

Centrally Sponsored Schemes
Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation
 In the service of farmers'

S.No.	Name of the Division/Scheme	Scheme Objectives	Components	Beneficiaries details	2005-06 Budget estimate	Remarks	Degree of Success
I	Crops				275.00		
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton- ICDP Cotton	To increase the Production, productivity and improve the quality of cotton	Subsidy on supply of certified seeds of varieties, field demonstration-cum- training, supply of sprinkler & drip irrigation system	Priority should be given to small and marginal farmers. 20% of the benefit should flow to SC and 10% to ST farmers.	50.00		
2.	On Farm water management for increasing crop production in Eastern India	To increase the production and productivity of different crops in eastern India by exploitation of abundant ground surface water resources.	Funding pattern is 20:30:50 i.e. 20% contribution by the beneficiaries, 30% GOI subsidy and remaining 50% is bank loan	20% of the benefit should flow to SC and 10% to ST farmers.	25.00	In 2005-06 NABARD is running the scheme in states, but next year the scheme will be abandoned.	

II	TMOP				257.00		
3.	Post Harvest technology on oilseeds, pulses & Maize (PHT) including Headquarters	Optimizing oil recovery from oilseeds by developing efficient modern oil expellers; developing value added products in respect of oilseeds, pulse and maize.	The technologies developed have to be transferred to the field on commercial basis.	The partial grant in aid assistance in provided in the form of plant and machinery.	0.00		Demonstration units in industries are set up with partial grant in aid assistance from TMOP&M DAC.
4.	National oilseed and vegetable oils development board (NOVOD) including tree Borne oilseeds and Rs 10 crore for bio-diesel (Jetropha plantation)	Generation of rural employment through exploitation of existing potential and to supplement the efforts for increasing the availability of oilseeds.	Raising of quality seedlings from identified superior trees of Tree Borne Oilseed like neem, wild apricot, jojoba etc and their plantation as per agroclimatic conditions is being organized.		16.00		The programme is not only promotional in nature but also research oriented for enhancing PHT, value addition, marketing etc.

5.	Integrated schemes of oilseeds, pulses, oil palm and maize (ISOPOM)	To promote crop diversification and to provide focused approach on programmes, to encourage farmers to grow oilseed on a large scale.	Assistance is provided to purchase breeder seed, production of foundation seed, IPM demonstration are organized by State Dept. of Agri. and FLD through ICAR.		240.00	Schemes of Oilseed Production Programme, Oil Palm development Programme, National Pulse development Project, and Accelerated Maize development programme have been merged and being implemented from 1.4.2004.	
	Externally aided programme						
6.	Accelerated maize development programme under UNDP	Food security in India under GOI-UNDP Food Security Programme for a total amount of US \$ 8,14,000, to increase the production and productivity of maize.	Major thrust has been given to address the major constraints in the maize production by making maximum involvement of the farm women.	Six districts in three states viz: Bihar Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh for four years w.e.f. 1999-2000.	1.00	The scheme has been extended for its implementation for two years more along with additional funds of Rs. 300 lakhs.	

III	Horticulture				1405.00		
7.	National Horticulture Board (Including cold chain)	To encourage, promote stimulate and develop the growth of diverse horticulture industry, to coordinate the activities of different departments and organizations at the central and state level engaged in the activities of different departments to Horticulture Industry.		Appropriate measures are being taken to assist farmers and growers to get incentive prices, having due regard to the interest of consumer in this behalf.	70.00		
8.	Coconut development board including Technology Mission on Coconut	Integrated development of coconut industry in India, improve the productivity of coconut gardens through management of insect, pest and disease and promoting product diversification.	Production and distribution of quality planting material, expansion of area under coconut especially in potential and non-traditional area.	Technology mission aims at improving the productivity of coconut gardens through management of insect pest and disease and promoting product diversification through development and adoption of technologies in processing and product diversification.	20.00		

9.	Integrated development of Horticulture in Hilly/tribal Areas	Production of quality planting materials of improved cultivars, transfer of technology through farmer's participatory demonstration, improving productivity through adoption of improved cultivation technology.			15.00		
*10.	Human resource development	Launched during 1999-2000, aims at capacity building of horticultural personnel at supervisory, entrepreneur and gardener level.		Under the scheme 13 training centres on one year duration for supervisor, 6 month course of 3-month duration for entrepreneurs and 19 training courses of six-months duration for gardeners.	1.00	The scheme is being implemented tentatively on a year to year basis.	
11.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for NE region including Sikkim and J&K	Mini-Mission I of research, coordinated and implemented by ICAR concentrates in technology generation appropriate to the region, MM-II of production and productivity aims at increasing production and productivity of horticulture crops by	Major components under MM-I are supply of basic seed and planting material, technology standardization, refinement, on farm	Training of farmers within the state and outside the state is an integral part of the programme and so far 23079 farmers have been trained.	170.00	After the introduction of the scheme high yielding cultivars and improved production technologies have been introduced both for fruits as well as vegetables.	

		adoption of improved production technologies, MM-III of post harvest management and marketing aims for efficient post harvest management techniques, MM-IV for processing aims at promoting processing industry for value addition to horticulture produce.	demonstration and training.				
	New Schemes						
12.	Hi-tech horticulture for efficient utilization of resources through precision farming						
*13.	Sustainable development of horticulture through technological interventions and adoption		Development of nucleus planting material, cultivation of improved cultivars, creation of infrastructure facilities like			Proposed to be merged with National Horticulture Mission. Action to get the approval of the EFC is in advance stage of progress.	

			multicrop nurseries for the horticulture crops,				
14.	Micro-irrigation	To recommending the strategies for increasing the coverage area under Micro-Irrigation.	Since it helps to conserve the water resources with enhanced efficiency besides increasing crop yield, micro irrigation would be a means of increasing the horticulture production by 2010-2011.		400.00	The scheme has been circulated among appraisal agencies for their comments so that approval of EFC can be taken.	
*15.	National Mission on Bamboo technology and trade development	It would enable to bring in additional 1.80 million ha under bamboo in the forest and non-forest areas besides improving the existing stock in 0.2 million ha.		The ancillary industry which would be established will be able to generate income through handicrafts, bamboo shorts, paper,	100.00	The DPR has been formulated and considered by planning commission for its principal approval and certain changes has been proposed and the same is being carried out.	

				housing, activated charcoal etc. apart from generating employment opportunities.			
16.	National horticulture mission	To address the gap in horticulture sector, quality planting material, infrastructure for PHT, marketing and processing.			630.00		
IV	Fertilizer				29.50		
*17.	Integrated Nutrient management, National Project on fertilizer quality control	Inspection and analysis of both indigenous and imported fertilizers, training of state fertilizer inspectors and fertilizer analysts, development of methods of analysis of fertilizer, acting as referee laboratory and advisory body on matters relating to FCO.	The physical target for 2005-06 mainly include the targets for sample analysis, training programmes for state fertilizer inspectors and analysts, orientation training programmes and dealers training in the		2.50	The planning commission has also recommended for conversion of the scheme into non-plan. However it has been allowed to be continued as a plan scheme till the Ministry of Finance finally converts it into non plan.	

			states and training for foreign participants.				
18.	National Project on promotion of organic farming	Production, promotion and market development of organic farming.	A system of certification of organic produce, capacity building through service providers.	financial support for commercial production units for production of organic inputs like fruit and vegetable waste compost, bio fertilizer production	27.00	To undertake the new activity the NBDC and RBDC have since been changed to National centre of organic farming and Regional centre of organic farming.	
i.	National project on development and use of bio fertilizer	Production and promotion of bio fertilizers.		Under the scheme Govt. has provided non-recurring grant in aid upto Rs. 20.00 lakh for setting up of bio-fertilizers production unit of 150 MT capacity by agro industries,		The scheme has been subsumed with a new scheme National Project on Organic farming with effect from October 2004.	

				cooperatives, NGO, private sector and public sector undertakings in the country.			
V	Plant Protection				40.00		
19.	Strengthening and modernisation of pest management approach in country		It has four components viz: promotion of integrated pest management, Locust control and research, training in plant protection and implementation of Insecticide Act.		17.00		
	i.) Implementation of Insecticide Act	The central insecticide laboratory was setup under section 16 of the insecticides Act, 1968 with the major objectives of pre and post registration verification of the properties performance and	It has four divisions namely Bioassay Division, Chemistry Division, Medical Toxicology Division and Packaging and				

		hazards of pesticides and the proposed use claimed by the manufacturers.	Processing Division.				
	ii.) Promotion of Integrated Pest Management	Keep the pest below harmful level and to minimize the use of hazardous chemical pesticides by adopting IPM	Monitoring and forewarning of crop pest situation through regular surveys by central IPM centres with active collaboration with state dept. of agriculture, production and field release of laboratory reared potential bio-control agents for suppressing the pest.	Strengthening the state biocontrol agents production potential by providing technical assistance and extending funds as grants-in-aid to the states for completion of biocontrol laboratories as planned during tenth plan.			
	iii.) Locust control and research	To check the locust menace in the Scheduled Desert Area of Rajasthan and Gujarat state	Monitoring of locust activities, Issuance of fortnightly	Conducting trainings to the farmers, state functionaries and locust staff		The construction of locust warning organizations (LWO) buildings	

		and to reduce crop losses by way of regular monitoring, forewarning and controlling the locust invasion in time.	locust situation bulletins, organizing Indo-Pak border meeting on locust situation, conducting research on locust and grasshoppers.	on locust control		at Bikaner and Churu have been completed and the proposals for the construction of LWO buildings at Sikar, KutchBhuj, LWO workshop at jodhpur and procurement of land Jalore are under process.	
	iv.) Training in plant protection	To train the various functionaries of states/UT on the latest skill and techniques in the field of plant protection.	The institute is engaged in the task of training national and international plant protection functionaries in the modern concept of IPM and other advanced technologies in the plant protection.	Besides conducting various short and long duration in campus and off campus training courses, the institute also undertakes testing of various plant protection equipments manufactured in the country for their standard and quality.			

	Restructured Scheme						
	Strengthening and modernisation of pest management in country						
20.	Strengthening and modernisation of plant quarantine facilities in India	To preclude the entry of exotic pest and disease in the country by implementing the statutory provision as enshrined in DIP Act 1914.	Under the scheme all the consignments of plant and plant material imported in India are subject to plant quarantine screening for exotic pest and pathogens with a view to prevent their entry into the country.		18.00		
21.	Monitoring of pesticide residue at national level	It has been allocated to Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation In order to implement the proposal a draft SFC Memo for the scheme has been prepared and communicated to planning commission for in principal approval and also sent to appraisal agencies for			5.00		

		their comment.					
VI	Seeds				88.81		
22.	Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights' Act 2001	To provide necessary financial backup for implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights' Act 2001.	Establishment of protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Right Authority, equipping designated centres for distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS) test.	Seed training, awareness and capacity building, membership to the international organizations.	9.10		
23.	Loan to state farms Corporation of India/ National seed Corporation Ltd.	Subsumed under the scheme Development and strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds.			1.00		
	Restructured Schemes						
24.	Restructuring of NSC and SFCI	The proposal of financial restructuring of the two Corporations has been recast in the light of the National Common Minimum programme of the UPA Government.			38.00	The Draft CCEA note under finalization.	
25.							
i.	Establishment and maintenance of seed bank	Sudden demand of seed arising due to		The scheme is implemented	8.00		

		national calamities like flood, drought etc.		through NSC and SFCI and State seeds Corporation of 13 states namely Assam, Andhra Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttranchal and Utter Pradesh.			
ii.	Transport subsidy on the NES, Sikkim, J&K, HP, Uttaranchal and Hilly areas of W.B.	In order to make timely availability of seeds at affordable price.	100% reimbursement of difference between rail and road transportation cost is allowed for movement of seed produced outside the state.	All North Eastern State including Sikkim, HP, J&K, Uttranchal, and hill area of West Bengal are covered under the scheme.	1.50	It is implemented through the State Department of Agriculture, NSC, SFCI, and State seed Corporation Ltd.	

