

# Government Schemes to Support Sustainable Agriculture

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Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture  
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This document is a compilation of various government schemes **very few of which are exclusively meant to support organic farming or sustainable agriculture; however, there are several schemes which can be used for promotion of organic farming if there is policy conviction and commitment.** The contents provided are a compilation of information available at various sources and may not be exhaustive. The reader is expected to cross-check the latest information from authorized government departments and other agencies. The document may be freely shared and distributed. The actual guidelines with care taken to see that the latest versions are made accessible to the reader as of September 2015, are available at the following link: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/wg52ra9y4ts92yc/AADZWHL5wzYGvnD0v590TWMFa?dl=0>

Government Schemes To Promote Sustainable Agriculture: An ASHA Compilation

## CONTENTS

A. NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (NMSA) / PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (PKVY)	3
B. MISSION FOR INTEGRATED HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (MIDH)	4
C. NATIONAL MISSION ON OIL SEEDS AND OIL PALM (NMOOP)	6
D. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETING (ISAM)	7
E. ACCELERATED PULSES PRODUCTION PROGRAM (A3P) UNDER THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)	7
F. RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)	8
G. SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAGY)	11
H. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (NREGA)	14
I. MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (MKSP)	15
J. PRODUCER ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT AND UPLIFTMENT CORPUS (PRODUCE) FUND, NABARD	17

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## A. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

**Weblink:** [http://agricoop.nic.in/imagedefault/NMSA\\_GDL.pdf](http://agricoop.nic.in/imagedefault/NMSA_GDL.pdf)

**Started Since:** NMSA derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). These was accorded 'in principle' approval by PM's Council on Climate Change on 23.09.2010. Initially conceptualized as National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) during February 2011. It has been finally formalized under the 12<sup>th</sup> 5-year plan and the operational guidelines were released in 2014.

NMSA has been formulated to make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated/Composite Farming Systems; conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures; adopt comprehensive soil health management practices; optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving 'more crop per drop; develop capacity of farmers & stakeholders, in conjunction with other on-going Missions and pilot models in select blocks for improving productivity of rainfed farming by mainstreaming rainfed technologies.

**Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** is an elaborate component under the Soil Health Management (SHM) category of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under PKVY Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification. Detailed pattern of assistance is provided in section 6 of the NMSA Guidelines document. Rs. 300 crore is earmarked for disbursal under the same in FY 2015-16

Component	Pattern of assistance
1. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit.	100% Assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs. 190.00 lakh /unit and 33% of cost limited to Rs. 63 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for 3000 TPA production capacity
2.Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units	100% Assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs. 160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to Rs. 40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity
3.Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO.	Assistance up to maximum limit of Rs. 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of Rs. 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.

4.Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid / solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.)	50 % of cost subject to a limit of Rs. 5000/- per ha and Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha area.
5.Adoption of organic farming through cluster approach under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification.	Rs. 20,000/- per ha subject to maximum of Rs. 40,000/- per beneficiary for 3 year term.
6.Support to PGS system for on-line data management and residue analysis	Rs. 200 per farmer subject to maximum of Rs. 5000/- per group/year restricted to Rs. 1.00 lakh per Regional Council.Up to Rs. 10, 000/- per sample for residue testing (Residue analysis to be done in NABL Labs)
7.Organic Village adoption for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting	Rs. 10 lakhs/village for adoption of integrated manure management, planting of fertilizer trees on bunds and promotion of legume intercropping through groups/ SHGs etc.(Maximum 10 village per annum/State will be supported)
Training and demonstration on Organic Farming	Capacity building of stakeholders on organic farming, Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), quality control of organic input etc. Rs. 20,000/- per demonstration for a group of 50 participants or more
8.Support to research for development of organic package of practices specific to state and cropping system	Against specific proposal
9.Setting up of separate Organic Agriculture Research and Teaching Department	Against specific proposal

## B. Mission for Integrated Horticulture Development (MIDH)

**Weblink:** [www.midh.gov.in](http://www.midh.gov.in)

**Started since:** 2014 (it integrates the erstwhile schemes of National Horticulture Mission, Horticulture Mission for North-East & Himalayan States, National Bamboo Mission, National Horticulture Board, Coconut Development Board and Central Institute for Horticulture, Nagaland)

The Mission aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo and coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies, which includes research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/ region and its diverse agro-climatic features; encourage aggregation of farmers into farmer groups like FIGs/FPOs and FPCs to bring economy of scale and scope; enhance horticulture production, augment farmers, income and strengthen nutritional security and improve productivity by way of quality germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation.

