



Guidelines on The Revised Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme



**Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation**

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Guidelines

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
1 Introduction	1
2 Past Performance	2
3 Need for revision of the existing Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	2
4 Salient features of the Revised MMA Scheme - <i>Allocation criteria, Eligibility and Pattern of Financial Assistance, Release of Funds, Number of components or sub-schemes under Revised MMA Scheme, Major Activities, Inclusion of new components, Exclusion of Sub-schemes, Direct Funded Component, Contingency, Preparation of Work Plan, Implementing Agency, Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Monitoring and Evaluation of the Scheme, Guidelines of the Revised MMA Scheme, Rationalization of Subsidy Pattern and Cost Norms, Miscellaneous.</i>	2-8
5 Components/Sub-schemes under the Revised MMA Scheme	9
5.1 Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals	10
5.2 Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Pulses and Oilseeds	10-11
5.3 Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System (SUBACS)	11-12
5.4 Farm Mechanization	12
5.5 Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	12-15
5.6 National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Area (NWDPR)	15
5.7 River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)	16
5.8 Reclamation & Development of Alkali & Acidic Soil (R&DAAS)	16-17
5.9 State Land Use Board (SLUB)	17
5.10 Primary Market Activities and Extension Activities	17-18

6	Pattern of Assistance under different sub-schemes of Revised MMA Scheme	19
i	Annexure I - ICDP Rice	20-21
ii	Annexure II - ICDP Wheat	22
iii	Annexure III - ICDP Coarse Cereals	23
iv	Annexure IV - ICDP Pulses, Oilseeds & Maize	24
v	Annexure V - SUBACS	25-26
vi	Annexure VI - Farm Mechanization	27-29
vii	Annexure VII - INM and IPM	30-31
viii	Annexure VIII - NWDPRRA	32
ix	Annexure IX - RVP & FPR	33-37
x	Annexure X - Reclamation of Alkali Soil	38-39
xi	Annexure XI - Reclamation & Development of Alkali & Acidic Soil (R&DAAS)	40
xii	Annexure XII - SLUB	41
7	Monitoring formats for reporting financial and physical performance under different sub-schemes / components of Revised MMA Scheme	42
i	Annexure XIII - ICDP Rice	43-49
ii	Annexure XIV - ICDP Wheat	50-53
iii	Annexure XV - ICDP Coarse Cereals	54-58
iv	Annexure XVI - ICDP Pulses & Oilseeds	59-61
v	Annexure XVII - SUBACS	62
vi	Annexure XVIII - Farm Mechanization	63-65
vii	Annexure XIX - INM & IPM	66-70
viii	Annexure XX - NWDPRRA	71-73
ix	Annexure XXI - RVP & FPR	74-75
x	Annexure XXII - R&DAAS	76
xi	Annexure XXIII - SLUB	77
xii	Annexure XXIV - Primary Agriculture Marketing and Extension	78
xiii	Annexure XXV - Form of Utilization Certificate	79

Guidelines for The Revised Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme

1 Introduction

1.1 Given the importance of the agriculture sector in the Indian economy in terms of its contribution to the GDP (18.5%), employment (58%) and the fact that it constitutes the backbone of the rural livelihood security system, the Union Government supplements and complements the efforts being made by the State Governments to promote agricultural production and productivity through technical and financial interventions. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation formulates and implements National Policies and Programmes aimed at achieving rapid agricultural growth and development through optimum utilization of the country's land, water, soil and plant resources. The Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme is one of the major centrally sponsored schemes formulated by the Department in this endeavour.

1.2 The Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme was launched in 2000-01 by integrating 27 centrally sponsored schemes moving away from a programmatic to a macro management mode of assistance to the States in the form of Work Plans prepared by the States and implemented in a spirit of partnership with the States. The scheme was conceived to be a step to provide sufficient autonomy and initiative to State Governments to develop programmes and activities as per their felt needs and priorities. The scheme replaced the schematic rigid approach by a Work Plan based approach in an interactive mode to supplement/complement States' efforts in the agriculture sector.

1.3 The MMA scheme was a major step towards decentralization, allowing States the flexibility to choose suitable interventions from the various

components in addition to their own efforts towards growth of the agriculture sector. Later, with the launch of the National Horticulture Mission in 2005-06, 10 components relating to horticulture were excluded from the MMA scheme. Thus, the MMA scheme comprised the following 17 components, or sub-schemes, focusing on rice, wheat, coarse cereals, sugarcane, soil health, nutrient and pest management, farm mechanization and watershed development:

1. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Rice Based Cropping System Areas
2. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas
3. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas
4. Special Jute Development Programme
5. Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System
6. Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilizer
7. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization among Small Farmers
8. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas
9. Scheme for Foundation and Certified Seed Production of Vegetable Crops
10. Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers
11. Reclamation and Development of Alkali Soils
12. State Land Use Board

13. Assistance to Cooperatives of Weaker Section
14. Assistance to Women Cooperatives
15. Non-overdue Cover Scheme
16. Agriculture Credit Stabilization Fund
17. Special Scheme for SC/ST

2 Past Performance

2.1 The MMA scheme was implemented successfully during the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) with an expenditure of Rs. 4,154 crore, *inter alia*, achieving treatment of 24.13 lakh hectares of degraded land on watershed basis, 10.39 lakh hectares of land in river valleys and flood prone rivers, 7.36 lakh hectares of alkali soil and distribution of 17.14 lakh farm equipment. The evaluation of MMA scheme conducted by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) and Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd. (AFCL) have brought out the positive impact of the MMA scheme in promoting high-yielding varieties, encouraging value addition in farm output, increasing farmers' income and assisting employment generation.

3 Need for Revision of the Existing MMA Scheme

3.1 In the backdrop of launching of new initiatives, namely, the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), it became imperative to revise the existing MMA scheme to improve its efficacy in supplementing and complementing the efforts of the States towards enhancement of agricultural production and productivity, in the larger context of broad based inclusive growth highlighted in the 11th Five Year Plan Document as well as the National Policy on Farmers, 2007. In the Revised

Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme, the role of the scheme has been redefined to avoid overlapping and duplication of efforts and to make it more relevant to the present agriculture scenario in the States to achieve the basic objective of food security and to improve the livelihood system for rural masses.

3.2 The Revised MMA Scheme attempts to:

- (i) avoid overlap with the activities under the two major initiatives launched during 2007-08, namely, the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- (ii) revise and rationalize the cost and subsidy norms vis a vis other schemes to bring about uniformity and avoid confusion at the field level.
- (iii) provide an alternative window of funding to the States till RKVY stabilizes fully.
- (iv) make it more relevant to the present agriculture scenario in the States to achieve the basic objective of food security and to improve the livelihood system for rural masses.

4 Salient Features of the Revised MMA Scheme

Allocation Criteria

4.1 The practice of making allocation of funds to the States on historical basis under the erstwhile MMA Scheme has been replaced by a new allocation criteria based on the following two parameters:

- a) 50% weightage to the gross cropped area, and
- b) 50% weightage to the area under small and marginal holdings in the State.

4.2 The new criteria would facilitate allocation of more resources to the States having larger cropped area and also larger concentration of small and marginal farmers. It would apply to States other than Special Category States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, States in the North Eastern region and UTs.

4.3 The allocation of funds to the North Eastern States (including Sikkim), the Union Territories (UTs) and the Special Category States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand would continue to be made as before, ensuring that none of these States/UTs gets funds less than their existing proportion of allocation compared to the total allocation.

4.4 Under the Revised MMA scheme, at least 33% of the allocation would have to be made for small, marginal and women farmers. The allocation to SC/ST farmers will have to be made proportionate to their population. This should mainstream assistance to these groups.

Eligibility and Pattern of Financial Assistance

4.5 To avoid the possibility of substitution of States' own efforts in the agriculture sector with the funds provided under the Revised MMA Scheme, it would be mandatory for the States to either ensure their eligibility under RKVY (which requires the States to maintain at least a baseline level of State Plan expenditure in the agriculture & allied sectors) or to increase their outlays on the agriculture & allied sectors (at current prices) in the State Plan.

4.6 The pattern of financial assistance would continue to be 90% Centre's share and 10% States' share, except in case of the North-Eastern States and Union Territories where the Central share would be 100% as at present. The assistance to States / UTs would be provided as 100% grant.

Release of Funds

4.7 While the funds under the Revised MMA Scheme would continue to be released to the States in two installments (preferably in April and in October), timely release of funds by the State Government to the implementing Departments and agencies, i.e., within two weeks of the receipt of the funds from the Centre, would be insisted upon to meet the requirements of the cropping seasons.

4.8 The present system of release of the first installment upon the approval of the Work Plan, and release of the 2nd installment after utilization of at least 60% of the funds released earlier, would continue to be followed. Only 10% of the total unspent balance will be allowed to be carried forward to the next financial year. The remaining unspent balance will be adjusted in the amount to be released as the 2nd installment. In case a State Government does not seek release of the 2nd installment, the unspent balance over and above 10% will be deducted from the release of 1st installment during the next fiscal. Further, submission of performance reports in terms of the physical and financial achievements would be necessary before the release of the 2nd installment. Instead of the system of imposing a monthly graded cut of 10% for proposals for release of 2nd installment after December presently being followed, no release of 2nd installment would be made after January; only the re-allocated funds will be released to the better performing States. These measures would help in timely and optimum utilization of resources.

Number of components or sub-schemes under Revised MMA Scheme

4.9 The list of components, or sub-schemes, included under the Revised MMA scheme will be as follows:

- (i) Integrated Cereal Development Programmes

in Rice Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP - Rice)

- (ii) Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP - Wheat)
- (iii) Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP - Coarse Cereal)
- (iv) Integrated Development Programme for Pulses and Oilseeds
- (v) Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Areas (SUBACS)
- (vi) Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizer and Pesticides
- (vii) Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization among Farmers
- (viii) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)
- (ix) Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Projects & Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR)
- (x) Reclamation & Development of Alkali and Acidic Soils, and
- (xi) State Land Use Board (SLUB)

Major Activities

4.10 In order to give focused attention, through specific interventions, for enhancement of production and productivity by reducing yield gaps of major crops on a sustainable basis, financial assistance would be provided under the Revised MMA Scheme for the following broad activities under the sub-schemes mentioned at para 4.9:

- (i) Distribution of hybrid/high yielding variety seeds not older than ten year. The older varieties which are having higher yield may

also be distributed. Emphasis would also be on production of seeds where involvement of private sector will be encouraged.

