

CONCURRENT EVALUATION OF RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) FOR 2016-17

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY]



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was started in 2007 with the principal objectives of incentivizing states to increase investment in agriculture (because agriculture is a state subject) and use this investment to address the felt-needs of farmers. The initial results show improvement in capital formation. However, after an encouraging performance during the XI five year plan period, agricultural growth has stuttered somewhat starting from 2012-13. To assess the stated objectives of RKVY, that is, in improving the investment & capital formation in agriculture and thereby promote growth and improve income levels of the farmers, a concurrent evaluation has been planned for the year 2016-17. Institute of Economic Growth has been entrusted with this task of Concurrent Evaluation. The present Report is an outcome of this exercise.

The Concurrent Evaluation is based on both primary and secondary data, supplemented with in-depth consultations with various stakeholders. Primary data has been collected from all the states in the country to understand the situation at the ground level and perspective of farmers and implementing agencies. This has been supplemented with a careful analysis of the secondary data at the national and state level. We have also carried out extensive and intensive consultations with the implementing agencies and other concerned officials. This report presents an integrated analysis of this entire effort. The Report is organized into two parts. Part I provides a consolidated and a shorter account of the entire analysis. Part II provides a detailed account of the state-level performance of RKVY. This part is mainly based on primary data and interactions with officials of the implementing agencies.

The major observations of this study are as follows.

- ***Shift in Focus of RKVY***

1. The RKVY fund is provided in four streams – production growth, infrastructure & asset creation, special schemes, and flexi fund. The focus of RKVY appears to have shifted away from production growth towards projects related to infrastructure & asset creation in the recent years.

- ***Planning-process***

2. Planning process of design and implementation of projects under RKVY is multi-stage procedure, which follows decentralized approach. Multi-stage procedure of planning process follows the following steps.
 - A. Preparation and upgradation of State Agriculture Plan (SAP) and District Agriculture Plan (DAP).
 - B. Identification of priority areas in each sector by considering local requirements and local resource availability.
 - C. Development of detailed project report (DPR) for each project
 - D. Submission of DPR of each project to SLPSC for screening and scrutiny of the project
 - E. After checking technical feasibility, DPR of each project is sent to the central government for comments
 - F. Approval of the projects by SLSC
 - G. Finalization and preparation of a shelf of projects.

- ***Upgradation of DAP and SAP***

3. In designing the projects for this scheme, local demand and availability of resources are considered. Each state has prepared three important documents – State Agriculture Plan (SAP), District Agriculture Plan (DAP) and State Agriculture Infrastructure Development Plan (SAIDP) that provide ready reference of local requirements and resources to the states. Hence, these are the basic pillars of design and planning of the project.
4. DAPs and SAPs were prepared for 11th Plan period and were required to be revised for 12th Plan period. Nevertheless, several states except Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh have not yet revised DAPs and SAP for 12th Plan period.

- ***State level committees***

5. Two committees play key role in functioning of the RKVY in each state. These committees are State Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC) and State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). SLPSC is constituted to screen project proposals, whereas SLSC sanctions projects recommended by SLPSC.
6. SLSC is required to meet quarterly, which is cited as one of the major practical problems by several states. It clearly came out from interactions with the states that none of the states is comfortable with organizing SLSC meetings on a quarterly basis. Most states favoured having at most two meetings per year.

- ***Eligibility criteria***

7. Several states have not revised the State Agriculture Plans (SAP) and District Agriculture Plans (DAP) for the 12th Five Year Plan. Hence, the central government has relaxed the second criterion of eligibility, that is, preparation of DAP s and SAP s.
8. Now, the central government is also planning to relax the first criterion of maintaining the baseline expenditure in agriculture. If so, both the eligibility criteria will not be in effect. This may increase the fund flow to states but could also discourage those states that invest on agriculture significantly.

- ***Inter-state Allocation***

9. The share of expenditure (in the released funds), for which utilization certificate has been submitted, and regular monitoring by the state can be considered, among others, as important criteria for inter-state allocation.

- ***Fund Flow***

10. State treasury and finance department play a key role in the fund flow from Government of India to district level functionaries of agriculture and allied departments who actually expend money.
11. In our various interactions with the nodal agencies of several states, a shared view seems to emerge that the change in the grant pattern to 60:40 is not yielding the desired results because of the long delays in receiving states' share of the grant. Many states such as Karnataka, Haryana etc experienced a long delay in receiving state's share of the grant in their respective states.

- ***Priority Sectors in 2016-17***

12. The importance of RKVY in reflecting the local felt needs can be assessed from the variation in priorities across the states in formulating projects under the program.
13. Crop development, in terms of project cost, is the priority area in Assam, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Chhattisgarh in 2016-17 whereas micro and minor irrigation is the priority in Himachal Pradesh in 2016-17. In Maharashtra and Meghalaya, horticulture gets priority while innovative programmes/training/capacity building/others get importance in Uttarakhand and Goa. Seed is the priority area in Madhya Pradesh while animal husbandry is the priority area in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Sikkim. While Rajasthan proposed significant investment in research, Telangana did the same in marketing and post-harvest management, and Gujarat in natural resource management. This heterogeneity in project conception, which in turn, is reflective of the varied needs of the states, is at the heart of RKVY.

- ***Capital Expenditure and Income in Agriculture Sector***

14. The share of agriculture & allied activities in total capital expenditure (at 2004-05 prices) has shown an increase in about half of the states and union territories during the post-RKVY period.
15. There is also a clear shift in priorities within the agriculture sector in all the states during post-RKVY period. In the pre-RKVY period, cooperation was the predominant sector with very high share of the total capital expenditure. However, post-RKVY, the focus seems to have shifted clearly towards crop husbandry, animal husbandry, soil & water conservation and food storage & warehousing in almost all the states.
16. There are three states which have bucked this trend – Gujarat, Haryana and Kerala. In these states, there is little change in the post-RKVY period.
17. The income emanating from agriculture, measured as the agricultural state domestic product (AGSDP) at 2004-05 prices, is higher in the post-RKVY period as compared to the pre-RKVY period (2004-05 to 2007-08) in almost all the states. The only exceptions are Goa, Kerala and Chandigarh.
18. The rate of growth of AGSDP is also higher during this period. However, the share of agriculture in the total SDP declined in all the states, because of a much faster increase in total SDP of the states

- ***Changes in Value of Agricultural Output Post-RKVY***

19. Almost all the states registered higher value of output from agriculture & allied activities in the post-RKVY period. The exceptions are north-eastern states of Meghalaya and Sikkim; eastern states of Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal; Kerala in the south and the union territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Puducherry
20. The value of foodgrain output is higher in the post-RKVY period in most states, but declined in few states such as Kerala, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram and the union territories (UTs) of Goa, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Puducherry and Chandigarh.
21. Value of cereal output is higher in majority of the states in post-RKVY period but showed a decline in Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh and also in the UTs Goa, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
22. A number of states have registered a decline in value of pulses output in the post-RKVY period. These states are Assam, J&K, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, UP, WB, Daman & Diu and Puducherry.
23. Not only the value but also the physical production of foodgrains and cereals has grown much faster during the post-RKVY period in almost all the states. Most of the contribution to production growth came from increases in yield. MP, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu are the states where area and yield have both contributed to production growth. In pulses, only few states have shown higher growth in post-RKVY period. Also, yield is not the predominant source of growth in pulses. Area increase also contributed in quite a few states.

24. Most of the states registered an increase in value of output of high-value fruits and vegetables in post-RKVY period. However, Goa, Kerala, Daman & Diu and Delhi again fared poorly, as in case of other crops. Also, Maharashtra, which is a major producer of grapes and oranges, registered a decline in the value of output.
25. The average value of output from livestock during the post-RKVY period is higher than the pre- RKVY period, except in Goa, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Chhattisgarh. Even in these states, the difference is marginal, indicating the satisfactory performance of livestock sector
26. Forestry shows a decline in output during the post-RKVY period in most of the states. Value of fisheries declined in Goa, Meghalaya, Daman & Diu and Delhi. It is notable that the coastal regions Goa and Daman & Diu have recorded a decline in fisheries output.

- ***Changes in land use pattern, irrigation and fertilizer consumption post-rkvy***

27. Net sown area (NSA) and gross cropped area (GCA) have increased in most of the states during the post-RKVY period indicating that land has been used more extensively and intensively during this period. However, there are a few states and UTs that have shown a decline. These include Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
28. Kerala and Odisha have not only shown a decline in NSA and GCA but have also shown a steep decline in cropping intensity, showing that the land in these states was largely underused in the post-RKVY period. Reasons for this need to be analysed carefully.
29. Most of the states have shown sizeable increase in net irrigated area (NIA) and gross irrigated area (GIA) during the post-RKVY period. However, some of the important states such as Bihar, Odisha, Mizoram and some of the UT s have shown a decline in the NIA.
30. Many of the states showing impressive improvements in irrigation are in western and southern regions, which are dry and rainfed. This is a good development for equitable growth of agriculture.
31. Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Kerala, where performance of agriculture is relatively poor, are also the states where there is a low level and limited growth of irrigation in the post-RKVY period.
32. Almost all the states have recorded a decent increase in per hectare consumption of fertilizers in the post-RKVY period. But most of the north-eastern states and the UTs have a very low level of consumption and have shown a decline in fertilizer consumption during this period.
33. During the post-RKVY period, electricity consumed per hectare in agriculture has increased in almost all the states, except Bihar. This trend in Bihar is in keeping with other indicators like NIA, foodgrain production etc, showing that Bihar is one state, which has not performed as well as other states during this period.

- *Insights from the field*

34. RKVY is quite inclusive and a larger share of benefits are reaching the marginal and small farmers. This can be judged from the fact that the average net income from agriculture is higher for beneficiary households as compared to non-beneficiary households in more than fifty per cent of the states. In Haryana, Sikkim, Telangana and West Bengal, average income of beneficiary households is much higher than average income of non-beneficiary households. Net income from crop husbandry and dairy has increased in 2016-17 from 2015-16 for beneficiary households in almost all the states.
35. Delay in subsidy payment, subsidy paid only after purchase, lack of marketing support, lack of monitoring, and restricted choice are some of the major constraints facing the farmers.
36. The majority of surveyed farmers suggested that this programme is useful in employment generation, production, financial assistance and marketing facility but it is playing only a limited role in procurement, post-harvest management, capacity building and building rural infrastructure.
37. Delay in release of funds and release of reduced amount (from the approved amount) were cited as some of the major problems in implementation of projects by several states.
38. The convergence of projects of RKVY, with other schemes, was found only in few states, possibly due to poor coordination among different line departments in the states.
39. States follow tendering process to hire vendors to provide their services in infrastructure and asset creation type of projects such as construction of market yards, warehouses, cold-storages etc. It has also been observed that states apply both technical and financial criteria in the selection of the vendors.
40. E-tendering has yet not been adopted in many cases due to lack of capacity; but wherever it has been adopted officials expressed that it improved the efficiency of the tendering process.

- ***Recommendations***

41. DAP s and SAP s need to be regularly prepared and the participation of PRI s needs to be improved.
42. In our various interactions with the nodal agencies of several states, a shared view seems to emerge that the change in grant pattern to 60:40 (center:state) is not yielding the desired results because of the long delays in receiving states' share of the grant. Many states such as Karnataka, Haryana etc experienced much delay in receiving state's share of the grant in their respective states.
43. Inter-departmental coordination needs to be improved to attain better convergence of projects under RKVY with other schemes/programmes.
44. To improve effectiveness of RKVY as suggested by farmers, states should increase focus on projects related to procurement, post-harvest management, rural infrastructure and capacity building.
45. Reducing delay in subsidy payment and providing marketing support are needed.
46. Capacity of state officials needs to be improved through periodic training programmes to enable digitalization of data, e-tendering and geo-tagging.
47. There are consistent demands for increasing the limit for administrative costs from the states, which appears to be already under active consideration of the Central Government.
48. Organizing SLSC meeting half yearly would be more convenient to manage than holding meetings quarterly. Almost all the states have expressed problems with organizing SLSC meetings quarterly.

CONCURRENT EVALUATION OF RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) FOR 2016-17

[PART – I: CONSOLIDATED REPORT]



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PREFACE

The neglect of public investment in agriculture during the 1980s started manifesting in the form of a severe crisis by the late-1990s. Agricultural growth decelerated substantially during the ninth and tenth Five Year Plan periods compared to the eighth Five Year Plan period. The complementarity between public investment and private investment (and also input usage), led to this severe crisis in agriculture.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was started in 2007 with the principal objectives of incentivizing states to increase investment in agriculture (because agriculture is a state subject) and use this investment to address the felt-needs of farmers. The initial results show improvement in capital formation. However, after an encouraging performance during the XI five year plan period, agricultural growth has stuttered somewhat starting from 2012-13. To assess the stated objectives of RKVY, that is, in improving the investment & capital formation in agriculture and thereby promote growth and improve income levels of the farmers, a concurrent evaluation has been planned for the year 2016-17. Institute of Economic Growth has been entrusted with this task of Concurrent Evaluation. The present Report is an outcome of this exercise.

The Concurrent Evaluation is based on both primary and secondary data, supplemented with in-depth consultations with various stakeholders. Primary data has been collected from all the states in the country to understand the situation at the ground level and perspective of farmers and implementing agencies. This has been supplemented with a careful analysis of the secondary data at the national and state level. We have also carried out extensive and intensive consultations with the implementing agencies and other concerned officials. This report presents an integrated analysis of this entire effort. The Report is organized into two parts. Part I provides a consolidated and a shorter account of the entire analysis. Part II provides a detailed account of the state-level performance of RKVY. This part is mainly based on primary data and interactions with officials of the implementing agencies.

Two Interim Reports have already submitted to the RKVY division – The first Interim Report was submitted in December 2016, within a month of the initiation of the study and the second

Interim Report was submitted in June 2017 (Kharif Report). The present report is the full and final Report of the study.

Several organizations and people have helped us in this endeavor. We would like to thank Ms. Neeraja Adidam, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) and her team who helped us immensely during the formative stages of the study. In particular, we would like to thank Shri Chandramani Sharma and Shri V.K. Srivastava and other officials of the MoA&FW for facilitating the study. Shri P.K.Swain, who took charge of RKVY a little later showed keen interest in the study and we thank him for his suggestions. We would also like to place on record our sincere appreciation of Ms. Chhavi Jha, and Shri Anand Krishan, the present Joint Secretary and Director of RKVY Division, MoA&FW, respectively.

Our special thanks are due to Dr. Thiagu Ranganathan (Indian Institute of Management Nagpur) and Dr. Yogesh Bhatt (Agricultural Economics Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi) for their support in initial stages of this study. We sincerely thank the various state officials, nodal officers and implementing agencies for their valuable feedback. Thanks are also due to Mr. Navin Kumar Singh and his team for their research support and help in collecting primary data. Last but not the least, our most sincere thanks to all those farmers, without whose invaluable inputs, this study would not have reached this stage of fruition.

March 2018

C.S.C. Sekhar

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture growth reduced substantially during both the ninth and tenth Five Year Plan periods compared to the eighth Five Year Plan period. During the above period, there was also significant decline in public investment in agriculture. Hence, slow growth in agriculture during the ninth and tenth Five Year Plan periods was attributed to decreasing public investment in agriculture. Taking this into account, the National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting in May 2007, resolved to introduce a new additional central assistance scheme incentivizing states to increase public investment in agriculture and achieve the target of four per cent growth rate in the agriculture sector. The Ministry of Agriculture, in compliance of the above resolution and in consultation with the Planning Commission, launched the RKVY in all states and UT across the country in year 2007-08.

The prime objective of this scheme is to incentivize the states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors. Novelty of this scheme is that states are provided complete flexibility and autonomy in the process of its planning and execution. Almost all the states appreciate this autonomy, as indicated in our interactions with state officials. The state officials from many states expressed the view that there is no other programme which provides such flexibility to states.

The above feature of the scheme makes states enthusiastic and keen to take on the challenge of implementation of the scheme. Nevertheless, the centre is always equally keen to understand the performance and progress of the scheme across the country. More important, the centre is eager to learn limitations of the scheme, so as it can be improved further. Hence a third party evaluation of the scheme is conducted on regular basis. The concurrent evaluation of the scheme for year 2017-18 was entrusted to Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. This evaluation study focuses on the following issues related to RKVY.

- Planning Process in the State
 - Adequacy and relevance of District Agriculture Plans (DAPs), State Agriculture Plan (SAP) and State Agriculture Infrastructure Development Plan (SAIDP).
 - Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in planning process.

- Functioning of State Level Committees
 - State Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC).
 - State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC).
- Process of Project formulation
 - How are the States preparing and screening the projects.
 - Level of convergence linkage with DAP, SAP, SAIDP etc
- Fund Flow in the State from top to bottom
 - How efficient or inefficient is the process, extent of delay, why and how, bottlenecks?
- Level of Monitoring by States
- Field Level Project Execution and their Impact (Major Projects)

In order to examine the above issues, the present study uses both secondary and primary data. Secondary information on different indicators of agriculture development was collected from various government sources. Name of each indicator along with description and source of data is listed in Table 1.1.

To collect the primary data, a survey of agricultural households and other stakeholders of RKVY was conducted during 2017 across the country. Sample households and stakeholders were selected using multistage sampling procedure. First, 10 per cent of total sanctioned projects for year 2016-17 were selected randomly from each state. More importantly, equal emphasis was given to both streams (Production growth and Infrastructure & asset creation) of RKVY during the selection of the projects. Apart from these two types of projects, some states have special schemes like Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Crop Diversification Programmes (CDP) etc We have also chosen special schemes for the survey particularly in those states that have such schemes.

After the selection of the projects, 50 households comprising of 40 beneficiary and 10 non-beneficiary households were selected from each sample project related to production growth (PG) component. Implementing agencies were chosen for the projects related to infrastructure and asset creation (IA) component. Distribution of samples across states is presented in Table 1.2.

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The report is divided into two parts –the first part presents consolidated findings of the study and the second part presents a detailed account of the findings from primary data survey conducted in all the states of India.

The consolidated report is divided into five sections. After a brief introduction in the first section, outlining the motivation, scope and coverage of the study and data sources used in the study, the second section discusses design and implementation of the projects of RKVY. In this section, planning process, fund flow, implementation and level of monitoring and evaluation by the states are discussed in detail. The third section presents a comparison of different agricultural development indicators such as value of agricultural output, land use pattern, irrigation etc between pre- and post RKVY periods to assess whether this scheme has a discernible positive impact on agricultural growth in India. The fourth section presents a consolidated account of the primary data surveys all over the country and provides insights into the ground realities of RKVY projects, gleaned from different states. The fifth section concludes and recommends some policy implications.

Table 1-1: Indicators of Agricultural Development& Their Source of Data

Indicator of Agricultural Development	Source of Data
1. Capital expenditure	Budget Documents of Government of India and various states
2. Value of Output from Agriculture Sector	Centre Statistical Organization, New Delhi
3. Production of Principal Crops	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
4. Land Use Pattern	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
5. Irrigated area	
6. Consumption of Fertilizer	Fertilizer Statistics, The Fertilizer Association of India

Table 1-2:State-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Implementing Agencies

S.No	State	Number of Sanctioned Projects	Number of Selected Projects	Sample size
1	Andhra Pradesh	116	10	500
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1	50
3	Assam	70	2	100
4	Bihar	6	2	100
5	Chhattisgarh	12	4	200
6	Goa	2	1	50
7	Gujarat	23	4	200
8	Haryana	40	3	250
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	150
10	Jharkhand	12	2	100
11	Karnataka	80	9	450
12	Kerala	20	3	150
13	Madhya Pradesh	65	4	200
14	Maharashtra	28	2	100
15	Manipur	10	2	100
16	Meghalaya	9	1	50
17	Mizoram	1	2	100
18	Nagaland	54	3	150
19	Orissa	71	4	200
20	Punjab	4	3	150
21	Rajasthan	127	2	100
22	Sikkim	1	1	50
23	Tamil Nadu	52	9	450
24	Telangana	85	3	150
25	Tripura	34	1	50
26	Uttar Pradesh	70	7	350
27	Uttarakhand	6	4	200
28	West Bengal	49	3	150

2. DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

In this chapter, the focus is on planning process of the projects under RKVY and their implementation. Fund flow from the Central Government to the states and then to different implementing agencies of the state is also discussed in this chapter. The prime objective of this chapter is to understand the planning process and also challenges faced by states in implementation of the projects.

2.1 PLANNING PROCESS

Planning process of design and implementation of projects under RKVY is multi-stage procedure, which follows decentralized approach. Department of Agriculture is the nodal agency in each state and all allied departments such as Animal Husbandry, Agriculture Engineering, and Horticulture etc are implementing agencies. Department of Agriculture in each state also plays the role of implementing agency for the projects related to ‘Crop Development’. Multi-stage procedure of planning process follows the following steps.

1. Preparation and upgradation of State Agriculture Plan (SAP) and District Agriculture Plan (DAP).
2. Identification of priority areas in each sector by considering local requirements and local resource availability.
3. Development of detailed project report (DPR) for each project
4. Submission of DPR of each project to SLPSC for screening and scrutiny of the project
5. After checking technical feasibility, DPR of each project is sent to the central government for comments
6. Finalization of the projects for which DPRs are submitted to SLSC meeting.

The sequence of each of the above stages is graphically represented by Figure 2.1. Amongst these stages, preparation and upgradation of SAP and DAP and organizing SLSC meeting are the most important, that are discussed in detail in the subsequent sections.

Further, it is important to note that states are asked to prepare projects valuing 150% of the allocated fund. This is done to increase the efficiency of the system, so that a shelf of projects is kept ready based on the state’s priorities and alternative projects can be immediately started

if there is any problem in implementation of the approved projects. Though the priorities might be with certain sectors while planning, the priorities might change while implementing the projects due to various constraints related to timing of availability of funds, human resources available to the departments, etc

2.2 UPGRADATION OF C-DAP AND SAP FOR 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

In designing the projects for this scheme, local demand and availability of resources are considered. Each state has prepared three important documents – State Agriculture Plan (SAP), District Agriculture Plan (DAP) and State Agriculture Infrastructure Development Plan (SAIDP) that provide ready reference of local requirements and resources to the states. Hence, these are the basic pillars of design and planning of the project. DAPs and SAPs were prepared for 11th Plan period and again revised for 12th Plan period. Nevertheless, several states except Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh have not yet revised DAPs and SAP for 12th Plan period. Different states are at different stage in revising both the documents for 12th Plan period (Table 2.1). Some states such as Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Haryana have completed the process and submitted draft plans to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare for comments and approval. On other hand, few states like Uttar Pradesh have just started the process of revising these documents. There are many states such as Telangana, Bihar that have not yet started the process.

In our interaction with state officials, lack of funds, limited technical capacity and complex and lengthy process seems the most important factors in delay in the process of preparing SAP, DAP and SAIDP.

Mostly projects are designed following SAP and DAP, except for a few cases. In some cases, we found that one or two projects are added directly in SLSC meeting by Chief Secretary for the sanction because of various reasons.

2.2.1 STATE LEVEL COMMITTEES

Two committees play key role in functioning of the RKVY in each state. These committees are State Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC) and State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). SLPSC is constituted to screen project proposals, whereas SLSC sanctions projects

recommended by SLPSC. SLSC meets quarterly which is cited as one of the major practical problems by several states. It clearly came out from interactions with the states that none of the states is comfortable with organizing SLSC meetings on quarterly basis. Since Chief Secretary of the state is the chairperson of the SLSC, it is not easy for her/him to manage four meetings in a year because of her/his busy schedule. The states have proposed reduction in number of SLSC meetings in a year from four to two. As is suggested by the Nodal officers of the states, organizing SLSC meeting at half yearly frequency would be easier for them to manage rather than holding meetings every quarter.

2.3 PRIORITY SECTORS IN YEAR 2016-17

To understand priority sectors in year 2016-17 for each state, information on both demand for funds by different sectors and distribution of number of projects across different sectors have been analysed and results are discussed in the subsequent sub-sections.

2.3.1 STATE-WISE DEMAND FOR FUNDS BY SECTORS

Tables 2.2 and 2.3 describe the distribution of demand for funds across sectors by various states for the years 2016-17. In terms of project cost, crop development is priority area in Assam, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Chhattisgarh. Micro and minor irrigation is priority area in Himachal Pradesh. For Maharashtra and Meghalaya, horticulture gets the priority in terms of project cost. Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others is important area in Uttarakhand and Goa. Seed is priority area in Madhya Pradesh while animal husbandry is priority area in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Sikkim. Rajasthan proposed investment of a significant amount in research while Telangana did the same for marketing and post-harvest management. Gujarat has proposed large investment in natural resource management in 2016-17.

The relative importance of sectors in the planning process of RKVY in terms of number of projects is described in the tables 2.4 and 2.5. In terms of number of projects, there is variation in priority areas across states. Some states prefer small projects whose number is much higher than other states. Rajasthan (127) and Andhra Pradesh (119) are the two states where there are many small projects. Research is priority area in terms of number of projects in Andhra Pradesh,

Telangana, Haryana and Rajasthan. Fishery projects are also mainly small projects and are given priority in the coastal states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Horticulture is also significant in terms of number of projects in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. Crop development and animal husbandry are priority areas in Uttar Pradesh. Animal husbandry is also given priority in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Tripura. Sericulture is given importance in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

It is evident from Graph 2.1 that Uttar Pradesh has proposed projects requiring highest amount of funds in 2016-17, followed by Odisha, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. States like Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Nagaland and West Bengal have lower demand for RKVY funds. This is probably due to the smaller geographical area of these states or lack of technical expertise to carry out the projects. It could also be a case of non-updation of information in RKVY website due to absence of skilled manpower to undertake the task. However, the relative share of the sectors in total funds reflects the priority areas of the states, which varies significantly across states. The detailed discussion related to the demand for funds under RKVY from states across sectors and sub-sectors is provided in the next sub- section.

2.3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS ACROSS DIFFERENT SECTORS

In Andhra Pradesh, in 2016-17, the largest number of projects is allocated to research, among the very-small-size category (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 38 projects proposed with priority sectors being horticulture. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), highest number of projects are allocated for animal husbandry (5projects). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are organic farming/bio fertilizer, sericulture, crop development, horticulture and animal husbandry (one each). Agricultural mechanization, organic farming/bio fertilizer and animal husbandry are given importance in the very large category (cost > 25 crore). So small projects are dominated by research and horticulture and large projects are by animal husbandry, organic farming/bio fertilizer and agriculture mechanization in 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, there are 119 projects which need funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which animal husbandry (89 crore) and horticulture (62 crore) are given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms

of number of projects, research (27) and horticulture (26) are given priority. To sum up, a number of research projects are proposed but they are mainly small-sized projects. Projects with highest average cost is proposed for organic farming/Bio Fertilizer.

In Assam, in 2016-17, largest number of projects are allocated to horticulture among the very-small-size category (cost < 1 crore) (8 projects) and small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore) (11 projects). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 30 projects proposed. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), animal husbandry and Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others got priorities. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are seed and fisheries. Agriculture mechanization, crop development, Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others and Seed are priority sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. In this category, paddy development and others in Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others are the most important sub-sectors. So, small projects are dominated by horticulture and large projects by crop development and Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others in 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 68 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which crop development, specially paddy is given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, horticulture are given priority.

Chhattisgarh proposed 26 projects amounting to Rs. 245.4 crores in 2016-17. Among different sectors, horticulture is given importance in terms of number of projects among the very-small-size projects (cost < 1 crore) and in the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore). In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), there is only one project in micro/minor irrigation sector. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority area is micro/minor irrigation and horticulture. Crop development is given priority in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by horticulture and large projects by crop development in 2016-17. In aggregate, crop development (165 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost and while in terms of number of projects, horticulture is the priority area. Projects with highest average cost are proposed for crop development.

Goa proposed three projects amounting to Rs. 11 crores in 2016-17. Fisheries is the priority sector the very-small-sized category (cost < 1 crore), animal husbandry in small size category

(cost 1 to 5 crore) and Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others in the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore). No project is proposed for large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, and the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. In aggregate, Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others (8.5 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost.

In 2016-17, Gujarat has proposed projects in eight different sectors. In terms of project cost, the maximum amount goes to natural resource management. No project is proposed in the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 21 projects proposed with priority sectors being Seed and horticulture. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), crop development and horticulture are priority areas. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, five sectors have one project each. Four projects are allocated in natural resource management in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So, small projects are dominated by seed and horticulture and large projects are by natural resource management in 2016-17. In aggregate, natural resource management (171 crore) is given highest priority both in terms of cost and in terms of number of projects. Project with highest average cost is also proposed for the same sector.

In Haryana, in 2016-17, highest number of projects is allocated to research among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 10 projects proposed with priority sectors being horticulture. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), highest number of projects are allocated for crop development. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are agriculture mechanization, crop development, innovative programmes/training/capacity building/others and animal husbandry. Crop development, innovative programmes/training/capacity building/others and seed are the priority sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. Sub-sector “others” in both the sectors of crop development, innovative programmes/training/capacity building/others got high allocation. So small projects are dominated by research and large projects by crop development in 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 40 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which crop development got priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, research was given priority. To sum up, a number of research projects are proposed but they are mainly small-sized projects.

Himachal Pradesh proposed seven projects amounting to Rs. 22 crores in 2016-17. Among different sectors, fisheries are given importance in terms of number of projects among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), one project is allocated to crop development. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority area is micro/minor irrigation. No project is proposed for very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So, small projects are dominated by Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others and fisheries and large projects by crop development and micro/minor irrigation in 2016-17. In aggregate, micro/minor irrigation (10.4 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost. Project with highest average cost is proposed for the same sector.

In Karnataka, in 2016-17, highest number of projects is allocated to fisheries and research among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). There are 37 projects in this category. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 18 projects proposed with priority sectors being horticulture. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), projects are allocated to animal husbandry, horticulture and sericulture. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are horticulture and animal husbandry. Agriculture mechanization, animal husbandry, micro/minor irrigation and marketing and post-harvest management are the priority sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. Sprinkler and drip irrigation under micro/minor irrigation is the most emphasized sub-sector. So small projects are dominated by horticulture, research and fisheries and large projects by animal husbandry in 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 79 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which animal husbandry got priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, horticulture was given priority. To sum up, a number of research projects are proposed but they are mainly small-sized projects. Among large projects, animal husbandry was given importance.

In Madhya Pradesh, in 2016-17, the highest number of projects is allocated to animal husbandry among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 23 projects proposed with priority sectors being animal husbandry and research. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), highest number of projects are allocated for

horticulture (five projects). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are animal husbandry and seed (three each). Agriculture mechanization and seed are given important sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So, small projects are dominated by animal husbandry and research and large projects are by seed and agricultural mechanization in 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 62 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which seed (192 crore) and agricultural mechanization horticulture (107 crore) are given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, animal husbandry (12) and seed (10) are given priority. To sum up, a number of animal husbandry and seed projects are proposed but they are mainly small-sized projects. Project with highest average cost is proposed for Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others.

According to MIS report, Maharashtra has proposed projects with cost 77.68 crores in 2016-17. No project is proposed in very small-sized project (cost < 1 crore) category and small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore). In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), important sector is crop development and fertilizer and INM. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority area is animal husbandry, horticulture and sericulture. No project is proposed with cost more than 25 crore. So, small projects are dominated by crop development and fertilizer and INM and large projects by animal husbandry, horticulture and sericulture in 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 5 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which horticulture is given highest priority in terms of cost. In terms of number of projects, five projects are from five different sectors.

Meghalaya proposed for projects of 3.6 crores in 2016-17 from RKVY scheme. Among different sectors, micro/minor irrigation is given importance in terms of number of projects among the very small-sized projects (cost < Rs. 1 crore). In the small size category (cost Rs. 1 to 5 crore), horticulture and sericulture are the priority sectors. No project is proposed for cost more than 5 crores. So, in Meghalaya only small projects are proposed in 2016-17. Project with highest average cost is proposed for horticulture.

From MIS report, it is found that only one project is proposed by Mizoram with cost of Rs. 0.4 crores in 2016-17. The project is in the extension sector, with the sub-sector being

Training/Study tour. This may be because of state's inability to provide data in the RDMIS format.

In Nagaland, in 2016-17, highest number of projects is allocated to natural resource management among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 20 projects proposed with priority sectors being agriculture mechanization and natural resource management. There is no project allocated in larger (cost > 5 crore) category. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 54 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which natural resource management (11.9 crore) is given highest priority both in terms of cost and number of projects. Another priority area is non-farm activities but they are mainly small-sized projects. Project with highest average cost is proposed for marketing and post-harvest management.

In Odisha, in 2016-17, highest number of projects is allocated to horticulture (7 projects) among the very small-sized projects (cost< 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 38 projects proposed with priority sectors being micro/minor irrigation (11 projects) and horticulture (9 projects). In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), highest number of projects are allocated for dairy development (three projects). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are agriculture mechanization, seed, animal husbandry, crop development and micro/minor irrigation (two each). Information technology, animal husbandry and crop development are given important sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by horticulture and micro/minor irrigation and large projects by crop development and animal husbandry in 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 77 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which crop development(218crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, horticulture and micro/minor irrigation are given priority. Project with highest average cost is proposed for crop development.

Rajasthan proposed 127 projects amounting to Rs. 563.8 crores in 2016-17. There are many small projects proposed in Rajasthan under RKVY. Among different sectors, research is given importance in terms of number of projects among the very small-sized projects (cost< 1 crore). This sector has been allocated with 34 projects in very small-sized projects (cost< 1 crore), 23

projects in small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore) and eight projects in medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore). In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 47 projects proposed. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), there are 17 projects proposed this year. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority area is Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others and animal husbandry. Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others and research are also the priority sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. In 2016-17, research is the priority area in Rajasthan in all categories of projects. In aggregate, research (221 crore) is given highest priority both in terms of cost and in terms of number of projects. Project with highest average cost is proposed for cooperatives and cooperation.

According to MIS report, Sikkim proposed only one project amounting to Rs. 2 crores in 2016-17. Up to the date the data was accessed, the only project that is proposed under RKVY is on animal husbandry. The sub-sector for which it is proposed is Breed Development.

Tamil Nadu proposed 59 projects amounting to Rs. 524.7 crores in 2016-17. Among different sectors, fisheries and seed are given importance in terms of number of projects among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 32 projects proposed with priority sectors being fisheries again (8 projects). In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), highest number of projects are allocated for crop development and Marketing and post-harvest management (2 projects each). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority area is horticulture. Dairy development and crop development are given importance in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So, small projects are dominated by fisheries and large projects are by crop development 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 59 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which crop development (201 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, fisheries are given priority. Project with highest average cost is proposed for agriculture mechanization.

In Telangana, in 2016-17, highest number of projects is allocated to research among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 33 projects proposed with priority sectors being research. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to

10 crore), highest number of projects are allocated for animal husbandry, agriculture mechanization, seed and horticulture (one project each). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are animal husbandry, seed and horticulture (one project each). Agriculture mechanization and, Marketing and post-harvest management are given important sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by research and large projects by marketing and post-harvest management in 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 85 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which Marketing and post-harvest management (450 crore), among which building up of Godowns and Warehouses (442 crores) are given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, research (29) are given priority. To sum up, a number of research and horticulture projects are proposed but they are mainly small-sized projects. In 2016-17, Telangana aims to make lump sum investment in preparing Godowns and Warehouses.

Tripura proposed 34 projects amounting to Rs. 63.4 crores in 2016-17. Among different sectors, animal husbandry and fisheries are given importance in terms of number of projects among the very small-sized projects (cost< 1 crore). In this category, there are 26 projects proposed. In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sector is horticulture. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), important sector is information technology. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority area is crop development. No project is proposed with cost more than 25 crore. So small projects are dominated by animal husbandry and fisheries and large projects by crop development 2016-17. In aggregate, up to the date the data was accessed, 34 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which crop development (201 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, animal husbandry is given priority. Project with highest average cost is proposed for crop development.

Uttarakhand is another small state with proposal of Rs. 8.6 crores in 2016-17. In the very small-sized projects (cost< 1 crore) category, there is only one project in fertilizer and INM. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are four projects proposed with priority sectors being Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others. No project is proposed for cost more than Rs. 5 crores. So, In Uttarakhand, only small projects are proposed

in 2016-17. Project with highest average cost is proposed for Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others.

Uttar Pradesh proposed 72 projects amounting to Rs. 769.8 crores in 2016-17. Among different sectors, animal husbandry and seed are given importance in terms of number of projects among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 21 projects proposed with priority sectors being Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), highest number of projects are allocated for different five sectors. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority area is crop development. The same sector is given priority in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by animal husbandry, seed and crop development and large projects by crop development 2016-17. In aggregate, crop development (292 crore) is given highest priority both in terms of cost and in terms of number of projects. Project with highest average cost is proposed for natural resource management.

In West Bengal, in 2016-17, number of projects that are proposed from RKVY in 2016-17 is 50, which amounts to Rs. 46.6 Crore. In the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore), highest number of projects is allocated to cooperatives and cooperation. In the small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 18 projects proposed with priority sectors being fisheries. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), highest number of projects are allocated for cooperatives and cooperation. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are agriculture mechanization, crop development and fisheries. Crop development is the only sector in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category with emphasis for paddy development as sub-sector. So small projects are dominated by cooperatives and cooperation and fisheries and large projects are by crop development in 2016-17. In aggregate, among different sectors, crop development, especially paddy is given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, cooperatives and cooperation and fisheries are given priority. To sum up, a number of cooperatives and cooperation and fisheries projects are proposed but they are mainly small-sized projects.

2.4 ALLOCATION AND FUND FLOW

2.4.1 COMPONENTS OF THE SCHEME

The RKVY fund is provided in four streams – production growth, infrastructure & asset creation, special schemes, and flexi fund. In the initial years, the major focus was on production growth as a state could spend up to 75 per cent of allocated grant on projects related to production growth. During 12th five year plan period, the above pattern changed and at present, 35 per cent of RKVY funds are earmarked for production growth. Out of the rest 65 per cent, 35 per cent are earmarked for infrastructure and asset creation and 20 per cent for special schemes like Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Crop Diversification Programmes (CDP) etc 10 per cent of RKVY funds are kept as flexi funds where states can undertake either production growth or infrastructure and asset creation related projects depending upon states specific needs and priorities. For upcoming years, it is proposed to do away with the existing production growth stream as there are many other programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM) etc providing funds for production growth. The following streams are proposed for the next three years.