<b>A.</b>	<b>Organic Farming</b>		
	(i) Adoption of Organic Farming.	Rs. 20,000/ha	50% of cost limited to Rs. 10000/ha for a maximum area of 4 ha. per beneficiary, spread over a period of 3 years involving an assistance of Rs. 4000/- in first year and Rs. 3000/- each in second & third year. The programme to be linked with certification.
	(ii) Organic Certification	Project Based	Rs. 5 lakh for a cluster of 50 ha which will include Rs. 1.50 lakh in first year, Rs. 1.50 lakh in second year and Rs. 2.00 lakh in third year.
	(iii) Vermi compost Units/organic input production)	Rs. 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and Rs. 16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed.	50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on pro-rata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 cft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis.
<b>B.</b>	<b>INTEGRATED POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT</b>		
B.1	Pack House	Rs. 4.00 lakh/unit with size of 9MX6M	50% of capital cost.
B.2	Integrated pack house with facilities for conveyer belt, sorting, grading units, washing drying and weighing.	Rs. 50.00 lakh per unit with size of 9MX18M	Credit linked back-ended subsidy @35% of the cost of project in general areas and 50% of cost in case Hilly & Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs.
B.3	Pre-cooling unit	Rs. 25.00 lakh/unit with capacity of 6 MT.	Credit linked back-ended subsidy@35% of the cost of project in general areas and 50% of cost in case Hilly & Scheduled areas, per beneficiary.
B.4	Cold room (staging)	Rs. 15.00 lakh/unit of 30 MT capacity.	Credit linked back-ended subsidy @35% of the cost of project in general areas and 50% of cost in case Hilly & Scheduled areas, per beneficiary.
B.5	Mobile pre-cooling unit	Rs. 25.00 lakh	Credit linked back-ended subsidy @35% of the cost of project in general areas and 50% of the cost in Hilly & Scheduled areas, per beneficiary.
B.6	Cold Storage (Construction, Expansion and Modernisation)		
	(i) Cold Storage units Type 1 – basic mezzanine structure with large chamber	Rs. 8,000/MT, (max 5,000 MT capacity)	Credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 35% of the cost of project in general areas and 50% of cost in case Hilly & Scheduled areas, per beneficiary.

## C. National Mission on Oil seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) of Ministry of Agriculture

**Weblink:**

[www.nmoop.gov.in](http://www.nmoop.gov.in)

<http://agricoop.nic.in/dacdivision/NMOOP20114.pdf>

The Mission aims to expand area under oilseeds, harness the potential in the area/ districts of low productivity, strengthening inputs delivery mechanism, strengthening of post harvest services besides a focus on tribal areas for tree bourn oilseeds.

Component	Pattern of assistance
Mini Mission - I on Oilseed	Andhra Pradesh , Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Nagaland and Tripura.
Mini Mission-II on Oil Palm	Andhra Pradesh , Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal
Mini Mission-III on Tree Borne Oilseeds	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal

The components of the various Mini-Missions are expanded in the annexures of the Operational Guidelines of the mission released in 2014.

Mini Mission-I on Oilseeds of NMOOP Operation Guidelines 2014: **Annexure-I (a), (b) and (c).**

Mini Mission-II on Oil Palm of NMOOP Operation Guidelines 2014: **Annexure- II (a), (b) and (c).**

Mini Mission-III on TBOs of NMOOP Operation Guidelines 2014: **Annexure- III (a), (b) and (c)**

The components / activities at National level : **Annexure- IV**

## D. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) of Ministry of Agriculture

**Weblink:** <http://www.agmarknet.nic.in/isam.htm>

**Started Since:** 01.04.2014

In order to provide single window approach and user & investment friendly atmosphere, all the ongoing six Plan Schemes implemented during the XI Plan period have been put under one umbrella "Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). It aims to

- (i) promote agri-marketing through creation of marketing and agribusiness infrastructure including storage,
- (ii) incentivize agri-market reforms,
- (iii) provide market linkages to farmers,
- (iv) provide access to agri-market information and
- (v) support quality certification of agriculture commodities.