- (ii) Distribution of seed minikits. The size of minikit should be 1/10th of the recommended seed rate of different crops. Variety/hybrid of seeds included in the minikit should not be older than five years.
- (iii) Demonstration of improved package, system of rice intensification (SRI), hybrid seeds, resource conservation technology, i.e., zero tillage, Furrow Irrigated Raised Bed System (FIRB).
- (iv) Distribution of micro nutrients, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides/liquid bio-pesticides, gypsum/pyrite/lime application/green manuring.
- (v) Promotion of agricultural mechanization equipment, especially small farm implements like cono weeder, zero till machine, rotavators, improved hand-tools, i.e., gender friendly equipment, bullock drawn implements and power operated equipment etc. At least 25% of the overall allocation for the agricultural mechanization should be earmarked only for the new technology equipment recommended by ICAR.
- (vi) Training through Farmer's Field Schools, exposure visits of farmers/officials of the State, video conferencing, use of print and electronic media.
- (vii) Skill development in the farming community, including training of farmers in modern methods of agriculture as well as imparting the skills relevant for related non-agricultural activities.
- (viii) Strengthening and creation of infrastructure for soil, fertilizer, and pesticide testing

facilities, distribution of soil health cards, training of manpower etc.

- (ix) Decentralized production and use of bio-fertilizers, organic farming and vermi compost.
- (x) Primary processing of crops for value addition to the farm produce.
- (xi) Primary market activities at village level to avoid distress sale of the farm produce.
- (xii) Other extension activities to facilitate crop production for which PPP model may be used, wherever possible.
- (xiii) Frontline demonstrations on rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, by, ICAR, State Agriculture Universities, Research Institutions etc., organizing National and State Level Workshop/Seminars, conducting evaluation studies etc. under the Direct Funded Component by Crop Development Directorates.

The above list is indicative in nature. The State Governments are free to include other item(s) based on the local felt needs and circumstances. For instance, seed treatment and pest surveillance in view of their importance for enhancement of crop production and productivity and saving the crops from pest attack may be taken up.

Keeping in view the recently launched NFSM, it has been decided to implement the crop production programme for rice and wheat under the Revised MMA Scheme only in the districts not covered under the NFSM.

Inclusion of new components

4.11 Under the Revised MMA Scheme, it has been decided to enhance the permissible ceiling for "**New Initiatives**" from the existing 10% to 20% of

the total allocation to facilitate the State Governments to implement new activities/innovations as per the felt needs of the State, especially with regard to the activities for gender empowerment and development of risk prone/backward/tribal areas. Schemes which encourage group formation among women/SC/ST farmers would have to be included in the Work Plan, and preference given to these.

4.12 In order to give a boost to the production of pulses and oilseeds to meet the food and nutritional security, it has been decided to include **pulses and oilseeds** as one of the crop production programmes under the Revised MMA Scheme. This would also address a long standing demand of a number of States. However, to avoid overlapping, it has been decided that the crop production programme for pulses, oilseeds and maize will only be implemented in the areas not covered under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM).

4.13 About 16 million hectares of cultivated land has acidic soil in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. In the past, the State Governments have specifically requested the Department to initiate specific interventions to treat the acidic soil to improve productivity. To address this problem, it has been decided to introduce a new component "**Reclamation of Acidic Soil**" along with the existing component of "Reclamation of Alkali Soil" under the Revised MMA Scheme.

Exclusion of Sub-Schemes

4.14 Since assistance to women/SC/ST and to group formation are to be maintained and as also it is necessary to avoid thin spread of scarce

resources and to focus on areas essential for enhancement of crop production and productivity, it has been decided to exclude the following seven erstwhile sub-schemes in the Revised MMA Scheme: (i) Special Jute Development Programme; (ii) Foundation and Certified Seed Production of Vegetable Crops; (iii) Assistance to Cooperatives of Weaker Sections; (iv) Assistance to Women Cooperatives; (v) Non-overdue Cover Scheme; (vi) Agriculture Credit Stabilization Fund; and, (vii) Special Scheme for SC/ST.

4.15 Once the "National Project on Balanced Use of Fertilizers" is launched, the component of "Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilizers" would be taken out of the purview of the Revised MMA Scheme. Similarly, after the launch of the "Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP)", the sub-scheme of "National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)" would also be phased out from the Revised MMA Scheme.

Direct Funded Component

4.16 Funds would continue to be provided to institutions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), State Agriculture Department and other research institutions for conducting frontline demonstrations of new technology, promoting interface among scientists, farmers and extension workers, capacity building of farmers, organizing National and State Level Workshop/Seminars and conducting evaluation studies through the Direct Funded Component in the form of 100% grant.

4.17 Assistance to the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) would be discontinued under the Revised MMA Scheme.

Contingency

4.18 It has also been decided that overall

contingency, not exceeding 1% of the size of the Work Plan, would be provided to include administrative charges such as payment to the consultant(s) hired by the State Government for preparation of the Work Plans under the Revised MMA Scheme.

Preparation of Work Plan

4.19 The present system of preparation and submission of Work Plan by the Agriculture Department of the State Government to the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India for examination, discussion and its final approval will continue. However, the States would have to ensure that the Work Plan under the Revised MMA scheme is suitably integrated with the District Agriculture Plans (DAPs) and the State Agriculture Plan (SAP) and also to certify that there will be no overlapping of the activities undertaken, including those taken up under RKVY. The Work Plan would be an integral part of the SAP which, in turn, will be based on the DAPs. The Work Plan, *inter alia*, would have to (i) incorporate the physical and financial targets, year-wise, sought to be achieved by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan; (ii) enumerate the expected outcomes, year-wise, under each scheme; (iii) contain a concrete action plan to achieve these targets and outcomes; and (iv) comprehensively set benchmarks/parameters against which the performance under the scheme could be evaluated during the 11th Plan.

Implementing Agency

4.20 The Agriculture Department would continue to be the nodal agency at the State level for implementation of the Revised MMA Scheme in close coordination and cooperation with other Departments/agencies. The Department will be responsible for preparation of the Work Plan, coordination between various Departments within

the State Government, management of fund and submission of performance reports and utilization certificates within the stipulated time frame. However, the State Government may appoint an implementing agency with sufficient flexibility, as in case of the RKVY, for implementation of this scheme.

4.21 Further, the States will be required to set up a committee consisting of the Secretaries and Directors of all the Departments in the agriculture and allied sectors and representatives from the Planning and Finance Departments, under the chairmanship of the Agriculture Production Commissioner or the senior-most Secretary, to formulate the Work Plan and review its implementation on a regular basis as also ensure timely flow of funds to implementing department / agency.

Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

4.22 The State Government / implementing agency would have to ensure active participation of the PRIs of all tiers in the implementation of the Revised MMA Scheme. Some of the activities under which PRIs could be involved are elucidated below.

4.23 Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at various levels have a very crucial role and should be actively involved in the formulation of the Work Plan and implementation of the programme, as the programmes under different sub sectors/components vitally concern the people. PRIs may be involved in review, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes at the district / sub-district level. The implementation machinery consisting of officials of the agriculture extension and research organization may plan and implement these programmes under the direct supervision and control of these institutions. Panchayats may be assigned the work relating to preparation of plan for agriculture schemes

/ crops; identification of beneficiaries through gram sabha suitably assisted by the local level technical functionaries; selection of specific sites /watersheds/ area of land use planning; identification of agencies for supply of inputs and distribution of inputs to farmers; monitor and gather feedback from the users about the quality of seeds; fertilizers and farm implements; review the implementation of programme and monitor results particularly in terms of stated objectives; make requisite arrangements for extension, training of farmers, creation of awareness among farmers etc. The Panchayati Raj body at the local level may be involved in publicizing the demonstrations and ensuring participation of farmers from nearby areas for widespread dissemination of technology. The aforementioned activities are only indicative in nature. States may decide as per their convenience / requirements the nature of activities and extent of involvement of different tiers of the PRIs in the implementation of the Revised MMA Scheme.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Scheme

4.24 Regular monitoring of the scheme, both at the Central and the State level, is a pre-requisite for achieving optimum results. To achieve this objective, it has been decided to strengthen the Management Information System (MIS) at the Central as well as at the State/District levels for online monitoring of the performance under the scheme. The release of funds under the scheme would also depend upon the submission of the performance reports under the scheme, along with the utilization certificate. It would be mandatory for the States to have concurrent evaluation of the implementation of the Revised MMA Scheme. The mid-term appraisal of the Revised MMA Scheme will be carried out after two years to decide on the further continuance of the scheme, also keeping in view the performance of RKVY and NFSM.

Guidelines of the Revised MMA Scheme

4.25 The operational guidelines of the Revised MMA Scheme are approved by the Agriculture Minister after the same have been vetted by the Integrated Finance Division. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation may, however, effect changes in the operational guidelines with the approval of the Agriculture Minister, whenever such changes are considered necessary to improve its efficacy.

Rationalization of Subsidy Pattern and Cost Norms

4.26 The need for rationalization of the subsidy and cost norms has arisen as the input prices and costs have gone up substantially impacting the viability of farming activity adversely. Moreover, the differing subsidy norms under various schemes have caused confusion in implementation and there is a unanimous demand from the States to rationalize these norms.

4.27 Under the Revised MMA Scheme an attempt has been made to rationalize the subsidy structure to make the pattern of subsidy uniform under all the schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for smooth implementation at the ground level. However, it may be noted that the revised subsidy norms would be the maximum permissible. States may either retain the existing norms, or increase them to a reasonable level provided that the norms do not

exceed the revised upper limits specified. States are advised to consider this aspect carefully since higher subsidy/cost norms will curtail delivery to farmer beneficiaries. It is also suggested that in determining these norms preference may be given to group activity among SC/ST/women provided this does not exceed the upper limits above.

4.28 The subsidy norms under the Revised MMA Scheme would be revised as and when these norms are changed under the other schemes.

4.29 The details of the new subsidy pattern/ financial assistance, item-wise, under each of the components and the monitoring format for reporting financial and physical performance under sub-schemes, in brief, are elucidated below. It may be pertinent to highlight the fact that the items indicated in the Annexures are not exhaustive in nature. For more details, State Governments are advised to refer to the guidelines / parameters issued by the respective Subject Matter Divisions concerned of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Miscellaneous

4.30 The State Government is required to furnish the Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format as indicated at **Annexure-XXV**.