*iii.	Pilot scheme for seed crop insurance	To provide financial security and income stability to the Breeder Seed Growers in the event of failure of seed crop, to provide stability to the infrastructure established by the state owned seed corporations/ State Farms.	The losses covered were viz failure of seed crop in field either in full or in part due to the perils indicated in the scheme, losses in expected raw seed yield, losses of seed crop after harvest and before its removal from the seed	The crops covered were wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, paddy, gram, arhar, groundnut, sunflower, soyabean and cotton.	0.01	As the scheme was not found popular with seed growers it was proposed to drop it, but Parliamentary Standing Committee recommended that the scheme should not be discontinued and efforts should be made to suitably popularize the scheme. Presently Agriculture Finance Corporation is analyzing the scheme.	
iv.	Quality control Arrangements on seeds (National seed research and training centre)	Aims at strengthening of quality control arrangements for seeds to ensure that farmers get good quality seeds.	Strengthening of 25 seed development organizations , Financial assistance to NSC and		5.55	Establishment of National Seed Research & Training Centre which has been a component of	

			State Seed Certification Agencies for imparting training on seed development programme, Financial assistance to central seed testing laboratory.			the scheme till 2004-05 is being separated from this scheme from 2005-06 as the centre is proposed to be operational zed soon.	
26.	Restructured Scheme						
	Development and strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds	To develop and strengthen the seed infrastructure facilities, relating to processing, storage, production and distribution of certified quality seeds, to provide technical know how to farmers in seed production.	To develop and strengthen the exiting infrastructure for the production and distribution of certified seeds to farmers.		25.50	Sufficient quantity of seed could be made available in time to the farmers including those in remote areas not easily accessible by rail/road.	
27.	Biotechnology Application on Agriculture	A high level task force was set up to formulate a draft long term policy on agro-biotechnology, to suggest			0.00	The recommendati ons of the task force are being examined after receiving	

		modification in the existing administrative and procedural arrangements in order to streamline/harmonize decision making under various ministers/organizations.				comments from the concerned Departments. Memorandum for the consideration of EFC is being prepared.	
28.	Grants –In-Aid to SFCI						
	Externally aided projects						
29.	Implementation of Global plan of Action	Conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources for Food and Agriculture for a period of three years.	Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation is the national focal point and NBPGR is the implementing Agency for the project.		0.00		
VII	Agriculture Implements and Machinery				10.00		
30.	Restructured Scheme						

	Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through training testing and demonstration	To develop human resource for agricultural mechanization and ascertaining the performance characteristic of agricultural machinery.	Training, testing, demonstration and outsourcing of training.	Training to large number of farmers. Tenth plan outlay 2.50 crore for training of 10,000 farmers'. Training target for 2005-06 is 6000 persons.	10.00	Integration of two schemes namely: Strengthening of farm machinery training and testing institute; demonstration of newly developed agricultural equipments including horticultural equipments at farmers' field.	
VIII	Rainfed Farming System				1.25		
31.	Watershed development Council	Monitoring periodic physical and financial progress of the projects, conducting mid-term and other periodic reviews along with the supervision mission of the donor countries, capacity building of the community for	Impact evaluation studies of the watershed, Formulating common guidelines and technical norms for watershed development programme in the country, to ensure convergence of	Identified as one of the executing agencies of the World Bank assisted multi-state Integrated watershed development project	1.25	Council has acquired the additional functions of deciding the inter-state issues such as study tours/foreign training, extension of	

		planning and implementation of the project activities.	various watershed related activities through inter-ministerial coordination.	operational in shivalik areas of Haryana, HP, J&K, Punjab and Uttaranchal since September 16, 1999.		the project period and other related issues.	
IX	Natural Resource Management				8.00		
32.	All India soil and land use survey	To conduct soils survey of different intensities to provide sound data base on soil and land characteristics for research and development purpose.	District wise land degradation Mapping using remote sensing technique, detailed soil survey in high and very high priority sub-watershed.		8.00	Helps in planning soil conservation and integrated watershed management programmes.	
33.	National land use and conservation board	Established in 1983 and restructured in 1985 with the main objectives of formulation of national land use policies, perspective plan for optimum utilization of land resources and to launch awareness campaign for conservation of land	Strengthening of State Land Use Boards (SLUB), conducting evaluation studies and organizing seminars/workshops /Trainings are being conducted. Efforts are being made through SLUB to check diversion of		0.00		

		resources in the country.	agriculture lands for non-agricultural activities like brick making, tourism, industries and urbanization.				
X	Credit				615.00		
34.	Investment in debenture of state land development banks (SLDBs)	Government of India provides investment loans to state Land Development Banks for purpose vital to the generation of income and capital formation in rural areas.	Major activities are minor irrigation, land development, horticulture, farm mechanization, dairy development and animal husbandry, rural housing etc.	Lending to non-farm purposes (i.e. cotton and village industries, rural artisans, sericulture etc.) has the greater potential for employment generation.	65.00		
35.	National Agricultural Insurance scheme (NAIS)	To enlarge the coverage in terms of farmers, more crops, government have introduced a scheme in place of comprehensive crop insurance scheme from rabi 1999-2000 season in the country.	The scheme is available to all farmers- loanee and non-loanee both, irrespective of their size of holding. It envisages coverage of all the food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/ horticulture crops in respect of which	Small and marginal farmers are entitled to subsidy of 50% of the premium charged from them, which will be shared on 50:50 basis by the central and state	550.00	Under this scheme each participating state/UT is required to reach the level of Gram panchayat as the unit of insurance in a maximum period of	

			past yield data are available for adequate number of years.	governments. The premium subsidy will be phased out over a period of five years.		three years.	
36.	Credit planning and monitoring				0.00		
XI	Cooperation				110.00		
37.	Cooperative education and training (including Centre for international cooperation in agricultural banking (CICTAB) scheme.	The scheme has been implemented through National Cooperative Union of India and National Council for Cooperative Training.		The Govt. is providing 100% financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to NCUI for implementing the special scheme of intensification of cooperative education in cooperatively under developed states. Govt. also provides 100% assistance to NCCT for conducting		The scheme for financial support to CICTAB being implemented by Credit Division is proposed to be merged with central sector scheme for cooperative education and training.	

				cooperative training programme.			
	Restructured scheme						
38.	Cooperative education and training with new components				70.00		
39.	Assistance to NCDC for cooperative development	The scheme was formulated at the beginning of fifth five year plan to rectify the regional disparities and imbalances cooperatively developed and under developed states.	Assistance to cooperative marketing, processing storage etc., programmes in cooperatively under developed states/UTs. 14 states and 2 UT which are identified as cooperatively under developed states, get assistance on comparatively liberal pattern and easier terms and conditions for various schemes of cooperative development.	Under this scheme following activities are undertaken, distribution of agriculture inputs, agro based industries, storage, cold storage marketing of crop including plantation, horticulture, consumer goods etc.			
*i.	Assistance for cooperative marketing, processing, storage	Implemented through NCDC, to promote, strengthen and develop the institution of	Under this scheme subsidy component will be provided by GOI and the loan	In the non farm sector the corporations'	1.00	It is proposed to be merged and	

	programmes in cooperatively under developed states/UTs	farmers' cooperatives for increasing production, productivity and instituting post harvest facilities for augmenting income.	component will be arranged by NCDC through its own sources.	endeavour is to equip cooperatives with facilities to promote income generation activities with special focus in weaker sections of the community.		restructured under the scheme assistance to NCDC programmes for cooperative development	
ii.	Integrated cooperative development in selected states						
iii.	Integrated cooperative development in selected districts	The DOAC has made systematic efforts for developing primary cooperatives as multi purpose entities to provide a package o service to rural community.			1.00		
iv.	Rehabilitation of cooperative processing units (new component)						
v.	Assistance for development of women cooperatives (new component)						

	Restructured scheme						
	Assistance to NCDC for development of cooperative with new components				37.00		
*40.	Proposed scheme for sharp capital participation in NCDC	Implemented through NCDC, to promote, strengthen and develop the institution of farmers' cooperatives for increasing production, productivity and instituting post harvest facilities for augmenting income.	Under this scheme subsidy component will be provided by GOI and the loan component will be arranged by NCDC through its own sources	In the non farm sector the corporations' endeavour is to equip cooperatives with facilities to promote income generation activities with special focus in weaker sections of the community.	0.00	It is proposed to be merged and restructured under the scheme assistance to NCDC programmes for cooperative development.	
XII	Extension				148.10		
41.	National Agricultural extension project-I (NAEP-I)						
42.	i.) Training of women in agriculture						
	ii.) Human resource development/ Training support to Agriculture, Grant in aid and other charges						

	Restructured Scheme						
	Extension support to central institutes/directorate of extension (DOE)	Scheme envisages central support to the main scheme of Extension Division through pooling of various components of the on-going Ninth plan schemes and new initiative like promotion of private sector extension, gender mainstreaming etc.	Support to national institute of training, training abroad of Directorate of Extension/state officials, National/International fairs/exhibitions and awards, capacity building through distance learning, publicity support to agriculture, gender resource centre.	It has been proposed to provide incentives to states showing outstanding rabi production in current season. Ten Krishi Awards also planned to be instituted for the outstanding farmers in different fields.	20.41	New component in the scheme is capacity building through distance learning with the help of IGNOU. The proposed courses will be on different aspects of extension and will be modular in nature.	
43.	Support to state extension services (CSS)						
	i.) Strengthening of agricultural extension and other charges extension services						
	ii.) Information support/ Management information system	Information support to farmers and extension functionaries is provided through a	State/Regional/ National/International Fairs/Exhibitions/ and Awards.				

		number of activities.					
	Restructured scheme						
*44.	Support to state extension programme	Scheme aims at making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level.	Providing innovative restructured autonomous bodies at the district/block level, which are flexible, promote bottom up and participatory approaches, encouraging multi-agency extension strategies involving inter-alia public/private extension service providers, broad based extension delivery in line with farming systems approach.	It has provision for activities at district level including farmer oriented activities like group mobilization and capacity building, information dissemination, research extension farmers' linkages etc. It is proposed to cover 252 districts across all the states/UTs in the country.	45.00	The scheme is in pipeline	
*45.	Agri-Clinics/Agri-Business centres	Aims at increasing self employment opportunities for eligible agriculture graduates as well as to support agriculture development through economically viable ventures.	Implemented since 2001-02 by SFAC, MANAGE and NABARD in association with about 67 reputed training institute in the country.	Till 18 th October 2004, 5,376 agriculture graduates have been trained, 1151 ventures have been established and out of which only 10% (approx) of	9.75	Issue of subsidy is under discussion with the planning commission.	

				these candidates have availed bank loans.			
46.	Mass media support to Agricultural extension	The scheme has been augmented with three new initiatives. The first component is use of low and high power transmitters of Doordarshan for providing areas specific telecast. Initially 12 LPTs/HPTs have been chosen to launch narrow casting. Second is the sue of FM Transmitter network of AIR to provide area specific broadcast through 96 FM stations. Third is relating to nationwide Kissan Channel, which was started with the help of IGNOU on 21.01.2004.			71.00	MANAGE, Hyderabad has initiated a capacity building programme in this scheme to orient the Doordarshan, All India Radio, and Agriculture officials for better performance.	
47.	Externally aided project						
	i.) ITD component of NATP support by the world bank	Started in 1998 with a view to pilot test reforms in agriculture extension with the support of the World Bank.	Currently operational in 28 districts, four districts each of seen states namely A.P., Bihar, H.P., Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and Punjab.	A decentralized set-up namely Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) has been set up as registered society in each of the 28 project districts of seven states.	1.00		
	ii.) UNDP project on National Food	The project started in 1998 has six sub programmes viz, Development of Hybrid Rice		In all the women specific projects in	0.94		

	Security	technology for large scale adoption in India by ICAR (concluded on December 2002), Maize based cropping system in India by TMOP&M Division of DOAC, Sustainable dryland agriculture by Mahila sanghams, in six districts of A.P., empowerment of women farmers for food security in Uttar Pradesh in ten districts of U.P and lone districts of Uttaranchal, management support for food security programme, strengthening NRM and sustainable livelihoods for women of tribal Orissa in districts.	the states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa, 2206 farm women groups have mobilized and over 50,000 farm women have been supported under the project during the year 2004-05.			
	New Scheme					
48.	Andhra Pradesh Training of Women in Agriculture (ANTWA)	Subsequent to the assistance o Dutch withdrawal form March 2004, the scheme has been approved to be implemented under Macro-Management during 2004-05.			0.00	
XIII	Directorate of Economics and Statistics				60.79	
49.	Studies in Agricultural Economic Policy and Development				28.36	
	i.) Study on cost of cultivation of principal crops (CCPC)	To generate estimates of the cost of cultivation of production of major agricultural commodities, which are ultimately used in formulation of agricultural price policy.		One of the key parameters required for fixation of MSP is the cost of production of agricultural commodities. Accordingly on the basis of data so collected under the scheme, the estimates of cost	17.00	

				of cultivation and cost of production are generated as per the prescribed scientific methodology.			
	ii.) Regional centres for Agro-economics research centres (AERCs)				6.80		
	iii.) Strengthening of Agricultural statistics and formulation policy	To strengthen the system of agricultural statistics and policy formulation by strengthening of research techniques and updating of skills of personnel involved in the compilation and analysis of data.	An international conference namely Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS) hold its session every two years, reviews current development in compilation, analysis and dissemination of data on food and agricultural statistics.	Grants are being issued to Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics for helping them conduct research activities in the field of agricultural economics/statistics.	0.05		
	iv.) Planning and Management of Agriculture	Formulated during 1998-99 to organize workshops, hold consultations with eminent agricultural experts/scientist, and sponsor studies on various aspects relating to	Presently it has two phases. Phase-I involves preparation of 25 reports on different facets of agriculture, and has been completed.		4.50		

		agriculture and allied sector. Based on the recommendations of the workshops/consultations, reports are brought out, which serve as information base for formulation of agricultural policies, plan and programmes.	Phase-II involves a country wide survey on farmers which has been entrusted to the National Sample Survey Organizations (NSSO), is in progress.				
	v.) Study and formulation of Mechanization strategies for each agricultural zone	This one time study project on strategy for long term mechanization for each agro climatic zone was awarded to Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute.	The study project has recommended policy for mechanization of Indian Agricultural according to different agro-climatic conditions of the country.				
	Restructured Scheme						
50.	Studies in Agricultural economic policy and development				0.01		
51.	Forecasting and remote sensing application in crop husbandry				5.43		