The XII Plan outlay for ISAM is Rs.4548.00 crore.

ISAM scheme is having five components, namely:

- (i) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), the objective of this component is to create market infrastructure including Storage Infrastructure and Integrated Value Chain Projects (IVC) [the existing schemes of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) and Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) has been merged as AMI]  
**[HOWEVER, VIDE NOTIFICATION No. G 20015/1/2014-MII dt 06.08.2014 SANCTION OF SUBSIDY FOR NEW PROJECTS HAS BEEN STOPPED TILL FURTHER NOTICE UNDER THIS SUB-COMPONENT, I.E. AMI ]**
- (ii) Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN)
- (iii) Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF),
- (iv) Agri-Business Development (ABD) through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF) and
- (v) Training, Research and Consultancy through Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM).

## E. Accelerated Pulses Production Program (A3P) under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) of Ministry of Agriculture

**Weblink:** <http://nfsm.gov.in/Pulses/A3Pguidelines.pdf>

**Started since:** May 2010

The objective of A3P are to demonstrate plant nutrient and plant protection centric improved technologies and management practices in compact blocks covering large area for five major pulse crops namely gram, urad (black gram), arhar (red gram/pigeon peal, moong (green gram) and masoor (lentils) for increasing production and productivity of these crops. Apart from increasing the production and productivity of pulse crops by the participating farmers another objective of A3P is to stimulate other farmers in the adjoining areas to adopt these technologies.

Kit containing critical inputs including gypsum, micronutrients, rgizobium culture, phosphate sulbilising bacteria (PSB), plant protection chemicals, urea for foliar spray and weedicides re proposed to be given to all the farmers in each A3P unit, free of cost for a maximum area of 2 hectares upto Rs. 5,400 per hectare may be extended under this scheme.

## **F. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) of Ministry of Agriculture**

### **Weblink:**

[www.rkvy.nic.in](http://www.rkvy.nic.in)

[www.rkvy.nic.in/guidelines-basic-features-iframe.html](http://www.rkvy.nic.in/guidelines-basic-features-iframe.html)

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is a State level scheme. The Scheme aims to incentivize the States to increase investment in Agriculture and allied sectors to achieved 4% growth in agriculture sector. The scheme is available for any agriculture activity that can increase production growth in the agriculture and allied sectors.

- To incentivise the states so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focussed interventions.



- To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

RKVY is a project based scheme. Thus, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have to be prepared for each of the RKVY projects incorporating all essential ingredients i.e. feasibility studies, competencies of the implementing agencies, anticipated benefits (outputs/outcomes) that will flow to the farmers/State, definite time-lines for implementation, etc. In case of large projects costing more than Rs. 25 crore, DPRs should be subjected to third party techno-financial evaluation and circulated well in advance to the concerned Central Ministeries for obtaining comments/observations. Projects fall under the following sectors

<b>SNo</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>
1	AGRICULTURE MECHANISATION
2	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
3	COOPERATIVES AND COOPERATION
4	CROP DEVELOPMENT
5	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
6	EXTENSION
7	FERTILISERS AND INM
8	FISHERIES
9	HORTICULTURE
10	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
11	INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES/ TRAINING/ CAPACITY BUILDING/ OTHERS
12	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
13	MARKETING AND POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT
14	MICRO/MINOR IRRIGATION

15	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
16	NON FARM ACTIVITIES
17	ORGANIC FARMING / BIO FERTILISER
18	RESEARCH (AGRI/HORTI/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY etc)
19	SEED
20	SERICULTURE

List of Projects that can be funded under RKVV (Infrastructure & Assets) Stream can be found in Appendix C2 of the Operational Guidelines 2014 document.

According to a notification dated 11<sup>th</sup> December 2014, as per the revised RKVY operational Guidelines (2014) which stipulate that RKVY funds would be provided to the States as 100% grant by the Central Government in following streams.

