept of Gender Budgeting and the existing Reporting Formats of various schemes/programmes of the Department have been revised to reflect gender disaggregate data i.e. budget provisions and physical targets, which flow to women farmers.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

Structure

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is one of the three constituent Departments of Ministry of Agriculture, other two being Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). Department is headed by Agriculture Minister and is assisted by a Minister of State. Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation) is administrative head of the Department and principal adviser to Agriculture Minister on all matters of policy and administration. Secretary is assisted by one Principal Adviser, five Additional Secretaries including one Financial Adviser, one Economic and Statistical Adviser, an Agriculture Commissioner, nine Joint Secretaries, one Horticulture Commissioner, one Horticulture Advisor, one Plant Protection Adviser and one Mission Director for National Horticulture Mission. In addition, Chairman of Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP) advises the Department on pricing policies for select agricultural crops.

DAC is organized into twenty four Divisions and one Technology Mission on Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize and has four attached offices, twenty-one subordinate offices which are spread across the country for coordination with State level agencies and implementation of Central Sector Schemes in their respective fields. Further, DAC has two public sector undertakings, seven autonomous bodies and eleven national level cooperative organizations, under its administrative control. List of Attached/Subordinate offices of the Department and Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous bodies/National Level Cooperative Organisations under its administrative control is annexed.

Functions

- Formulation & implementation of National Policies and Programmes for achieving rapid growth and development of Agriculture through optimum utilization of country's land, water, soil and plant resources
- Undertaking developmental planning, and assist States in undertaking scarcity relief measures and in management of natural calamities relating to drought
- Formulation of policies relating to co-operation and co-operative organisations, co-operative training and education
- Bring about integrated development of markets for agricultural produce with a view to safeguard economic interests of farmers
- Formulation of policies for improving agricultural extension services, aiming for integrated extension services, by adopting new institutional arrangements with involvement of NGOs, Farmer's organisations and Agricultural Universities
- Strengthening co-operative movement through National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC), National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI)
- Promoting plant protection measures and practices through dissemination of information and education of various functionaries involved in agricultural production
- Supplementing efforts of State Governments for increasing production and productivity of agricultural and horticultural crops through promotional programmes
- Promoting measures for production of quality seeds and distribution of improved plant varieties developed by agriculture research institutes and agriculture universities, for increasing productivity.

- Promotion of farm mechanization
- Developing suitable strategies for rainfed farming through peoples' participation for holistic and integrated development of potential watersheds and promotion of farming system approach, for augmenting income and nutrition levels of agricultural communities
- Arranging Agricultural Census and inputs survey through States for providing information on land uses, cropping pattern, tenancy, irrigation, seeds, disbursal of operational holdings and consumption of various inputs.

2. Schemes under Implementation by Department:

DAC has been assigned responsibility of formulation and implementation of National Policies and Programmes aimed at enhancing of agricultural production and productivity through optimum utilization of natural resources of land, water, soil, etc. In furtherance of this basic objective, a number of schemes and programmes are under implementation. Important schemes being implemented are briefly discussed below:

(i) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

Scheme was launched during 2007-08 with objective of increasing production and productivity of rice, wheat and pulses on sustainable basis, so as to ensure food security of the country, through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices.

(ii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana aims at increasing growth rate of Agriculture and allied sector from present level to 4% per annum in 11th Five Year Plan by incentivising States to increase public investments in agriculture and allied sectors. States have full powers and flexibility under RKVY to formulate and implement plans for development of agriculture and allied sector keeping in view different agro-climatic regions of the country. RKVY has empowered States to take initiatives in developing agriculture sector at a rapid pace & which will go a long way in achieving the targeted growth rate agriculture sector during Eleventh Plan.

(iii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

Mission was launched in 2005-06 to provide new impetus / momentum to development of horticulture to generate employment and enhance farm income. Mission envisages a cluster approach under which 344 districts of the country were taken up for development of horticulture. Since inception of NHM, additional of 12.61 lakh ha. has been brought under various horticultural crops and old & senile plantation in 2.06 lakh ha. has been rejuvenated.

(iv) Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE)

Scheme was launched in 2001-02 with objective of harnessing potential of horticulture in North Eastern Region and in States of Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and is being implemented in Mission mode, with four Mini Missions, to address various issues related to development of horticulture in these eleven States.

(v) Micro Irrigation

In dry land / rainfed areas, it is necessary to increase efficiency of water utilization for optimum utilization of scarce water resources, reduce cost of production, and to stabilize production. To ensure optimum utilization of

water resources, Micro Irrigation scheme is being implemented since March, 2006 with objective to increase area under efficient methods of irrigation, viz. drip and sprinkler irrigation, since these methods have been recognized as the only alternatives for efficient use of surface as well as ground water. During 10th Plan period an area of 3.5 lakh ha. was covered under scheme and during 11th Plan period, an area of 14 lakh ha. has been targeted at an outlay of Rs. 3400 crore.

(vi) National Bamboo Mission (NBM)

Recognising potential of bamboo in terms of employment and generation and providing sustainable livelihood to farmers, Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled “National Bamboo Mission” was approved by Government in October, 2006, to promote growth of bamboo sector-through area based regionally differentiated strategies, increase coverage of area under bamboo in potential areas, introduce appropriate varieties to enhance yields, promote marketing of bamboo and bamboo based handicrafts and generate employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youths.

(vii) Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (MMA)

This scheme has been formulated with objective of ensuring that Central Assistance is spent on focused and specific interventions for development of agriculture as per priorities identified by States. The scheme became operational in 2000-01 in all States and UTs. The Scheme provides sufficient flexibility to States to develop and pursue their programmes on basis of regional priorities mainly focused around development of rice, wheat, sugarcane and coarse cereals, through an appropriate mix of measures aimed at enhancement of soil health, supply of quality seeds and other inputs and promotion of agricultural mechanization. Scheme also lays special emphasis on Natural Resource Management through watershed development and management approach.

(viii) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil-palm and Maize (ISOPOM):

In order to provide flexibility to States in implementation, based on a regionally differentiated approach in promoting crop diversification, and to provide focused approach to programmes, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil-palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented since 1.4.2004. The scheme was created by merging the four erstwhile schemes of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), National Pulses Development Project (NPDP), Oil-palm Development (OPDP) and Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP).

(ix) Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC - Mini Mission –II)

This Mission has been in operation since 2000-01 with main objectives are to improve production, productivity and quality of cotton; reduce cultivation costs and raise income of farmers. It is being implemented in 13 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Mission envisages end-to-end approach, comprising varietal improvement, increased production / productivity, marketing infrastructure, and processing facilities.

(x) Jute Technology Mission (JTM - Mini Mision – II)

This initiative was approved by the Government in June 2006 for overall development of jute sector, both in terms of increase in productivity and improving quality of fibre.

(xi) Technology Mission on Coconut

This programme has been under implementation since 1982-83 by Coconut Development Board, with main objectives of expansion of area under coconut cultivation and integrated development of coconut industry in the country. The Mission has helped to stimulate product diversification, value addition, market promotion, awareness, creation and generation of demand for coconut and its products.

(xii) Agricultural Extension

For improving and strengthening agricultural extension services in private sector, efficient use and easier availability of inputs and utilization of skilled and technical manpower in agriculture sector, a scheme of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres was taken up. Another scheme of Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension is also being implemented to provide information to farmers on matters related to agriculture production. In order to help farmers in tackling problems relating to pest attack, plant disease and use of inputs, a scheme of 'Kissan Call Centres' is being implemented. A new centrally sponsored scheme entitled "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" was launched in March, 2005 with objective of making extension system farmer driven, and farmer accountable by way of promoting new institutional arrangements, namely, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), for technology dissemination particularly at District level and below.

(xiii) Organic Farming

The scheme on National Project on Organic Farming aims at (a) capacity building through service provider; (b) financial support to production units of bio fertilizers, compost and vermi compost etc.; (c) human resource development through trainings on certification and inspection, production technology etc.; (d) field demonstration programmes on Organic Farming; (e) development of model organic farms; (f) market development for organic standard; (g) development of organic standard (h) support to new initiatives on technology related to organic farming; (i) formulation of regulatory mechanism of organic farming; and (j) creation of awareness about organic farming.

(xiv) Agricultural Marketing

Reforms in agricultural marketing sector is another important area to which Government is attaches lot of significance. Post-harvest and market infrastructure, including grading, packaging, transportation and storage, needs to be created on large scale. Main objectives of scheme entitled "Construction of Rural Godowns (Grameen Bhandaran Yojana)" includes creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas for storage of farm produce. Storage capacity prevents distress sale by creating facility of pledge loan and marketing credit. Main objective of Scheme "Development / Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization" is to develop marketing infrastructure in the country to cater to post-harvest requirement of production and marketable surplus of various farm products and allied sectors including dairy, meat, fisheries and minor forest produce. The Scheme is reform-linked, and is being implemented in those States/ UTs which amend their respective Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts, wherever required, to allow direct marketing, contract farming and setting up of markets in private and cooperative sectors.

(xv) Risk Management

For providing more effective crop insurance coverage to farmers, existing scheme of crop insurance "National Agriculture Insurance Scheme" is being modified to make it more broad based and farmer friendly.

As announced in Union Budget for 2007-08, Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) was implemented in selected areas of Karnataka on pilot basis. WBCIS intends to provide insurance protection to farmers against adverse conditions, such as deficient and excess rainfall, which impact crop production adversely. WBCIS has advantage of settling claims expeditiously and a pilot WBCIS was implemented in 2007-08 on a larger scale in selected areas of 12 States for Rabi 2007-08 season. In addition to Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC), private insurers i.e. ICICI-LOMBARD General Insurance Company and IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Company have also been inducted under the scheme, for selected areas.

(xvi) Agriculture Mechanization

As integral part of strategy to promote agricultural mechanization and technology for enhancement of agricultural production and productivity in the country, the Department is implementing a scheme entitled 'Promotion & Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through Training, Testing & Demonstration'. It comprises of following components: (i) Training & Testing; (ii) Outsourcing of Training; and (iii) Demonstration of newly developed agricultural/horticultural equipment at farmers' field.

(xvii) Information Technology

To promote e-governance in Agriculture, the Department is implementing a scheme titled "Strengthening / promoting Agricultural Information System", which consists of following components: (i) Development of Agricultural Informatics and Communication; (ii) Strengthening of IT Apparatus in Agriculture and Cooperation Departments in States and Union Territories (AGRISNET) (iii) Strengthening of IT apparatus in DAC Headquarters and its field offices; (iv) Agricultural Resources Information Systems(AGRIS); and (v) Kisan Call Centres.

(xviii) Co-operation

Co-operatives are important institutional systems for promoting economic development of agricultural and rural economy. Co-operatives are engaged in several economic activities such as disbursement of credit, distribution of agricultural inputs-like seeds, fertilizers and agro-chemicals and in arranging storage, processing and marketing of farm produce. To enable farmers to access quality inputs at reasonable price, as well as to ensure remunerative returns for their produce, DAC is implementing a scheme titled "Assistance to NCDC Programmes for Cooperative Development".

(xix) Agriculture Statistics / Data

Timely availability of reliable statistics / data is a necessary pre-requisite for efficient formulation of appropriate policies. Collection and compilation of agricultural data is, therefore, of significant importance, schemes being implemented to achieve this objective are; (i) conducting Agriculture Census at regular intervals; (ii) generating estimates of area covered under principal crops and major fruits and vegetables under the scheme of improvement of Agricultural Statistics; (iii) Studies in Agricultural Economic Policy and Development; and (iv) Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land Based Observation (FASAL).

(xx) National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA)

Government of India has recently constituted a high level authority, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), to address problems being faced by farmers in rainfed areas in a holistic manner. NRAA will be Central Authority for preparing and outlining strategy and road map for holistic and sustainable development of rainfed farming areas, and evolving common guidelines to bring about convergence and synergy among numerous ongoing programmes of different Ministries. The Authority will also suggest modalities to strengthen National and State-level institutions concerned with rainfed / dry-land areas and monitor rural credit insurance and safety net

programmes in the area. It will also have the task of evaluating effectiveness of completed watershed programmes and concurrent evaluation of ongoing programmes. NRAA will, in addition, set research agenda for fields particularly important for rainfed areas.

(xxi) Development & Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds

Central Sector restructured Scheme "Development & Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds", in operation since 2005-06, essentially aims to ensure production and multiplication of high yielding certified / quality seeds of all crops in order to make sufficient quantities of seeds available to farmers in time at affordable price, including those in remote areas, not easily accessible by rail / road. It has started making an impact and needs to be continued in 11th Plan to consolidate and empower efforts being made to increase production of quality seeds, and to raise seed replacement rate to 30% for self pollinated, 25% for cross pollinated; and 100% for hybrid seeds.

(xxii) Strengthening and Modernization of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India

Plant Quarantine regulatory measures are operated through '**Destructive Insects & Pests Act, 1914 (Act 2 of 1914)**' in the country. The purpose and intent of this Act is to prevent introduction of any insect, fungus or other pest, which is, or may be destructive to crops. Import of agricultural commodities is presently regulated through Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 issued under DIP Act, 1914. Further, significance of Plant Quarantine has increased in view of globalization and liberalization in International trade of plants and plant material in wake of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement under WTO. The phytosanitary certification of agricultural commodities being exported, is also undertaken through the scheme as per International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), 1951.

Primary objectives of the Scheme are to (i) prevent introduction and spread of exotic pests that are destructive to crops by regulating/restricting import of plants/plant products and (ii) facilitate safe global trade in agriculture by assisting producers and exporters by providing a technically competent and reliable phytosanitary certificate system to meet requirements of trading partners.

INVENTORY OF FIELD FORMATIONS

I. Attached Offices

1. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Shastri Bhavan, 'B' Wing, New Delhi.
2. Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Shastri Bhavan, 'F' Wing, Second Floor, New Delhi.
3. Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, N.H.IV, Faridabad (Haryana).
4. Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, N.H.IV, Faridabad (Haryana).

II. Subordinate Offices

1. Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Budni (Madhya Pradesh).
2. Northern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Hissar (Haryana).
3. Southern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Garladinne, Distt. Anantapur (A.P).
4. North Eastern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Biswnath Chariali, Distt. Sonitpur (Assam).
5. Directorate of Cotton Development, 14, Ramjibhai Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, P.B.No. 1002, Mumbai-400030 (Maharashtra).
6. Directorate of Jute Development, 234/4, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Nizam Palace Campus, Kolkata-700020 (West Bengal).
7. Directorate of Millets Development, Mini Secretariat Building, Room No. 710, 6th Floor, Bani Park, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
8. Directorate of Tobacco Development, 26 Haddows Road, 3rd Floor, Shastri Bhawan Annexe, Chennai-600006 (Tamil Nadu).
9. Directorate of Sugarcane Development, 8th Floor, Hall No.3, Kendriya Bhavan, Aliganj, Lucknow - 226024 (U.P).
10. Directorate of Rice Development, 191, Patliputra Colony, Patna-800013 (Bihar).
11. Directorate of Wheat Development, CGO Building, Hapur Road Chauraha, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P).
12. Directorate of Extension, Krishi Vistar Bhavan, Dr. K.S. Krishna Marg, IARI Campus, Pusa, New Delhi-110 012.
13. Directorate of Oilseeds Development, Telhan Bhavan, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad-500029 (A.P).
14. Directorate of Pulses Development, 8th Floor, Vindhyachal Bhavan, Bhopal- 462004 (M.P).
15. Central Fertiliser Quality Control & Training Institute, N.H.IV, Faridabad (Haryana).
16. National Centre of Organic Farming, C.G.O. Complex, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Hapur Road Chungi, Ghaziabad (U.P).
17. Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, M.G. Road, Kochi-682011 (Kerala).
18. Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Cannanore Road, Kozhikode-673005 (Kerala).
19. Office of the Minister (Agriculture), Embassy of India, ROME (ITALY).
20. All India Soil and Land Use Survey, IARI Campus, Pusa, New Delhi-110 012.
21. National Seed Research & Training Centre (NSRTC) VARANASI (W).

III. Public Sector Undertakings

1. National Seeds Corporation, Beej Bhavan, Pusa Complex, New Delhi - 110 012.
2. State Farms Corporation of India, Farm Bhavan, 14-15, Nehru Place, New Delhi –110 019.

IV. Autonomous Bodies

1. Coconut Development Board, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Kochi-682011 (Kerala).
2. National Horticulture Board, 85, Sector -18, Institutional Area, Gurgaon- 122015 (Haryana).
3. National Cooperative Development Corporation, 4, Siri Fort Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
4. National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, 86, Sector-18, Institutional Area, Gurgaon- 122015 (Haryana).
5. Small Farmers' Agri Business Consortium (SFAC), 4th Floor, PHD House, Siri Fort Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016.
6. National Institute for Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030 (A.P).
7. National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Kota Road, Bambala, Near Sanganer, Jaipur- 303906 (Rajasthan).

V. National Level Cooperative Organisations

1. National Cooperative Union of India, 3, Siri Institutional Area, Khelgaon Marg, New Delhi-110 016.
2. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, NAFED House, Sidhartha Enclave, Ashram Chowk, New Delhi.
3. National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd., Ansal Plaza, Block C, 2nd Floor, Khelgaon Marg, New Delhi-110049.
4. National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Ltd., 16, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Pune-400001 (Maharashtra).
5. National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd., B-14, 3rd Floor, Naraina Shopping Complex, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi-110028.
6. The All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Canada Building, 2nd Floor, 226- D.N. Road, Mumbai-400001 (Maharashtra).
7. National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks Federation Ltd., "Takshila" 2nd Floor, G.M. Pasta Road, Dadar (East), Mumbai- 400014 (Maharashtra).
8. National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd., J.K. Chambers, 5th Floor, Plot No. 76, Sector-17, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400703
9. National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., 7-A, Sarita Vihar Institutional Area, New Delhi-110044.
10. National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Ltd., Plot No.11, Sarita Vihar Institutional Area, Near Telephone Exchange, New Delhi- 110044.
11. National Cooperative Tobacco Growers' Federation Ltd., Anand (Gujarat).

CHAPTER –II

Outlays, Physical Outputs and Outcomes

1 Agriculture Census		(In crore of Rs.)							
S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
1	Agricultural Census	i. Collection of information on features of land. ii. Collection of data on pattern of inputs, used.		20.00		1. Finalization of data of States/UTs relating to Agriculture Census 2005-06 and Input Survey 2006-07. 2. Preparation of All India Bulletin on number and area of operational holdings of Agriculture Census 2005-06. 3. Placement of data of Agriculture Census 2005-06 and Input Survey 2006-07 on the web. 4. Drafting of All India Report on Agriculture Census 2005-06 and Input Survey 2006-07. 5. Further preliminary steps for the next Agriculture Census 2010-11 and Input Survey 2011-12	Data Entry for Phase-I and Phase-II of Agriculture Census 2005-06 will be completed by November, 2009 and validation of data by January, 2010.	By the end of March, 2010	
2 Agricultural Marketing									
1	Market Research Survey and Marketing Information Network	To establish a nationwide information network for speedy collection and dissemination of market data to ensure flow of regular and reliable data to the producers, traders and consumers		3.00	--	i) Computer connectivity to markets nodes ii) State Level Portals iii) Commodity profiles and one post harvest profile iv) Preparation of State Market Atlas v) Market-led extension based on the proposals received from State Implementing Agencies.	i) 92 markets nodes ii) 3 portals iii) Four commodity profiles and one post harvest profile iv) coverage of 5 states v) as many as possible based on the proposals	By the end of March, 2010	
2	Construction of Rural Godowns	Creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, to prevent distress sale of produce etc.		70.00		Creation of 20 lakh MT Capacity storage	20 lakh MT	By the end of March, 2010	

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
3	Market Infrastructure, grading and standardization	To encourage rapid development of agricultural marketing infrastructure to cope up with large expected marketable surpluses of agricultural and allied commodities including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce	--	70.00	--	i) New Infrastructure Projects ii) Wholesale Markets(up gradation/ modernization) iii) Primary markets	i) 250 ii) 200 iii) 70	By the end of March, 2010	
4	Agmark Grading Facilities	To carry out analysis of check samples and research samples for developing and promoting grading and standardization of agricultural commodities under Agmark.	16.43	1.00		Check samples Research samples	12000 4380	By the end of March, 2010	
5	National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)	To offer specialized training, education, consultancy and research & training programmes for middle and senior level marketing personnel.	--	4.00	--	Survey & research- Training Projects Misc. Edu. Professional	5 50 8 2	By the end of March, 2010	
	Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC)			20.00					
6		a) To facilitate setting up of agribusiness ventures in close association with banks. b) To catalyze private investment in setting up of agribusiness projects and thereby provide assured market to producers for increasing rural income & employment. c) To strengthen backward linkages of agri-business projects with producers. d) To assist farmers, producer groups, and agriculture graduates to enhance their participation in value chain through Project Development Facility. e) To arrange training and visits, etc. of agri-preneurs setting up identified agribusiness projects				i) To provide VCA for Agri-business projects, and ii) preparation of DPRs of projects.	Agri-business projects will ensure profitable avenues to the growers.	By the end of March, 2010	Risk factors are duly appraised by banks.