	i.) Crop acreage and production estimation (CAPE)	Aims at the development of the methodologies and applications of space technology for estimating crop acreage and yield at least a month before actual harvesting of the crops.	The scheme enables development and upgradation of methodologies in consonance with remote sensing technology and sensor capabilities for crop inventory assessment at different geographical units.				The scheme is funded by Ministry of Agriculture and operated by the Department of Space, Ministry of Science and Technology.	
	ii.) Quality estimation of agricultural production for special data dissemination standards (SDDS)	To compile estimates of quarterly production of various crops for each quarter of the financial year for supplying to Central Statistical Organization, which will use it in working out the quarterly Gross Domestic product needed to be released under the IMF.	Information on various auxiliary parameters is collected and quarterly production is estimated. These estimates are provided to CSO within a stipulated time period to enable them to work out and release the quarterly GDP in respect of agriculture sector.					
	iii.) National crop forecasting	Initiated at the end of year 1998 with two						

	centre (NCFC)	fold functions viz periodic crop forecasting for major crops and coordination and assimilations of various methodologies and technical advancement relating to crop forecasting.					
	Restructured Scheme						
52.	Improvement of Agricultural statistics (CSS)	It comprises four ongoing centrally sponsored components namely (i)Crop estimation survey of fruits/vegetables and minor crops, ii.) Timely reporting of advanced estimates of area and production of principal crops (TRAEs), iii.) Improvement of Crop statistics (ICS), iv.) Establishment of an agency for reporting of agricultural statistics (EARAS).					
	i.) Crop estimation survey of fruits/vegetables and minor crops	To generate estimates of area and production of major fruits and vegetables in the country.	The aim is to cover all important fruits and vegetable crops in all the major states to have reliable estimates of area and production at all India level. Presently it is implemented in 11 states.			The National Statistical Commission has recommended that the present methodology should be replaced by an alternative cost effective methodology. Accordingly	

			Regular crop estimation surveys of 14 fruits/vegetable crops are being conducted in these states.			the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute has submitted a proposal for conducting study in two states for testing the alternative methodology developed by them. The proposal is under examination in the light of emerging developments in the horticulture sector.	
	ii.) Timely reporting of advanced estimates of area and production of principal crops (TRAEs)	To obtain reliable estimates of area of principal crops in each season with the break up of area under irrigated/un-irrigated categories and traditional/high yielding varieties of	This component is being implemented in 16 states and two UTs.				

		crops on the basis of priority enumeration in a sample of 20% villages, which are required to be submitted to GOI by the 30 th November for kharif season and by 30 th April for rabi season for generation of advance estimates of area/production of principal crops.					
	iii.) Improvement of Crop statistics (ICS)	It is for conducting sample check for the area enumeration in a sample of 10,000 villages and about 31,000 crop cutting experiments at the harvest stage.	These checks relate to enumeration of crop wise area covered in the selected villages as recorded by the Patwari, total of the area under each crop recorded on each page of the khasra register and Yield Differentials based on crop cutting experiments at	This component is being implemented in all the 16 states and UT of Pondicherry where timely reporting Component is in operation.			

			the harvest stage.				
	iv.) Establishment of an agency for reporting of agricultural statistics (EARAS)	To generate the estimates of area and production of principal crops and land use statistics at a regular interval in the permanently settled states of Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa and four North eastern states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura on the basis of complete area enumeration in 20% sample of villages in each year.					
	Restructured Scheme						
	Improvement of Agricultural statistics (CSS)				24.00		
	New Scheme						
*53.	Forecasting agricultural output using space, agro-meteorology and land based	It envisages institutionalizing the diverse use of remote sensing in agriculture with special focus in crop inventory	Primary focus of the scheme is to strengthen the crop output assessment, which is		3.00	The proposal of FASAL is jointly conceptualized by the DAC and Dept. of	

	observation (FASAL)	assessment.	essence is periodic crop inventory.			Space and is proposed to be a new scheme during X plan. The scheme is yet to be finalized in the light of the observation and comments by the planning commission	
XIV	Agricultural Census				14.00		
54.	Agricultural Census	The main function of the agricultural census scheme is to collect and compile data on operational holding within the country	The census is carried out in three phases. During phase-I, a list of all the operational holdings with data on primary characteristics is prepared, During phase-II detailed study on tenancy	Agricultural census in the country is conducted using the administrative machinery of the states/U.Ts. However for coordinating all the census operation, Ministry has provided skeleton staff in the states/S.St.	14.00	The work for seventh agricultural census with reference year 2000-01 was started in 2002.	

			particulars, land utilization, irrigation status etc are collected, Phase-III, known as Input survey relates to collection of data in pattern of input use across various crops.				
XV	Agriculture Marketing				165.50		
55.	Marketing research survey and marketing information network	To establish a nationwide information network for speedy collection and dissemination of market data for its efficient and timely utilization, to ensure flow of regular and reliable data to the producers, traders and consumers to derive	Providing connectivity to 710 nodes comprising the State Agricultural marketing Departments/Boards/selected Agricultural markets and offices of the DMI by the end of March 2002.	During the period 735 agricultural produce markets, 48 nodes at state agricultural marketing boards/departments and 27 nodes at the offices of DMI were covered in the country under the scheme.	10.00	Whole sale prices and arrivals information in respect of 300+ commodities and about 2000 varieties are being disseminated through the portal on daily basis. Weekly prices and arrivals trends are also being disseminated using the portal. Weekly and	

		maximum advantage out of their sales and purchases, and to increase in the efficiency in marketing by effective improvement in the existing marketing system.				monthly prices and arrivals bulletins are also being generated using the national database.	
	i.) Marketing research survey						
	ii.) Marketing Information Network						
	Restructured Scheme						
56.	Grant in aid to national institute of agricultural marketing (NIAM)	The objectives of the Institute are to design and offer specialized training programmes for middle and senior level marketing personnel.	The aim of such programme is to impart knowledge of complexities and competition in Agricultural Marketing and to enhance skills and understanding to solve the problems.	The institute has introduced a two year Post Graduate programme in Agri-Business management and has also launched a post graduate Diploma in Agri-Warehousing and Cold Chain Management on self finance basis.	3.50		
57.	Strengthening Agmark grading and Export quality controls		The plan components of two Non-Plan schemes i.e. strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF)	Regional Agmark laboratories and Central Agmark Laboratory are	2.00		

			and Export Quality Control (EQC) are covered under this programme.	carrying out analysis of check samples and research samples in promoting the Grading and Standardisation of agricultural commodities under Agmark.			
	New Scheme						
58.	Development of market infrastructure, grading and standardisation	Aims at providing credit-linked, back-ended subsidy on capital investment for setting up of marketing infrastructure & support services such as grading & standardization etc. during the tenth plan.	It will be implemented in those states which amend their Agricultural Produce Marketing regulation (APMC) Act, wherever required to allow direct marketing & contract farming & to permit setting up of markets in private & cooperative sectors.	Maximum amount of subsidy shall be restricted to Rs. 50 lakh for each project. In case of North-Eastern states, hilly and tribal areas & to entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST maximum amount of subsidy shall be Rs. 60 lakh for each project. In respect of infrastructure projects of state governments, there will be no upper ceiling on subsidy.	70.00		
59.	Gramin bandran yojna	Main objectives of the scheme includes creation of scientific storage capacity	The eligible promoters for construction of rural godowns are individual farmers, group of farmers, growers, partnership/proprietary firms, and cooperatives, Agricultural	15% subsidy will be provided to individual, companies and corporate and 25% subsidy will be provided to all	70.00	The scheme has been approved by the CCEA for	

		with allied facilities in rural areas to meet the requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, also to prevent distress sale of produce, promote pledge financing and marketing credit, and to introduce a national system of warehouse receipts for agricultural commodities stored in such godowns.	Produce market Committees, Marketing Boards and Agro-processing Corporations.	categories of farmers, agricultural graduates, co-operatives and CWC/SWC.		continuation beyond 30.09.2004 upto 31.03.2007.	
60.	Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)	With a view to aggressively promote agri-business in the country, SFAC is in the process of formulating of economically viable agri-business projects.	The scheme envisages a single window operation for the disbursement and disinvestment of venture capital to be operated through the participating banks. This would involve a close partnership between the SFAC and the lending banks.	No separate allocation has been made for North eastern region, however higher subsidy i.e. 33% of the project cost (25% for other states) is provided for North Eastern Region.	10.00	The scheme is placed before the Board of management of SFAC for its approval. Thereafter approval of Standing	

						Finance Committee will be obtained.	
XVI	Information Technology				27.50		
61.	Strengthening/promoting agricultural information system	To actualize the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, secure a fair standard of living for the farmers and to transform agriculture to face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization.	IT apparatus in Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) Headquarters, IT apparatus in field offices and Directorates of DAC, Development of agriculture informatics and communication, Agriculture resource information system, Strengthening of IT apparatus in Agriculture and cooperation for states and Us.	All information relating to agriculture sector would be available to farmers, for optimizing their productivity and income, extension and advisory services will be available to farmers', networking of agriculture sector not only in the country but also globally.		Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has been working in schemes to use both Mass Media and telecom network for the delivery of extension services.	
	i.) IT apparatus in Department of Agriculture and Cooperation Headquarters including early warning system	Local Area Network (LAN) has been established in Krishi Bhavan and Shastri Bahvan with the assistance of the National Informatics Centre (NIC).		A multimedia Kisok has been installed at Krishi Bhavan for providing information to the public.	2.50	A minimum agenda for e-governance is also under implementation with	

					the assistance and support of NIC.	
	ii.) IT apparatus in field offices and Directorates of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Scheme envisaged linking of main field offices with the headquarters of the Department in New Delhi through VSAT communications.		All Directorates and field units of DAC are expected to function like a “Virtual Information Centres” through their websites/portals on various subjects of Agriculture to the farming community.	0.50	
	iii.) Development of agriculture informatics and communication	To build up a reservoir of all data related to agriculture, so as to make it available to the farmers as and when desired.	Development to Web enabled applications of DAC home page, DAC portal and specific training programme on software packages developed for various Divisions, Decision support system, data management training with the assistance of National Information Centre.	Entire country has been covered in all the principal languages by a network of call centres, which will enable the farmers to get response to his queries and problems through a toll free number 1551.	2.50	
	*iv.) Agriculture resource information system (AGRIS)	To develop AGRIS on various topologies in identified districts as a pilot project.	It is based on content development using GIS and remote sensing technology with a view to designing and developing IT applications so as to reach the farming community by setting up of a project team with the assistance of NIC.		2.00	Pilot projects in two districts will be taken up to facilitate development of

						decision support system after a MoU is signed by DAC and NIC.	
	v.) Strengthening of IT apparatus in Agriculture and cooperation for states and UTs (AGRISNET)	Proposed to network offices of the Agriculture Departments of the states and UT's up to the district level.	To establish AGRISNET upto the District level, promoting use of IT and its application, effective implementation of the "e-governance" up to the District level, establishment of "Agriculture on-line."	It would facilitate more effective and coordinated implementation of developmental schemes for agriculture and cooperation all over the country for the benefit of the farmers.	20.00		
XVII	Trade				1.00		
62.	Capacity building for enhancing competitiveness of Indian Agriculture (New Scheme)	Aims to address some limited micro-level capacity creation issues. The capacity building under the scheme may be in the form of either academic, relevant research or in the form of	The scheme shall be operated on a cost sharing basis with states Governments' or other private, semi government, non-government organizations.	Support to farmers'/ Agri related organizations for creation of computerized commodity specific market information systems, support for awareness creation and training programmes relating to WTO Agreement on agriculture,	1.00	There shall be an Empowered Committee (EC), which will consider and approve the proposals. The EC will also	

		creation of physical assets critical to agriculture in the international context.		consultancy on various aspects of the international competitiveness of Indian agriculture.		monitor the implementation of the sanctioned proposals and take steps to ensure achievements of the objectives of the scheme.	
XVIII	Drought Management				1.00		
*63.	Natural Disaster Management	To generate relief employment to ensure against starvation deaths, the new strategy of drought management is to lessen the impact of drought in the long run.	As the mandate of the scheme does not have any scope for fixing any targets in physical terms, the implementation of the scheme has resulted in qualitative achievements in the form of management of situation created by drought.	Enhance level of the community preparedness and focus towards drought mitigation preparedness, prevention, restoration and rehabilitation in order to reduce its adverse impact on people at large particularly the farming community.	1.00	Expenditure on the activities planned under the scheme cannot be phased out due to its nature. Administrative approval to continue the scheme during 2005-06 will be got issued	

						before commencement of the financial year 2005-06.	
XIX	Secretariat Economic Service				8.00		
64.	Secretariat Economic Service				8.00		
XX	Macro Management				912.62		
65.	Macro Management in agriculture	Under the scheme the states have been given flexibility to develop and pursue activities on the basis of their regional priorities. It aims at development in agriculture through work plans prepared by the states themselves.	Integration of 27 centrally sponsored schemes, covering main food crops such as wheat, rice, coarse cereals and sugarcane as well as horticulture.	Subsidy is available under the scheme on various components including agriculture implements such as sprinklers, Tractors, power tiller, power thrashers, and plant protection equipments. Subsidy is also available on certified quality seeds and IPM demonstration.		Major schemes under Macro Management are national watershed Development project for rainfed areas, River valley projects and Alkali soils, crop schemes, horticulture schemes and schemes	

						related to cooperative s, credit.	
XXI	Policy and Plan				1.25		
66.	National Commission for Farmers	Has been set up to promote investments in agriculture to encourage new experiments in farming and studying the various problems faced by Indian farmers.	Work out a comprehensive medium term strategy for food and nutrition security; propose methods of enhancing the productivity, profitability, stability and sustainability of the major farming systems of the country.	Suggest measures to attract and retain educated youth in farming, suggest comprehensive policy reforms designed to enhance investment in agri-research, substantially increase flow of rural credit to farmers.	1.25	The Commissio n has submitted its first interim report on food and nutrition security in the country in December 2004.	