- (a) RKVY (Production Growth) with 35% of annual outlay,
- (b) RKVY (Infrastructure and Assets) with 35% of annual outlay;
- (c) RKVY (Special Schemes) with 20% of annual outlay; and
- (d) RKVY (Flexi Fund) with 10% of annual outlay (States can undertake either Production Growth or Infrastructure & Assets projects with this allocation depending upon State specific needs/ priorities).

Aforesaid distribution is applicable at Central level, out of which outlays for Special schemes are held back by this Department for allocating among Programmes of National priorities e.g. BGREI, VIUC, NMPS etc.

Out of total allocations available to States under RKVY (Normal) category (excluding allocation under Special Schemes), percentage shares of Production Growth, Infrastructure & Assets and Flexi Funds are 43.75%, 43.75% and 12.5% respectively. Out of these, as per RKVY guidelines, States can allocate a maximum of 56.25% (43.75%+12.5%-flexi fund) to either Production Growth or Infrastructure & Assets streams. On the other hand, a minimum allocation 43.75% is stipulated for both these streams.

On the basis of requests received from State Governments and to bring more flexibility in implementation of RKVY and to further boost creation of agriculture infrastructure & assets, it has now been decided that to waive off the requirement of minimum allocation of RKVY fund (35% at Central Level or 43.75% at State Level) to "Production Growth Stream".

Accordingly, States will be able to allocate beyond 56.25% of their RKVY Normal allocation to Infrastructure & Assets stream. However, minimum stipulated allocation of RKVY fund to 'Infrastructure & Asset stream' (35% at Central Level or 43.75% at State Level) shall continue, which means that States have to allocate at least 43.75% of their RKVY (Normal) to this stream. As an illustration, following table may be referred to:

Scenario	Infrastructure & assets (% Allocation)	Production Growth (% Allocation)	Total RKVY Normal (excluding Special Scheme) allocation at State Level
1	44%	56%	100%
2	50%	50%	100%
3	60%	40%	100%
4	80%	20%	100%
5	100%	0%	100%
6	25%	75%	Not allowed. Min. stipulation in Infrastructure is not met.

## G. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

### Weblink:

<http://www.saanjhi.gov.in/>

<http://support.saanjhi.in/support/solutions/articles/6000003664-saansad-adarsh-gram-yojana-guidelines>

**Started since:** October 2014

The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was launched recently for the development of model villages. Under the Yojana, Members of Parliament (MPs) will be responsible for developing the socio-economic and physical infrastructure of three villages each by 2019, and a total of eight villages each by 2024.

The first Adarsh Gram must be developed by 2016, and two more by 2019. From 2019 to 2024, five more Adarsh Grams must be developed by each MP, one each year. This implies that a total of 6,433 Adarsh Grams, of the 2,65,000 gram panchayats, will be created by 2024. Key features of the Yojana are outlined below.

### Objectives

Key objectives of the Yojana include:

1. The development of model villages, called Adarsh Grams, through the implementation of existing schemes, and certain new initiatives to be designed for the local context, which may vary from village to village.
2. Creating models of local development which can be replicated in other villages.

### **Identification of villages**

MPs can select any gram panchayat, other than their own village or that of their spouse, to be developed as an Adarsh Gram. The village must have a population of 3000-5000 people if it is located in the plains, or 1000-3000 people if located in hilly areas.

Lok Sabha MPs can choose a village from their constituency, and Rajya Sabha MPs from the state from which they are elected. Nominated members can choose a village from any district of the country. MPs which represent urban constituencies can identify a village from a neighbouring rural constituency.

### **Funding**

No new funds have been allocated for the Yojana. Resources may be raised through:

1. Funds from existing schemes, such as the Indira Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and Backward Regions Grant Fund, etc.,
2. The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS),
3. The gram panchayat's own revenue,
4. Central and State Finance Commission Grants, and
5. Corporate Social Responsibility funds.

### **Implementation**

A Village Development Plan must be created for each Adarsh Gram. While each village will develop a list of activities to be carried out, based on its own resources and requirements, possible activities have been listed in the [guidelines](#) for the scheme. For example, Adarsh Grams can work towards providing universal access to basic healthcare facilities, promoting diversified livelihoods through agriculture related livelihoods and skill development, providing pension for all eligible families, housing for all, and promoting social forestry.

The table below outlines key functionaries at the national, state, district, and village level and their responsibilities.