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
7	Market Survey, Research and Investigation(Non-Plan)	To organise/ participate in fairs and exhibitions in colleges on AGMARK.	0.54	--	--	-Participation in two national level exhibitions -Organization of World Consumers Day -Participation/ organization in State level exhibitions	Will help in creation of awareness amongst general public about AGMARK.	By the end of March, 2010	depends upon request from State Govts.
3. Credit									
1.	Debentures of State Land Development Banks	Investment in Debentures of State Land Development Banks floated for minor irrigation, horticulture/ plantation, farm mechanization, land improvement, customization of compound walls, cattle sheds, farm houses which are contributed by NABARD, Central and State Governments. On average GOI share workout to 4% to 5% of the total floatation and that of NABARD up to 95%.		58.00		i) SLDBs/ SCARDBs proposed to be assisted - 9	(i) 3 has been covered so far.	by March, 2010.	
2	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	To provide insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in event of failure of any of notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases & to encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and higher technology in agriculture and to help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.		644.00		It is a demand driven scheme; no targets are fixed.		Funds are released on demand as and when Implementing Agency claims.	
3	Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)	Scheme aims to mitigate hardship of insured farmers against the likelihood of financial loss on account of anticipated crop loss resulting from incidence of adverse conditions of weather parameters like un-seasonal rainfall, frost, heat(temperature) etc.		50.00		Scheme is demand driven - no targets are fixed.		Up-front subsidy is to be paid to Insurance Company on demand.	

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
4. Cooperation									
1	Modified Cooperative Education and Training			35.00					
	i) Cooperative Education	To develop cooperative societies in the project area and through them to improve productivity of farmers and thus to improve their socio-economic condition. To organize need-based training programmes and facilitate the process of human resource development for cooperatives in the country.					1224000 persons to be trained	By 31.3.2010	
	ii) Cooperative Training	Skill upgradation of personnel working in cooperatives and in Cooperative Departments of State Govts. will help to professionalise cooperatives in the country.					46000 persons to be trained	By 31.3.2010.	
2	Assistance to NCDC for Cooperative Development			52.00					
	i) Assistance to CICTAB	To provide training to the personnel working in the agricultural cooperative banking sector in the Asia-Pacific Region				No. of Programme- 01 No. of training days-25	Persons working in the Agricultural Cooperative Banking Sector in the Asia-Pacific Region will be enriched	By 31.3.2010	
	ii) Assistance to JCTCs	To strengthen the Junior Cooperative Training Centers in the country				i) No. of persons to be trained-25000 360000 ii) No. of training days-	The Junior Cooperative Training Centers will be strengthened	By 31.3.10	
3	Grants to NAFED for MIS/PSS	1.Implementation of Price Support scheme (PSS) for procurement of Oilseeds and pulses at MSP. 2. Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme(MIS) for procurement of horticultural and agricultural commodities generally perishable in nature and not covered under PSS.	425.00			i) During 2008-09 18.20 lakh MT of various oilseeds valuing Rs. 5196.58 crore was procured under PSS. ii)4.30 lakh MT of horticultural commodities perishable in nature was procured valuing Rs. 217.44 crore	To provide remunerative prices to Farmers for their produce.		

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
5 Crops									
1	Intensive Cotton Development Programme/Technology Mission on Cotton.	To increase production and productivity of cotton.	0.92	60.00	NIL	Farmers Field School(Nos) 4000 Training of Ext. Workers(Nos) 300 Sprinkler (Nos) 5000 Drip Irrigation (Nos) 5000 Distribution of Seed (Qtls) 20000 Pheromone Traps (Ha) 75000 Supply of Sprayers (Nos) 100000 Supply of Bio-Agent (ha) 80000 Surveillance of disease and pests(Distt) 105	Production: 260 lakh bales (Tentative)	By 31.03.2010	
2	Jute Technology Mission-Mini Mission-II	To increase production and productivity of Jute & allied fibers	NIL	11.00	NIL	Supply of certified Seeds (Qtls). 4490 Seed Mini Kits (No). 272097 Implements (No) 9937 Sprayers (No) 9421 Field Demonstration (Ha) 5160 Retting Technology (No) 110 IPM (No) 43 Farmers Training 1652	Production of 115 lakh bales (Tentative)	By 31.03.2010	

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
3	National Food security Mission	To increase the production of Rice, Wheat and Pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of country; restoring soil fertility and productivity at individual farm level; creation of employment opportunities and enhancing farm level economy		1350.00					
	Rice					Demon. on improved package - 87857 nos. Demon. on SRI - 24700 nos. Demon. on hybrid rice. - 7912 nos. Production of hybrid rice - 88345 qtl. Seeds Distr. of hybrid rice seed - 101626 qtl. Distr. of HYVs seeds. - 2354761 qtl Micronutrient - 1171514 ha Liming - 416930 ha Conoweeder - 125862 nos. Zero Till Seed Drill - 3541 nos. Multi-crop Planters - 3025 nos. Seed Drills - 3418 nos. Rotavators - 4550 nos. Pump sets - 34065 nos. Power Weeders - 4565 nos. Knap Sack Sprayers - 199524 nos. PP Chemicals - 762247 ha Farmers Trainings - 7263 nos. Rice Minikits - 340638 nos.	Additional production of 2 million tonnes over and above last year's production.	By the end of financial year.	
						Demon. on improved package - 61698 nos. Distr. of HYVs seeds. - 3009233 qtl	Additional production of 1 million tonnes over and above last year's production.	By the end of financial year.	

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
	Wheat					Micronutrient - 1002894 ha Gypsum - 674082 ha Zero Till Seed Drill - 12458 nos. Rotavators - 4870 nos. Multi-crop Planters - 1140 nos. Seed Drills - 19966 nos. Sprinklers - 21529 ha Knap Sack Sprayers - 58821 nos. Pumpsets - 35265nos. Farmers Trainings - 3059 nos. Wheat Minikits - Being Rabi crop, not yet finalized.			
	Pulses					Purchase of Breeder Seed - 10828 Qtls. Production of Foundation & Certified Seeds - 686987 qtls. Distr. of Certified seeds. - 792955 qtl Micronutrient - 1271408 ha Gypsum/Lime - 676432 ha IPM - 712686 ha Zero Till Seed Drill - 4468 nos. Rotavators - 3654 nos. Multi-crop Planters - 5139 nos. Seed Drills - 11553 nos. Sprinklers - 55633 ha Knap Sack Sprayers - 140384 nos. Pumpsets - 33259 nos. Farmers Trainings - 6910 nos.	Additional production of 0.2 million tonnes over and above last years production..	31.03.2010	

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
6 Economic Administration									
I	Improvement of Agricultural statistics (IAS)	To Collect and Improve Agricultural Statistics	nil	59.00	nil	Estimates of Area/ Production of Principal agricultural crops from 25 states & selected Horticultural crops from 11 states as per fixed time schedule		By 31.03.2010	
II	Studies on inputs for Agricultural Economic Policy and Development. The Scheme has four components, viz. (i) Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation in India (ii) Agro-Economic Research Centres scheme. (iii) Planning and Management of Agriculture (iv) Strengthening of Agricultural Statistics & Agricultural Policy Formulation. (v) Drought Management	i) To generate estimates of the cost of cultivation/cost of production of major agricultural commodities · ii) To organize Workshops, hold consultations with agricultural experts/scientists. · Sponsor studies on various aspects relating to agriculture and allied sectors. · iii) To strengthen system of agricultural statistics and policy formulation by strengthening research techniques, upgrading skills of personnel involved in compilation and analysis of data. iv) To undertake research/ evaluation studies on Agro-Economic problems of the country which are of interest to Central Governments. · v) Coordination of relief measures necessitated by drought, hailstorm and pest attack.	nil	39.00	nil	Methodology envisages collection of data on cost of cultivation / production on cost accounting method through agricultural/ general universities. Output from conferences, seminars, short term studies, consultancy services etc. is used in formulation of agricultural policies and monitoring of policies and programmes.			Delay in submission of estimates are viewed seriously

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
III	Forecasting Agricultural output using space Agro-Meteorology and land based observation(FASAL)	To strengthen the current capabilities of in season multiple crop estimation through combination of Remote Sensing, Agro-met and Land based observations backed by Econometric tools.- - Further strengthening of NCFC and equipping it to meet operational needs.		8.00		Replicate the State-level models developed in test States in phase-I to other States. Review and finalization of Technical Document. Fine tuning of methodology as per conditions of the State. R&D on technical issues identified in Phase-I Further strengthening of NCFC and equipping it to meet operational needs.	Replicate the State-level models developed in test States in phase-I to other States.	These activities are envisaged to be completed over a period of two years.	Nil
7 Extension									
1	Extension Support Central Institutes/DOE	Provide Extension support to selected central institutes/ restructured DOE		12.00		MANAGE EELs. Model Trg. courses Organisation of regional fairs	100 trg. Prog. EELs. - 100 trg. prog. 70 5	2009-10	
2	Establishment of Agri Clinic & Agri Business Centres	Train Unemployed Agriculture Graduates		10.00		Trg. of candidates	3000	2009-10	
3	Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension	Agriculture Extension through Electronic Media viz TV AIR		87.00		i) Live in crop seminars - ii) Films to be broadcast by National channel of DD on Saturdays (films on soil testing, SRI technology, Fertilizer appln., micro nutrient, crop insurance, etc.) iii) 30 min. broadcast of Agriculture Programme through : 180 Narrowcasting Station Regional Kendras 1 National Channel 96 FM Stations of AIR	104 25 5 days 5 days 6 days 6 days	2009-10	
4	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	Extension Support to New District Level Institutional Arrangements i.e. ATMA		298.00		Farmers Training (M) No of farmers attending demo. Exposure Visist (M) Farm School Farmers Interest Groups	480000 90000 70000 9000 15000	2009-10	

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
						PG Dip. for extrn. functionaries	3000		

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
8 Horticulture									
1	National Horticulture Board including investment capital subsidy scheme	To improve integrated development of horticultural industry and to help in coordinating, sustaining the production and processing of fruits and vegetables, develop post-harvest management and cold chain infrastructure.	Nil	125.00	Nil	1. Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management-5900 units 2. Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce-165 Units Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture -55 Events Market information Services for Horticulture Crops Horticulture Promotion Services Strengthening capabilities of NHB	Increase in production of horticulture especially fruits, vegetables and flowers. Popularization of new technologies for commercialization/ adoption and upgradation of skills by exchange of technical know-how. To generate information on wholesale prices, etc. in the markets. Review of present situation in horticulture, idenfy constraints and suggests remedial majors. Strengthening capabilities related to manpower, IT of NHB	- - -	
2	Integrated Development of Coconut Industry in India including Technology Mission on Coconut	To promote integrated development of coconut cultivation and industry in the country		75.00		1.Expansion of area under coconut -2000 ha. 2.production and distribution of T&D hybrids-3.20 lakh 3. Inegrated Farming in coconut holdings -11000 ha. For demonstratoin 4. Technology Mission on Coconut -project basis	Enhancement of production Enhancement of production Enhancement of production Promoting product diversification and value addition in coconut		* A new scheme rejuvenation and replanting of coconut gardens in 3 districts of Kerala and UT of A&N Islands has been approved by the Government for implementation

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
						5.Rejuvenation and replanting of coconut orchards in three districts of Kerala and A&N Islands	to remove the senile and disease infested trees and increase the production and productivity of coconut		from 2009-10 for remaining three years of XI Plan
3	Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal	The objectives of the Mission are (i) to harness the potential of Horticulture of the region by increasing production and productivity of Horticultural crops (ii) to maximize economic, ecological and social benefits through desirable diversification (iii) to develop additional infrastructure for production of planting material, storage and processing of Horticultural produce (iv) to provide skillful employment in the region.	-	349.00	-	Major components of the scheme, will remain the same.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Area expansion – 10000 ha. · Establishment of Nursery –93 no. · Installation of Drip Irrigation–2000 ha. · Construction of Community tanks –1200 no. · Installation of Tube wells - 2600 no. · Training of farmers /trainers –25000 no. · Training of women- 20000 no. · Creation of Marketing and processing are project based. 		
4	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Bamboo Mission	*	-	70.00	NIL	i) Plantation in forest areas-25000 ha.	§ Increased production & productivity of bamboo in forest and non-forest areas.	Yearly but continuous	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
						ii) Plantation in non-forest areas-15000 ha.	§ Trained beneficiaries to be available for bamboo sector.		
						iii) Improvement of existing stock-6000 ha.	§ Quality planting material to be available for Bamboo Plantation.		
						iv) training of farmers and field functionaries-4000 nos.	§ Increase in income of farmers.		
						v) Establishment of Nurseries-40 nos.			
						vi) Handicraft and Marketing-Project based.			
5	National Horticulture Mission	To promote holistic growth of Horticulture Sector Covering fruits, flowers, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushroom, spices, aromatic plants, cashew & cocoa, etc.	Nil	1100.00	Nil	1Area coverage-1.63 lakh ha.	Enhancement of Production		
						2Rejuvenation-0.25 lakh ha.	Increase in Productivity		
						3Nurseries			
						(i)Model Nurseries-110 Nos.	Increase availability of quality planting material		
						(ii)Small Nurseries-230 Nos.			
						4Organic Farming-0.30 lakh ha.	Increase returns to farmers		
						5IPM-2.0 lakh ha.	Enhancement of Productivity		
						6Community Tanks-570 Nos.	Mitigation from drought, life saving irrigation.		
						7Post Harvest Management			
						(i)Pre Cooling Units-12 Units	Reduction in post harvest losses and value addition.		
					(ii)Cold Storage-30 Units				
					(iii)Pack Houses-650 Units				
						8Markets			
						(i)Whole Sale Markets-2 Units	Access of markets to the farmers for better price realization		
						(ii)Rural Markets / Apni Mandis-100 Units			

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
6	Micro Irrigation	Objective Introduction of Technology for use of Irrigation Water judiciously To arrest wastage and unscientific use of water Application of fertilizers and pesticides To get more crop per drop of water Optimization of resource utilization Key to betterment of rural household		430.00		7.00 lakh ha.	Better Water use Efficiency Increase in Yield & Quality Saving fertilizer uses and weeding cost Develop skilled farmers through HRD Cultivation in saline soil.	Upto March, 2010	
7	Central Institute of Horticulture, Medziphema, Dimapur, Nagaland	Objectives (i) Capacity building and training of TOT as well as farmers (ii) Refinement & demonstration of improved technologies (iii) Follow on extension support (iv) promotion of organic farming (v) Establishment convergence and synergy among programmes		7.00		A. Capacity Building & HRD Activities 1) Training of Trainers (TOT) 2) Training of farmers B. Establishment of demonstration plots Fruit village C. Promotion of Organic Farming D. Production of quality planting materials 1) fruits nursery . each for cashew and citrus 2) Establishment of hardening unit and procurement of hardening protocols	10Nos (Target 300) 52 Nos (Target 5000) 10 village (16 ha) 5States - 6 ha 10,000 nos. 2 Units (500 sq m each)	Upto March, 2010	
9 Information Technology :									
1	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information System in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	To provide e-Governance in Agriculture at Centre and to support to States/UTs. ii) Strengthening of IT & Information Network in field offices (DACNET)		25.00		i) Strengthening of IT & Information Network in DAC Headquarters and in field offices. ii) Procurement of Desktops and laptops to upgradation of existing computers. iii)Preparation of National e-governance plan iv)Need based training of officers & staff. v)Implementation of approved AGRISNET projects.	During the current financial year desktops and laptops have been purchased and distributed. Computer with RAM 64 MB and 128 MB have been upgraded in phased manner.		

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
10. Integrated Nutrient Management									
1	National Project on Organic Farming			30.00		Capacity Building through Service Providers-100 Units	1,50,000 farmers to be registered under organic farming	By 31.03.2010.	Little information availability , limited resources and low awareness about potentiality of system.
						Organic Inputs Production Units			
						Fruit/Veg. Compost unit-5 units	Capacity creation for 500 tpa waste processing		
						Biofertiliser Production Units-10 Units	Capacity creation for 1500 tpa biofertilizer		
						Vermi- culture hatcheries-280 Units	Capacity creation for 42,000 tpa vermiculture/compost		
						Training Programme			
						Trg. On Certification & Inspection Agencies-50 Units			
						Trg. on Production & QC of Org. Inp.-70 Units			
						Trg. of Extension Staff-80 units	4000 trainers will be trained		
						Trg. of Farmers-800 units	16,000 farmers will be trained		
						Field Demonstrations			
						Field demonstration on Org. Inputs-1200 units	Technology transfer to 60,000 farmers		
						Setting up of Model Organic Farms-50 units	50 model units will be created		
						Field demonstration on enriched Biogas slurry-70 units	Technology transfer to 3500 units		

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
	National Project On Management of Soil Health & Fertility			47.00		<p>1.Strengthening of soil testing services (a) Setting up of new static soil testing labs (STL)-125 Units (b) Strengthening up of existing soil testing labs-75 Units</p> <p>2. Capacity Building through:</p> <p>(a) Training of STL staff/ extension officer/farmers.-To be decided by PSMC</p> <p>b) Demonstration/ work-shop etc. on Balanced Use of Fertilisers-To be decided by PSMC</p> <p>3.Creation of Data Bank for site specific Balanced Use of Fertilisers-To be decided by PSMC</p> <p>4. Adoption of Villages by Soil Testing Laboratories through frontline field demonstration-2000 units</p> <p>5. Preparation of Digital District Soil Maps and Global Positioning System based soil Fertility Monitoring-125 units</p> <p>6. Promoting use of Integrated Nutrient Management.</p> <p>(a)Promotion of Financial Assistance for Organic manuring-0.12 mha</p> <p>(b) Promotion of Financial assistance for lime/basic slag for reclamation of acidic soils -0.12 mha</p> <p>(c) Promotion of Financial assistance for use of micro-nutrients etc. -0.12 mha</p>	Proposals are being invited under the scheme NPMSF and efforts are being made for achievements of maximum targets.		

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			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
						7. Strengthening up of Fertilizers testing services. (a) Setting up of new Fertilizer quality control labs (FQCL)-8 units (b) Strengthening/ up gradation of existing Fertilizer Quality control Laboratories-16 units (c) Setting up of Fertilizer Testing laboratories by Private/ Co-Op. Sector under PPP mode, for advisory purpose-20 units 8. Setting up of new mobile soil testing labs(MSTL)-206 units			
2 Central Sector Scheme CFTI & its Reg. Labs has been subsumed in New Scheme NPMSF w.e.f. 1.4.2009									
1	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (Erstwhile Strengthening of CFQC&TI & its 3 Regional Laboratories)	1.Inspection, drawal & analysis of both indigenous and imported fertilizer samples. 2. Training of State Enforcement Officers & Analysts including officers from the developing countries. 3. Development of methods of analysis, acting as a Referee laboratory besides an advisory body on issues related to Fertilizer Quality Control.				Samples Analysis-8500 Training Programme for Fert. Analysts & Fert. Inspectors-16 Orientation Training Programme in states-10 Dealers' Trg. Programme in states-15 Training Programme for Foreign nationals-1		As per fertilizer received from State Govt. & arrival of imported fertiliser vessels. As per . schedule of training programmes.	Nil - - -
11 Natural Resources Management									
1.	Soil & Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI)	Soil survey of Watershed Areas. Soil mapping. Land degradation mapping.	2.32	14.00	Nil	Rapid Reconnaissance Survey(RRS) in lakh ha. -128.13 lakh ha. Detailed Soil Survey (DSS)-0.96 lakh ha. Soil Resource Mapping (SRM)- 71.5 lakh ha. Soil Resource Mapping (SRM) in lakh ha. Construction of Buildings of Hyderabad and Ranch Regional Offices.	To generate data base on priority watersheds, soil & land characteristics for soil conservation & agriculture in development of catchment area.	1 year	

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1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
2.	Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas	Promoting watersheds for development of degraded areas due to shifting cultivation.		40.00	Nil	0.34 lakh ha. area	Prevention of land degradation and improve social economic conditions of Jhumia families	By 31.03.2010	
3.	Soil Conservation Training Centre, DVC, Hazaribagh	Promoting training among officers/staffs/NGOs/involved in Soil & Water Conservation work	0.45		Nil	Eight nos. of Training Courses of 2 weeks to of 4 weeks and one of 3 months duration.	Provide training to officers/staffs/NGOs of States with latest technical inputs	Year to year basis	
12 Plant Protection									
1	Strengthening & Modernization of Pest management Approach in India			16.50					
A.	Component								
	Integrated Pest Management	i) Maximize crop production with minimum input costs;				i) Sample Roving pest Survey-8.16 (in lakh ha)			
		ii) Minimize environmental pollution in soil, water and air due to pesticides;							
		iii) Minimize occupational health hazards due to chemical pesticides;				ii) Bio-control of Pest			
		iv) Preserve ecosystem and maintain ecological equilibrium; and				a) Field release of Bio Control Agents (Millions)-1790			
		v) Nil or low use of chemical pesticides for minimum pesticide residues.				b) Area Covered by release of bio- control agents by Augmentation (in lakh hec.)- 0.72			
						c) Area Covered by release of bio-control agents byconservation -6.28 (in lakh hec.)			
						IPM training-cum-demonstration			
						i)Farmers Field School - 876			
						ii) AEOs - 4380			
						iii) Farmers - 26180			

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
B	Locust Control & Research	i) To monitor, forewarn and control of locust in Scheduled Desert Area (SDA) being an International obligation and commitment.				a) Locust Surveillance-60 (in lakh hac.)			
		ii) To conduct research on locust and grasshoppers.							
		iii) Liaison and coordination with national and international Organization.				b) Locust situation Bulletin- 24 (in nos.)			
		iv) Human resource development through trainings and demonstration for new staff of LWO states officials and farmers.							
		v) To maintain control potential as an international liability to combat the locust emergency / menace by way of organizing locust control campaign				c) Indo Pak Border - 06 Meeting (in nos.)			
C.	Implementation of Insecticides Act.	i) Pre and Post Registration verification of Physico-Chemical parameters of pesticide.				Testing of Pesticides(nos.):			
		ii) Pre and Post Registration verification of Bio-efficacy of pesticides.				i) Quality Control:			
		iii) Pre and Post Registration verification of safety on pesticides.				a) CIL-1600			
		iv) Pre and Post Registration verification of Packaging and labelling and recommendation of safe packaging.							