4.31 The guidelines of the Revised MMA Scheme are also available on the Department's website: www.agricoop.nic.in.

**5. Components/Sub Schemes
Subsumed under the
Revised Macro Management
of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme**

5.1 Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals

5.1.1 On the basis of the major cropping systems followed in the country, schemes for three cereal-based major cropping systems like Rice Based Cropping System; Wheat Based Cropping System; and Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System were formulated. These included (i) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice), (ii) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Wheat); and (iii) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals). However, assistance to all the cereal crops will be extended under all the schemes. For monitoring purposes major groups of crops have been identified.

5.1.2 Based on the area specific needs these schemes have given thrust to the following activities: (i) popularization of new production and protection technologies; (ii) varietal replacement and popularization of new varieties; (iii) improving soil fertility through micro nutrient and soil amendments; and (iv) integrated pest management and training of farmers.

5.1.3 Pursuant to the Resolution adopted in the 53rd meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held on 29th May 2007, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Food Security Mission (NFSM)' in 2007. It comprises three components - (i) National Food Security Mission - Rice (NFSM-Rice); (ii) National Food Security Mission - Wheat (NFSM-Wheat); and (iii) National Food Security Mission - Pulses (NFSM-Pulses). The Mission aims at increasing production of rice, wheat and

pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes respectively by 2011 through a set of measures such as area expansion, productivity enhancement in selected districts; restoring soil fertility; and enhancing farm level economy to restore the confidence of the farmers of the targeted districts.

5.1.4 The interventions undertaken under NFSM, inter alia, relate to demonstration of improved production technology, distribution of quality seeds of high yielding varieties and hybrids, popularization of newly released varieties, support for micro nutrients, gypsum, integrated nutrient and pest management, zero tillage, rotavators, weeders and other farm implements, extension etc.

5.1.5 For the sake of uniformity, activities and cost norms followed under the NFSM have been adopted under ICDP Rice, Wheat and Pulses. This would not only meet the demand of the States but also facilitate enhancement of agriculture production and productivity in the States to achieve the objective of food security. However, it may be noted that the Revised MMA Scheme would be implemented only in areas not covered under the three components of the NFSM.

5.1.6 The pattern of assistance under various components of the scheme is at **Annexure I to III** and the monitoring formats are indicated at **Annexure XIII to XV**.

5.2 Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Pulses and Oilseeds

5.2.1 A centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) is being implemented for increasing the production and productivity of oilseeds, pulses and maize in the country. The component relating to pulses and oilseeds under the scheme is being implemented from 1.4.2004 in 14 States viz. Andhra

Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The maize component is under implementation in 15 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal).

5.2.2 Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, supply of rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity, etc. to encourage farmers to grow these crops.

5.2.3 In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR.

5.2.4 In order to give a boost to the production of pulses and oilseeds to meet the food and nutritional security, it has been decided to include pulses and oilseeds as one of the crop production programmes under the Revised MMA Scheme. This would also address a long standing demand of a number of States. However, to avoid overlapping, it has been decided that the crop production programme for pulses, oilseeds and maize will only be implemented in the areas not covered under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM).

5.2.5 The pattern of assistance under various components of the scheme is at **Annexure IV** and the monitoring format is indicated at **Annexure XVI**.

5.3 Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS)

5.3.1 The main objective of Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) is to increase the production and productivity of sugarcane to meet the domestic and export demands of the country. The main thrust of the scheme is on the transfer of improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water, treatment of planting materials etc.

5.3.2 SUBACS is under implementation in 22 States / Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Puducherry. Other States may be covered if the States concerned propose so in their Work Plan of Revised MMA Scheme.

5.3.3 The scheme has been implemented by the State Department of Agriculture or State Department of Sugarcane, as the case may be, and agencies like ICAR, KVKs, SAUs, Directorate of Agriculture / Directorate of Sugarcane Development and other agencies like sugar mills, farmer's cooperatives / associations etc. States may also involve these agencies including NGOs, if required, for implementation for components meant to be implemented by the States.

5.3.4 The pattern of assistance under various components of the scheme is at **Annexure V** and

the monitoring format is indicated at **Annexure XVII**.

5.4 Farm Mechanization

5.4.1 Farm mechanization has been an important element of modernization of agriculture. Productivity of the farm depends considerably on the availability of farm power coupled with efficient farm implements and their judicious utilization. Agricultural equipment enable efficient utilization of various inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and water for irrigation in addition to alleviation of drudgery associated with various farm operations and making farming an attractive enterprise.

5.4.2 Though there has been considerable progress of mechanization in agriculture, its spread in the country has been uneven. In the year 2001-02, the availability of farm power in the country stood at 1.231 kW/ha (projected as 1.50 kW/ha in 2005-06). Punjab had the highest farm power availability at 3.50 kW/ha while Orissa had the lowest at 0.06 kW/ha. Some of the other States like Andhra Pradesh stood at 1.50 kW/ha, Madhya Pradesh at 0.80 kW/ha, Maharashtra at 0.70 kW/ha and West Bengal at 1.25 kW/ha. Looking into the World data, Japan had 8.75 kW/ha, UK 2.50 kW/ha, France 2.65 kW/ha, Italy 3.01 kW/ha and Germany 2.35 kW/ha. This indicates that India is far behind the developed countries in terms of farm power availability.

5.4.3 Farm productivity is directly proportional to the mechanization level in different States. The States with higher levels of farm power have higher productivity levels of foodgrain and vice-versa. Therefore, this calls for an increase in the farm power availability at a faster rate through promotion of appropriate agricultural mechanization to bring

it at an optimal level of 2 kW/ha for achieving the desired farm productivity in the country.

5.4.4 In order to promote various agricultural equipment among farmers at cheaper rates, the incentive in the form of subsidy is provided as per pattern of assistance approved in respect of different categories of equipment. The subsidy on tractors and power tillers will be available on the models approved by DAC under institutional financing. Besides tractors and power tillers, combine harvesters will also be made available to the farmers as per approved pattern of subsidy during the 11th Five Year Plan subject to recommendation by DAC under institutional financing. As individual farmer may not be in a position to purchase high cost equipment on his own, Self Help Group of farmers (SHGs), user groups, cooperative societies of farmers etc. would also be eligible for assistance under the programme.

5.4.5 Further, in order to make available quality equipment to the farmers through subsidy, the States should ensure that only the equipment tested by the Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes (FMT&TIs) under DAC or any other organization identified by the Central / State Governments are supplied under the Government assisted programmes. The equipment costing more than Rs.10,000/- should either have BIS certification i.e. bear ISI quality marking or have undergone testing at any of the FMT&TIs.

5.4.6 The pattern of assistance for different farm equipment under Revised MMA Scheme is indicated in the **Annexure VI** and the monitoring format at **Annexure XVIII**.

5.5 Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management (INM and IPM)

Integrated Nutrient Management

5.5.1 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Balanced

& Integrated Use of Fertilizers" was taken up during 1991-92 for promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) envisaging soil test based balanced and judicious application of NPK fertilizers and secondary (Sulphur, Calcium) and micro nutrient fertilizers in conjunction with organic sources of nutrient like Farmyard Manure, Green Manures, Organic Manures (Compost), Phospho-compost, Vermi-compost etc. and Bio-fertilizers.

5.5.2 The Scheme was continued during subsequent plans envisaging strengthening of analytical facilities for soils, popularizing use of micro nutrients and bio fertilizers through demonstrations and also for setting up of compost units with a view to produce organic manure from city garbage. The Scheme had the following components:

1. Establishment of compost plants to process city waste for compost production.
2. Strengthening of soil testing services
 - i. Strengthening of existing soil testing laboratories
 - Soil testing laboratories with micro nutrient facilities
 - Soil testing laboratories for N.P.K. but without micro nutrient facilities
 - ii. Establishment of new soil testing laboratories
 - Soil testing laboratories for N.P.K. but without micro nutrient facilities.
 - iii. Training courses for staff of soil testing laboratories.

- iv. Organization of regional workshop.
- v. Organization of national seminar.

5.5.3 The scheme was subsumed under the Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme in 2000 ensuring that the States/UTs could continue to implement the programme through their Work Plans.

5.5.4 A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled "National Project on Balanced Use of Fertilizers" is currently under preparation which is more broad based in term of its activities, subsidy rates etc. Under the Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme, the items and subsidy norms/cost norms as proposed under the new scheme have been adopted till such time the new scheme is launched. On approval of the new CSS, the component relating to Balanced Use of Fertilizers would be taken out of the purview of the Revised MMA scheme

Integrated Pest Management:

5.5.5 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an eco-friendly approach which aims at keeping pests below the economic threshold level (ETL) by employing all available pest control methods and techniques such as cultural, mechanical and biological control, with greater emphasis on the use of bio-pesticides and pesticides of plant-origin like Neem formulations. The use of chemical pesticides is advised as a last resort when pests cross ETL. Under the MMA Scheme, IPM was promoted through Farmers' Field Schools (FFSs) which is a form of adult education, based on the concept that farmers learn optimally from field observations and experimentation. FFSs were organized to help farmers tailor IPM practices to suit their needs. These schools were conducted separately for the Kharif and Rabi Seasons, each FFS lasting fourteen weeks. FFS is a season long programme to impart

training to the farmers for one day in a week throughout the season in various aspects of production technologies. One FFS is organized for every 1000 hectare of area. Two experts in crop production/crop protection are required to run each FFS, to cover 30 farmers as trainees and training to five Agriculture / Horticulture/Extension Officers may also be imparted under each FFS. The total amount required to conduct FFS is Rs.17,000/-. The detailed of item-wise break-up of Rs.17,000/ is indicated below:

Sl.	Particulars / Item	Amount (Rs)
1	Honorarium for 2 facilitators @ 75 per session (for 20 sessions)	3000
2	FFS training material supplies, stationeries etc.	4000
3	Tea/Snacks for trainees and trainer @ Rs 10/ per head per session for 30 farmers) (20 sessions)	6000
4	Field day and other miscellaneous expenditure	4000
	Total	17000

Under the Revised MMA Scheme, it would be endeavoured to make FFSs more popular and farmer friendly.

New Initiatives - Seed Treatment and Surveillance and Monitoring of Disease and Pests

5.5.6 Seed treatment is another important activity which needs focused attention. Seed treatment is the use and application of chemical and biological agents on seeds to control primary soil and seed

borne infestation of insects and diseases, which are serious threats to crop production. It also helps in uniform emergence of seedlings. It protects seedlings from sucking pests as well as leaf curl virus. Adopting this simple technique, adequate plant protection can be ensured to obtain higher productivity by 5 to 10% without much expense.