**New Central Sector Schemes- crops
In the Service of farmers'**

S.No.	Name of the Division/Scheme	Scheme Objectives	Components	Beneficiaries details	2005-06 Budget Estimate	Remarks	Degree of Success
	Crops						
67.	Enhancing sustainability of dryland rainfed farming system	Rainwater harvesting, water conservation, recharge of ground water, adoption of alternative cropping system	Support to farmer for on farm works, equipments, machines, implements and agricultural inputs.	Development of agriculture into area where rainfall is low/ scanty.	200.00	Feasibility report has been submitted to the planning commission on December 9, 2004 for approval of the schemes.	

X Plan Schemes
Food Processing Industries
 In the service of farmers'

S.No	Name of the Division/Scheme	Scheme Objectives	Components	Beneficiaries details	2004-05 Budget estimate (in crores)	Remarks	Degree of Success
68	Technology up gradation, establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries	Increase the level of processing, reduction of wastage, value addition, enhance the income of farmers as well as increase exports thereby resulting in overall economic development.	Expansion/modernization of food processing industries covering all segments viz fruits and vegetable, milk products, meat, poultry, fishery, oilseeds and such other agri-horticultural sectors leading to value addition and shelf life enhancement including food flavours and colours, oleoresins, spice coconut, mushroom, hops etc.		295.00		
a.	Processing food industries in general			All implementing agencies engaged in setting up/expansion/modernization of food processing industries covering all			

				segments would be eligible for financial assistance. The assistance will be in the form of grant subject to 25% for the plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in General Areas and 33.33% upto Rs. 75 lakhs in Difficult Areas.			
b.	Pulse milling		Implementing agencies desirous of setting up of mini pulse processing units will be eligible to get assistance upto 50% of the total cost of the equipment (for setting up of mini pulse processing unit) subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000/- per unit. The assistance will be routed through CFTRI, who would help in identifying the eligible beneficiaries.	All pulse milling units would be eligible for assistance to the extent of 50% of the cost of drier and dust control system upto Rs. 2.75 lakhs - Rs. 2.50 lakhs for drier and Rs. 0.25 lakhs for dust control system.			
69	Human resource Development	The components covered by this scheme are: Setting up of Food Processing & Training Centre (FPTC), creation of Infrastructure facilities for running degree/Diploma courses and training			65.00		

		programmes for Food Processing, training Programmes sponsored by Ministry of Food processing Industries, entrepreneurship Development programme.					
a.	Setting up of Food Processing & Training Centre (FPTC)	Development of rural entrepreneurship and transfer of technology for processing of food products by utilizing locally grown raw material and providing “Hands-on” experience at such production cum training centres, while according priority to SC/ST/OBC and women.	Assistance is given to central and state Govt. organizations, educational and training Institutions, NGO’s, Co-operatives provided the implementing agency is willing to make available the qualified trainer, accommodation, and other infrastructural facilities.	Grant in aid for Single Product Line Centre (for any one group of processing activities) is Rs. 2 lakhs for Fixed capital costs and Rs 1 lakhs as revolving seed capital. Regarding Multi product Line Centre (for more than one group of processing activities), Rs. 7.50 lakhs for fixed capital costs and Rs. 2 lakhs as revolving seed capital. For training the trainers at recognized institute such as CFTRI, Mysore, it is upto Rs. 0.50 lakh one time assistance subject to actuals on TA/DA etc.		Recurring expenditure needed for the revolving seed capital on raw material and consumables is expected to be recouped from sale proceeds of products processed at the centre and the processing fees paid by the growers of the raw material.	
b.	Creation of Infrastructure facilities for running degree/Diploma courses and training programmes	Creation of infrastructure facilities like library, laboratory, pilot plants etc., for running degree/diploma courses and training programmes including extension services for food processing.		Grant upto Rs. 50 lakhs would be provided to HRD Institutions such as colleges, universities, technical institutions etc.			

	for Food Processing						
c.	Training Programmes sponsored by Ministry of Food processing Industries	Conducting training programmes sponsored by MFPI in various areas of food processing		Grant will be provided to institutions organizing such training. Quantum of assistance will be subject to number of trainees and duration of training etc.			
d.	Entrepreneurship Development programme	Enabling the potential entrepreneurs in taking up food processing projects.		Maximum assistance of Rs. 1 lakh per EDP which should be at least for a period of 4 weeks with a follow-up phase of 12 months and the number of trainees should not be less than 20. The course content, selection criteria, expenditure break-up, follow-up and monitoring mechanism should conform to EDP guidelines.			
70	Quality assurance, codex standards and R&D		The scheme has following components: Total quality management, promotion of quality assurance and safety concept,		50.00		

			bar coding, strengthening of codex cell, setting up of quality control laboratory and R&D in processed food sector.			
a.	Total Quality Management	To motivate the food processing industries for adoption of food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as total Quality management including ISO-9000, ISO 14000, hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), to prepare them to face the global competition in International trade in post WTO, to enable adherence to astringent quality in hygiene norms, to enhance product acceptance by overseas buyers.		Grant in aid to central/state Government organizations, IITs and universities is 50% of the total cost of the project towards implementation of Total Quality management including ISO 9000, HACCP, ISO 14000 in general areas and 75% in difficult areas. The absolute ceiling will remain Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs 15 lakhs respectively. For all other implementing agencies grant-in-aid is 33% subject to a maximum of Rs 10 lakhs for general areas and 50% to a maximum of Rs 15 lakhs for difficult areas.		

b.	Promotion of quality assurance/safety concept	To promote the concept of quality assurance and their adoption, to create awareness among the food processing industries as well as consumers about the advantage of safe and quality food through generic advertisement, workshop/seminars etc., to train various stakeholders engaged in food business and preparation of quality assurance training modules/guides/manuals.	Grant-in-aid to central/state Government organizations, IITs and universities is 50% of the cost of the project subject to maximum Rs. 3 lakhs. All other implementing agencies can receive grant in aid of 33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 lakhs for general areas and 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 lakhs for difficult areas.	When the ministry sponsored such activities as mentioned in this component, there would be no such ceiling to financial assistance and the amount to be decided on case to case basis with the approval of competent financial authority.	
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c.	Bar Coding	To popularise the concept of bar coding system following National/international standards and to encourage food processors to affix bar codes on their processed food packages, to avoid any non-tariff barriers in future, as bar coding has become an important requirement in the context of the stringent food safety standards.	Grant-in-aid to central/state Government organizations, IITs and universities is 50% of the registration fees to be paid to EAN- India and 50% of cost of the capital equipment subject to maximum of Rs. 3 lakhs. The organization intending to avail the financial assistance for bar coding, have to get registered with EAN-India before applying to Ministry. Grant-in-aid for all other implementing agencies is 50% of the registration fees to be paid to EAN-India and 33% costing the capital equipment subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 lakhs for general areas and 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 lakhs for difficult areas.			
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d.	Strengthening of the codex cell	To strengthen/setting up of codex cell in the Ministry as well as at the point of various stakeholders such as State Level Nodal Agencies for food processing industries, designated by the State Government, Industry Associations, National Research Institutions for enabling pro-active participation in Codex deliberations and adequate projection of Indian view point in Codex system. This includes computerization, compilation and maintenance of Codex documents, study/survey for scientific data generation, engagement of consultants for preparing Discussion/position papers etc.	Grant-in-aid to central/state government, organizations, national research Institutions & leading Agricultural Universities, IITs and universities who can serve as centres of excellence around problems areas of Codex standards are eligible for financial assistance is 100% up to Rs 10 lakhs in general areas and Rs. 15 lakhs in difficult areas. For all other implementing agencies grant-in-aid is 3% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs for general areas and 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs for difficult areas.	When the ministry sponsored such activities as mentioned in this component, there would be no such ceiling to financial assistance and the amount to be decided on case to case basis with the approval of competent financial authority.	
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e.	Setting up/up gradation of Quality Control laboratory	To ensure compliance with National food standards, to assist industries in the food sector to develop and implement quality management systems such as ISO 9000, HACCP etc., to analyze the sample received from food processing industries and other stakeholders, to impart training in the areas relating to quality improvement through own expertise.	Regarding central/state government organizations, IITs and universities, the assistance will be limited to the entire cost of capital equipment required for setting up of such laboratories. The facilities thus created will be common and may availed of by other food processing units on and around area. Grant-in-aid for all other implementing agencies is 33% of the cost of capital equipment required for setting up of such laboratories for general areas and 50% for difficult areas.			
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f.	Research and development in processed food sector	Update processing, packaging and storage technologies for all major processed food products so that they meet International Standards, standardization of various factors such as bacteriological standards, preservation standards, additives, pesticide residue etc. of meat and meat products, developments of value added products of commercial importance, development of processing technology for the production of intermediate and finished food product/production including design and building of prototype equipment/pilot plants, fortification of cereals/cereal products for enhancing the nutritional level of our population, especially women and children and traditional foods of various regions of the country.	100% of the capital cost assistance is given to central/state government organizations, IITs, and universities. For all other implementing agencies 33% of the capital cost for general areas and 50% of the capital costs for difficult areas.			
71	Strengthening of Institutions	It has four components: strengthening of PPRC, strengthening of state nodal agencies, meeting expenditure of pay and allowances for plan posts, information technology.		30.00		

a.	Strengthening of nodal agencies	Strengthen the state nodal agencies for food processing industries, designated by the state Governments, by providing financial support for installation of basic office hardware including computer system and internet for collection of detailed field information, preparation of data base, monitoring of assisted projects, coordination of agro food business.	Lump sum grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for purchase of basic office equipments including computer system, internet etc. Further lump sum grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for this purpose will be considered after a gap of five years. Additional sum upto 1,00000 per Nodal agency per year for meeting the expenses on engaging personnel for preparation of data base, publication of profiles, office consumables etc.			
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72	Backward and Forward Integration and other promotional Activities		In this scheme the following activities will be covered: backward linkage, forward integration, generic advertisement (to be operated only by Ministry of Food Processing), promotional activities such as participation in exhibition/fairs, supporting seminars/workshops/conferences etc. and studies and surveys, preparation of short duration films and material for different meetings, strengthening of F&VP Directorate, strengthening of Industry associations, food fortification, performance awards.		30.00		
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a.	Backward Linkage	To increase capacity utilization of food processing units including fruit based wine industry by ensuring regular supply of raw material through contract farming. This will ensure that the processing units will get uninterrupted supply of raw material of the desired quality suitable for processing. In the case of meat and poultry processing sector, the objective of supporting backward linkage is to ensure increased carcass yield per animal/poultry and number of eggs per poultry. In the case of milk products the objective will be to ensure remunerative price to milk producers by creating direct linkage between producers and processor. In the case of fisheries the objectives would include, remunerative prices to fisher-folk and reduce wastages and encourage high value fishery.		Incentives in the form of reimbursement will be available upto 10% of the total purchases made by processors in a given year, limited to Rs. 10 lakhs per year for a maximum period of three years including the period for which assistance has been extended during the 9 th plan period.			
b.	Forward Integration	To increase capacity utilization of food processing units by ensuring regular market for their products by establishing linkages with the market. Assistance under the scheme would be available for market survey, test marketing, brand building etc.		For market survey, test marketing and brand promotion etc., industry associations and representative bodies will get grant-in-aid of 50% of the cost of the campaign subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs.			
c.	Generic Advertisement	To build awareness among the consumers about the advantages of processed food and their quality assurance mechanism which would highlight how processed food is nutritious,		The entire advertisement campaign will be carried out by the Ministry.			

		convenient, offers variety, is available round the year, saves time on cooking etc. This would also seek to encourage marketing promotion campaign for new products mix and brand name support.					
d.	Promotional Activities	Aimed at the development of the processed food sector, creating awareness, attracting investments etc.	Government/academic bodies, industry associations, NGOs, cooperative etc., would be eligible to seek assistance for organizing seminars/workshops/symposium etc., conducting studies/surveys/feasibility reports.	Pattern of assistance for seminar/workshops/symposium will be 50% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh. Pattern of assistance for survey/reports etc. is 50% of the cost subject of a maximum of Rs. 3 lakhs. Regarding exhibition/fairs the quantum of financial assistance will be decided depending upon the merits of the proposal. For participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad assistance of 25% of the actual rental for the space taken by state governments/state government organizations will be provided subject to maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs		When the ministry sponsors seminars/workshops/symposium or studies/surveys/feasibility reports etc there would be no ceiling to financial assistance provided.	