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
		v) This is a regulatory scheme to Implement the Insecticides Act, 1968.				b) RPTL, Chandigarh-1000			
		vi) Testing of Pesticides at the two RPTL				c) RPTL, Kanpur-1000			
						ii) Bio-efficacy - 60			
						iii) Actual Oral - 20			
						Oral Dermal LD 50			
						iv) Packaging & Labeling - 150			
2	Scheme: Strengthening and Modernization of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India.	i) Inspection of imported agricultural commodities for preventing introduction of exotic pests and diseases inimical to Indian Fauna and Flora through implementation of DIP Act, 1914 and Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 issued there under.		17.00		Since the interception of exotic pest/disease depends upon the import of Plant & Plant Products through various ports of entry, no physical targets can be fixed during the year			
		ii) Inspection of agricultural commodities meant for export as per the requirements of importing countries under International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 1951 of FAO and issue Phytosanitary Certificate.							
		iii) Detection of exotic pests and diseases already introduced for containing/controlling them by adopting domestic quarantine regulations.							
		iv) Undertaking Post Entry Quarantine Inspection in respect of identified planting materials & Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)							

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
3.	Monitoring of Pesticide Residue at National Level	To synthesize data and information being generated by various agencies to create a national repository to enable policy initiatives for focused IPM, GAP, etc		1000.00		To collect, comply and collate data on pesticide residue.			
13	Macro Management								
	Revised Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	The emphasis is proposed to be given for undertaking activities directly relating to increase agriculture production and productivity. These mainly include the following areas :		950.00	One year	The Macro Management of Agriculture scheme has been revised in the year 2007-08 to improve its efficacy in supplementing and complementing the efforts of the States towards enhancement of agriculture production and productivity in the States.	Achieve the basic objective of food security and to improve the livelihood system for rural masses.		(i) Counterpart funding by the states, weather etc.
		a) Effective management of natural resources (development of watershed etc.)							(ii) The capacity of the State Governments to achieve the targets fixed on the basis of the Work Plans submitted by them.
		b) Improving seed replacement ratio;							
		c) Balanced nutrient management to improve the health of soil;							
		d) Modern techniques of pest management; and							
		e) Promotion of agricultural mechanism.							

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
14. Rainfed Farming System									
1.	National Rainfed Area Authority	Providing much needed knowledge inputs for the up-gradation and management of country's drylands and rainfed agriculture.	4.00	NIL	To examine guidelines of various existing schemes and formulation of new schemes including externally aided projects for rainfed areas covering all aspects of holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas including appropriate farming and livelihood system approaches with focus on issues pertaining to landless and marginal farmers, convergence of schemes relating to watershed development.	Preparation of common guidelines, development of strategy and road map for development of rainfed areas .	yearly		
2.	Rainfed Area Development programme	Integrated and holistic development of rainfed areas and promotion of various farming systems thereon.	--	153.00	NIL	Integrated and holistic development of about 22 lakh ha rainfed area over a period of five years in the project areas. About 3 lakh water harvesting and recharge structures will be created, 65,000 water lifting devices will be provided to farmers, about 2.25 lakh nos. of different soil and water conservation structures like check dams, gabions, gully plugs etc. will be constructed.About 90000 demonstrations on farming systems, crop diversification and improved farming practices will be organized. The green cover will be increased by raising plantation under agro-forestry, horticulture and silvi-pastures over an area of about 1 lakh ha.	Increase in farmers income by 100 %, productivity by 50%, cropping intensity by 15-20%, supplementary irrigation by 20%, seed replacement rate by 10% and employment generation by 30% in the project areas.	By 31.03.2010	The scheme is yet to be approved.

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
15	Seeds								
1	Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	<p>Assistance for boosting seed production in private sector</p> <p>Seed Villages to be organized for supplying seeds to the farmers @ 50% cost of seeds, for supplying of seed bins and imparting trainings to farmers on seed production technology</p> <p>Strengthening of notified seed testing labs. to upgrade quality of seed testing</p> <p>Training in seed development</p> <p>Creation/Strengthening of seed processing plant</p> <p>Construction of seed storage godown</p> <p>Seeds to be kept in seed bank to cater to exigencies at the time of natural disaster</p> <p>Storage capacity of seeds to be created to keep seeds in seed bank</p>	--	421.59	--	<p>Number of seed processing plants to be created</p> <p>Number of seed villages to be organised</p> <p>Number of notified seed testing labs to be strengthened</p> <p>Imparting trainings on seed quality control aspects</p> <p>Number of seed processing plants to be created / strengthened</p> <p>Capacity of seed godowns to be constructed</p> <p>Quantity of seeds to be kept in seed bank</p> <p>Quantity of storage capacity to be created</p>	50 60,000 102 20 trainings/500 trainees /86 1 lakh metric tonnes 2.04 lakh quintals 1 lakh quintal	One year	Projected targets were based on the original demand of the Division of Rs.535.21 crore. However, in the interim budget (2009-2010), only Rs.425 crore has been provided. The targets will be well achieved if Rs.535.21 crore is provided for 2009-2010.

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
16	TMOP								
	(i) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM)			320.00					
	Oil Palm								
1	Oil palm development programme (OPDP)	To promote cultivation of oil palm with a view to augmenting domestic supply of edible oils as to bridge the gap between demand and supply				Area Expansion (ha)-46000 Planting material/ number of seedlings (Nos in lakh)-65.78 Drip Irrigation (ha)-1900-200 Diesel pump sets (nos)-3500 Training to farmers/ officers (nos)- Demonstration (Nos/ha)-300	Proposed interventions would result in production of about 460000 MT of FFBs which assuming an extraction ratio of 16% palm oil would result in 73600 MT of palm oil by the year 2013-14.		The development programmes for oil palm will be implemented as per approved action plans of the states during 2009-10
2	ISOPOM/Programme for development of oilseeds, pulses & maize	To increase the production, productivity & also achieve self sufficiency in oil seeds, pulses & maize	-		-	Oilseeds Production target-318 lakh tonnes Production and Distribution of quality seeds(qtls)-200000 Demonstration (i)BlockDemos(ha)-48000 (ii) IPM(ha)-64000 Plant Protection chemicals(ha)-295000 Plant Protection equipments-120000 Weedicides(ha)-20000 Gypsum/pyrite(ha)-325000 Sprinkler sets(no)-15000 Farmers Training (nos)-3500 Water Pipes (units)-15000 Agril Implements (nos)-10000	6% increase in productivity with production of 318 lakh tonnes	The development programmes for oilseeds, pulses & maize will be implemented as per approved annual action plans of the States during Kharif, rabi and summer seasons of 2008-09	Since the majority of these crops are cultivated on marginal and sub marginal lands under rainfed conditions and hence prone to weather conditions, their production may vary.

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks	
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses					
(ii)	Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds.									
1	Integrated Development of TBOs	Integrated Development of TBOs for exploration of existing potential & augmenting the future potential		8.00		<p>i) Development of Elite Planting Material & Model plantation = 1148 ha.</p> <p>ii) Strengthening of R& D on TBOs through National Network of Institutions</p> <p>a. Identification of CPTs = 300 Nos.</p> <p>b. Cryo preservation of germ plasm-200 Nos.</p> <p>c. Chemical analysis – 300 nos.</p> <p>d. Conducting trials = 3 nos.</p> <p>e. DNA finger printing of germplasm= 50 Nos.</p> <p>f. Awareness programmes</p>	Implementation of this scheme will generate rural employment, increase availability of vegetable oils and oils for industrial uses through domestic production, improve ecological balance, enhance socio economic status of farming community, saving of foreign exchange etc.	Seed collection of most of TBOs coincide with monsoon. Moreover, promotion of TBOs is recommended in wastelands of the country which is under the control of State Governments. Possessioning of land by implementing agencies may be the major constraints.		
17	Trade									
1	Central Sector Scheme "Capacity Building to enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic products abroad"	Enhancing capacity of exporters and farmers through the sanctioned projects. To build up an appropriate strategy, interventions, capacity building at the national level and to impart buoyancy to export of agricultural products including registration of organic products abroad	1.00			<p>1.FISHCOPFED has conducted 6 training programmes of three days duration each at New Delhi, Chennai, Raipur, Mumbai, Gohati, Bhubneswar for training of fish farmers, processor and Exporters on WTO. FISHCOPFED has conducted five days duration National trainers seminar at Kochi.</p> <p>2.NAFED has created Data-base standards for Countries such as ASEAN, EU, GCC etc. and training of exporters and producers. Market Survey have been conducted in respect of EU, USA and GCC.</p>	<p>EISHCOPFED has imparted training to 222 persons.</p> <p>NLCF has imparted to 120 persons.</p>	<p>NAFED and FISHCOPFED by March 2008.</p> <p>IIFT was granted funds in March 2008 and has submitted the final report in April 2009</p> <p>NAFED has completed the study and has submitted 11 volume of draft Project report 2009.</p>	<p>Funds have been released in favour of APEDA, FISHCOPFED & NLCF. IIFT.</p>	

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	5	6	7	8
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complement-ary extra budgetary recourses				
						<p>Markets for organic products. The following areas have been covered under the project activity:-</p> <p>a) Support facility for creating database standards for countries such as ASEAN, GCC, EU and Australia</p> <p>b) Market Research and Survey (both domestic & International) for selected commodities having export potential in identified countries.</p> <p>c) Literature survey, compilation and documentation of Codex standards and Phytosanitary requirements of selected countries like ASEAN, GCC, EU and Australia.</p> <p>d) Training of exporters and producers. NAFED has submitted 11 volumes of draft final report.</p> <p>3. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade(IIFT) was assigned the study on the "Action Plan for Boosting Export of Agricultural Commodities. IIFT has submitted an Final report in two volumes.</p> <p>4. APEDA will develop and update the Trade Junction portal for Export of Agricultural products which can be visited by Exports/farmers. APEDA will also use the Database developed by NAFED and reflect in Trade junction portal for wider dissemination.</p> <p>5. National Labour Cooperative Federation of India has conducted 4 Training Seminars at Nagpur, Udaipur, Guwahati, & Dehradun in respect of members of Forest labour Cooperatives. for execution of business related to forest products.</p> <p>6. Department of Agriculture Govt of Chhattisgarh will hold training on WTO agreement on Agriculture to create awareness among Agricultural Field Officer about WTO and related Agreement.</p>		APEDA's project is for 3 years and the project will continue. Funds were released in the year 2008.	

CHAPTER –III (A)

Reform Measures & Policy Initiatives

01. National Policy for Farmers, 2007

National Agriculture Policy approved by Government of India during 2000 aims at achieving annual growth in agriculture sector of more than 4 per cent on sustainable basis, through efficient use of natural resources and combination of other measures. However, annual growth rate of Agriculture, achieved during Xth Five Year Plan (2002–03 to 2006–07) averaged around 2.5 per cent, while non-farm sector grew much faster, taking overall growth of GDP at 7.8 percent during Xth Plan Period. Considering high growth of GDP in past, major reorientation in policy was felt necessary to make agriculture growth rate more inclusive. With this end in view, Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers 2007, with focus on economic well-being of farmers, rather than just on production in farms. Aim of the Policy is, therefore, to stimulate actions, which would result in assessing agricultural progress in terms of improvement in income of farm families, not only to meet consumption requirements, but also to enhance their capacity to invest in farm related activities.

Major goals of National Policy for Farmers 2007 are:

- (i) Improve economic viability of farming by increasing net income of farmers substantially as agricultural progress is measured by increases in this income
- (ii) Protect and improve land, water, bio-diversity and genetic resources essential for sustainable increase in productivity, profitability and stability of major farming systems
- (iii) Develop support services including provision for seeds, irrigation, power, machinery and implements, fertilizers and credit, at affordable prices and in adequate quantity to farmers
- (iv) Strengthen bio-security of crops, farm animals, fish and forest trees for safe-guarding livelihood and income security of farmer families and health and trade security of the nation
- (v) Provide appropriate price and trade policy mechanisms, to enhance farmers' income
- (vi) Provide for suitable risk management measures, for adequate and timely compensation to farmers
- (vii) Complete unfinished agenda in land reforms and to initiate comprehensive asset and agrarian reforms
- (viii) Mainstream human and gender dimensions in all farm policies and programmes
- (ix) Pay explicit attention to sustainable rural livelihoods
- (x) Foster community-centred food, water and energy security systems in rural India and to ensure nutrition security at the level of every child, woman and man
- (xi) Introduce measures which can help attract and retain youths in farming and processing of farm products for higher value addition by making it intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding
- (xii) Make India a global out-sourcing hub in production and supply of inputs needed for sustainable agriculture, products and processes developed through bio-technology and Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- (xiii) Restructure agricultural curriculum and pedagogic methodologies for enabling every farm and home science graduate to become an entrepreneur and to make agricultural education gender sensitive
- (xiv) Develop and introduce a social security system for farmers
- (xv) Provide appropriate opportunities in adequate measures for non-farm employment for farm households.

02. Marketing Reforms

Agriculture sector needs well functioning markets to drive growth, employment and economic prosperity in rural areas of the country. In order to provide dynamism and efficiency into marketing system, large investment is required for development of post harvest and cold chain infrastructure, nearer to farmers' field. A major portion of this investment is expected from private sector, for which an appropriate regulatory and policy environment is necessary. Accordingly, this Ministry suggested amendment to State APMC Act, to promote investment in marketing infrastructure, motivating corporate sector to undertake direct marketing and to facilitate a national integrated market. Ministry of Agriculture formulated a model law on agricultural marketing for guidance and adoption by State Governments. After due consultations, States have in general agreed to support reform measures and to amend APMC Act on lines suggested in model law.

With a view to ensuring effective implementation of reforms notified by State Governments under their respective APMC Acts, Ministry of Agriculture has formulated Model APMC Rules, based on Model APMC Act and circulated the same to States in November, 2007 to facilitate drafting of modified Rules under their amended Acts. States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (only for special license for more than one market and Haryana (only for contract farming), have notified amended Rules.

Cold chain Development

India is second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in world but a substantial quantity of food and vegetables goes waste primarily due to lack of integrated Cold Chain from production centre to retail points. A task force was set up in 2007 to draw road map and investment detail for development of integrated Cold Chain and submitted its recommendations in 2008, which are under consideration of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for implementation.

Terminal Markets

With a view to encouraging private investment in development of agricultural marketing infrastructure, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has modified on-going Terminal Market scheme under which subsidy not exceeding 40% of project cost (excluding cost of infrastructure for non-marketing services and limiting the portion of cost of land to a level as allowed under the Wholesale Component of National Horticulture Mission for calculating subsidy) will be provided and such subsidy will not exceed Rs. 50 crore per Terminal Market Complex. For protecting interest of farmers, option will be available to the Producers Associations to participate in equity of project, subject to a maximum of 26%.

03. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Concerned by the slow growth in Agriculture and allied sectors, National Development Council (NDC), in meeting held on 29th May, 2007 resolved that special Additional Central Assistance Scheme (RKVY) be launched and it was resolved in NDC meeting that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet needs of farmers and called upon the Central and State governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, in compliance of above resolution and in consultation with Planning Commission, prepared guidelines for RKVY scheme. RKVY aims at achieving 4% annual growth in agriculture sector during the XI Plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors. The main objectives of the scheme are :

- (i) Incentivise states to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.

- (ii) Provide flexibility and autonomy to states in process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- (iii) Ensure preparation of agriculture plans for districts and states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- (iv) Ensure that local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in agricultural plans of states.
- (v) Achieve goal of reducing yield gaps in important crops, through focussed interventions.
- (vi) Maximize returns to farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- (vii) Bring about quantifiable changes in production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors.

RKVY is a State Plan Scheme and eligibility for assistance under the scheme will depend on amount provided in State Plan Budgets for Agriculture and allied sectors, over and above base-line percentage expenditure incurred by State Governments on Agriculture and allied sectors. Financial outlay for 2008-09 under this Scheme was Rs.3165.67 crore and allocation for 2009-10 is Rs.4067.07crore.

04. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

Objective of NFSM is to increase production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses on sustainable basis to ensure food security of the country. The approach is to bridge yield gap in respect of these crops through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices.

Scheme focuses on districts which have high potential but relatively low level of productivity performance at present. It involves a series of programme interventions, efforts to reach resource poor farmers and continuous monitoring of various activities. Panchayati Raj institutions play a central role in selection of beneficiaries and identifying priority areas and in entire gamut of activities of the Mission. A strong component of project management, monitoring and evaluation steer the scheme on course for achieving Mission's objectives. Financial outlay for 2008-09 under this Scheme was Rs.1100 crore and allocation for 2009-10 is Rs.1350 crore.

05. Integrated scheme for development of oil palm, oilseeds and maize (ISOPOM)

ISOPOM has been modified to make it more effective and result-oriented, by inclusion of certain new components and additional implementing agencies for XIth Five Year Plan salient features include:

- Involvement of Private Sector by the State Governments in implementation of specified components
- Supply of improved farm implements
- Supply of micronutrients in deficient areas
- Assistance for infrastructure development

Subsidy/assistance to women farmers for sprinkler sets and pipes for carrying water from source to field, within overall allocation of 30 % of the total budgetary allocation for scheme marked as per Financial Guidelines of women component is to be ensured by State Governments. Financial outlays for 2008-09 under this Scheme was Rs 396.10 crore and allocation for 2009-10 is Rs 306 crore.

06. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

National Horticulture Mission launched in 2005-06, will place greater emphasis on post harvest and marketing infrastructure under the Mission in coming three years of XI Plan so that post harvest losses are

minimized. Best practices adopted by different States are shared and disseminated with a view to improving production and productivity.

07. National project on Management of Soil Health Fertility (NPMSF)

Scheme has been launched with following broad objectives:

- i. Facilitate and promote integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity
- ii Strengthen soil testing facilities and provide soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility and economic return to farmers
- iii Improve soil health through green manuring
- iv Facilitate and promote use of soil amendments for reclamation of acidic/alkaline soils for improving their fertility and crop productivity
- v Promote use of micro nutrients for improving efficiency of fertilizer use
- vi Upgrade skill and knowledge of STL/extension staff and farmers and their capacity building through training and demonstration including demonstration on farmers fields regarding benefits of balanced use of fertilizers
- vii Ensure quality control of fertilizers through strengthening of fertilizer quality control facility including training to enforcement officers of State Governments for effective implementation of "Fertilizer Control Order".
- viii Provide financial assistance for upgrading and setting up of STLs/Fertilizer Testing Laboratories and various activities for promoting balanced use of fertilizers

Approved outlay for implementation of the Scheme during 11th Five Year Plan is 429.85 crore. Outlay for 2008-09 was Rs.19.98 crore and allocation for 2009-10 is Rs.47 crore.

08. The Pesticides Management Act

Legislation on pesticides in India is more than four decades old "**The Pesticide Management Act**". The new proposed Act will widen scope of Act with a view to managing pesticides through life cycle approach, encourage introduction of new molecules by providing data protection for a certain period and strengthen quality monitoring system. **The Pesticide Management Bill, 2008** was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 21.10.2008 and referred to Standing Committee on Agriculture which laid its report in Parliament on 18.02.2009. Recommendations of Standing Committee are being examined for moving official amendments to the Bill.