- Infrastructure and assets with 50 per cent of annual outlay – it is further divided into two sub-streams. One is production enhancing infrastructure with 20 per cent of annual outlay and the second one is post-production related infrastructure with 30 per cent of annual outlay.
- Special Schemes with 20 per cent of annual outlay.
- Support to innovative Agri-Enterprises including skill development with 8 per cent of annual outlay.
- Flexi funds with 20 per cent of annual outlay to support additional income generating agribusiness models activities.

The rest two per cent of annual outlay would be for administrative expenses, which is currently one per cent of annual outlay. There are consistent demands for increasing the limit for administrative costs from the states.

2.4.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

There are two criteria followed in this scheme for the eligibility of states for receiving allocation – One, the base line share of agriculture and allied sectors in its total state plan, excluding RKVY funds, expenditure is at least maintained. Two, DAP and SAP need to be formulated. It is noted that many states have failed to formulate SAP and DAP for their states for 12th Five Year Plan. Hence, the central government has relaxed the second criterion of eligibility. Now, the central government is planning to make all the states eligible to receive RKVY funding. This implies that the eligibility criteria will no more be in practice. This may discourage states that invest in agriculture in a major way.

2.4.3 INTER-STATE ALLOCATION

Inter-state allocation depends on six important criteria that are explained in Box 2.1. In the current criteria being followed, there is an attempt to balance equity and efficiency considerations in the inter-state allocation of funds. For instance, criteria 1, 2 and 6 underline the equity dimension (favouring drier and underdeveloped states) whereas the other three criteria (3, 4 and 5) favour the efficiency dimension. Although merit of some of these criteria

Box 2-1: Current Criteria of Inter-state allocation

- 1) Percentage share of net unirrigated area in a state to the net unirrigated area in all states (15%)
- 2) Last three years of average area under oil seeds and pulses (5%)
- 3) Increase in expenditure in agriculture and allied sector in the previous year over the year previous to that year (30%)
- 4) Increase in plan and non-plan expenditure made by the states from the state budget on animal husbandry, fisheries and agricultural research and education in the previous year over the year previous to that year (10%)
- 5) State's highest gross state domestic product (GSDP) for agriculture in the past 5 years (30%)
- 6) Inverse of yield gap between state average yields as indicated in the frontline demonstration data (10%)

like last three years of average area under oil seeds and pulses is debatable, there is nonetheless equal emphasis on equity and efficiency. In the proposed criteria (Box No 2.2), however, the focus seems to have shifted to efficiency considerations. Four out of the five criteria give higher weight to efficiency aspect while only one criterion (criterion 2) favours the laggard states.

The criterion 4 in the proposed criteria is arguable because it accounts for GSDP while the RKVY focuses on agricultural sector particularly. Retaining criterion of State's highest GSDP for agriculture in the past 5

years seems more appropriate. However, it is itself debatable, as it does not account for the performance of states' agriculture sector properly. Compound growth rate of value of output from agriculture and allied sectors in the last five years could be a better criterion than the above as it measures incremental development of the agriculture sector in the state, rather than the level of the output *per se*.

Both the current and proposed criteria of inter-state allocation do not provide encouragement to those states which are making remarkable progress in the RKVY scheme. Some of states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka are demanding for such criteria. Considering diversity of projects being implemented under the RKVY scheme, it is not simple to develop a single criterion for measuring performance of states in implementation of the scheme. **The share of expenditure in released amount for which utilization certificate has been submitted and regular monitoring by the state are some of the indicators that can be considered as suitable criteria for measuring the performance of RKVY scheme in the state.**

Box 2-2: Proposed Criteria of Inter-state Allocation

- 1) Agricultural marketing and farmer friendly reform index (25%).
- 2) Percentage of pre- and post-production infrastructure requirement in the state compared to total infrastructure requirement in the country (20%).
- 3) Percentage of youth population in the state compared to total youth population in the country (20%).
- 4) State's highest GSDP in the past five years (20%).
- 5) Increase in expenditure in agriculture and allied sector in the previous year over the year previous to that year (15%).

Allocated funds for the RKVY scheme since its inception is presented in Figure 2-2. Significant increase in allocation of the RKVY from 2007-08 to 2014-15 was noted and after 2014-15, there was a sharp decline in allocation. It does not imply that the Government of India focusing less on RKVY and agriculture. The above change in allocation is due to change in Centre and state share in the total allocation. Prior to 2015-16, the Centre share in the grant used to be 100% which has now changed to 60:40 ratio between Centre and states. From 2015-16 to 2016-17, the allocation (Central share) increased by 16%. This shows that RKVY remains an important programme for Government of India.

In our various interactions with the nodal agencies of several states¹, a shared view seems to emerge that the above change is not yielding the desired results because of the long delays in

¹ The agriculture department is the nodal agency of the scheme at the state level.

receiving states' share of the grant. Many states such as Karnataka, Haryana etc experienced much delay in receiving state's share of the grant in their respective states. This even led to delay of the completion of the projects in some cases. In some states like Haryana, we have found that the state finance department held the released amount from the Centre for some time and did not provide to nodal agency immediately. This also led to hindrances in the completion of the project in time.

2.4.4 FUND FLOW

State treasury and finance department plays key role in fund flow from the Government of India and Farmers' Welfare to district level functionaries of agriculture and allied departments who actually expend money. In most of the states, universities or similar organizations also implement some projects. They actually get funds directly from the nodal agency of the state. Upon financial sanction, funds are released to implementing agencies and which is further distributed to their district level bodies through treasury department.

2.5 CONVERGENCE

In addition to RKVY, there are several schemes such as NFSM (National Food Security Mission), NHM (National Horticulture Mission) etc available for agriculture and allied sectors. There are also many schemes at the state level. To avoid duplication, enlarge benefits of each scheme and ensure optimal use of resources, convergence with other schemes is encouraged in RKVY in many states. We noticed some interesting examples of convergence in RKVY scheme in some states. These examples are discussed in detail in subsequent sub-sections.

Punjab & Haryana

To widen the outreach of National Food Security Mission and National Horticulture Mission, these schemes were converged with some of projects of RKVY such as seed distribution etc in Haryana and Punjab. Both the schemes are restricted to selected districts of the states and districts other than the selected districts are hitherto excluded from the benefits of these schemes. To overcome this problem (of exclusion), benefits of both NFSM and NHM are extended to omitted districts drawing support from RKVY.

Tamil Nadu

Convergence of the following projects sanctioned under RKVY are found in the state.

- Precision Farming in Horticulture Crops- Converged with Micro Irrigation component of National Mission on Micro Irrigation
- Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative 2017-18- The Micro Irrigation component is dovetailed from PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop.
- Optimization of Productive and Reproductive Potential of Crossbred Cattle in Dryland Areas-Converged with the State Scheme-Mission for Sustainable Dryland Agriculture
- Intensive Millet Production Programme 2017-18- Some components are Converged with the State Scheme-Mission for Sustainable Dryland Agriculture
- Pulses Improvement Programme 2017-18- Some components are Converged with the State Scheme-Mission for Sustainable Dryland Agriculture

Himachal Pradesh

Department of Agriculture has implemented a project entitled 'Diversified Agriculture through Vegetable Cultivation' in which the farmers were motivated for area expansion under vegetables by providing assistance on seed and other related inputs under RKVY, whereas the capacity building of vegetables growers has been done through the funds available under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension.

Karnataka

The following important schemes/projects were found in the state that having convergence with central and state government schemes.

- Bhoochethana
- Mechanisation
- Micro irrigation.

Andhra Pradesh

Convergence has been experienced in the following projects in Andhra Pradesh.

- Farm Mechanisation: Convergence is adopted between GoI and State Govt. scheme for distribution of farm implements. I.e. SMAM, RKVY and State Development Plan without duplication.
- Project on Natural farming: RKVY and PKVY schemes are converged for implementing Natural farming project.
- Horticulture Projects: MIDH and RKVY are converged in implementing Horticulture projects by demarcating districts.

Madhya Pradesh

Following three projects were found having strong convergence in Madhya Pradesh.

- Distribution of Hybrid Maize seed to the farmers of identified tribal areas.
- Distribution of Certified seed to the farmers of various crops.
- Drilling of tube wells for general category of farmers.

The first project is linked with state scheme of “Annapurna/Surajdhara”. As both RKVY project and state scheme are targeting the poor farmers of tribal belt, the farmers are given 50% subsidy from RKVY project and 40% subsidy from state scheme keeping 10% farmers share.

In second project the convergence in the funds and seed availability is made. As provision made there in the other central scheme viz. NFSM, NMOOP etc are limited as against the total requirement of the seed in one cropping season, therefore funds under RKVY project have also been made use of every year, with the condition that funds available in other scheme will be exhausted first and only then the RKVY funds be used.

In the third scheme the total requirement of farmers in the state for the drilling of tube wells every year has been divided into two parts. State provides the subsidy for tube wells only for SC and ST farmers whereas RKVY provides subsidy only for general category of farmers.

Bihar

Three projects with strong convergence in Bihar are the following

- SRI (System of Rice Intensification) demonstration
- Soil and water conservation works like water harvesting, check dams.
- Seed distribution

The above projects have convergence with other central and state government schemes like NFSM, state scheme etc First overall targets are estimated and then targets are distributed among different central and state schemes through convergence.

2.6 LEVEL OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In each state, monitoring and evaluation of projects sanctioned under RKVY is conducted in two stages – first, execution and progress of each ongoing project is monitored by the nodal agency from time to time. Nodal agency in each state conducts review meeting every month where each implementing agency presents and discusses progress of the project. Challenges faced by the implementing agency are also discussed in the meeting. In most of the cases, the major challenge is found to be related to funding – either funds are not released on time or only a reduced amount out of the total sanctioned amount is released.

The second stage of monitoring and evaluation is that when third party is invited to conduct an impact evaluation study. It is practiced in all the states. In third party evaluation, 25 per cent of total sanctioned projects are evaluated to assess whether RKVY scheme has positive and significant impact on outcomes. Recommendations of latest evaluation conducted by third party in some states are discussed in subsequent sub-sections and a summary is presented in Table 2-44.

Assam

In Assam, the third party monitoring and evaluation of projects under RKVY was conducted in the year 2015 by the NABARD Consultancy services (NABCONS). The recommendations and conclusion of the evaluation report are as follows:

- Need analysis is a pre requisite before launching of a project.
- Quantity of seeds distributed under RKVY was insufficient.
- Farm mechanization is one of the main aims of RKVY. Demand for machineries is high as compared to supply.
- Owing to RKVY interventions, the average annual income of the beneficiaries had reportedly gone up as compared to their pre-beneficiary stage.
- Lack of storage facilities for agro-products was another major problem faced by the farmers during the post-harvest stage.
- Frequent flood was cited as a major constraint in enhancing agricultural productivity as envisaged under the scheme.

Bihar

In Bihar, the third party evaluation was conducted in 2013. More important, this state has hired three agencies to conduct impact evaluation. Three agencies are as - Chandragupta Institute of Management, A.N. Sinha Institute of social studies, Patna and NABARD Consultancy Service, Patna. Both the first and second agencies were hired to conduct evaluation in 14 districts each and remaining 10 districts were assigned to the third agency. Recommendations/Suggestions are as follows:-

- Transfer of subsidy to bank accounts of beneficiaries.
- Generating awareness about schemes.
- Training of field level workers/agricultural labourers.
- Demonstration of zero tillage in place of SWI
- Web based Management Information System

Actions taken on evaluation report:-

- Subsidy is being transferred to bank account of beneficiaries
- Training given to field level extension workers and agriculture labourers.
- Demonstration of zero tillage started.
- Efforts are on to develop web based management Information system.

Tamilnadu

The Third Party Impact Evaluation in Tamilnadu was conducted by the Tata-Dhan Academy, DHAN Foundation during the year 2013-14. Following suggestions are made in the evaluation.

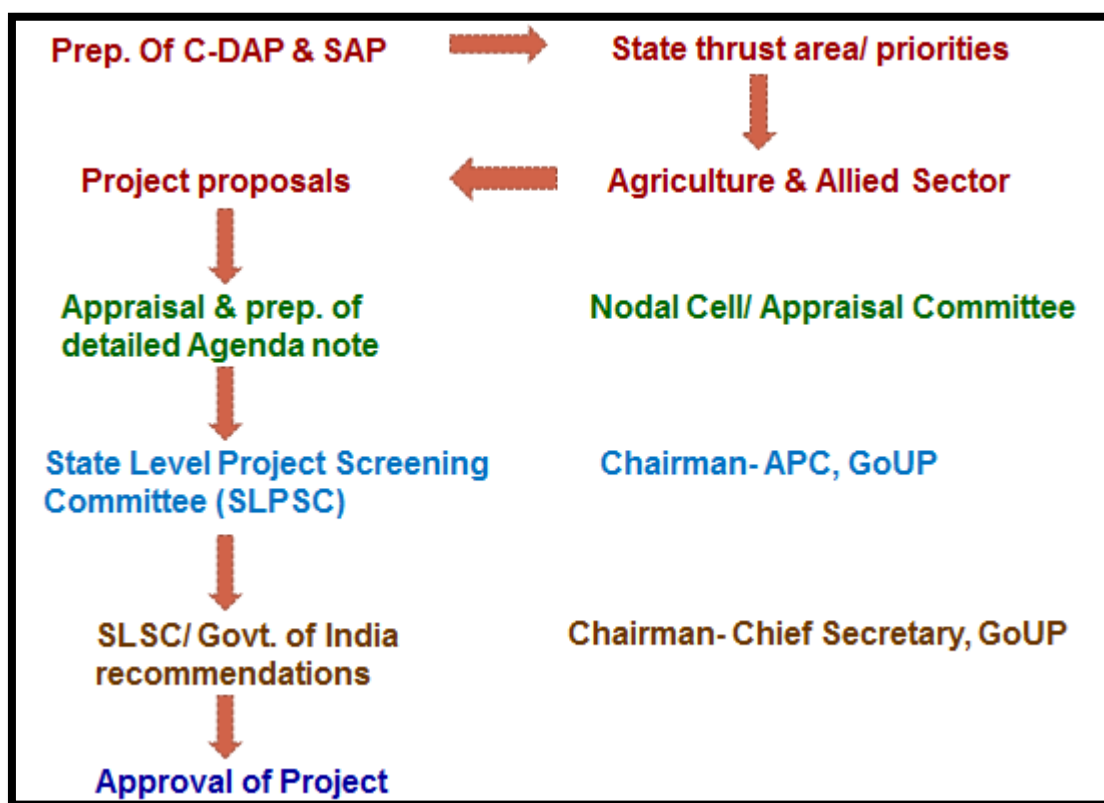
- Vibrant products: Introduction of innovative projects /technologies ideally suited for the location will have greater success and higher impact. This calls for the specific attention by implementing agency, policymakers and researchers for learning and introduction of innovative projects.
- Capacity building and individual farmer counselling by developing Extension services is the need of the hour and more emphasis has to be given for Farmer centric Approach and Farmers' growth
- Good Practices, behaviour and habits of RKVY beneficiaries need to be recognized by implementing departments to encourage others and a team of progressive farmers should be identified to give inspiration to other needy farmers in areas with negative growth.
- Dynamic leveraging of benefits from other schemes and access to cash-credit by RKVY beneficiaries is evident. This creates scope for convergence.
- To prepare the farmers for the unexpected, the farmers should be motivated by the implementing agencies to ensure the beneficiaries' social security by way of proper insurance literacy and orientation.
- Provision of forward and backward linkages and more focus on value addition and measures for price stability are to be given focus.
- Mechanization- Training on operation and maintenance of machinery and equipment should be combined with mechanization projects to facilitate 100% utilization.
- Purchase of machineries should be done based on quality rather than the lowest quote.
- More funds have to be allocated for Agriculture Infrastructure development.
- Production oriented programmes should be linked with marketing for getting sustainable results.
- Timely availability of benefits should be ensured by way of conducting the SLSC meetings early, releasing the funds early in April/May.

Uttarakhand

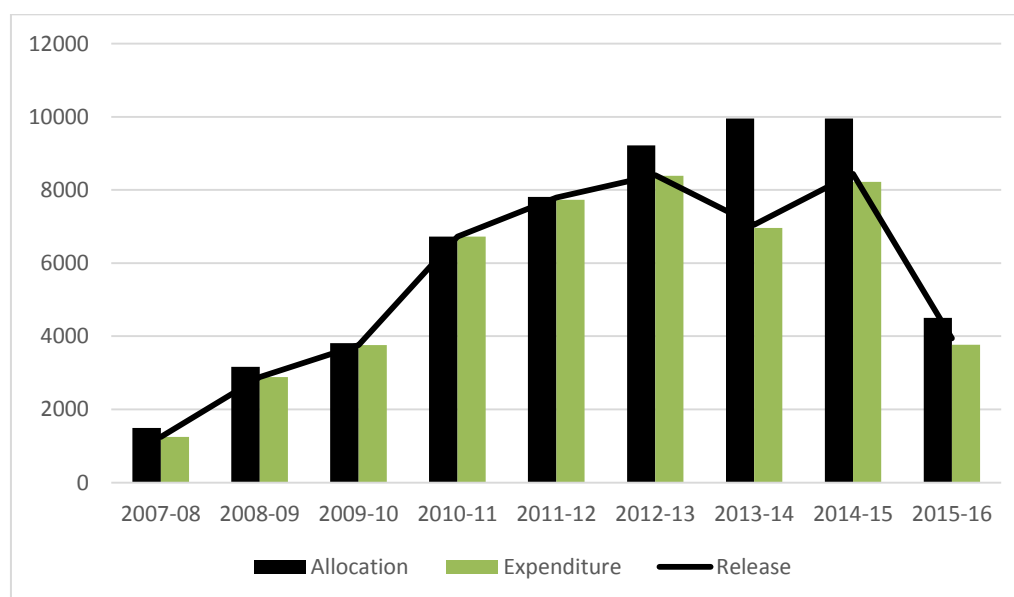
In Uttarakhand, third party evaluation was conducted by Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. The evaluation was conducted in 2014 and report submitted in 2015. The major recommendation of this evaluation study are as:

- Capacity building is required – suggestion made to conduct proper training programs for capacity building of officials of the state.
- Subsidy related – timely availability, simple procedure of availing subsidy, enhancing the coverage and hike the percentage of subsidy given.
- Production and input related – timely provision of good quality seeds, availability of appropriate and required fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs.
- Integration of schemes and wider coverage of schemes – Integration of MGNREGA with crop production, crop insurance and credit, post- harvest facilities (cold storage and procurement), animal husbandry and dairy (better breeds, collection centres, chilling plants, etc)
- Irrigation related – provision of pump sets, construction of tanks and ponds, availability of electricity/diesel for operating pump sets, flood control measures in chronically flood affected areas.
- Farm Mechanization – availability of farm machineries and equipment's to deal with labour problems and ensure timely farm operations.
- Access to credit – simpler documentation and bank procedure to avail loans.
- Market facilitation – price information, identifying market and provision of transportation.
- Feed supplements – provision of feed supplements like protein supplements, mineral bricks and good quality cattle feeds, etc at subsidized rates.
- General suggestion – weather related information , fencing around farm land to prevent entry of wild animals, information on animal diseases, mobile veterinary clinics under RKVY schemes, provision of medicines, continuation of RKVY, organic manure, better infrastructure facilities , soil testing facility etc

Figure 2-1: Planning Process of selection of projects: Uttar Pradesh



Figur2-2: Temporal Pattern of Allocation, Release and Expenditure



Source: <http://rkvy.nic.in/>

Table 2-1: Status of Upgradation of SAP, C-DAP, & SAIDP for 12th Five Year Plan in Selected States

<i>State</i>	<i>Status of SAP & DAPs (whether SAP & DAPs have been prepared for 12th Five Year Plan)</i>	<i>Status of SAIDP (whether SAIDP have been prepared in the state)</i>	<i>Remarks, if any</i>
Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	1. Approved by the SLSC on 16 th February, 2016. 2. State has also prepared 'Vision Document' for year 2023 which will be applicable for years beyond 12 th Five year plan period.
Telangana	No	Yes	1. SAP & DAPs have been prepared for 11 th Five Year Plan; these are still being used. 2. SAIDP was developed in 2015.
Uttarakhand	Yes	No	1. SAP and DAPs have been made in 2016-17. 2. SAIDP has not been developed yet; the process of preparing this plan is in progress. 3. State has also prepared 'Vision Document' for year 2030 which will be applicable for years beyond 12 th Five year plan period.
Assam	No	No	
Haryana	No	No	1. SAP and DAPs have been just prepared; yet to submit to the MoA&FW 2. SAIDP is yet to be prepared. Even, agency, which will help to develop this plan, has been not yet finalized by the state.
Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	1. SAP and DAPs were prepared and submitted to MoA&FW in 2016. 2. SAIDP was prepared and submitted to MoA&FW on 21 st September, 2017
Karnataka	Yes	Yes	All required documents were got prepared in 2015-16.
Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	
Himachal Pradesh	No	No	1. Plans prepared for 11 th Five Year are still being used because they could not be updated for 12 th plan period due to lack of funds.

Table 2-2: Total requirement of funds and the share of sectors in it as proposed by the states (2016-17)

Sector	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Meghalaya
Agriculture Mechanization	50.3(13)	26.3(5)	-	-	-	20.9(8)	-	65(10)	107.2(16)	-	-
Animal Husbandry	89.3(22)	25.3(5)	-	2.5(23)	10.5(4)	32.9(13)	-	146.8(22)	61.8(9)	24.1(31)	-
Cooperatives and Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Development	31.7(8)	144.1(29)	165.5(67)	-	17.4(6)	-	6.6(30)	3.4(1)	-	10(13)	-
Dairy Development	25.4(6)	7(1)	-	-	11(4)	82.4(32)	-	-	-	-	-
Extension	-	6.5(1)	0.5(0)	-	-	-	-	18.7(3)	78.9(12)	-	-
Fertilizers and INM	7.2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5(1)	7.6(10)	-
Fisheries	37.2(9)	33(7)	-	0(0)	-	5(2)	1.5(7)	5(1)	7.2(1)	-	-
Horticulture	61.7(15)	55.3(11)	32.5(13)	-	19.1(6)	10.8(4)	-	108.3(17)	67.9(10)	25(32)	1.5(41)
Information Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovative Programmes /Training/Capacity Building/Others	2.6(1)	101.2(20)	-	8.5(77)	10.4(4)	62.5(24)	3.6(16)	38.5(6)	60.4(9)	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	5.1(1)	-	-	-	21.7(7)	-	-	1.1(0)	1.8(0)	-	-
Marketing and Post-Harvest Management	5.1(1)	8.3(2)	-	-	-	-	-	131.8(20)	-	-	-
Micro Macro Irrigation	-	7.3(1)	31(13)	-	-	-	10.4(47)	102.8(16)	44.1(7)	-	0.9(24)
Natural Resource Management	-	-	-	-	171.2(57)	-	-	-	0.7(0)	-	-
Non-Farm Activities	-	22(4)	-	-	-	-	-	1.5(0)	-	-	-
Organic Farming/bio-fertilizer	46.1(11)	4(1)	0.8(0)	-	-	-	-	1(0)	12(2)	-	-
Research	14(4)	-	-	-	-	8.1(3)	-	8(1)	14.8(2)	-	-
Seed	8.6(2)	64.6(13)	15.2(6)	-	37.9(13)	34.2(13)	-	5(1)	192.3(29)	-	-
Sericulture	19.7(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20(3)	-	11(14)	1.3(35)
Total	403.8(100)	504.9(100)	245.5(100)	11(100)	299.2(100)	256.8(100)	22.1(100)	656.9(100)	657.6(100)	77.7(100)	3.7(100)

Source: RDMIS, RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi. <http://rkvy.nic.in/> accessed on 10.5.2017

Table 2-3: Total requirement of funds and the share of sectors in it as proposed by the states (2016-17)

Sector	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Agriculture Mechanization	-	6(11)	49.6(7)	-	-	31.1(6)	80(12)	-	-	104.1(14)	40.4(87)
Animal Husbandry	-	4.3(8)	68.1(10)	58.4(10)	2(100)	58.2(11)	24.8(4)	8.3(13)	-	81.3(11)	3.1(7)
Cooperatives and Cooperation	-	1.9(4)	1.3(0)	25(4)	-	-	-	-	-	0.3(0)	-
Crop Development	-	3.8(7)	217.7(32)	3(1)	-	201.5(39)	4.2(1)	30.3(48)	2.5(29)	292.9(38)	3.1(7)
Dairy Development	-	-	35.5(5)	15.3(3)	-	68.2(13)	9.9(2)	-	-	-	-
Extension	0(100)	1.5(3)	4.5(1)	5.7(1)	-	2.8(1)	-	-	-	62.5(8)	-
Fertilizers and INM	-	1.1(2)	1(0)	0.8(0)	-	2(0)	8.1(1)	-	1.9(22)	-	-
Fisheries	-	4(8)	28.2(4)	-	-	30.6(6)	2.6(0)	5.4(9)	-	21.2(3)	-
Horticulture	-	4.2(8)	27.9(4)	73.8(13)	-	80.8(16)	34.7(5)	7.1(11)	-	51.2(7)	-
Information Technology	-	-	120.8(18)	-	-	0.3(0)	-	7.2(11)	-	0.2(0)	-
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others	-	-	-	136.1(24)	-	-	5.9(1)	1(2)	4.3(49)	33.7(4)	-
Integrated Pest Management	-	1.5(3)	2.1(0)	-	-	-	2.5(0)	-	-	-	-
Marketing and post-harvest management	-	2.5(5)	-	-	-	22(4)	450(67)	4(6)	-	-	-
Micro Macro Irrigation	-	-	79.5(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(0)	-
Natural resource management	-	11.9(23)	-	-	-	4.6(1)	-	-	-	45.2(6)	-
Non-Farm Activities	-	5.2(10)	-	2.1(0)	-	-	-	-	-	0.1(0)	-
Organic Farming/bio fertilizer	-	0.5(1)	-	-	-	-	0.7(0)	-	-	7.8(1)	-
Research	-	-	9.9(1)	221.4(39)	-	16.7(3)	20.5(3)	-	-	21.1(3)	-
Seed	-	2.1(4)	43.3(6)	22.3(4)	-	1.6(0)	30.9(5)	-	-	47.3(6)	-
Sericulture	-	2(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0(100)	52.5(100)	689.4(100)	563.9(100)	2(100)	520.4(100)	674.7(100)	63.3(100)	8.7(100)	769.9(100)	46.6(100)

Source: Same as Table 1A

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentages with respect to total

Table 2-4: Total number of projects and the share of sectors in it as proposed by selected states (2016-17)

Sector	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Meghalaya
Agriculture Mechanization	6(5)	1(2)	-	-	-	1(3)	-	1(1)	7(11)	-	-
Animal Husbandry	7(6)	6(9)	-	1(33)	1(4)	9(23)	-	12(15)	12(19)	1(20)	-
Cooperatives and Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Development	8(7)	3(4)	1(4)	-	3(13)	4(10)	2(29)	6(8)	-	1(20)	-
Dairy Development	6(5)	5(7)	-	-	1(4)	2(5)	-	-	-	-	-
Extension	-	3(4)	1(4)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	7(11)	-	-
Fertilizers and INM	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(3)	1(20)	-
Fisheries	10(8)	5(7)	-	1(33)	-	1(3)	2(29)	8(10)	5(8)	-	-
Horticulture	26(22)	21(31)	14(54)	-	4(17)	5(13)	-	18(23)	7(11)	1(20)	1(14)
Information Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others	4(3)	8(12)	-	1(33)	2(9)	4(10)	2(29)	3(4)	1(2)	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	5(4)	-	-	-	1(4)	-	-	2(3)	1(2)	-	-
Marketing and post-harvest management	1(1)	1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	3(4)	-	-	-
Micro Macro Irrigation	-	2(3)	2(8)	-	-	-	1(14)	1(1)	2(3)	-	5(71)
Natural resource management	-	-	-	-	6(26)	-	-	-	1(2)	-	-
Non-Farm Activities	-	6(9)	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-
Organic Farming/bio fertilizer	3(3)	1(2)	1(4)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1(2)	-	-
Research	27(23)	-	-	-	-	13(33)	-	10(13)	6(10)	-	-
Seed	4(3)	6(9)	7(27)	-	5(22)	1(3)	-	3(4)	10(16)	-	-
Sericulture	10(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(11)	-	1(20)	1(14)
Total	119(100)	68(100)	26(100)	3(100)	23(100)	40(100)	7(100)	79(100)	62(100)	5(100)	7(100)

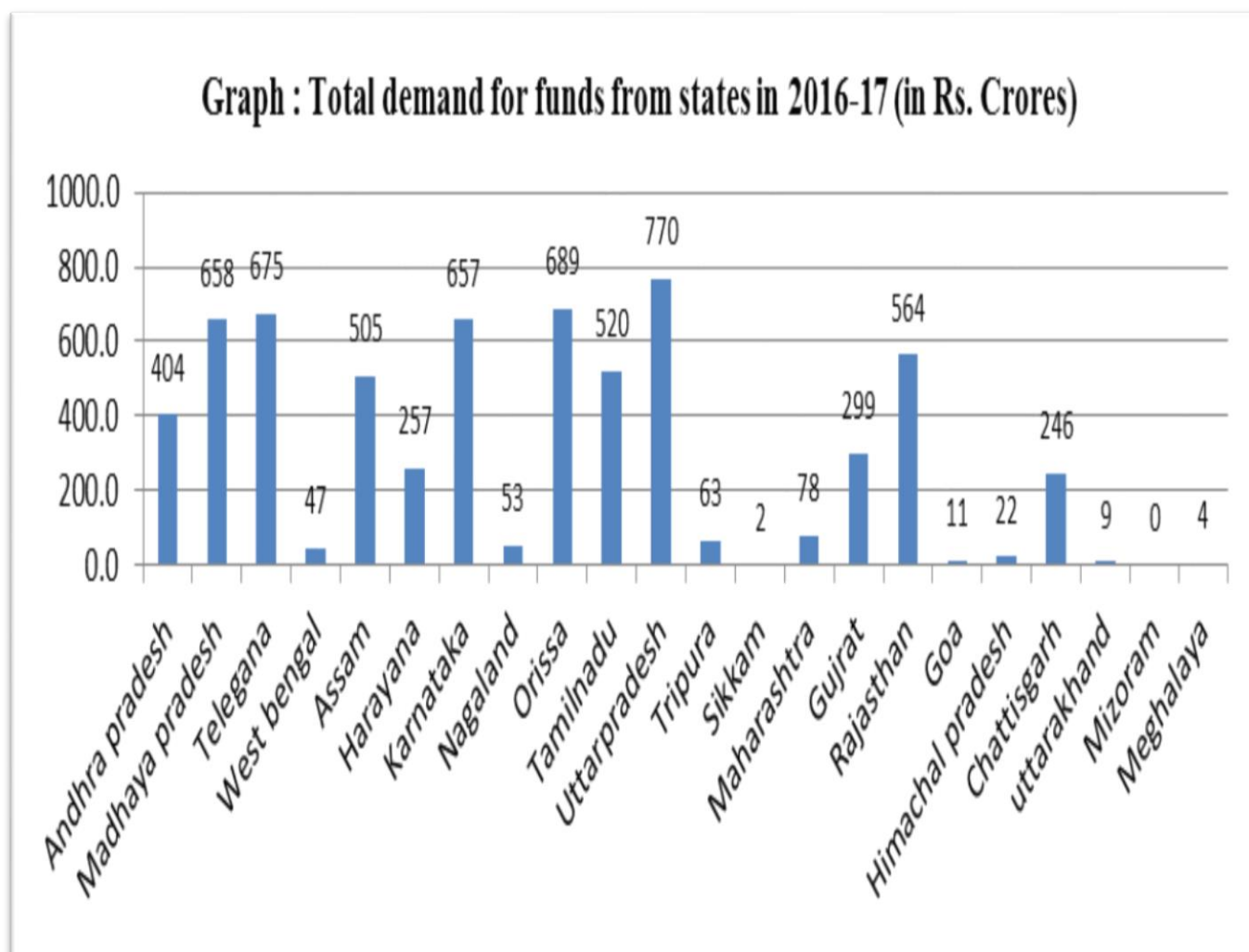
Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-5: Total number of projects and the share of sectors in it as proposed by selected states (2016-17)

Sector	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Agriculture Mechanization	-	3(6)	3(4)	-	-	1(2)	7(8)	-	-	5(7)	2(4)
Animal Husbandry	-	5(9)	5(7)	4(3)	1(100)	7(12)	4(5)	14(41)	-	13(18)	3(6)
Cooperatives and Cooperation	-	4(7)	1(1)	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	10(20)
Crop Development	-	2(4)	8(10)	1(1)	-	9(16)	1(1)	2(6)	1(20)	14(19)	5(10)
Dairy Development	-	-	4(5)	3(2)	-	4(7)	5(6)	-	-	-	-
Extension	1(100)	3(6)	2(3)	1(1)	-	1(2)	-	-	-	3(4)	2(4)
Fertilizers and INM	-	1(2)	2(3)	1(1)	-	2(4)	4(5)	-	2(40)	-	-
Fisheries	-	5(9)	6(8)	-	-	11(19)	4(5)	11(32)	-	2(3)	12(24)
Horticulture	-	4(7)	17(22)	24(19)	-	7(12)	12(14)	4(12)	-	6(8)	2(4)
Information Technology	-	-	6(8)	-	-	1(2)	-	1(3)	-	1(1)	-
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others	-	-	-	21(17)	-	-	3(4)	1(3)	2(40)	7(10)	3(6)
Integrated Pest Management	-	1(2)	1(1)	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	2(4)
Marketing and post-harvest management	-	1(2)	-	-	-	7(12)	5(6)	1(3)	-	-	3(6)
Micro Macro Irrigation	-	-	15(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-
Natural resource management	-	12(22)	-	-	-	1(2)	-	-	-	2(3)	2(4)
Non-Farm Activities	-	8(15)	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1(2)
Organic Farming/bio fertilizer	-	1(2)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	4(6)	-
Research	-	-	4(5)	68(54)	-	4(7)	29(34)	-	-	4(6)	-
Seed	-	2(4)	3(4)	2(2)	-	2(4)	9(11)	-	-	8(11)	3(6)
Sericulture	-	2(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1(100)	54(100)	77(100)	127(100)	1(100)	57(100)	85(100)	34(100)	5(100)	72(100)	50(100)

Source: Same as Table 2A.