5.5.7 Under the Revised MMA Scheme, the State Governments may take following activities to promote seed treatment:

- (i) Organization of field trials for farmers in the villages.
- (ii) Regular interaction with State Agriculture Department through video conferencing to review progress.
- (iii) Involving leading pesticides companies for the campaign, field demonstrations for farmers at the village level etc.
- (iv) Mass Media awareness campaign through TV, Radio and the Press to educate farmers about the benefits of seed treatment.

Further, the State may arrange manual seed treating drum at block level with financial assistance of Rs.800 or 25% subsidy whichever is less. For the promotion of seed treatment, State may give 25% subsidy or Rs.50/- hectare whichever is less for seed treatment material.

Surveillance and Monitoring of Disease and Pests

5.5.8 The detection of pests and diseases for their management at threshold level is of paramount importance for reducing crop losses. Surveillance and monitoring are the most important aspects in pest management. Pest scouting should be done at weekly intervals on a random sample of 20 plants per hectare by applying rapid roving survey

technique. The weekly surveillance and monitoring report on the situation of insect pests and diseases will help the district level/State level extension workers in taking proper decision on crop protection schedules and remedial measures. Therefore, States may use various methods of surveillance for proper surveillance and monitoring pests and disease.

5.5.9 The pattern of assistance for different activities under INM and IPM under the Revised MMA Scheme is indicated in **Annexure VII** and the monitoring format at **Annexure XIX**.

5.6 National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)

5.6.1 Rainfed areas constitute about 60% of the 142 million hectares of land cultivated in the country. Rainfed agriculture is characterised by low levels of productivity and low input usage. Variability in rainfall results in wide variation and instability in yields. The bulk of the rural poor live in the rainfed regions. Therefore, Government of India accords highest priority to the holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas through a watershed development approach.

5.6.2 The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) was launched in 1990-91 in 28 States and two Union Territories based on the twin concepts of integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems. The programme specifically focuses on:

- conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources including various uses of land and water resources
- enhancement of agricultural production and productivity in a sustainable manner
- restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rainfed eco-systems by

greening these areas through appropriate mix of trees, shrubs and grasses

- reduction in regional disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas
- creation of sustained employment opportunities for the rural community including the landless

5.6.3 Impact evaluation studies both on the ground and through remote sensing techniques have shown that watershed based interventions have led to:

- increase in groundwater recharge
- increase in number of wells and water bodies
- enhancement of cropping intensity
- changes in cropping pattern
- higher yields of crops and reduction in soil losses

During the 11th Plan, the scheme will be continued under the Revised MMA Scheme. The programme will be implemented as per the new Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects prepared by National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA). It is proposed to develop about 3 million hectare in the Plan period covering about 5350 micro watersheds.

5.6.4 However, after the launch of the "Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP)", the sub-scheme of "National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)" would be phased out from the Revised MMA Scheme.

5.6.5 The pattern of assistance under NWDPR under Revised MMA Scheme is indicated in **Annexure VIII** and the monitoring format at **Annexure XX**.

5.7 River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)

5.7.1 The Programme of Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR) is being implemented in 56 catchments in 27 States of the country. The States covered are Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The main objectives of the programme are:

- Prevention of land degradation by adoption of a multi-disciplinary integrated approach of soil conservation and watershed management in catchment areas
- Improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the watersheds
- Promotion of land use to match land capability
- Prevention of soil loss from the catchments to reduce siltation of multipurpose reservoirs and enhance the in-situ moisture conservation and surface rainwater storages in the catchments to reduce flood peaks and volume of runoff

5.7.2 The details of the components adopted under the programme along with unit cost etc. are indicated in **Annexure IX** and the monitoring format at **Annexure XXI**.

5.8 Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acidic Soil (R&DAAS)

5.8.1 The Reclamation of Alkali Soil (RAS) was

launched in the 7th Five Year Plan for reclamation of soils, which are suffering from alkalinity. The Alkali Soils contain more than 15% Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP) on clay complex basis and pH (reciprocal of hydrogen ion concentration) of saturated soil paste is more than 8.2. This programme is being implemented in the States where alkalinity exists namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

5.8.2 About 16 million hectare of cultivated land (pH < 5.5) suffers from acidity in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

5.8.3 The main objectives of the programme are:-

- Reclamation and development of the lands affected by alkalinity/acidity and improve land productivity by growing salt tolerance crops and horticulture plantations.
- Increase the production of fuel wood and fodder.
- Improve capacity of extension personnel and beneficiaries in various aspects of alkali/acidic land reclamation technology.
- Generate employment opportunities and thereby reduce rural urban migration.

5.8.4 With a view to reclaim and develop acidic soil during 11th Five Year Plan, a component namely, Reclamation and Development of Acidic Soil has been incorporated under the Revised MMA Scheme. The details of the package developed for reclamation of alkali soil are given in **Annexure X** and the

reclamation and development components for acidic soils are given in **Annexure XI**. The monitoring formats for reporting are at **Annexure XXII**.

5.9 State Land Use Board (SLUB)

5.9.1 The programme of State Land Use Board (SLUB) was launched in 1983. From November 2000 onwards, this Scheme is being implemented in the States through the Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme. All the States and Union Territories have been advised to establish SLUB as an apex body with major objectives as follows:

- To enable the State Governments for development of data base on land resources on the basis of revenue records, topo-sheets, aerial photos, satellite imageries, soil survey reports etc.
- To take up suitable steps preferably through legislative measures, to prevent the conversion of agricultural land for non - agricultural purposes.
- To work as a coordinating and monitoring agency at State level and to provide organic linkages between Central and State Governments in respect of programme implementation relating to the use of land resources within the State/UT.
- To work as a forum for sharing technical and administrative experience pertaining to land utilization through organizing seminars, workshops etc.
- To promote awareness campaign for effective conservation, management and development of land resources.

5.9.2 This programme is staff oriented. The details of activities and maximum permissible

financial assistance etc. are indicated in **Annexure XII** and the monitoring format at **Annexure XXIII**.

5.10 Primary Marketing and Extension Activities

5.10.1 The evaluation of MMA scheme conducted by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) and Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd. (AFCL) have, inter-alia, pointed out that agricultural marketing has not received its due priority in the North-East Region, though the region, in general, is known to be highly inaccessible. The only exception in this regard is the State of Nagaland. On the other hand, the States of Eastern Region seem to have paid better attention to agricultural marketing initiatives. Jharkhand has taken the innovative step of providing subsidy for purchasing pick-up-vans for transporting vegetables to the market. It has resulted in income generation for the unemployed rural youth and also better returns for the vegetable growers. There is a positive impact in terms of access to market information, improvement in marketing arrangements etc.

5.10.2 Agriculture extension network is a basic requirement to disseminate updated technologies and information to farmers to facilitate, inter alia, increase in crop production and productivity. However, it has been weakened over the years on account of several factors.

5.10.3 In order to address some of the concerns listed above, it has been decided to include two components namely (a) *Primary market activities at village level to avoid distress sale of the farm produce* and (b) *Other extension activities to facilitate crop production for which PPP model may be used, wherever possible.*

5.10.4 Under Primary Processing and Marketing Activities, some of the activities along with indicative cost range are listed below:

I. Primary Processing of Crops for value addition

S. No.	Category of Project	Indicative Cost Range (Rs. lakh)
1	Seed Cleaning Unit	15.00-20.00
3	Seed Processing Unit	50.00-70.00
4	Seed Grading Unit	50.00-60.00
5	Godown & Primary Processing facilities	5.00-10.00
6	Shallac processing Unit	25.00-35.00
7	Pre-cooling Unit	10.00-15.00

II. Primary Market Activities at Village level to avoid distress sale

S. No.	Categories of Project	Indicative Cost Range (Rs. lakh)
1	Packing-grading and Marketing	40.00-60.00
2	Rural Haats	20.00-30.00

Note: The assistance will be provided as per the existing norms under the schemes operated by the Marketing Division of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

5.10.5 Similarly extension activities may be undertaken to disseminate updated information and technologies relating to crop production at farm gate. For this public-private partnership (PPP) model would be encouraged. The cost norm / pattern of assistance for extension activities would be as per the existing cost norms under the scheme(s) administered by the Extension Division of the DAC. The Cafeteria of activities being followed under the "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" scheme may be followed and State Government may fully utilize the allocations under it before spending money under Revised MMA Scheme. Provision to strengthen the manpower/support to Subject Matter Specialists at District/block/sub-block level for promoting agriculture extension may be included under "New Initiative".

5.10.6 The monitoring format for reporting financial and physical progress under Primary Marketing and Extension is indicated at **Annexure-XXIV**.

**6. Pattern of Assistance
under Different Components/
Sub Schemes Subsumed under
Revised Macro Management
of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme**

PATTERN OF MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE ASSISTANCE UNDER ICDP RICE

Sl	Components	Description/Assumptions	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3	4
1	Demonstration of improved package of practices	Assistance for improved seed, balanced fertilizer, plant protection, weedicide. One demonstration of 0.4 ha at every 100 ha area of rice.	Rs. 2,500 per demonstration of 0.4 ha (Assistance limited to Rs. 2,500/- per acre for single crop)
2	Demonstration on System of Rice Intensification	Assistance for improved seed, balanced fertilizer, plant protection, weedicide. One demonstration of 0.4 ha at every 100 ha area of rice.	Rs. 3,000 per demonstration of 0.4 ha
3	Demonstration on hybrid rice technology	Assistance for improved seed, balanced fertilizer, plant protection, weedicide. One demonstration of 0.4 ha at every 100 ha area of rice.	Rs. 3,000 per demonstration of 0.4 ha
4.	Support for promotion of hybrid rice seed (a) Assistance for production of hybrid rice seed (b) Assistance for distribution of hybrid rice seed	Seed requirement @ 15 kg/ha Seed requirement @ 15 kg/ha	Rs. 1,000 per qtl or 50% of the cost, whichever is less Rs. 2,000 per qtl or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
5	Assistance for distribution of HYVs Seed	Desired SRR 33%. Seed required @ 40kg/ha seed rate	Assistance @ Rs. 5 per kg or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
6	Seed Mini kits of high yielding varieties	One seed kit of 5 kg at every 50 ha area of rice.	Full cost of the seed
7	Incentive for micro nutrients (in deficient soils)	Target area about 30% of the deficient area.	Assistance @ Rs. 500 per ha or 50% of the cost, whichever is less

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Sl	Components	Description/Assumptions	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3	4
8	Incentive for liming in acid soils	Target area about 30% of the acid affected soils.	Assistance @ Rs. 500 per ha or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
9	Assistance for plant protection chemicals and bio-pesticides	About 10% of the targeted area of rice.	Assistance @ Rs. 500 per ha or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
10	Training of farmers at FFS pattern	One FFS at every 1,000 ha (2-3 villages)	Assistance @ Rs. 17,000 per training
11	Frontline Demonstration on rice	By ICAR / SAUs Systems	Rs. 6,250 per ha.
12	Frontline Demonstration on hybrid rice	By ICAR / SAUs Systems	Rs. 7,500 per ha.