09. National Agricultural Bio Security System (NABS)

In pursuance to decision taken in 3rd meeting of Agriculture Coordination Committee chaired by Prime Minister on 15.02.2008 to establish an integrated national bio-security system covering plant, animal and marine issues, Core Group constituted by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation submitted report on 26.02.2009 - recommending establishment of **National Agricultural Bio security System (NABS)**. Core Group identified new and emerging factors including globalization, genetic engineering, climate change, bio-terrorism and trans-boundary diseases, which have profound implications on plant health and environment. The Group also recommended strengthening and expansion of country's plant quarantine system, besides new convergent

structures and enabling legislation. A proposal for in-principle approval for establishment of NABS as per approach recommended by Core Group has been submitted to Committee of Secretaries. The proposal envisages creation of National Agricultural Bio security Council (NABC), strengthening and expansion of infrastructure and creation of posts required for NABS and setting up of National Centre for Agricultural Bio-security (NCAB) and National Agricultural Bio security Network (NABN) in first phase. In the second phase, a new enabling legislation, namely, the Agricultural Bio security Act will be brought forth and National Agricultural Bio security Authority (NABA) established.

10. The Seeds Bill, 2004

In response to changes that have taken place in seed sector, existing Seeds Act, 1966 is proposed to be replaced by suitable legislation, inter alia, to (i) create a conducive climate for growth of the seed industry, (ii) enhance seed replacement rates for various crops (iii) boost export of seeds and encourage import of useful germplasm (iv) create a conducive atmosphere for application of frontier sciences in varietal development and for enhanced investment in research and development. Seeds Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2004 and was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, which recommended several modifications in the Bill. Accordingly, the Government moved official amendments to Seeds Bill in February, 2009 but it could not be listed for business of the House. The Bill is proposed to be moved during this year.

11. National Seeds Mission

Seed is the most critical input for increasing agricultural production and productivity. At present, Department is implementing Central Sector Scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds' on all India basis since 2005-06, with objective of providing quality seeds to farmers in time and at affordable prices. Department is proposing to expand scope of on-going scheme by launching a National Seeds Mission to give added thrust on seed sector including all aspects of seed production, distribution, strengthening of seed producing agencies, acquiring of new technologies etc. Mission document is under formulation.

12. Expansion of activities of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority:

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority was established in 2005, in pursuance to objectives of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act. The Authority has so far notified 14 crops for purpose of registration under the Act to safeguard Intellectual Property Rights of plant breeders. It has been proposed to expand activities of the Authority by including more crops for registration and also by setting up two regional offices, one each at Guwahati and Hyderabad.

13. Rainfed Farming System

Total rainfed area constitutes about 60% of 142 million hectares cultivated land in the country and in order to achieve target of 4% agricultural growth stipulated for agriculture sector in XI Plan, rainfed agriculture needs to contribute substantially towards foodgrain production, thus ensuring food security.

(i) National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA)

Government of India constituted National Rainfed Area Authority in 2006 to focus on problems of rainfed areas of the country. The Authority became functional in 2007 with appointment of Chief Executive Officer.

National Rainfed Area Authority has finalized common guidelines for watershed programmes of different Central Ministries/Departments. The Authority has completed holding State Level Workshops in all major States for sensitizing officials of States for implementation of Watershed Programmes as per Common Guidelines – 2008. Approved outlay is Rs. 123 Crore for 11th Five- Year Plan.

(ii) **Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP)**

Looking at importance of rainfed areas, a new scheme entitled “Rainfed Area Development Programme” addressing specific needs of rainfed areas has been proposed in XI Plan. The scheme of Rainfed Area Development Programme was chalked out in consultation with NRAA and propose to cover 15 lakh ha. for development during XI Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission has allocated outlay of Rs.3500 crore for implementation of this scheme during XI Plan.

CHAPTER –III (B)

Gender Based Material

GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN AGRICULTURE

The goal of Ministry of Agriculture is to enhance agricultural production and productivity. Within its overall mandate, goals and objectives, the effort is to ensure that women contribute effectively to agricultural productivity and production. Appropriate structural, functional & institutional measures are being promoted by DAC to empower women and build their capacities and improve their access to inputs, technology and other farming resources. The mainstreaming of gender concerns is being addressed by allocating 30% funds for women under various major schemes/programmes.

Policy provisions in favour of Women

- National Agriculture Policy formulated in the year 2000, accorded high priority to recognition and mainstreaming of women's role in agriculture and highlighted incorporation of 'gender issues' in the agricultural development agenda. The Policy states that mainstreaming gender concerns in agriculture would receive particular attention. Appropriate structural, functional & institutional measures would also be initiated to empower women and build their capacities and improve their access to inputs, technologies and other farming resources.
- Under the **National Policy of Farmers 2007**, various Policy measures have been taken for empowering women in farming & allied areas and improving their access to land, credit and other services, such as Joint pattas for both homestead and agricultural land, speedy issue of Kisan Credit Cards, creating multiple livelihood opportunities through crop-livestock farming systems, agri processing, etc.

Gender Specific Recent Initiatives

- A National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA) has been set up as a unit of Directorate of Extension (DOE) of the DAC under the Scheme of Extension Support to Central Institutes/DOE to reflect the national commitment of empowerment of women through 'strategy of mainstreaming' and 'strategy of agenda setting. The Centre acts as a focal point for the convergence of gender related activities and issues in agriculture and allied sectors within and outside the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation; add gender dimension to agriculture policies and programmes; and to render advocacy/ advisory services to the States /UTs to internalize gender specific interventions for bringing the farm women in the mainstream of agriculture development. Other initiatives of NGRCA include:-
 - Macro/micro level and action research studies in critical thrusts areas including assessment of the gender content and impact of various on-going programmes of DAC, MOA and to make recommendation, if required, on appropriate improvements in the strategy and design of the scheme to incorporate gender perspective.
 - Gender sensitization of extension functionaries at senior, middle and functionaries at the cutting edge level to ensure the inclusion of gender dimensions in policy and programmes for bringing women in the mainstream of agriculture development.
 - Revision of the existing Reporting Formats of various schemes / programmes of the Department to reflect gender disaggregate data i.e. budget provisions and physical targets, which flow to women farmers.
 - Convergence of women SHGs formed under various schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to ensure flow of benefits to Women Self Help Groups under different schemes.
 - As a part of its networking strategies, the NGRCA is committed to initiate appropriate action on the National Plan of Action on National Policy for Empowerment of Women (NPEW) formulated by Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoW&CD) related to Agriculture.
- To bring gender concerns to the centre stage in all aspects of public expenditure and policy, a Gender Budgeting Cell (GBC) has been constituted in the Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation, which is located in NGRCA of the Directorate of Extension, Krishi Vistar Sadan, Pusa , New Delhi to look into the budgetary commitments of various schemes of DAC and ensure proportionate flow of the public expenditure benefiting women farmers. It has been mandated that a minimum of 30% funds would be utilized for women farmers under all the beneficiary oriented programmes / schemes

- Women Component Plan (WCP) has been introduced in the Department to ensure 30% allocation of resources/benefits to women under all Beneficiary Oriented Schemes (BOS) of the Department.
- In its commitment to take Gender Budgeting initiatives the Gender Budgeting Cell has sensitized the Gender coordinators about the Concept of Gender Budgeting and the existing Reporting Formats of various schemes/programmes of the Department have been revised to reflect gender disaggregate data i.e. budget provisions and physical targets, which flow to women farmers.

Programmatic Interventions for Women's empowerment

The important programmatic interventions for women's empowerment within various subject matter divisions are briefly given below:

(i) Horticulture

Under National Horticulture Mission as well as Micro Irrigation scheme, the implementing agencies have been directed to earmark at least 30% of the budget allocation for women beneficiaries in all ongoing programmes and the same has also been emphasized in the Administrative Approvals of Schemes issued during the year 2009-10 al. The activities under National Bamboo Mission are not defined gender-wise. Both men and women are benefited from activities under the National Bamboo Mission.

One of the tasks of the Missions under the National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation and Technology Mission of Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE) is to make women self reliant by providing them equal opportunities, so that they are able to avail the benefits and opportunities of the existing agricultural systems. The steps taken include:-

- (a) Organization/identification of women group to act as a network for channelizing horticultural support.
- (b) Need based assessment of women farmers in terms of the horticulture support such as input support, technological support and extension support etc.
- (c) Prioritizing activities of individual women's groups on the basis of the need based assessment.
- (d) Provide adequate organizational and financial support to the women groups to organize them into "self help groups" so that they are able to orchestrate their activities and resources.
- (e) Provide training to women farmers to increase their managerial, organizational, entrepreneurial and decision making skills.
- (f) Provide technical training to women farmers in horticulture and allied areas

Under the Technology/ Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE), 51262 nos. of women entrepreneurs were trained on different aspects of horticultures up to 2007-08 and 4037 during the year 2008-09 so far.

(ii) Agriculture Extension

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension programmes for Extension Reforms" (ATMA Programme) is under implementation in 583 districts of 29 States/2 UTs. The funds under the scheme are being released to the states on the basis of State Extension Work Plan (SEWP). Under the approved scheme, while there is no separate allocation under Women Component Plan (WCP), however, minimum 30% of the resources on programmes and activities are to be essentially utilized for women farmers and women extension functionaries. Besides, the scheme also provides for involvement of women in different decision making bodies at district and block level such as appropriate representation in Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Governing Board at district level and Farmers Advisory Committees at

block level. Since inception of the scheme in 2005-06 March, 09, Over 19.84 lakh farm women (25.53% of the total benefited farmers) including 8,41,052 women farmers during 2008-09 have participated in farmer oriented activities like exposure visit, training, demonstration & kisan melas

Special Programmes are being produced and telecast by Doordarshan and AIR to transfer information and technology in areas in which women farmers are predominantly engaged such as verm compost, nursery raising, seed treatment, floriculture, kitchen garden, gender friendly tools etc. under the scheme 'Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension'. At present, existing 96 FM Stations of All India Radio are being used to broadcast half an hour Kisan Vani Programmes daily, six days a week from Monday to Saturday in 96 rural areas. These FM Stations are also producing special programmes to transfer information and technology in areas of women's involvement.

The Central Sector Scheme Establishment of Agri Clinic & Agri- Business Centres (ACABC) is open to agriculture/ graduates/ graduates in agriculture and allied areas such as horticulture, Animal husbandry, forestry, dairy, veterinary, poultry farming and Pisciculture. During 2008-09, 103 women agriculture graduates have been trained out of which 30 trained graduates have set up their ventures. The credit linked subsidy @ 25% of the capital cost of the project funded through bank loan is eligible under the scheme. The subsidy is 33% for women farmers.

(iii) **Macromanagement**

At least 33% of the funds have to be earmarked for small, marginal and women farmers under the various schemes being implemented by the division.

(iv) **Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)**

Under the 'National Programme for Organic Farming' (NPOF), 25 % seats have been reserved for training of women farmers in organic farming

(v) **Watershed Development Programmes**

Under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas, all communities inhabited in the watershed area are benefited through natural resource management and farming system activities. So far about 24348 Women Self Help Groups & 18075 User Groups of Women have been formed in the project areas covered under the programme.

Under new Common guidelines for Watershed Development issued by National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), it has been envisaged that at least one member of the WDT should be a women. The guideline focuses on mobilizing women to ensure all the perspectives and interests of women are adequately reflected in the watershed action plan. The Watershed Committee will comprise of at least 10 members, half of the members shall be representatives of SHGs and User Groups, SC/ST community, women and landless persons in the village. Besides this, largest portion of the SHGs are women self help groups in the watershed area.

(vi) **Crops Division**

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Mini Mission –II of Technology Mission on Cotton, Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology Mission are neither gender specific nor have any specific allocations for women, however enable women to take full benefits of the scheme. The States/Implementing Agencies have been advised that benefit to the tune of 30% of the allocation should flow to women. The States have been further advised to workout the tentative targets (physical as well as financial) for women in their States and the achievement should be reflected in the Monthly Progress Report.

(vii) **National Food Security Mission**

In accordance with the decision of GOI regarding implementation of Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes, States/Implementing Agencies are advised to flow at least 16% of the total allocation for SCP and 8% for TSP. Likewise, they are also advised that at least 30% of the allocation of funds may

flow to women farmers. The fund is released to State Autonomous Agencies, which in turn provide fund to District Level Autonomous Agencies. The Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) are involved in the selection of beneficiaries of different components and also in the implementation of Local Initiatives in the selected districts. A strong monitoring mechanism is in place to maintain transparency in scheme implementation,

(viii) **Technology Mission on Oil Seeds & Pulses (TMOP)**

The 'Integrated Scheme of Pulses, Oilseeds, Palm Oil and Maize (ISOPOM) has been modified to make effective and result-oriented, inclusion of certain new components and additional implementing agencies for the Five year Plan. One of the salient features include subsidy/assistance to women farmers for sprinkler sets and pipes for carrying water from source to field, within the overall allocation of 30% of the total budgetary allocation for the scheme marked as per Financial Guidelines for women component, to be ensured by the State Government concerned.

(ix) **Seeds**

Under the Scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds', Implementing agencies/States have been requested to allocate sufficient funds and also ensure participation of women in Seed Village Programme.

(x) **Machinery & Technology Division**

(a) **Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing & Demonstration**

Under the training component, the four Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes located at Budni (MP), Hissar (Haryana), Garladinne (A.P. and Biswanath Chariali (Assam) are organizing short during training programmes both institutional and on site for farmers in the selection. operation, maintenance and management of agricultural equipment. The institutes have been given the targets to train at least 10% women candidates. During 2008-09, a total of 487 women have been imparted training (till 31.3.2009) at Farm Machinery, Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTIs). Under demonstration component, assistance is provided to State Governments, ICAR and Central /State Government Organizations for conduct of demonstration of newly developed/improved equipment among the farmers with a view to induction of new technology in agricultural production system. State Governments have been requested to earmark 5 – 10% of funds for the women and also furnish report separately. Outsourcing of training is a new component approved from the Tenth Plan (w.e.f.2005-05) in order to train large number of farmers at nearby places. Though no separate target has been fixed for training of women farmers, the State Governments have been requested to earmark 10% of funds for training of women farmers and also to furnish reports separately. In order to reduce the drudgery and increasing efficiency in farm operations, a number of agricultural implements and hand tools suitable for farmwomen have been developed by Research & Development organizations under ICAR. The list of 30 gender friendly equipments has been sent to all States/UTs for popularizing them through Macro Management scheme.

(b) **Post Harvest Technology and Management**

The Scheme has the following components viz (i) Establishment of Units for transfer of primary processing technology, value addition, low cost scientific storage, packaging units and technologies for by-product management in production catchments under bilateral agreement (ii) Establishment of low cost PHT units / supply of PHT equipments with Government assistance (iii) Demonstration of technologies and (iv) Training of farmers, entrepreneurs and scientists. The State Governments have been directed to earmark 10% of the funds allocation towards women component. Under the components i.e. establishment of Units for transfer of primary processing technology, value addition, low cost scientific storage, packaging units and technologies for by-product management in the catchments under bi-lateral agreement and establishment of low cost PHT units/ supply of PHT equipments with Government assistance have provision for direct benefits to individual or families including women. The implementing agencies have been advised to earmark 30% of the budget for women as per the guidelines. The other two components of the scheme do not have provision for direct financial

benefits to farmers. However, the implementing agencies have been advised to ensure participation assuming that at least 10% of the total beneficiaries of training and demonstration programme should be women farmers / workers.

(xi) **Agriculture Marketing**

There is no programme, which is implemented exclusively for or by the women. However, women entrepreneurs are getting the benefits under two schemes viz., (i) Construction of Rural Godowns and (ii) Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure. Under the scheme of Rural Godowns, 1077 godowns with a capacity of 16.82 lakh MTs and a subsidy release of Rs.45.46 crore have been sanctioned for women entrepreneurs as on 31.3.2009. Women entrepreneurs are being encouraged through awareness programmes to avail the benefits of this scheme.

(xii) **Cooperation**

With the overall objective of bringing women in the cooperative fold, develop participation in group activities and to improve the socio-economic conditions of women farmers of selected blocks, NCUI is now running 4 exclusive women development projects located at Shimoga (Karnataka), Berhampur (Orissa), Imphal (Manipur) and Bhopal (MP) under the Special Scheme of Intensification of Cooperative Education in the cooperatively under developed states. Besides, each field project has got a special women development component. Under this, women are organized into self-help groups to help them to develop thrift habits. Women are also provided training to equip them to undertake income-generating activities with the help of their own resources or by borrowing from cooperatives. The projects personnel help the women in marketing their produce in the local market and by organizing fair/ exhibitions.. During the year 2008-09, 1,79,390 persons were imparted education and training by these projects.

NCDC encourages women' cooperatives to avail assistance under its various schemes. A large number of women members are engaged in cooperatives dealing in the areas of fisheries, powerloom, garment manufacturing and knitting units, spinning mills, fruits & vegetables, marketing and processing, poultry and service cooperatives etc. So far assistance of Rs. 126.70 crore has been provided for women cooperatives in the country. Prominent among the women cooperatives, which have so far been assisted by the NCDC, cover the programmes related to textiles (spinning, handloom, power loom), poultry, fisheries, plantation crops, service cooperatives and integrated cooperative development projects etc.

During 2008-09, financial assistance of Rs. 0.33 crore was released to the Govt. of West Bengal for hygienic production of dried fish and production of ornamental fish, benefiting women members, Under ICDP Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 1.56 crore was sanctioned to 129 women cooperatives in 9 districts of the states of Rajasthan (3), Jharkhand(2) Bihar(1) and Uttar Pradesh (2) and Kerala (1)

(xiii) **Credit**

The Credit Division is implementing three Central Sector Schemes, namely, Investment in Debenature of Land Development Banks (SLDBS), National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). The beneficiaries are not categorized by sex under these schemes. As both the schemes are demand driven, categorization by sex is not feasible.

(xiv) **Agriculture Census**

On the recommendation of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, New Delhi, the collection of gender-based data was introduced for the first time in the Agriculture Census 1995-96. Since then, the data on this aspect has been collected in the successive Censuses, viz., 2000-01 and 20065-06. The scope of collection of data has been restricted to number of operational holdings and the corresponding operated area by different size classes of holdings, social groups, gender (male & female) and types of holdings (individual, joint and institutional), which forms the first part of the Agriculture Census project including Input Survey. The collected information indicates the participation of women population in the operation and management of agricultural holdings in the country.