Figure 2-3: Total demand for funds from states in 2016-17 (in Rs. crores)



Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi

Table 2-6: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Andhra Pradesh (2016-17)

Andhra Pradesh	Number of projects					Total		Average		
Sector	Up to Rs. 1 crore	Rs. 1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Total (Rs. Crore)	Total (no)	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Custom Hiring Centres	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	2.5	16.7
Machines and Equipment Assistance	4	0	0	0	0	1.2	4	0.3	2.3	66.7
Others	0	0	0	0	1	47.9	1	47.9	95.1	16.7
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	4	1	0	0	1	50.3	6	8.4	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	0	1	0	0	8.3	1	8.3	9.2	14.3
Feed and Fodder	0	0	1	0	0	6.7	1	6.7	7.5	14.3
Infrastructure	0	0	1	1	1	58.6	3	19.5	65.6	42.9
Others	0	0	2	0	0	15.8	2	7.9	17.7	28.6
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	0	5	1	1	89.3	7	12.8	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Oilseeds and Pulses	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	4.7	12.5
Others	3	2	1	1	0	30.2	7	4.3	95.3	87.5
Total (crop development)	3	3	1	1	0	31.7	8	4.0	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Dairy Units To Farmers	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	7.9	16.7
Milk Processing	0	1	1	0	0	13.7	2	6.9	53.9	33.3
Others	0	2	0	0	0	8.8	2	4.4	34.6	33.3
Promotion of Milk Collection Centres	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	3.6	16.7
Total (Dairy Development)	1	4	1	0	0	25.4	6	4.2	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Fertilizer Labs	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	27.8	50.0
Soil Testing Labs	0	0	1	0	0	5.2	1	5.2	72.2	50.0
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	0	1	1	0	0	7.2	2	3.6	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										

Andhra Pradesh	Number of projects					Total		Average		
Sector	Up to Rs. 1 crore	Rs. 1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Total (Rs. Crore)	Total (no)	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Fisheries Marketing	0	2	0	0	0	5.4	2	2.7	14.5	20.0
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept../Agency	1	2	0	0	0	5.3	3	1.8	14.1	30.0
Others	0	2	3	0	0	26.5	5	5.3	71.4	50.0
Total (Fisheries)	1	6	3	0	0	37.2	10	3.7	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	0	1	0	0	5.2	1	5.2	8.5	3.8
Coconut	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	3.8
Floriculture	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	3.8
Others	6	11	2	1	0	52.5	20	2.6	85.1	76.9
Vegetables	2	1	0	0	0	3.8	3	1.3	6.2	11.5
Total (Horticulture)	10	12	3	1	0	61.7	26	2.4	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Administrative Expenses	3	1	0	0	0	2.6	4	0.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	3	1	0	0	0	2.6	4	0.7	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)										
IPM Labs	2	1	0	0	0	3.1	3	1.0	60.9	60.0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	6.9	20.0
Pest Surveillance	0	1	0	0	0	1.6	1	1.6	32.2	20.0
Total (Integrated Pest Management)	3	2	0	0	0	5.1	5	1.0	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Others	0	0	1	0	0	5.1	1	5.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Marketing and post-harvest management)	0	0	1	0	0	5.1	1	5.1	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/bio fertilizer										
Promotion of Bio	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	1	0.2	0.4	33.3
Promotion of Organic Farming	0	0	0	1	1	45.9	2	23.0	99.6	66.7
Total (Organic Farming/Bio fertilizer)	1	0	0	1	1	46.1	3	15.4	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										

Andhra Pradesh	Number of projects					Total		Average		
Sector	Up to Rs. 1 crore	Rs. 1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Total (Rs. Crore)	Total (no)	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agri Research Project	15	0	0	0	0	6.1	15	0.4	43.8	55.6
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	1.9	3.7
Others	9	2	0	0	0	7.6	11	0.7	54.2	40.7
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)	25	2	0	0	0	14.0	27	0.5	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Certification	0	2	0	0	0	3.7	2	1.8	43.2	50.0
Seed Distribution	0	1	0	0	0	2.9	1	2.9	33.5	25.0
Seed Testing Labs	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	23.4	25.0
Total (Seed)	0	4	0	0	0	8.6	4	2.1	100.0	100.0
Sericulture										
Cocoon Production	3	2	0	1	0	18.6	6	3.1	94.5	60.0
Others	4	0	0	0	0	1.1	4	0.3	5.5	40.0
Total (Sericulture)	7	2	0	1	0	19.7	10	2.0	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-7: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Assam (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	0	1	26.3	1	26.3	100.0	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	0	0	0	0	1	26.3	1	26.3	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	1	1	0	0	10.6	2	5.3	42.0	33.3
Breed Improvement	1	1	0	0	0	2.3	2	1.1	9.0	33.3
Infrastructure	0	1	1	0	0	12.4	2	6.2	48.9	33.3
Total (Animal Husbandry)	1	3	2	0	0	25.3	6	4.2	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	0	1	0	1	0	25.4	2	12.7	17.6	66.7
Paddy	0	0	0	0	1	118.7	1	118.7	82.4	33.3
Total (crop development)	0	1	0	1	1	144.1	3	48.0	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Dairy Units To Farmers	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	9.6	20.0
Others	1	2	0	0	0	4.0	3	1.3	57.2	60.0
Promotion of Milk Collection Centres	0	1	0	0	0	2.3	1	2.3	33.2	20.0
Total (Dairy Development)	2	3	0	0	0	7.0	5	1.4	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Infrastructure	0	1	1	0	0	6.4	2	3.2	98.5	66.7
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1.5	33.3
Total (Extension)	1	1	1	0	0	6.5	3	2.2	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	9.0	20.0
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	0	0	1	2	0	29.7	3	9.9	90.0	60.0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	1.0	20.0
Total (Fisheries)	1	1	1	2	0	33.0	5	6.6	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Cold Chain	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	2.7	4.8
Floriculture	0	2	0	0	0	6.4	2	3.2	11.6	9.5

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Fruits	0	2	0	0	0	5.2	2	2.6	9.3	9.5
Mushrooms	2	1	0	0	0	3.9	3	1.3	7.1	14.3
Nurseries and Green Houses	2	0	0	0	0	0.4	2	0.2	0.8	9.5
Others	3	4	1	1	0	32.2	9	3.6	58.2	42.9
Tissue Culture	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	1.3	4.8
Vegetables	0	1	0	0	0	5.0	1	5.0	9.0	4.8
Total (Horticulture)	8	11	1	1	0	55.3	21	2.6	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Others	0	4	2	1	1	101.2	8	12.6	100.0	100.0
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	4	2	1	1	101.2	8	12.6	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Others	0	0	1	0	0	8.3	1	8.3	100.0	100.0
Total (Marketing and post-harvest management)	0	0	1	0	0	8.3	1	8.3	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Farm Ponds	0	1	0	0	0	5.0	1	5.0	69.0	50.0
Tube Wells	0	1	0	0	0	2.3	1	2.3	31.0	50.0
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	2	0	0	0	7.3	2	3.6	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Others	3	1	1	1	0	22.0	6	3.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Non-Farm Activities)	3	1	1	1	0	22.0	6	3.7	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/Bio fertilizer										
Promotion of Organic Farming	0	1	0	0	0	4.0	1	4.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Bio fertilizer)	0	1	0	0	0	4.0	1	4.0	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Distribution	0	2	0	1	1	52.8	4	13.2	81.7	66.7
Seed Production	1	0	0	1	0	11.8	2	5.9	18.3	33.3
Total (Seed)	1	2	0	2	1	64.6	6	10.8	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-8: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Chhattisgarh (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Crop Development										
Paddy	0	0	0	0	1	165.5	1	165.5	100.0	100.0
Total (crop development)	0	0	0	0	1	165.5	1	165.5	100.0	100.0
Extension										
KVKs/Knowledge Centres/Dissemination	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Extension)	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	2	0	0	0	3.2	2	1.6	10.0	14.3
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	3	1	0	1	0	16.9	5	3.4	52.2	35.7
Nurseries and Green Houses	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	1	2.8	8.8	7.1
Others	3	1	0	0	0	5.5	4	1.4	16.9	28.6
Vegetables	0	2	0	0	0	3.9	2	2.0	12.1	14.3
Total (Horticulture)	6	7	0	1	0	32.5	14	2.3	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Check Dams/Water Courses Bunds	0	0	0	1	0	21.0	1	21.0	67.7	50.0
Shallow Wells/Dug Wells	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	32.3	50.0
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	0	1	1	0	31.0	2	15.5	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/bio fertilizer										
Promotion of Bio	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Bio fertilizer)	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Distribution	1	2	0	0	0	8.3	3	2.8	54.4	42.9
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	1	1	0	0	0	3.0	2	1.5	19.9	28.6
Seed Production	0	2	0	0	0	3.9	2	2.0	25.7	28.6
Total (Seed)	2	5	0	0	0	15.2	7	2.2	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-9: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Goa (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Animal Husbandry										
Poultry	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5		
Fisheries										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Fisheries)	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Others	0	0	1	0	0	8.5	1	8.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	0	1	0	0	8.5	1	8.5	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-10: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Gujarat (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Animal Husbandry										
Infrastructure	0	0	0	1	0	10.5	1	10.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	0	0	1	0	10.5	1	10.5	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	0	0	2	0	0	16.3	2	8.2	94.0	66.7
Paddy	0	1	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	6.0	33.3
Total (crop development)	0	1	2	0	0	17.4	3	5.8	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Others	0	0	0	1	0	11.0	1	11.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Dairy Development)	0	0	0	1	0	11.0	1	11.0	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	1	0	0	0	3.5	1	3.5	18.3	25.0
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	0	1	0	0	0	2.6	1	2.6	13.4	25.0
Others	0	0	1	0	0	5.5	1	5.5	29.0	25.0
Post-Harvest	0	0	1	0	0	7.5	1	7.5	39.3	25.0
Total (Horticulture)	0	2	2	0	0	19.1	4	4.8	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	0	0	1	0	0	8.7	1	8.7	84.1	50.0
Others	0	1	0	0	0	1.7	1	1.7	15.9	50.0
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	1	1	0	0	10.4	2	5.2	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
Pest Surveillance	0	0	0	1	0	21.7	1	21.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Integrated Pest Management)	0	0	0	1	0	21.7	1	21.7	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Natural Resource Management										
Land Reclamation	0	0	0	1	3	103.5	4	25.9	60.5	66.7
Others	0	0	0	0	1	49.5	1	49.5	28.9	16.7
Water Conservation Structures and Watershed Dev	0	0	0	1	0	18.2	1	18.2	10.6	16.7
Total (natural resource management)	0	0	0	2	4	171.2	6	28.5	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Distribution	0	0	1	1	0	29.8	2	14.9	78.8	40.0
Seed Production	0	3	0	0	0	8.0	3	2.7	21.2	60.0
Total (Seed)	0	3	1	1	0	37.9	5	7.6	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-11: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Haryana (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	1	0	20.9	1	20.9	100.0	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	0	0	0	1	0	20.9	1	20.9	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	7	0	0	0	0	2.9	7	0.4	8.7	77.8
Breed Improvement	0	1	0	1	0	30.0	2	15.0	91.3	22.2
Total (Animal Husbandry)	7	1	0	1	0	32.9	9	3.7	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	0	0	1	0	1	62.2	2	31.1	75.4	50.0
Paddy	0	0	1	0	0	9.1	1	9.1	11.0	25.0
Sugarcane	0	0	0	1	0	11.2	1	11.2	13.6	25.0
Total (crop development)	0	0	2	1	1	82.4	4	20.6	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Assistance to Dairy Unions/Farmers (Inc. Training)	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	15.2	50.0
Milk Processing	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	84.8	50.0
Total (Dairy Development)	1	1	0	0	0	3.5	2	1.8	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	0	1	0	0	0	5.0	1	5.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Fisheries)	0	1	0	0	0	5.0	1	5.0	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	1	1	1	0	0	8.0	3	2.7	74.2	60.0
Mushrooms	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	11.9	20.0
Vegetables	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	13.9	20.0
Total (Horticulture)	1	3	1	0	0	10.8	5	2.2	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Others	0	2	0	1	1	62.5	4	15.6	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	2	0	1	1	62.5	4	15.6	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	9	2	0	0	0	7.5	11	0.7	93.5	84.6
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	2	0	0	0	0	0.5	2	0.3	6.5	15.4
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	11	2	0	0	0	8.1	13	0.6	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Certification	0	0	0	0	1	34.2	1	34.2	100.0	100.0
Total (Seed)	0	0	0	0	1	34.2	1	34.2	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-12: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Himachal Pradesh (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Crop Development										
Coarse Cereals	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	9.1	50.0
Others	0	0	1	0	0	6.0	1	6.0	90.9	50.0
Total(crop development)	1	0	1	0	0	6.6	2	3.3	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	50.0	50.0
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept../Agency	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	50.0	50.0
Total(Fisheries)	2	0	0	0	0	1.5	2	0.8	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	1	1	0	0	0	3.6	2	1.8	100.0	100.0
Total(Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	1	1	0	0	0	3.6	2	1.8	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Percolation Tanks/Minor Irrigation Tanks	0	0	0	1	0	10.4	1	10.4	100.0	100.0
Total(Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	0	0	1	0	10.4	1	10.4	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-13: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Karnataka (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	0	1	65.0	1	65.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	0	0	0	0	1	65.0	1	65.0	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	0	1	2	0	48.6	3	16.2	33.1	25.0
Breed Improvement	0	0	1	1	0	18.5	2	9.3	12.6	16.7
Extension and Training	0	1	0	0	0	3.3	1	3.3	2.2	8.3
Feed and Fodder	0	1	0	1	0	13.5	2	6.8	9.2	16.7
Infrastructure	0	1	1	1	0	18.9	3	6.3	12.9	25.0
Others	0	0	0	0	1	44.0	1	44.0	30.0	8.3
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	3	3	5	1	146.8	12	12.2	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Coarse Cereals	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	20.9	16.7
Oilseeds and Pulses	4	0	0	0	0	2.1	4	0.5	62.7	66.7
Paddy	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	16.4	16.7
Total (crop development)	6	0	0	0	0	3.4	6	0.6	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Infrastructure	0	0	0	1	0	18.7	1	18.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Extension)	0	0	0	1	0	18.7	1	18.7	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	10.0	12.5
Fisheries Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	17.0	12.5
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	14.6	12.5
Others	5	0	0	0	0	2.9	5	0.6	58.4	62.5
Total (Fisheries)	8	0	0	0	0	5.0	8	0.6	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	1	0	0	0	4.0	1	4.0	3.7	5.6
Coconut	0	0	0	1	0	15.0	1	15.0	13.9	5.6
Floriculture	1	1	0	0	0	4.8	2	2.4	4.4	11.1
Fruits	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	0.3	5.6
Others	0	5	1	3	0	72.8	9	8.1	67.2	50.0
Post-Harvest	2	1	0	0	0	2.9	3	1.0	2.7	16.7
Tissue Culture	0	0	1	0	0	8.5	1	8.5	7.9	5.6
Total (Horticulture)	4	8	2	4	0	108.3	18	6.0	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	1	0	0	1	0	20.5	2	10.3	53.2	66.7
Others	0	0	0	1	0	18.0	1	18.0	46.8	33.3
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	1	0	0	2	0	38.5	3	12.8	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Integrated Pest Management										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	35.2	50.0
Promotion of IPM	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	64.8	50.0
Total (Integrated Pest Management)	2	0	0	0	0	1.1	2	0.5	100.0	100.0
Marketing and Post-Harvest Management										
Godowns and Warehouses	0	1	0	0	1	56.8	2	28.4	43.1	66.7
Others	0	0	0	0	1	75.0	1	75.0	56.9	33.3
Total (Marketing and Post-Harvest Management)	0	1	0	0	2	131.8	3	43.9	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation	0	0	0	0	1	102.8	1	102.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	0	0	0	1	102.8	1	102.8	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Non-Farm Activities)	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/Bio fertilizer										
Promotion of Bio	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Bio fertilizer)	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	6	1	0	0	0	5.5	7	0.8	68.1	70.0
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	2	1	0	0	0	2.6	3	0.9	31.9	30.0
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	8	2	0	0	0	8.0	10	0.8	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Certification	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	15.8	33.3
Seed Distribution	0	2	0	0	0	4.2	2	2.1	84.2	66.7
Total (Seed)	1	2	0	0	0	5.0	3	1.7	100.0	100.0
Sericulture										
Cocoon Production	3	0	1	0	0	11.0	4	2.7	55.0	44.4
Others	3	1	1	0	0	9.0	5	1.8	45.0	55.6
Total (Sericulture)	6	1	2	0	0	20.0	9	2.2	100.0	100.0

Table 2-14: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Madhya Pradesh (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Custom Hiring Centres	0	0	0	1	1	46.0	2	23.0	42.9	28.6
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	1	1	1	47.3	3	15.8	44.1	42.9
Others	0	1	1	0	0	14.0	2	7.0	13.0	28.6
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	0	1	2	2	2	107.2	7	15.3	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	1	2	0	0	0	4.4	3	1.5	7.1	25.0
Breed Improvement	1	0	0	1	0	12.0	2	6.0	19.5	16.7
Extension and Training	0	1	0	0	0	3.4	1	3.4	5.5	8.3
Feed and Fodder	0	1	0	1	0	17.6	2	8.8	28.5	16.7
Infrastructure	1	2	0	1	0	24.4	4	6.1	39.4	33.3
Total (Animal Husbandry)	3	6	0	3	0	61.8	12	5.1	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Infrastructure	0	1	0	1	0	21.8	2	10.9	27.6	28.6
KVKs/Knowledge Centres/Dissemination	0	1	0	1	1	53.2	3	17.7	67.4	42.9
Training/Study Tour	1	1	0	0	0	3.9	2	2.0	5.0	28.6
Total (Extension)	1	3	0	2	1	78.9	7	11.3	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Fertilizer Labs	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	2.9	50.0
Soil Testing Labs	0	0	1	0	0	8.3	1	8.3	97.1	50.0
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	1	0	1	0	0	8.5	2	4.3	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	2	2	0	0	0	5.5	4	1.4	75.7	80.0
Fisheries Marketing	0	1	0	0	0	1.8	1	1.8	24.3	20.0
Total (Fisheries)	2	3	0	0	0	7.2	5	1.4	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	4.4	14.3
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	0	0	1	0	0	6.4	1	6.4	9.5	14.3
Fruits	0	0	1	0	0	9.0	1	9.0	13.2	14.3
Others	0	0	1	1	0	30.7	2	15.4	45.3	28.6
Post-Harvest	0	0	1	0	0	8.8	1	8.8	12.9	14.3
Vegetables	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	14.7	14.3
Total (Horticulture)	0	1	5	1	0	67.9	7	9.7	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Innovative Programmes	0	0	0	0	1	60.4	1	60.4	100.0	100.0
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	0	0	0	1	60.4	1	60.4	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
IPM Labs	0	1	0	0	0	1.8	1	1.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Integrated Pest Management)	0	1	0	0	0	1.8	1	1.8	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Pump Sets (Diesel/Electric)	0	0	0	0	1	42.5	1	42.5	96.3	50.0
Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation	0	1	0	0	0	1.6	1	1.6	3.7	50.0
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	1	0	0	1	44.1	2	22.0	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Natural Resource Management)	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/Biofertilizer										
Promotion of Organic Farming	0	0	0	1	0	12.0	1	12.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	0	0	0	1	0	12.0	1	12.0	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Facility	0	3	0	0	0	4.8	3	1.6	32.7	50.0
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	0	2	1	0	0	9.9	3	3.3	67.3	50.0
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	0	5	1	0	0	14.8	6	2.5	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Distribution	0	2	1	3	1	148.1	7	21.2	77.0	70.0
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	0	0	1	0	1	43.4	2	21.7	22.6	20.0
Seed Testing Labs	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	0.4	10.0
Total (Seed)	1	2	2	3	2	192.3	10	19.2	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi

Table 2-15: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Maharashtra (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of project	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Animal Husbandry										
Feed and Fodder	0	0	0	1	0	24.1	1	24.1	100	100
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	0	0	1	0	24.1	1	24.1	100	100
Crop Development										
Others	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	100	100
Total (crop development)	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	100	100
Fertilizers and INM										
Soil Testing Labs	0	0	1	0	0	7.6	1	7.6	100	100
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	0	0	1	0	0	7.6	1	7.6	100	100
Horticulture										
Post-Harvest	0	0	0	1	0	25.0	1	25.0	100	100
Total (Horticulture)	0	0	0	1	0	25.0	1	25.0	100	100
Sericulture										
Cocoon Production	0	0	0	1	0	11.0	1	11.0	100	100
Total (Sericulture)	0	0	0	1	0	11.0	1	11.0	100	100

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-16: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Meghalaya (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	100	100
Total(Horticulture)	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	100	100
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Check Dams/Water Courses Bunds	5	0	0	0	0	0.9	5	0.17932	100	100
Total(Micro/Minor Irrigation)	5	0	0	0	0	0.9	5	0.17932	100	100
Sericulture										
Cocoon Production	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.2559	100	100
Total(Sericulture)	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.2559	100	100

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-17: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Mizoram (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Extension										
Training/Study Tour	1	0	0	0	0	0.04	1	0.04	100.00	100.00
Total(Extension)	1	0	0	0	0	0.04	1	0.04	100.00	100.00

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-18: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Nagaland (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	2	0	0	0	3.5	2	1.8	58.3	66.7
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	41.7	33.3
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	0	3	0	0	0	6.0	3	2.0	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Extension and Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0.8	20.0
Others	2	1	0	0	0	3.2	3	1.1	75.6	60.0
Poultry	0	1	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	23.6	20.0
Total (Animal Husbandry)	3	2	0	0	0	4.3	5	0.9	100.0	100.0
Cooperatives and Cooperation										
Other Facilities	4	0	0	0	0	1.9	4	0.5	100.0	100.0
Total (cooperatives and cooperation)	4	0	0	0	0	1.9	4	0.5	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	66.7	50.0
Sugarcane	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	33.3	50.0
Total (crop development)	0	2	0	0	0	3.8	2	1.9	100.0	100.0
Extension										
New Approaches to Extension	2	0	0	0	0	1.4	2	0.7	90.2	66.7
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	1	0.2	9.8	33.3
Total (Extension)	3	0	0	0	0	1.5	3	0.5	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Fertilizer Labs	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Fisheries Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	25.0	20.0
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	1	1	0	0	0	2.3	2	1.2	57.5	40.0
Others	2	0	0	0	0	0.7	2	0.4	17.5	40.0
Total (Fisheries)	4	1	0	0	0	4.0	5	0.8	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Fruits	0	1	0	0	0	1.4	1	1.4	33.6	25.0
Mushrooms	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	10.2	25.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Others	1	1	0	0	0	2.3	2	1.2	56.2	50.0
Total (Horticulture)	2	2	0	0	0	4.2	4	1.0	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
Promotion of IPM	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Integrated Pest Management)	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Godowns and Warehouses	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Marketing and post-harvest management)	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Land Reclamation	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	8.4	8.3
Others	8	1	0	0	0	5.4	9	0.6	45.3	75.0
Water Conservation Structures and Watershed Dev	0	2	0	0	0	5.5	2	2.8	46.2	16.7
Total (natural resource management)	9	3	0	0	0	11.9	12	1.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Others	6	2	0	0	0	5.2	8	0.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Non-Farm Activities)	6	2	0	0	0	5.2	8	0.7	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/biofertilizer										
Promotion of Organic Farming	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Production	1	1	0	0	0	2.1	2	1.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Seed)	1	1	0	0	0	2.1	2	1.0	100.0	100.0
Sericulture										
Others	1	1	0	0	0	2.0	2	1.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Sericulture)	1	1	0	0	0	2.0	2	1.0	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-19: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Odisha (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	2	0	48.8	2	24.4	98.4	66.7
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	1.6	33.3
Total	1	0	0	2	0	49.6	3	16.5	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	1	0	1	1	49.9	3	16.6	73.3	60.0
Breed Improvement	0	0	0	1	0	12.9	1	12.9	18.9	20.0
Others	0	0	1	0	0	5.3	1	5.3	7.8	20.0
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	1	1	2	1	68.1	5	13.6	100.0	100.0
Cooperatives and Cooperation										
Other Facilities	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	100.0	100.0
Total (cooperatives and cooperation)	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Oilseeds and Pulses	1	2	0	1	0	23.1	4	5.8	10.6	50.0
Others	0	0	1	0	0	6.0	1	6.0	2.8	12.5
Paddy	0	1	0	1	1	188.6	3	62.9	86.6	37.5
Total (crop development)	1	3	1	2	1	217.7	8	27.2	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Assistance to Dairy Unions/Farmers (Inc. Training)	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	28.2	25.0
Dairy Units to Farmers	0	0	1	1	0	20.3	2	10.1	57.1	50.0
Milk Processing	0	0	1	0	0	5.2	1	5.2	14.7	25.0
Total (Dairy Development)	0	0	3	1	0	35.5	4	8.9	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	0	2.9	1	2.9	65.1	50.0
Training/Study Tour	0	1	0	0	0	1.6	1	1.6	34.9	50.0
Total (Extension)	0	2	0	0	0	4.5	2	2.3	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Soil Health Cards and Soil Testing	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	86.6	50.0
Soil Testing Labs	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	13.4	50.0
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	2	0	0	0	0	1.0	2	0.5	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	0	0	1	0	0	7.0	1	7.0	24.9	16.7

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept../Agency	1	2	1	1	0	21.2	5	4.2	75.1	83.3
Total (Fisheries)	1	2	2	1	0	28.2	6	4.7	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Coconut	3	0	0	0	0	1.0	3	0.3	3.7	17.6
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	2	3	0	0	0	5.3	5	1.1	18.9	29.4
Floriculture	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	4.8	5.9
Fruits	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	4.0	5.9
Nurseries and Green Houses	0	3	0	0	0	10.7	3	3.6	38.5	17.6
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	2.3	5.9
Post-Harvest	1	1	0	0	0	2.7	2	1.4	9.7	11.8
Vegetables	0	0	1	0	0	5.1	1	5.1	18.1	5.9
Total (Horticulture)	7	9	1	0	0	27.9	17	1.6	100.0	100.0
Information Technology										
Development of It Facilities	0	3	1	1	1	120.8	6	20.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Information Technology)	0	3	1	1	1	120.8	6	20.1	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
Pest Surveillance	0	1	0	0	0	2.1	1	2.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Integrated Pest Management)	0	1	0	0	0	2.1	1	2.1	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Check Dams/Water Courses Bunds	0	11	2	1	0	65.5	14	4.7	82.4	93.3
Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation	0	0	0	1	0	14.0	1	14.0	17.6	6.7
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	11	2	2	0	79.5	15	5.3	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	0	4	0	0	0	9.9	4	2.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	0	4	0	0	0	9.9	4	2.5	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Farms	0	0	0	1	0	17.0	1	17.0	39.2	33.3
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	0	0	0	1	0	21.3	1	21.3	49.2	33.3
Seed Testing Labs	0	1	0	0	0	5.0	1	5.0	11.6	33.3
Total (Seed)	0	1	0	2	0	43.3	3	14.4	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-20: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Rajasthan (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Animal Husbandry										
Infrastructure	0	1	0	2	0	43.5	3	14.5	74.5	75.0
Poultry	0	0	0	1	0	14.9	1	14.9	25.5	25.0
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	1	0	3	0	58.4	4	14.6	100.0	100.0
Cooperatives and Cooperation										
Construction of Godowns	0	0	0	1	0	25.0	1	25.0	100.0	100.0
Total (cooperatives and cooperation)	0	0	0	1	0	25.0	1	25.0	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Wheat	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	100.0	100.0
Total (crop development)	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Assistance To Dairy Unions/Farmers (Inc. Training)	0	1	0	0	0	2.7	1	2.7	18.0	33.3
Others	0	1	1	0	0	12.6	2	6.3	82.0	66.7
Total (Dairy Development)	0	2	1	0	0	15.3	3	5.1	100.0	100.0
Extension										
KVKs/Knowledge Centres/Dissemination	0	0	1	0	0	5.7	1	5.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Extension)	0	0	1	0	0	5.7	1	5.7	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Other Labs	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Others	10	10	4	0	0	73.8	24	3.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Horticulture)	10	10	4	0	0	73.8	24	3.1	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	0.3	4.8
Others	5	9	2	3	1	135.7	20	6.8	99.7	95.2
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	6	9	2	3	1	136.1	21	6.5	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.1	1	2.1	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Total (Non-Farm Activities)	0	1	0	0	0	2.1	1	2.1	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	33	22	7	1	0	126.2	63	2.0	57.0	92.6
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	0.4	1.5
Others	0	1	1	1	1	94.3	4	23.6	42.6	5.9
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	34	23	8	2	1	221.4	68	3.3	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Others	0	0	1	1	0	22.3	2	11.2	100.0	100.0
Total (Seed)	0	0	1	1	0	22.3	2	11.2	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-21: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Sikkim (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Animal Husbandry										
Breed Improvement	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	100	100
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	100	100

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-22: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Tamil Nadu (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	0	1	31.1	1	31.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	0	0	0	0	1	31.1	1	31.1	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	0	0	0	1	37.9	1	37.9	65.1	14.3
Feed and Fodder	0	2	0	0	0	8.1	2	4.1	14.0	28.6
Infrastructure	0	3	0	0	0	6.3	3	2.1	10.8	42.9
Others	0	0	1	0	0	5.8	1	5.8	10.0	14.3
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	5	1	0	1	58.2	7	8.3	100.0	100.0
Cooperatives and Cooperation										
Other Facilities	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	100.0	100.0
Total (cooperatives and cooperation)	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Coarse Cereals	0	1	0	0	0	3.3	1	3.3	1.6	11.1
Cotton	0	1	0	0	0	1.2	1	1.2	0.6	11.1
Oilseeds and Pulses	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	5.0	11.1
Others	1	1	1	0	1	39.3	4	9.8	19.5	44.4
Paddy	0	0	0	0	1	128.8	1	128.8	63.9	11.1
Sugarcane	0	0	0	1	0	19.0	1	19.0	9.4	11.1
Total (crop development)	1	3	2	1	2	201.5	9	22.4	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Assistance to Dairy Unions/Farmers (Inc Training)	0	1	1	0	0	13.1	2	6.6	19.3	50.0
Milk Processing	0	0	0	0	2	55.0	2	27.5	80.7	50.0
Total (Dairy Development)	0	1	1	0	2	68.2	4	17.0	100.0	100.0
Extension										
New Approaches to Extension	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	1	2.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Extension)	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	1	2.8	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Other Labs	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	23.1	50.0
Soil Testing Labs	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	76.9	50.0
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	1	1	0	0	0	2.0	2	1.0	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	6.6	9.1
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	1	6	1	0	0	27.0	8	3.4	88.2	72.7
Others	1	1	0	0	0	1.6	2	0.8	5.2	18.2
Total (Fisheries)	2	8	1	0	0	30.6	11	2.8	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	0	0	0	1	34.6	1	34.6	42.9	14.3
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	0	1	0	0	0	4.0	1	4.0	5.0	14.3
Nurseries and Green Houses	0	1	0	0	0	4.7	1	4.7	5.9	14.3
Others	1	0	0	1	0	11.0	2	5.5	13.6	28.6

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Vegetables	0	0	0	2	0	26.4	2	13.2	32.7	28.6
Total (Horticulture)	1	2	0	3	1	80.8	7	11.5	100.0	100.0
Information Technology										
Development of It Facilities	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	100.0	100.0
Total (Information Technology)	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Others	0	1	1	0	0	6.3	2	3.2	28.8	28.6
Setting Up/Strengthening of Market Infrastructure	0	4	1	0	0	15.6	5	3.1	71.2	71.4
Total (Marketing and post-harvest management)	0	5	2	0	0	22.0	7	3.1	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Water Conservation Structures and Watershed Dev	0	1	0	0	0	4.6	1	4.6	100.0	100.0
Total (Natural Resource Management)	0	1	0	0	0	4.6	1	4.6	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/biofertilizer										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	1	2.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	1	2.8	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Facility	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	60.0	25.0
Agri Research Project	0	1	0	0	0	1.6	1	1.6	9.6	25.0
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	15.0	25.0
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.6	1	2.6	15.4	25.0
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry etc))	0	3	1	0	0	16.7	4	4.2	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Others	2	0	0	0	0	1.6	2	0.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Seed)	2	0	0	0	0	1.6	2	0.8	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-23: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Telangana (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Custom Hiring Centres	0	0	0	0	1	70.1	1	70.1	87.6	14.3
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	1	1	0	0	7.3	2	3.7	9.2	28.6
Others	3	1	0	0	0	2.6	4	0.6	3.2	57.1
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	3	2	1	0	1	80.0	7	11.4	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	1	1	1	0	20.5	3	6.8	82.6	75.0
Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	0	4.3	1	4.3	17.4	25.0
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	2	1	1	0	24.8	4	6.2	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Oilseeds and Pulses	0	1	0	0	0	4.2	1	4.2	100.0	100.0
Total (crop development)	0	1	0	0	0	4.2	1	4.2	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Milk Processing	1	1	0	0	0	5.3	2	2.7	53.8	40.0
Others	1	1	0	0	0	4.0	2	2.0	40.1	40.0
Promotion of Milk Collection Centres	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	6.1	20.0
Total (Dairy Development)	3	2	0	0	0	9.9	5	2.0	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Fertilizer Labs	0	2	0	0	0	5.5	2	2.8	67.9	50.0
Other Labs	0	1	0	0	0	1.2	1	1.2	14.8	25.0
Soil Testing Labs	0	1	0	0	0	1.4	1	1.4	17.3	25.0
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	0	4	0	0	0	8.1	4	2.0	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	4	0	0	0	0	2.6	4	0.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Fisheries)	4	0	0	0	0	2.6	4	0.7	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	3.1	8.3
Floriculture	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	1.9	8.3
Others	2	1	0	1	0	19.4	4	4.8	55.9	33.3
Post-Harvest	2	1	0	0	0	3.1	3	1.0	9.0	25.0
Vegetables	1	1	1	0	0	10.4	3	3.5	30.1	25.0
Total (Horticulture)	6	4	1	1	0	34.7	12	2.9	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Innovative Programmes	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	33.9	33.3
Others	0	2	0	0	0	3.9	2	2.0	66.1	66.7
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	3	0	0	0	5.9	3	2.0	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
IPM Labs	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Integrated Pest Management)	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	100.0	100.0
Marketing and Post-Harvest Management										
Godowns and Warehouses	0	0	0	0	1	442.5	1	442.5	98.3	20.0
Setting Up/Strengthening of Market Infrastructure	0	4	0	0	0	7.5	4	1.9	1.7	80.0
Total (Marketing and post-harvest management)	0	4	0	0	1	450.0	5	90.0	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/Biofertilizer										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	19	1	0	0	0	6.7	20	0.3	32.4	69.0
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	3	6	0	0	0	13.9	9	1.5	67.6	31.0
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	22	7	0	0	0	20.5	29	0.7	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	1.3	11.1
Seed Certification	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	11.1
Seed Distribution	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	32.4	11.1
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	1	1	0	1	0	14.4	3	4.8	46.6	33.3
Seed Testing Labs	1	2	0	0	0	6.0	3	2.0	19.6	33.3
Total (Seed)	4	3	1	1	0	30.9	9	3.4	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-24: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Tripura (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	12.7	7.1
Breed Improvement	2	0	0	0	0	1.3	2	0.6	15.1	14.3
Extension and Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	0.9	7.1
Feed and Fodder	2	0	0	0	0	0.2	2	0.1	2.7	14.3
Infrastructure	6	0	0	0	0	4.2	6	0.7	50.1	42.9
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	8.4	7.1
Poultry	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	10.1	7.1
Total (Animal Husbandry)	13	1	0	0	0	8.3	14	0.6	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Paddy	0	0	0	2	0	30.3	2	15.1	100.0	100.0
Total (crop development)	0	0	0	2	0	30.3	2	15.1	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	3	1	0	0	0	2.9	4	0.7	52.5	36.4
Fisheries Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	4.6	9.1
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	4	0	0	0	0	1.8	4	0.4	32.2	36.4
Others	2	0	0	0	0	0.6	2	0.3	10.7	18.2
Total (Fisheries)	10	1	0	0	0	5.4	11	0.5	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	0	1	0	0	0	3.4	1	3.4	47.3	25.0
Fruits	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	10.5	25.0
Vegetables	1	1	0	0	0	3.0	2	1.5	42.2	50.0
Total (Horticulture)	2	2	0	0	0	7.1	4	1.8	100.0	100.0
Information Technology										
Development of It Facilities	0	0	1	0	0	7.2	1	7.2	100.0	100.0
Total (Information Technology)	0	0	1	0	0	7.2	1	7.2	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Setting Up/Strengthening of Market Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	0	4.0	1	4.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Marketing and post-harvest management)	0	1	0	0	0	4.0	1	4.0	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-25: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Uttarakhand (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Crop Development										
Paddy	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	100.0	100.0
Total(crop development)	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Fertilizer Labs	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	19.2	50.0
Soil Testing Labs	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	80.8	50.0
Total(Fertilizers and INM)	1	1	0	0	0	1.9	2	0.9	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Others	0	2	0	0	0	4.3	2	2.1	100.0	100.0
Total(Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	2	0	0	0	4.3	2	2.1	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-26: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	1	0	1	1	2	104	5	20.8	100	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	1	0	1	1	2	104	5	20.8	100	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	1	1	0	0	0	2.7	2	1.3	3.3	15.4
Breed Improvement	0	1	0	0	0	4.1	1	4.1	5.0	7.7
Feed and Fodder	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	1.1	7.7
Infrastructure	1	1	2	3	0	66.2	7	9.5	81.4	53.8
Others	0	2	0	0	0	7.5	2	3.7	9.2	15.4
Total (Animal Husbandry)	3	5	2	3	0	81.3	13	6.3	100	100.0
Cooperatives and Cooperation										
Construction of Godowns	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	100	100.0
Total (cooperatives and cooperation)	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	100	100.0
Crop Development										
Oilseeds and Pulses	2	0	0	0	0	0.5	2	0.2	0.2	14.3
Others	0	2	0	2	0	51.8	4	12.9	17.7	28.6
Paddy	0	1	0	0	2	119.3	3	39.8	40.7	21.4
Sugarcane	0	0	1	2	0	42.5	3	14.2	14.5	21.4
Wheat	0	0	0	1	1	78.9	2	39.4	26.9	14.3
Total (crop development)	2	3	1	5	3	292.9	14	20.9	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	1	27.0	2	13.5	43.3	66.7
New Approaches to Extension	0	0	0	0	1	35.5	1	35.5	56.7	33.3
Total (Extension)	0	1	0	0	2	62.5	3	20.8	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	0	0	0	1	0	20.0	1	20.0	94.4	50.0
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	0	1	0	0	0	1.2	1	1.2	5.6	50.0
Total (Fisheries)	0	1	0	1	0	21.2	2	10.6	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	0	0	1	0	15.1	1	15.1	29.5	16.7

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	0	0	0	2	0	24.2	2	12.1	47.2	33.3
Others	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	3.0	16.7
Vegetables	1	0	1	0	0	10.4	2	5.2	20.3	33.3
Total (Horticulture)	1	1	1	3	0	51.2	6	8.5	100.0	100.0
Information Technology										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	1	0.2	100.0	100.0
Total (Information Technology)	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	1	0.2	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Administrative Expenses	0	1	0	0	0	4.5	1	4.5	13.4	14.3
Innovative Programmes	0	1	0	1	0	19.4	2	9.7	57.5	28.6
Others	0	4	0	0	0	9.8	4	2.4	29.1	57.1
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	6	0	1	0	33.7	7	4.8	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Pump Sets (Diesel/Electric)	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Soil Treatment (Acidic Alkali, Water Logged)	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	0.8	50.0
Water Conservation Structures and Watershed Dev	0	0	0	0	1	44.9	1	44.9	99.2	50.0
Total (Natural Resource Management)	1	0	0	0	1	45.2	2	22.6	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Agri Business Centres	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Non-Farm Activities)	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/Biofertilizer										
	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	10.5	25.0
Others	1	1	0	0	0	1.8	2	0.9	22.6	50.0
Promotion of Organic Farming	0	0	1	0	0	5.2	1	5.2	66.9	25.0
Total (Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	2	1	1	0	0	7.8	4	2.0	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	1	1	0	1	0	20.5	3	6.8	97.2	75.0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	2.8	25.0
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	2	1	0	1	0	21.1	4	5.3	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Seed										
Seed Certification	2	0	0	0	0	0.9	2	0.5	2.0	25.0
Seed Farms	1	1	0	2	0	38.3	4	9.6	81.0	50.0
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	0	0	1	0	0	7.0	1	7.0	14.8	12.5
Seed Production	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	2.2	12.5
Total (Seed)	3	2	1	2	0	47.3	8	5.9	100.0	100.0

Table 2-27: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by West Bengal (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Custom Hiring Centres	0	0	0	1	0	20.2	1	20.2	50.0	50.0
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	1	0	20.2	1	20.2	50.0	50.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	0	0	0	2	0	40.4	2	20.2	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Breed Improvement	1	2	0	0	0	3.1	3	1.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Animal Husbandry)	1	2	0	0	0	3.1	3	1.0	100.0	100.0
Cooperatives and Cooperation										
Construction of Godowns	0	0	1	0	0	8.8	1	8.8	34.6	10.0
Other Facilities	5	3	1	0	0	16.5	9	1.8	65.4	90.0
Total (cooperatives and cooperation)	5	3	2	0	0	25.3	10	2.5	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Oilseeds and Pulses	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	1.5	20.0
Paddy	1	0	0	1	1	154.0	3	51.3	89.5	60.0
Wheat	0	0	0	1	0	15.6	1	15.6	9.0	20.0
Total (crop development)	1	1	0	2	1	172.1	5	34.4	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Infrastructure	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	6.2	50.0
Others	0	0	1	0	0	7.9	1	7.9	93.8	50.0
Total (Extension)	1	0	1	0	0	8.4	2	4.2	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	1	0	0	1	0	21.9	2	10.9	34.6	16.7
Fisheries Marketing	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	2.4	8.3
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	0	7	1	1	0	39.8	9	4.4	63.0	75.0
Total (Fisheries)	1	8	1	2	0	63.2	12	5.3	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Mushrooms	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	40.0	50.0
Nurseries and Green Houses	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	60.0	50.0
Total (Horticulture)	2	0	0	0	0	1.0	2	0.5	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	1	1	0	0	0	5.6	2	2.8	90.9	66.7
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	9.1	33.3