Table 1: Roles and responsibilities of key functionaries

Level	Functionary	Key roles and responsibilities
National	Member of Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the Adarsh Gram</li> <li>• Facilitate the planning process</li> <li>• Mobilise additional funds</li> <li>• Monitor the scheme</li> </ul>
	Two committees, headed by the Minister of Rural Development, and Secretary, Rural Development, respectively.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the process of identification and planning</li> <li>• Review the implementation of the scheme</li> <li>• Identify bottlenecks in the scheme</li> <li>• Issue operational guidelines</li> <li>• Indicate specific resource support which each Ministry can provide</li> </ul>
State	A committee headed by the Chief Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplement central guidelines for the scheme</li> <li>• Review Village Development Plans</li> <li>• Review implementation</li> <li>• Outline monitoring mechanisms</li> <li>• Design a grievance redressal mechanism for the scheme</li> </ul>
District	District Collector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct the baseline survey</li> <li>• Facilitate the preparation of the Village Development Plan</li> <li>• Converge relevant schemes</li> <li>• Ensure grievance redressal</li> <li>• Monthly progress review of the scheme</li> </ul>
Village	Gram Panchayat and functionaries of schemes (at various levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement of the scheme</li> <li>• Identify common needs of the village</li> <li>• Leverage resources from various programmes</li> <li>• Ensure participation in the scheme</li> </ul>

Note: \*These committees will include members from other Ministries.

Sources: [Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Guidelines](#), Ministry of Rural Development; PRS

### Monitoring

A web based monitoring system will be established to enable the MP and other stakeholders to monitor the scheme. Outputs relating to physical and financial targets will be measured each quarter. A mid-term evaluation and post-project evaluation will be conducted through an independent agency.

The various initiatives related to sustainable agriculture and organic farming are listed under section 4.1 of the guidelines:

<b>Aim</b>	▪ Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Farming
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transfer of technology for organic farming to the farmers' groups, especially women</li> <li>▪ Preparation of Soil Health Cards</li> <li>▪ Setting up local Seed Banks</li> <li>▪ Crop intensification such as SRI (System of Rice Intensification)</li> <li>▪ Micro irrigation and Drip Irrigation</li> <li>▪ Solar pumping systems</li> </ul>
<b>Schemes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>▪ MKSP under NRLM</li> <li>▪ MGNREGS</li> </ul>
<b>outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Soil Health Cards prepared</li> <li>▪ Seed Banks established</li> <li>▪ SRI Practiced</li> <li>▪ Micro Irrigation Infrastructure established and Agro Service Centres set up</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduced use of chemical fertiliser</li> <li>▪ Reduced use of chemical pesticides</li> <li>▪ Enhanced production of organic manure and use of organic pesticides.</li> <li>▪ Availability of farm machinery at reasonable hire charges.</li> </ul>

## H. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) of Ministry of Rural Development

**Weblink:**

<http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>

<http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/Circulars/MGNREGS%20works.pdf>

**Started since:** 2005

**List of Admissible works that can be taken up under MGNREGA**

- Water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, springshed development
- Drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation
- Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works
- Provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond , horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development on land owned by households specified in paragraph 1C
- Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks
- Land Development
- Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection
- Rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including roads within a village, wherever necessary
- Agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermin-composting, liquid bio-manures
- Livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement
- Fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public demand
- Works in coastal areas, such as fish drying yards, belt vegetation
- Rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits
- Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management

## **I. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) of Ministry of Rural Development**

**Weblink:**

<http://www.mksp.in/>

<http://www.aajeevika.gov.in/content/mksp-guidelines>

**Started since:** 2010

To improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for her empowerment, Government of India announced “Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana” (MKSP), as a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Under NRLM, provision has been made to invite project proposals for Skill Development and Placement. Further under NRLM, It has been proposed to explore various models of partnership with various skill development organizations in general and the private sector in particular for execution of Skill Development and Placement projects. Similar approach is proposed to be followed for MKSP projects under NRLM.

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) would provide funding support of up to 75% (90% for North East and hill states) to the project submitted by the State Governments/PIAs under MKSP. Balance is to be contributed by the respective state governments or any other donor agencies, national and international. Monetization of the Project Implementation Agency’s (PIA) contributions to the project in the form of manpower, infrastructure provision will be permissible and such contribution would be deemed as contribution in kind. Wherever the contribution from the PIA is in kind, the details of such contribution including the monetized value should be indicated in a statement attached to the Audit Report duly certified by the Auditor.