CHAPTER –IV

Review of Past Performance

1 Agriculture Census							
S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
1	2	3	5	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Agricultural Census	i. Collection of Information on operational holdings, including land utilization, live-stock, agricultural machinery and implements, use of fertilizers etc.. ii. Provide benchmark data needed for formulating new agricultural development programmes and for evaluating their progress. iii. Lay a basis for developing an integrated programme for current agricultural statistics.	1. All India report on number and area of operational holdings. 2. All India report on Agricultural Census 3. Placement of data of Agriculture Census 2000-01 and Input Survey 2001-02 on the web.	Publication of report 2000-01 Publication of report 2000-01	Published Published		
						Agriculture Census 2005-06	Work already Started and likely to be completed by March,2010.
							Data placed on website of Department, viz http://agcensus.nic.in .
2 Agriculture Marketing							
1	Market Research and Information Network (MRIN)	To establish a nationwide information network for speedy collection and dissemination of market data to ensure flow of regular and reliable data to the producers, traders and consumers	i) Computer connectivity to markets (no. of nodes). ii) Establishment of State Level Portals (Implemented on basis of proposals from States/Uts) iii) Commodity profiles iv) Development GIS based Market Atlas (Atlas being developed by NIAM in association with NIC.)	175 3 4	185 0 3 uploaded on Agmark net portal	175 3 4	104 1 2 Data of States updated and loaded at portal

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	2 Construction of Rural Godowns	Creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, to prevent distress sale of produce etc.	Creation of 15 lakh MT Capacity storage	15 lakh MT capacity	2448 projects with capacity of 32.11 lakh tonnes sanctioned by NABARD/ NCDC	15 lakh MT capacity	3577 projects with capacity of 24.08 lakh tonnes sanctioned by NABARD/ NCDC
3	Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, grading and standardization	To encourage rapid development of agricultural marketing infrastructure to cope up with the large expected marketable surpluses of agricultural and allied commodities including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce	i) New agricultural marketing infrastructure projects	260	subsidy to 1161 projects released by NABARD. Trg. & awareness programmes held in States.	600	771 projects sanctioned by NABARD & NCDC
			ii) Wholesale Markets(up gradation/ modernization)	84	Nil	90	62
3.	Credit						
1.	Investment in Debentures of State Land Development Banks (SLDBs)	Ordinary and special debentures are floated by SLDBs for minor irrigation, horticulture/ plantation, farm mechanization, land improvement, customization of compound walls, cattle sheds, farm houses which are contributed by NABARD, Central and State Governments. On average GOI share workout to 4% to 5% of the total floatation and that of NABARD up to 95%.	i) SLDBs/ State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) proposed to be assisted. (This has resulted in enhancement of credit support for investment in agriculture in areas such as farm mechanization, land development, horticulture, minor irrigation etc.)	9	8	12	7

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5				
2	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	To provide insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in event of failure of any of notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases & to encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and higher technology in agriculture and to help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.	NAIS is a demand driven scheme, hence no targets are fixed. However, progress of the scheme can be measured in terms of Coverage of farmers, Coverage of area, Sum Insured, Premium Collected, Claims Reported, Claims Paid, Farmers Benefited. (Implementation of the scheme resulted in mitigation of production risk faced by farmers)	184 lakh farmers covered over an area of 283 lakh ha. Insuring a sum of Rs.2447331 lakh.		177 lakh farmers covered over an area of 249 lakh ha. Insuring a sum of Rs.2387224 lakh	
3	Pilot Project on Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)	Scheme aims to mitigate hardship of insured farmers against the likelihood of financial loss on account of anticipated crop loss resulting from incidence of adverse conditions of weather parameters like un-seasonal rainfall, frost, heat(temperature) etc.	Up-front subsidy is paid to insurance company on demand. (Implementation of the scheme resulted in mitigation of production risk faced by farmers.)	6.78 lakh farmers covered over an area of 10.53 lakh ha. Insuring a sum of Rs.179591 lakh. Rs. 10745 lakh paid as claims		3.90 lakh farmers covered over an area of 5.41 lakh ha. Insuring a sum of Rs.99268 lakh. Rs. 10745 lakh paid as claims.	
4. Cooperation							
Modified Cooperative Education and Training							
1	Cooperative Education	To develop cooperative societies in the project area and through them to improve productivity of farmers and thus to improve their socio-economic conditions	Number of persons trained	4.36 lakh	5.37 lakh	4.36 lakh	5.46 lakh

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5				
		To organize need-based training programmes and facilitate the process of human resource development for	Number of persons trained	39,810	56,161	39,810	46,159
2	Cooperative Training	Personnel working in cooperatives and in Cooperative Departments of State Govts. will be enriched to professionalise cooperatives in the country.					
3	Assistance to JCTCs	To strengthen the Junior Cooperative Training Centers in the country	Training days	3.60 lakh	602,880	3.60 lakh	580,550
4	NAFED	1. Implementation of Price Support scheme (PSS) for procurement of Oilseeds and pulses at MSP.	Procurement of Oilseeds under PSS.			i) During 2008-09 18.20 lakh MT of various oilseeds valuing Rs. 5196.58 crore was procured under PSS.	
		2. Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme(MIS) for procurement of horticultural and agricultural commodities generally perishable in nature and not covered under PSS.				ii) 4.30 lakh MT of horticultural commodities perishable in nature was procured valuing Rs. 217.44 crore	

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5				
5 Crops							
1	Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton.	To increase production and productivity of cotton.	Seeds Distribution (in Qtls)	45722	25126	32887	28033
			Training of Farmers/Ext. Workers (Nos)	625	394	216	160
			Sprinkler (ha)	3802	629	2150	1207
			Drip Irrigation (ha.)	5196	3106	4960	3659
			Sprayers (No.)	167778	171994	155889	151833
			Supply of Pheromone Traps (Nos.)	77667	50180	54833	37942
			Supply of Bio-Agent (ha)	10497	80743	68731	66678
			Farmers Field School (Nos.)	5728	5053	7413	6335
			FLD on farm implements (Nos.)	351	284	159	40
			Seed Treatment (Qtls.)	21980	1106	17780	4594
2	Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology Mission .	To increase production and productivity of Jute & allied fibers	Seed Distribution (Qtls.)	4340	5615	4540	1128
			Seed Mini Kits (No).	270747	450966	227556	26862
			Implements (No)	20088	8365	16989	10691
			Production Technology (Ha.)	4610	2979.6	8171	3924
			Retting Technology (No)	1455	80	1570	700
			Foliar Spray of Urea (Ha.)	7997	2863	8170	4164
			Retting Tank (No.)	3059	2213	1501	935
			Farmers Training (Nos.)	1737	1316	995	814
			Farmers Field School (Nos.)	54	48	91	72

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
3	National Food security Mission	To increase the production of Rice, wheat and Pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country; restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level; creation of employment opportunities and enhancing farm level economy	NFSM-Rice				
			Demon. On improved package (Nos.)	7840	6629	31107	33914
			Demon. On SRI Rice (Nos.)	5100	3949	23764	24723
			Demon. On Hybrid Rice Technology. (Nos.)	2700	940	12818	13514
			Production of Hybrid seed of Rice (Qtl.)	3097.32	170	86561	85.65
			Distr. of Hybrid Rice seed (Qtls.)	193.84	151.37	52372.47	12637
			Distr. of HYVs seeds. (Qtl.)	186677	32068	1484775	708429
			Incentive for Micronutrient (Ha.)	375700	92232	592229	411966
			Incentive for Liming in Soils/Gypsum (Ha.)	153100	45476	507952.5	339274
			Conoweeder and other Farm Imp. (Nos.)	26958	5932	193642	188625
			Incentive on Zero Till Seed Drills (Nos.)	0	0	291	17
			Incentive on Multi-crop Planter (Nos.)	0	0	550	550
			Incentive on Seed Drills (Nos.)	0	0	81	34
			Incentive on Rotavators (Nos.)	0	0	1411	892
			Incentive on Pump sets (Nos.)	0	0	27329	11370
			Incentive on Power Weeders (Nos.)	0	0	2491	2469
			Incentive on Sprinklers (Nos.)	0	0	0	0
			Incentive on Knap Sack Sprayers (Nos.)	0	0	25789	31739
			PP Chemicals and Bio agents (Ha.)	45500	24517	488943	399137
			Farmers Trainings (FFS) (Nos.)	877	729	5144	4600

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
			NFSM-Wheat				
			Demon. On improved Practices (Nos.)	77514	98114	49804	55726
			Distr. Of HYVs seeds. (Qtl.)	1802752	1489712	2191199	1968214
			Incentive for Micronutrient (Ha.)	507783	162938	833067	479769
			Incentive for liming in Soils /Gypsum (Ha.)	304250	7932	380960	98478
			Conoweeder and other Farm Imp. (Nos.)	0	0	0	0
			Incentive on Zero Till Seed Drill (Nos.)	7498	3169	4186	3098
			Incentive on Multi-crop Planters (Nos.)	0	0	652	106
			Incentive on Seed Drills (Nos.)	0	0	3695	3091
			Incentive on Rotavators (Nos.)	5445	3775	8551	6549
			Incentive on Pumpsets (Nos.)	11747	8060	29235	29227
			Incentive on sprinklers (Nos.)	0	0	10558	11899
			Incentive on Knap Sack Sprayers (Nos.)	0	0	31145	24997
			Farmers Trainings (FFS) (Nos.)	2132	2888	3014	2901
			NFSM-Pulses				
			Purchase of Breeder Seed of Pulses from ICAR (Qtls.)	3939.4	2324.5	8501.4	2978
			Prod of foun. & Cert. Seed of pulses (Qtls.)	98646	31722	410875.8	178103
			Distribution of HYVS Seeds (Qtls.)	204335	141789	428731.4	479965
			Strength. of Seed Certification Agency (Hqr.)	11	5	5	4
			Incentive for Micronutrient (Ha.)	216730	45123	794955	329473
			Incentive for Gypsum/Lime (Ha.)	105001	71118	874476	395912
			Conoweeder and other Farm Imp. (Nos.)	0	0	0	0
			Incentive for Zero Till Seed Drill (Nos.)	0	0	494	399
			Incentive for Multi-crop Planters (Nos.)	0	0	899	899

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5				
			Incentive for Seed Drills (Nos.)	0	0	1951	2441
			Incentive on Rotavators (Nos.)	0	0	1542	1514
			Incentive for Pumpsets (Nos.)	0	0	16615	10809
			Incentive for Sprinklers (Nos.)	18583	4446	32711	20184
			Incentive for Knap Sack Sprayers (Nos.)	0	0	57555	62400
			P.P. Chemical & bio-agents (Ha.)	222341.3	80204	807301	472141
			Farmers Trainings (FFS) (Nos.)	518	342	3353	3065
			State Level Training (Nos.)	0	0	32	20
6 Economic Administration							
I	Improvement of Agricultural statistics (IAS)	To Collect and Improve Agricultural Statistics	Estimates of Area/ Production of Principal agricultural crops from 25 states & selected Horticultural crops from 11 states as per fixed time schedule				
II	Studies on inputs for Agricultural Economic Policy and Development. The Scheme has four components, viz.	· To generate estimates of the cost of cultivation/cost of production of major agricultural commodities	Methodology envisages collection of data on cost of cultivation / production on cost accounting method through agricultural/ general universities.				
		· To organize Workshops, hold consultations with agricultural experts/scientists.	Output from conferences, seminars, short term studies, consultancy services etc. is used in formulation of agricultural policies and monitoring of policies and programmes.				
	(i)Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation in India	· Sponsor studies on various aspects relating to agriculture and allied sectors.	The cost of cultivation and cost of production of agricultural crops covered under MSP are estimated under the scheme. At present, primary data on cost of cultivation are collected for 28 crops from 19 States, through 16 agricultural/ general universities / college. These estimates are furnished to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) who in turn recommend the MSPs to the Government.				
	(ii) Agro-Economic Research Centres scheme.	· To strengthen system of agricultural statistics and policy formulation by strengthening research techniques, upgrading skills of personnel involved in compilation and analysis of data.	The scheme is being implemented through a network of 12 AER Centres and 3 AER Units covering the entire country. AER Centres are mainly concerned with Agro-Economic studies on regional issues and problems, the AER Units carry out studies in agro-economic issues and problems on all India basis. These AER Centres /Units provide grass-root level feedback for regional and national level policy-making. The scheme is fully funded by the Government of India as Central Sector Plan Scheme. Annually about 20-25 research studies are conducted.				

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5				
	(iii) Planning and Management of Agriculture	To undertake research/ evaluation studies on Agro-Economic problems of the country which are of interest to Central Governments.	With a view to getting inputs required in connection with formulation of national agricultural policy, sub-sectoral policies, monitoring and implementation of the programmes, etc. short term/special studies, workshops and brain storming sessions, hiring consultancy services etc. are undertaken under the scheme.				
	(iv) Strengthening of Agricultural Statistics & Agricultural Policy Formulation.	Coordination of relief measures necessitated by drought, hailstorm and pest attack.	Under this scheme, methodological issues relating to preparation of advance estimates of area and production of crops, reducing time lag in collection of land use statistics, improving collection of wholesale and retail prices, cost of cultivation studies etc. are discussed.				
III	Forecasting Agricultural output using space Agro-Meteorology and land based observation(FASAL)	To strengthen the current capabilities of in season multiple crop estimation through combination of Remote Sensing, Agro-met and Land based observations backed by Econometric tools.- - Further strengthening of NCFC and equipping it to meet operational needs.	Replicate the State-level models developed in test States in phase-I to other States. Review and finalization of Technical Document. Fine tuning of methodology as per conditions of the State.	The process is continuous.			
				R&D on technical issues identified in Phase-I. Further strengthening of NCFC and equipping it to meet operational needs.			

S.No.	Name of scheme /program	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	5				
7	Extension						
1	Extension Support to Central Institutions	Provide Extension support to selected central institutes/ restructured scheme of Directorate of Extension					
a	Extension to Educational Institutes		Training Courses	125	83	114	107
b	MANAGE		Training Courses	100	137	116	221
c	HRD including Interface/Seminars/Workshops/Consultations/MTC		Model Training courses	50	51	70	68
	Gender resource Centre		Studies	7	7	4	4
	Media Publicity Support to Agriculture		Fairs	7	11	14	7
2	Establishment of Agri-clinics and agri-business centres		Agriculture Graduates to be trained	300	2752	3000	2503
3	Mass Media support to Agricultural Extension		Broadcast of agricultural programmes (no.)	80496	80496	81744	82268
			Estt. Of ATMAs	300	303	20	18
			No. of farmers trained	465040	1075241	400000	970909
4	Support to State Extension Programme		No. of farmers exposure visit	25200	83447	60000	260133
			Farmers participation in Demo.(no.)	100000	403149	70000	615825

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
8 Horticulture							
1	National Horticulture Board	To improve integrated development of horticultural industry and to help in coordinating, sustaining the production and processing of fruits and vegetables, develop post-harvest management and cold chain infrastructure.	1. Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management	5250 Units	4291	6600 Units	7518
			2. Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce	27	76	30	106
			Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture	300 events	65	200	109
			Market information Services for Horticulture Crops	–	–		
2	Technology Mission on Coconut	To promote integrated development of coconut cultivation and industry in the country	1.Expansion of area under coconut	2500 ha.	1533.61 ha.	2000 ha.	2856 ha.
			2.production and distribution of T&D hybrids	2.50 lakh	1.75 lakh	2.55 lakh seedlings	2.55 lakh seedlings
			Establishment of DSB Farms	1. 2.75 lakh coconut 2.Production of	1. 503104 nuts 2. 37375DXT nuts	240 ha.	240 ha.
			Establishment of Regional Coconut Nurseries	5.60 lakh seedlings	6.60 lakh seedlings	5.55 lakh seedlings	4.85 lakh seedlings
			Coconut seeds Garden	6 seeds garden	Subsequent installment subsidy released to 9 seed gardens already established.		
			Coconut nurseries	16	16		
			Management of disease affected palms	To cut and remove 0.24 lakh diseases advanced palms.	To cut and remove 0.249 lakh diseases advanced palms.		

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4	5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
			Laying out Demonstration plots	3765 ha.	4585 ha.		
3	Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal	(i) to harness the potential of Horticulture of the region by increasing production and productivity of Horticultural crops (ii) to maximize economic, ecological and social benefits through desirable diversification (iii) to develop additional infrastructure for production of planting material, storage and processing of Horticultural produce (iv) to provide skillful employment in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area expansion (ha.) • Establishment of Nursery(no.) • Installation of Drip Irrigation(ha.) • Construction of Community tanks (no.) • Installation of Tube wells (no.) • Training of farmers /trainers (no.) • Training of women(no.) • Creation of Marketing and processing are project based. 	68726 ha.	89157 ha.	158510	121389
			Processing Units(no.)	Project based	40	Project based	13
4	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Bamboo Mission		i) Plantation in forest areas(ha.)	41834	38924	22833	9333
			ii) Plantation in non-forest areas(ha.)	24338	15512	11862	4515
			iii) Improvement of existing stock(ha.)	20797	14469	10616	5240
			iv) training of farmers and field functionaries(nos.)	27887	19226	12677	3711
			v) Establishment of Nurseries(nos.)	555	387	294	135
			vi) Handicraft and Marketing-Project based.	28	22	49	11
5	National Horticulture Mission	To promote holistic growth of Horticulture Sector Covering fruits, flowers, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushroom, spices, aromatic plants, cashew & cocoa, etc.	1Area coverage	4.32 lakh ha	4.32 lakh ha	2.71 lakh ha.	4.38 lakh ha.
			2Rejuvenation	0.68 lakh ha	0.68 lakh ha	0.37 lakh ha.	0.86 lakh ha.
			(i)Model Nurseries	172 Nos.	172 Nos.	54 Nos.	200 Nos.
			(ii)Small Nurseries	654 Nos.	654 Nos.	62 Nos.	346 Nos.

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
			4. Organic Farming	0.38 lakh ha.	0.38 lakh ha.	0.19 lakh ha.	0.32 Lakh ha.
			5. IPM	2.62 lakh ha.	2.62 lakh ha.	0.92 lakh ha.	1.70 lakh ha.
			7. Post Harvest Management				
			(ii)Cold Storage	29 Units	29 Units	13 Units	60 Units
			(iii)Pack Houses	24 Units	24 Units	34 Units	211 Units
			8. Markets				
			(i)Whole Sale Markets	7 Units	7 Units		
			(ii)Rural Markets / Apni Mandis	24 Units	24 Units	19 Units	6 Units
6	Micro Irrigation	<u>Objective</u>					
		Introduction of Technology for use of Irrigation Water judiciously					
		To arrest wastage and unscientific use of water	Coverage of area under Drip irrigation	265666 ha.			
		Application of fertilizers and pesticides	Coverage of area under Sprinkler irrigation	177111 ha.			
		To get more crop per drop of water		Total: 4.43 lakh ha.	4.32 lakh ha.	4.00 lakh ha.	5.7 lakh ha.
		Optimization of resource utilization					
		Key to betterment of rural household					

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
7	Central Institute of Horticulture, Medziphema, Dimapur, Nagaland	Objectives (i) Capacity building and training of TOT as well as farmers (ii) Refinement & demonstration of improved technologies (iii) Follow on extension support (iv) promotion of organic farming (v) Establishment convergence and synergy among programmes	Creation of infrastructure for mass multiplication of planting materials: Poly house Shednet Shedhouse Establishment of mother blocks for multiplication of planting materials Raising rootstock for grafting of citrus and cashew	9 2 4 No target fixed No target fixed	9 2 4 553 42000 nos.	No target fixed No target fixed No target fixed	555 Organized 16 training programmes for Organic Farming & Certification (ICCO A) and other areas relating to horticulture with 724 participants. Production of Quality planting material for Pineapple-16,000, Banana-18000, Citrus-30000, Cashew-12000 in nos. and vegetables in 13547 sq m.
			Commercial plantation of Pineapple and Banana	No target fixed	32800 nos.	No target fixed	
			Publication(information brochures, training manuals, reports, calanders etc.)	No target fixed	7000 nos.	No target fixed	
			Training programme for TOT	6 nos.	6 nos.	10	11

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
9 Information Technology :							
1	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information System in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	To provide e-Governance in Agriculture at Centre and to support to States/UTs. ii) Strengthening of IT & Information Network in field offices (DACNET)	i) Strengthening of IT & Information Network in DAC Headquarters and in field offices. ii) Procurement of Desktops and laptops to upgradation of existing computers. iii) Preparation of National e-governance plan iv) Need based training of officers & staff. v) Implementation of approved AGRISNET projects.	i) Preparation of National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture both at Central and State level. ii) Evaluation study of first two iii) Procurement of hardware and software as per iv) Strengthening of IT & Information Network in field offices v) Need based training vi) Development of subject specific portals.	i) Phase-I of NeGP-A concluded;. Prioritised list of 23 core services to be provided to farmers approved. ii) Final report of Evaluation study All demand/requirement fulfilled. 33 Procurement process decentralized. 22 persons of DAC was given refresher training. vi) Development of subject specific portals is a continuous process.	i) Preparation of National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture both at Central and State level. iii) Procurement of hardware and iv) Strengthening of IT & Information Network in field v) Need based training vi) Development of subject specific portals. Continuation of work under AgRIS in two pilot districts Rohatak in Haryana and Banaskantha in Gujarat	Phase -II of NeGP - A is nearing completion. DPR and RFP are likely to be finalised. iii) Procurement of hardware and State of West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim e-file tracking system's training was organized for concerned officers and staff. Fund was made available to NIC for development of software for Pesticides Continuing.