				in a year.			
e.	Strengthening of F&VP Directorate	The Directorate of F&VP has 4 regional offices and 2 sub-offices at present. Apart from implementing Fruit Product Order, the offices are actively associated in promotional and developmental activities relating to the processed food sector. Due to paucity of staff, it is felt necessary to extend financial assistance for modernization and e-governance of designated agencies of the state Government.		It is proposed to provide a one-time grant of Rs. 5 lakhs per designated agencies of State Governments for modernization and e-governance of such offices. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum for each of the 4 regional offices at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai is also proposed to strengthen them to adopt modern methods including computerization, testing of samples, transport for periodic inspection etc.			

f.	Strengthening of Industry Associations	Collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistics at regular intervals regarding the number of processed food units functioning, their installed capacity, actual production and employment is an important activity which is proposed to be entrusted to all India level industry associations.		Financial assistance based on actual subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs will be provided for infrastructure to collect and continuously update information like installed capacity, capacity utilization, production, actual employment generation etc.			
g.	Food Fortification	Strategies for the control and prevention of malnutrition include food fortification along with dietary diversification. Scheme is concerned to fortify essential foods with		Pattern of assistance for existing industries/mills engaged in production of cereal /cereal based products, is 50% of the cost of capital equipment (dosing machine			

		nutrients and to propose strategies to combat iron, iodine and vitamin A deficiencies.		etc.) and its installation charges up to Rs. 3 lakhs in all areas.			
h.	Performance Awards	To provide encouragement/recognition to outstanding achievements of units in the food processing sectors and for augmenting efficiency through healthy competitive spirits through annual awards.		The National Productivity Council has been the designated Agency for the purpose of implementation of the scheme component assistance in the form of grant-in-aid will be provided.			
73	Infrastructure Development				180		
a.	Food park	Infrastructure and common facilities for use by small and medium enterprises which enhance valued addition, quality assurance through input of quality control and food analysis laboratory.	MFPI would also share the expenditure with promoters of food park in the ratio of 70:30 for the preparation of DPRs for food park in difficult areas provided the same is	Pattern of assistance for all implementing agencies is 25% of the project cost in general areas and 33.33% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 4 crores for provision of common facilities like cold storage, food testing and		Minimum area of the food park should be 30 acres with the provision that a special relaxation for difficult areas including North Eastern States may be	

			prepared by CFTRI. The Ministry will also provide 100% assistance to CFTRI for imparting training to the promoters of food parks for which CFTRI will draw detailed training schedule.	analysis laboratory.		considered subject to overall project viability.	
b.	Packaging Centre	To promote new technologies of packaging which may help in enhancement of shelf life of food products, to help bridge the gap between requirement and its easy accessibility, to highlight the importance of packaging as an area of investment in the food park as well as outside.		Pattern of assistance is 25% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil work in general areas and 33.33% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs 2 crores for establishing packaging centre independently and in food parks if the packaging centre is not already a part of common facilities.			

c.	Modernised Abattoirs	Scientific and hygienic slaughter, stunning causing least pain to the cattle, by-product utilization		25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works for local bodies in general areas and 33.33% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 4 crores for modernising the existing abattoirs.			
d.	Integrated Cold Chain Facilities	Improve viability of existing cold storage, enhance total cold store capacity both stationary and mobile.		25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works for all implementing agencies in general areas and 33.33% in difficult areas with a common ceiling of 75 lakhs.		Consequent upon National Horticulture Boards' capital subsidy scheme for cold storage the Ministry's assistance is limited to the following types of cold storage: cold storage for non-horticultural produce, where the cold storage is an integral part of the processing unit of the common facilities in food	

						park	
e.	Value Addition Centre	Make value addition leading to enhanced shelf life and higher total realization; integrate the value chain ensuring value addition at each level of handling.		All implementing agencies can grant-in-aid of 25% of cost of the plant and machinery and technical civil works for setting up such centre subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas.			
f.	Irradiation Facilities	Enhancing shelf life by irradiation of such products for which his method if preservation is approved under the relevant legislation, prevent infestation both for domestic market as well as for export.		All implementing agencies can grant-in-aid of 25% of cost of the plant and machinery and technical civil works for setting up of irradiation facilities in general areas and 33.33% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 crores.			

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Animal Husbandry during X Plan

In the service of farmers'

S.No.	Name of the Division/Scheme	Scheme Objectives	Components	Beneficiaries details	2005-06 Budget estimate (in crores)	Remarks	Degree of Success
Animal Husbandry					397.91		
A.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes				341.45		
74	National project on cattle and buffalo breeding	The objective of the scheme are establishment of mobile artificial insemination centres, delivery of breeding inputs at farmers' doorstep and strengthening of programmes for improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo breeds.	The programme helps in conservation of well-adopted indigenous breeds and establishing national milch herd.	Under this 100% centrally sponsored scheme grant-in-aid is given to implementing agencies to improve the important indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo and to upgrade the non-descript breeds.	95.00		
75	Livestock and Poultry Improvement	The existing schemes relating to livestock &					

	Programme	poultry will be combined in this category under Macro-management approach.					
a.	Feed and fodder production enhancement including improvement of common property resources	The earlier scheme viz. Assistance to states for feed & fodder was discontinued and a new scheme is to be taken up as suggested by planning commission for identification of pasture wastelands, community lands and their development for fodder production.			15.50		
b.	Assistance to state poultry farms	Aims at strengthening the infrastructure facilities of state poultry farms for multiplication and dissemination of improved variety of chicks.		Initially the scheme was implemented in North-Eastern States and it has now been extended to other states on 80:20 pattern.	12.00		
#c.	Rural Backyard Poultry Development	This proposed new scheme aims at improvement and income generation of poor rural families,	The existing Central Poultry Development Organizations and State Poultry Farms		23.00		

		particularly women who are outside the commercial poultry sector.	will function as nucleus breeding farms which will supply one-day old chicks to mother units for rearing up to about six weeks and supply of twenty to fifty birds to beneficiary families.				
#d.	Integrated development of small ruminants	For the development of small ruminants, an integrated project is being conceptualised with focus on genetic upgradation; pasture development, training, health cover and marketing.			20.00		
e.	Conservation of threatened livestock	To conserve near extinct and threatened	The activities like cryo-preservation		6.00		

	breeds-small ruminants, pack animals, poultry and other species	breeds involving modern scientific conservation tools.	of semen/ova/embryo of threatened breeds, preservation of rare specimen, selection, production and supply of improved breeding inputs of indigenous breeds etc. are undertaken.				
f.	Integrated sample survey	For estimation of major livestock products is one of the main sources of collection and generation of data in livestock sector.	It is proposed to extend to all states/UTs compulsorily during tenth plan, support of hardware and software apart from salary component.		6.39		
g.	Assistance to States for integrated Piggery	The Dept. implemented the scheme up to ninth plan.			20.00	On recommendation of Parliamentary	

	Development	However as the scheme was of immense importance for North Eastern regions, it was decided to initiated the scheme again in North Eastern regions.				standing committee, the Dept. has proposed a revised scheme in 2004-05 for implementation throughout the country.	
76	Livestock Census	Aiming at enumeration of the livestock population in the country.	The 17 th round of the census was conducted in October 2003.		5.00	The scheme was earlier implemented by Directorate of Economics & Statistics under Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation and has been transferred to Dept. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying form 2002-03.	
77	Livestock Insurance	The scheme is being formulated in accordance with the National Common		Envisage assistance in time of emergency to the farmers, owning some	50.00		

		Minimum Programme		kind of livestock, priority being given to crossbred and high yielding animals.			
78	Livestock health & Disease Control	Disease control activities are being implemented by amalgamating 9 th plan scheme with some modifications.	The scheme has following four components: assistance to states for control of animal diseases (ASCAD), professional efficiency development (PED), national project on rinderpest eradication (NPRE), foot and mouth disease control programme (FMD-CP).		99.95		

a.	Assistance to states for control of animal diseases (ASCAD)		Assistance is provided on 75:25 Central: State sharing basis for immunization of livestock and poultry against economically importance diseases, strengthening of state veterinary biological production centres, strengthening of state disease diagnostic laboratories.	100% central assistance is being provided for in-service training of veterinaries/para-veterinaries to upgrade technical knowledge.	55.00		
b.	Professional efficiency development (PED)	In order to regulate veterinary practice in the country, Indian veterinary Council Act was enacted in 1984		The central Government is extending assistance to the Veterinary Council of India (100%) and the state (50%)/UT	2.95		

		and Veterinary councils of India and state Veterinary Councils were established.		(100%) Veterinary Councils for their strengthening.			
c.	National project on Rinderpest eradication (NPRE)	It was launched during 1992, with main objective being to eradicate Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro pneumonia (CBPP) by strengthening the veterinary services across the country and to obtain freedom from rinderpest and CBPP infection.	The financial agreement between Govt. of India and European Union expired on 31-07-1998 and thereafter, the scheme is being implemented with domestic for continuing all the on-going activities with 100% grants-in-aid basis.		7.00		
d.	Foot and Mouth disease control programme (FMD-CP)		It is being implemented in 54 specified districts in the country to control the	100% funding including the cost of vaccine and supporting expenses. The state government are providing	35.00		

			foot and mouth disease.	manpower, infrastructure and logistic support.			
B.	Central Sector Schemes				56.45		
79	Central Cattle Development Organization	Central cattle breeding farms make available valuable germplasm in the form of breeding bulls to support A1 programme. Central Frozed Semen production & Training Institute also supplies about 8-9 lakh frozen semen doses to the states where its production is deficient.	During the tenth plan linkages and synergies with the various institutions and stakeholders are being developed. These organizations are being strengthening and the supply of bulls and semen is being linked to the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.		20.46		

80	Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar	The activities of the farm are being modified to support carpet wool production in the country.			1.76	A component on goat production is also being added.	
81	Central Feed and Fodder Development Organization	The activities of the organization would be modified to support the fodder needs of cattle and buffalo breeding farms.	The vast resources available in these farms will be optimally used by integrating the activities of these farms with the central cattle development organization and to provide inputs to the activities under the national Project for Cattle and Buffalo breeding.		0.00		
82	Central Poultry Development Organizations	Central poultry breeding organizations will be	Four highly sophisticated referral laboratories		0.00		

		restructured to support rural poultry production especially as nucleus breeding centres for rural backyard poultry and propagate other species.	will be established by strengthening the existing facilities for monitoring the quality control of feed and also for the purpose of certifying the products for export purpose in respect of pesticide residue, antibiotic residue.				
83	Directorate of Animal Health	The scheme has following components: Animal quarantine and certification service centres, National Veterinary biological products quality control centres, Disease diagnostic			22.85		

		referral laboratories, Headquarter cell.					
a.	Animal quarantine and certification service centres	The Dept. operates four quarantine stations at the International Airports at New Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, and Calcutta to prevent ingress of livestock disease into India by regulating the import of livestock and livestock products.				These stations also provide export certification of international standard for livestock and livestock products, which are exported from India.	
b.	National Veterinary biological products quality control centres	This centre is being set up at Baghpat, U.P., for regulating manufacture, sale and distribution of veterinary drugs and formulations and monitoring the quality of vaccines and					

		biological, which are produced by the veterinary production units in the country.					
c.	Disease diagnostic referral laboratories	This programme was initiated in 8th Plan but has come in operation only in 9th Plan during 1997-98. The programme is now fully operational with one Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories. The networking with the ICAR and SAUs has been proposed to be included in this component for enabling efficient disease diagnosis and reporting.	Presently animal diseases are diagnosed by the existing 250 Disease Diagnostic Laboratories in the States, supported by the laboratories in private sector, SAU/ICAR system, Central & Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories.				
d.	Headquarter Cell	Though creation of this cell was proposed during					

		the 8th Plan, it could not materialize due to non-creation of posts.					
Dairy Development					92.00		
A.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes				70.00		
84	Integrated Dairy Development Project	The scheme seeks promotion of dairy activities in the economically disadvantaged hilly and backward areas and other areas hitherto uncovered, and generation of employment opportunities and income to poor farmers in rural areas.	It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and covers non-Operation Flood areas, hilly and backward regions of the country.		70.00 for both the schemes.		