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	2	1	0	0	0	6.2	3	2.1	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
IPM Labs	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	5.3	50.0
Promotion of IPM	0	0	1	0	0	5.5	1	5.5	94.7	50.0
Total (Integrated Pest Management)	1	0	1	0	0	5.8	2	2.9	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Others	2	0	0	0	0	1.8	2	0.9	23.1	66.7
Setting Up/Strengthening of Market Infrastructure	0	0	1	0	0	6.0	1	6.0	76.9	33.3
Total (Marketing and post-harvest management)	2	0	1	0	0	7.8	3	2.6	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Land Reclamation	0	1	0	0	0	2.3	1	2.3	25.2	50.0
Water Conservation Structures and Watershed Dev	0	0	1	0	0	6.9	1	6.9	74.8	50.0
Total (natural resource management)	0	1	1	0	0	9.2	2	4.6	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Others	0	0	0	1	0	20.6	1	20.6	100.0	100.0
Total (Non-Farm Activities)	0	0	0	1	0	20.6	1	20.6	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	0	1	0	0	0	1.7	1	1.7	36.1	33.3
Seed Production	1	1	0	0	0	3.0	2	1.5	63.9	66.7
Total (Seed)	1	2	0	0	0	4.8	3	1.6	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-28: Total requirement of funds and the share of sectors in it as proposed by selected states (2015-16)

State	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
Agriculture Mechanization	34.2(10.9)	-	-	9.2(4)	-	-	-	1.8(3.4)	10.6 (8.6)	146.1(30.2)	-	138.2(19.3)	-
Animal Husbandry	16.4 (5.2)	1.4(15.1)	-	-	-	10.6(4.2)	60.8(14)	17.2(32.4)	-	94.9(19.6)	30.1 (12.5)	55.1 (7.7)	195.1(24.4)
Cooperatives and Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	5.9(2.3)	-	-	38.3(31.1)	-	-	-	-
Crop Development	15(4.8)	-	2.67(100)	162.6(71.2)	-	-	43.6(10)	3.6(6.8)	40.6(33)	16.2(3.4)	89.8(37.2)	8.4(1.2)	55.3(6.9)
Dairy Development	18(5.7)	-	-	-	-	20.8(8.2)	3.6(0.8)	-	-	-	22(9.1)	11.4(1.6)	21.8(2.7)
Extension	-	-	-	-	-	99.4(39.1)	36.8(8.5)	1.3(2.4)	5.1(4.1)	2.6(0.5)	-	75.2(10.5)	30.9(3.9)
Fertilizers and INM	11.6(3.7)	-	-	3.3(1.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30(4.2)	7.6(1)
Fisheries	28.1(8.9)	-	-	-	-	1.1(0.4)	9(2.1)	1.3(2.4)	-	5.2(1.1)	43(17.8)	7.7(1.1)	-
Horticulture	65(20.7)	7.9(84.9)	-	24.7(10.8)	-	-	32(7.4)	9.4(17.7)	0.4(0.3)	51.5(10.7)	15.6(6.5)	64.9(9.1)	133.2(16.7)
Information Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innovative Programmes /Training/Capacity Building/Others	14.6(4.6)	-	-	-	-	-	84.9(19.5)	1.1(2.1)	-	19(3.9)	2(0.8)	8.4(1.2)	0.5(0.1)
Integrated Pest Management	5.2(1.7)	-	-	-	-	2.2(0.9)	-	-	1.3(1.1)	-	-	-	-
Marketing and post-harvest management	13.2(4.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128.4(26.6)	0.6(0.2)	31.3(4.4)	15.5(1.9)
Micro\Minor Irrigation	-	-	-	9.6(4.2)	-	-	84(19.3)	8.8(16.6)	-	0.9(0.2)	15.6(6.5)	142.8(20)	175(21.9)
Natural Resource Management	0.8(0.3)	-	-	-	-	95.6(37.6)	5(1.1)	-	-	-	15.7(6.5)	15.5(2.2)	127.6(16)
Non-Farm Activities	0.6(0.2)	-	-	-	-	-	7.1(1.6)	-	6(4.9)	-	-	-	-
Organic Farming/biofertilizer	42.2(13.4)	-	-	5.4(2.4)	-	-	-	7.6(14.3)	-	0.9(0.2)	-	12.9(1.8)	1.1(0.1)
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)	16.7(5.3)	-	-	-	-	-	68.4(15.7)	1(1.9)	0.5(0.4)	3.7(0.8)	5.8(2.4)	-	4.1(0.5)
Seed	19.6(6.2)	-	-	13.5(5.9)	3.4(100)	18.6(7.3)	-	-	20.4(16.6)	0.6(0.1)	0.9(0.4)	107.3(15)	22.2(2.8)
Sericulture	13(4.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1(2.7)	-	5.5(0.8)	8.8(1.1)
Total	314.2(100)	9.3(100)	2.67(100)	228.3(100)	3.4(100)	254.2(100)	435.2(100)	53.1(100)	123.2(100)	483.1(100)	241.1(100)	714.6(100)	798.7(100)

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi

Table 2-29: Total requirement of funds and the share of sectors in it as proposed by selected states (2015-16)

State	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Agriculture Mechanization	2.2(33.8)	0.4(2.1)	1(1.9)	1.8(0.3)	-	-	60.4(14)	49(23.6)	-	2.3(100)	118.8(19)	15(12.8)
Animal Husbandry	-	2.7(13.8)	4.3(8.1)	123.8(19)	-	56.2(22)	33.7(8)	47.3(22)	3.8(7)	-	81.7(13)	2.3(2)
Cooperatives and Cooperation	-	-	-	1.2(0.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.3(19.9)
Crop Development	-	0.4(2.1)	5.5(10.4)	224.6(36)	-	-	135.5(32.1)	-	38(70.1)	-	205.3(32.7)	-
Dairy Development	-	-	-	26.9(4.3)	-	87.5(35.4)	25.2(6)	9.7(4.7)	-	-	-	-
Extension	2(30.8)	0.4(2.1)	-	16(2.5)	-	9.5(3.8)	72.6(17.2)	2.8(1.4)	-	-	1(0.2)	0.6(0.5)
Fertilizers and INM	-	-	1(1.9)	-	-	-	7.8(1.8)	2.5(1.2)	-	-	27.9(4.4)	-
Fisheries	-	2.4(12.3)	4(7.6)	55.1(8.7)	-	-	15.2(3.6)	3.7(1.8)	3.8(7)	-	7.7(1.2)	35.7(30.6)
Horticulture	2.3(35.4)	1.5(7.7)	4.2(8)	64.8(10.3)	-	-	18.8(4.5)	36(17.4)	-	-	27.6(4.4)	0.2(0.2)
Information Technology	-	-	-	8.6(1.4)	-	-	-	-	7.2(13.3)	-	3.2(0.5)	-
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others	-	0.8(4.1)	19(36)	-	-	66.6(27)	-	-	1.4(2.6)	-	22.3(3.6)	-
Integrated Pest Management	-	0.6(3.1)	1.1(2.1)	2.1(0.3)	-	-	-	9.6(4.6)	-	-	-	-
Marketing and post-harvest management	-	0.9(4.6)	2.5(4.7)	0.5(0.1)	-	-	4.3(1)	9(4.3)	-	-	11.6(1.8)	-
Micro\Minor Irrigation	-	0.8(4.1)	-	10.1(1.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.3(9.5)	14.1(12.1)
Natural Resource Management	-	6.1(31.3)	1(1.9)	-	53(68.4)	-	4.5(1.1)	-	-	-	2.9(0.5)	-
Non-Farm Activities	-	-	4.9(9.3)	-	5.3(6.8)	3.7(1.5)	-	1(0.5)	-	-	-	-
Organic Farming/biofertilizer	-	-	1.3(2.5)	-	-	0.1(0)	-	1.7(0.8)	-	-	1.4(0.2)	-
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)	-	0.1(0.5)	-	40(6.3)	19.2(24.8)	18.2(7.4)	28.7(6.8)	12(5.8)	-	-	0.9(0.1)	-
Seed	-	0.3(1.5)	1(1.9)	56.6(9)	-	5.1(2.1)	15(3.6)	20(9.6)	-	-	32.5(5.2)	25.6(21.9)
Sericulture	-	2.1(10.8)	2(3.8)	-	-	-	-	3(1.4)	-	-	23.3(3.7)	-
Total				632.1 (100)	77.5(100)	246.9(100)	421.7(100)	207.3(100)	54.2(100)	2.3(100)	627.4(100)	116.8(100)

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi

Table 2-30: Total number of projects and the share of sectors in it as proposed by selected states (2015-16)

State	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
Agriculture Mechanization	10(7.4)	-	-	1(5.3)	-	-	-	1(4.2)	2(16.7)	3(4.5)	-	12(16)
Animal Husbandry	4(2.9)	1(14.3)	-	-	-	5(26.3)	4(8)	9(37.5)	-	11(16.7)	7(10)	12(16)
Cooperatives and Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	1(5.3)	-	-	1(8.3)	-	-	-
Crop Development	5(3.7)	-	1(100)	3(15.8)	-	-	4(8)	1(4.2)	3(25)	4(6.1)	6(8.6)	1(1.3)
Dairy Development	9(6.6)	-	-	-	-	2(10.5)	2(4)	-	-	-	7(10)	4(5.3)
Extension	-	-	-	-	-	2(10.5)	2(4)	1(4.2)	1(8.3)	1(1.5)	-	8(10.7)
Fertilizers and INM	3(2.2)	-	-	1(5.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(2.7)
Fisheries	7(5.1)	-	-	-	-	1(5.3)	3(6)	2(8.3)	-	6(9.1)	10(14.3)	6(8)
Horticulture	25(18.4)	6(85.7)	-	6(31.6)	-	-	6(12)	5(20.8)	1(8.3)	16(24.2)	7(10)	9(12)
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others	13(9.6)	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1(4.2)	-	2(3)	1(1.4)	3(4)
Integrated Pest Management	4(2.9)	-	-	-	-	1(5.3)	-	-	1(8.3)	-	-	-
Marketing and post-harvest management	7(5.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(9.1)	1(1.4)	3(4)
Micro\Minor Irrigation	-	-	-	2(10.5)	-	-	1(2)	1(4.2)	-	1(1.5)	15(21.4)	4(5.3)
Natural Resource Management	2(1.5)	-	-	-	-	5(26.3)	1(2)	-	-	-	10(14.3)	2(2.7)
Non-Farm Activities	2(1.5)	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	-	1(8.3)	-	-	-
Organic Farming/biofertilizer	8(5.9)	-	-	1(5.3)	-	-	-	1(4.2)	-	1(1.5)	-	2(2.7)
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)	24(17.6)	-	-	-	-	-	25(50)	2(8.3)	1(8.3)	7(10.6)	4(5.7)	-
Seed	5(3.7)	-	-	5(26.3)	1(100)	2(10.5)	-	-	1(8.3)	2(3)	2(2.9)	6(8)
Sericulture	8(5.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(9.1)	-	1(1.3)
Total	136(100)	7(100)	1(100)	19(100)	1(100)	19(100)	50(100)	24(100)	12(100)	66(100)	70(100)	75(100)

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-31: Total number of projects and the share of sectors in it as proposed by selected states (2015-16)

State	Maharashtra	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Agriculture Mechanization	-	1(25)	2(1.8)	1(1.8)	1(1)	-	-	7(11.1)	2(3.4)	-	1(100)	4(4.5)	2(8)
Animal Husbandry	3(5.2)	-	18(16.5)	5(8.8)	10(9.5)	-	2(7.1)	8(12.7)	8(13.8)	6(30)	-	13(14.8)	3(12)
Cooperatives and Cooperation	-	-	-	-	3(2.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(28)
Crop Development	16(27.6)	-	8(7.3)	4(7)	8(7.6)	-	-	11(17.5)	-	6(30)	-	12(13.6)	-
Dairy Development	2(3.4)	-	-	-	11(10.5)	-	1(3.6)	4(6.3)	4(6.9)	-	-	-	-
Extension	6(10.3)	1(25)	4(3.7)	-	8(7.6)	-	1(3.6)	3(4.8)	1(1.7)	-	-	2(2.3)	1(4)
Fertilizers and INM	1(1.7)	-	-	1(1.8)	-	-	-	2(3.2)	2(3.4)	-	-	4(4.5)	-
Fisheries	-	-	10(9.2)	5(8.8)	14(13.3)	-	-	9(14.3)	3(5.2)	4(20)	-	9(10.2)	5(20)
Horticulture	9(15.5)	2(50)	4(3.7)	6(10.5)	27(25.7)	-	-	4(6.3)	3(5.2)	-	-	6(6.8)	1(4)
Information Technology	-	-	-	-	4(3.8)	-	-	-	-	1(5)	-	2(2.3)	-
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others	1(1.7)	-	7(6.4)	25(43.9)	-	-	11(39.3)	-	-	3(15)	-	7(8)	-
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	7(6.4)	1(1.8)	1(1)	-	-	-	3(5.2)	-	-	-	-
Marketing and post-harvest management	2(3.4)	-	5(4.6)	1(1.8)	1(1)	-	-	3(4.8)	2(3.4)	-	-	3(3.4)	-
Micro\Minor Irrigation	4(6.9)	-	6(5.5)	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(5.7)	2(8)
Natural Resource Management	4(6.9)	-	27(24.8)	1(1.8)	-	1(25)	-	1(1.6)	-	-	-	3(3.4)	-
Non-Farm Activities	-	-	-	3(5.3)	-	2(50)	1(3.6)	-	1(1.7)	-	-	-	-
Organic Farming/biofertilizer	1(1.7)	-	-	1(1.8)	-	-	1(3.6)	-	2(3.4)	-	-	4(4.5)	-
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)	5(8.6)	-	2(1.8)	-	10(9.5)	1(25)	9(32.1)	9(14.3)	20(34.5)	-	-	2(2.3)	-
Seed	2(3.4)	-	2(1.8)	1(1.8)	6(5.7)	-	2(7.1)	2(3.2)	2(3.4)	-	-	8(9.1)	4(16)
Sericulture	2(3.4)	-	7(6.4)	2(3.5)	-	-	-	-	5(8.6)	-	-	4(4.5)	-
Total	58(100)	4(100)	109(100)	57(100)	105(100)	4(100)	28(100)	63(100)	58(100)	20(100)	1(100)	88(100)	25(100)

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-32: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Andhra Pradesh (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	1	0	12.6	1	12.6	36.8	10.0
Others	5	2	2	0	0	21.6	9	2.4	63.2	90.0
Total(Agriculture Mechanization)	5	2	2	1	0	34.2	10	3.4	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	1	0	1	0	14.1	2	7.1	86.1	50.0
Feed and Fodder	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	12.2	25.0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	1.7	25.0
Total(Animal Husbandry)	1	2	0	1	0	16.4	4	4.1	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Cotton	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	1	0.2	1.0	20.0
Others	1	0	0	1	0	13.2	2	6.6	88.4	40.0
Paddy	1	1	0	0	0	1.6	2	0.8	10.6	40.0
Total(crop development)	3	1	0	1	0	15.0	5	3.0	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Dairy Units to Farmers	2	2	0	0	0	5.3	4	1.3	29.6	44.4
Milk Processing	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	1.7	11.1
Others	2	1	1	0	0	12.3	4	3.1	68.7	44.4
Total(Dairy Development)	5	3	1	0	0	18.0	9	2.0	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Fertilizers and INM										
Fertilizer Labs	0	0	1	0	0	7.0	1	7.0	60.2	33.3
Soil Health Cards and Soil Testing	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	4.3	33.3
Soil Testing Labs	0	1	0	0	0	4.1	1	4.1	35.5	33.3
Total(Fertilizers and INM)	1	1	1	0	0	11.6	3	3.9	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Fisheries Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	2.1	14.3
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	1	3	1	0	0	16.4	5	3.3	58.4	71.4
Others	0	0	0	1	0	11.1	1	11.1	39.5	14.3
Total(Fisheries)	2	3	1	1	0	28.1	7	4.0	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	0	1	0	0	8.8	1	8.8	13.5	4.0
Coconut	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	0.8	4.0
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	1	1	0	0	0	2.2	2	1.1	3.3	8.0
Others	7	5	3	1	0	49.0	16	3.1	75.3	64.0
Post-Harvest	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	0.8	4.0
Vegetables	3	1	0	0	0	4.1	4	1.0	6.4	16.0
Total(Horticulture)	13	7	4	1	0	65.0	25	2.6	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Administrative Expenses	8	1	0	0	0	4.5	9	0.5	30.8	69.2
Innovative Programmes	0	1	0	0	0	3.5	1	3.5	23.6	7.7

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Others	1	2	0	0	0	6.7	3	2.2	45.5	23.1
Total(Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	9	4	0	0	0	14.6	13	1.1	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
IPM Labs	0	1	0	0	0	2.6	1	2.6	50.8	25.0
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.1	1	2.1	39.9	25.0
Pest Surveillance	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	1	0.2	3.0	25.0
Promotion of IPM	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	6.3	25.0
Total(Integrated Pest Management)	2	2	0	0	0	5.2	4	1.3	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Cold Storages and Cold Chains	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	3.8	14.3
Others	4	0	1	0	0	11.1	5	2.2	84.1	71.4
Setting Up/Strengthening of Market Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	0	1.6	1	1.6	12.1	14.3
Total(Marketing and post-harvest management)	5	1	1	0	0	13.2	7	1.9	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Soil Treatment (Acidic Alkali, Water Logged)	2	0	0	0	0	0.8	2	0.4	100.0	100.0
Total(natural resource management)	2	0	0	0	0	0.8	2	0.4	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Agri Business Centres	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	92.1	50.0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	7.9	50.0
Total (Non-Farm Activities)	2	0	0	0	0	0.6	2	0.3	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/biofertilizer										

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Others	2	1	0	0	0	4.7	3	1.6	11.1	37.5
Promotion of Bio	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	0.8	12.5
Promotion of Organic Farming	2	1	0	0	1	37.2	4	9.3	88.1	50.0
Total(Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	5	2	0	0	1	42.2	8	5.3	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	3	1	1	0	0	8.8	5	1.8	52.3	20.8
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	4	0	0	0	0	1.4	4	0.4	8.4	16.7
Others	14	1	0	0	0	6.6	15	0.4	39.3	62.5
Total(Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	21	2	1	0	0	16.7	24	0.7	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Distribution	1	0	1	0	0	9.3	2	4.7	47.4	40.0
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	0	1	0	0	0	3.3	1	3.3	16.8	20.0
Seed Testing Labs	0	1	1	0	0	7.0	2	3.5	35.7	40.0
Total(Seed)	1	2	2	0	0	19.6	5	3.9	100.0	100.0
Sericulture										
Cocoon Production	2	1	0	0	0	5.1	3	1.7	39.4	37.5
Others	4	0	1	0	0	7.9	5	1.6	60.6	62.5
Total(Sericulture)	6	1	1	0	0	13.0	8	1.6	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-33: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Arunachal Pradesh (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
Animal Husbandry										
Feed and Fodder	0	1	0	0	0	1.4	1	1.4	100.0	100.0
Total(Animal Husbandry)	0	1	0	0	0	1.4	1	1.4	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	1	3	0	0	0	5.8	4	1.5	73.4	66.7
Mushrooms	0	1	0	0	0	1.4	1	1.4	17.5	16.7
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	9.1	16.7
Total(Horticulture)	2	4	0	0	0	7.9	6	1.3	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-34: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Bihar (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of project			
Crop Development										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.67	1	2.67	100	100
Total (crop development)	0	1	0	0	0	2.67	1	2.67	100	100

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-35: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Chhattisgarh (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	1	0	0	9.2	1	9.2	100.0	100.0
Total(Agriculture Mechanization)	0	0	1	0	0	9.2	1	9.2	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	1.7	1	1.7	1.1	33.3
Paddy	0	0	0	0	1	148.4	1	148.4	91.2	33.3
Wheat	0	0	0	1	0	12.5	1	12.5	7.7	33.3
Total (Crop Development)	0	1	0	1	1	162.6	3	54.2	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Soil Health Cards and Soil Testing	0	1	0	0	0	3.3	1	3.3	100.0	100.0
Total(Fertilizers and INM)	0	1	0	0	0	3.3	1	3.3	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	1.9	16.7
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	0	1	0	0	0	2.2	1	2.2	8.7	16.7
Others	1	1	0	1	0	15.5	3	5.2	63.0	50.0
Vegetables	0	0	1	0	0	6.5	1	6.5	26.4	16.7
Total(Horticulture)	2	2	1	1	0	24.7	6	4.1	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Check Dams/Water Courses Bunds	0	1	0	0	0	3.6	1	3.6	37.4	50.0
Shallow Wells/Dug Wells	0	0	1	0	0	6.0	1	6.0	62.6	50.0
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	1	1	0	0	9.6	2	4.8	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/biofertilizer										
Others	0	0	1	0	0	5.4	1	5.4	100.0	100.0
Total(Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	0	0	1	0	0	5.4	1	5.4	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Distribution	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	18.6	20.0
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	0	2	0	0	0	4.4	2	2.2	32.5	40.0
Seed Production	0	1	1	0	0	6.6	2	3.3	49.0	40.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Total(Seed)	0	4	1	0	0	13.5	5	2.7	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-36: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Goa (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Seed										
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	0	1	0	0	0	3.4	1	3.4	100	100
Total(Seed)	0	1	0	0	0	3.4	1	3.4	100	100

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-37: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Gujarat (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Animal Husbandry										
Breed Improvement	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	28.4	20.0
Infrastructure	0	3	0	0	0	4.6	3	1.5	43.2	60.0
Others	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	28.4	20.0
Total(Animal Husbandry)	0	5	0	0	0	10.6	5	2.1	100.0	100.0
Cooperatives and Cooperation										
Other Facilities	0	0	1	0	0	5.9	1	5.9	100.0	100.0
Total(cooperatives and cooperation)	0	0	1	0	0	5.9	1	5.9	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Assistance To Dairy Unions/Farmers (Inc Training)	0	0	0	2	0	20.8	2	10.4	100.0	100.0
Total(Dairy Development)	0	0	0	2	0	20.8	2	10.4	100.0	100.0
Extension										
New Approaches To Extension	0	0	1	0	0	9.9	1	9.9	10.0	50.0
Training/Study Tour	0	0	0	0	1	89.4	1	89.4	90.0	50.0
Total(Extension)	0	0	1	0	1	99.4	2	49.7	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Infrastructure/Ponds Of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	100.0	100.0
Total(Fisheries)	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
Promotion of IPM	0	1	0	0	0	2.2	1	2.2	100.0	100.0
Total(Integrated Pest Management)	0	1	0	0	0	2.2	1	2.2	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Land Reclamation	0	1	0	0	1	34.8	2	17.4	36.4	40.0
Others	0	0	0	1	0	22.8	1	22.8	23.8	20.0
Soil Treatment (Acidic Alkali, Water Logged)	0	0	0	2	0	38.0	2	19.0	39.7	40.0
Total(natural resource management)	0	1	0	3	1	95.6	5	19.1	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Distribution	0	0	0	1	0	17.1	1	17.1	92.2	50.0
Seed Processing Centres And Storage	0	1	0	0	0	1.4	1	1.4	7.8	50.0
Total(Seed)	0	1	0	1	0	18.6	2	9.3	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-38: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Haryana (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	16.4	25.0
Breed Improvement	0	0	1	0	1	38.3	2	19.2	63.0	50.0
Others	0	0	0	1	0	12.5	1	12.5	20.6	25.0
Total (Animal Husbandry)	0	0	2	1	1	60.8	4	15.2	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	0	0	0	1	0	15.8	1	15.8	36.4	25.0
Sugarcane	0	0	0	1	0	17.7	1	17.7	40.7	25.0
Wheat	0	1	1	0	0	10.0	2	5.0	23.0	50.0
Total (crop development)	0	1	1	2	0	43.6	4	10.9	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Milk Processing	1	1	0	0	0	3.6	2	1.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Dairy Development)	1	1	0	0	0	3.6	2	1.8	100.0	100.0
Extension										
New Approaches to Extension	0	0	1	0	1	36.8	2	18.4	100.0	100.0
Total (Extension)	0	0	1	0	1	36.8	2	18.4	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	3.4	33.3
Fisheries Marketing	0	2	0	0	0	8.7	2	4.3	96.6	66.7
Total (Fisheries)	1	2	0	0	0	9.0	3	3.0	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1	1.5	4.7	16.7

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Mushrooms	0	1	0	0	0	1.6	1	1.6	4.8	16.7
Others	0	1	0	1	0	22.2	2	11.1	69.4	33.3
Vegetables	0	2	0	0	0	6.7	2	3.4	21.1	33.3
Total (Horticulture)	0	5	0	1	0	32.0	6	5.3	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	0	0	0	0	1	84.9	1	84.9	100.0	100.0
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	0	0	0	1	84.9	1	84.9	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation	0	0	0	0	1	84.0	1	84.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	0	0	0	1	84.0	1	84.0	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Land Reclamation	0	1	0	0	0	5.0	1	5.0	100.0	100.0
Total (natural resource management)	0	1	0	0	0	5.0	1	5.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Others	0	0	1	0	0	7.1	1	7.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Non-Farm Activities)	0	0	1	0	0	7.1	1	7.1	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	18	1	0	0	1	66.5	20	3.3	97.1	80.0
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	5	0	0	0	0	2.0	5	0.4	2.9	20.0
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	23	1	0	0	1	68.4	25	2.7	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-39: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Himachal Pradesh (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	1	0	0	0	1.8	1	1.8	100.0	100.0
Total(Agriculture Mechanization)	0	1	0	0	0	1.8	1	1.8	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	3	0	0	0	5.5	3	1.8	31.9	33.3
Breed Improvement	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	1	2.8	16.5	11.1
Feed and Fodder	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	1	0.2	1.2	11.1
Infrastructure	2	1	1	0	0	8.7	4	2.2	50.4	44.4
Total(Animal Husbandry)	3	5	1	0	0	17.2	9	1.9	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	3.6	1	3.6	100.0	100.0
Total(crop development)	0	1	0	0	0	3.6	1	3.6	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	100.0	100.0
Total(Extension)	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	50.0	50.0
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	50.0	50.0
Total(Fisheries)	2	0	0	0	0	1.3	2	0.6	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Area Expansion	0	1	0	0	0	4.1	1	4.1	43.0	20.0
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	1	1	0	0	0	4.3	2	2.1	45.4	40.0
Fruits	2	0	0	0	0	1.1	2	0.5	11.6	40.0
Total(Horticulture)	3	2	0	0	0	9.4	5	1.9	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	100.0	100.0
Total(Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Percolation Tanks/Minor Irrigation Tanks	0	0	1	0	0	8.8	1	8.8	100.0	100.0
Total(Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	0	1	0	0	8.8	1	8.8	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/Biofertilizer										
Promotion of Organic Farming	0	0	1	0	0	7.6	1	7.6	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	0	0	1	0	0	7.6	1	7.6	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry etc)										
Agri Research Project	2	0	0	0	0	1.0	2	0.5	100.0	100.0
Total Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry etc)	2	0	0	0	0	1.0	2	0.5	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-40: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Jharkhand (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
Agriculture Mechanization										
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	1	1	0	0	10.6	2	5.3	100.0	100.0
Total(Agriculture Mechanization)	0	1	1	0	0	10.6	2	5.3	100.0	100.0
Cooperatives and Cooperation										
Construction of Godowns	0	0	0	0	1	38.3	1	38.3	100.0	100.0
Total(cooperatives and cooperation)	0	0	0	0	1	38.3	1	38.3	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Oilseeds and Pulses	0	0	1	0	0	8.0	1	8.0	19.7	33.3
Others	0	0	0	1	0	21.6	1	21.6	53.1	33.3
Paddy	0	0	0	1	0	11.0	1	11.0	27.2	33.3
Total(crop development)	0	0	1	2	0	40.6	3	13.5	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Training/Study Tour	0	0	1	0	0	5.1	1	5.1	100.0	100.0
Total(Extension)	0	0	1	0	0	5.1	1	5.1	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Nurseries and Green Houses	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	100.0	100.0
Total(Horticulture)	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	100.0	100.0
Integrated Pest Management										
Pest Surveillance	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	100.0	100.0
Total(Integrated Pest Management)	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	100.0	100.0
Non-Farm Activities										
Others	0	0	1	0	0	6.0	1	6.0	100.0	100.0
Total(Non-Farm Activities)	0	0	1	0	0	6.0	1	6.0	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agri Facility	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	100.0	100.0
Total(Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Distribution	0	0	0	1	0	20.4	1	20.4	100.0	100.0
Total(Seed)	0	0	0	1	0	20.4	1	20.4	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-41: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Karnataka (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Custom Hiring Centres	0	0	0	0	1	55.1	1	55.1	37.7	33.3
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	1	0	12.7	1	12.7	8.7	33.3
Others	0	0	0	0	1	78.3	1	78.3	53.6	33.3
Total(Agriculture Mechanization)	0	0	0	1	2	146.1	3	48.7	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	0	0	0	1	30.5	1	30.5	32.1	9.1
Breed Improvement	0	2	2	0	0	28.0	4	7.0	29.5	36.4
Extension and Training	0	1	0	0	0	2.1	1	2.1	2.2	9.1
Feed and Fodder	0	0	1	1	0	19.3	2	9.6	20.3	18.2
Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	2.1	9.1
Others	0	0	0	1	0	11.0	1	11.0	11.6	9.1
Poultry	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	2.1	9.1
Total(Animal Husbandry)	0	5	3	2	1	94.9	11	8.6	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	3	0	0	0	0	1.2	3	0.4	7.4	75.0
Paddy	0	0	0	1	0	15.0	1	15.0	92.6	25.0
Total(crop development)	3	0	0	1	0	16.2	4	4.1	100.0	100.0
Extension										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.6	1	2.6	100.0	100.0
Total(Extension)	0	1	0	0	0	2.6	1	2.6	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Fisheries Marketing	5	1	0	0	0	5.2	6	0.9	100.0	100.0
Total(Fisheries)	5	1	0	0	0	5.2	6	0.9	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Coconut	0	0	1	0	0	6.8	1	6.8	13.3	6.3

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	1	2	0	0	0	5.9	3	2.0	11.5	18.8
Floriculture	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	1.9	6.3
Fruits	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	3.9	6.3
Nurseries and Green Houses	0	0	1	0	0	8.8	1	8.8	17.1	6.3
Others	4	1	2	0	0	19.8	7	2.8	38.4	43.8
Post-Harvest	0	1	0	0	0	2.4	1	2.4	4.6	6.3
Tissue Culture	0	1	0	0	0	4.8	1	4.8	9.3	6.3
Total(Horticulture)	6	6	4	0	0	51.5	16	3.2	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	1	0	0	1	0	19.0	2	9.5	100.0	100.0
Total(Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	1	0	0	1	0	19.0	2	9.5	100.0	100.0
Marketing and Post-Harvest Management										
Godowns and Warehouses	0	0	1	0	0	5.2	1	5.2	4.1	16.7
Others	0	0	1	2	2	123.2	5	24.6	95.9	83.3
Total (Marketing and Post-Harvest Management)	0	0	2	2	2	128.4	6	21.4	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	100.0	100.0
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/Biofertilizer										
Promotion of Organic Farming	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Facility	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	12.3	14.3
Agri Research Project	4	0	0	0	0	2.2	4	0.6	60.5	57.1

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	2	0	0	0	0	1.0	2	0.5	27.2	28.6
Total (Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	7	0	0	0	0	3.7	7	0.5	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Certification	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	7.1	50.0
Seed Production	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	92.9	50.0
Total (Seed)	2	0	0	0	0	0.6	2	0.3	100.0	100.0
Sericulture										
Cocoon Production	0	0	1	0	0	5.3	1	5.3	40.2	16.7
Others	3	2	0	0	0	7.8	5	1.6	59.8	83.3
Total(Sericulture)	3	2	1	0	0	13.1	6	2.2	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-42: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Kerala (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	0	0	1	0	11.9	1	11.9	39.4	14.3
Feed and Fodder	0	1	0	0	0	3.6	1	3.6	12.0	14.3
Infrastructure	2	2	1	0	0	14.6	5	2.9	48.6	71.4
Total (Animal Husbandry)	2	3	1	1	0	30.1	7	4.3	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Oilseeds and Pulses	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	0.2	16.7
Others	1	0	1	0	0	7.0	2	3.5	7.8	33.3
Paddy	0	1	0	0	1	82.5	2	41.3	91.9	33.3
Sugarcane	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	16.7
Total (crop development)	3	1	1	0	1	89.8	6	15.0	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Dairy Units to Farmers	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	1	1.3	5.7	14.3
Milk Processing	1	3	2	0	0	20.8	6	3.5	94.3	85.7
Total (Dairy Development)	1	4	2	0	0	22.0	7	3.1	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	2	6	0	0	0	16.0	8	2.0	37.2	80.0
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	0	1	0	1	0	27.0	2	13.5	62.8	20.0
Total (Fisheries)	2	7	0	1	0	43.0	10	4.3	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	0	1	0	0	6.5	1	6.5	42.0	14.3
Development of Horticulture Farms/Facilities	1	1	0	0	0	2.2	2	1.1	14.1	28.6
Fruits	0	1	0	0	0	2.6	1	2.6	16.9	14.3
Nurseries and Green Houses	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	6.4	14.3
Post-Harvest	0	2	0	0	0	3.2	2	1.6	20.6	28.6
Total (Horticulture)	2	4	1	0	0	15.6	7	2.2	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	100.0	100.0
Total(Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Setting Up/Strengthening of Market Infrastructure	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	100.0	100.0
Total(Marketing and post-harvest management)	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Check Dams/Water Courses Bunds	9	3	0	0	0	12.9	12	1.1	82.9	80.0
Farm Ponds	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	4.1	6.7
Pump Sets (Diesel/Electric)	1	1	0	0	0	2.0	2	1.0	13.0	13.3
Total(Micro/Minor Irrigation)	11	4	0	0	0	15.6	15	1.0	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	1.4	1	1.4	8.9	10.0
Water Conservation Structures and Watershed Dev	4	5	0	0	0	14.3	9	1.6	91.1	90.0
Total(natural resource management)	4	6	0	0	0	15.7	10	1.6	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
Agri Research Project	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	18.3	25.0
Agri Research/Teaching Facility (Infrastructure)	1	2	0	0	0	4.7	3	1.6	81.7	75.0
Total(Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc))	1	3	0	0	0	5.8	4	1.4	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	73.2	50.0
Seed Production	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	26.8	50.0
Total(Seed)	2	0	0	0	0	0.9	2	0.5	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-43: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Madhya Pradesh (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average		
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Agriculture Mechanization										
Custom Hiring Centres	0	0	0	0	1	28.0	1	28.0	20.3	8.3
Machines and Equipment Assistance	0	2	5	3	0	98.2	10	9.8	71.1	83.3
Others	0	0	0	1	0	12.0	1	12.0	8.7	8.3
Total (Agriculture Mechanization)	0	2	5	4	1	138.2	12	11.5	100.0	100.0
Animal Husbandry										
Animal Health	0	1	2	2	0	42.3	5	8.5	76.7	41.7
Breed Improvement	2	3	0	0	0	6.8	5	1.4	12.3	41.7
Others	0	1	0	0	0	3.1	1	3.1	5.7	8.3
Poultry	0	1	0	0	0	2.9	1	2.9	5.3	8.3
Total (Animal Husbandry)	2	6	2	2	0	55.1	12	4.6	100.0	100.0
Crop Development										
Others	0	0	1	0	0	8.4	1	8.4	100.0	100.0
Total (crop development)	0	0	1	0	0	8.4	1	8.4	100.0	100.0
Dairy Development										
Milk Processing	0	1	1	0	0	8.8	2	4.4	76.8	50.0
Promotion of Milk Collection Centres	0	2	0	0	0	2.6	2	1.3	23.2	50.0
Total (Dairy Development)	0	3	1	0	0	11.4	4	2.9	100.0	100.0
Extension										
KVKs/Knowledge Centres/Dissemination	0	1	0	1	0	20.7	2	10.4	27.6	25.0
New Approaches to Extension	1	1	0	0	1	42.6	3	14.2	56.6	37.5
Others	0	2	1	0	0	11.9	3	4.0	15.8	37.5
Total (Extension)	1	4	1	1	1	75.2	8	9.4	100.0	100.0
Fertilizers and INM										
Fertilizer Labs	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	10.0	50.0
Soil Testing Labs	0	0	0	0	1	27.0	1	27.0	90.0	50.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average		
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Total (Fertilizers and INM)	0	1	0	0	1	30.0	2	15.0	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/Assistance Including Training	1	2	0	0	0	3.4	3	1.1	44.6	50.0
Fisheries Marketing	0	1	0	0	0	1.8	1	1.8	22.9	16.7
Infrastructure/Ponds of Fisheries/Dept./Agency	0	2	0	0	0	2.5	2	1.2	32.5	33.3
Total (Fisheries)	1	5	0	0	0	7.7	6	1.3	100.0	100.0
Horticulture										
Area Expansion	0	3	1	1	0	40.5	5	8.1	62.4	55.6
Nurseries and Green Houses	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	1.5	11.1
Post-Harvest	0	0	1	0	0	7.0	1	7.0	10.8	11.1
Tissue Culture	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	15.4	11.1
Vegetables	0	0	1	0	0	6.4	1	6.4	9.8	11.1
Total (Horticulture)	1	3	4	1	0	64.9	9	7.2	100.0	100.0
Innovative Programmes/ Training/Capacity Building/Others										
Innovative Programmes	0	0	1	0	0	5.2	1	5.2	61.7	33.3
Others	1	1	0	0	0	3.2	2	1.6	38.3	66.7
Total (Innovative Programmes/Training/Capacity Building/Others)	1	1	1	0	0	8.4	3	2.8	100.0	100.0
Marketing and post-harvest management										
Others	0	1	1	0	0	9.8	2	4.9	31.4	66.7
Setting Up/Strengthening of Market Infrastructure	0	0	0	1	0	21.5	1	21.5	68.6	33.3
Total (Marketing and post-harvest management)	0	1	1	1	0	31.3	3	10.4	100.0	100.0
Micro/Minor Irrigation										
Pump Sets (Diesel/Electric)	0	0	0	1	1	48.3	2	24.2	33.8	50.0
Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation	0	0	0	0	1	84.5	1	84.5	59.2	25.0
Tube Wells	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	7.0	25.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average		
	Up to 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project cost (rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	0	1	1	2	142.8	4	35.7	100.0	100.0
Natural Resource Management										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	3.4	50.0
Water Conservation Structures and Watershed Dev	0	0	0	1	0	15.0	1	15.0	96.6	50.0
Total (Natural Resource Management)	1	0	0	1	0	15.5	2	7.8	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming/Biofertilizer										
Promotion of Organic Farming	1	0	0	1	0	12.9	2	6.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming/Biofertilizer)	1	0	0	1	0	12.9	2	6.5	100.0	100.0
Seed										
Others	0	0	0	1	0	16.5	1	16.5	15.4	16.7
Seed Distribution	0	1	1	0	1	79.3	3	26.4	74.0	50.0
Seed Processing Centres and Storage	0	0	1	0	0	8.4	1	8.4	7.9	16.7
Seed Testing Labs	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	2.8	16.7
Total (Seed)	0	2	2	1	1	107.3	6	17.9	100.0	100.0
Sericulture										
Cocoon Production	0	0	1	0	0	5.5	1	5.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Sericulture)	0	0	1	0	0	5.5	1	5.5	100.0	100.0

Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

Table 2-44: Summary of Third Party Evaluation in Selected States

State	Agency	Reference year	Summary/ Remark
ASSAM	NABCON	2014-15	<p>The third party monitoring and evaluation of projects under RKVY was conducted in the year 2015 by the NABARD Consultancy services (NABCONS), GS Road, Dispur.</p> <p>The recommendations and conclusion of the evaluation report are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need analysis is a pre requisite before launching of a project. 2. Quantity of seeds distributed under RKVY was insufficient. 3. Farm mechanization is one of the main aims of RKVY. Demand for machineries is high as compared to supply. 4. Owing to RKVY interventions, the average annual income of the beneficiaries had reportedly gone up as compared to their pre-beneficiary stage. 5. Lack of storage facilities for agro-products was another major problem faced by the farmers during the post-harvest stage. 6. Frequent flood was cited as a major constraint in enhancing agricultural productivity as envisaged under the scheme.
UTTARAKHAND	ISEC	2014-15	<p>The third party monitoring and evaluation of projects under RKVY was conducted in the year 2015 by the NABARD Consultancy services (NABCONS), GS Road, Dispur.</p> <p>The recommendations and conclusion of the evaluation report are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need analysis is a pre requisite before launching of a project. 2. Quantity of seeds distributed under RKVY was insufficient. 3. Farm mechanization is one of the main aims of RKVY. Demand for machineries is high as compared to supply. 4. Owing to RKVY interventions, the average annual income of the beneficiaries had reportedly gone up as compared to their pre-beneficiary stage. 5. Lack of storage facilities for agro-products was another major problem faced by the farmers during the post-harvest stage. 6. Frequent flood was cited as a major constraint in enhancing agricultural productivity as envisaged under the scheme.
HIMACHAL PRADESH	NABCON	2015-16	<p>Third party Monitoring & Evaluation of 25% RKVY projects implemented during 2013-14 , 2014-15 and 2015-16 was got done through NABCONS, NABARD Consultancy services Pvt. Ltd., Shimla, H.P and the final evaluation reports have been submitted to the RKVY division, Ministry of agriculture and Farmers welfare, GoI . The same has also been uploaded on the RKVY portal. The said reports have also been sent to the concerned stake holders for taking suitable action on the recommendations made by the evaluating agency.</p>

State	Agency	Reference year	Summary/ Remark
BIHAR	CIMP,NABARD,ANSINPA	2011-13	<p>Impact evaluation was conducted in 2013 by:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chandragupta Institute of Management, Patna (14 districts) 2. A.N. Sinha Institute of social studies, Patna, (14 districts) 3. 3. NABARD Consultancy Service, Patna (10 districts) <p>Recommendations/Suggestions are as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer of subsidy to bank accounts of beneficiaries. 2. Generating awareness about schemes. 3. Training of field level workers/agricultural labourers 4. Demonstration of zero tillage in place of SWI 5. Web based Management Information System <p>Actions taken on evaluation report:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsidy is being transferred to bank account of beneficiaries 2. Training given to field level extension workers and agriculture labourers 3. Demonstration of zero tillage started. 4. Efforts are on to develop web based management Information system.
MADHYA PRADESH	ABI,PPRGG	2014-15	<p>The last impact evaluation study was conducted in the year 2016 by “Atal Bihari Institute of Policy Planning and Good Governance, Bhopal”.</p> <p>The brief recommendations of the institute for each of the projects taken for study are enclosed at Annexure-3. The recommendations for betterment of project implementation are being followed by incorporating the ideas into new project formulation.</p>
TELANGANA	NAARM,ICAR, ASCI	2014-15	<p>Ø The last impact evaluation conducted by the third party in 2014-15 by Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) towards the projects of Production Growth and Infrastructure & Assets Creation for the Agriculture & Allied sectors (Excluding Research Projects).</p> <p>Ø The Administrative Staff College of India, Bella vista, Raj Bhavan Road, Khairatabad, Hyderabad -82.</p> <p>Ø RKVY undoubtedly increased the investment in the Agriculture & Allied sectors.</p> <p>Ø The Research Projects impact evaluation conducted by the third party in 2015 by ICAR –National Academy of Agriculture Research Management (NAARM), Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad -30.</p> <p>Ø The RKVY projects information should be uploaded in respective Universities websites.</p> <p>Ø Interface should be created in projects where continuous intervention is required.</p> <p>Ø Need for Strong collaboration among different departments within the universities.</p>

State	Agency	Reference year	Summary/ Remark
TAMILNADU	Tata-Dhan Academy, DHAN Foundation, T.Malaipatti, Thenkarai (BO), Mullipallam (SO), Vadipatti Taluk	2013-14	<p>The Third Party Impact Evaluation was conducted by the Tata-Dhan Academy, DHAN Foundation, T.Malaipatti, Thenkarai (BO), Mullipallam (SO), Vadipatti Taluk, Madurai dt 625207 for the NADP projects sanctioned during the year 2013-14.</p> <p>Suggestions/Way Forward:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vibrant products: Introduction of innovative projects /technologies ideally suited for the location will have greater success and higher impact. This calls for the specific attention by implementing agency, policymakers and researchers for learning and introduction of innovative projects. 2. Capacity building and individual farmer counselling by developing Extension services is the need of the hour and more emphasis has to be given for Farmer centric Approach and Farmers' growth 3. Good Practices, behaviour and habits of RKVY beneficiaries need to be recognized by implementing departments to encourage others and a team of progressive farmers should be identified to give inspiration to other needy farmers in areas with negative growth. 4. Dynamic leveraging of benefits from other schemes and access to cash-credit by RKVY beneficiaries is evident. This creates scope for convergence. 5. To prepare the farmers for the unexpected, the farmers should be motivated by the implementing agencies to ensure the beneficiaries' social security by way of proper insurance literacy and orientation. 6. Provision of forward and backward linkages and more focus on value addition and measures for price stability are to be given focus. 7. Mechanization- Training on operation and maintenance of machinery and equipment should be combined with mechanization projects to facilitate 100% utilization. 8. Purchase of machineries should be done based on quality rather than the lowest quote. 9. More funds have to be allocated for Agriculture Infrastructure development. 10. Production oriented programmes should be linked with marketing for getting sustainable results. 11. Timely availability of benefits should be ensured by way of conducting the SLSC meetings early, releasing the funds early in April/May. <p>The Evaluation Report is circulated to implementing departments for taking action. The Report will be placed before the ensuing SLSC for comments.</p> <p>Third Party Evaluation of the RKVY projects sanctioned during 2014-15 is being carried out by Shanthi Ashram, Coimbatore</p>

State	Agency	Reference year	Summary/ Remark
ANHRA PRADESH	NIRD	2014-15	<p>Third party evaluation of RKVY projects was conducted upto 2014-15. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Rajendrnagar has conducted the 3rd party evaluation of RKVY projects for the year 2014-15. The 3rd party evaluation of RKVY projects for the years 2015-16 & 2016-17 has also entrusted to NIRD (PR), Rajendrnagar.</p> <p>Third party evaluation of RKVY projects was conducted upto 2014-15. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Rajendrnagar has conducted the 3rd party evaluation of RKVY projects for the year 2014-15. The 3rd party evaluation of RKVY projects for the years 2015-16 & 2016-17 has also entrusted to NIRD (PR), Rajendrnagar.</p> <p>Third party evaluation of RKVY projects was conducted upto 2014-15. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Rajendrnagar has conducted the 3rd party evaluation of RKVY projects for the year 2014-15. The 3rd party evaluation of RKVY projects for the years 2015-16 & 2016-17 has also entrusted to NIRD (PR), Rajendrnagar.</p>
PUNJAB	Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development		<p>Two important projects of viz. "Conservation of Irrigation water through underground pipelines" and "Buffalo Breed Improvement and Management Programme" were got evaluated from Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Research Centre, Chandigarh and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh respectively.</p> <p>The findings of the reports are very encouraging</p>
KARNATAKA	KEA		<p>Third party evaluation of the projects implemented under RKVY has been initiated. Agriculture and allied Departments/Institutions have entrusted the evaluation job to Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA), Bangalore, a State Government Agency and the evaluation is under progress.</p>

3. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE & AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN THE PRE- AND POST-RKVY PERIOD

In this chapter, we analyse the trends in the capital investment (plan) in agriculture based on the budgetary data of various states and UT. We also analyse the state-level trends in some of the expected outcomes of this expenditure such as changes in income from agriculture, value of output, production, land use, increase in cropped area, increase in irrigation, fertilizer consumption and electricity consumption in agriculture. The data are collected from various secondary sources such as budget documents of states and UTs, National Accounts Statistics, various publications of the Ministry of Agriculture. It needs to be noted that the expenditure here relates to total capital expenditure and not confined to expenditure made under RKVY. The expenditure under various heads of RKVY is analysed in the earlier section in this report.

3.1 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The share of agriculture and allied activities in the total capital expenditure (at 2004-05 prices) has registered an increase in 17 states and UTs in the country in the post-RKVY period (Table 3.1). In the rest (13), there is either no change or there is a decline. However, there is a clear shift in priorities within the agriculture sector in the post-RKVY period. The ranks of top four or five sectors, with major shares in total allocations, are indicated in the parentheses. In the pre-RKVY period, cooperation was the predominant sector with very high share of the total capital expenditure. However, post-RKVY, the focus seems to have shifted clearly towards crop husbandry, animal husbandry, soil and water conservation and food storage and warehousing in almost all the states. However, there are three states, which have bucked this trend – Gujarat, Haryana and Kerala. In these states, there is little change in the post-RKVY period.

In Gujarat, forestry and wildlife had the maximum share of expenditure in both the periods, although the shares of crop husbandry and soil and water conservation have also increased in the post-RKVY period. In Haryana, cooperation has the highest share of expenditure in both periods but shares of animal husbandry and fisheries have increased in the post-RKVY period. In Kerala, the relative position of sectors remained exactly similar in both periods with fisheries, cooperation and soil and water conservation receiving the highest priority (in that order).

Summing up, except Haryana and Kerala, all other states have shifted away from cooperation. Gujarat did not accord priority to cooperation in either period.

Therefore, one of the main objectives of RKVY, which is to incentivize states to spend more on agriculture, appears to have yielded positive results. We shall now see how these increased expenditures have translated into better outcomes, if any, for agriculture in various states.

3.2 INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The income emanating from agriculture, measured as the AGSDP at 2004-05 prices, is higher in the post-RKVY period (2008-09 to 2013-14) as compared to the pre-RKVY period (2004-05 to 2007-08) in almost all the states (Table 3.2). The only exceptions are Goa, Kerala and Chandigarh. Although the average income from agriculture or AGSDP is higher in the post-RKVY period, the total gross state domestic product (TGSDP) grew much faster than agriculture during the period (Table 3.3). As a result, the share of agriculture in the total income declined during the post-RKVY period in all the states, except Jharkhand, where AGSDP registered a faster growth than the TSGDP.

Not only is the average AGSDP higher during the post-RKVY period, but its rate of growth was also higher during this period. About 17 states and UTs recorded higher growth during this period, 14 states registered lower growth and two states showed no significant change. Even within the post-RKVY period, growth during the 11 Five Year Plan years was higher when compared to later years.

3.3 VALUE OF OUTPUT

Barring a few states, almost all the states registered higher value of output from agriculture and allied activities in the post-RKVY period (Table 3.4). The exceptions are north-eastern states of Meghalaya and Sikkim; eastern states of Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal; Kerala in the south; and the UT of Goa, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Puducherry, which have generally shown relatively poor growth during this period. Among these, Goa and Daman & Diu have shown a decline even in terms of absolute output.

Excluding the allied sectors, the value of output of agriculture declined in Kerala and some of the UT during the post-RKVY period (Table 3.5). The rate of growth has also been negative in these states during this period. In the other states – Bihar and Jharkhand – although the rate of growth was negative, the absolute value of output remained higher in the post-RKVY period.

The value of food grain output was higher in the post-RKVY period in most states, but declined in few states such as Kerala, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram and the UT s of Goa, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Puducherry and Chandigarh. Some of the other major states such as Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand have also registered negative growth during this period, although the output was still higher than the pre-RKVY period in absolute terms (Table 3.6).

Cereals are important for meeting the calorie consumption and meeting the staple dietary needs of the population. Absolute value of cereal output was higher in majority of the states in post-RKVY period but showed a decline in Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh and also in the UT s Goa, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Table 3.7). In Bihar, Jharkhand and Jammu & Kashmir the growth of cereals output was negative, although in absolute terms the output was still higher than the pre-RKVY period.

Pulses are an important source of protein for majority vegetarian population of the country and most of the current requirements are met through imports. It is important to increase the domestic production of pulses. However, it appears that a number of states have registered a decline in value of pulses output in the post-RKVY period (Table 3.8). These states are Assam, J&K, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura, UP, WB, Daman & Diu and Puducherry. The growth rate was also negative in Bihar, Goa, Haryana and MP. This performance of the pulses sector shows that either the production or price have been stagnating during this period.

Diversification towards high-value crops is important for augmenting farmers' incomes. What is the status of performance of high-value crops in the post-RKVY period? Most of the states registered an increase in value of output. However, it appears that Goa, Kerala, Daman & Diu and Delhi again fared poorly, as in case of other crops (Table 3.9). The average value of fruits and vegetables output is lower in the post-RKVY period in these states, when compared to pre-

RKVY period. Also, Maharashtra, which is a major producer of grapes and oranges, registered a decline in the value of output. Some of the states in the northeast such as Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland have also shown negative growth rate during the post-RKVY period, although the value of output remained higher than the pre-RKVY period.

In addition to the crop sector, livestock sector also plays a major role in supplementing farmers' income. Looking at the performance of this sector, it appears that most of the states fared better in this sector. The average value of output during the post-RKVY period is higher than the pre-RKVY period, except in Goa, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Chhattisgarh (Table 3.10). Even in these states, the difference is marginal, indicating the satisfactory performance of livestock sector in the post-RKVY period in most states.

Forestry shows a decline in output during the post-RKVY period in most of the states (Table 3.11). Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Delhi showed a decline in output during this period. Few states such as Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Lakshadweep and Chandigarh have recorded large increases, probably due to the lower base. Although the value of output from forestry is higher in absolute terms during the post-RKVY period, the growth has slowed down in majority of the states, as indicated by much lower growth rates in this period. Value of fisheries declined in Goa, Meghalaya, Daman & Diu and Delhi. It is notable that the coastal regions Goa and Daman & Diu have recorded a decline in fisheries output (Table 3.12).

3.4 AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD ACROSS STATES

After analysing the patterns in growth of value of agriculture & allied sectors' output, we now turn to the trends in production. As value of output consists of two components – production and prices – it is imperative to understand the dynamics of physical production also. We analysed the trends in area, production and yield of cereals, pulses and food grains across states.

The food grains production has grown much faster during the post-RKVY period at the all India level. Most of the contribution to production growth came from increases in yield (Table 3.13). The growth rate of yield was faster during the post-RKVY period in about 18 states. Area increases were marginal. There are some inter-state differences in this pattern too. Manipur is

an exception to this trend where most of the growth in production came from area increases and yield showed negative growth. MP, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu are the states where area and yield have both contributed to production growth.

The pattern of cereal production growth is broadly similar to that of food grains (Table 3.14). Most of the production growth in the post-RKVY period resulted from increases in yield growth. About 17 states have shown a faster growth in production and 18 states have shown faster growth in yield. Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh are the two states where both the sources – area and yield - have contributed to production growth.

In pulses, the pattern of growth is slightly different. Only 12 states and UT s have shown faster growth of production and 16 states have shown faster growth of yield during the post-RKVY period. Unlike the cereals and foodgrains, yield is not the predominant source of growth in pulses. Area increase also contributed in quite a few states (Table 3.15).

3.5 LAND USE PATTERN

Agricultural development programmes influence the land use pattern, irrigation and cropping intensity. Effective programmes are expected to bring more land under cultivation, use the available land more intensively and also result in better outcomes such as increased irrigation, higher consumption of electricity and larger area under high-yielding varieties. In this section, we shall review some of these aspects in detail.

Three important indicators of land use are the NSA, GCA and cropping intensity (ratio of GCA to NSA). NSA denotes the net area under cultivation in a year. GCA denotes the total area used in cultivation. Suppose a piece of land is measuring 100 acres. Out of these, kharif sowing is done on all the 100 acres but rabi sowing is done only on 50 acres. Then the NSA is 100 acres (size of the land) and GCA is 150 acres (size of the land plus the land sown more than once). Cropping intensity (CI) is the ratio of GCA to NSA and indicates how intensively the land has been used. CI is crucially dependent on irrigation, fertilizers, high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds and marketing infrastructure.

NSA and GCA have increased in most of the states during the post-RKVY period indicating that land has been used more extensively and intensively during this period (Table 3.18).

However, there are a few states and UTs which have shown a decline. These include Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Some of the north-eastern states, mainly, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and one state in the north – Rajasthan – have shown sizeable increases in both NSA and GCA during this period. Kerala and Odisha have not only shown a decline in NSA and GCA but have also shown a steep decline in cropping intensity, showing that the land in these states was largely underused in the post-RKVY period. The reasons for this need to be analysed by policymakers. Major states showing sizeable increases in cropping intensity are Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. North-eastern states of Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have also registered sizeable increase in CI.

3.6 IRRIGATION

Irrigation development is the *sine qua non* of agricultural growth. We have analysed the NIA, GIA and the percentage of irrigated area to cropped area across states in the pre and post-RKVY periods. These indicators are similar to the NSA and GCA discussed above in relation to land use but these relate to irrigation. Most of the states, including Andhra Pradesh (AP), Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, MP, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Sikkim, have shown sizeable increase in NIA and GIA during the post-RKVY period. However, some of the important states such as Bihar, Odisha, Mizoram and some of the UT s have shown a decline in the NIA (Tables 3.18,3.19).

It is notable that many of the states showing impressive improvements in irrigation belong to the western and southern regions, which are dry and rainfed. In many of these states, the percentage of irrigated area is well below the national average. Thus, this improvement is a good development and needs to be sustained for an equitable growth of agriculture in all regions of the country. It is also worth noting that Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Kerala, where performance of agriculture is relatively poor and the NSA and GCA have shown a decline in the recent period, are also the states where there is a low level of irrigation and limited growth of the same in the post-RKVY period².

²However, in Bihar, it appears that although the growth of NIA has been negative, there is an increase in multiple irrigations of the same land, as reflected in the increase in GIA.

3.7 FERTILISER CONSUMPTION

Almost all the states have recorded a decent increase in per hectare consumption of fertilizers in the post-RKVY period (Table 3.16). However, most of the north-eastern states and the UTs have shown a decline in fertilizer consumption during this period. But the absolute level of consumption in these states is extremely low. The states that have recorded consumption higher than the national average and have also shown a faster growth of the same during this period are AP, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, UP and West Bengal. All the remaining states are either below the national average or have not shown significant growth during the post-RKVY period.

3.8 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE

Many of the agricultural operations need electric power and therefore, electricity consumed is a good indicator of the dynamism in agriculture. During the post-RKVY period, electricity consumed per hectare in agriculture has increased in almost all the states, except Bihar (Table 3.17). There is marginal decline in Gujarat but the absolute consumption in Gujarat is so high that a marginal decline is not a major concern. However in Bihar, the average consumption is way below the national average and there is sizeable decline in the post-RKVY period. This trend in Bihar is in keeping with other indicators like NIA, food-grain production etc., showing that Bihar is one state which has not performed as well as other states during this period. The electricity consumption per hectare is very low in most of the north-eastern states, except Tripura.

Table 3-1 Plan Capital Expenditure across States

State	Year	Plan Capital Expenditure across States												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		% of Agriculture and Allied Activities	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Crop Husbandry	Soil and Water Conservation	Animal Husbandry	Dairy Development	Fisheries	Forestry and Wild Life	Plantations	Food Storage and Warehousing	Agricultural Research and Education	Cooperation	Others
		Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
		Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.64	100	0.8	0	4.33	5.93	3.85	12.85(2)	0	0	0	71.30(1)	0.94
	2008-09 to 2013-14	0.17	100	21.75(2)	0	35.59(1)	0.58	6.38	3.25	0	0	15.20(4)	17.26(3)	-0.01
Arunachal Pradesh	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.33	100	24.57(2)	13.71(4)	20.27(3)	0.47	1.64	8.4	0	0.84	1.67	28.43(1)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	2.01	100	54.43(1)	4.89(5)	7.71	4.63	9.52(2)	0.94	0	2.61	0.22	6.02(4)	9.02
Assam	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.9	99.99	91.72(1)	0	1.19	0	0.98	0	0	2.36	0	3.74(2)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	0.76	100	46.98(1)	1.18	32.72(2)	0.41	0.11	0.78	0	15.17(3)	0	2.66	0
Bihar	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.76	100	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.00(1)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.89	100	25.25(2)	2.02	0	0	0	2.56	0	61.34(1)	0	8.83(3)	0
Chhattisgarh	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.25	100	1.11	29.65(2)	0.29	0	1.16	27.17(3)	0	3.41	0	37.22(1)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.35	100.01	0.3	24.95(2)	13.72(4)	0	0.88	37.30(1)	0	7.99	0	14.86(3)	0
Delhi	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.74	100	1.01	0.19	4.34	0	0.3	94.17(1)	0	0	0	-0.01	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	0.22	100	0.77	0	9.28	0	0.01	89.94(1)	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.21	99.99	15.39(2)	9.56	3.05	0	9.16	9.74	2.28	7.81	3.09	39.90(1)	0

State	Year	Plan Capital Expenditure across States												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		% of Agriculture and Allied Activities	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Crop Husbandry	Soil and Water Conservation	Animal Husbandry	Dairy Development	Fisheries	Forestry and Wild Life	Plantations	Food Storage and Warehousing	Agricultural Research and Education	Cooperation	Others
		Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
		Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.89	100.01	14.54(4)	22.85(1)	7.27	0	19.36(2)	10.06	0	10.5	0.18	15.25(3)	0
Gujarat	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.91	100	0.62	1.4	0.09	0	0.12	100.10(1)	0	0.04	1.42	-3.72	-0.08
	2008-09 to 2015-16	3.58	100	3.98(3)	15.24(2)	1.8	0	0	71.70(1)	0	4.41	-0.02	0.03	2.85
Haryana	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.34	100.01	0	0	0	-0.09	0	0	0	1.8	0	84.03(1)	14.26
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.11	100	0	0	9.75(3)	0	9.32(4)	0.3	0	11.46(2)	0	69.17(1)	0
Himachal Pradesh	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.08	100.01	-3.39	49.15(1)	15.55(3)	-0.01	5.41	20.42(2)	0	4.39	0	8.49	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	2.49	100	10.60(2)	60.67(1)	12.29(3)	0	2.54	9.84(4)	0	1.25	0	2.81	0
Jammu & Kashmir	2000-01 to 2007-08	4.33	100	28.18(1)	22.52(3)	7.21(5)	0.44	6.02(6)	24.47(2)	0	0.88	7.37(4)	2.91	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	5.13	100	42.66(1)	6.19(5)	8.82(3)	0.06	3.94	19.75(2)	0	7.51(4)	7.11	3.98	0
Jharkhand	2001-02 to 2007-08	0.34	99.99	38.45(2)	0	0	0	28.91(3)	0	0	0	0	32.63(1)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.02	100	15.76(2)	15.39(3)	8.85(6)	11.20(4)	21.04(1)	9.09	0	8.05	0	10.61(5)	0
Karnataka	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.63	100	8.48	11.13	18.99(3)	0	22.13(1)	15.82(4)	0	1.54	0	21.40(2)	0.52
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.1	100	26.38(3)	0	38.41(1)	0.77	26.54(2)	6.15	0	1.01	0.12	0.63	0
Kerala	2000-01 to 2007-08	4.48	100.01	2.12	13.98(3)	3.1	-0.08	39.15(1)	11.93	0	3.11	0	26.11(2)	0.58

State	Year	Plan Capital Expenditure across States												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		% of Agriculture and Allied Activities	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Crop Husbandry	Soil and Water Conservation	Animal Husbandry	Dairy Development	Fisheries	Forestry and Wild Life	Plantations	Food Storage and Warehousing	Agricultural Research and Education	Cooperation	Others
		Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
		Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs
	2008-09 to 2015-16	4.77	100	3.75	13.04(3)	3.57	0.15	37.66(1)	15.51	0	3.09	0	22.26(2)	0.97
Madhya Pradesh	2000-01 to 2007-08	1.11	100	2.77	32.42(2)	3.61	0	2.28	9.77(3)	0	2.09	0	47.07(1)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.36	100	40.09(1)	0.02	6.36(4)	0	0.2	28.33(2)	0	9.06	0	15.95(3)	0
Maharashtra	2000-01 to 2007-08	6.27	100	0.94	52.06(1)	0.33	0.37	4.91	2.94	0	0.02	0.12	38.29(2)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	8.13	100	0	72.63(1)	2.04	0.01	3.44	8.70(3)	0	1.82	0.74	10.60(2)	0.02
Manipur	2000-01 to 2007-08	1.04	99.98	0.15	0	4.38	0.05	1.33	0	0	16.36(2)	9.6	65.51(1)	2.61
	2008-09 to 2015-16	0.87	99.98	17.25(3)	20.38(2)	24.30(1)	0	8.71	0	0	15.60(4)	0.32	11.66(5)	1.77
Meghalaya	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.3	100	5.17	0	0	0	0.62	34.09(2)	0	0	0	58.47(1)	1.65
	2008-09 to 2015-16	2.13	100.01	11.41(3)	0	0	0	10.78	38.95(1)	0	1.04	0	34.49(2)	3.35
Mizoram	2000-01 to 2007-08	3.12	99.99	28.56	18.29(2)	7.80(3)	0.35	5.28	29.24(1)	0	-3.85	0	7.81(3)	6.51
	2008-09 to 2015-16	3.11	100	5.09	19.84(3)	21.16(2)	0	0.99	2.7	0	35.59(1)	0	4.53	10.1
Nagaland	2000-01 to 2007-08	4.19	99.99	31.65(1)	0.75	5.6	0.05	5.51	24.95(2q)	0	9.06	0.12	22.30(3)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	5.32	100	28.17(2)	0.56	16.67(3)	0	2.56	36.14(1)	0	8.11	0	7.79	0
Odisha	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.59	99.99	0	0	0	0	7.88	55.15(1)	0	2.98	0	33.98(2)	0

State	Year	Plan Capital Expenditure across States												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		% of Agriculture and Allied Activities	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Crop Husbandry	Soil and Water Conservation	Animal Husbandry	Dairy Development	Fisheries	Forestry and Wild Life	Plantations	Food Storage and Warehousing	Agricultural Research and Education	Cooperation	Others
		Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
		Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.78	100	4.24	0	17.38(3)	0	4.85	17.83(2)	0	0.02	0	46.06(1)	9.6
Puducherry	2005-06 to 2007-08	4.29	100	4.46	0	0	3.8	54.06(1)	0	0	0	0	32.56(2)	5.12
	2008-09 to 2015-16	3.64	100.01	12.07(3)	0	0.03	2.33	57.92(1)	0	0	0	0	25.48(2)	2.17
Punjab	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.56	99.99	-0.19	40.42(2)	3.33	-0.91	0.27	86.56(1)	0	0	0	-29.87	0.37
	2008-09 to 2015-16	0.05	100.01	8.89(3)	25.72(2)	69.99(1)	-3.02	0	0	0	0	0	-1.58	0
Rajasthan	2000-01 to 2007-08	1.79	100	6.36	22.84(2)	0.43	0	0.27	55.78(1)	0	0.62	1.94	12.26(3)	-0.48
	2008-09 to 2015-16	2.51	100	42.33(1)	5.77	2.47	0	0.31	40.31(2)	0	0.01	0.11	8.69(3)	0
Sikkim	2000-01 to 2007-08	1.7	100	18.97(3)	0	9.19(4)	0	6.25	24.48(2)	0	6.75	0	27.81(1)	6.54
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.5	100.01	19.99(2)	0	14.50(3)	0	11.49	27.88(1)	0	11.65	0	13.88(4)	0.61
Tamil Nadu	2000-01 to 2007-08	11.54	100	0.49	2.44	1.81	0	0.76	21.25(2)	0	0.16	0.37	72.54(1)	0.18
	2008-09 to 2015-16	6.26	100	3.41	4.8	3.91	0.75	10.97(4)	15.35(2)	0	12.87(3)	0.32	41.10(1)	6.52
Tripura	2000-01 to 2007-08	4.47	100	21.27(1)	11.44(5)	18.38(2)	0.54	2.64	18.05(3)	0	3.99	1.48	13.10(4)	9.11
	2008-09 to 2015-16	5.11	100	20.54(2)	3.78	6.27	0	0.97	45.63(1)	0	4.48	5.79	4.2	8.34
Uttar Pradesh	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.77	100	36.00(2)	0.61	10.56(3)	0.56	0	43.93(1)	2	0.51	5.91	-0.08	0

State	Year	Plan Capital Expenditure across States												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		% of Agriculture and Allied Activities	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Crop Husbandry	Soil and Water Conservation	Animal Husbandry	Dairy Development	Fisheries	Forestry and Wild Life	Plantations	Food Storage and Warehousing	Agricultural Research and Education	Cooperation	Others
		Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
		Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs	Rs lakhs
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.58	99.94	22.30(3)	0.43	7.64(4)	-0.04	0	46.69(1)	0.32	-1.17	24.23(2)	-0.46	0
Uttarakhand	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.83	100	4.2	0	11.25(3)	7.93(4)	3.08	45.92(1)	0	4.15	0	23.47(2)	0
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.8	100	17.57(2)	0	11.06(3)	0	1.78	75.95(1)	0	-0.37	0	-6	0
West Bengal	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.93	100.01	7.75(4)	0	2.6	9.31	32.11(1)	14.41(3)	5.9	3.18	0.16	15.27(2)	9.31
	2008-09 to 2015-16	6.36	100	53.94(1)	0	4.91	1.04	7.73(3)	4.32	0.26	14.26(2)	0.33	1.31	11.9
All India	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.4	100	9.66(4)	17.81(3)	4.13	0.68	4.82(5)	31.95(2)	0.33	-11.48	1.69	39.90(1)	0.51
	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.67	100	15.43(3)	21.442(2)	6.05	0.61	6.06	23.00(1)	0.04	7.77	2.56	13.54(4)	3.48

Table 3-2: State Domestic Product from Agriculture (AGSDP) across States during pre and post-RKVY periods

STATE	State	2004-05 to 2007- 08	2008-09 to 2011- 12	2012-13 to 2014-15	PRE- RKVY (2004-05 to 2007-08)	POST- RKVY (2008-09 TO 2014- 15) *	% Increase
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4223648	4989981	5958861	4223648	5249191	24
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	130016	148573	178505	130016	161401	24
3	ASSAM	1415282	1603148	1797163	1415282	1686297	19
4	BIHAR	2458740	2980775	3552920	2458740	3225980	31
5	CHHATTISGARH	1166642	1402190	1832019	1166642	1586403	36
6	GOA	107987	99298	103485	107987	100694	-7
7	GUJARAT	3909775	4511741	5339606	3909775	4787696	22
8	HARYANA	2335877	2750839	3014174	2335877	2863697	23
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	653994	690542	828323	653994	736469	13
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	772822	846897	866070	772822	855114	11
11	JHARKHAND	988802	1330349	1826396	988802	1542941	56
12	KARNATAKA	3405372	4190177	4777769	3405372	4442002	30
13	KERALA	2087218	1999979	2010905	2087218	2003621	-4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3315390	4054184	6504572	3315390	5104350	54
15	MAHARASHTRA	5339390	5949439	6571237	5339390	6215924	16
16	MANIPUR	129962	153159	161798	129962	156039	20
17	MEGHALAYA	158798	173687	212516	158798	190328	20
18	MIZORAM	66141	94408	101295	66141	96703	46
19	NAGALAND	208130	245444	288802	208130	264026	27
20	ODISHA	1912136	2187164	2336794	1912136	2251291	18
21	PUNJAB	3260763	3513996	3678515	3260763	3584504	10
22	RAJASTHAN	3418104	4311136	5111122	3418104	4653987	36
23	SIKKIM	33671	42421	57356	33671	47399	41
24	TAMIL NADU	2826632	3256118	3476811	2826632	3350700	19
25	TELANGANA	1992894	2450949	2926255	1992894	2654652	33
26	TRIPURA	248563	340377	399678	248563	360144	45
27	UTTARAKHAND	554065	609169	712406	554065	653413	18
28	UTTAR PRADESH	8060615	9042731	10290700	8060615	9577575	19
29	WEST BENGAL	5211853	5638518	6081477	5211853	5828357	12
30	A&N ISLANDS	28417	34092	37230	28417	35138	24
31	CHANDIGARH	7892	7156	5284	7892	6532	-17
32	DELHI	106490	129333	150857	106490	138557	30
33	PUDUCHERRY	31076	44485	54875	31076	48938	57

Table 3-3: Growth Rates of AGSDP across states during pre and post-RKVY periods

State	2004-05 to 2007-08	2008-09 to 2011-12	2012-13 to 2014-15	PRE-RKVY (2004-05 to 2007-08)	POST-RKVY (2008-09 TO 2014-15)
ANDHRA PRADESH	5.92	2.50	6.92	5.92	6.24
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6.66	7.87	3.60	6.66	5.78
ASSAM	2.38	3.69	3.93	2.38	3.44
BIHAR	2.84	5.46	-1.03	2.84	4.84
CHHATTISGARH	8.36	11.75	2.02	8.36	8.36
GOA	-0.17	1.34	13.80	-0.17	1.66
GUJARAT	8.82	9.65	7.71	8.82	7.42
HARYANA	4.84	3.94	1.48	4.84	2.82
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.19	2.18	8.76	4.19	5.27
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.69	3.82	-5.41	0.69	0.73
JHARKHAND	7.74	7.05	8.41	7.74	9.05
KARNATAKA	5.32	5.27	6.96	5.32	4.33
KERALA	-1.50	-1.66	6.24	-1.50	-0.38
MADHYA PRADESH	2.55	6.64	19.62	2.55	13.19
MAHARASHTRA	12.48	7.40	-0.73	12.48	3.49
MANIPUR	2.84	-3.45	8.30	2.84	0.41
MEGHALAYA	1.70	2.78	6.64	1.70	5.39
MIZORAM	4.65	8.08	9.43	4.65	4.01
NAGALAND	1.34	5.80	4.00	1.34	4.92
ODISHA	3.17	2.85	-4.04	3.17	1.63
PUNJAB	2.57	1.12	1.32	2.57	1.28
RAJASTHAN	3.53	11.95	3.94	3.53	6.35
SIKKIM	2.43	13.75	7.65	2.43	11.61
TAMIL NADU	7.63	7.87	6.13	7.63	3.29
TELANGANA	11.72	3.02	-1.40	11.72	4.35
TRIPURA	9.22	6.56	0.07	9.22	5.91
UTTARAKHAND	1.47	5.82	1.23	1.47	4.59
UTTAR PRADESH	2.72	3.41	2.68	2.72	3.63
WEST BENGAL	3.36	1.42	3.16	3.36	2.12
A&N ISLANDS	3.55	2.86	-9.78	3.55	2.94
CHANDIGARH	1.18	-11.50	1.82	1.18	-9.72
DELHI	-1.43	10.96	3.98	-1.43	5.76
PUDUCHERRY	2.42	-0.95	8.09	2.42	5.05

Table 3-4: Value of Output: Agriculture and Allied Sectors (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	State	Average			Growth Rate	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	7584076	8873446	17.00	7.71	3.89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	161669	169402	4.78	7.21	-3.17
3	Assam	1697268	1950808	14.94	2.28	3.27
4	Bihar	3236355	3602025	11.30	5.89	-1.89
5	Goa	121557	108084	-11.08	-0.40	-1.78
6	Gujarat	5147772	5503451	6.91	6.58	9.57
7	Haryana	2964159	3332907	12.44	4.41	1.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	728038	788931	8.36	-1.31	12.90
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1118669	1195360	6.86	1.97	2.69
10	Karnataka	4253651	5067118	19.12	3.96	16.56
11	Kerala	2342224	2381610	1.68	-1.29	-6.13
12	Madhya Pradesh	4602048	5458262	18.61	2.36	1.08
13	Maharashtra	8024056	8513567	6.10	10.20	12.27
14	Manipur	155312	233369	50.26	3.51	-17.19
15	Meghalaya	180928	366320	102.47	-0.15	-48.94
16	Mizoram	80426	106944	32.97	4.30	7.37
17	Nagaland	170002	210413	23.77	1.21	10.25
18	Odisha	2462043	2810531	14.15	3.46	7.53
19	Punjab	4295077	4560965	6.19	1.91	1.27
20	Rajasthan	5079741	5860202	15.36	3.34	5.55
21	Sikkim	40815	68405	67.60	1.99	-35.14
22	Tamil Nadu	3682501	4200223	14.06	6.76	4.13
23	Tripura	259337	292463	12.77	3.27	7.83
24	Uttar Pradesh	11096568	12167506	9.65	2.69	2.49
25	West Bengal	6465645	7016976	8.53	3.48	3.27
26	A & N Islands	33903	41237	21.63	6.02	5.90
Sr. No.	State	Average			Growth Rate	

		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9240	10586	14.57	-0.95	0.64
28	Daman & Diu	11813	10504	-11.08	16.37	-1.40
29	Delhi	137141	163466	19.20	-1.87	3.97
30	Lakshadweep	7696	11200		9.76	-2.67
31	Puducherry	45485	46453	2.13	3.02	0.87
32	Chandigarh	10151	12753	25.63	0.54	-4.00
33	Jharkhand	1067986	1310190	22.68	5.17	-4.23
34	Chhattisgarh	1683514	1886110	12.03	7.51	15.66
35	Uttarakhand	749776	815775	8.80	0.90	4.16
	Total	79706637	89147566	11.84	4.59	4.49

Note: Pre-RKVY refers to 2004-05 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2010-11