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
				vii)Consideration of AGRISNET projects of States	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Utarakhand were provided funds during year.	vii)Consideration of AGRISNET projects of States	Continuining.
10. Integrated Nutrient Management							
1	National Project on Organic Farming		Capacity Building through Service Providers	100	147	110	49
			Organic Inputs Production Units				
			Fruit/Veg. Compost unit	10	11	11	1
			Biofertiliser Production Units	10	19	11	3
			Vermi- culture hatcheries	150	572	200	108
			Training Programme				
			Trg. On Certification & Inspection Agencies	20	51	50	32
			Trg. on Production & QC of Org. Inp.	90	61	70	53
			Trg. of Extension Staff	70	171	76	147
			Trg. of Farmers	150	2017	500	608
			Field Demonstrations				
			Field demonstration on Org. Inputs	1000	1785	1100	779
			Setting up of Model Organic Farms	60	164	60	51
			Field demonstration on enriched Biogas slurry units	70	169	70	108
	National Project On Management of Soil Health & Fertility		1.Stengthening of soil testing services (a) Setting up of new static soil testing labs (STL) (b) Strengthening up of existing soil testing labs	NA	NA	125 75	First year of implementation of scheme, late approval of scheme
			2. Capacity Building through: (a) Training of STL staff/ extension officer/farmers.	-	-	To be decided by PSMC	

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
			b) Demonstration/ work-shop etc. on Balanced Use of Fertilisers	–	–	To be decided by PSMC	
			3.Creation of Data Bank for site specific Balanced Use of Fertilisers.-To be decided by PSMC				
			4. Adoption of Villages by Soil Testing Laboratories through frontline field demonstration			2000	
			5. Preparation of Digital District Soil Maps and Global Positioning System based soil Fertility Monitoring			100	
			6. Promoting use of Integrated Nutrient Management.				
			(a)Promotion of Financial Assistance for Organic manuring			7	
			(b) Promotion of Financial assistance for lime/basic slag for reclamation of acidic soils			7	
			(c) Promotion of Financial assistance for use of micro-nutrients etc.			7	
			7. Strengthening up of Fertilizers testing services.				
			(a) Setting up of new Fertilizer quality control labs (FQCL)			3	
			(b) Strengthening/ up gradation of existing Fertilizer Quality control Laboratories			8	
			(c) Setting up of Fertilizer Testing laboratories by Private/ Co-Op. Sector under PPP mode, for advisory purpose			2	
			8. Setting up of new mobile soil testing labs(MSTL)			10	

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
11	Natural Resources Management						
1.	Soil & Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI)	Soil survey of Watershed Areas. Soil mapping. Land degradation mapping.	Rapid Reconnaissance Survey(RRS) in lakh ha.	160.00 lakh ha.	51.47 lakh ha.	160 lakh ha.	139.48 lakh ha.
			Detailed Soil Survey (DSS)	1.42	0.75	1.42	0.68
			Soil Resource Mapping (SRM)	156	28.50	156	70.93
			Land Degradation Mapping	110	16.5	110	
2.	Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas	Promoting watersheds for development of degraded areas due to shifting cultivation.		40000 ha.	43000 ha.	40000 ha.	38000 ha.
3.	Soil Conservation Training Centre, DVC, Hazaribagh	Promoting training among officers/staffs/NGOs/involved in Soil & Water Conservation work					
12	Plant Protection						
1	Strengthening & Modernization of Pest management Approach in India						
A.	Component						
	Integrated Pest Management	i) Maximize crop production with minimum input costs;	i) Sample Roving pest Survey (in lakh ha)	8.16	4.54	8.11	7.89
		ii) Minimize environmental pollution in soil, water and air due to pesticides;	ii) Bio-control of Pest				
			a) Field release of Bio Control Agents (Millions)	1900	992	1790	1662

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
		iii) Minimize occupational health hazards due to chemical pesticides;	b) Area Covered by release of bio- control agents by Augmentation & conservation (in lakh hec.)	6.28	3.33	7	6.34
		iv) Preserve ecosystem and maintain ecological equilibrium; and	IPM training-cum-demonstration				
		v) No or less use of chemical pesticides for minimum pesticide	i) Farmers Field School	710	362	876	812
			ii) AEOs	3550	1693	4380	3966
			iii) Farmers	21300	10860	26180	24261
B	Locust Control & Research	i) To monitor, forewarn and control of locust in Scheduled Desert Area (SDA) being an International obligation and commitment.	a) Locust Surveillance (in lakh hac.)	60	175	60	230
		ii) To conduct research on locust and grasshoppers.	b) Locust situation (in nos.)	24	14	24	20
		iii) Liaison and coordination with national and international Organization.	c) Indo Pak Border Meeting (in nos.)	6	5	6	6
		iv) Human resource development through trainings and demonstration for new staff of LWO states officials and farmers.					
		v) To maintain control potential as an international liability to combat the locust emergency / menace by way of organizing locust control campaign					

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
C.	Implementation of Insecticides Act.	i) Pre and Post Registration verification of Physico-Chemical parameters of pesticide.	Testing of Pesticides(nos.):				
		ii) Pre and Post Registration verification of Bio-efficacy of pesticides.	i) Quality Control:				
		iii) Pre and Post Registration verification of safety on pesticides.	a) CIL	1600	627	1600	769
		iv) Pre and Post Registration verification of Packaging and labelling and recommendation of safe packaging.	b) RPTL, Chandigarh	900	939	900	1311
		v) This is a regulatory scheme to Implement the Insecticides Act, 1968.	c) RPTL, Kanpur	900	551	900	1213
			ii) Bio-efficacy	60	51	60	185
		vi) Testing of Pesticides at the two RPTL	iii) Actual Oral Oral Dermal LD 50	20	12	20	17
			iv) Packaging & Labeling - 150	150	98	150	66

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A	5-B	6-A	6-B
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2	Strengthening and Modernization of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India.	<p>i) Inspection of imported agricultural commodities for preventing introduction of exotic pests and diseases inimical to Indian Fauna and Flora through implementation of DIP Act, 1914 and Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 issued there under.</p> <p>ii) Inspection of agricultural commodities meant for export as per the requirements of importing countries under International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 1951 of FAO and issue Phytosanitary Certificate.</p> <p>iii) Detection of exotic pests and diseases already introduced for containing/controlling them by adopting domestic quarantine regulations.</p> <p>iv) Undertaking Post Entry Quarantine Inspection in respect of identified planting materials & Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)</p>	Since the interception of exotic pest/disease depends upon the import of Plant & Plant Products through various ports of entry, no physical targets can be fixed during year				
3.	Monitoring of Pesticide Residue at National Level	To synthesize data and information being generated by various agencies to create a national repository to enable policy initiatives for focused IPM, GAP, etc		To collect, comply and collate data on pesticide residue.		To collect, comply and collate data on pesticide residue.	

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
13	Macro Management						
	Revised Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	The emphasis is proposed to be given for undertaking activities directly relating to increase agriculture production and productivity. These mainly include the following areas :	NWDPR	5.22 lakh ha.	1.32 lakh ha.	3.76 lakh ha.	2.54 lakh ha.
	a) Effective management of natural resources (development of watershed etc.)		RVP & FPR –3.06lakh ha.	3.06lakh ha.	2.83 lakh ha.	289000 ha.	245000 ha.
	b) Improving seed replacement ratio;		Reclamation of Alkali Soils	0.45 lakh ha.	0.34 lakh ha.	45000 ha.	21000 ha.
	c) Balanced nutrient management to improve the health of soil;		Farm Mechanization (in number)				
	d) Modern techniques of pest management; and		Tractors	10444 Nos.	9151 Nos.	9240 Nos.	5510Nos.
	e) Promotion of agricultural mechanism.		Power Tillers	21499 Nos.	14803 Nos.	14328 Nos.	5885 Nos.
			Manual tool/ Implements	155765 Nos.	150322Nos.	148755 Nos.	97312 7Nos.
			Animal drawn implements	98280 Nos.	38870 Nos.	45685 Nos.	22360 Nos.
			Tractor driven Implements	43176 Nos.	30375 Nos.	70366 Nos.	87157 Nos.
			Self-propelled power driven machines	27519 Nos.	15587 Nos.	11365 Nos.	4936 Nos.
			Plant protection equipments .	119579 Nos.	47647Nos.	110237 Nos.	78266 Nos.
			Irrigation equipment	18423Nos.	17926 Nos.	117432 Nos.	5733 Nos.
			Gender friendly equipment	81207 Nos.	14302Nos.	91233 Nos.	15450 Nos.
		Balance & Integrated Use of Fertilizers (in Number)					
		Strengthening of existing soil testing labs	35 Nos.	34 Nos.	36 Nos.	4 Nos.	

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4	5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
			Training organized for soil testing staff	181 Nos.	165 Nos.	168 Nos.	NIL
			Issue of Soil Health Cards to Farmers	10.49 lakh Nos.	8.98 lakh Nos.	21.86 lakh Nos.	52600 Nos.
			Establishment of vermin-compost units	33590 Nos.	32478 Nos.	1.02 lakh Nos.	
			Green Manure Seed Distribution	1.2 lakh ha.	86302 ha.	1.60 lakh Qntl.	6212 Qntl.
			INM System Programme	5260 Nos.	10814 Nos.	5000 Demo	
			Establishment of new Soil Testing Lab	6 Nos.	6 Nos.	10 Nos.	
14. Rainfed Farming System							
1.	National Rainfed Area Authority	Providing much needed knowledge inputs for the up-gradation and management of country's drylands and rainfed agriculture.	To examine guidelines of various existing schemes and formulation of new schemes including externally aided projects for rainfed areas covering all aspects of holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas including appropriate farming and livelihood system approaches with focus on issues pertaining to landless and marginal farmers, convergence of schemes relating to watershed development.				
2.	Rainfed Area Development programme	Integrated and holistic development of rainfed areas and promotion of various farming systems thereon.	Integrated and holistic development of about 22 lakh ha rainfed area over a period of five years in the project areas. About 3 lakh water harvesting and recharge structures will be created, 65,000 water lifting devices will be provided to farmers, about 2.25 lakh nos. of different soil and water conservation structures like check dams, gabions, gully plugs etc. will be constructed. About 90000 demonstrations on farming systems, crop diversification and improved farming practices will be organized. The green cover will be increased by raising plantation under agro-forestry, horticulture and silver pastures over an area of about 1 lakh ha.				
15 Seeds							
1	Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	Assistance for boosting seed production in private sector	Number of seed processing plants to be created	50 seeds processing plants	47	50 seeds processing plants	52
		Seed Villages to be organized for supplying seeds to the farmers @ 50% cost of seeds, for supplying of seed bins and imparting trainings to farmers on seed production technology	Number of seed villages to be established	10000	18500	10000	25562
		Strengthening of notified seed testing labs. to upgrade quality of seed testing	Number of notified seed testing labs to be strengthened	20	20	20	15

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
		Training in seed development	Imparting trainings on seed quality control aspects	20 nos./500 trainees	20 nos./500 trainees	20 nos./500 trainees	15 nos./300 trainees
		Creation/Strengthening of seed processing plant	Seds to be kept in seed bank	168000 qtls	156000 qtls.	168000 qtls	168000 qtls.
		Construction of seed storage godown	Capacity of seed godowns to be constructed	one lakh qtls.	90,000 qtls.	one lakh qtls.	3.40 lakh qtls.
		Seeds to be kept in seed bank to cater to exigencies at the time of natural disaster	Distribution certified seeds	138.50 lakh qtls.	179.50 lakh qtls.	138.50 lakh qtls.	179.05 lakh qtls.
		Storage capacity of seeds to be created to keep seeds in seed bank					
16	TMOP						
	(i) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM)						
	Oil Palm						
1	Oil palm development programme (OPDP)	To promote cultivation of oil palm with a view to augmenting domestic supply of edible oils as to bridge the gap between demand and supply	Area Expansion (ha)	29300	21329	31500	26616
			Planting Material/ Number of seedlings	278900	2056712	1860000	2022020
			Drip Irrigation (ha)	1040	390	3530	833
			Diesel pump sets (Nos)	453	54	410	139
			Training of Farmers (Nos)	532	173	314	4068
			Demonstration (ha)	285	222	489	118
			FFBs produced (MT)	38650	36832	Target not fixed	44383
			Maintenance of Cultivated Area/Cultivation Cost	61442	20264	88645	17109
			Others				
			(i) Vermi Compost (Nos)	155	58	135	127
			(ii) Diesel genset (Nos)	100	80	-	-
			(iii) Harvesting Tools (Nos)	750	274	47	94
			(iv) Bore well (Nos)	162	138	182	181
			(v) Leaf Chopping Machine (Nos)	25	9	38	7
			(vi) Grass Cutters	20	42	73	82
			(vii) Open Tanks/Wells (Nos)	-	-	-	314

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
			(viii) Micro Nutrient (Ha)	150	11	-	9977
2	ISOPOM/Programme for development of oilseeds, pulses & maize	To increase the production, productivity & also achieve self sufficiency in oil seeds, pulses & maize	Oilseeds				
			Breeder Seed procurement(Qtls.)	13269	21113	13919	10625
			Production of foundation seed(Qtls.)	205964	156676	163725	145628
			Production of certified seed (Qtls.)	470644	431250	435275	478148
			Distribution of certified seeds (Qtls.)	1383224	1410621	769727	745042
			Block Demonstration	49181	45518	79808	71326
			IPM demonstration(ha.)	99104	108431	105969	91896
			Improved Farm Implements (Nos.)			19649	21093
			Distribution of sprinkler sets(Nos.)	16359	7700	17481	8501
			PP Equipments(Nos.)	106508	133698	123066	144026
			PP chemicals(ha.)	197488	352610	285652	335704
			Weedicide (ha.)	18733	17553	26830	19306
			Distribution of rhizobium culture(ha.)	2313090	1784610	2455007	2197491
			Distribution of Gypsum/pyrite (ha.)	415544	322153	624471	447400
			Pulses				
			Breeder Seed procurement(Qtls.)	8809.77	3002.8	5610	1765
			Production of foundation seed(Qtls.)	120001	55044.33	102438	97997
			Production of certified seed (Qtls.)	273805	133250	219322	79275
			Seed Village scheme(qtls.)	302802	192957		-
			Pipes carrying water from source to the field (Nos.)	11503	8506	14360	4521
			Block Demonstration(ha.)	119678	123599	74268	75237
			Demonstration cum Training (FFS)	2446	2281	5041	3776
			Bio-intensive (ha.)	114990	123930	17954	26004
			Improved Farm Implements (Nos.)	63550	24359	15508	9981
			Distribution of sprinkler sets(Nos.)	14643	2254	7430	853
			PP Equipments(Nos.)	756229	89514	74864	51410
			PP chemicals(ha.)	174741	173112	175650	106298

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
			Distribution of NPV(ha.)	56216	28789	39602	17924
			Distribution of rhizobium culture(ha.)	1462586	1128355	1474501	906713
			Distribution of Gypsum/pyrite (ha.)	148571	51436	36247	40461
			Officers Training (Nos.)	264	194	270	115
			Storage Bins(Nos.)#	5250	4254	0	0
			Inter cropping(ha.)#	4200	3723	0	0
			Maize				
			Area Coverage (lakh ha.)		81.17	-	80.27
			Production (lakh tones)	160	189.55	195	184.78
			Production and distribution of quality seeds(Qtls.)	16064	5193	39212	44236
			Demonstration				
			(a) Block Demonstration(Ha.)	30003	19345	45048	39308
			(b) FFS-IPM (Nos.)	15291	12813	10375	10374
			PP chemicals(ha.)	51391	39386	63968	35547
			PP Equipments(Nos.)	16794	25811	21385	14377
			Distribution of sprinkler sets(Nos.)	2009	466	885	674
			Distribution of Micronutrients, Gypsum/pyrite (ha.)	106562	64790	24517	14138
			HDPE Pipe (Nos.)	2527	1370	9710	2431
			Officers Training (Nos.)	423	256	154	58
			Farmers Training(Nos.)	3163	2995	1809	1412
			Agril. Implements(Nos.)	26595	4616	5251	10217
	(ii) Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds.	Integrated Development of TBOs for exploration of existing potential & augmenting the future potential	Model Plantation (ha.) of TBOs namely Jatropha, Karanja, Mahua, Neem, Jojoba wild Apricot Tung & Simarouba	1033	1097	2012.5	1962
17	Trade						
1	Capacity Building to enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic	Enhancing capacity of exporters and farmers through the sanctioned projects. To build up an appropriate strategy, interventions, capacity building at	1.FISHCOPFED has conducted 6 training programmes of three days duration each at New Delhi, Chennai, Raipur, Mumbai, Gohati, Bhubneswar for training of fish farmers, processor and Exporters on WTO. FISHCOPFED has conducted five days duration National trainers seminar at Kochi.				

S.No.	Name of scheme/programme	Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	2007-08		2008-09	
				5-A Target	5-B Achievement	6-A Target	6-B Achievement
1	2	3	4				
	products abroad	the national level and to impart buoyancy to export of agricultural products including registration of organic products abroad	<p>2. NAFED has created Data-base standards for Countries such as ASEAN, EU, GCC etc. and training of exporters and producers. Market Survey have been conducted in respect of EU, USA and GCC.</p> <p>Markets for organic products. The following areas have been covered under the project activity:-</p> <p>a) Support facility for creating database standards for countries such as ASEAN, GCC, EU and Australia</p> <p>b) Market Research and Survey (both domestic & International) for selected commodities having export potential in identified countries.</p> <p>c) Literature survey, compilation and documentation of Codex standards and Phytosanitary requirements of selected countries like ASEAN, GCC, EU and Australia.</p> <p>d) Training of exporters and producers. NAFED has submitted 11 volumes of draft final report.</p> <p>3. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade(IIFT) was assigned the study on the "Action Plan for Boosting Export of Agricultural Commodities. IIFT has submitted an Final report in two volumes.</p> <p>4. APEDA will develop and update the Trade Junction portal for Export of Agricultural products which can be visited by Exports/farmers. APEDA will also use the Database developed by NAFED and reflect in Trade junction portal for wider dissemination.</p> <p>5. National Labour Cooperative Federation of India has conducted 4 Training Seminars at Nagpur, Udaipur, Guwahati, & Dehradun in respect of members of Forest labour Cooperatives. for execution of business related to forest products.</p> <p>6. Department of Agriculture Govt of Chhattisgarh will hold training on WTO agreement on Agriculture to create awareness among Agricultural Field Officer about WTO and related Agreement.</p>				

CHAPTER –V

Financial Review

FINANCIAL REVIEW : TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE (PLAN)								
								(Rs. In lakhs)
Sl. No.	Division	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010
		BE	RE	Actual Expdr.	BE	RE	Actual Expdr. (Provisional)	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Agri. Extension and Training							
1	Extension Support to Central Institutes of DOE	1400.00	1162.00	874.49	1200.00	1495.00	920.58	1200.00
2	Support to State Extension Services	23000.00	15352.00	15580.75	29800.00	19800.00	19301.58	29800.00
3	Mass Media use in Agri-Extension	8400.00	7851.00	7973.02	8700.00	10565.00	9215.11	8700.00
4	Establishment of a Network of agri clinic and agri-business centres	2200.00	500.00	500.00	1000.00	1000.00	730.58	1000.00
	Total: Agri. Extension and Training	35000.00	24865.00	24928.26	40700.00	32860.00	30167.85	40700.00
II	Agri Census							
5	Agriculture Census	1450.00	1850.00	1531.44	2000.00	2000.00	1641.06	2000.00
	Total: Agri Census	1450.00	1850.00	1531.44	2000.00	2000.00	1641.06	2000.00
III	Economic Administration							
6	Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space Agro Meterology and Land Based observation	600.00	600.00	479.52	600.00	600.00	315.36	800.00
7	Studies on Input for Agricultural Eco Policy and Development	2993.00	2973.00	2813.85	3300.00	3084.00	3247.16	3900.00
8	Improvement of Agril. Statistics	2647.00	5172.00	5047.00	5200.00	5401.00	5482.50	5900.00
	Total: Economic Administration	6240.00	8745.00	8340.37	9100.00	9085.00	9045.02	10600.00
IV	Seeds							
9	Loans to State Farms Corporation /NSC	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Implementation of PVP Legislation	500.00	494.00	403.34	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
11	Restructuring of SFCI/ NSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	2100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of Seeds	9757.00	40904.00	40709.81	14634.00	54655.00	54702.43	42159.00
13	Grants in Aid to SFCI	0.00	0.00	2121.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	NSRTC	0.00	0.00	0.00	366.00	256.00	142.12	341.00
15	Conversion of outstanding loans of SFCI into equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6568.00	6568.00	0.00
16	Conversion of interest liability of SFCI into equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL : Seeds	11457.00	41398.00	43234.15	17800.00	62180.00	62112.55	43200.00
V	Fertilizer							
17	Strength. of Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	564.00	286.34	0.00

FINANCIAL REVIEW : TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE (PLAN)								
								(Rs. In lakhs)
		2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010
Sl. No.	Division	BE	RE	Actual Expdr.	BE	RE	Actual Expdr. (Provisional)	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming	2700.00	2701.00	2306.65	3000.00	3405.00	1423.13	3000.00
19	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (National Project on promotion of balanced use of fertilizers)	340.00	327.00	286.29	4700.00	1998.00	1662.65	4700.00
	Total: Fertilizer	3040.00	3028.00	2592.94	8300.00	5967.00	3372.12	7700.00
VI	Plant Protection							
20	Strengthening & Modernisation of Pest Management approach in the Country	1600.00	1914.00	1411.14	2000.00	2087.00	1623.37	1650.00
21	IPM Demonstration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Strengthening & Modernisation of Plant Quarantine facilities in India	1650.00	1370.00	900.89	1700.00	1469.00	1222.30	1700.00
23	Monitoring of Pesticide residue at National Level	1000.00	1000.00	848.10	1000.00	1000.00	971.39	1000.00
	National Institute of Plant Health Management				0.00	0.00	0.00	350.00
	Total:Plant Protection	4250.00	4284.00	3160.13	4700.00	4556.00	3817.06	4700.00
VII	Agricultural Implements & Machinery							
24	Strengthening of Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes	460.00	492.78	444.60	645.00	682.00	273.53	1592.00
25	Outsourcing of training and demonstration of newly developed agril. Equipments including Horticulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	655.00	855.00	813.30	1308.00
26	Demonstration of Newly Developed Agricultural Equipments including Horticultural equipments at Farmers field	615.00	615.22	626.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Post Harvest Tech. & Mach.	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00	600.00	477.88	500.00
	Total:Agricultural Implements & Machinery	1175.00	1208.00	1171.18	1800.00	2137.00	1564.71	3400.00
VIII	Crops							
28	Technology Mission on Cotton	10000.00	7000.00	6611.07	9000.00	5857.00	5811.50	6000.00
29	Technology Mission on Jute	800.00	510.00	319.07	1100.00	818.00	729.84	1100.00
30	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland/ Rainfed Farming System	20000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	National Food Security Mission	0.00	40000.00	39600.92	110000.00	102297.00	86857.06	135000.00
	Total:Crops	30800.00	47510.00	46531.06	120100.00	108972.00	93398.40	142100.00