85	Strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean milk production	This project aims at the combination of both practical as well as theoretical training. To achieve these objectives, necessary infrastructure is created under this scheme.	It is, imperative for the survival of both the farmer and the small-scale processor, that the raw milk reaches the processor in the best possible state. The farmer's management has significant effect on the quality of milking as a result of the manipulation of the main areas of breeding, nutrition and milking procedures.				
B.	Central Sector Schemes				22.00		
86	Assistance to Cooperatives	The scheme 'Assistance to Cooperatives'		The Scheme envisages the sharing of the	10.00		

		was approved in January, 2000 for providing assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of loss-making dairy cooperatives/district level unions, as well as to State Level Federations.		rehabilitation assistance to the cooperatives by the Government of India and the concerned State Governments on 50:50 sharing basis.			
87	Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)	DMS was set up in 1959 with the objective of supplying milk to citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices. The decision of the Government of India to transfer DMS to the NCT of Delhi is being pursued through the Ministry of Home Affairs.			0.00	Pending its transfer the Department is also taking steps for corporatisation of DMS under the Companies Act. In order to achieve a break-even point, the Department has	

						been proposing to continue with minimal plan funding to expand and optimize the network of DMS.	
88	Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund	To bring about structural changes in the unorganized sector through the measures like processing at village level, quality upgradation and upgradation of traditional technology to handle commercial scale using modern equipment and management		Assistance can be provided to the rural beneficiaries under schematic proposals through bankable projects.	12.00		

		skills, dairy/poultry venture capital fund is being introduced.					
Fisheries					174.36		
A.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes				109.00		
89	Development of Inland Aquaculture and Fisheries	The ongoing schemes of Development of Freshwater Aquaculture and Integrated Coastal Aquaculture in the modified form have been combined with the four new schemes on Development of coldwater fish culture, Development of waterlogged areas and derelict water bodies into aquaculture estates, Utilization of inland saline soil for aquaculture and Programme for augmenting productivity of reservoirs.			25.00		
i.	Inland Aquaculture						
a.	Development of Freshwater Aquaculture	The main objectives of the scheme are to popularize fish		In order to boost inland fish production, assistance in the		Subsidy is provided for establishm	

		<p>farming, creating employment opportunities, diversifying aquaculture practices and to provide assistance to fish farmers with a view to creating a cadre of trained and well organized fish farmers fully engaged in aquaculture.</p>		<p>form of subsidy is given to the fish farmers for construction of new ponds, renovation of ponds and tanks, first year inputs (fish seed, feed, fertilizers, manures, etc.), running water fish culture, integrated fish farming, establishment of fish seed hatcheries, fish feed mills and training of fish farmers, etc. Assistance is also given to progressive fish farmers for purchase of aerators.</p>		<p>ent of freshwater prawn seed hatcheries, laboratories at State level for water quality and fish health, investigations, soil and water testing kits, integrated unit for ornamental fish and transportation of fish seed to hilly districts.</p>	
b.	Development of Coldwater Fish Aquaculture		<p>The major components are construction of new fish farms,</p>	<p>The scheme envisages 100% central grant for development of coldwater fisheries in the</p>			

			expansion/remodeling of existing fish farms, trout farming units/raceways, first year inputs; running water fish culture and setting up of feed mills, etc.	States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttaranchal.			
c.	Development of Waterlogged Areas and Derelict Waterbodies Into Aquaculture Estates			The project envisages 100% central grant for development of waterlogged areas into aquaculture, and, is being implemented on pilot basis in the States of Bihar, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.			
d.	Utilization of Inland Saline 5011 for Aquaculture			The scheme will provide 100% central grant for productive utilization of inland saline soil			

				for aquaculture initially in the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.			
e.	Coastal Aquaculture including setting up of disease diagnostic labs and establishment of quarantine facilities	The existing scheme of Integrated Coastal Aquaculture will be discontinued in its present form as recommended by Planning Commission. A new Scheme will instead be taken up in the Tenth Plan for Coastal Aquaculture and a new component of setting up of disease diagnostic labs and establishment of quarantine facilities will be added.					
ii.	Inland Capture Fisheries- Programme for augmenting productivity of reservoirs			The scheme will provide 100% central grant for development of reservoir fisheries in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme is being implemented in selected States on the basis of			

				performance in pilot phase taken up during 2001-02.			
90	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations	The existing schemes relating to Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations are being combined in this category under macromanagement approach. The existing scheme of Establishment of Fishing Harbours and the component of Motorization of traditional craft under Development of Marine Fisheries have been put together with Development of Deep Sea Fishing Sector by introduction of Intermediate crafts, Resource Specific Deep Sea Fishing Vessels, subsidy on kerosene oil used in Out Board Motors (OBM) by traditional fishermen, Safety of Fishermen at sea and in vulnerable coastal areas and Strengthening of post harvest infrastructure.			57.50		
i.	Development of Marine Fisheries	The scheme aims at technological up gradation of traditional sector and developing the deep sea	This category has five components, viz. (a) introduction of		32.50		

		fishing sector by introduction of Intermediate Crafts and Resource Specific Deep Sea Fishing Vessels.	intermediate crafts of improved design (b) resource specific deep sea fishing vessels (c) motorisation of traditional crafts (d) subsidy on kerosene and (e) safety of fishermen at sea and in vulnerable coastal areas are taken up.				
ii.	Development of Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations				23.00		
a.	Establishment of Fishing Harbors			This scheme provides financial assistance for infrastructure facilities for landing and berthing of			

				mechanised fishing vessels, traditional fishing crafts and deep-sea fishing vessels. Maritime States are provided with 50% grant towards capital cost for development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres.			
b.	Strengthening of post harvest infrastructure	In order to provide modern infrastructure for improving the standard and quality of the fish and fish products sold to the consumers, a new scheme for strengthening of post harvest infrastructure is being taken up during 10th Plan.		The benefits will be extended to the Government undertakings/Corporations/Federations, groups of fisher-women, NGOs, Cooperatives, Joint Sector Units, Private Sector Units, etc.			
c.	Maintenance of Dredging Equipment	Under the Scheme, provision has			2.00		

		been made to meet the expenses on dry-docking and payment of insurance premium of TSD Sinduraj Dredger, commissioned under Japanese grant-in-aid to provide dredging services at fishing harbours.					
91	Welfare of Fishers	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishers is being implemented in various States/ UTs. The scheme consists of three components - housing, Group accident insurance for active Fishers and Saving-cum-relief.		Assistance is provided to the State Governments for construction of housing, tube-wells and community halls for fishermen/ fisherwomen in fishers' villages. The fishermen/ fisherwomen who are registered as active fishermen/ fisherwomen	26.50		

				with State/ UT Governments are insured for Rs.50,000 against death or permanent disability and Rs.25,000 for partial accident.			
92	Human Resource Development- Fisheries Training & Extension			The scheme provides assistance for human resource development, training of fish farmers, establishment of fish farmers training centres, establishment of awareness centres, publication of extension manuals, organization of workshops and production of documentary films on fisheries			
93	Strengthening of Database and	The objective of the scheme is to evolve a uniform	The scheme will be extended to			Efforts have also been made	

	Information Networking for the Fisheries Sector	methodology for collection of statistics from inland fishery resources and inland fish production.	cover the remaining categories of water bodies with a view to standardize the methodology for resource and catch assessment on scientific lines.			to extend the coverage to all the districts in a phased manner.	
B.	Central Sector Schemes				65.36		
94	Assistance to-Fisheries Institutes	The existing four Central Fisheries Institutes, namely, Fishery Survey of India, Integrated Fisheries Project, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical & Engineering Training and Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery have been clubbed together, as recommended by Planning Commission, and are being combined in this category under macro- management approach.			55.26		
#95	National Fisheries Development Board	In order to take up fisheries development schemes in a more purposeful and coordinated manner, National	The Board will concentrate on activities like promotion of inland aquaculture, development		5.00		

		Fisheries Development Board is proposed to be set up.	of infrastructure for marine fisheries, development of exports and domestic marketing, post harvest operations etc. Initially a corpus of Rs 2000.00 crore will be provided to the Board, which will also be entrusted with implementation of certain plan schemes.				
96	Secretariat & Economic services				4.81		
Total Centrally Sponsored schemes					520.45		
Total Central Sector Schemes					148.63		
Grand Total					669.08		

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Rural Development during X Plan

In the service of farmers'

S.No.	Name of the Division/Scheme	Scheme Objectives	Components	Beneficiaries details	2004-05 Budget estimate (in crores)	Remarks	Degree of Success
97	Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojna	To provide additional wage employment in the rural areas as also food security alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas. The programme is self-targeting in nature with special emphasis to provide wage employment to women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous occupation.	The scheme is exclusively implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Programme was implemented in two streams till 2003-04. The first stream was implemented at District and intermediate Panchayat levels. 50% of the funds and food grains were available under the first stream, which were further distributed between the Zilla Parishad	The programme resources are shared by all the three tiers viz. District Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and the Gram Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of Action Plan and executing the scheme. Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY will be provided minimum 5 Kgs of foodgrains (in kind) per manday as part of wages. About 100 crore mandays of employment are envisaged to be	6000 +50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains	Under the scheme, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to about Rs. 5700 crore is being provided every year, free of cost, to the State Government and Union Territory Administrations. The cost of the cash component of the programme is shared by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The SGRY is also being implemented in	Uptill now these programmes are taken up as social sector programmes or the social safety network programmes, but the mindset must be changed. As SGRY will not only help in generating the additional mandays and provide food security to the rural poor but at the same time

			and the intermediate Panchayats in the ratio of 40:60 respectively. The second stream was implemented at the village Panchayat level and 50% of the funds and food grains were earmarked for the village panchayats and distributed among them through DRDAs/ Zilla Parishads. From 2004-05 the programme is implemented as one integrated scheme.	generated every year in the rural areas.		all the eight NE states including Sikkim. 10% of the programme allocation is earmarked for NE states. The central allocation for NE states for the year 2004-05 was Rs. 450 crores under SGRY.	channelising its vast potential in nation building exercise through the development of human resource and economic infrastructure which may transform the rural face and give boost to the nations' economy.
98	National Food for Work Programme	The objective of the programme launched from the month of November 2004, is to provide	The programme is being implemented as a 100% centrally sponsored	It is expected that with this level of investment it will be possible to provide 100 days of supplementary wage	2020 + 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are also provided to the states. An amount of	The programme will focus on water conservation, drought-proofing and land	

		additional resources apart from the resources available in the Sampoon Grameen Rozgar Yojna to 150 most backward districts of the country so that generation of supplementary wage employment and providing of food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts is further intensified.	scheme. Foodgrains are also provided to the states free of cost. The transportation cost, handling charges and taxes on foodgrains are, however be the responsibility of the states.	employment to one member of each BPL family in the rural areas of he the identified 150 districts.	Rs. 1951.66 crore have been released as initial instalment of the cash component besides entire allocated quantity of 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to all the identified 150 most backward districts.	development as a first priority. Flood control measures, rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads and other productivity works for ensuring sustainability may also be included depending upon the local needs.	
99	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	PMGSY was launched on 25 th December 2000 with the target of connecting through good All weather roads every habitation that has a population of more than 1000 within 3 years and every habitation	According to the figures made available by the state Governments as a result of a survey to identify the core network, about 1.70 lakhs unconnected habitations need	Over 4041 habitations are likely to be benefited and over 11057 Kms. Of roads works cleared under the PMGSY during the year. Financial releases are based on performance of states and	For the financial year 2004-05 proposal to the tune of Rs. 2174.71 crores pertaining to 11 states were cleared by the Ministry upto January 2005 with due	The Ministry of Rural Development and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) regularly review the progress of work through periodical	

		with a population of more than 500 by the end of the tenth plan. In respect of the Hill states, Desert Areas and Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the objective is to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.	to be connected under the PMGSY. This includes 59,890 unconnected habitations with population of over 1000 persons, 81,510 habitations having population between 500-999 and 29,710 habitations having population of 250-499.	expenditure of earlier release amounts.	recommendation of the inter-Ministerial Empowerment Committee. A sum of Rs. 1156.75 crore was released till January 2005 to the states during the year 2004-05.	regional review meetings.	
100	Rural Housing	The Govt. of India is implementing Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY), since the year 1985-86 with a view to providing financial assistance for construction/up gradation of dwelling units to the below poverty line rural households belonging to the	The funding pattern of the IAY is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. From 1999-2000 the allocation of the funds under the Indira Awaas Yojna to the states/UTS is being made on	Under IAY, gram sabha is empowered to select the beneficiaries. From the year 1993-94, the scope of the scheme was extended to cover non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes rural BPL poor subject to the condition that the benefit to non-	2900.00	Allotment of the dwelling units should be in the name of female member if the beneficiary household. Alternatively it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. 5% of allocation is kept at central share to meet the	

		Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers categories.	the basis of the poverty ratio, as approved by the planning commission, and rural housing shortage, as specified in the census. Both parameters have been accorded equal weightage.	SC/ST would not be more than 40% of the total IAY allocation. The benefits of the scheme have also been extended to the families of Ex-servicemen of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. 3% of the housed are reserved for the rural below the poverty line physically and mentally challenged persons. The IAY become an independent scheme with the effect from 1.1.1996.		exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, and rehabilitation. Financial year 2004-05 had a target of 17.76 lakh houses. Out of the proposed allocation, Rs. 2422.86 have been released under the scheme (upto 31 st December 2004).	
101	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	The scheme started on 1 st April 1999 with an objective to bring the assisted BPL family above the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through a	The funds are shared between Centre and the States in ratio of 75:25. Participatory approach in selection of key activities, emphasis in	Rs. 10,000 per group to be paid to NGOs/CBOs/SHP1/ facilitators etc. for formation and development of SHG in four instalment: 20% at the beginning of group formation;		Self Help Group has to be a group of rural poor who volunteer to organize themselves in a group. Groups may consist of 10-20 members (5-20 members	