Note: The input subsidy would be available to a farmer in a year for upto an area of 2 hectares.

PATTERN OF MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE ASSISTANCE UNDER ICDP WHEAT

Sl	Components	Description	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3	4
1	Demonstration of improved package of practices	Assistance for improved seed, balanced fertilizer, plant protection, weedicide. One demonstration of 0.4 ha at every 50 ha area of wheat.	Assistance @ Rs. 2,000 per demonstration
2	Seed Replacement (33% SRR) - Seed Distribution	Desired SRR 33%. Seed required @ 100 kg/ha seed rate	Assistance @ Rs. 5 per kg or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
3.	Distribution of Seed Minikit	One seed minikit of 5 kg at every 50 ha.	Full cost of the seed
4	Incentive for micro nutrients	Target area about 30% of the deficient area of targeted districts.	Incentive @ Rs.500 per ha or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
5	Incentives for Gypsum (Salt affected soils)		Assistance @ Rs. 500 per ha or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
6	Farmers Training on FFS pattern	One FFS at every 1000 ha area	Assistance @Rs. 17,000/- per training
7.	Frontline Demonstration	By ICAR / SAUs Systems	Rs.6250 per ha.

Note: The input subsidy would be available to a farmer in a year for upto an area of 2 hectares.

Annexure-III

PATTERN OF MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE ASSISTANCE UNDER ICDP COARSE CEREAL (EXCLUDING MAIZE)

S.No.	Components	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
1	Demonstration of improved package of practices	Rs. 2,000/- per demonstration
2	Seed Replacement (33% SRR) - Seed Distribution	Rs. 800/- per qtl. or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
3	Seed Minikits of High Yielding Varieties of Coarse Cereal (excluding Maize) and Hybrid of Jowar and Bajra	Full cost of the seed
4	Incentive for Micro Nutrients (in deficient soils)	Assistance @ Rs. 500/- per ha. or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
5	Incentives for Gypsum (Salt affected soils)	Assistance @ Rs. 500 per ha or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
6	Farmers Training	Assistance @ Rs. 17,000/- per training

Note: The input subsidy would be available to a farmer in a year for upto an area of 2 hectares.

PATTERN OF MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE ASSISTANCE UNDER CROP PRODUCTION PROGRAMME FOR PULSES/OILSEEDS/MAIZE

Sl	Components	Implementing Agency	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3	4
1	Seed Production of Breeder seed of Pulses/Oilseeds/Maize	ICAR	Lump sum grant of Rs 2 crore/year on project basis.
	Purchase of Breeder seed of Pulses/Oilseeds/Maize from ICAR	State Department of Agriculture/ NSC/SFCI/KRIBHCO/NAFED/ IFFCO/State Seed Corporations.	Full cost as per uniform rates fixed by Seeds Division, DAC, Ministry of Agriculture
	Production of Foundation and Certified seeds of Pulses/Oilseeds/Maize	State Department of Agriculture/ NSC/SFCI/KRIBHCO/NAFED/ IFFCO/State Seed Corporations.	Rs 1,000/qtl
	Distribution assistance on certified seeds	State Department of Agriculture/ NSC/SFCI/KRIBHCO/NAFED/ IFFCO/State Seed Corporations/ Seed producing agencies in private and cooperative sectors.	50% of the cost or Rs 1200/ qtl, whichever is less.
	Strengthening of state seed certification agency	State Department of Agriculture.	Rs 25.00 lakh/State/annum
2	Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)	State Department of Agriculture or such agency as may be decided by DAC	50% of the cost or Rs 1,250/ ha, whichever is less.
3	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	State Department of Agriculture or such agency as may be decided by DAC.	50% of the cost or Rs 750/ ha, whichever is less.
4	Extension, Training and Mass media campaign including best awards to best performing districts	IIPR, Kanpur, State Department of Agriculture or such agency as may be decided by DAC.	Full cost (Lump sum grant of Rs 50 lakh/State/year for Extension, Training and Mass media campaign; Rs 1 lakh/Training for 50 farmers)
5	Distribution of Seed Minikit	NSC / SFCI	Full cost of the seed

Note: The input subsidy would be available to a farmer in a year for upto an area of 2 hectares.

PATTERN OF MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE ASSISTANCE UNDER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SUGARCANE BASED CROPPING SYSTEM (SUBACS)

Sl	Components	Unit	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3	4
A	Approved / existing components		
1.	Demonstration of Technology	No.	0.5 ha @ Rs. 7,500 per demonstration.
2.	Distribution of farm Implements	No.	i) Bullock/manual drawn @ 25% of the cost limited to Rs. 2,500 per unit. ii) Tractor/power drawn @ 25% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000 per unit.
3.	Multiplication of planting materials (cane sets)	Ha.	a) Foundation nursery: @10% of the cost limited to Rs. 4,000/- per ha. b) Primary nursery: @ 10% of the cost limited to Rs. 2,000/- per ha
4.	Training	No.	a) Farmers : 50 farmers for 2 days @ Rs. 10,000/- per training b) State level: 30 participants for 3 days @ Rs. 20,000/- per training.
5	Setting up of moist heat treatment units for treatment of planting material by farmers' associations, mills	No.	@ 50% of the cost per plant including generator, limited to Rs. 3,00,000/-
6.	Supply of drip irrigation infrastructure	Ha.	@50% of the cost limited to Rs.30,000/- per ha.
7.	Setting up/ strengthening of (a) Tissue culture lab and (b) Bio-agent lab by SAUs/ICAR institutes, mills	No.	@ 25% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,00,000/- per tissue culture lab or bio-agent lab
8.	Monitoring/Inspection/Visit/Preparation of reports POL etc, as Contingency	Dist.	Rs. 50,000/- lump sum per major sugarcane growing district

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Sl	Components	Unit	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3	4
9	Area specific interventions		10% of allocation
All	Direct Funded Component (100% by GOI)		
1	Front Line Demonstration	Ha	1 ha size @ Rs. 20,000 per demonstration.
2	Production of primary (breeder) planting material	Ha	@ Rs 25,000 per ha.
3	National Level Seminar	No.	Actual cost
4	Production of Tissue culture plantlets as primary planting material	No.	@ Rs1.25 per seedling.
5	Miscellaneous : i) documentation, printing video clips ii) farmer-scientist - extension - workers interface etc. iii) National level training		i) Actual cost ii) Rs.30,000 each iii) Rs.40,000 each per programme
B	New Components		
1	Assistance for boring of tube wells/ pump sets	No.	@ 25% of the cost limited to Rs.12,000/- per set
2	Assistance for distribution of micronutrients	Ha.	@ 25% of the cost limited to Rs.1,000/- per ha.
3	Distribution of planting material & soil treatment chemicals	Ha.	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.1000/- per ha.
4	Visit of farmers to model farms, institutes etc.	No.	40 sugarcane farmers @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs.50,000/-

PATTERN OF MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE ASSISTANCE FOR FARM MECHANIZATION

Sl	Name of equipment/machine	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Tractor	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.45,000/- Tractors upto 40 HP
2.	Power Tiller	(i) @40% of the cost limited to Rs.45,000/- Power tiller 8 BHP & above: (ii) @ 40% of the cost, limited to Rs.25,000/- Light weight power tiller below 8 BHP for hilly regions :
3	Self propelled Reaper, paddy transplanter and other similar self propelled machines	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.40,000/-
4.	Specialized power driven equipment	(i) @25% of the cost limited to Rs 15,000/- Specialized power driven equipment like potato planter, potato digger, groundnut digger, strip till drill, tractor drawn reaper, cleaner-cum-grader, dryer, stubble shaver, mobile fruit harvester, power weeder, mini rice mill, dal mill, cultipacker, onion harvester with de-topping attachment, carrot harvester, motorized banana fibre making machine. (ii) @ 40% of the cost limited to Rs.20,000/- Specialized power driven equipment like Zero-till-Seed-cum fertilizer Drill, Raised Bed Planter, Sugarcane cutter planter/ring pit digger/post hole digger, rotavator, straw reaper, crop reaper/binder, happy seeder, vegetable transplanter/pneumatic vegetable seeder. NB: Any extra equipment proposed by States would be considered by DAC under the appropriate category of assistance.

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Sl	Name of equipment/machine	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
5.	Manually operated implements/tools	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2,000/-
6.	Animal driven implements	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.2,500/-
7.	Animal driven tool carrier	@25% of the cost limited to Rs.6,000/- Animal driven specialized implements viz. (i) Multi tool bar / carrier / tropicultor (with minimum four attachments) (ii) Pre-germinated paddy seeder
8.	Power driven equipment (Tractor/ power tiller operated) Intended inclusion of all tractor & power tiller driven conventional equipment/ implements.	(i) @ 25% of the cost, limited to Rs.10,000/- for essential tractor driven implements viz. MB/Disc plough, harrow, cultivator, seed-cum-fertilizer drill. (ii) @ 25% of the cost, limited to Rs.10,000/- for a set of power tiller driven implements i.e. harrow, cultivator and seed drill.
9.	Power Threshers (All types)	25% of the cost, limited to Rs. 12,000/-
10.	Diesel/Electric pump sets	@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.10,000/- Diesel/electric pump sets upto 7.5 BHP/5kW
11.	Cono Weeder	Assistance @ Rs. 3,000 per farmer or 50% of the cost, whichever is less
12.	Plant Protection Equipment: (i) Manual (ii) Power operated (iii) Tractor mounted (iv) Aero-blast sprayer	@25% of the cost, limited to Rs.800/- @25% of the cost, limited to Rs.2,000/- @25% of the cost, limited to Rs.4,000/- @25% of the cost, limited to Rs.25,000/-