FINANCIAL REVIEW : TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE (PLAN)								
								(Rs. In lakhs)
		2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010
Sl. No.	Division	BE	RE	Actual Expdr.	BE	RE	Actual Expdr. (Provisional)	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX	Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses							
32	Integrated Oilseed Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development	30000.00	32075.00	34346.09	32000.00	40000.00	39977.68	32000.00
33	Tree Borne Oilseeds	800.00	800.00	744.00	800.00	829.00	734.00	800.00
	Total : Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses	30800.00	32875.00	35090.09	32800.00	40829.00	40711.68	32800.00
X	Rainfed Farming System							
34	Watershed Development Council	140.00	138.00	124.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	National Rainfed Area Authority	150.00	110.00	79.16	400.00	326.00	186.55	400.00
	Rainfed Area Development Programmes	10000.00	1000.00	0.00	34800.00	500.00	0.00	15300.00
	Total : Rainfed Farming System	10290.00	1248.00	203.39	35200.00	826.00	186.55	15700.00
XI	Horticulture							
35	National Horticulture Board including investment capital subsidy scheme	11500.00	12400.00	12103.65	12500.00	12247.00	12247.00	12500.00
36	Coconut Development Board (CDB) including Tech Mission on Coconut	4000.00	5200.00	5200.00	7500.00	6634.00	6525.76	7500.00
37	Human Resource Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Hilly/ Tribal Area Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Technical Mission on Horticulture for N.E.S.	29340.00	32340.00	32176.27	29900.00	34300.00	29139.57	34900.00
40	National Mission on Bamboo Technology & Trade Development	7000.00	12927.00	11439.62	7000.00	11000.00	8466.60	7000.00
41	National Horticulture Mission	115000.00	90000.00	91917.75	110000.00	100000.00	101049.92	110000.00
42	Micro Irrigation	55000.00	45000.00	40940.00	50000.00	43000.00	47000.00	43000.00
43	Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagaland	400.00	400.00	135.26	700.00	540.00	240.02	700.00
44	Grant for Replanting and rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
	Total : Horticulture	222240.00	198267.00	193912.55	217600.00	207721.00	204668.87	216600.00
XII	Secretariat Eco. Service							
45	Secretariat Service	400.00	540.00	362.20	500.00	650.00	533.84	800.00
	Total: Secretariat Eco. Service	400.00	540.00	362.20	500.00	650.00	533.84	800.00
XIII	Trade							
46	Capacity Building to enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture	100.00	80.00	85.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	100.00
	Total: Trade	100.00	80.00	85.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	100.00

FINANCIAL REVIEW : TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE (PLAN)								
								(Rs. In lakhs)
		2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010
Sl. No.	Division	BE	RE	Actual Expdr.	BE	RE	Actual Expdr. (Provisional)	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XV	Agriculture Marketing							
	Strengthening Agmark Grading Facility & Export Quality							
47	Control;	106.00	83.00	45.59	100.00	100.00	28.42	100.00
48	Grants to National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)	350.00	521.00	519.77	400.00	441.00	441.00	400.00
49	Marketing Resarch Surveys & Marketing Information Network	338.00	165.00	156.27	300.00	200.00	104.83	300.00
50	Development of Market Infrastructure Grading & Standardisation	6250.00	11863.00	11294.62	7000.00	8974.00	8007.90	7000.00
51	Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)	3000.00	2000.00	1890.00	2000.00	2000.00	1980.00	2000.00
52	Gramin Bhandaran Yojna (Rural Godowns)	7000.00	7000.00	6996.22	7000.00	8000.00	7999.80	7000.00
	Total: Agriculture Marketing	17044.00	21632.00	20902.47	16800.00	19715.00	18561.95	16800.00
XVI	Information Technology (IT)							
53	Strengthening/ Promotion of Agricultural Information Systems	3258.00	1792.00	1361.64	2500.00	2500.00	1607.02	2500.00
	Total:Information Technology (IT)	3258.00	1792.00	1361.64	2500.00	2500.00	1607.02	2500.00
XVII	Natural Resource Management							
	All India Soil and Land Use Survey and Application of Remote							
54	Sensing Technology for Soil Survey	1075.00	1075.00	964.89	1100.00	1300.00	1153.16	1400.00
55	Control of Shifting Cultivation	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	3900.00	4000.00
	Total:Natural Resource Management	5075.00	5075.00	4964.89	5100.00	5300.00	5053.16	5400.00
XVIII	Credit & Crop Insurance							
56	Investment on Debentures of State Land Development Banks	4500.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00
	Rehabilitaion Package for revamping of the Cooperative Credit							
57	Structure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	50000.00	71888.00	71888.00	64400.00	69400.00	69400.00	64400.00
59	Whether-based Crop Insurance	0.00	6919.00	6919.00	5000.00	10000.00	10000.00	5000.00
	Total: Credit & Crop Insurance	54500.00	84607.00	84607.00	75200.00	85200.00	85200.00	75200.00
XIX	Cooperation							
60	Assistance to NCDC for Development of Cooperatives	6000.00	5800.00	4850.00	5200.00	5200.00	5000.00	5200.00
61	Modified Cooperative Education and Training	2831.00	3235.00	3225.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00
	Total: Cooperation	8831.00	9035.00	8075.00	8700.00	8700.00	8500.00	8700.00
XX	Macro Management							
62	Macro Management of Agriculture	110000.00	104755.00	100107.43	95000.00	98100.00	92261.95	95000.00
	TOTAL : Macro Management	110000.00	104755.00	100107.43	95000.00	98100.00	92261.95	95000.00
XXI	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)							
63	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	0.00	100000.00	124688.90	316567.00	289170.00	287794.32	406707.00
	TOTAL : RKVY	0.00	100000.00	124688.90	316567.00	289170.00	287794.32	406707.00
XXII	Restructured Scheme	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	556000.00	692794.00	705850.09	1010567.00	986568.00	950248.11	1130707.00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION
FINANCIAL REVIEW : TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE (NON-PLAN)

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Division	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010
		BE	RE	Actual Expdr.	BE	RE	Actual Expdr.(Provisional)	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Agri. Extension and Training							
1	National Agriculture Extension Proj.I	607.65	608.65	587.59	612.00	723.33	748.52	876.98
2	Farm Information Bureau	91.35	86.35	52.26	76.00	68.67	36.91	60.02
	TOTAL: Agri Extension & Training	699.00	695.00	639.85	688.00	792.00	785.43	937.00
II	Economic Administration							
3	Directorate of E&S	928.00	885.00	756.30	938.00	1151.00	1061.49	1356.00
4	Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices	256.00	228.00	184.99	241.00	298.18	261.52	378.00
5	Other Grants	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.82	10.00	10.00
	TOTAL: Economic Administration	1194.00	1123.00	951.29	1189.00	1459.00	1333.01	1744.00
III	Seeds							
6	Setting up of accumulated losses of SFCI against equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11712.00	11712.00	0.00
	TOTAL: Seeds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11712.00	11712.00	0.00
IV	Plant Protection							
7	Plant Protection Administration	226.80	197.00	187.02	204.00	259.80	294.95	325.90
8	Locust Control and Reasearch	413.12	413.00	360.31	415.00	487.94	527.14	610.15
9	Integrated Pest Management	460.59	465.25	416.80	459.00	571.62	595.09	706.36
10	Training in Plant Protection	231.02	223.00	195.71	227.00	279.03	284.99	344.21
11	Expansion of Plant Quarantine Facilities Technical and Administrative Support for Plant	416.47	455.00	365.28	443.00	529.73	441.02	659.05
12	Protection	25.00	18.75	14.43	21.00	21.88	17.77	30.33
13	Implementation of Insecticides Act	572.00	539.00	520.20	561.00	687.00	671.60	823.00
	TOTAL: Plant Protection	2345.00	2311.00	2059.75	2330.00	2837.00	2832.56	3499.00
V	Mechanisation & Technology							
14	Tractro Training & Testing Stations	733.00	763.00	642.44	778.00	879.00	786.99	1018.00
	TOTAL: Mechnaisation & Technology	733.00	763.00	642.44	778.00	879.00	786.99	1018.00
VI	Crops							
15	Directorate of Millet Development	37.00	34.00	25.85	36.00	43.56	36.71	55.48
16	Directorate of Rice Development	47.00	39.00	31.10	37.00	43.44	45.70	54.52
17	Directorate of Sugarcane Development	43.00	49.00	35.65	46.00	53.50	46.33	67.90
18	Directorate of Cotton Development	88.00	88.00	58.59	89.00	79.00	70.58	92.00

FINANCIAL REVIEW : TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE (NON-PLAN)

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Division	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010
		BE	RE	Actual Expdr.	BE	RE	Actual Expdr.(Provisional)	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Directorate of Tobacco Development	16.13	16.00	15.02	15.00	18.00	21.33	22.00
20	Directorate of Jute Development	44.00	43.00	36.91	47.00	55.50	56.24	71.10
21	Directorate of Wheat Development	39.87	39.00	35.03	40.00	49.00	58.28	60.00
	TOTAL: Crops	315.00	308.00	238.15	310.00	342.00	335.17	423.00
VII	Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses							
22	Directorate of Pulses Development	34.00	26.00	21.50	33.00	34.00	33.00	46.00
23	Directorate of Oilseeds Development	99.00	96.00	46.66	98.00	97.00	55.05	102.00
24	Tech. Mission on Headquarters	41.31	41.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL: Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses	174.31	163.00	68.16	131.00	131.00	88.05	148.00
VIII	Rainfed Farming System							
25	Watershed Development Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00	60.00	35.85	74.00
	TOTAL: Rainfed Farming System	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00	60.00	35.85	74.00
IX	Horticulture							
26	Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development	93.00	95.00	69.72	95.00	113.25	97.50	133.00
27	Directorate of Cashew Development	69.00	69.00	62.68	68.00	82.75	81.15	96.00
	TOTAL: Horticulture	162.00	164.00	132.40	163.00	196.00	178.65	229.00
X	Secretariat Eco. Service							
28	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	3171.00	3232.00	2885.72	3255.00	3977.00	4189.92	4901.00
29	Departmental Canteen	30.00	30.00	30.00	38.00	38.00	33.28	48.00
	TOTAL: Secretariat Eco. Service	3201.00	3262.00	2915.72	3293.00	4015.00	4223.20	4949.00
XI	Agriculture Marketing							
30	Market Survey and Investigation	732.65	713.00	619.96	752.00	777.52	639.24	1017.27
31	Strengthening of Agrmark Grading Facilities	967.71	971.00	892.07	1005.00	1320.73	1309.77	1642.81
32	Export Quality Control	413.60	395.00	336.71	392.00	536.66	498.00	613.42
33	Cold Storage Control Order	40.41	39.00	35.04	39.00	48.89	49.29	62.64
34	Directorate of Marketing & Inspection	20.63	21.00	18.70	22.00	23.20	20.68	26.86
	TOTAL: Agriculture Marketing	2175.00	2139.00	1902.48	2210.00	2707.00	2516.98	3363.00
XII	Natural Resource Management							
35	All India Soil & Land Use Survey	130.00	138.00	128.06	141.00	183.00	181.71	231.00

FINANCIAL REVIEW : TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE (NON-PLAN)

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Division	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010
		BE	RE	Actual Expdr.	BE	RE	Actual Expdr.(Provisional)	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36	Grants to Damodar Valley Cooperation	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00
	TOTAL: Natural Resource Management	170.00	178.00	168.06	181.00	223.00	221.71	276.00
XIII	Cooperation							
37	Contribution to Price Support Operation Reserve Fund to NAFED	26000.00	76000.00	86000.00	50000.00	37500.00	37500.00	42500.00
	TOTAL: Cooperation	26000.00	76000.00	86000.00	50000.00	37500.00	37500.00	42500.00
XIV	Internal Cooperation							
38	Councillor (Agri) Embassy of India (Rome)	129.69	130.00	149.13	132.00	143.00	105.54	166.00
39	World Food Programme	464.00	423.00	422.75	462.00	443.00	450.00	462.00
40	Food & Agricultural Organisation	870.00	820.00	940.91	870.00	950.00	1058.71	950.00
41	Trust Fund of FAO Commission for Desert Locust	15.00	13.00	10.75	15.00	13.00	11.79	13.00
42	Maintenance of FAO Office in India	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
43	Other Organisations	42.00	33.00	20.47	42.00	33.00	21.44	33.00
44	Demmuration charges to WFP	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
45	Cooperation in the field of Agriculture-Developmental assistance to poor countries	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	19.00	0.00	19.00
	TOTAL: Internal Cooperation	1552.69	1451.00	1550.01	1553.00	1613.00	1653.48	1655.00
	GRAND TOTAL	38721.00	88557.00	97268.31	62878.00	64466.00	64203.08	60815.00

CHAPTER-VI

Review of Performance of Autonomous & Statutory Bodies

1. Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur.

Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) was established in 1988 with mandate for training, research, consultancy and education in field of agricultural marketing. As apex body of agricultural marketing in India, the Institute played a vital role as policy advisory body to Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Union Minister for Agriculture is President of General Body of NIAM and Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is Chairman of Executive Committee.

Aim of Training Programme imparted by NIAM is upgradation of skills of existing agricultural marketing personnel and these programmes cover contemporary topics in areas of Quality, Standards, Food Safety, Information Technology, Women Empowerment, Scientific Storage, Regulations, agriculture marketing, World Trade Organization (WTO) etc.

NIAM imparts training to senior and middle level executives of agricultural and horticultural departments of State Governments, agro industries, corporations, state marketing boards, agricultural produce marketing committees and apex level co-operatives, commodity boards, export houses, commercial banks and non-governmental organizations.

NIAM is also engaged in preparing Agricultural Marketing Plans for development of agricultural marketing of a number of States and has also prepared Project Reports for setting up terminal markets and other agri-business projects. The Institute was engaged in preparing master marketing plan for Govt. of Bhutan, which was completed in 2008.

The Institute facilitates State Governments in preparing proposals relating to agri-marketing for assistance on concessional terms by World Bank under Multi-State Agricultural Competitiveness Projects (MSACP). During 2008-09 NIAM prepared report on Marketing Component of Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project. During 2008-09 NIAM entered into agreement with USAID for undertaking programme for Strengthening Agricultural Marketing System of India. The institute publishes a journal -“WATS” covering different aspects of Agricultural Marketing.

NIAM conducts applied research on important Agricultural Marketing issues through its own faculty and students.

It offers AICTE – approved two-year residential programme 'Post Graduate Diploma Programme (PGDABM)' to students and the course has a success record of 100% placements since inception.

Review of performance:

Year	Name of scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay Plan (Rs. /Crore)	Physical Achievements/ Projected outcome	Processes/ Timelines
2007-08	Grant-in-aid to NIAM	Training, Research, Consultancy and Education in the field of agricultural marketing	3.50	Survey & Research – 7 Training & Seminar-50 Consultancy- 8 professional & other -2	2007-08
2008-09			4.41	Survey & Research-5 Training & Seminar-50 Consultancy-8 Professional & other-2	2008-09
2009-10			4.00	Survey & Research-5 Training & Seminar-50 Consultancy-8 Professional & other-2	2009-10

2. Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC):

Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC) was established in 1994 as an autonomous registered society under this Department with Headquarters at New Delhi and 18 field offices located all over the country. It is managed by Board consisting of 20 members with Union Minister of Agriculture as its ex-Officio President and Secretary (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) as ex-officio Vice President. Managing Director is the Chief Executive of SFAC.

Mission of Society is to support innovative ideas for generating income and employment in rural areas by promoting private investments in agribusiness projects.

Central Sector Scheme for “**Agri-business Development**” is being implemented by Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), in close association with Commercial Banks of providing (a) Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) to agri-business projects and (b) assist farmer/producer groups in preparation of quality Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

During 2007-08, SFAC sanctioned 68 projects against a target of 65 and 27 DPRs have been prepared against a target of 30. During 2008-09, SFAC has sanctioned 43 projects against a target of 65 and 22 DPRs were prepared against a target of 30.

Since inception of scheme for 'Agri-business Development', Department of Agriculture & Cooperation released an amount of Rs. 67.33 crore till 31-3-2009 against which SFAC has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 66.15 crore. SFAC has assisted 227 projects and released Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) of Rs. 57.30 crore generating private investment of Rs. 549.30 crore, which will provide an assured market to 58500 farmers for their produce and create direct employment for 17350 persons. An amount of Rs. 20.00 crore has been provided in the budget for implementation of the scheme during 2009-10.

3. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

Organizational Structure & Functions:

National Cooperative Development Corporation is non-equity based development financing institution created exclusively for cooperative sector with objective of planning and promoting programmes for production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, food-stuff and certain notified commodities on cooperative principles. With amendment of NCDC Act in 2002, its scope of activities was widened to cover livestock, cottage and village industries, handicrafts, rural crafts and certain notified services besides enabling NCDC to lend directly to cooperative societies, provided security to satisfaction of Corporation is furnished by the borrowing co-operatives.

Corporation provides funds to State Governments under two major heads namely, (i) Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes and (ii) Corporation Sponsored Schemes. The Central Schemes are being funded by the Central Government jointly with Corporation's funds. Under Central Sector Scheme, subsidy is provided by Govt. of India and loan is provided by Corporation out of its own resources. Besides, Corporation also operates a few schemes exclusively funded from its own resources. Funding from NCDC is as per prescribed patterns of assistance and is as follows:-

- a. Funds are provided under various schemes/, which are:-
 - purpose or activity-specific (e.g. marketing, processing, storage, spinning, fisheries, poultry etc.) or/and
 - geographic area/target-specific (e.g. scheme for under-developed States/weaker sections of society like tribals, handloom weavers etc.) or
 - Commodity-specific (e.g. sugar, fruits & vegetables etc.)
- b. Quantum of subsidy/loan from NCDC to State Government and quantum of equity/loan/subsidy from State Government to co-operative have been laid down for each activity or segment of activity.
- c. For purpose of funding, states have been classified into cooperatively developed, co-operatively under-developed and co-operatively least-developed as per norms of Planning Commission.
- d. Assistance on liberal terms is provided to cooperatives in cooperatively under-developed and least-developed States/UTs including weaker section programmes.

Schemes under implementation:

NCDC is implementing scheme namely, "Assistance to National Cooperative Development Corporation for Cooperative Development in the Country", having three components viz. (i) Assistance for cooperative, marketing, processing, storage etc. in co-operatively under/least developed states/UTs., (ii) Assistance for share capital participation in growers'/weavers' cooperative spinning mills and (iii) Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP) in selected districts.

As per approved scheme, subsidy component is to be provided by Govt. of India and requirement of loan component is to be met by NCDC out of its own resources. The scheme was approved by EFC for 11th plan involving subsidy outlay of Rs.149.50 crore in respect of aforesaid components against which Rs.137.36 crore i.e. 91.88% of approved outlay was utilized. Further, against physical target of 515 units, 724 units/proposals were sanctioned by NCDC under aforesaid three components of restructured scheme during 10th Plan period.

Objectives:

Component-wise objectives of the schemes are indicated below:

Scheme	Objectives
Assistance for cooperative, mktg. processing, storage etc. in cooperatively under/least developed States/UTs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accelerate the pace of development related to cooperative, marketing, processing, storage etc. programmes in cooperatively under/least developed states/UTs, so as to help people belonging to weaker section and to avoid distress sale of produce by the farmers/producers and ensure remunerative price for their produce.
Assistance for share capital participation in growers/weavers' cooperative spinning mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help cotton growers/weavers' to secure remunerative price for cotton by processing and marketing in value added form. Creation of employment in rural areas. Supply of yarn to the decentralized Handloom/Power loom & Hosiery sectors which has emerged as the major clothe supplier to the nation. Export orientation to generate better returns to the cotton growers for their produce.
Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP) in selected districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the existing PACS and other functional cooperatives. To develop PACS as multi-purpose entities. To orient and improve the existing cooperative structure wherever necessary including modernization and up-gradation of management of the cooperatives.

Review of past performance:

During 2007-08, allocation of Rs. 47.25 crore was fully utilize and as against a target of 160 units/proposals, 724 units/proposals (UD/LD states-709 & ICDP-15) have been sanctioned. Similarly, in 2007-08 against a target of Rs.51.00 crore, Rs.49.15 crore as subsidy has been incurred during 2008-09. Physical target for 2008-09 was 137 units/proposals against which 94 units/proposals were sanctioned.

Patterns of assistance in respect of restructured scheme were rationalized and approved by CCEA for 10th plan. In accordance with rationalized patterns, subsidy was approved @ 20% of block cost of project for cooperatively under-developed states and @ 25% of block cost of project to cooperatively least-developed states. Categorization of states to cooperatively under/least developed was done by Planning Commission in consultation with Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and NCDC.