		<p>mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area.</p>	<p>development of activity cluster to ensure proper forward and backward linkages, and training of beneficiaries in group process and skill development-integral part of the project.</p>	<p>30% when group qualifies for revolving fund; 40% when group takes up economic activity; 10% after start of economic activity and on adherence of group to repayment of bank loan. NGO's or CBO's are to be involved in group formation and even for SHG's capacity building. Subsidy under the SGSY to individuals is uniform at 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-. In respect of SC/STs and disabled persons, the subsidy is 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of 10,000. Subsidy is back ended and no interest to be charged by bank on</p>		<p>in case of minor irrigation project, disabled persons and in difficult areas like desert hills and areas with scattered and sparse population). Only one member from a family is eligible for membership of group. 15% of the funds under SGSy programme are kept aside for special projects. The special projects are implemented with a view to group different models of generation of self employment and enhancing the income generation capacity of the rural poor.</p>	
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				the subsidy deposited with them.			
102	Provision of Urban Amenities in rural Areas (PURA)	Announced by the Honourable Prime Minister in 15 th August 2003 on the concept promoted by the Honourable President to bridge the rural-urban divide and achieving balanced socio-economic development. The initial implementation strategy of PURA was to launch the scheme in around 500 rural clusters across the country in next five years.	The ministry of Rural Development is the nodal ministry for formulation, implementation and monitoring of the scheme.	It has been decided to launch the pilot phase in seven states selecting one cluster of 10 to 15 villages in each state. The seven states selected for the pilot phase are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.	10.00	The scheme aims to meet the gap in physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural cluster consisting of 10-15 villages around towns with population of one lakh or less to further their growth potential.	
103	District Rural Development Agency Administration (DRDA)	To professionalise the DRDA so that they are able to effectively manage the anti-poverty programme of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other	Introduced w.e.f 1 st April 1999, under this scheme the staff costs of DRDA establishment are met by the Central and State Government in	The DRDA should not have any permanent staff and should not resort to direct recruitment. Employees should be taken on deputation for specific periods to ensure better choice	230.00 crore of which a sum of Rs. 184.64 crores has been released to eligible DRDAs up to 24.01.2005.	The DRDA's role will be to facilitate the implementation of the programmes, to supervise/oversee and monitor the progress, to receive and send	

		agencies.	the ratio of 75:25. The DRDA are expected to coordinate effectively with the line department, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the bank and other financial institutions, the NGO as well as technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction efforts in the district.	of staff and flexibility in staffing pattern.		progress reports and maintaining accounts of funds received for various rural development programmes.	
104	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)	Autonomous organization established in 1986 to promote voluntary action towards implementation of projects for the	Schemes run under CAPART are: Advancement of rural technology scheme (ARTS), Public				

		enhancement of rural prosperity and act as catalyst for development of technologies appropriate for the rural areas.	corporation scheme (PC), watershed development programme (WSD), organization of beneficiaries scheme (OB), disability action programme, International funding, Innovative rural housing scheme, marketing development.				
a.	Advancement of rural technology scheme (ARTS)		As a part of new initiative, MoUs have been signed with S&T institutions, e.g. Dept. of Biotechnology, CSIR, IIT (Delhi), for strengthening the scientific and technical capabilities of	Under the scheme in 2004-05 CAPART has sanctioned 150 projects involving a financial assistance of Rs. 5.90 crores.	8.80		

			CAPART.				
b.	Public corporation scheme (PC)			Under the scheme, CAPART has sanctioned 91 projects involving a financial assistance of Rs. 5.09 crores.	16.23	Amount released includes expenditure incurred under Media, Marketing, Publication ITD and Library related activities also.	
c.	Watershed development programme (WSD)			Under the scheme CAPART has sanctioned 27 projects involving a financial assistance of Rs. 8.88 crores.			
d.	Organization of beneficiaries scheme (OB)			Under the scheme CAPART has sanctioned 40 projects involving a financial assistance of Rs. 0.41 crores.			
e.	Disability action programme			Under the scheme CAPART has sanctioned 1 project involving a financial assistance of Rs. 0.01 crore.			
f.	International funding			Under the GOI-UNDP sub-scheme, CAPART as the channelising agency			

				of the sub-programme ahs released Rs. 0.36 crores during the year.			
g.	Innovative rural housing scheme	To propagate innovative and proven housing technology, design and materials in the rural areas through NGOs.	The Scheme has been discontinued since April 2004. As a consequence of the transfer of the scheme “Innovative stream for rural housing and habitat development, Govt. of India to CAPART.		4.50		
h.	Marketing Development			During the year up to 31.12.2004 seven gramshree melas were organized. Apart from this SARAS was organized at Prageti Maidan, New Delhi in which 550 stalls were set up. 470 DRDAs and 67 NGOs participated and sold rural			

				products worth Rs. 3.64 crores.			
Department of Land Resources							
105	Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)	Though the programme is under implementation since 1989-90, from 1 st April 1995, the programme is being implemented through watershed approach under the Common Guidelines wastelands and degraded lands under the programme is expected to promote the generation of employment in the rural areas besides enhancing the participation of people at all stages-leading to sustainable development of land and equitable	The programme is aimed at an integrated development of wastelands/degraded lands based on village/micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared by the Watershed Associations with the technical guidance of the watershed development teams of the project implementation agencies, after taking into consideration the land capability, site condition and local needs of	Prior to 31.03.2000, watershed development projects under the programme were being sanctioned at a cost norm of Rs. 4000 per hectare. These were being funded entirely by the central government. The cost norms has since been revised to Rs. 6000 per hectare for the projects sanctioned after 1.04.2000. The funding of the new projects would be shared between the central and the state government in the ratio of Rs. 5500 per ha. and Rs. 500 per ha. respectively. Presently 829 IWDP projects sanctioned after 1.4.1995 to	As against the budget provision of 368.00 crores for IWDP in the year 2004-05 a sum of Rs. 257.78 crores was released up to 31.1.2005.	The projects under the programme are generally sanctioned in the Block not covered by DDP and DPAP. At present the projects under the programme are being implemented in 403 districts of the country.	

		sharing of the benefits.	the people. To Promote the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged section inhabiting the programme areas.	treat a total project area of 59.11 lakh ha. are at various stages of implementation.			
106	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	Launched by the central government in 1973-74 the basic objective of the programme is to minimize the adverse effect of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources thereby ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected area.	Until March 1999 the funds were shared on 50:50 basis between the Central Government and the state government, however with effect from 1 st April 1999, the funding is shared on 75:25 basis. The projects of 500 ha. is	The drought prone area programme was in operation in 627 blocks of 96 districts in 13 states during 1994-95. On the recommendation of the Hanumatha Rao Committee, 384 new blocks were brought into the purview of this programme and 64 were transferred from DPAP to DDP. Consequently the coverage of the	280.72 crores upto 31.1.2005	Under DPAP, 18803 watershed development projects covering an area of 94.01 lakh hectare with a total cost of about Rs. 4804.20 crores were sanctioned upto 31.3.2004. During 2004-05, 2550 new projects have been sanctioned and these are to be implemented	

			sanctioned under this programme.	programme was extended to 947 blocks of 164 districts in 13 states. With the reorganization of the states, districts and blocks, at present the programme is under implementation in 972 blocks of 182 districts in 16 states.		under the guidelines for Hariyali. These projects cover an area of 12.75 lakh ha. and the total cost for these projects is Rs. 765.00 crore involving central share of Rs. 573.75 crores.	
107	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	To mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population and combating desertification; to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity; to implement	Based on the recommendation of the Hanumantha Rao Committee the major elements of the new strategy w.e.f. 1.4.1995 are: area development under the programme to be taken up on watershed basis only and a watershed development project of about 500 ha would	The DDP was in operation in 131 blocks of 21 districts in 5 states upto 1994-95. On the recommendation of the Hanumantha Rao Committee, 32 new blocks were brought within the purview of the programme and 64 blocks were transferred from DADP. Consequently, coverage of the programme was extended to 227 blocks of the	The DDP is a centrally sponsored programme and funds are directly released to DRDAs/ZPs for implementation of the programme. With effect from 1.4.1999 the programme is being sanctioned on the basis of 75:25 for the	During the financial year 2004-05 as on 31.01.2005, 1600 new projects covering approximately 8.00 lakh ha for treatment and costing about Rs 480.00 lakh crores were sanctioned. Out of the total 11476 projects sanctioned so far, 2401 projects have been completed with an	

		development works through the watershed approach, for land development, water resource development and afforestation.	be the field unit for implementation over a period of four to five years. Direct participation of the local people in the planning and development of watershed projects areas as well as in the maintenance of the assets after the project is completed. Under new Haryali guidelines applicable w.e.f 1.4.2003 the PRI would function as project implementation agencies for the watershed development projects sanctioned during 2003-04	country w.e.f 1.4.1995. With the reorganization of districts and blocks, the programme is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 states.	watershed projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.1999.	approximate DDP area of 10.205 lakh ha brought under treatment.	
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			and thereafter.				
Externally Aided Projects							
108	Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (APRLP)	Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project was sanctioned by the Department for International Development, UK in June, 1999 at a cost of Rs 320 crores. It was formally launched on 13.11.1999 Mehboobnagar district and is to be completed by 31.7.2006. The APRLP aims at implementation of pro-poor watershed based sustainable rural livelihood approaches in five districts of the State viz. Anantpur, Kurnool, Mehaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Praksham.	Under the project, DFID has been extending support for training and capacity building for watershed members in about 2000 ongoing watershed in the State and 500 new watersheds. further 50 good watersheds will be identified where experimentation and innovations will be taken up with thrust on Watershed- 'plus' -activities including income generating opportunities for landless and training and capacity building	Funds for this project are being provided to the State Govt. as grants-in-aid through the Department of Land Resources. The implementation of the project is as per common Guidelines for Watershed Development. The State Govt. has created necessary administrative structure for implementation of the project.	37.33 as on 31.01.2005		

			activities of the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) etc.				
109	Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP)	The Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP) was sanctioned by DFID in June 1999 at a cost of Rs.230 crores. It was launched on 18.8.2000 and is to be completed by 31.7.2009. The goal of the project is more effective approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods adopted by Government agencies and other stakeholders in KBK districts and elsewhere in Orissa.	The Project is being implemented for development of Watershed Areas in the backward districts of Western Orissa. The purpose of the project is Sustainable livelihoods, particularly for the poorest, promoted in four districts in replicable ways by 2010. The project will not only deal with land improvement but also the plus approach i.e.	The rate of financial assistance to be provided to the State Government under the project is Rs. 6000 per ha. for watershed activities and Rs. 3500 per ha. for watershed plus activities. The project has three components viz. promoting livelihood improvements, capacity building for primary and secondary stakeholders and encouraging an enabling environment.	16.98 as on 31.01.2005	Under the Project 290 watershed projects of an area of approx. 500 ha. each in 29 blocks of 4 districts of the State are to be taken up and within a block, 10 watershed projects are to be taken up for implementation. The implementation programme under the Project has two components viz. watershed and watershed plus activities and	

			ensuring complete total livelihood to the poor people in the most backward areas of the country on sustainable basis. The project initially covered two districts viz. Bolangir (14 blocks) and Nuapada (5 blocks). During the current year, the project has been extended to Kalahandi (6 blocks) and Bargarh (4 blocks).			each project will cover an area of approximately 500 hectares.	
110	Tree Growers Cooperatives Projects	The Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) is implementing a Tree Growers Cooperative project with the assistance of the Canadian International Development	The National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) is responsible for funding and project monitoring. As against the expected project			The Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and Government of Canada came into effect from March 1993 and	

		Agency (CIDA) in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal. The project envisages vegetation of common land to meet the subsistence needs for fodder and fuel wood in participative and sustainable manner.	outputs of organization of 300 village institutions and 11,400 hectares to be brought under vegetative cover, 305 institutions have been organized and 11,157 hectares of land has been brought under vegetative cover under the project.			is valid till March 2006.	
111	Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project	A society viz., Attappady Hills Area Development Society was registered in 1995 as the agency for implementing the project. The main objective of the project is to promote sustainable development of Attappady by Planning and Implementing Eco-restoration	The Project is being implemented in Palakkad district of Kerala with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) at a total cost of Rs. 219.31 crores. It was sanctioned in 1996 and the Japanese agency is to provide	The Project aims at development of 50,700 ha. of wastelands in 13 watersheds of Palakkad district.		As per the loan agreement the project was to be completed by March 2003. However, extension of the project has recommended by this Department up to March 2010 DEA has been requested for taking up the matter with JBIC.	

		programmes in the areas and economic development schemes for people below the poverty line which focus on Scheduled Tribes, women etc.	Rs.176.89 crores as long-term loan.				
112	Haryana Community Forestry Project	The project envisages an integrated approach to establish plantations of fuel, fodder, timber and fruits on panchayat and village common lands, stabilize sand dunes, undertake multi species farm forestry plant, tree groves, kitchen gardens and poplar nurseries, and construct water-harvesting dams to improve irrigation water supplies.	The financing agreement for the project was signed between the Government of India and European Union on 24th January, 1997 and became officially operational on 30.11.1998. The project was actually started in 1999-2000 and is for a period of 9 years, i.e. upto 2007-2008.	The project activities cover 300 selected villages of 43 rural Community Development Blocks in 10 districts of Haryana. The total area of common lands being taken up under the project is 1.25 lakh ha. out of which 39,000 ha. is cultivable.		The Haryana Community Forestry Project is funded by the European Community (EC) with a total contribution of 23.30 million EURO.	