Table 3-5: Value of Agricultural Output (Crop sector) (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	State	Average			Growth Rate	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	4167841	4708331	12.97	10.20	1.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60458	60936	0.79	10.98	-12.16
3	Assam	1255758	1427600	13.68	1.77	2.21
4	Bihar	1680120	1883872	12.13	7.60	-5.61
5	Goa	65593	54295	-17.22	-1.53	-3.59
6	Gujarat	3316804	3426507	3.31	7.79	12.29
7	Haryana	1970513	2109823	7.07	3.26	0.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	406717	436436	7.31	-1.24	20.22
9	Jammu & Kashmir	541505	612563	13.12	7.54	6.25
10	Karnataka	2902730	3578035	23.26	4.71	15.38
11	Kerala	1447251	1351475	-6.62	-3.78	-5.76
12	Madhya Pradesh	3003233	3646092	21.41	1.68	2.94
13	Maharashtra	5467708	5635035	3.06	12.80	12.71
14	Manipur	84747	114755	35.41	5.30	12.97
15	Meghalaya	85698	87900	2.57	-0.23	-1.27
16	Mizoram	31731	56917	79.38	8.66	17.05
17	Nagaland	68271	102907	50.73	0.62	4.32
18	Odisha	1648031	1848954	12.19	2.16	5.59
19	Punjab	2763988	2942110	6.44	1.50	0.69
20	Rajasthan	2727634	3003062	10.10	3.24	5.49
21	Sikkim	28917	33921	17.30	1.90	7.21
22	Tamil Nadu	2225410	2309411	3.77	7.45	2.22
23	Tripura	174108	193082	10.90	1.69	7.95
24	Uttar Pradesh	7411640	7994139	7.86	2.26	1.84
25	West Bengal	3945303	4275829	8.38	2.25	2.55
26	A & N Islands	14857	16271	9.52	2.79	12.06
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5784	5675	-1.89	2.99	-1.80
28	Daman & Diu	683	684	0.27	-9.53	-20.42
29	Delhi	53619	51296	-4.33	-1.76	-2.59
30	Lakshadweep	3491	3707		16.67	-8.20
31	Puducherry	19032	16413	-13.76	-3.70	-11.76
32	Chandigarh	731	646	-11.63	-12.62	-0.46
33	Jharkhand	547249	663243	21.20	6.20	-2.71
34	Chhattisgarh	933476	1085596	16.30	11.08	15.29
35	Uttarakhand	408401	436980	7.00	0.86	2.83
Total		49469029	54174497	9.51	4.99	4.76

Table 3-6: Value of Food grains Output (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	States	Average			Growth Rate	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	1519628	1648064	8.45		-0.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18598	19913	7.07	4.64	-0.71
3	Assam	303039	385774	27.30	-3.67	6.27
4	Bihar	710771	771751	8.58	17.85	-15.52
5	Goa	13481	11097	-17.69	-2.30	-2.63
6	Gujarat	540648	552978	2.28	8.55	14.11
7	Haryana	1057739	1212832	14.66	10.92	0.86
8	Himachal Pradesh	106069	112650	6.20	6.28	5.66
9	Jammu & Kashmir	130485	131040	0.42	5.46	-5.52
10	Karnataka	877791	905022	3.10	-4.16	9.81
11	Kerala	58899	54450	-7.55	-6.62	-5.61
12	Madhya Pradesh	1142136	1306642	14.40	0.44	-2.26
13	Maharashtra	1131185	1142047	0.96	11.90	20.50
14	Manipur	41192	46782	13.57	5.66	18.76
15	Meghalaya	22518	24693	9.66	14.64	-1.47
16	Mizoram	7980	7922	-0.73	-45.42	5.72
17	Nagaland	24073	34353	42.71	8.56	19.75
18	Odisha	599728	618537	3.14	5.98	0.90
19	Punjab	1811262	1992750	10.02	5.59	0.75
20	Rajasthan	976101	1160114	18.85	12.61	6.45
21	Sikkim	7097	7339	3.40	2.53	4.43
22	Tamil Nadu	501845	536267	6.86	4.27	5.10
23	Tripura	70427	79054	12.25	8.19	4.71
24	Uttar Pradesh	3121709	3552882	13.81	4.87	-0.29
25	West Bengal	1262113	1236853	-2.00	1.29	-5.78
26	A & N Islands	2353	2529	7.51	9.62	21.61
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3438	2989	-13.05	0.25	-2.08
28	Daman & Diu	501	566	12.92	-0.18	-18.63
29	Delhi	8923	9917	11.15	1.61	16.46
30	Lakshadweep	0	0			
31	Puducherry	5408	5371	-0.68	-5.02	2.56
32	Chandigarh	190	188	-1.10	4.89	-1.58
33	Jharkhand	208573	234403	12.38	25.98	-29.06
34	Chhattisgarh	510014	501286	-1.71	8.69	16.77
35	Uttarakhand	118128	126771	7.32	6.93	3.91
Total	All India	16914038	18435826	9.00	6.11	1.63

Table 3-7: Total Value of Cereal Output (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	States	Average		% increase	Growth rate	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	1290845	1405082	8.85	5.07	-0.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17422	18296	5.02	4.42	-0.79
3	Assam	289810	374816	29.33	-2.85	6.28
4	Bihar	643579	701099	8.94	20.04	-16.57
5	Goa	11603	9723	-16.20	-3.99	-1.32
6	Gujarat	443973	458866	3.35	9.10	15.16
7	Haryana	1040007	1191974	14.61	11.25	1.01
8	Himachal Pradesh	102765	104937	2.11	5.96	5.56
9	Jammu & Kashmir	126784	126901	0.09	5.62	-5.85
10	Karnataka	743524	733922	-1.29	-6.90	6.38
11	Kerala	58190	52909	-9.07	-6.49	-6.55
12	Madhya Pradesh	700651	799871	14.16	5.01	2.40
13	Maharashtra	778673	770942	-0.99	8.85	13.34
14	Manipur	40445	44614	10.31	5.54	16.15
15	Meghalaya	21975	24065	9.51	14.95	-1.52
16	Mizoram	7036	7139	1.48	-47.86	3.73
17	Nagaland	22259	28703	28.95	7.88	24.28
18	Odisha	542883	549810	1.28	5.40	0.27
19	Punjab	1805267	1987621	10.10	5.64	0.77
20	Rajasthan	782175	904710	15.67	13.40	2.07
21	Sikkim	5951	6211	4.36	3.47	4.86
22	Tamil Nadu	469387	505259	7.64	4.54	4.13
23	Tripura	68876	78177	13.50	8.62	4.72
24	Uttar Pradesh	2785753	3216783	15.47	7.17	-0.26
25	West Bengal	1234687	1210253	-1.98	1.36	-6.18
26	A & N Islands	2182	2294	5.16	7.20	24.85
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2623	2154	-17.89	0.00	-6.31
28	Daman & Diu	340	408	20.09	0.97	-24.61
29	Delhi	8851	9714	9.75	1.55	15.05
30	Lakshadweep	0	0			
31	Puducherry	5157	5215	1.14	-5.04	1.44
32	Chandigarh	188	186	-1.11	4.95	-1.60
33	Jharkhand	166376	184896	11.13	27.54	-37.34
34	Chhattisgarh	453187	439833	-2.95	8.32	18.17
35	Uttarakhand	112664	120703	7.14	7.16	3.70
Total	All India	14786083	16078088	8.74	6.41	0.65

Table 3-8: Total Value of Pulses Output (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	States	Average yield			Growth rate	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	228784	242982	6.21	16.61	-0.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1176	1241	5.50	5.73	0.19
3	Assam	13229	11396	-13.86	-20.34	5.95
4	Bihar	67192	69055	2.77	-0.03	-4.56
5	Goa	1878	1907	1.53	9.31	-11.72
6	Gujarat	96675	98649	2.04	6.04	9.11
7	Haryana	17732	19257	8.60	-6.11	-6.38
8	Himachal Pradesh	3304	4784	44.78	17.14	6.91
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3701	3633	-1.83	0.40	6.75
10	Karnataka	134266	140938	4.97	13.22	26.09
11	Kerala	709	699	-1.45	-17.23	42.74
12	Madhya Pradesh	441485	453953	2.82	-6.28	-9.54
13	Maharashtra	352512	348187	-1.23	19.08	38.08
14	Manipur	747	873	16.83	12.50	95.40
15	Meghalaya	543	571	5.11	4.78	0.71
16	Mizoram	945	776	-17.84	-29.96	27.38
17	Nagaland	1814	3019	66.41	17.33	-1.78
18	Odisha	56845	61806	8.73	11.93	5.99
19	Punjab	5995	5671	-5.39	-9.16	-8.45
20	Rajasthan	193926	212104	9.37	10.07	20.57
21	Sikkim	1146	1136	-0.87	-2.16	2.03
22	Tamil Nadu	32458	30612	-5.69	0.38	22.21
23	Tripura	1551	1376	-11.30	-10.81	4.49
24	Uttar Pradesh	335957	323035	-3.85	-11.91	-0.53
25	West Bengal	27427	26351	-3.92	-1.48	14.39
26	A & N Islands	171	227	32.89	44.09	#NUM!
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	815	819	0.49	1.08	10.40
28	Daman & Diu	162	158	-2.17	-2.51	0.00
29	Delhi	72	76	6.27	8.87	125.71
30	Lakshadweep	0	0			
31	Puducherry	252	231	-8.35	-11.52	35.99
32	Chandigarh	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Jharkhand	42197	44287	4.95	20.13	14.27
34	Chhattisgarh	56827	59547	4.79	11.69	6.70
35	Uttarakhand	5464	5584	2.19	2.47	8.03
	Total	2127955	2179469	2.42	4.07	8.56

Table 3-9: Value of Fruits and Vegetables (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	States	Average			Growth rate	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	945608	1285806	35.98	14.67	4.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22189	22405	0.97	14.51	-17.90
3	Assam	426742	492527	15.42	5.42	4.60
4	Bihar	681298	747370	9.70	1.36	3.55
5	Goa	37685	28751	-23.71	-0.97	-5.25
6	Gujarat	535271	684564	27.89	10.40	10.43
7	Haryana	180771	212436	17.52	5.54	9.25
8	Himachal Pradesh	244058	273693	12.14	-2.99	28.61
9	Jammu & Kashmir	322605	394092	22.16	10.76	12.15
10	Karnataka	837461	1092804	30.49	8.03	12.22
11	Kerala	339000	308322	-9.05	-6.22	-12.73
12	Madhya Pradesh	314623	524148	66.60	4.40	12.53
13	Maharashtra	1637849	1561530	-4.66	5.13	-1.51
14	Manipur	31627	56207	77.72	19.69	3.31
15	Meghalaya	41916	43381	3.49	-2.47	-2.28
16	Mizoram	12598	22292	76.95	43.45	14.23
17	Nagaland	16078	34916	117.16	1.95	-2.86
18	Odisha	749074	888016	18.55	0.39	6.03
19	Punjab	207632	304740	46.77	6.16	12.53
20	Rajasthan	84364	117674	39.48	17.12	17.38
21	Sikkim	8959	12559	40.18	7.20	11.99
22	Tamil Nadu	752263	816112	8.49	10.11	0.81
23	Tripura	72475	83175	14.76	2.34	11.91
24	Uttar Pradesh	1342616	1607767	19.75	4.79	7.33
25	West Bengal	1874619	2145833	14.47	5.22	9.18
26	A & N Islands	3366	4652	38.23	12.89	21.19
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1564	1966	25.66	9.60	1.35
28	Daman & Diu	94	12	-87.20	-54.06	0.00
29	Delhi	41233	38553	-6.50	-1.54	-6.54
30	Lakshadweep	787	1412		171.49	-1.26
31	Puducherry	5284	5261	-0.43	-6.35	-39.98
32	Chandigarh	223	231	3.97	-3.57	0.00
33	Jharkhand	261164	318128	21.81	-4.92	23.27
34	Chhattisgarh	266077	424236	59.44	25.38	19.65
35	Uttarakhand	152756	182396	19.40	4.09	-0.26
	Total	12451927	14737965		5.87	6.98

Table 3-10: Total Value of Livestock (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	States	Average			Growth Rate	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	2161157	2692567	24.59	4.45	7.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23590	29743	26.08	18.99	7.79
3	Assam	190464	224053	17.64	4.12	5.82
4	Bihar	1115931	1286973	15.33	6.29	3.73
5	Goa	11297	10972	-2.87	-2.93	4.87
6	Gujarat	1088675	1352554	24.24	6.06	4.73
7	Haryana	847578	1037315	22.39	7.15	4.55
8	Himachal Pradesh	160349	193036	20.39	0.53	3.68
9	Jammu & Kashmir	295083	300565	1.86	-4.65	3.64
10	Karnataka	774568	913426	17.93	2.54	6.13
11	Kerala	416939	472053	13.22	4.33	3.05
12	Madhya Pradesh	1115826	1256618	12.62	5.07	4.23
13	Maharashtra	1395844	1648900	18.13	4.39	2.39
14	Manipur	35077	40566	15.65	2.03	0.70
15	Meghalaya	44157	46537	5.39	0.94	1.80
16	Mizoram	17394	18775	7.94	6.51	-6.91
17	Nagaland	47830	51103	6.84	-1.46	2.06
18	Odisha	360523	518815	43.91	9.74	5.75
19	Punjab	1351206	1427587	5.65	2.65	0.56
20	Rajasthan	1772568	2267176	27.90	4.00	4.85
21	Sikkim	7423	7039	-5.18	4.24	2.57
22	Tamil Nadu	982472	1341524	36.55	5.81	10.68
23	Tripura	34550	41608	20.43	6.60	6.01
24	Uttar Pradesh	2781011	3175612	14.19	3.81	3.89
25	West Bengal	1261564	1378233	9.25	4.27	3.88
26	A & N Islands	9346	10525	12.62	0.13	1.37
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1690	3398	101.10	-13.66	5.31
28	Daman & Diu	561	795	41.90	2.38	3.95
29	Delhi	74682	105811	41.68	-2.14	7.45
30	Lakshadweep	1215	1348		24.80	7.51
31	Puducherry	12453	14473	16.22	12.25	4.14
32	Chandigarh	8610	8377	-2.71	1.73	-4.60
33	Jharkhand	247697	328478	32.61	1.95	-13.23
34	Chhattisgarh	376519	371661	-1.29	4.46	29.11
35	Uttarakhand	177061	199484	12.66	1.40	6.68
	Total	19202904	22777700	18.62	4.33	4.79

Table 3-11: Total Value of Forestry Output (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	States	Average			Growth Rate	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	456727	485556	6.31	2.53	2.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	75371	76417	1.39	0.72	0.27
3	Assam	163521	190903	16.75	5.29	4.23
4	Bihar	313696	291932	-6.94	-2.05	-2.00
5	Goa	9310	10416	11.88	1.12	-0.06
6	Gujarat	528729	501544	-5.14	0.11	7.71
7	Haryana	129715	159932	23.30	2.59	-6.07
8	Himachal Pradesh	156889	155047	-1.17	-3.54	4.19
9	Jammu & Kashmir	263007	262913	-0.04	-1.13	-6.03
10	Karnataka	495058	466035	-5.86	2.13	67.90
11	Kerala	253805	334713	31.88	2.99	-20.73
12	Madhya Pradesh	452084	522866	15.66	0.51	-16.30
13	Maharashtra	985431	1055251	7.09	5.88	29.69
14	Manipur	22313	63915	186.46	-0.20	-61.33
15	Meghalaya	47681	228959	380.19	-0.04	-70.30
16	Mizoram	28239	28188	-0.18	-0.11	-3.68
17	Nagaland	50976	53032	4.03	4.21	35.16
18	Odisha	316800	283326	-10.57	2.67	29.87
19	Punjab	147520	154802	4.94	3.32	20.63
20	Rajasthan	568318	575259	1.22	1.63	8.74
21	Sikkim	4381	27342	524.06	-1.20	-77.08
22	Tamil Nadu	201428	244430	21.35	1.08	-13.93
23	Tripura	31647	29333	-7.31	0.46	18.30
24	Uttar Pradesh	786529	847395	7.74	2.32	2.24
25	West Bengal	316679	291249	-8.03	7.29	26.21
26	A & N Islands	1442	1854	28.59	-4.77	3.70
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1725	1470	-14.79	0.86	0.45
28	Daman & Diu	368	775		-1.80	-4.08
29	Delhi	8318	5915	-28.88	1.15	1.58
30	Lakshadweep	304	3101	920.18	0.93	-0.16
31	Puducherry	5316	6402	20.44	16.79	18.49
32	Chandigarh	720	3574	396.17	-0.93	-0.78
33	Jharkhand	252332	285917	13.31	3.96	3.87
34	Chhattisgarh	310025	340001		1.72	3.63
35	Uttarakhand	163188	177936	9.04	0.43	4.64
	Total	7549589	8167701	8.19	2.26	2.05

Table 3-12: Value of Fisheries Output (2004-05 prices)

Sr. No.	States	Average			trend Growth	
		Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% increase	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
1	Andhra Pradesh	798352	986991		6.74	6.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2250	2306		-2.06	5.22
3	Assam	87525	108252	23.68	0.19	10.53
4	Bihar	126609	139247	9.98	0.74	-0.12
5	Goa	35358	32400	-8.36	2.42	-1.43
6	Gujarat	213565	222847	4.35	8.48	1.04
7	Haryana	16354	25838	57.99	17.56	10.97
8	Himachal Pradesh	4084	4411	8.03	1.15	-2.84
9	Jammu & Kashmir	19075	19320	1.29	0.33	1.21
10	Karnataka	81297	109621	34.84	1.82	3.76
11	Kerala	224229	223370	-0.38	-0.49	-1.67
12	Madhya Pradesh	30905	32687	5.76	0.55	0.42
13	Maharashtra	175072	174382	-0.39	1.78	6.78
14	Manipur	13176	14134	7.27	2.07	4.62
15	Meghalaya	3392	2925	-13.75	-13.61	8.16
16	Mizoram	3062	3064	0.07	-11.92	42.51
17	Nagaland	2925	3371	15.26	6.69	3.31
18	Odisha	136690	159436	16.64	4.93	3.78
19	Punjab	32363	36467	12.68	0.52	6.10
20	Rajasthan	11222	14705	31.04	11.58	8.17
21	Sikkim	94	104	10.87	4.66	5.95
22	Tamil Nadu	273190	304858	11.59	9.39	7.48
23	Tripura	19031	28440	49.44	17.40	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	117389	150360	28.09	6.36	9.33
25	West Bengal	942099	1071665	13.75	6.42	0.32
26	A & N Islands	8259	12587	52.41	22.67	2.29
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41	44	8.64	-2.55	0.00
28	Daman & Diu	10202	8248	-19.15	20.13	0.00
29	Delhi	523	444	-15.21	-18.37	7.44
30	Lakshadweep	2686	3044		-2.37	0.00
31	Puducherry	8685	9165	5.53	-2.89	2.25
32	Chandigarh	90	156	73.82	41.33	0.00
33	Jharkhand	20708	32551	57.19	37.55	-3.49
34	Chhattisgarh	63494	88852	39.94	5.04	19.92
35	Uttarakhand	1127	1374	21.92	6.53	9.87
	Total	3925132	5928427	51.04	12.51	14.13

Table 3-13: Production Growth of Food grains across states

State	Area		Production		Yield	
	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
Andhra Pradesh	0.23	-10.21	3.79	-10.96	3.54	-0.84
Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	1.34	1.83	7.21	0.83	5.79
Assam	-2.18	-0.07	-3.43	4.25	-1.27	4.32
Bihar	-0.75	-0.29	-2.50	4.61	-1.77	4.91
Chhattisgarh	0.19	0.49	8.51	7.63	8.31	7.11
Goa	0.18	-2.33	-0.44	1.28	-0.63	3.70
Gujarat	5.61	-1.13	14.03	3.79	7.98	4.98
Haryana	0.63	-0.85	2.00	0.37	1.36	1.23
Himachal Pradesh	-0.13	-0.60	2.89	3.34	3.02	3.97
Jammu & Kashmir	0.26	0.28	4.36	-0.86	4.09	-1.14
Jharkhand	4.07	4.76	9.49	9.96	5.21	4.96
Karnataka	0.71	-1.21	4.63	0.69	3.89	1.93
Kerala	-5.04	-3.87	-3.68	-1.99	1.43	1.96
Madhya Pradesh	0.41	4.22	2.08	12.72	1.67	8.16
Maharashtra	0.23	-1.10	4.62	-0.64	4.39	0.46
Manipur	1.52	6.08	1.19	0.94	-0.32	-4.84
Meghalaya	-0.79	0.67	-0.05	7.01	0.75	6.30
Mizoram	1.13	-7.70	-18.54	2.08	-19.45	10.60
Nagaland	3.32	1.86	4.83	6.99	1.46	5.04
Odisha	0.68	-1.08	6.66	3.02	5.95	4.15
Punjab	0.28	0.29	0.87	0.48	0.59	0.19
Rajasthan	2.64	-0.92	5.15	4.40	2.45	5.36
Sikkim	0.44	-3.85	0.93	-1.64	0.49	2.29
Tamil Nadu	-0.79	1.33	-0.30	3.33	0.49	1.97
Tripura	-0.25	1.27	1.69	2.88	1.94	1.59
Uttar Pradesh	-0.57	0.50	-0.51	-0.47	0.07	-0.96
Uttarakhand	0.01	-2.53	0.53	-0.93	0.52	1.64
West Bengal	-0.26	-0.33	1.09	1.22	1.35	1.56
A & N Islands	-1.03	-4.77	-1.95	-8.76	-0.93	-4.19
D & N Haveli	-0.03	-0.11	0.11	3.79	0.14	3.90
Delhi	-3.50	-3.54	1.15	-1.73	4.82	1.88
Daman & Diu	0.93	-11.98	1.05	-5.59	0.12	7.25
Pondicherry	-1.61	-5.29	-2.30	-0.26	-0.70	5.31
All India	0.45	0.17	2.02	2.37	1.56	2.20

Note: Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2014-15. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13

Table 3-14: Production Growth of Cereals across states

State	Area		Production		Yield	
	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
Andhra Pradesh	0.28	-11.98	3.63	-11.44	3.34	0.61
Arunachal Pradesh	0.93	1.20	1.80	7.22	0.87	5.95
Assam	-2.24	-0.34	-3.47	4.14	-1.26	4.50
Bihar	-0.54	-0.16	-2.42	4.76	-1.90	4.93
Chhattisgarh	-0.46	0.35	8.69	7.86	9.19	7.49
Goa	-0.29	-2.69	-1.04	1.51	-0.75	4.31
Gujarat	5.79	-0.64	13.79	4.06	7.56	4.72
Haryana	0.61	-0.66	2.01	0.45	1.39	1.12
Himachal Pradesh	-0.14	-0.61	2.75	3.12	2.90	3.76
Jammu & Kashmir	0.23	0.40	4.38	-0.82	4.14	-1.22
Jharkhand	1.93	3.43	8.82	9.13	6.76	5.50
Karnataka	-0.06	-1.91	4.57	0.11	4.64	2.05
Kerala	-5.07	-3.39	-3.69	-1.81	1.45	1.63
Madhya Pradesh	0.07	5.08	2.18	14.98	2.11	9.41
Maharashtra	-0.34	-2.18	4.27	-1.51	4.63	0.69
Manipur	1.01	5.05	1.08	-0.07	0.08	-4.88
Meghalaya	-0.74	0.49	-0.03	6.87	0.71	6.35
Mizoram	0.53	-8.32	-19.80	2.13	-20.23	11.40
Nagaland	3.35	1.75	4.42	7.35	1.03	5.51
Odisha	0.03	-1.15	6.59	3.10	6.56	4.29
Punjab	0.35	0.20	0.89	0.46	0.53	0.26
Rajasthan	1.52	-0.90	4.87	4.14	3.31	5.08
Sikkim	-0.27	-2.22	0.45	-0.42	0.73	1.85
Tamil Nadu	-0.35	-0.30	-0.14	2.34	0.20	2.65
Tripura	-0.14	0.89	1.72	2.79	1.86	1.88
Uttar Pradesh	-0.43	0.60	-0.36	-0.33	0.08	-0.93
Uttarakhand	-0.49	-2.74	0.34	-1.10	0.83	1.69
West Bengal	-0.11	-0.59	1.15	1.12	1.26	1.72
A & N Islands	-2.62	-2.60	-2.33	-8.46	0.30	-6.02
D & N Haveli	0.03	0.62	0.18	4.86	0.15	4.21
Delhi	-3.47	-3.37	1.12	-1.63	4.75	1.80
Daman & Diu	1.53	-4.62	1.74	-1.55	0.21	3.22
Pondicherry	-2.45	-5.01	-2.01	-0.40	0.45	4.86
All India	0.15	0.03	1.93	2.27	1.78	2.24

Note: Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2014-15. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13

Table 3-15: Production Growth of Pulses across states

State	Area		Production		Yield	
	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY
Andhra Pradesh	0.26	-9.28	5.83	-5.88	5.56	3.74
Arunachal Pradesh	2.86	4.25	2.80	6.91	-0.06	2.55
Assam	-0.95	5.26	-0.97	10.40	-0.02	4.89
Bihar	-2.76	-1.67	-4.12	1.30	-1.40	3.02
Chhattisgarh	3.63	1.11	6.82	4.94	3.08	3.78
Goa	2.57	-0.38	7.10	-1.74	4.42	-1.37
Gujarat	4.91	-3.30	16.78	1.00	11.31	4.44
Haryana	1.27	-7.40	1.16	-10.83	-0.11	-3.70
Himachal Pradesh	0.10	-0.50	12.89	12.80	12.77	13.37
Jammu & Kashmir	0.97	-3.66	2.19	-4.94	1.20	-1.32
Jharkhand	26.57	10.42	23.72	18.61	-2.25	7.42
Karnataka	2.63	0.42	5.05	5.78	2.35	5.34
Kerala	-4.63	-26.22	-3.53	-25.71	1.15	0.69
Madhya Pradesh	1.06	2.80	1.68	5.08	0.61	2.21
Maharashtra	1.67	1.47	6.22	3.38	4.47	1.88
Manipur	11.54	15.88	11.47	29.90	-0.06	12.10
Meghalaya	-2.28	3.07	-1.26	11.19	1.04	7.88
Mizoram	11.38	-0.42	1.01	2.23	-9.31	2.66
Nagaland	3.15	2.65	9.46	2.84	6.12	0.19
Odisha	4.92	-0.68	8.37	1.69	3.28	2.39
Punjab	-9.98	19.07	-8.01	17.60	2.19	-1.23
Rajasthan	6.20	-1.01	8.40	8.13	2.07	9.23
Sikkim	6.25	-14.24	7.12	-14.63	0.82	-0.46
Tamil Nadu	-2.72	7.86	-4.59	26.62	-1.92	17.39
Tripura	-3.41	12.89	-1.96	116.94	1.50	0.05
Uttar Pradesh	-1.60	-0.22	-3.62	-3.77	-2.05	-3.56
Uttarakhand	11.70	0.51	11.74	5.14	0.04	4.60
West Bengal	-4.31	7.00	-4.11	10.79	0.21	3.54
A & N Islands	11.78	-15.75	13.60	-17.13	1.63	-1.64
D & N Haveli	-0.05	-1.88	-0.21	-0.84	-0.17	1.05
Delhi	-4.85		9.04		14.59	
Daman & Diu	0.00		-0.94		-0.94	
Pondicherry	7.27	-8.03	-12.04	11.95	-18.00	21.73
All India	1.86	0.81	3.32	3.79	1.43	2.96

Note: Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2014-15. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13

Table 3-16: Fertilizer Consumption (kg/ha)

State	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% Change
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	168.61	230.17	37
Arunachal Pradesh	2.79	2.57	-8
Assam	45.92	63.20	38
Bihar	115.10	181.27	57
Chhattisgarh	59.79	97.94	64
Delhi	40.80	36.38	-11
Goa	35.25	44.09	25
Gujarat	98.23	138.67	41
Haryana	165.30	205.47	24
Himachal Pradesh	42.84	55.71	30
Jammu & Kashmir	68.90	94.41	37
Jharkhand	69.69	101.46	46
Karnataka	105.87	154.55	46
Kerala	66.57	107.74	62
Madhya Pradesh	50.93	79.19	55
Maharashtra	82.24	128.11	56
Manipur	97.11	35.05	-64
Meghalaya	17.03	13.19	-23
Mizoram	23.66	32.41	37
Nagaland	1.62	3.17	95
Odisha	41.82	91.16	118
Puducherry	967.60	794.29	-18
Punjab	195.55	235.72	21
Rajasthan	39.35	50.72	29
Sikkim	5.51	0.00	-100
Tamil Nadu	162.79	199.71	23
Tripura	44.59	55.10	24
Uttar Pradesh	134.70	164.50	22
Uttarakhand	99.56	137.69	38
West Bengal	127.96	159.37	25
A&N island	32.16	44.08	37
Lakshadweep	1.07	0.00	-100
Daman & Diu	86.45	95.87	11
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	37.17	45.54	23

Table 3-17: Per hectare consumption of electricity in agriculture (Kilowatts Hour/Hectare)

States	Average Consumption		
	Pre-RKVY	Post-RKVY	% INCREASE
Andhra Pradesh	1083.9	1368.3	26.24
Assam	7.2	7.0	-2.07
Bihar	127.5	71.1	-44.22
Chandigarh	812.6	628.5	-22.66
Chhattisgarh	158.0	369.0	133.62
D. & N. Haveli	118.2	161.3	36.42
Daman & Diu	1457.3	738.1	-49.35
Goa	110.0	263.8	139.83
Gujarat	1158.5	1093.9	-5.57
Haryana	906.9	1323.3	45.91
Himachal Pradesh	23.6	52.2	121.55
Jammu & Kashmir	138.9	193.6	39.38
Jharkhand	41.2	52.4	27.21
Karnataka	739.6	1140.1	54.14
Kerala	74.7	92.6	23.93
Lakshadweep	1.7	1.8	1.39
Madhya Pradesh	302.6	335.4	10.84
Maharashtra	469.9	804.3	71.16
Manipur	1.8	2.5	40.46
Meghalaya	1.6	1.4	-13.25
Odisha	20.3	27.3	34.47
Pondicherry	2657.5	2230.0	-16.09
Punjab	872.8	1287.5	47.51
Rajasthan	283.0	577.1	103.94
Tamil Nadu	1679.8	2032.8	21.02
Tripura	169.3	120.8	-28.64
Uttar Pradesh	214.7	310.5	44.66
Uttarakhand	280.0	278.4	-0.54
West Bengal	97.6	139.9	43.34
Total (All India)	476.0	660.6	38.79

Table 3-18: Land use Across States

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09 to 2012-13										
		Net area sown		Total cropped area	% increase in Total Cropped Area	GIA	% increase in Gross irrigated area	NIA	% increase in Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% increase in Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
Andhra Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	10404.14	4.43	12810.61	6.65	5514.94	18.62	4172.99	13.75	123.10	2.16	42.94
	Post-RKVY	10864.73		13662.43		6542.09		4746.70		125.75		47.83
Arunachal Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	203.33	5.86	258.63	8.95	48.16	17.00	178.35	-68.41	127.16	2.94	18.60
	Post-RKVY	215.25		281.78		56.35		56.35		130.90		20.01
Assam	Pre-RKVY	2763.19	1.77	3930.66	4.85	160.43	66.43	140.04	52.87	142.24	3.04	4.08
	Post-RKVY	2812.06		4121.41		266.99		214.08		146.56		6.49
Bihar	Pre-RKVY	5652.50	-5.07	7750.97	-2.88	4516.42	7.76	3371.39	-7.72	137.10	2.33	58.27
	Post-RKVY	5365.82		7527.53		4866.98		3111.27		140.29		64.59
Chhattisgarh	Pre-RKVY	4759.90	-1.52	5626.95	0.61	1286.06	26.39	1170.70	18.79	118.22	2.16	22.81
	Post-RKVY	4687		5661		1625		1391		121		29
Goa	Pre-RKVY	138.26	-4.76	169.10	-4.34	38.01	0.08	25.06	43.73	122.38	0.37	22.49
	Post-RKVY	131.69		161.76		38.04		36.02		122.83		23.52
Gujarat	Pre-RKVY	9702.91	6.17	11249.55	8.41	4324.48	31.09	3517.49	20.35	115.88	2.16	38.20
	Post-RKVY	10301.80		12195.93		5668.75		4233.30		118.39		46.41
Haryana	Pre-RKVY	3540.86	-0.37	6329.21	1.84	5371.24	4.49	2967.04	0.77	178.73	2.24	84.88
	Post-RKVY	3528		6446		5613		2990		183		87
Himachal Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	544.39	-0.26	949.87	-0.78	184.74	5.84	109.72	0.50	174.50	-0.53	19.45
	Post-RKVY	542.99		942.41		195.53		110.27		173.57		20.75
Jammu & Kashmir	Pre-RKVY	742.20	-0.35	1108.01	3.79	451.37	6.84	308.56	3.67	149.30	4.14	40.74
	Post-RKVY	739.63		1149.96		482.23		319.90		155.48		41.93
Jharkhand	Pre-RKVY	1599.20	-17.88	1800.11	-15.77	187.19	-1.81	136.32	12.02	112.34	2.73	10.34
	Post-RKVY	1313		1516		184		153		115		12

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09 to 2012-13										
		Net area sown		Total cropped area	% increase in Total Cropped Area	GIA	% increase in Gross irrigated area	NIA	% increase in Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% increase in Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
Karnataka	Pre-RKVY	10207.28	-0.79	12262.68	1.09	3281.83	24.79	2738.78	24.96	120.08	1.92	26.69
	Post-RKVY	10126.36		12396.34		4095.50		3422.41		122.39		33.06
Kerala	Pre-RKVY	2156.72	-4.34	2949.89	-10.27	446.93	7.09	386.90	3.10	136.78	-6.20	15.17
	Post-RKVY	2063.07		2646.87		478.61		398.89		128.30		18.09
Madhya Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	14794.37	2.56	19389.94	15.01	5596.59	44.17	5437.62	42.31	131.04	12.11	28.73
	Post-RKVY	15174		22301		8068		7738		147		36
Maharashtra	Pre-RKVY	17548.2	-0.91	22340.85	1.05	4061.853	6.50	3151.824	3.18	127.3279	1.97	18.17716
	Post-RKVY	17388		22576		4326		3252		130		19
Manipur	Pre-RKVY	222.30	40.15	222.30	40.15	48.32	25.12	48.32	25.12	100.00	0.00	21.72
	Post-RKVY	311.55		311.55		60.46		60.46		100.00		19.65
Meghalaya	Pre-RKVY	224.41	26.80	270.54	25.27	72.39	27.18	58.72	9.34	120.52	-1.18	26.79
	Post-RKVY	284.55		338.92		92.06		64.20		119.10		27.13
Mizoram	Pre-RKVY	93.03	19.27	93.03	19.27	15.42	-16.08	13.79	-8.05	100.00	0.00	16.55
	Post-RKVY	111		111		13		13		100		12
Nagaland	Pre-RKVY	314.9	15.32	378.3374	23.47	96.92025	-5.24	66.88125	22.81	120.171	7.03	25.53941
	Post-RKVY	363		467		92		82		129		20
Odisha	Pre-RKVY	5732.13	-17.65	8598.63	-31.75	2637.85	-31.97	1769.33	-19.03	150.07	-18.14	30.47
	Post-RKVY	4720.36		5868.36		1794.57		1432.59		122.84		30.04
Punjab	Pre-RKVY	4218.74	-1.57	7892.93	-0.14	7664.52	0.88	4065.57	0.71	187.10	1.45	97.11
	Post-RKVY	4152.49		7882.19		7732.23		4094.30		189.82		98.10
Rajasthan	Pre-RKVY	16009.52	11.03	20176.75	19.85	6937.73	24.35	5631.46	21.42	125.83	8.01	34.60
	Post-RKVY	17775.97		24182.74		8627.27		6837.67		135.91		35.65

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09 to 2012-13										
		Net area sown		Total cropped area	% increase in Total Cropped Area	GIA	% increase in Gross irrigated area	NIA	% increase in Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% increase in Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
Sikkim	Pre-RKVY	89.35	-13.41	121.06	15.84	13.38	15.75	9.16	52.71	139.27	30.14	11.03
	Post-RKVY	77		140		15		14		181		11
Tamil Nadu	Pre-RKVY	5035.37	-3.57	5831.35	-2.61	3130.97	5.40	2682.06	5.60	115.73	1.08	53.54
	Post-RKVY	4855.44		5679.27		3300.01		2832.16		116.98		58.11
Uttar Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	16661.23	-0.49	25256.63	1.74	18561.90	6.93	12986.90	5.26	151.59	2.24	73.49
	Post-RKVY	16579.41		25696.79		19847.73		13670.52		154.99		77.23
Tripura	Pre-RKVY	273.79	-6.70	288.16	15.80	103.49	-3.51	62.63	-2.87	105.31	24.04	35.94
	Post-RKVY	255		334		100		61		131		31
Uttarakhand	Pre-RKVY	765.03	-5.56	1215.57	-5.60	545.28	2.42	343.95	-2.13	158.89	-0.05	44.87
	Post-RKVY	722.46		1147.44		558.49		336.64		158.82		48.69
West Bengal	Pre-RKVY	5372.66	-3.31	9556.99	-1.30	5500.98	0.52	3044.52	1.06	177.92	2.03	57.05
	Post-RKVY	5194.64		9432.37		5529.42		3076.69		181.54		58.73
A&N islands	Pre-RKVY	14.20	3.28	25.83	-23.48	0.20				174.04	-22.61	0.33
	Post-RKVY	15		20						135		0
Daman & Diu	Pre-RKVY	2.55	17.12	2.55	26.12	0		1.64	82.11	100	8.30	0
	Post-RKVY	3		3				3		108		0
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Pre-RKVY	22.17	-13.56	28.99	-17.90	7.30	-0.54	7.30	-43.08	130.82	-5.01	25.22
	Post-RKVY	19.17		23.80		7.26		4.15		124.27		30.60
Delhi	Pre-RKVY	27.56	-19.14	46.46	-8.07	34.11	-6.04	25.46	-12.80	169.72	12.89	73.25
	Post-RKVY	22.29		42.71		32.05		22.20		191.60		75.47
Lakshadweep	Pre-RKVY	2.67	-16.61	2.87	0.75	1.00		1.00		108.25	20.15	25.92
	Post-RKVY	2.23		2.89						130.06		0.00
Puducherry	Pre-RKVY	21.59	-18.05	37.65	-22.58	30.79	-22.50	18.60	-19.66	174.58	-5.75	81.75
	Post-RKVY	18		29		24		15		165		82