Outlay/Projected Outcome 2009-10:

An outlay of Rs.50.00 crore towards subsidy for all the three components of restructured scheme has been approved by the Department. Scheme-wise break-up of financial outlays and physical targets for the year 2009-10 are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Scheme/Component	Subsidy Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Physical targets
1.	Assistance for cooperative, marketing, processing, storage etc. in	36.50	117

	cooperatively under/least developed states/UTs.,		
2.	Assistance for share capital participation in growers'/weavers' cooperative spinning mills.	4.00	5
3.	Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP) in selected districts	9.50	16
	TOTAL :	50.00	138

For monitoring of sanctioned project, programmes assisted by NCDC under these schemes are coordinated and monitored at field level by Regional Directorates of Corporation located at various state capitals. Regional Offices help in identifying suitable projects and in formulation of proposals besides monitoring and evaluation of projects at field level. Apart from this, programmes being implemented in States are monitored and reviewed from time to time by senior officers of Corporation and concerned Divisions from Head Office. For such purpose, review and implementation meetings are also conducted under chairmanship of either Secretary (Cooperation) or Agriculture Production Commissioner of concerned State in which senior officers from various concerned departments/cooperatives of State also participate. Project monitoring is considered an important aspect during implementation of the project for which detailed guidelines are issued by Corporation from time to time.

Assisted projects are monitored in various ways, e.g. by obtaining periodical reports, field visits and in case of Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP) in selected districts also by a monitoring cell specially established in Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies for the purpose. In addition, projects on completion are, on random basis, got evaluated internally by Evaluation & Statistical Division of Corporation or/and through an independent agency. Deficiencies, if any, are brought to notice of concerned and corrective steps are initiated.

4. National Horticulture Board (NHB)

NHB was established in 1984 as an autonomous registered Society under this Department with its Headquarters at Gurgaon and 35 field offices located all over the country with objectives of- creation of production hub for commercial horticulture development, Post-Harvest Infrastructure and Cold Chain facilities, promotion of new technologies, Introduction and promotion of new crops, and Promotion of Growers' Association. Schemes implemented by NHB include Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops; Capital Investment Subsidy for construction/expansion/modernization of Cold Storages; Technology Development and Transfer, Market Information Service Scheme, Horticulture Promotion Service.

NHB schemes have helped in promotion of public investment in Horticulture Sector through credit from Financial Institutions for creation of Hubs for development of high-tech commercial horticulture and strengthening of net-work of cold chain for horticulture products. The scheme has also helped in introduction of new crops and promotion of technology and for capacity building among grower-farmers.

During Eleventh Five Year Plan period, NHB proposes to strengthen Post Harvest Management Infrastructure to minimize post harvest losses of horticulture produce. The Board assists in promotion of good agriculture practices (GAP) in horticulture and horticultural mechanization. Existing 17 Growers Associations on horticulture and 2 affiliated associations will be further strengthened and mobilized in promoting horticulture development programmes.

During 2007-08, NHB has assisted 8234 projects with a subsidy element of Rs. 99.93 crore under Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management Scheme. 212 Cold Storage related projects, involving a subsidy of Rs. 17.49 crore were also assisted during the period. Besides the above schemes, NHB has also implemented and gave financial assistance under Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture scheme, Market Information Service for Horticulture Crops and Horticulture Promotion services.

During 2008-09, as against a target of 6600 units, NHB assisted 7518 projects with a subsidy element of Rs. 94.19 crore under scheme 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management'. 106 Cold Storages related projects, involving a subsidy of Rs. 16 crore were also assisted during the period. Activities relating to Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture, information on wholesale prices, arrivals and trends of various horticulture produce and dissemination through web-sites were also focused upon during the year, involving an expenditure of Rs. 15.00 crore.

Budget allocation for 2009-10 is Rs.125 crore with target to assist 5900 projects (Rs. 74.50 crore subsidy) under Development of Commercial Horticulture, strengthen Cold Storage facilities for 165 projects worth an estimated Rs. 28 crore apart from its other activities for strengthening production base of horticulture in North East, strengthening MIS service for horticulture crops for benefiting farmers and promoting adoption of Good Agriculture Practices etc.

5. Coconut Development Board (CDB)

Coconut Development Board was established by an Act of Parliament enacted in 1979 and came into existence on 12-1-1981 and implements various programmes like Production and Distribution of Planting material, expansion of area under coconut, and Integrated Farming in coconut holdings for productivity improvement and a Technology Mission on Coconut etc.

During the XI Plan, CDB envisages to introduce new schemes to improve productivity in existing coconut gardens through a scheme on Replanting and Rejuvenation in Traditional Coconut Gardens in India in integrated manner covering an area of 4.56 lakh ha. A scheme to extend insurance cover to coconut farmers is also under consideration.

During 2007-08 under Area Expansion Scheme of the Board, an additional area of 4811 ha was brought under fresh planting in 15 States. Financial assistance of Rs.293.73 lakhs was provided as subsidy. Demonstration plots in 4585 ha were laid in farmers' field with various INM and IPM packages. 428 number of Organic Manure Units were established, involving a financial assistance element of Rs. 51.8 lakh. Financial assistance of Rs.118.531 lakh was provided for production of 8.35 lakh quality seedlings. 19 Coconut Nurseries were established in various States with financial assistance of Rs. 9.00 lakh. Maintenance subsidy of Rs. 13.60 lakh has also been released to States for 29 nurseries.

During 2008-09 under Area Expansion Scheme of the Board, an additional area of 2856 ha (provisional) was achieved with financial assistance of Rs.270 lakh as subsidy. Assistance was extended for the production of 4.85 lakh seedlings was achieved with an assistance of Rs.69.38 lakh.

During 2009-10, CDB proposes to implement the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 7500 lakh for existing programmes as well as Technology Mission for Coconut. The Board also proposes to implement a new project "Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Orchards in three districts of Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands from 2009-10 which was since approved by the Central Government.

6. National Oilseeds & Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD Board)

Organizational Structure:

National Oilseeds & Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) Board came into existence as statutory Board by Act of Parliament in 1987 for integrated development of Oilseeds and Vegetable oil industries.

NOVOD consists of 36 Members headed by Union Minister of Agriculture as Chairman and Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation) as Vice-Chairman and other Members are Senior Officers from Central Govt. (Agriculture, Planning Commission, Finance Civil Supplies), State Department of Agriculture, Autonomous bodies (STC, NCDC, NDDDB, NAFED & NABARD), Members of Parliament (3), representatives of Oil Industry & Trade and growers. Besides, Special Secretary, Director (TMOP&M) and Joint Secretary (TMOP&M) are co-opted members. Powers of supervising day-to-day functions of the Board are vested with Managing Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Govt. of India.

Functions:

Functions of Board cover entire gamut of issues related to development of oilseeds and vegetable oils industry including production, processing, marketing, technical & financial assistance, collection, procurement and maintenance of buffer stocks for stabilizing prices, development of infrastructural facilities, production of quality seeds, supply of inputs and adoption of latest technology for production, processing etc.

The Board was assigned responsibility to carry out above functions for cultivated oilseeds namely Soybean, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Castor, Linseed, Sunflower, Safflower etc. as well as oilseeds of tree origin namely Jatropha, Karanja, Sal, Neem, Mahua, Wild apricot, Cheura, Kokum, Simarouba etc. since inception. However, the Board has been entrusted with exclusive responsibility of implementation of scheme on 'Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) since 10th Five Year Plan onwards.

Objectives:

- (i). Enhance the quality of seeds
- (ii). Promote plantation of TBOs of commercial value
- (iii). Develop and refine technologies for production of quality planting material
- (iv). Create awareness among farmers regarding improved silvicultural practices
- (v). Need based research on TBOs
- (vi). Create rural employment.

Implementation of above scheme has an impact on generation of tremendous employment opportunities for rural poor masses, greenery of wastelands, increasing availability of indigenously produced vegetable oils having domestic & industrial uses, saving out-flow of country's resources towards import of oil etc.

Review of performance:

Review of financial progress is ascertained by NOVOD Board officers on basis of receipt of periodic physical and financial progress reports from implementing agencies. Progress is also reviewed by Managing Committee of Board from time to time & finally by Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG). The Board is implementing only one scheme "Integrated Development of TBOs". A sum of Rs. 804.82 lakh was utilized during 2008-09 for implementation of above scheme, against budgetary allocation of Rs. 829.00 lakh.

Progress of ongoing programmes of Board is reviewed in Managing Committee and Board meetings held under Chairmanship of Secretary (A&C) and Union Minister of Agriculture, respectively. Annual Report for the year 2007-08 has already been placed in Parliament.

7. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad

National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) was established in 1985 as Centre under National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and it was registered as a separate society in June 1987 under Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Public Society Registration Act.

Aims and Objectives:

- Developing linkages between prominent State, regional, national and international institutions concerned with agricultural extension management and also agricultural development.
- Gaining insight into agricultural extension management systems and policies.
- Forging collaborative linkages with national and international institutions for sharing faculty resources.
- Developing and promoting application of modern management tools for improving the effectiveness of agricultural extension organizations.
- Organizing need based training for senior and middle level agricultural extension functionaries.
- Conducting problem oriented studies on agricultural extension management.
- Functioning as an international documentation centre for collecting, storing, processing and disseminating information on subjects related to agricultural management.

Mission:

- Mission of MANAGE is facilitating acquisition of managerial and technical skills by extension officers, managers, scientists and administrators in all sectors of agricultural economy to enable them to provide most effective support and services to farmers for practicing sustainable agriculture.
- MANAGE offers its services in training, consultancy, management education, research, information and documentation.

Thrust Area:

During the year under review MANAGE has endeavoured to build capacity of extension functionaries in districts covered under scheme "Support to State Extension programmes for Extension Reforms" based on Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) model. Focus during the year was on the capacity building of the functionaries on operationalization of bottom-up planning based on Strategic Research Extension Plans of districts and Agriculture Technology Management Agency.

Review of Performance:

During the year 2008-2009 an amount of Rs. 349.88 lakh was released to MANAGE out of which an expenditure of Rs. 380.79 lakh has been reported by the institute taking into account an unspent balance of Rs. 1.43 lakh and grant of Rs. 349.88 lakh an excess expenditure of Rs. 29.48 lakh was incurred, due to payment of higher salaries due to implementation of 6th CPC recommendations.

During year 2008-2009 MANAGE had organized 221 training programmes and trained 5400 participants.

Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms :

MANAGE has been entrusted with responsibility of capacity building of extension functionaries including facilitating preparation of Strategic Research and Extension Plans (SREPs) and Operationalization of Extension Reforms. MANAGE has also undertaken a series of National Level Facilitators' Re-orientation Workshops on Preparation of SREPs, National Level Facilitators' Workshop; State Level Workshops on Operationalization of ATMA and SREP; Master Trainers' Training Programme for preparation of SREP; District level orientation programmes for preparation of SREP. During 2008-2009, MANAGE has organized 44 Workshops on Operationalization of ATMA and SREP in 17 states.

Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres Scheme (ACABCs) :

Scheme launched in 2002 has been making rapid strides. MANAGE provides training for two months, free of cost to selected agriculture graduates, through training organizations spread across the country. After training, hand holding support is also provided to trained graduate for a period of one year to facilitate establishment of agri-venture by trained candidate. Till March, 2009 18441 agri-graduates have been trained and already 6201 agri-graduates have established own ventures.

Kisan Call Centres :

MANAGE was assigned the responsibility of Level-III Nodal institutions to coordinate Call Centre activities in State of Andhra Pradesh. During 2008-2009 (Upto February, 2009), 12557 calls were received on different farm problems.

Management Education

- Two Year Post Graduate Programme in Agri-business Management (PGPABM): with a view to develop techno-managerial manpower required for Agri-business industry.
- One year Post Graduate Programme in Agri-Warehousing and Supply Chain Management (PGP-AWASCM) – a specialized programme to develop expert pool of techno-managers in niche areas of Warehousing and Supply Chain Management.
- One year Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) in distance education mode for building the capacity of input dealers in basis agriculture technologies, extension, communication skills and statutory responsibilities.
- One year PG Diploma in Agricultural Extension Management (PGDAEM) in the distance learning mode has also been launched by MANAGE on 27.09.07 to professionalize public extension services for effective delivery of extension services. A total of 1635 candidates from 22 States were enrolled during 2007-2008 and 1723 during 2008-09 from 26 States.

8. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV&FR) Authority

PPV&FR Authority is a corporate body established in November, 2005 under section 3(1) of PPV&FR Act, 2001, which was enacted to fulfill obligations under Article 27(3)b of Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual

Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Authority has been defined as a Central Autonomous Body under administrative control of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

Scope:

- The Authority has mandate to implement provisions of PPV&FR Act, 2001.
- Authority consists of Chairperson and 15 members, who act as per provisions in the Act and subordinate legislations made there under for implementation of Act and a back-up Scheme – 'Implementation of PPV&FR Legislation'. Besides, the Authority has 20 sanctioned plan posts to carry out its statutory functions.

Objective:

- Work for establishment of an effective system for protection of plant varieties, the rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage development of new varieties of plants.
- Recognize and protect rights of farmers in respect of their contribution made at any time in conserving, improving and making available plant genetic resources for the development of new plant varieties.
- Protect plant breeders' rights to stimulate investment for research and development, both in the public and private sector, for development of new plant varieties, resulting in accelerated agricultural development.
- Ensure the availability of high quality seeds and planting material to farmers by way of such protection to facilitate growth of the seed industry.

Functions:

- Promote and encourage development of new varieties of plants.
- Registration of plant varieties to protect rights of farmers and breeders.
- Developing characterization and documentation of varieties registered under the Act.
- Documentation, indexing and cataloguing of farmers' varieties.
- Compulsory cataloguing facilities for all varieties of plants.
- Ensuring that seeds of the varieties registered under the Act are available to farmers.
- Collection of statistics with regard to plant varieties.

Financial Review:

Budget allocation and expenditure during 2007-08 & 2008-09 and outlay for 2009-10 are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs./ Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. /Crore)
2007-08	4.94	4.18
2008-09	7.00	5.83
2009-10 (BE)	7.00	

Public Sector Undertakings

1. National Seeds Corporation (NSC):

NSC was established in 1963 to contribute to agriculture prosperity through supply of certified/quality seeds and other agro inputs/services and to enhance agricultural productivity.

Physical outputs/outwards of grants-in-aid received from DAC under various schemes are as under:-

2007-08 (Rs. In lakh)

S.No.	Particulars	Amounts Received	Physical/ output	Outcomes
1	Production/Distribution subsidy (Balance for 2006-07)	112.82	194344 Qtls. Foundation & certified seeds produced/ distributed in 2006-07	Increase in production of certified seed.
2	Production/Distribution subsidy during 2007-08 (25% advance)	1625.00	509928 Qtls. Of foundation and certified seeds planned for production and distribution of oilseeds, pulses and maize seeds	Increase in production of certified seed planned
3	Production cereals-Rice Hybrid Seeds	178.00	2340.88 Qtls Hybrid Rice produced .	Increase in hybrid Rice seed production
4	Creation/strengthening of seed processing facilities for groundnut and soyabean seeds	305.60	Modernisation of seed processing plants of groundnut and soyabean seeds with latest technology at 50 location	Processing capacity of certified seeds increased by 76600 Qtls.
5	Prime Minister's package	5072.00	Prime Minister's package for suicide affected district in vidharbha Region	Seed distributed by NSC & MSSC in 6 Districts in Vidharbhja Region at 50% subsidized rate.

2008-09				
S.No.	Particulars	Amounts Received	Physical/ output	Outcomes
1	Production/Distribution subsidy (Balance for 2007-08)	1523.99	260892 Qtls. Foundation & certified seeds produced/distributed in 2007-08	Increase in production of certified seed.
2	Production/Distribution subsidy during 2008-09 (25% advance)	1625.00	353552 Qtls. Of foundation and certified seeds planned for production and distribution of oilseeds, pulses and maize seeds	Increase in production of certified seed planned
3	Prime Minister's package	10382.00	Prime Minister's package for suicide affected district in vidharbha Region	Seed distributed by NSC & MSSC in 6 Districts in Vidharbhja Region at 50% subsidized rate.
4	Vegetable seed production under National Horticulture Mission	316.00	Seed production programme planned to organise in 813.50 Hectare area	Successfully certified seeds production of vegetable seeds is expected
5	Training programme for quality control arrangement on seeds	3.00	6 training programmes under different seed topics conducted	Delegates updated with the latest knowledge of Seed Technology.

ACTION PLAN FOR 2009-10				
S.No.	Particulars	Amounts Received	Physical/ output	Outcomes
1	Production/Distribution subsidy during 2009-10	11658.82	688244 Qtls. Of foundation and certified seeds planned for production and distribution of oilseeds, pulses and maize seeds	To Increase production and distribution of Oil Seeds, Pulses and Maize certified seed planned
2	Production and Distribution Subsidy under NFSM during 2009-10	1280.6	81060 Qtls. Of foundation and certified seeds planned for production and distribution of pulses	To Increase seed production and distribution of Pulses certified seed planned
3	Infrastructure Development - Seed Store	1000.00	Infrastructure Development of Seed Stores at seven locations	Planned to increase seven seed stores

4	Infrastructure Development - Plant & Machinery	400.00	Infrastructure Development of Plant & Machinery i.e. automation form fill and sealed machine for pcking of vegetable seeds and replacement of Conveying Machine, Holdings beans, Elevators, and Renovation of Plant Machinery with latest technology	To replace oild machines with latest technology
5	Vegetable seed production under National Horticulture Mission	580.00	Seed production prgramme planned to oranise in 1160.40 Hectare area	To increase Vegetable Seeds Production
6	Training programme for quality control arragement on seeds	4.00	8 training programmes under different seed topics planned to be conducted	To update the knowledge with latest Seed Technology.

2. State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI)

SFCI was established in with prime objective of meeting seed requirement in the country. Presently, the Corporation has six regional offices and six farms with total area of 25,736 ha.

As part of restructuring proposal of the SFCI, Government of India recently approved proposal for conversion of Government of India loans amounting to Rs.58.74 and interest thereon Rs.65.68 crore as on 31.3.2007 into equity and setting off of accumulated losses of Rs.117.12 crore as on 31.3.2007 against equity capital of SFCI. Further, the government also released grant of Rs.21.21 crore for settlement of liabilities of Corporation relating to employees provident fund.

SFCI has been receiving grants from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, under various schemes of the Department. Details of grants received by SFCI during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10, deliverables and outcome thereof are as follows:-

2007-08

No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs./Lakhs)	Deliverables	Outcome
2.	ISOPOM Scheme	883.56	128230 qtls. of foundation and certified seeds for production and distribution of oilseeds, pulses and maize.	Increase in production of oilseed & pulses crops.
3.	Infrastructure development under ISOPOM scheme.	139.50	Creation of additional irrigation facilities and infrastructure like construction of Tube Wells,	Increase in water application efficiency and handling of post harvest

			Covered Threshing/ drying floors, Diesel engine, sprinkler irrigation systems etc.	produce.
4	Promotion and strengthening of agricultural mechanization through training, testing and demonstration.	12.22	Balance amount of scheme sanctioned during 2006-07	Demonstration arranged to farmers about new technology.
5.	Production of Foundation and Certified seed of vegetable crops.	41.41	1595 Qtls. Foundation and certified seed produced and distributed.	Increase in production of certified seed.
	TOTAL	1076.69		

2008-09

Sl No.	Particulars	Amount	Deliverables	Outcome
1	ISOPOM Scheme	2368.59	234012 qtls of foundation and certified seeds for production and distribution of Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize seeds.	Increase in production of Oilseeds and Pulses crops.
2	NFSM Scheme	1000.00	151425 qtls. Production of Certified and Foundation seed of Pulses crops.	Increase in production of Pulses certified seeds.
3	Promotion and strengthening of agricultural mechanization through training, testing and demonstration	86.00	Purchase of new machines for demonstration to the farmers.	Demonstration arranged to the farmers about new technology.
4	Development and strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds.	100.00	Construction of 04 Nos. new Godowns.	Work in progress for storing the seeds under Seed Bank scheme.
	TOTAL	3554.59		

2009-10:

Sl	Particulars	Amount	Quantifiable deliverables/	Projected outcome
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No.			Physical target	
1	ISOPOM Scheme	7500.00	3,50,000 qtls of foundation and certified seeds planned for production and distribution of oilseeds, pulses and maize seeds	Increase in production of oilseeds and pulses crops.
2	NFSM Scheme	3550.00	2,00,000 qtls production and distribution of certified and foundation seed of pulses and distribution of 70000 qtls of cereals crops	Increase in production of pulses and cereals crops/certified seed
3	Promotion and strengthening of agricultural mechanization through training, testing and demonstration	88.00	Purchase of specialized machines for demonstration of farmers.	Demonstration will be arranged to the farmers to assess the suitability of these machines.
TOTAL		11138.00		