113	Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (MPRLP) Phase-I	The MPRLP aims at implementation of effective programmes and policies that sustainably enhance the livelihood of poor rural people in 6 tribal districts of the State viz. Jhabua, Dindori, Badwani, Mandla, Dhar and Shahdol.	The project is to be implemented by the Rural Development and Panchayats Department of the State. The project has been launched on 20.2.2004 and is to be completed by 30.6.2007.	The implementation of the project is likely to result in sustainable enhancement of livelihoods of poor rural people in the 6 districts.		The Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (MPRLP) Phase-I has been sanctioned by the Department for International Development in December 2003 at a cost of Rs.114.87 crores	
114	Technology Development, Extension (TDET) Scheme	The objectives of the Scheme inter-alia include: Development of database for wastelands; To Operationalize cost effective and proven technologies for development of various categories of wastelands; Dissemination of research findings and appropriate technologies for promoting	The Scheme is being implemented through ICAR Institutes, State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), DRDAs and Government institutions having adequate institutional framework and organizational backup. Successful implementation of the Scheme is	Important activities undertaken under the Scheme include development of database on wastelands, promotion and testing of various agro- forestry models, different agro-climatic zones of the country, testing the cost effective technologies for increasing ~ productivity of saline and alkaline	15.00	Till the end of January 2005, a total of 151 projects have been sanctioned under the Scheme at an outlay of Rs.145.15 crores. Out of which, 63 projects have been completed/foreclosed	

		wastelands development.	expected to bridge the gap between the existing technologies and the need relevant to the latest situation.	soils, promotion of medicinal and herbal plantation on non- forest wastelands.			
115	National Mission on Bio-Fuels	In order to promote use of Bio-fuel which besides, being eco- friendly also reduce the burden on import of petroleum product, the Planning Commission had set up a Committee on development of Bio-fuel.	The demonstration phase has following components: promotion of Jatropha curcas cultivation in forest and non-forest area especially in wastelands, covering 4 lakh ha. And establishment of seed procurement cum oil extraction centers, oil processing, R&D activities and administrative expenditure.	The main recommendations in the Report include launching of a National Mission on Bio-diesel with special focus on plantation of Jatropha curcas. The proposed National mission is to be implemented in two phases i.e. phase I as Demonstration Project and phase II Expansion Programme. The demonstration project is proposed to be launched in 2003 and to be completed by 2007, while Phase II will be launched in	1496 crores in phase I	The Report of the Committee envisages roles for various Ministries in the Central Government like Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Non-conventional Energy sources, Agriculture (including ICAR), Environment and Forests, Science and Technology including (CSIR), Agro and Rural Industries (KVIC), Rural Development	For launching the National mission on Bio-diesel, the Detailed Project Report is being submitted for obtaining in-principle approval of Planning Commission. Thereafter approval of EFC/CCEA will be taken.

				2007 and completed by 2012.		etc. for implementation of various aspects of the programme in a mission mode. Ministry of Rural Development has been made nodal Ministry for implementation of recommendation of the report.	
116	Computerisation of Land Records (CLR)	To implement comprehensive and transparent Land information System capturing entire work flow of land records maintenance with a provision to store, retrieve and process land records data containing ownership, tenancy rights, crop details, land revenue, source of irrigation, mutation, its	A decision has been taken during 1997-98 for Operationalisation of the scheme at Tehsil/Taluk level for facilitating delivery of computerized land records to users and public at large. Under this programme funds are released to the states			The Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned 33 pilot projects on Digitisation of Cadastral Survey Maps covering Meghalaya, Mizoram, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Nagaland, Orrisa, Punjab,	

		<p>update and dispute resolution. On demand distribution of computerized copies of Record of Rights to the landowner at reasonable charges with a provision of on-line mutation module for ownership changes, seasonal crop update etc. at Tehsil level.</p>	<p>governments for purchase of hardware, software and other peripherals and so far 3286 Tehsils/ Taluks/ Blocks have been covered under the programme.</p>			<p>U.P., W.B., Pondicherry, and Sikkim. Most of the projects have been completed.</p>	
117	<p>Strengthening of IRe3veneue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR)</p>	<p>Strengthening of Survey and Settlement Organizations of the States/UTs for early completion and preparation of land records in areas where this work still remains to be done. Setting up of Survey and Settlement Organizations, especially in the</p>	<p>Financial assistance of Rs. 280.12 crores has been provided to the State Governments/UTs upto 31.12.2004 towards Central Share under the Scheme.</p>	<p>Under this Scheme, assistance is given for purchase of Modern Survey Equipments like Global Positioning System (GPS), EDM, Total Stations, Theodolites, Work Stations, Aerial Survey, Office equipments like Photocopiers, Laminating</p>	<p>The utilisation of the funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs. 186.24 crore which is approximately 66% of the total funds released.</p>		

		<p>North-Eastern Region, where no land records exist. Imparting pre-service and in-service training to revenue, survey and settlement staff and strengthening of training infrastructure for this purpose. Strengthening of revenue machinery at village and immediate supervisory levels on a selective basis to make the workload of these functionaries manageable.</p>		<p>Machines, Binding Machines and basic facilities to improve work efficiency of lower staff of the Revenue Departments, construction of office-cum-residence of Patwaris, construction/repair/renovation of Training Institutes and equipments for Training, etc.</p>			
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**Ministry of Consumer Affairs,
Food & Public Distribution Schemes**

In the Service of farmers'

S.No.	Name of the Division/Scheme	Scheme Objectives	Components	Beneficiaries details	2004-05 Budget Estimate (in lac)	Remarks	Degree of Success
118	Decentralized procurement of food grains	Introduced by the Government in 1997-98 with a view to effecting saving in the form of reduction in the outgo of food subsidy, enhancing the efficiency of procurement and PDS and encouraging local procurement to the maximum extent thereby extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers.	The state government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy and wheat and procurement of levy rice on behalf of Government of India. Purchase centres are opened by the state governments and their agencies as per their requirements. The state governments procure, store and distribute foodgrains under TPDS and other welfare schemes.	The state government presently undertaking decentralized procurement are West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Orissa Tamilnadu and Gujarat.		In the event of total quantity of procured wheat and rice, falling short of the total allocation made by the Central Government for meeting the requirement of TPDS and other schemes, the Central Government, through FCI meets the deficit out of	The total procure of rice in states which have adopted decentralized procurement was 39 lakh tonnes in 2001-02 and 31 lakh tonnes in 2002-03, This went up sharply to 78 lakh tonnes during 2003-04.

						the central pool stocks.	
Plan Schemes for strengthening the Public Distribution System							
119	Training, Research and Monitoring	In order to strengthen the skills of personnel engaged in management of the PDS, the Ministry operates a plan scheme, which provides financial assistance to state governments/UT Administration for training their personnel.	Seminar/Workshops for senior level officials of the state/UTs engaged in supply management of essential commodities and central Ministries/organizations concerned. Purchase of computers and accessories to link the office of the Director (Civil supplies) of the respective state governments with the NIC network.	The scheme was introduced in the sixth five year plan and provide financial assistance to: training programmes for junior and middle level officials of the state governments/UT Administration engaged in supply management of essentials commodities through PDS; training programmes for officials of the state civil supplies corporations; research studies on various aspects of PDS.	60.00	In the year 2002-03, a research study “Evaluation study of TPDS and AAY,” has been commissioned under the scheme.	

120	Pilot Project on Implementation of Food Credit Card under PDS	Initially it was named as 'Pilot project for implementation of smart cards under PDS.' The pilot project has however has undergone a substantial change in its content, emphasis and format. It is no longer a smart card pilot project. It is now being taken as back-end operation for computerization of ration card in a more detailed and rational manner.	In the first phase, the Dept. of food and public distribution has selected three states namely, M.P., H.P., and Kerala for launching the pilot project. The project has been launched in the district of Kangra in H.P., Vidisha in M.P., and Ernakulam in Kerala. National Informatic centre (NIC) would be the nodal agency for providing technical support for software development.		125.00	The expenditure during the first two years of the plan has been of the order of Rs. 57.66 lakh in purchase, installation of hardware and software, site preparation and data entry operation.	
121	Allocation of foodgrains to states/UTs for PDS system/TPDS		The quantum of allocation of foodgrains for BPL was increased to 20 kg. per BPL family per month from 1.4.2000 and to 25 kg. per BPL family per	Launched in 1997, each family below poverty line was given 10 Kg. of foodgrains per month at specially subsidised prices.		The states, UTs, and FCI have been allowed a validity period of 60 days to	

			month w.e.f. 1.7.2001.			arrange lifting of the allotted foodgrains, reckoned from first day of the month preceding to the month of allocation to the last date of the allocation month.	
Allocation of foodgrains for welfare schemes							
122	Mid-Day Meal Scheme	Launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Dept. of Education) w.e.f. 15 th August 1995, for the benefit of students in primary schools in employment assurance scheme (EAS)/(RPDS) blocks (2368).	To cut down delays in implementation of the scheme, Dept. of elementary education and literacy has been authorized to make state/UT wise allocation of foodgrains under intimation to this Dept. FCI releases foodgrains to states/UTs at BPL rates.	The scheme covers students (Class I-V) in the Government Primary Schools/Primary schools aided by Government and the primary schools run by local bodies.		Foodgrains (wheat and rice) are supplied free of cost @ 100 gram per child per school day where cooked hot meal is being served with a minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 gram of protein each day of school	

						for a minimum of 200 days and 3 kg. per student per month for 10 months in a year where foodgrains are distributed in raw form.	
123	Wheat based nutrition programme		Implemented by the Dept. of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human resource Development.	The food grains allotted under this scheme are utilized by the States/UTs under Integrated Child Development scheme (ICDS) for providing nutritious/energy food to children below 6 years of age and expectant/lactating women.			
124	Scheme for supply of foodgrains to SC/ST/OBC Hostels/Welfare Institutions	The ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Central Ministry for implementation	The residents of the hostels having 2/3 students belonging to these categories are eligible to get 15 kg. foodgrains per resident per month.	For the inmates of mentioned hostels and welfare institutions viz., Nari Niketans, NGOs. Etc., an additional			

		of the scheme introduced in October 1994.		allocation of foodgrains equal to 5% of the BPL allocations of each states/UT has been made at BPL rates during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05.			
125	Annapurna Scheme		The ministry of Rural Development launched the scheme in 2000-01. Indigent senior citizens or 65 years of age or above who though eligible for old age pension under the National Old Age Pension are covered under the scheme. 10 Kg of foodgrains per person per month are supplied free of cost under the scheme.	The foodgrains is released to the state Governments on the existing norms at BPL rates.		From 2002-03 it has been transferred to State plan along with the National Social Assistance Programme comprising the national Old Age Pension Scheme and the National Benefit Scheme.	

Other Important Initiatives In the Service of Farmers'

Dept. of Sugar

Under the present sugar policy, Govt. is exercising partial control under the Essential Commodities Act, with dual pricing for sugar, for the development of sugar sector, various steps being undertaken are as follows:

- Phased decontrol of sugar industry
- Enforcement of regulated release mechanism
- Introduction of futures/forward trading in sugar
- Liberalization of sugar trade

Sugarcane Pricing Policy

Govt. of India is fixing statutory minimum price of sugarcane and on the basis of recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Cost and Price (CACP) having regards of following factors:

- Cost of production of sugarcane
- Return to the growers from alternatives crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities
- Availability of sugar to consumers at a fair price
- Price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by sugar producers
- Recovery of sugar from sugarcane

Export Policy of Sugar

Earlier the export of sugar was being carried out under the provision of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958, but through an Ordinance, the Act was repealed w.e.f. 15th January 1997 and thus the export of sugar was decanalised. Government has also removed the quantitative ceiling on Export of sugar. Import of sugar is also being allowed under Open General License (OGL). However the interest of Indian sugar is being protected through constant removal of custom duties on import.

The Central Govt. has delicensed the sugar industry with effect from September 1998.

Sugar Development Fund

Under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982, a cess of Rs. 14.00 per quintal is being collected on all sugar produced by any sugar factory in India. Under the Act the funds has to be utilized by the Govt. of India for the following:

- Making loans for facilitating the rehabilitation and modernization of any sugar factory including potentially viable sick unit
- Making loans for the undertaking of any scheme for development of sugarcane in the area in which any sugar factory is situated
- Making grants for the purpose of carrying out any research project aimed at the promotion of any aspect of sugar industry
- Defraying expenditure on internal transport and freight charges on export shipment of sugar

Dept. of Edible Oil

The Govt. of India is fixing MSP (minimum support price) for a number of edible oils both cultivated and non-cultivated such as mustard, soybean, sunflower and coconut etc in order to ensure fair price to farmers'. Besides this Govt. is also exercising regulatory and developmental functions through Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats. The regulatory functions are performed through the three following orders:

- Edible Oils Packaging Order, 1998
- Vegetable Oils Products Order, 1998
- Solvent Extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour Order, 1967

A close watch is also kept on the import and export of edible oil in the country through Tariff variation situations.