Table 3-19: Growth Rate of various categories of Land use

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13					
		Net area sown	Total cropped area	Gross irrigated area	Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
Andhra Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	-0.01	0.57	2.11	1.29	0.58	1.52
	Post-RKVY	1.57	0.65	0.18	0.85	-0.91	-0.47
Arunachal Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	0.75	1.49	2.96	-0.53	0.74	1.44
	Post-RKVY	1.10	1.31	0.47	0.47	0.20	-0.83
Assam	Pre-RKVY	-0.19	-0.90	-3.49	0.02	-0.71	-2.61
	Post-RKVY	0.05	0.57	8.22	16.43	0.52	7.60
Bihar	Pre-RKVY	-0.14	-0.71	0.13	-0.23	-0.57	0.85
	Post-RKVY	-0.61	0.55	3.37	-2.64	1.17	2.80
Chhattisgarh	Pre-RKVY	-0.16	0.98	5.20	3.93	1.13	4.19
	Post-RKVY	-0.11	0.23	3.26	2.18	0.34	3.03
Goa	Pre-RKVY	-0.75	0.21	-0.30	3.77	0.97	-0.51
	Post-RKVY	-0.55	-0.53	1.24	3.61	0.02	1.78
Gujarat	Pre-RKVY	0.65	2.16	7.96	6.64	1.50	5.68
	Post-RKVY	0.00	2.29	3.58	0.00	2.29	1.26
Haryana	Pre-RKVY	0.25	0.80	0.87	0.25	0.55	0.06
	Post-RKVY	-0.41	0.00	0.72	0.54	0.41	0.73
Himachal Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	-0.33	-0.03	0.69	-1.76	0.30	0.72
	Post-RKVY	0.35	0.01	1.48	1.28	-0.34	1.47
Jammu & Kashmir	Pre-RKVY	-0.20	0.32	0.60	0.07	0.52	0.27
	Post-RKVY	0.22	0.42	0.89	0.63	0.20	0.47
Jharkhand	Pre-RKVY	-2.99	-4.02	-6.98	-7.39	-1.06	-3.08
	Post-RKVY	0.22	1.70	9.55	17.92	1.48	7.71
Karnataka	Pre-RKVY	0.36	1.36	3.32	3.18	0.99	1.93
	Post-RKVY	-1.03	-1.12	0.32	1.38	-0.09	1.46
Kerala	Pre-RKVY	-0.81	-0.86	0.68	0.61	-0.05	1.56
	Post-RKVY	-0.43	-0.65	1.75	0.43	-0.22	2.42
Madhya Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	0.08	1.77	6.41	6.55	1.69	4.57
	Post-RKVY	0.69	2.94	8.11	7.76	2.23	5.02

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13					
		Net area sown	Total cropped area	Gross irrigated area	Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
Maharashtra	Pre-RKVY	-0.24	0.48	1.38	1.08	0.72	0.89
	Post-RKVY	-0.08	0.11	-0.09	-0.08	0.19	-0.21
Manipur	Pre-RKVY	1.57	1.57	2.72	2.72	0.00	1.13
	Post-RKVY	9.63	9.63	3.27	3.27	0.00	-5.79
Meghalaya	Pre-RKVY	-0.61	-0.93	0.31	1.02	-0.32	1.25
	Post-RKVY	0.17	0.33	13.55	1.97	0.16	13.18
Mizoram	Pre-RKVY	1.55	1.55	-4.42	-1.52	0.00	-5.87
	Post-RKVY	1.49	1.49	8.81	8.25	0.00	7.21
Nagaland	Pre-RKVY	0.05	2.09	6.30	1.53	2.03	4.13
	Post-RKVY	3.30	3.33	4.23	3.72	0.03	0.87
Odisha	Pre-RKVY	-0.50	1.72	7.39	6.99	2.23	5.58
	Post-RKVY	-3.95	-8.61	-10.88	-8.54	-4.85	-2.48
Punjab	Pre-RKVY	-0.28	-0.11	0.09	0.05	0.17	0.20
	Post-RKVY	-0.12	-0.11	0.03	0.32	0.00	0.15
Rajasthan	Pre-RKVY	2.17	3.19	4.94	4.90	1.00	1.69
	Post-RKVY	0.78	2.65	5.71	5.36	1.86	2.98
Sikkim	Pre-RKVY	-5.81	0.26	10.63	16.98	6.44	10.34
	Post-RKVY	-0.04	2.90	-8.18	-2.57	2.94	-10.77
Tamil Nadu	Pre-RKVY	0.13	-0.44	0.42	1.20	-0.57	0.85
	Post-RKVY	-1.57	-0.44	-0.88	-1.90	1.14	-0.44
Uttar Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	-0.29	0.15	1.24	0.72	0.43	1.09
	Post-RKVY	-0.02	0.40	0.97	1.04	0.42	0.57
Tripura	Pre-RKVY	-1.32	-1.56	-0.71	0.08	-0.24	0.86
	Post-RKVY	-0.02	8.64	1.26	0.76	8.66	-6.79
Uttarakhand	Pre-RKVY	-0.20	-0.31	0.55	-0.07	-0.11	0.86
	Post-RKVY	-1.42	-1.57	-0.88	-0.51	-0.15	0.69
West Bengal	Pre-RKVY	-0.49	0.48	0.38	1.24	0.98	-0.62
	Post-RKVY	-0.13	-0.17	0.21	-0.13	-0.05	-0.72
A&N islands	Pre-RKVY	-2.71	-17.19			-14.88	
	Post-RKVY	0.24	9.19			8.92	

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13					
		Net area sown	Total cropped area	Gross irrigated area	Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
Daman & Diu	Pre-RKVY	-4.78	-4.78		17.00	0.00	
	Post-RKVY	-2.89	1.87		-2.89	4.90	
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Pre-RKVY	-1.76	-1.53	0.38	0.38	0.23	1.94
	Post-RKVY	0.70	-0.55	1.28	0.72	-1.24	1.84
Delhi	Pre-RKVY	-4.58	-2.69	-3.43	-5.09	1.98	-0.76
	Post-RKVY	-0.81	-2.69	-1.16	-0.94	-1.90	1.57
Lakshadweep	Pre-RKVY	-4.30	-1.35			3.09	
	Post-RKVY	-0.91	2.89			3.83	
Puducherry	Pre-RKVY	-2.67	-2.17	-3.17	-2.81	0.52	-1.02
	Post-RKVY	-4.39	-5.68	-5.50	-3.67	-1.34	0.19

Table 3-20: Share in Reporting Area

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13				
		Percentage of net area sown	Percentage of total cropped area	Percentage of GIA	Percentage of NIA	Percentage of Forest cover to reporting area
Andhra Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	37.91	46.68	20.10	15.21	22.60
	Post-RKVY	39.50	49.67	23.79	17.26	22.62
Arunachal Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	3.28	4.17	0.78	2.87	92.78
	Post-RKVY	2.97	3.89	0.78	0.78	93.01
Assam	Pre-RKVY	35.20	50.07	2.04	1.78	24.60
	Post-RKVY	35.83	52.52	3.40	2.73	23.62
Bihar	Pre-RKVY	60.39	82.81	48.25	36.02	6.64
	Post-RKVY	57.33	80.43	52.00	33.24	6.64
Chhattisgarh	Pre-RKVY	34.54	40.83	9.33	8.49	45.81
	Post-RKVY	33.99	41.05	11.79	10.08	46.01
Goa	Pre-RKVY	38.29	46.84	10.53	6.94	34.69
	Post-RKVY	36.47	44.79	10.53	9.98	34.75
Gujarat	Pre-RKVY	51.58	59.81	22.99	18.70	9.64
	Post-RKVY	54.03	63.96	29.73	22.20	9.62
Haryana	Pre-RKVY	80.91	144.62	122.73	67.80	1.19
	Post-RKVY	80.70	147.46	128.40	68.39	0.90
Himachal Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	11.98	20.90	4.06	2.41	24.19
	Post-RKVY	11.89	20.63	4.28	2.41	24.49
Jammu & Kashmir	Pre-RKVY	19.34	28.87	11.76	8.04	54.19
	Post-RKVY	18.40	28.61	12.00	7.96	56.26
Jharkhand	Pre-RKVY	20.07	22.59	2.35	1.71	28.69
	Post-RKVY	16.48	19.02	2.31	1.92	28.10
Karnataka	Pre-RKVY	53.58	64.37	17.23	14.38	16.12
	Post-RKVY	53.16	65.07	21.50	17.97	16.13
Kerala	Pre-RKVY	55.51	75.92	11.50	9.96	27.84
	Post-RKVY	53.09	68.11	12.32	10.26	27.83
Madhya Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	48.10	63.05	18.20	17.68	28.24
	Post-RKVY	49.34	72.51	26.23	25.16	28.26

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13				
		Percentage of net area sown	Percentage of total cropped area	Percentage of GIA	Percentage of NIA	Percentage of Forest cover to reporting area
Maharashtra	Pre-RKVY	57.05	72.63	13.21	10.25	16.92
	Post-RKVY	56.53	73.40	14.06	10.57	16.94
Manipur	Pre-RKVY	11.32	11.32	2.46	2.46	86.18
	Post-RKVY	15.05	15.05	2.92	2.92	81.79
Meghalaya	Pre-RKVY	10.08	12.15	3.25	2.64	42.51
	Post-RKVY	12.73	15.16	4.12	2.87	42.33
Mizoram	Pre-RKVY	4.50	4.50	0.75	0.67	77.09
	Post-RKVY	5.31	5.31	0.62	0.61	75.91
Nagaland	Pre-RKVY	19.75	23.72	6.08	4.19	54.11
	Post-RKVY	22.20	28.56	5.61	5.02	52.74
Odisha	Pre-RKVY	36.81	55.22	16.94	11.36	37.33
	Post-RKVY	30.48	37.90	11.59	9.25	37.54
Punjab	Pre-RKVY	83.82	156.83	152.29	80.78	5.92
	Post-RKVY	82.51	156.62	153.64	81.35	5.62
Rajasthan	Pre-RKVY	46.72	58.88	20.25	16.43	7.78
	Post-RKVY	51.87	70.57	25.18	19.95	8.01
Sikkim	Pre-RKVY	14.58	19.75	2.18	1.50	58.10
	Post-RKVY	17.46	31.65	3.50	3.16	75.79
Tamil Nadu	Pre-RKVY	38.69	44.81	24.06	20.61	16.30
	Post-RKVY	37.26	43.58	25.32	21.73	16.29
Uttar Pradesh	Pre-RKVY	68.87	104.39	76.72	53.68	6.93
	Post-RKVY	68.59	106.32	82.12	56.56	6.86
Tripura	Pre-RKVY	26.09	27.46	9.86	5.97	58.31
	Post-RKVY	24.35	31.80	9.52	5.80	59.99
Uttarakhand	Pre-RKVY	13.49	21.44	9.62	6.07	61.16
	Post-RKVY	12.62	20.04	9.75	5.88	61.78
West Bengal	Pre-RKVY	61.85	110.01	63.32	35.05	13.58
	Post-RKVY	59.82	108.62	63.67	35.43	13.52
A&N islands	Pre-RKVY	1.86	3.39	0.03		94.00

State/union territory	year	Pre-RKVY refers to 2000-01 to 2007-08 and post-RKVY to 2008-09 to 2013-14. For Andhra Pradesh, post-RKVY refers to 2008-09-to 2012-13				
		Percentage of net area sown	Percentage of total cropped area	Percentage of GIA	Percentage of NIA	Percentage of Forest cover to reporting area
	Post-RKVY	1.94	2.61			94.64
Daman & Diu	Pre-RKVY	90.47	90.47	0.00	58.19	
	Post-RKVY	78.73	84.78		78.73	
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Pre-RKVY	45.30	59.24	14.91	14.91	40.83
	Post-RKVY	39.21	48.69	14.85	8.50	41.24
Delhi	Pre-RKVY	18.72	31.55	23.17	17.29	0.77
	Post-RKVY	15.11	28.96	21.73	15.05	1.00
Lakshadweep	Pre-RKVY	87.56	94.04	32.79	32.79	
	Post-RKVY	69.96	90.78			
Puducherry	Pre-RKVY	44.23	77.11	63.05	38.09	
	Post-RKVY	36.37	59.92	49.04	30.71	0.82

4. OUTCOME OF RKVY: INSIGHTS FROM FIELD

In order to understand implementation and performance of projects of RKVY, 10 per cent of sanctioned projects of year 2016-17 were studied in detail using information collected from both agricultural households and implementing agencies. Projects were selected from both streams of RKVY – production growth and infrastructure and asset creation. Findings of the survey have been discussed in detail in the Part II of the report. Here, we are presenting some common findings from the field across all the states. Details of each state are discussed in Part II of the Report.

Distribution of beneficiary households into categories of marginal, small, medium and large suggests that this scheme is quite inclusive and a larger share of benefits are reaching the marginal and small farmers. Figure 4.1 indicates that beneficiaries of the scheme belong primarily to the categories of marginal and small farmers. This pattern is consistently observed in all the states.

It is not easy to answer the question whether RKVY scheme has positive and significant impact on farmers' income because data collected in this study are limited to a single year. However, a comparison of average household income per acre between beneficiary and non-beneficiary households indicates positive and significant impact of RKVY on average household income in more than fifty per cent of the states (Figure 4.2). In Haryana, Sikkim, Telangana and West Bengal, average income of beneficiary households is much higher than average income of non-beneficiary households.

To understand constraints faced by households in availing benefits of RKVY, their opinion were elicited in the household survey. Though farmers faced different problems in different states, some constraints reported by farmers were common in the most of states. The findings presented in Table 4.1 suggests that delay in subsidy payment, subsidy paid after purchase, lack of marketing support, lack of monitoring, and restricted choice are some of the major constraints facing by the farmers. To increase the benefits of RKVY, these constraints need to be addressed properly. The majority of farmers suggested that this programme is helpful in employment generation, production, financial assistance and marketing facility but it has limited role in procurement, post-harvest management, capacity building and building rural infrastructure (Table 4.2). This suggests that states should focus on projects related to

procurement, post-harvest management, rural infrastructure and capacity building to increase the effectiveness of the program.

In many states, the focus of RKVY projects during recent years has shifted away from production growth to infrastructure and asset creation. Amongst different types of infrastructure, custom hiring centres, construction of cold storages, warehouses & market yards, micro-irrigation and dairy plants appear to be the major focus in most of the states.

In several states, demand for infrastructure and asset creation projects appear to emanate from local levels, showing the bottom-up approach being followed in designing the projects under RKVY (Table 4.3). It noteworthy that the requirement for most of these projects are included in the DAP s and SAP s.

To hire services from vendors in construction-related projects, states usually invite tenders. The tenders are assessed on the basis of technical and financial criteria. Some states have also adopted e-tendering process and have expressed the view that e-tendering process has improved efficiency and transparency. However, e-tendering has not been adopted in many states due to lack of capacity.

Delay in release of funds and release of reduced amount (from the approved amount) were cited as some of the major problems in implementation of projects by several states. The convergence of infrastructure-related projects, with other schemes, was found only in few states, possibly due to poor coordination among different line departments in the states.

Projects related to Infrastructure and asset creation need to be geo-tagged to ensure easy and timely monitoring. However, geo-tagging is still not being undertaken in many states because of poor internet facilities, inadequate manpower, fund constraints, and lack of relevant skills. Hence, appropriate training of state officials is needed to help the states in geo-tagging, which in turn, can facilitate easier and continual monitoring of infrastructure & asset creation projects.

Figure 4-1: Distribution of Sample Beneficiary Households across Different Category of Farmers.

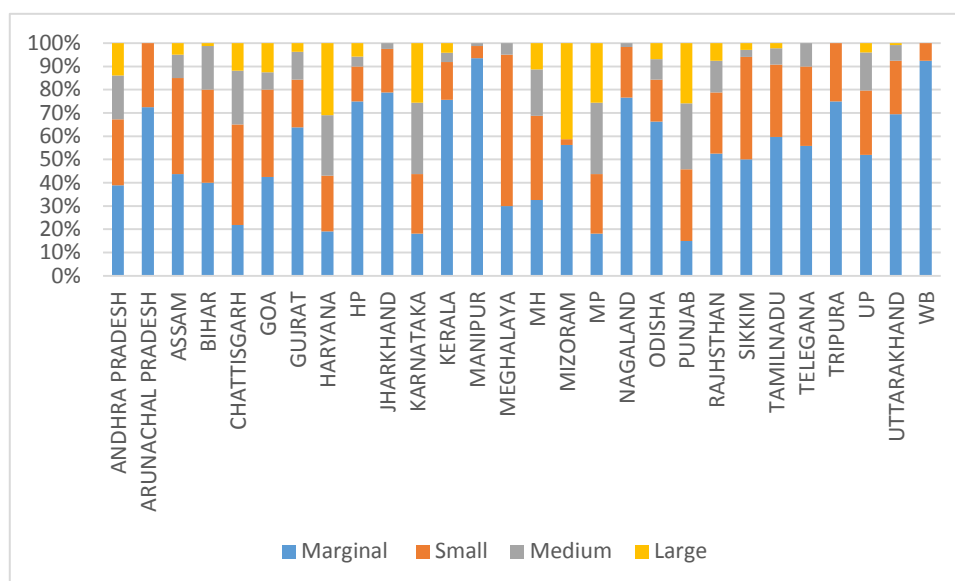


Figure 4-2: Comparison of average household income per acre land between beneficiary and non-beneficiary households

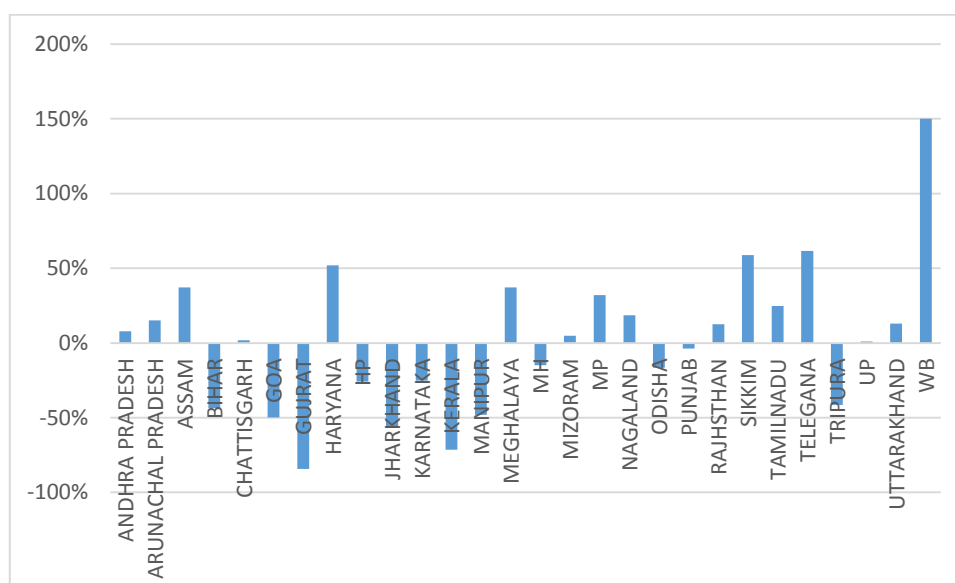


Table 4-1: The Major Constraints Faced by Farmers from their opinion

States	Constraints faced by beneficiary households in availing benefits of RKVY				
	1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Delay in transfer	Implementing agencies are located far away	Lack of marketing support	Restricted Choice
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Information about RKVY programme details not easily available	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Lack of monitoring	Delay in transfer	Lack of marketing support
ASSAM	Lack of monitoring	Delay in transfer	Implementing agencies are located far away	Complementary inputs not available	Incidence of bribery
BIHAR	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Delay in transfer	Capacity building/technical advice not provided	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Implementing agencies are located far away
CHATTISGARH	Information about RKVY programme details not easily available	Contact details of the department which pay subsidy not available	Capacity building/technical advice not provided	Restricted Choice	Implementing agencies are located far away
GOA	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Delay in transfer	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Lack of monitoring	Lack of marketing support
GUJRAT	Delay in transfer	Capacity building/technical advice not provided	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Lack of monitoring	Lack of marketing support
HARYANA	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Delay in transfer	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Restricted Choice	Lack of marketing support

States	Constraints faced by beneficiary households in availing benefits of RKVY				
	1	2	3	4	5
HP	Contact details of the department which pay subsidy not available	Prescribed machinery/asset not easily available in the market	Institutional financing facility not available	Implementing agencies are located far away	Lack of monitoring
JHARKHAND	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Institutional financing facility not available	Biased towards large land owners	Incidence of bribery	Restricted Choice
KARNATAKA	Information about RKVY programme details not easily available	Contact details of the department which pay subsidy not available	Eligibility or criteria for availing the subsidy not known	Procedure for the subsidy very tedious	No of documents required for availing subsidy are too many
KERALA	Procedure for the subsidy very tedious	Institutional financing facility not available	Biased towards large land owners	Complementary inputs not available	Lack of marketing support
MANIPUR	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Biased towards large land owners	Incidence of bribery	Lack of monitoring	Lack of marketing support
MEGHALAYA	Delay in transfer	Capacity building/technical advice not provided	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Incidence of bribery	Lack of marketing support
MH	Institutional financing facility not available	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Complementary inputs not available	Restricted Choice	Lack of marketing support
MIZORAM	Prescribed machinery/asset not easily available in the market	Institutional financing facility not available	Poor quality of materials/machinery are supplied	Incidence of bribery	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem
MP	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Delay in transfer	Lack of monitoring	Complementary inputs not available	Lack of marketing support

States	Constraints faced by beneficiary households in availing benefits of RKVY				
	1	2	3	4	5
NAGALAND	Eligibility or criteria for availing the subsidy not known	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Lack of monitoring	Restricted Choice
ODISHA	Information about RKVY programme details not easily available	Restricted Choice	No of documents required for availing subsidy are too many	Lack of marketing support	Delay in transfer
PUNJAB	Contact details of the department which pay subsidy not available	Prescribed machinery/asset not easily available in the market	Institutional financing facility not available	Implementing agencies are located far away	Lack of monitoring
RAJHSTHAN	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Restricted Choice	Lack of monitoring	Delay in transfer	Lack of marketing support
SIKKIM	Delay in transfer	Institutional financing facility not available	Capacity building/technical advice not provided	Restricted Choice	Lack of marketing support
TAMILNADU	Information about RKVY programme details not easily available	Contact details of the department which pay subsidy not available	Eligibility or criteria for availing the subsidy not known	No of documents required for availing subsidy are too many	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem
TELEGANA	Capacity building/technical advice not provided	Lack of monitoring	Information about RKVY programme details not easily available	Lack of marketing support	Poor quality of materials/machinery are supplied
TRIPURA	Information about RKVY programme details not easily available	Biased towards large land owners	No of documents required for availing subsidy are too many	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Procedure for the subsidy very tedious

States	Constraints faced by beneficiary households in availing benefits of RKVY				
	1	2	3	4	5
UP	Delay in transfer	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Restricted Choice	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Procedure for the subsidy very tedious
UTTARAKHAND	Lack of marketing support	Restricted Choice	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Delay in transfer	Institutional financing facility not available
WB	Subsidy paid after purchase while initial payment remains the highest problem	Capacity building/technical advice not provided	Long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	Lack of monitoring	Delay in transfer

Table 4-2: Opinion of Beneficiary Farmers across Indian States

States	Opinion of Ben Farmers (in per cent)								
	Emp.	Inc & Pro.	Markteg	Price	Fin. Asst.	Infr.	Capt. Bld.	Pst. Hvst.	Proc.
ANDHRA PRADESH	67	88	65	70	73	67	55	28	62
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	73	100	55	50	93	70	63	50	63
ASSAM	16	81	69	59	75	73	83	45	76
BIHAR	50	93	40	75	71	55	59	6	78
CHATTISGARH	66	96	81	80	99	78	51	26	72
GOA	50	100	63	88	90	100	98	43	70
GUJRAT	51	91	44	67	62	96	94	41	63
HARYANA	85	95	76	91	98	81	63	32	91
HP	55	61	59	55	94	53	37	12	27
JHARKHAND	45	93	55	78	93	91	28	51	74
KARNATAKA	72	88	71	80	77	65	54	33	72
KERALA	95	88	64	70	78	70	79	64	73
MANIPUR	9	46	28	27	31	31	28	5	14
MEGHALAYA	46	50	33	43	50	50	46	34	28
MH	39	64	53	68	98	20	15	9	88
MIZORAM	68	64	70	85	74	28	80	15	53
MP	59	80	66	69	57	49	44	33	54
NAGALAND	93	97	75	83	90	52	85	14	80
ODISHA	70	81	60	56	72	58	58	38	53
PUNJAB	53	96	61	63	66	82	56	9	51
RAJHSTHAN	29	56	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIKKIM	100	25	3	8	98	18	30	10	5
TAMILNADU	62	89	60	59	69	70	57	24	52
TELEGANA	52	93	63	85	81	60	57	29	90
TRIPURA	63	78	50	63	98	93	70	68	53
UP	71	83	53	65	67	70	67	48	56
UTTARAKHAND	26	43	28	47	47	16	4	10	54
WB	88	91	57	65	90	82	61	28	58

Note: Emp. = Employment Generation; Inc. & Pro. = Income and Production; Marktg = Marketing; Fin Ass. = financial assistance; Infr. = Infrastructure; Cpt. Bld. = Capacity Building ; Pst. Hvst. = Post –harvest management ; Proc. = Procurement.

Table 4-3: Challenges in Implementation of Projects related to Infrastructure and Asset-creation

States	Assam	Gujrat	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa
Included in DAP	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Project proposed by	Implementing Agency	Implementing Agency	Implementing Agency	Implementing Agency	Nodal Agency	Implementing Agency	Implementing Agency
Major problems in the release of funds	Delayed release	Reduced amount	Delayed Release	Delayed release	Uncertainty in amount released		There is no problem to get fund from RKVY Cell.
Whether tender was called for execution of the work	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
e-tender issued	No	Yes	No	No		No	Yes
Reasons for not being geo-tagged	Lack of internet and other associated services	Lack of internet and other associated services	Yes			Project is ongoing	
Whether any convergence with other schemes	Yes	No	No			No	Yes

States	Orissa	Panjab	Rajasthan	Telangana	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal
Included in DAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Project proposed by	Implementing Agency	No	Implementing agency	Implementing Agency	Implementing Agency	Implementing agency	Implementing Agency
Major problems in the release of funds	There is no problem to get fund from RKVY Cell.	Uncertainty in amount released	Reduced amount	Delayed release, Reduced amount and Uncertainty in amount released	Uncertainty in amount released	Reduced Amount	Delayed release of 2nd inst. (in two phase) by GOI. Approved amount is not released in 2016-17
Whether tender was called for execution of the work	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
e-tender issued	Yes	No		No	Yes	Yes	Not
Reasons for not being geo-tagged		Training has not been provided	Training has not been provided	2		Training has not been provided	Geo tagging of previous projects has been started. After completion of these projects, current year project will be taken up
Whether any convergence with other schemes	Yes	No	No		No	No	Yes

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

RKVY is a centrally sponsored scheme, launched in all states and UT across the country in year 2007-08. The prime objective of this scheme is to incentivize the states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors. Novel feature of this scheme is that states are provided complete flexibility and autonomy in the process of planning and execution of the projects related to agriculture & allied activities. Almost all the states appreciate this autonomy, as indicated in our interactions with state officials. The state officials from many states expressed the view that there is no other programme which provides such flexibility to states.

The concurrent evaluation of the scheme for year 2017-18 was entrusted to Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. Planning process and implementation of the projects, fund flow, level of monitoring by states, and field level project execution and impact were the major focus of this evaluation study.

The study was based on both secondary and primary data – secondary data were collected from different government sources such as National Account Statistics, Agricultural Statistics at a Glance etc To collect the primary data, a survey of agricultural households and other stakeholders of RKVY was conducted during 2017 across the country. Sample households and stakeholders were selected using multistage sampling procedure. 10 per cent of sanctioned projects for year 2016-17 were considered for the survey in each state.

In this section, the major observations of the study are highlighted.

Shift in Focus of RKVY

The RKVY fund is provided in four streams – production growth, infrastructure & asset creation, special schemes, and flexi fund. The focus of RKVY appears to have shifted away from production growth towards projects related to infrastructure & asset creation in the recent years.

Planning-process

Planning process of design and implementation of projects under RKVY is multi-stage procedure, which follows decentralized approach. Multi-stage procedure of planning process follows the following steps.

1. Preparation and upgradation of State Agriculture Plan (SAP) and District Agriculture Plan (DAP).
2. Identification of priority areas in each sector by considering local requirements and local resource availability.
3. Development of detailed project report (DPR) for each project
4. Submission of DPR of each project to SLPSC for screening and scrutiny of the project
5. After checking technical feasibility, DPR of each project is sent to the central government for comments
6. Approval of the projects by SLSC
7. Finalization and preparation of a shelf of projects.

Upgradation of DAP and SAP

In designing the projects for this scheme, local demand and availability of resources are considered. Each state has prepared three important documents – State Agriculture Plan (SAP), District Agriculture Plan (DAP) and State Agriculture Infrastructure Development Plan (SAIDP) that provide ready reference of local requirements and resources to the states. Hence, these are the basic pillars of design and planning of the project.

DAPs and SAPs were prepared for 11th Plan period and were required to be revised for 12th Plan period. Nevertheless, several states except Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh have not yet revised DAPs and SAP for 12th Plan period.

State level committees

Two committees play key role in functioning of the RKVY in each state. These committees are State Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC) and State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). SLPSC is constituted to screen project proposals, whereas SLSC sanctions projects recommended by SLPSC.

SLSC is required to meet quarterly, which is cited as one of the major practical problems by several states. It clearly came out from interactions with the states that none of the states is comfortable with organizing SLSC meetings on a quarterly basis. Most states favoured having at most two meetings per year.

Eligibility criteria

Several states have not revised the State Agriculture Plans (SAP) and District Agriculture Plans (DAP) for the 12th Five Year Plan. Hence, the central government has relaxed the second criterion of eligibility, that is, preparation of DAP s and SAP s. Now, the central government is also planning to relax the first criterion of maintaining the baseline expenditure in agriculture. If so, both the eligibility criteria will not be in effect. This may increase the fund flow to states but could also discourage those states that invest on agriculture significantly.

Inter-state Allocation

The share of expenditure (in the released funds), for which utilization certificate has been submitted, and regular monitoring by the state can be considered, among others, as important criteria for inter-state allocation.

Fund Flow

State treasury and finance department play a key role in the fund flow from Government of India to district level functionaries of agriculture and allied departments who actually expend money.

In our various interactions with the nodal agencies of several states, a shared view seems to emerge that the change in the grant pattern to 60:40 is not yielding the desired results because of the long delays in receiving states' share of the grant. Many states such as Karnataka, Haryana etc experienced a long delay in receiving state's share of the grant in their respective states.

Priority Sectors in 2016-17

The importance of RKVY in reflecting the local felt needs can be assessed from the variation in priorities across the states in formulating projects under the program.

Crop development, in terms of project cost, is the priority area in Assam, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Chhattisgarh in 2016-17 whereas micro and minor irrigation is the priority in Himachal Pradesh in 2016-17. In Maharashtra and Meghalaya, horticulture gets priority while innovative programmes/training/capacity building/others get importance in Uttarakhand and Goa. Seed is the priority area in Madhya Pradesh while animal husbandry is the priority area in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Sikkim. While Rajasthan proposed significant investment in research, Telangana did the same in marketing and post-harvest management, and Gujarat in natural resource management. This heterogeneity in project conception, which in turn, is reflective of the varied needs of the states, is at the heart of RKVY.

Capital Expenditure and Income in Agriculture Sector

The share of agriculture & allied activities in total capital expenditure (at 2004-05 prices) has shown an increase in about half of the states and union territories during the post-RKVY period.

There is also a clear shift in priorities within the agriculture sector in all the states during post-RKVY period. In the pre-RKVY period, cooperation was the predominant sector with very high share of the total capital expenditure. However, post-RKVY, the focus seems to have shifted clearly towards crop husbandry, animal husbandry, soil & water conservation and food storage & warehousing in almost all the states.

There are three states which have bucked this trend – Gujarat, Haryana and Kerala. In these states, there is little change in the post-RKVY period.

The income emanating from agriculture, measured as the agricultural state domestic product (AGSDP) at 2004-05 prices, is higher in the post-RKVY period as compared to the pre-RKVY period (2004-05 to 2007-08) in almost all the states. The only exceptions are Goa, Kerala and Chandigarh.

The rate of growth of AGSDP is also higher during this period. However, the share of agriculture in the total SDP declined in all the states, because of a much faster increase in total SDP of the states

Changes in Value of Agricultural Output Post-RKVY

Almost all the states registered higher value of output from agriculture & allied activities in the post-RKVY period. The exceptions are north-eastern states of Meghalaya and Sikkim; eastern states of Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal; Kerala in the south and the union territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Puducherry

The value of foodgrain output is higher in the post-RKVY period in most states, but declined in few states such as Kerala, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram and the union territories (UTs) of Goa, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Puducherry and Chandigarh.

Value of cereal output is higher in majority of the states in post-RKVY period but showed a decline in Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh and also in the UTs Goa, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

A number of states have registered a decline in value of pulses output in the post-RKVY period. These states are Assam, J&K, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, UP, WB, Daman & Diu and Puducherry.

Not only the value but also the physical production of foodgrains and cereals has grown much faster during the post-RKVY period in almost all the states. Most of the contribution to production growth came from increases in yield. MP, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu are the states where area and yield have both contributed to production growth. In pulses, only few states have shown higher growth in post-RKVY period. Also, yield is not the predominant source of growth in pulses. Area increase also contributed in quite a few states.

Most of the states registered an increase in value of output of high-value fruits and vegetables in post-RKVY period. However, Goa, Kerala, Daman & Diu and Delhi again fared poorly, as in case of other crops. Also, Maharashtra, which is a major producer of grapes and oranges, registered a decline in the value of output.

The average value of output from livestock during the post-RKVY period is higher than the pre- RKVY period, except in Goa, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Chhattisgarh. Even in these states, the difference is marginal, indicating the satisfactory performance of livestock sector

Forestry shows a decline in output during the post-RKVY period in most of the states. Value of fisheries declined in Goa, Meghalaya, Daman & Diu and Delhi. It is notable that the coastal regions Goa and Daman & Diu have recorded a decline in fisheries output.

Changes in land use pattern, irrigation and fertilizer consumption post-rkvy

Net sown area (NSA) and gross cropped area (GCA) have increased in most of the states during the post-RKVY period indicating that land has been used more extensively and intensively during this period. However, there are a few states and UTs that have shown a decline. These include Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Kerala and Odisha have not only shown a decline in NSA and GCA but have also shown a steep decline in cropping intensity, showing that the land in these states was largely underused in the post-RKVY period. Reasons for this need to be analysed carefully.

Most of the states have shown sizeable increase in net irrigated area (NIA) and gross irrigated area (GIA) during the post-RKVY period. However, some of the important states such as Bihar, Odisha, Mizoram and some of the UT s have shown a decline in the NIA.

Many of the states showing impressive improvements in irrigation are in western and southern regions, which are dry and rainfed. This is a good development for equitable growth of agriculture.

Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Kerala, where performance of agriculture is relatively poor, are also the states where there is a low level and limited growth of irrigation in the post-RKVY period.

Almost all the states have recorded a decent increase in per hectare consumption of fertilizers in the post-RKVY period. But most of the north-eastern states and the UTs have a very low level of consumption and have shown a decline in fertilizer consumption during this period.

During the post-RKVY period, electricity consumed per hectare in agriculture has increased in almost all the states, except Bihar. This trend in Bihar is in keeping with other indicators like NIA, foodgrain production etc, showing that Bihar is one state, which has not performed as well as other states during this period.

Insights from the field

RKVY is quite inclusive and a larger share of benefits are reaching the marginal and small farmers. This can be judged from the fact that the average net income from agriculture is higher for beneficiary households as compared to non-beneficiary households in more than fifty per cent of the states. In Haryana, Sikkim, Telangana and West Bengal, average income of beneficiary households is much higher than average income of non-beneficiary households. Net income from crop husbandry and dairy has increased in 2016-17 from 2015-16 for beneficiary households in almost all the states.

Delay in subsidy payment, subsidy paid only after purchase, lack of marketing support, lack of monitoring, and restricted choice are some of the major constraints facing the farmers. To increase the benefits of RKVY, these constraints need to be addressed. The majority of surveyed farmers suggested that this programme is useful in employment generation, production, financial assistance and marketing facility but it is playing only a limited role in procurement, post-harvest management, capacity building and building rural infrastructure. This suggests that states should focus on projects related to procurement, post-harvest management, rural infrastructure and capacity building to increase the effectiveness of the program.

Delay in release of funds and release of reduced amount (from the approved amount) were cited as some of the major problems in implementation of projects by several states. The convergence of projects of RKVY, with other schemes, was found only in few states, possibly due to poor coordination among different line departments in the states.

States follow tendering process to hire vendors to provide their services in infrastructure and asset creation type of projects such as construction of market yards, warehouses, cold-storages etc. It has also been observed that states apply both technical and financial criteria in the selection of the vendors. E-tendering has yet not been adopted in many cases due to lack of capacity; but wherever it has been adopted officials expressed that it improved the efficiency of the tendering process.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Following recommendations are made based on observations of the study.

In our various interactions with the nodal agencies of several states, a shared view seems to emerge that the change in grant pattern to 60:40 (centre : state) is not yielding the desired results because of the long delays in receiving states' share of the grant. Many states such as Karnataka, Haryana etc experienced much delay in receiving state's share of the grant in their respective states.

Organizing SLSC meeting half yearly would be more convenient to manage than holding meetings quarterly. Almost all the states have expressed problems with organizing SLSC meetings quarterly.

There are consistent demands for increasing the limit for administrative costs from the states, which appears to be already under active consideration of the Central Government.

DAP s and SAP s need to be regularly prepared and the participation of PRI s needs to be improved

There is lack of capacity of officials in many states in terms of digitalising data and geo-tagging.

Poor convergence with other schemes is also a problem mainly due to inter-departmental coordination.