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Sl	Name of equipment/machine	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
13.	<p>Combine Harvesters (Apart from the main farm equipment mentioned above, the financial assistance would be considered for combine harvesters owned by Group of farmers, Registered Cooperative Societies, Agricultural Credit Societies, Multi-Purpose Agricultural Farming Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), provided such groups are not part of any NGO. The combine harvester should have been recommended by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation under institutional financing.</p>	<p>@ 25% of the cost limited to Rs 1.50 lakh, whichever is less. (Keeping in view the fact that most of the combine harvesters (having 12-14 feet cutter bar) being used by the farmers are in the price range of Rs 7 lakh to Rs 9 lakh per unit)</p>

PATTERN OF MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE ASSISTANCE/ SUBSIDY PATTERN UNDER INTEGRATED NUTRIENT AND PEST MANAGEMENT

Sl	Component	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
1	Setting up of compost plants to process city waste for compost production	1/3rd of the project cost or Rs. 50 lakh, whichever is less for machinery and building only for minimum 100 TPD capacity
2	Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories (i) NPK testing facilities (ii) Micro nutrient testing facilities.	(i) Rs. 8 lakh/lab. (ii) Rs. 15 lakh/lab
3	Setting up of New Soil Testing Laboratories with NPK testing facilities.	50% of project cost, limited to Rs. 30 lakh as one time subsidy.
4	Organization of orientation/training course on STLs	Rs. 10,000/training
5	Promotion of green manuring	@ 50% subsidy to central/state seed producing agency / ICAR / SAUs / farmers' groups / entrepreneurs
6	Use of bio- fertilizers, vermi-compost, green manure etc.	@ 25% cost limited to Rs.1,000/- per ha.
7	Promotion/distribution of micro nutrients	@ Rs. 500/ha
8	Strengthening/upgradation of existing State fertilizer quality control labs.	@ Rs. 25 lakh/lab
9	Setting up of New Fertilizer Quality Control Labs by State Government	@ Rs. 50 lakh/lab
10	Distribution of Soil Health Card	Rs 10 per card maximum for printing and issuance
11	Setting up of State Bio-Control laboratories	@ Rs. 80 lakh/lab

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Sl	Component	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
12	Supply of bio-agents/bio-pesticides	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 500 per ha.
13	Strengthening of State Bio-Control laboratories	Rs. 25 lakh/lab
14	Establishment of Plant Health Clinic	@ Rs. 20 lakh/clinic
15	Seed treatment a Manual seed treating drum b Seed treating material	@ Rs.800 or 25% subsidy whichever is less @ 25% subsidy or Rs.50 per hectare whichever is less
16	Farmers' Field School (FFS)	Rs.17,000/- per FFS.

COMPONENT WISE COST NORMS UNDER NWD PRA

Sl	Proposed Components/Activities
A	Management component <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Administration cost (10%) ● Monitoring (1%) ● Evaluation (1%)
B	Preparatory phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Entry Point Activities (4%) ● Institution and capacity building (5%) ● Detailed Project Report (1%)
C	Watershed works phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Watershed Development Works (50%) ● Livelihood activities for the assetless persons (10%) ● Production system and micro enterprises (13%)
D	Consolidation phase (5%)

Pattern of Assistance

The farmers' contribution to Watershed Development Fund (WDF) shall be a minimum 10% of the cost of NRM works executed on private lands only. However, in case of SC/ST, small and marginal farmers, the minimum contribution shall be 5% of the cost of NRM works executed on their lands. However, for other cost intensive farming system activities such as aquaculture, horticulture, agro-forestry, animal husbandry etc. on private land directly benefiting the individual farmers, the farmers' contribution will be 40% for General category and 20% for SC and ST beneficiaries and the remaining cost of activities i.e. 60% for the General category and 80% for SC/ST category will come from the project funds subject to a maximum limit of an amount equal to double of the standard unit cost norm for watershed development project.

Cost Norm

As against the old cost norm of Rs. 4,500 per ha for lands with less than 8% slope and Rs.6,000/- per ha. for lands with 8% or more slope, a uniform cost ceiling of Rs. 12,000 per ha has been approved. The average unit cost of treatment may vary from area to area depending on the agro-climatic conditions and extent of convergence with other allied programmes.

PERCENTAGE FOR DIFFERENT ITEMS OF RIVER VALLEY PROJECT & FLOOD PRONE RIVER (RVP&FPR)

Sl	Items/Activities	Percentage of total outlay during 11th Plan
1	2	3
1.	Works	
	I Survey demarcation, field investigation and preparation of Watershed Project Reports (WPRs)	2.00
	II Entry point Activity and Constitution of watershed Committees	2.00
	III Natural Resource Management Activities	62.00
	IV (a) Support to Farm Production System for Land owning families	5.00
	(b) Livelihoods Support System SHGs etc.	3.00
	V Maintenance of Previous Works (Corpus Fund)	2.00
	Sub-total of work	76.00
2.	Infrastructure/Establishment	
	i Pay & Allowances of staff including headquarters	15.00
	ii Contingencies	3.00
	iii Hydrologic & Sediment Monitoring	2.00
	iv Construction of Stores, Labs, Camp Huts	1.00
	v Transfer of Technology (TOT) (Training/Workshop for staff and beneficiaries, demonstration, field visits, publication and services to NGOs, Monitoring and Evaluation)	3.00
	Sub-total	24.00
	Grand Total	100.00

UPPER LIMITS OF COST NORMS FOR DIFFERENT COMPONENTS UNDER RIVER VALLEY PROJECT AND FLOOD PRONE RIVER PROGRAMME

(At average wage rate of Rs. 75.00 per day rounded off to tens)

Sl. No.	Item of Work	Unit	Category-I (75% area less than 8% slope)		Category - II (75% area more than 8% slope)	
			Mandays	Rupees	Mandays	Rupees
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Survey, demarcations and preparation of Watershed Project Report (WPR)	Ha.	1.2	90	2.2	170
2.	Vegetative Hedges/key line	Ha.	17.0	1280	34.0	2550
3.	Contour/Graded Bunding	Ha.	31.0	2330	64.3	4830
4.	Contour Hedge Supported by Contour Bund	Ha.	26.6	2000	49.6	3720
5.	Bench Terracing/Land Leveling (Limited to 10% of the total cost of watershed and only in areas where minimum 25% contribution is from beneficiaries)	Ha.	200.0	15000	230.0	17250
6.	Horticulture Plantation (Minimum 200 plants)	Ha.	52.5	3950	60.0	4500
7.	Closure by Guards	Ha.	6.0	450	6.0	450
8.	Vegetative fencing (including stone wall/ protective fencing at critical locations)	Ha.	40.0	3000	60.0	4500
9.	Composite Nursery	Ha.	34.0	2550	39.0	2930
10.	Contour/Staggered Trenching with seed sowing	Ha.	30.7	2300	40.8	3060

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Sl. No.	Item of Work	Unit	Category-I (75% area less than 8% slope)		Category - II (75% area more than 8% slope)	
			Mandays	Rupees	Mandays	Rupees
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
11.	Sowing & Planting (Average 800 plants, including pre-plantation activities & first year post plant care)	Ha.	55.0	4130	65.0	4880
12.	Pastoral Development including II yr. maintenance	Ha.	95.50	7170	95.50	7170
13.	Gap Filling and Post Planting Care (II & III Year)	Ha.	28.0	2100	40.5	3030
14.	Pasture Development (With Social Fencing)	Ha.	25.6	1920	35.8	2690
15.	Drainage Line Treatment Upper Reaches					
	15.1 Earthen/Loose					
	a. Boulders Earthen/Loose	No.	40.0	3000	45.0	3380
	b. Boulders with vegetative support	No.	56.8	4260	56.8	4260
	15.2 Middle Reaches					
	a. Earthen/Loose Boulder	No.	90.0	6750	150.0	11250
	b. Earthen/Loose Boulders with vegetative support	No.	136.4	12230	222.0	16650
	15.3 Lower Reaches					
	a. Earthen/Loose Boulders Check Bund	No.	195.0	14630	312	23400
	b. Earthen/Loose Boulders with Gabion	No.	401.0	30080	409.0	30680

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Sl. No.	Item of Work	Unit	Category-I (75% area less than 8% slope)		Category - II (75% area more than 8% slope)	
			Mandays	Rupees	Mandays	Rupees
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	c. Percolation Tanks/Silt Detention Structures (SDS)	No.	681.8	51140	1111.0	83330
	d. Water Harvesting Structure (WHS) including emergency outlets	No.	2222.0	166650	2222.0	166650
	e. Spillways Drops, Chute, Baffled Chute, Spurs, Retaining Walls, etc.)	No.	625.0	46880	696.0	52200
16.	Check bund (Veg./Log crib bunds)	No.	15.0	1130	23.8	1790
17.	Safe Disposal Outlets/Structures (in CB/GB area near Nallas)	No.	30.0	2250	35.0	2630
18.	Farm Ponds	No.	321.5	24120	277.3	20780
19.	Land Use Incentive					
	19.1 Pasture Development (Seed only for private wastelands)	Ha.		800		800
	19.2 Green Manuring (Seed)	Ha.		800		800
	19.3 Agro-Forestry (Seedling for boundary only)	Ha.		1000		1200
	19.4 Moisture Conservation/Demonstration on Anti Erosion Activity	Ha.		500		500
	19.5 Improved Demonstration for full calendar year in 5 ha. area of treated watershed (seed, fertilizer & pesticides for 0.2 ha. plots of at least 25 farmers)	Ha.		1500		1500

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Sl. No.	Item of Work	Unit	Category-I (75% area less than 8% slope)		Category - II (75% area more than 8% slope)	
			Mandays	Rupees	Mandays	Rupees
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	19.6 Support to Farm Production System for Land Owning Farmers (Individual Farm Pond, Crop Diversification System etc. with 25% Farmer's contribution)	Ha./ No.		25000		21000
	19.7 Livelihood Support System for Landless Farmers (Weaving, Tailoring, Handicraft, Black Smithy, Carpentry, Piggery etc.)	No.		10000		12000

NOTE:

- 1) *The unit cost of Rs. 8500/ha. & Rs.12000/ha. for category I and II watersheds respectively are the upper ceiling of average unit cost for treating the area in entire treatment period 3 to 5 years on the basis of gross area of the watershed. Attempts should not be made to reach these limits in every macro watershed. On the contrary, it will be appreciated if the project cost is kept at a low level and the savings are utilized to cover watershed of larger size in the given or estimated amount of funds.*
- 2) *The treatment of watershed should be started from upper reaches of the watershed to lower reaches and all activities for stabilization of watershed should be completed before taking larger size of structure like Water Harvesting Structures, Silt, Detention Dams, etc.*
- 3) *For structures costing more than Rs.50000, the type design and justification for site selection need to be furnished.*
- 4) *The approval of Annual Work Plan(AWP)/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are being approved by State Level Steering Committee.*
- 5) *With a view to ensure effective participatory mode of implementation and after care maintenance of the watershed interventions, State Governments are also advised to adopt the instructions contained in the Common Guidelines of Watershed Development Programmes issued for National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) in addition of the existing Guidelines and item-wise cost norms.*

COMPONENT-WISE UPPER LIMIT OF COST NORMS OF RECLAMATION OF ALKALI SOIL (RAS)

(Unit cost at National Average Wage Rate of Rs.75/ day/person)

Sl	Name of the components	Unit cost/ha.	Cost Sharing	
			Government	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5
	MODEL-I Crop Production			
	(A) Development & Reclamation Components			
	a) On Farm Development, Bunding, irrigation channel, land shaping & field drains (40 mandays)	3000	00	3000
	b) Link Drain with required structures (33 mandays)	2500	2500	00
	c) Boring @ of Rs.8000 each for 4 ha. including cost of pipes and foot valves etc.	2000	1000	1000
	d) Diesel/Electric Pump-set of 8.5 H.P. along with other accessories @ of Rs.16000 each for 4 ha.	4000	2000	2000
	e) Cost of soil amendment & its mixing at the rate of average maximum 5 tonnes/ha. @ Rs.2000/t.)	10000	5000	5000
	f) Green Manuring (60Kg./ha)	1000	500	500
	Sub total	22500	11000	11500
	(B) Crop Production Component			
	Paddy Cultivation			
	a) HYV Paddy Seed 60 Kg./ha. at rate of Rs.20/Kg.	1200	00	1200
	b) Fertilizer - Nitrogen & Phosphorus (Urea & DAP)	1250	00	1250
	c) Zinc sulphate @ 20Kg/ha. at cost of Rs.20/Kg.	500	00	500
	Wheat Cultivation			
	a) High Yield Variety Seed @120 Kg/ha @ Rs.20/Kg	2400	00	2400
	b) Fertilizer (Urea, DAP & Potash)	1250	00	1250
	Sub Total	6600	00	6600
	TOTAL MODEL - I	29100	11000	18100
	MODEL-II Horticulture Plantation in private undulating land-unfit for crop production			
	Horticulture Plantation Components			
	a) Fencing (Contour Trench Fencing-40 mandays)	3000	00	3000
	b) Boring Rs.8000/- each for 4 ha.& cost of pipes etc	2000	1000	1000

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Contd...

Sl	Name of the components	Unit cost/ha.	Cost Sharing	
			Government	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5
	c) Diesel/Electric Pump set of 8.5 H.P. along with other accessories Rs.16000/-each for 4 ha.	4000	2000	2000
	d) Pit digging, use of soil amendments refilling plantation of fruits trees @ of about 160 plants per ha. Rs.15 per plant.(66 mandays)	5000	2500	2500
	e) Maintenance @ Rs1000/ year for 3 years	1000	500	500
	TOTAL MODEL-II	15000	6000	9000
	MODEL-III Fuel Wood Plantation in community wasteland			
	Fuel Wood Plantation Components			
	a) Fencing (Contour Trenching Fencing-40 mandays)	3000	3000	00
	b) Pit digging, use of soil amendments, refilling and plantation @600 plants per ha.(66 mandays)	5000	5000	00
	c) Water charges & gap filling for first year	1000	1000	00
	d) Maintenance @ Rs1000/ year for 2 years	1000	500	500
	TOTAL MODEL-III	10000	9500	500
The GOI share varies from Rs.6000 to Rs 11000 per ha for different models, however, the upper limit of Unit Cost is to be restricted to Rs.11000 per ha. for reclamation measures.				

Note:

1. The State Government will formulate the proposal with minimum unit of planning of 100 ha. having pH more than 8.2. The proposal will be approved by Govt. of India and implemented by State Government after approval.
2. Out of above 3 models, depending upon the need of the area, soil slope and availability of the resources and other scientific parameters, one model or combination of models will be provided to individual farmer with the upper limit of reclamation of Rs.11,000.00 per ha. as GOI share.
3. For crop production, farmers have to be trained in advance for using suitable seed and fertilizer from their own resources and no land should be kept fallow to avoid reoccurrence and also to ensure the sustainability of the reclaimed area.

COMPONENTS PERMISSIBLE UNDER RECLAMATION & DEVELOPMENT OF ACIDIC SOIL AND UPPER LIMIT OF COST NORMS

Sl	Components	Unit Cost (Rs/ha)	Cost Sharing	
			GOI	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Survey, Project preparation and soil testing of acid soils	500	500	00
2.	On Farm Developmental activities- Bunding, Ploughing & mixing of lime with fertilizer in furrows.	3000	500	2500
3.	Cost of Soil amendment including transportation –@ (3-4 quintals/ha.)	1500	1000	500
4.	Supply of Agricultural input like seeds, insecticide, fertilizer.	1500	00	1500
5.	Demonstration and Transfer of technology	500	500	00
	Total	7000	2500	4500

ACTIVITIES AND MAXIMUM FINANCIAL SUPPORT PERMISSIBLE UNDER THE PROGRAMME OF STATE LAND USE BOARD (SLUB)

Sl.No.	Activity	Estimated cost (in Rs. Lakh)	
		UT	States
1	2	3	4
1.	Creation and strengthening of nucleus cell to service SLUB. Mentioned below (one each) are the posts permissible for SLUB i) Director/Deputy Director* ii) Assistant Director iii) Assistant Accountant iv) Stenographer* v) Senior Technical Assistant/Technical Assistant* vi) Computer Assistant/Operator* vii) Lower Divisional Clerk* viii) Driver* ix) Peon* (in case of States the permissible staff strength is 9, whereas in case of UTs* it is only 7)	15.00	20.00
2.	Support for infrastructure (Computer, Library, Data Bank, Cartographic & documentation equipments, Furniture, Office equipments and vehicle including cost of POL and maintenance)	5.00	10.00
3.	Workshop/Training/Seminars	5.00	10.00
4.	Evaluation Studies of land related matters	8.00	10.00
5.	Awareness Campaign & Celebration of Land Resource Conservation Week etc.	5.00	10.00
	TOTAL	38.00	60.00

**7. Monitoring formats for
Reporting Financial and
Physical Performance under
Different Components/Sub-schemes
of the Revised Macro Management
of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme**

MONITORING FORMAT FOR ICDP RICE

Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Demonstration of improved package of practices i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
2	Demonstration on System of Rice Intensification i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

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Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
3	Demonstration on hybrid rice technology i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
4.	Support for promotion of hybrid rice seed (a) Assistance for production of hybrid rice seed i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women					

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Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total (b) Assistance for distribution of hybrid rice seed i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					

Contd...

Contd...

Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Assistance for distribution of HYVs Seed i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
6	Seed Mini kits of High Yielding Varieties i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

Contd...

Contd...

Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
7	Incentive for micro nutrients (in deficient soils) i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
8	Incentive for liming in acid soils i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

Contd...

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Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
9	Assistance for plant protection chemicals and bio-pesticides i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					

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Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Training of farmers at FFS pattern i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
11	Frontline Demonstration on rice					
12	Frontline Demonstration on hybrid rice					

Note: In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

MONITORING FORMAT FOR ICDP WHEAT

Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Demonstration of improved package of practices i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
2	Seed Replacement (33% SRR) - Seed Distribution i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

Contd...

Contd...

Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
3.	Distribution of Seed Minikit i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
4	Incentive for micro nutrients i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

Contd...

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Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
5	Incentives for Gypsum (Salt affected soils) i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					

Contd...

Contd...

Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Farmers Training on FFS pattern i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
7.	Frontline Demonstration					

Note: In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

MONITORING FORMAT FOR ICDP COARSE CEREALS

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<p>Demonstration of improved package of practices</p> <p>A Jowar</p> <p>i. Small & Marginal farmers</p> <p>a) Women</p> <p>b) SC</p> <p>c) ST</p> <p>d) Others</p> <p>ii. Large & Medium farmers</p> <p>a) Women</p> <p>b) SC</p> <p>c) ST</p> <p>d) Others</p> <p>iii. Total farmers</p> <p>a) Women</p> <p>b) SC</p> <p>c) ST</p> <p>d) Others</p> <p>iv. Grand Total</p> <p>B Bajra</p> <p>i. Small & Marginal farmers</p> <p>a) Women</p> <p>b) SC</p> <p>c) ST</p> <p>d) Others</p> <p>ii. Large & Medium farmers</p> <p>a) Women</p> <p>b) SC</p> <p>c) ST</p> <p>d) Others</p>					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total C Small Millet i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
2	Seed Replacement (33% SRR) - Seed Distribution i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
3	Seed Minikits of High Yielding Varieties of Coarse Cereal (excluding Maize) and Hybrid of Jowar and Bajra i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Incentive for Micro Nutrients (in deficient soils) i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
5	Incentives for Gypsum (Salt affected soils) i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
6	Farmers Training i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
7	Frontline Demonstration on Jowar, Pearl Millet and Small Millet					

Note: In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

MONITORING FORMAT FOR ICDP PULSES AND OILSEEDS

Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Seed Production of Breeder seed of Pulses/ Oilseeds/Maize # Purchase of Breeder seed of Pulses/ Oilseeds/Maize from ICAR Production of Foundation and Certified seeds of Pulses/ Oilseeds/Maize Distribution assistance on certified seeds i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total Strengthening of state seed certification agency					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
3	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
4	Extension, Training and Mass media campaign including best awards to best performing districts					
5	Distribution of Seed Minikit # i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					

Note

Individual actual crop has to be indicated / reported separately

In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

MONITORING FORMAT FOR SUBACS

Name of State / Agency:

Month

Sl	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	90:10 % sharing between GOI & States					
	TOTAL					
	GOI Share					
	State Share					
B	100 % funded by GOI					
	TOTAL					

Note:

- Targets and achievements in terms of beneficiaries, category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others may be indicated.
- In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

MONITORING FORMAT FOR FARM MECHANIZATION

Name of State :

Month Ending :

Sl. No.	Items as approved in the State's Work Plan	Targets as per Work Plan	Achievement	Farmers benefited					
				Small	Marginal	SC/ST	Women	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	PHYSICAL PROGRESS (in nos.)								
	POWER SOURCE :								
1.	Tractors								
2.	Power tillers								
	HAND TOOLS :								
3.	Horticultural tools								
4.	Weeder								
5.	Seed Drill								
6.	Paddy Transplanter								
7.	Paddy Thresher								
8.	Decorticator/Sheller								
9.	Fertiliser Broadcaster								
10.	Seed Treating Drum								
11.	Chaff Cutter								
12.	Storage Bin								
13.	Others (specify)								
	BULLOCK DRIVEN IMPLEMENTS :								
14.	MB/Disc Plough								
15.	Harrow								
16.	Cultivator								
17.	Paddy Puddler								
18.	Seed Drill / Seed-cum-fertilizer drill								
19.	Planter								
20.	Potato Digger								
21.	Multi Tool Carrier								
22.	Others (specify)								

Contd...