Specific objectives of MKSP are as under:

- To enhance the productive participation of women in agriculture;
- To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture;
- To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm and non-farm-based activities;
- To ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level;
- To enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the government and other agencies;
- To enhance the managerial capacities of women in agriculture for better management of bio-diversity;
- To improve the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework.

Component-wise expenditure likely to be incurred for the project, like beneficiary mobilization, cost of training and capacity building, input costs, monitoring fees, tracking, administrative expenditure etc. must be mentioned in the project document. Matching share of 25% by the State Government / Project Implementing Agency may be mentioned.



The guidelines document release in January 2015, details the various aspects of projects including the eligibility criteria, funding mechanism, due processes to be followed, identification of project areas and project implementation agencies, project period and timeline of disbursement of funds, monitoring, appraisal and audit; components under the project and the eligible items of expenditure. The annexures list down the matrix of outcomes and measurement, profile of a PIA, indicative list of appropriate sustainable agriculture techniques and indicative appraisal criteria.

## **J. Producers Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus (PRODUCE) Fund of NABARD**

The Union Finance Minister while presenting Union Budget for 2014-15, has announced setting up of “Producers Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus (PRODUCE) Fund of `200 crore in NABARD to be utilized for the building and promotion of 2000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in two years. This initiative will address the initial requirements of the emerging Farmer Producer Organizations which, in turn, will provide new business opportunities for financing institutions, to support them with credit.

The broad objective of the Fund is to build, promote and nurture Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by way of extending the required financial & non-financial support during the nascent/ formative stage. It is critical to support FPOs in terms of awareness creation, capacity building, technical support, professional management, market access, regulatory requirements, etc. and provide handholding support for a minimum period of 3years and the same is met as grant under the Fund. The requirement of the FPOs for their business has to be met out of their own funds, equity, credit, profit generated, etc.

The various eligible activities for support and the maximum amount of assistance per producer organization (PO) is tabulated below:

S No	Eligible Activity for Support	Maximum amount of assistance per PO (Rs. lakh)			
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Support to Producer Organizations(POs)</b>				
1	Salary expenses of CEO @	1.20	0.84	0.72	2.76
2	PO office expense towards small furniture, postage, electricity, etc.	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
3	Revolving fund assistance- primary processing / value addition/ aggregation to improve	0.50	-	-	0.50

4	Establishment / Registration ( New FPOs only)	0.30	-	-	0.30
	<b>Sub-total for PO (I)</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>5.06</b>
II	<b>Support to PO Promoting Institutions (POPIs) on behalf of one PO</b>				
1	Mobilizing of Farmers (New FPOs	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30
2	Training & Exposure visits for farmers- Cost of two trainings & exposure visits for farmers	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.75
3	Training to PO Directors- one programme per	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.75
4	Training to CEO of PO- one programme in first two years	0.10	0.10	-	0.20
5	Salary of POPI Resource person	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
6	Other expenses- MIS, audit, DPR, etc. (LS)	0.50	-	-	0.50
7	<b>Sub-total for POPI for promoting one PO (II)</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>4.00</b>
8	<b>Total (I+II)</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>9.06</b>

## K. Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management (NABARD)

Website: <https://www.nabard.org/English/UPNRM.aspx>

The UPNRM integrates NABARD's existing and future Indo-German NRM efforts into one streamlined approach of participatory NRM related interventions. The programme objective is to contribute to mainstreaming of holistic, participatory and financially sustainable livelihood solutions into public NRM policies and financial instruments for improving the livelihoods of the rural poor based on the sustainable natural resource use and management. The programme aims at funding community managed sustainable NRM based rural livelihood projects.

### OTHER (GOVT. SPONSORED) SCHEMES FROM NABARD:

#### Commercial production units of organic inputs:

[https://www.nabard.org/english/comm\\_product.aspx](https://www.nabard.org/english/comm_product.aspx)

#### National Livestock Mission:

[https://www.nabard.org/English/National\\_Livestock\\_Mission.aspx](https://www.nabard.org/English/National_Livestock_Mission.aspx)