Contd...

Sl. No.	Items as approved in the State's Work Plan	Targets as per Work Plan	Achievement	Farmers benefited					
				Small	Marginal	SC/ST	Women	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRACTOR DRIVEN IMPLEMENTS :								
23.	MB/Disc Plough								
24.	Harrow								
25.	Cultivator								
26.	Seed Drill / Zero-till- Seed-cum-fertilizer drill								
27.	Leveller								
28.	Post-hole Digger								
29.	Sugarcane Planter								
30.	Potato Planter								
31.	Rotavator								
32.	Raised bed planter								
33.	Straw Reaper								
34.	Power Weeder								
35.	Happy Seeder								
36.	Laser Leveller								
37.	Ridge & Furrow Maker								
38.	Others (specify)								
	POWER OPERATED/ SELF PROPELED MACHINES :								
39.	Rice Transplanter								
40.	Reaper/Reaper Binder								
41.	Thresher								
42.	Mini Rice Mill/Dal Mill								
43.	Others (specify)								
	PLANT PROTECTION EQUIPMENT :								
44.	Manual								
45.	Power operated								

Contd...

Contd...

Sl. No.	Items as approved in the State's Work Plan	Targets as per Work Plan	Achievement	Farmers benefited					
				Small	Marginal	SC/ST	Women	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46.	Tractor mounted								
47.	Aero Blast Sprayer								
48.	IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT :								
49.	Diesel/Electric Pump Sets								
50.	Sprinklers								
51.	Drip Equipment								
52.	Low Lift Pump								
53.	HDPE Pipes								
	Others (specify)								

B. FINANCIAL PROGRESS (Rs. in Lakh) :				
Sl. No.	Unspent balance as on beginning of the fiscal	Allocation as per Work Plan	Cumulative Expenditure till month ending _____	Unspent Balance as on 1st of next month
1	2	3	4	5

Note: Progress in respect of KBK districts in Orissa and Bodoland Council area in Assam may also be furnished separately by the respective States.

In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

MONITORING FORMAT FOR INM AND IPM

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Setting up of compost plants to process city waste for compost production					
2	Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories (i) NPK testing facilities (ii) Micro nutrient testing facilities.					
3	Setting up of New Soil Testing Laboratories with NPK testing facilities					
4	Organization of orientation/ training course on STLs i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Promotion of green manuring i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
6	Use of bio- fertilizers, Vermi-compost, green manure etc. i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
7	Promotion/distribution of micro nutrients i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
8	Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Fertilizer Quality Control Labs.					
9	Setting up of New Fertilizer Quality Control Labs by State Government					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Setting up of State Bio-Control laboratories					
11	Supply of bio-agents/bio-pesticides i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
12	Strengthening of State Bio-Control laboratories					
13	Establishment of Plant Health Clinic					
14	Seed treatment i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components	Unit	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Outlay	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
15	Distribution of Soil Health Card i. Small & Marginal farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others ii. Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iv. Grand Total					
16	Farmers' Field School					

Note: In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

MONITORING FORMAT UNDER NWDPPRA

S.No.	Components/Activities	Unit No./ Ha	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	Management Component Administration costs Monitoring Evaluation					
B	Preparatory Phase i Entry point activity ii Institution and capacity building a State/District level training cost b PIA: Training cost at identified institutes c Other Preparation of Detailed Project Report					
C	Watershed Works Phase Watershed Works Phase a Arable land Soil and moisture conservation activities Agronomic conservation practices Others b Non Arable land Run off management structures Watershed harvesting structures Dry land horticulture Conservation and development of bio-mass (agroforestry/ silvipasture/pasture etc) Others					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components/Activities	Unit No./ Ha	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	c Drainage lines Upper reaches Middle reaches Lower reaches Livelihood support system a Small entrepreneurship b Household production system c Bio-mass based rural industry activities d Dairy, sericulture, bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, commercial poultry etc. e Livestock management including goatry, piggery etc f Others					
	Production system and micro enterprise a Establishment of nurseries for planting material b Production of seeds c Crop diversification d Integrated farming system e Adoption of proven / new technologies f Livestock management g Others					

Contd...

Contd...

S.No.	Components/Activities	Unit No./ Ha	Physical		Financial (Rs lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D	Consolidation Phase Upscaling of successful activities Watershed plus activities Documentation of successful experiences Preparation of project completion report Mechanism for sustainability of interventions Watershed development fund and its management					

Note:

- 1 Targets and achievements in terms of beneficiaries, category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others may be indicated.
- 2 In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

MONITORING FORMAT FOR RIVER VALLEY PROJECT & FLOOD PRONE RIVER (RVP & FPR)

(Physical in hectare; Financial - Rs lakh)

Sl	Activity		
1	Name of the State		
2	Name of Catchment(s)		
3	Action Taken Report on decisions of earlier review meeting	Attach separate sheet	
4	Allocation under MMA Scheme during last year		
5	Date and amount released by GOI Date and amount released by State to Project Implementing Agency (PIA)		
6	Item wise expenditure during reporting year a Works b Pay & Allowances c Contingencies d Hydrologic and sediment monitoring e Construction of stores, lab, camp huts f Maintenance of previous works g Transfer of technology Total	Amount permissible	Amount utilized
7	Catchment-wise target, outlay and achievement		
8	Number of Sediment Monitoring Station (SMS) functioning and proposed. Attach SMS data along with analysis		
9	Workshops and demonstrations a State level b Catchment level c Watershed level d Demonstrations Total	Number	Amount spent

Contd...

Contd...

Sl	Activity		
10	Mobilization of community implementation and maintenance a Number of watershed committees i ongoing ii constituted during reporting period b Creation of corpus of fund i Central share ii State share iii Beneficiaries share Total	Fund deposit	Fund utilized
11	Maintenance undertaken during the year	Physical	Financial / Remark
12	Impact / evaluation studies conducted (please indicate increase in crop area, yield, pasture land, ground water level, runoff and sediment reduction etc.)		
13	Success stories prepared (Hard copy and CD)		
14	Constraints / problems faced		

Note:

- 1 *Targets and achievements in terms of beneficiaries, category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others may be indicated.*
- 2 *In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.*

MONITORING FORMAT FOR RECLAMATION & DEVELOPMENT OF ALKALI & ACIDIC SOIL (R&DAAS)

(Phy. in ha. and Fin. in Rs. lakh)

S.No.	Items		
1.	Name of the State		
2.	Period of Reporting		
		Physical	Financial
3.	Year-wise achievement during X Plan		
4.	Achievement during Reporting Year		
5.	District-wise total alkali area, area treated upto March, 2008 and area left for reclamation as on April, 2008 (attach statement)		
	Programme and progress for reporting year		
6.	Availability of Funds		
	● Amount received under Revised MMA Scheme		
	● Previous balances		
	Total		
7.	Programme approved including previous years balances		
8.	(a) Date of release of First installment by GOI		
	(b) Date of receipt of First installment by Implementing Department		
9.	Physical and Financial achievement during Reporting Year		
10.	Outlay and Target approved under MMA Scheme		
11.	Success Stories prepared (Hard copy & CD)		
12.	Evaluation studies conducted under SLUB		
13.	Constraints/Problems faced if any		

Note:

1 Targets and achievements in terms of beneficiaries, category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others may be indicated.

2 In case of group activity, number of groups category-wise-(i) Small & Marginal farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) Others, (ii) Large & Medium farmers a) Women b) SC c) ST d) Others iii. Total farmers a) Women, b) SC, c) ST, d) others assisted / benefited should be indicated separately.

Annexure-XXIII

MONITORING FORMAT FOR STATE LAND USE BOARD (SLUB)

(Fin. - Rs. lakh)

S.No.	Activity	
1)	Name of the State	
2)	Period of Reporting	
3)	Expenditure during reporting year	
4)	a. Action Taken Report on 19 points of NLPOs	
	b. Status of Draft Land Use Policy	
	c. Any other Legislation issued for prevention of diversion of agriculture land (attach copy)	
5)	Status of formulation of Land Use Policy	
	Programme and Progress for reporting year	
6)	Amount received under MMA Scheme including previous years balances	
7)	(a) Amount spent on establishment	
	(b) Amount spent on establishment during previous years	
	(c) Amount spent on creation of awareness about scientific use of Natural Resources amongst the farmers and school children	
	Total fund utilized	
8)	(a) Date & amount of fund released by GOI	
	(b) Date and amount of released by SAD to PIA	
9)	Constraints/Problems faced	
10)	Evaluation Studies undertaken (Hard copy & CD)	
11)	Seminar/Workshops organized	
12)	Law/Act/Executive orders issued so far under SLUB for prevention of diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes (enclosed a copy of each)	
13)	Strategies for XI Plan	

NLPO - National Land Use Policy Outlines

SAD - State Agriculture Department

PIA - Project Implementing Agency

FORM OF UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE

Sl. No.	Letter No. and date	Amount
	Total	

Certified that out of Rs. _____ of grants-in-aid sanctioned during the year _____ in favour of _____ under this Ministry/ Department Letter No. given in the margin and Rs. _____ on account of unspent balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs. _____ has been utilized for the purpose of _____ for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs. _____ remaining unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government (vide No. _____, dated _____)/ will be adjusted towards the grants-in-aid payable during the next year _____.

2. The Utilization Certificate should also disclose whether the specified, quantified and qualitative targets that should have been reached against the amount utilized, were in fact reached, and if not, the reasons thereof. They should contain an output-based performance assessment instead of input-based performance assessment.

3. Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grants-in-aid was sanctioned have been duly fulfilled/are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of checks exercised

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Signature _____

Designation _____

Date _____