6. ANNEXURE I

KEY OBSERVATIONS FROM NODAL OFFICIALS OF THE SELECTED STATES

Tamil Nadu

- Nodal Department is Department of Agriculture. There are 15 implementing agencies in RKVY. For agriculture, this includes horticulture, marketing, Tamil Nadu University among others; and for allied sectors, the sub-sectors are dairy, veterinary, fisheries, etc
- So far, 840 projects were approved by the SLSC. This year, SLSC has been conducted on 28th April and 66 projects are approved there.
- Up to 2016-17, Tamil Nadu consumed Rs. 2650 crores from RKVY.
- In some previous years, allocation was higher and release was less. Up to 2012-13, the additional funds were provided by the state. Funds were released before the release of funds by GoI. From last years, this has changed and state releases funds only after it is released from GoI.
- Planning for implementation starts from November. The proposals are taken from implementing departments and series of meetings are conducted.
- In the planning process, local/state priorities are ensured following C-DAPs and SAPs.
- C-DAPs and SAP are updated from 12th 5-year plan and a document named “Vision for 2020-23” has been prepared to plan agriculture beyond Five Year Plans.
- Tamil Nadu University has prepared this report.
- Inputs are taken from block and district level for planning. Based on this report, plans are made following RKVY perspectives. Some changes are made from SAPs since generally they are some years old. Current priorities and requirements are considered while preparing the plan.
- Elaborate discussion about each and every project is done in State-Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC) before conducting SLSC. Representatives from finance departments attend the meetings to make the projects financially viable.
- The projects are chosen based on state’s priorities and the projects that are not accommodated in other schemes are often done through RKVY because of the flexibility of this program.
- After first instalment is released matching allocation is made from the state.

- Administrative approval is given to 100% projects but financial approval is given to 50% projects because of the uncertainty in receipt of second instalment even after meeting all the administrative requirements from the state. Last year funds were severely cut in the second instalment. An additional fund of Rs. 50 Crore was additionally allocated to meet the demand.
- An implementing guideline would be beneficial for the scheme.
- For implementation, state government officials visit villages, for which announcement is made beforehand. Farmers are invited to register their names for every scheme so that they get benefits for the specific cultivation.
- Monitoring is done at state and district level.
- RDMIS is taken care by the nodal agencies. State prefers to perform the operation from one office to avoid mistakes. The process is difficult and there is lack of trained persons.
- Once in a fortnight the meeting takes place for review of the programmes.
- Implementing agencies are asked to submit their achievements so that UCs can be prepared, which is submitted to GoI in September before the release of next year's first instalment.
- CAG is helpful for betterment of the programme. However, there are some points for which changes cannot be made in the ongoing year but in the next year; these are avoided.
- Implementing agencies are asked to submit completion report for projects.
- Impact Evaluation is done by Dhan Foundation for 2013-14. They have taken eight districts and 20-30 projects on which impact evaluation study was done. The report for 2014-15 and 2015-16 is being made by the same organization for monitoring of the projects.
- 30% of the funds are allocated to allied sectors.
- Tamil Nadu suggested that increase in number of implementing agencies would be helpful for better implementation.
- The state government is encouraging farmers to map assets. Email ids are created and the data is accumulated.
- For agriculture mechanization, RKVY programme has been very successful. But this falls in the category of production growth, while it helps in building of infrastructure too.
- Labour diversion to MGNREGA during the peak period of agricultural seasons causes major problem. Initiatives such as mechanical transplantation have been successfully implemented to avoid this problem.

- Custom hiring falls in the category of infrastructure development. This is also successful in Tamil Nadu. The entrepreneurs are encouraged to set up business which provides advanced technologies for agriculture. This has been proved to be a successful business venture.
- The state government wants to increase central share in 60:40 ratio of RKVY funding because state has other priority areas too.
- Production growth restriction is difficult to attain. The farmers who are provided support would find it difficult if the support is withdrawn. Instead, withdrawal of support in phased manner is sought.
- Geo-tagging faces the problem of lack of trained personnel. The officers who are trained for this are often transferred to other places causing requirement of additional training to other persons. This is a problem due to lack of funds.
- Final allocation is suggested to be received at April, so that plans can be made accordingly.
- RDMIS process needs simplification due to lack of trained staffs.
- Yearly workshop is needed for sharing the experience among states.
- Number of SLSC needs to be reduced.
- Criteria such as more weightage in funds to states having higher rural youth should not be taken into consideration in new guidelines.
- The state suggests that the comments from Government of India for SLSC meeting should reach substantially before the schedule of SLSC meeting so that sufficient time is there to incorporate the points by consulting the respective departments.
- Inter-state allocation based on the indicator regarding share of agriculture in GSDP is a problem because the share of services sector is increasing in the state.

Karnataka

- In Karnataka, 3% land is in agriculture and 76% farmers are small and marginal farmers.
- Average landholding is 1.55 hectares and major area comes during kharif season.
- Cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco are among agricultural products. Horticultural and sericulture are also prominent crops in Karnataka.
- Up to the eleventh Five Year Plan, production was good. In last two years, there is severe drought. This year they are facing severe drinking water crisis. Agriculture also has been affected.
- RKVY provided good funds in Karnataka. However, last year there has been big cut in funds under RKVY.
- 36% gone to production growth, infrastructure 61%. Sub-schemes are as per GoI's allocation.
- The focus of RKVY has been shifted to infrastructure
- Warehouse, godown, seed processing unit are encouraged.
- Concept note from GoI to revise guideline.
- Criteria of allocation- share of irrigated of the state to all states should be continued so that irrigation is supported through RKVY
- Instead of absolute value, expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors, there should be the share.
- State govt. has increased allocation for agriculture.
- If the GoI provides information on for each of the criteria, it would be helpful for the state to figure out the discrepancy on which basis of which there is a fund cut. The states should be provided with opportunity to rectify the issues. Better transparency is sought in this regard.
- There should be one indication preferably before April, so that SLSC can decide the priority of the projects according to the fund.
- Second instalment releases depend on submission of UCs. They had submitted in November but funds released in February. There is delay in release of second instalment. This delays further releases in implementing agencies and further blocks and sub-blocks. This creates problem in submission of UCs and unspent balances. They are going through treasury route otherwise there is CAG hustle. With several bank accounts, there would be parking of funds.
- Second instalment should be quick.

- For infrastructure projects, completion of projects takes significant time to start up. Execution starts after all the planning, tender and other procedural parts. Even if it is phased, defining what exactly happened is a problem. Only beneficiary-oriented projects can meet the physical target properly, but for infrastructure or research projects, some delays and overlapping happens. There should be different fund release mechanism for these type of projects.
- Fund flow in Karnataka occurs from treasury to finance department, to Nodal Department, i.e., the agriculture department. It then distributes to other implementing departments, which further provides funds to block or sub-block based on projects. Some institutions like universities or organization, funds are directly given.
- Research projects looks for funds from RKVY, but it is generally avoided in fear of losing funds or due to delay in output from these projects.
- About 60:40 share of funds, the Centre should not bring down allocation in RKVY, because the state prioritizes agriculture. RKVY has supported farmers successfully and this facilitates fund release from the state. State wants the allocation 80:20, but on higher side. Higher burden on state may provide higher autonomy to the state, but agriculture may lose focus as compared to other local issues.
- State government should be provided the liberty to support any project as per their priorities (in written) to utilize the flexi funds. Wherever there is not any clear-cut cost norm, the state would like to support the projects up to 50%, e.g. public-private partnership (PPP) projects.
- Better performing states should be provided with better incentives.
- Farm ponds, drip irrigation, diesel pump set, custom hiring, etc are priority areas along with seed and farm-implements.
- DAPs were initially prepared by the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in 2007. Last year it was updated by a Hyderabad based institute. ATMA is not performing well in Karnataka. Co-ordination with other departments is a problem. Vision document for 2020 for Karnataka is there and that is the basis of planning under RKVY.

Kerala

- High food inflation and hick in fuel prices tend to aggravate Kerala's development problem
- Agriculture fishing and forestry contributes 9% of Kerala's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2011-12. The share has been falling steadily over the years. There has been negative growth in this sector during the twelfth Five Year Plan. The low availability of land and high cost of other factors of production (farm, labour, fertilizer etc), the excessive dependence on volatile international commodity prices and the vagaries of the monsoon have resulted the low farm viability. But this sector is important from the point of view of rural livelihood options, food security, raw material for food processing industry and for export.
- It is this sector which gives character for the state and thus various initiatives have been taken to promote crop development, animal husbandry and fisheries in Kerala.
- Low base in food production.
- Retaining farming area: the area under rice and tapioca is declining.
- Kerala's agricultural economy is undergoing a structural transformation since the mid-seventies by switching over a large proportion of its traditional cropped area devoted to subsistence crops like rice and tapioca to more remunerative cash crops.
- Increase in the cost of cultivation- cost of cultivation has doubled during the period due to increases in labour cost
- Kerala's share in area and production under coconut has also been declined.
- There are 13 agro-climatic zones in Kerala.
- Average size of holdings is 0.24 hectare.
- Cash-crop area is more than food-crop area in Kerala.
- Net area sworn has decreased from 2007-08 to 2014-15.
- Director of Agriculture is the nodal agency.
- Sector/sub-sector specific RKVY projects are originated from the districts. The Heads of the departments consolidate them into comprehensive projects to have uniform norms of subsidy and working.
- Preliminary appraisal of the projects is conducted at Government level by the PPM Cell and are posed to the SLSC by the scrutiny committee Chaired by the Aroma Processing Centre (APC)
- Funds are released to the heads of the departments through the nodal agency i.e. the Director of Agriculture.

- Projects originate from grass-root level. Preparation of DPR is done by the implementing agencies/district level
- Appraisal of projects at PPM Cell/concerned heads of the departments which are screened by Scrutiny committee. Agenda regarding the projects is prepared by PPM Cell and sent to DAC and members of SLSC. In the final step, projects approved by SLSC and GO is issued by PPM Cell.
- Agriculture has 12 implementing agencies: namely Department of Agriculture, Soil conservation Department, KLDC, Soil survey, VFPCCK, KAICO, Minor Irrigation, Kaipuzha society, KSSDA, SHM, SFAC and HortiCorp. AH sector has seven implementing agencies: namely AH, dairy Development, KFL, KLDB, Milma, KSPDC and MPI. Fisheries have six implementing agencies: namely fisheries, harbour engineering, Matsyafed, ADAK and FIRMA, Other institutions have six implementing agencies: namely Serifed, KAU, KVK, LSGD, CTCRI and Cooperation. Kuttanad Package has five implementing agencies: namely Onattukara Vikasana Agency, Department of Agriculture, KAU, KAICO and FIRMA.
- Priority areas are:
 - Agriculture
 - Rice based cropping systems
 - Coconut based cropping systems
 - Vegetable cultivation and market support
 - Precision farming
 - AH and dairy development
 - Cattle feed and fodder production
 - Hygienic milk production
 - Poultry and meat
 - Fisheries
 - Inland aquaculture and infrastructure development
 - Marine fish landing
 - Kerala Agricultural University
 - Rice improvement
 - Seeds and planting material production
 - Farm mechanization

- Guidelines were issued from PPM Cell for the preparation of C-DAPs in September 2009. A meeting of the District Panchayat Presidents and the PAOs was held to discuss the guidelines. The C-DAP proposed was mainly for the preparation and implementation of the RKVY projects.
- The State priority for food security was considered while preparing the plan. Strategy proposed were: (1) bring back to cultivation the land where cultivation was abandoned for more than a decade mainly due to low returns with crops like paddy, tuber crops seasonal vegetables and fruit crops like plantain and banana. (2) Both the cultivation expenses and cost of quality inputs should be incentivized through RKVY provided detailed project reports are submitted along with proposals for area expansion and additional production. (3) Similar proposals for additional production of milk, meat, egg and fish production could be included
- Proposals for procurement, processing, product diversification and value addition were encouraged to increase collateral income of the farmer. Mechanization was given top priority to reduce cost of production and to tackle the problem of non-availability of labour at peak seasons.
- A pro forma was circulated for enabling the district level officers to prepare the C-DAP. It had six parts: i. District profile, ii. Priorities (National, State and District), iii. Vision development for the district, iv. Constraints, v. Assessment of ongoing programme, and vi. Strategy for increasing production. C-DAP for 11th plan were upgraded in 2012 for another period of five years. The requirement of project comes from panchayat level.
- C-DAP prepares strategies to fill gaps in production of different agro- products. For paddy, C-DAP has suggested a number of strategies. For increase in production, strategies are productivity improvement, better management, mechanization, infrastructure development, research, stress-tolerant varieties and precision farming. For production growth, strategies are fallow land cultivation, upland cultivation, mechanization, infrastructure development. For obtaining remunerative price, strategies are making products safe to eat and market development.
- For coconut, the strategies are increase production (through productivity improvement, cluster approach, disease management, mechanization and seed strategy – dwarf palms); market intervention (through value addition, Neera- Rs 1200 per palm). For vegetables, the strategies are productivity improvement through better management and mechanization; and production growth through rooftop gardens and cool season vegetables in the plains.

Haryana

- Planning process of RKVY in Haryana

RKVY is project-based scheme started in 2007. New project proposals are invited during the month of January, from implementing agencies/departments. Proposal of the project should include executive summary for projects, consisted of context/background, problem to be addressed, aims and objectives, strategies, clear identification of target beneficiaries, management, finance (relating to cost estimates, budget for the project, means of financing and phasing of expenditure, time frame, cost benefit analysis, risk analysis, outcomes and evaluation). The proposal should follow the pro forma provided by Government of India. The project proposals are placed before SLPSC headed by Addl. Chief Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Haryana. The projects screened by SLPSC are uploaded in RDMIS portal of Government of India for comments. After screening from SLPSC, the projects are placed before SLSC for final approval. The proceedings of the meeting indicating detail of projects is sent to GoI for release of funds. The state reports that projects are reflected in C-DAP and the projects are chosen on the basis of guidelines provided by GoI.

- Release of Funds

As soon as the release from GoI is received, the administrative/finance department is requested to accord administrative approval-cum-financial sanction. As usually there remains a gap between required/released funds, prioritization of implementation of projects is done by the Director of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Haryana in consultation with the concerned implementing agencies. A list of prioritized projects is sent to GoI along with all implementing agencies. On receipt of the administrative approval-cum-financial sanction the funds are released to the implementing agencies as per prioritization. Funds are released electronically (Online) to the State Govt. Departments directly. However, in case of boards & corporations/autonomous bodies which are not dealing through treasuries, the funds are drawn from the treasury by the Nodal Department and then transferred to them for implementation of the projects. The implementing agencies thereafter further release the funds at field level. The Centre and state share of funds is 60:40. The state generally releases funds after some month's gap. Last year the Centre share has released in August, the fund

was released in November from State finance department. Another problem is less funds are released from the Centre as compared to requirement stated by the state.

- **Problems in implementation of RKVY**

For Haryana, major problem is delay in allocation of funds by the GoI, which hampers its agriculture planning. Delay in release of funds which usually received by the State in the months of July & August causes further delay implementation of the projects. This ultimately has impact on the release of second instalment of funds by GoI which is being experienced during the last financial year. Second instalment of 2016-17 released in February, which further delayed the implementation process. Another problem is reduction in release of funds from GoI. Every year the second instalment is reduced at the end of the year which result to incomplete the projects.

- **Suggestions for implementation of RKVY**

- i. The allocation process should be time framed.
- ii. For enclosing the complete beneficiary list on RDMIS portal, the link should be given on portal instead of uploading of individual beneficiary. Because number of beneficiaries are sometimes very high for some projects.
- iii. The state suggests that a centralized monitoring cell should be established to monitor the implementation of projects in each State instead of 3rd Party monitoring agencies.
- iv. The pattern of subsidy was 50% of the cost of the UGPL with a maximum limit of Rs. 60,000/- per farmer up to 2013-14 under RKVY. The GoI has changed the pattern of assistance as 50% cost of the system limited to Rs. 25,000/- per ha. With a maximum of Rs. 60,000/- per farmer since 2014-15. Due to this amendment the small and marginal farmer have been deprived of actual benefit of subsidy. Therefore, the assistance may be allowed on the actual length of UGPL limited to a maximum of Rs. 60,000/-per beneficiary i.e. earlier pattern.
- v. The state also suggests that there should be no DBT in laying-out of alternate crop demonstration because farmers are not using quality-oriented agriculture inputs particularly seeds. If HYV seeds are not sown, the purpose of demonstration of alternate crop cannot be achieved. Secondly, as per guidelines of GoI, Ministry of Agriculture, for demonstration purpose, critical inputs are to be provided to farmers by implementing agencies.
- vi. Funds under the RKVY should be allotted for translational types of research projects which are directly beneficial to the farmers.
- vii. Exploring salt affected soils and poor quality waters for bio-energy and bio-saline agriculture in degraded ecosystem.

- viii. Specific recommendations/guidelines for higher coverage of salt affected area with improved salt tolerant crops/varieties.
- ix. Groundwater recharge to arrest falling water table.
- x. Bioremediation of industrial effluents and its use in agricultural production programmes.
- xi. Multi-enterprise agricultural systems for nutritional security, environmental quality, energy conservation and employment generation in salt affected areas.
- xii. Promoting farmers' participatory seed production programmes in saline lands.
- xiii. Skill development of rural youth and women in Agri-entrepreneurship programmes.
- xiv. National Mission for Protein Supplements may be started again.
- xv. The state also suggests there should be less number of SLSC meetings to improve efficiency of the system.

Punjab

The important objectives of RKVY are to achieve desired agriculture growth during the twelfth Five Year Plan, to provide incentives to the states so as to increase investment in agriculture, to provide flexibility and autonomy to the state in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes, to ensure the preparation of the district and the state agriculture plan based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.

In the inter-state allocation process, percentage share of net unirrigated area to the unirrigated area of all eligible states with weight of 15%. Among the cultivated area, 99% of area is irrigated in Punjab. So the state suffers in this category. This reduces incentive of the efforts taken from the part of the state.

As per guideline there are 12 sectors where the funds from RKVY is given. All the principle secretaries of the respective sectors are the part of the planning process.

The proposal should be very concise but specific and should mention duration and the strategies to address a specific need and, the risks involved, outlay and the sources and management of funds. It should also mention whether the project is mentioned in DAP or whether it is an ongoing project. The project should be approved by the Principal Secretary. Every project should have certain check-list provided by the state government.

Fund Flow

Fund Flow from GoI to Punjab under RKVY (Rs in crores)					
Year	Allocation of Funds	Release of Funds		Expenditure	UC Submitted
		GoI	State		
2007-08	39.85	36.05	36.05	36.05	36.05
2008-09	87.52	87.52	87.52	87.52	87.52
2009-10	43.23	43.23	43.23	43.23	43.23
2010-11	179.12	179.12	179.12	179.12	179.12
2011-12	145.87	145.87	145.87	145.87	145.87
2012-13	146.93	86.83	86.83	86.83	86.83
2013-14	473.24 (223.74 RKVY + 249.50 CDP)	117.19(RKVY)	117.19	117.19	117.19
		112.25(CDP)	112.25	96.25	96.25 (16.00)
2014-15	508.71(258.71 RKVY+250 CDP)	258.71 (RKVY)	258.71	397.52	397.52 (16.183)
		155.00(CDP)	155.00		
2015-16 (60:40)	230.94(140.94 RKVY+ 90 CDP)	117.44(RKVY)	117.44	98.20	124.71
		62.50 (CDP)	62.50	36.00	
2016-17	245.37(165.90 RKVY+ 79.47 CDP)	89.02(RKVY)	76.90	15.00	-
		6.79+32.19(CDP)	32.19	0.00	

- Sector-wise release of funds

S No.	Name of Sector	Years (Rs in Lakh)								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Agriculture	905	1341	840	4950	2465	1000.2	2666.1	7848.6	2243.6
	%age	26.50	15.32	19.43	27.63	16.89	11.51	22.75	30.34	19.10
2	Horticulture	59	2094	460	2204.5	1570.3	698.44	1880	1723	860
	%age	1.72	23.92	10.64	12.30	10.76	8.04	16.04	6.66	7.32
3	Soil Conservation	769	1186	900	4100	4745	1626.6	2349	4021.6	5408
	%age	22.51	13.55	20.81	22.89	32.52	18.73	20.04	15.54	46.04
4	Marketing	999	1112	23	1000	200	100	0	0	0
	%age	29.25	12.70	0.53	5.58	1.37	1.15	0	0	0
5	Live Stock Sector	683	1819	1500	3657	4577.1	4357.8	4024	10471	2461
	%age	20	20.78	34.69	20.41	31.37	50.18	34.33	40.48	20.95
6	Research	0	1200	600	2000	1028.6	1000	800	1800	772.26
	%age	0	13.71	13.87	11.16	7.05	11.51	6.82	6.95	6.57
	Total	3415	8752	4323	17912	14587	8683	11719	25865	11745

- Success stories of RKVY programme in Punjab

Third party evaluation is done by the Centre for Soil Water Research Institute, Chandigarh for soil and water conservation. 61% area came under UGPS and 86.2% rainfed got irrigation under UGPL. 100sq. M/ha land and 2750 cu. m/ha water has been saved from the implementation of RKVY programme. There has been significant increase in yield: 3 qt wheat and 3.8 qt rice. Cropping intensity has also increased from 169% to 188%. Per capita net income per annum increased by 57% from Rs 60,602/- to Rs 95, 283/- under this program. The project started from 2007-08 and Rs. 100 Crore is invested in the project. For animal husbandry, huge investment is done for Milkfed project, amounting 32 crore. Average milk production has increased by 2.53 l/day under IBDC of RKVY program. Additional income of Rs 90-100 has been observed. In breed improvement; 4,45,781 AI have been done. For infertility treatment, around 50% animal treated. For vaccination and deworming, 80% deworming and 22% animal got vaccination.

- Problems and suggestion

Reduction of funds is a problem for Punjab. The state does not release funds timely. So the management of funds is a major issue. In 2016-17, out of 128 crores, only 76.90 crore is released. Some mechanization should be done from central level to improve efficiency of the system. The funds can be channelized to grant-in-aid to fulfil the objective of the projects.

Year	Scheme	Allocation			Release of Funds by GoI	Share of GoP vis-à-vis funds released by GoI	Release of Funds so far by State		
		GoI Share	GoP Share	Total			GoI Share	GoP Share	Total
2016-17	Normal RKVY	165.90	110.60	276.50	89.02	59.35	4.79	72.11	76.90
	CDP	79.47	52.98	132.45	6.79+32.19=32.98	25.98	0	0	0
Total		245.37	163.58	408.95	95.81+32.19=128	83.33	4.79	72.11	76.90

- GoI should revisit the central state share of fund. The states are suffering from financial crunch and should be given more funds.
- DBT is running successfully in Punjab. It should be continued in future.

- In geo-tagging, it helps monitoring and implementation. If one project is implemented by two same agencies, it is a problem to upload the data for the same person as State-Level Nodal Officer. This should be changed in the uploading process.
- RDMIS is hefty type of programme and it needs to be simplified. For example, in seed subsidy, it is given to three lakh farmers. It is very difficult to upload data for so many beneficiaries. Some more effective process should be developed to avoid this problem.
- Each and every project needs to be made in pdf and needs to be uploaded. This is also a problem for the nodal officers. Sometimes beneficiaries are same in different schemes. This also creates confusion.
- The state suggests that allocation should be more than release. There are different proposals coming in the SLSCs which create problem in choice of the projects.

Himachal Pradesh

Projects are framed such way that take care of the larger interest of farmers. The projects are designed following the issues raised in SAP and DAP. Department of Agriculture is Nodal Department under RKVY. Other stakeholders are state department of horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and industries, CSKHPKV, Palampur and UHF, Nauni. Proposal for projects/DPRs by different stakeholders are submitted to the nodal/agriculture department. After this, Nodal Department seeks dates from screening committee for SLSC. Last year 39 projects were proposed in SLPSC with worth of 71 crores. SLPSC sanctioned 30 projects of 49 crores. The interim allocation of Rs.3233.00 lakh on 90:10 sharing pattern (Rs. 2910 lakh as CS & Rs.323.00 lakh as SS) received from the GoI during April 2016. The major sectors under RKVY are horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, industries and agriculture. The sector-wise planning of RKVY, the proposed projects and approved proposals in SLPSC and SLSC are described in the following tables.

Sectoral break-up of projects proposed for screening in SLPSC meeting for 2016-17

S. No.	Name of the Stakeholder	Stream	Projects posed before SLPSC	
			No.	Cost
1.	Horticulture (including UHF, Nauni)	Production Growth	5	509.76
		Infrastructure & Assets	4	539.24
	Total		9	1049.00
2.	Animal Husbandry (including Veterinary College)	Production Growth	9	1008.41
		Infrastructure & Assets	7	1356.08
	Total		16	2364.49
3.	Fisheries	Production Growth	1	69.00
		Infrastructure & Assets	1	69.00
	Total		2	138.00
4.	Industries	Production Growth	1	300.00
5.	Agriculture (including Marketing Board & CSKHPKV)	Production Growth	4	796.20
		Infrastructure & Assets	7	2497.50
	Total		11	3293.70
	Grand Total		39	7145.19

Projects supported in SLPSC meeting during 2016-17

S. No.	Name of the Stakeholder	Stream	Projects supported by SLPSC	
			No.	Cost
1.	Horticulture (including UHF, Nauni)	Production Growth	2	142.65
		Infrastructure & Assets	2	221.19
	Total		4	363.84
2.	Animal Husbandry (including Veterinary College)	Production Growth	8	996.41
		Infrastructure & Assets	7	1356.08
	Total		15	2352.49
3.	Fisheries	Production Growth	1	69.00
		Infrastructure & Assets	1	69.00
	Total		2	138.00
4.	Industries	Production Growth	1	150.00
5.	Agriculture (including Marketing Board & CSKHPKV)	Production Growth	4	777.20
		Infrastructure & Assets	4	1125.00
	Total		8	1902.20
	Grand Total		30	4906.53

Project proposals were posed before SLSC were sent to Govt. of India: 1st July, 2016. Meeting of SLSC was held on 20th August, 2016 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary). The following tables describe the projects proposed in and supported by SLSC.

Projects proposed in and supported by SLSC in 2016-17

Particulars	No. of projects approved	Amount
Projects posed before SLSC for sanction		
Production Growth	20	3168.81 (45%)
Infrastructure & Assets	17	3885.05 (55%)
Total	37	7053.87
Projects supported by SLSC		
Production Growth	17	2862.81 (43%)
Infrastructure and Assets	16	3738.46 (57%)
Total	33	6601.28

Sectoral break-up of projects proposed in SLSC for 2016-17

S. No.	Stakeholder	No.	Amount
1.	Horticulture	6	807.57825
	UHF, Nauni	5	513.05
	Total	11	1320.63
2.	Animal Husbandry	9	2105.41
	Veterinary College	4	228.44
	Total	13	2333.85
3.	Fisheries	2	150.00
4.	Agriculture	6	2981.70
	CSKHPKV, Palampur	4	117.69
	Total	10	3099.39
5.	Industries	1	150.00
	Grand Total	37	7053.87

Projects supported in SLSC meeting during 2016-17

S. No.	Name of the Stakeholder	Stream	Projects approved by SLSC	
			No.	Cost
1.	Horticulture (including UHF, Nauni)	Production Growth	4	354.705
		Infrastructure & Assets	5	668.33325
	Total		9	1023.03825
2.	Animal Husbandry (including Veterinary College)	Production Growth	7	1166.42
		Infrastructure & Assets	5	1032.43
	Total		12	2198.85
3.	Fisheries	Production Growth	1	75.00
		Infrastructure & Assets	1	75.00
	Total		2	150.00
4.	Industries	Production Growth	1	150.00
5.	Agriculture (including Marketing Board & CSKHPKV)	Production Growth	4	1116.69
		Infrastructure & Assets	5	1962.70
	Total		9	3079.39
	Grand Total		33	6601.27825

After the approval of projects in SLSC meeting, district-wise physical & financial targets under different projects are conveyed to the field officers. On the basis of parameters for allocation under RKVY, final allocation is made from GoI.

Final allocation from GoI during 2016-17

S.No.	Particulars	Allocation	Remarks
1.	Normal RKVY	5547.00 (26.09.2016)	<i>Rs. 4992.00 lakh Central Share & Rs. 555.00 lakh State Share</i>
2.	Sub-Scheme (FMD)	315.55 (October, 2016)	<i>Rs. 284.00 lakh Central Share & Rs. 31.55.00 lakh State Share</i>
	Total	5862.55	

Final allocation of funds for 2016-17 as per final allocation from GoI (September, 2016)

S.No.	Stakeholder	No.	Approved Amount	Funds allocation
1.	Horticulture	5	656.57825	656.57825
	UHF, Nauni	4	366.46	366.46
	Total	9	1023.03825	1023.03825
2.	Animal Husbandry	8	1970.41	1802.09175*
	Vety. College	4	228.44	228.44
	Total	12	2198.85	2030.53175
3.	Fisheries	2	150.00	150.00
4.	Agriculture	6	2981.70	2411.29
	CSKHPKV, Palampur	3	97.69	97.69
	Total	9	3079.39	2508.98
5.	Industries	1	150.00	150.00
	Grand Total	33	6601.27825	5862.55

Fund Flow:

GoI released the 1st instalment of Rs. 14.55 Crore on 19th September, 2016. The projects for which expenditure is sanctioned, process starts for implementation and concerned papers are moved to State Govt. by the stakeholders. Balance of 1st instalment of Rs. 11.83 Crore (Rs.10.41 Crore under Normal RKVY & Rs. 1.42 Crore under FMD) was received on 10th October, 2016. On receipt of expenditure sanction from state Govt., funds are released to the district level officers for the implementation of approved projects. 2nd instalment of Rs. 13.19 Crore (Rs.12.48 Crore under Normal RKVY & Rs. 0.71 Crore under FMD) was received on 24th January, 2017. Balance of 2nd instalment of Rs. 13.19 Crore (Rs.12.48 Crore under Normal RKVY & Rs. 0.71 Crore under FMD) was received on 2nd March, 2017.

Monitoring and Review of Progress

Regular monitoring/review of RKVY projects is done by stakeholder departments/Nodal Department. Updating of physical and financial achievements is also done in RDMIS.

Problems in Implementation and Suggestions

- Difficulty in updating progress in RDMIS portal by different stakeholders. Therefore, training programmes may be organized at the state level.
- Separate provision for incentivizing those states which are allocating more than 10% of their state plan to agriculture & allied sectors.
- Since the State is hilly having 86% small & marginal farmers and 80% area of the State is rain fed, so following two parameters be considered with at least 20% weight each for inter-state allocation of funds under RKVY:
 - Percentage share of net unirrigated area in a State to the net unirrigated area of all States.
 - Number of Small and Marginal Farmers in the States.
- The agro-climatic conditions in the state are congenial for the offseason vegetable cultivation and it is an ideal enterprise for the small and marginal farmers of the state of Himachal Pradesh for realizing higher returns. Therefore, special scheme for Crop Diversification viz., National Vegetable Initiative may be introduced for hilly states.
- The state faces problem of trained staffs in geo-tagging. The state needs to be provided with more trained staffs.

Uttarakhand

Planning process and procedure of project formulation

In Uttarakhand, projects are formulated based on the priorities mentioned in C-DAP. Projects are selected at the village panchayat level, who submits the requirement of the projects in the area at block level. The proposals are accumulated at the state-level line department, who prepares the DPR. The state-level Nodal Department then arranges for SLPSC. Approved projects are sent to Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India for their approval. Projects are finally approved and sanctioned by SLSC.

Fund flow

After the approval of the projects, funds are released from the Government of India to the state government. This in turn is released to the nodal department/agriculture department. They further release fund to Executive Department/Agency.

In 2016-17, Rs. 57469 Lakh was approved to Uttarakhand under RKVY programme. So far Rs. 45906 Lakh has been released from GoI. State has released Rs. 962 Lakh as state share. It is important to note here that Uttarakhand follows 90:10 share of Centre and state. Among the total released fund of Rs. 46869 Lakh, Rs. 44854 Lakh has been spent this year.

Problems in implementation and suggestion

The state opines that since agriculture is a time-bound activity, budget allocation by Govt. of India may be in the first week of April. To reduce administrative burden and to expedite the process, 2nd instalment of fund may be released after 50% expenditure of 1st instalment. Flexibility in funds for infrastructure or production & growth should be given to the State. The state also needs at least 20 % fund for Flexi Scheme.

Status of RKVY Financial Year 2016-17 (Uttarakhand)
(Amount in lakhs Rs)

Year	Allocation	Funds Released from GoI	Funds Released from GOU as 10% State Share	Total Fund Released	Expenditure	% expenditure	Balance
2007-08	3054.00	2824.52	0.00	2824.52	2824.52	100	0.00
2008-09	2060.00	1030.00	0.00	1030.00	1030.00	100	0.00
2009-10	7146.00	7146.00	0.00	7146.00	7120.62	100	0.00
2010-11	261.00	130.50	0.00	130.50	130.50	100	0.00
2011-12	13177.00	12884.00	0.00	12884.00	12882.13	100	0.00
2012-13	4436.00	821.00	0.00	821.00	821.00	100	0.00
2013-14	8173.00	4403.00	0.00	4403.00	4403.00	100	0.00
2014-15	9539.00	8070.00	0.00	8070.00	8070.00	100	0.00
2015-16	4448.00	3940.56	445.00	4385.56	4385.56	100	0.00
2016-17	5175.00	4657.40	517.60	5175.00	3187.05	61.59	1987.95
TOTAL	57469.00	45906.98	962.60	46869.58	44854.38	96	1987.95

Department wise status since inception in Uttarakhand

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr .N.	Department	Total No. of Projects	No. of Completed Projects	Amount Released	Expenditure	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Horticulture	11	9	3497.22	3422.22	25.00
2	Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB)	13	9	1567.44	1502.44	65.00
3	Sericulture	4	3	980.36	837.81	142.55
4	Animal Husbandry	28	25	3244.94	3130.94	114.00
5	Uttarakhand Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad	19	16	6416.98	6416.98	0.00
6	University of Horticulture & Forestry, Bharsar, Pauri Garhwal	7	5	1704.50	1704.50	0.00
7	National Seed Cooperation (NSC)	1	0	300.00	190.00	110.00
8	National Bee Board	1	0	50.00	50.00	0.00
9	Dairy	10	5	3592.82	3395.57	197.25
10	Uttarakhand Live Stock Development Board (ULDB)	4	3	1781.16	1666.27	114.89
11	Agriculture	65	51	18755.97	17583.97	1172.00
12	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agri. & Tech. Pantnagar, Udhamasinghnagar	8	8	403.37	403.37	0.00
13	Centre for Aromatic Plant (CAP)	3	2	657.35	632.09	25.26
14	Herbal Research & Development Institute (HRDI)	2	2	508.69	508.69	0.00
15	Vivekanand Parwatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS)	1	1	30.03	30.03	0.00
16	Uttarakhand Seed & Tarai Development Coop.	2	1	414.44	414.44	0.00
17	Cane	2	1	175.23	175.23	0.00
18	Fisheries	4	4	902.79	902.79	0.00
19	Minor Irrigation	2	2	1551.26	1551.26	0.00
20	Irrigation	1	1	9.74	9.74	0.00
	TOTAL OF DEPARTMENTS	188	148	46544.29	44578.34	1965.95
	NIRD	1	1	109	109	0.00
	Contingency			189.04	167.04	22.00
	TOTAL	189	149	46842.33	44854.38	1987.95

Status of ongoing projects of RKVY in Uttarakhand

(Amount in Lakhs Rs.)

(Amount in Lakhs Rs.)								
S. N.	Department	No. of projects	Project Name	Year	Approved Cost	Totl Amt Release	Total Expdr	Balance
1	Horticulture	1	Promotion of flower production in Uttarakhand	2013-14	220.87	120.5	115.5	5
		2	Seed Distribution of Vegetable and Spices to Farmers of Uttarakhand	2014-15	305.58	239.5	219.5	20
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					526.45	360	335	25
2	Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB)	1	Saturation of selected blocks under organic farming	2013-14	1247.24	387.36	367.36	20
		2	Saturation of selected blocks under organic farming phase-II Year 2015-16	2014-15	2667.88	237.56	209.56	28
		3	Support for Service Providers and Supply Chain Facilitators at Cluster for Organic Production and Marketing	2014-15	55.44	55	45	10
		4	Financial Support for Organic Certification of Farmers	2014-15	117.55	117	110	7
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					4088.11	796.92	731.92	65
3	Sericulture	1	Development of four mulberry & one muga cluster during 2015-16 & 2016-17 in five District of Kumaun & Garhwal	2014-15	804.37	612.55	470	142.55
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					804.37	612.55	470	142.55
4	Animal Husbandry	1	Ahilya Bai Holkar Yojana for Sheep and Goat Development	2014-15	668.5	170	170	0
		2	Improving the Livelihood of Sheep/Goat Breeders Using 05 Mobile Veterinary Van on Migratory Routes	2014-15	126.25	126.25	126.25	0
		3	Foot and Mouth Disease Control in Ruminants	2016-07	296.01	296	182	114
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					1090.76	592.25	478.25	114
5	Mandi Parishad	1	Construction of Banana Ripening Chamber Room at New Mandi Yard, Haridwar	2014-15	279.3	150	150	0
		2	Construction of Floriculture Collection Marketing Centre at Rudrapur	2014-15	435.59	228	228	0
		3	Construction of mandi yard at Goverdhanpur,	2014-15	668.65	150	150	0

S. N.	Department	No. of projects	Project Name	Year	Approved Cost	Totl Amt Release	Total Expdr	Balance
			Laksar, District Haridwar					
	TOTAL OF PROJECTS				1383.54	528	528	0
6	Bharsar University	1	Establishment of Production and Research Centre for Floriculture	2011-12	958.52	730.52	730.52	0
		2	Establishment of germplasm centre with nursery of walnut other nuts and apricots	2013-14	208.92	69.2	69.2	0
	TOTAL OF PROJECTS				1167.44	799.72	799.72	0
7	NSC	1	Erecting Chain Link Fencing of Vegetable Seed Production & Development of Neem Forest in Nearby hill Forest in Nainidanda Block of Pauri District	2014-15	524.2	300	190	110
	TOTAL OF PROJECTS				524.2	300	190	110
8	National Bee Board	1	Integrated development of scientific beekeeping by adopting cluster/area/district development approach for enhancing crop productivity & income of beekeepers/farmers and generating employment in Kumaon division Uttarakhand	2014-15	1115.67	50	50	0
	TOTAL OF PROJECTS				1115.67	50	50	0
9	Dairy	1	Strengthening of dairy infrastructure at cooperative milk producer unions	2013-14	393.32	393.32	393.32	0
		2	Strengthening of dairy infrastructure at Haridwar Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd. (Shikarpur Haridwar)	2013-14	417.23	350	266.44	83.56
		3	Renovation of the Dehradun Dugdh Sangh dairy plant	2013-14	578.52	7.94	7.94	0
		4	Modernization of milk cooperative societies in Nainital and Udhamasinghnagar	2013-14	291.1	299.44	284.14	15.3
		5	Construction of overhead RCC water reservoir and SMP godown at Nainital DUSS Ltd., Lalkua, Nainital	2013-14	104.76	98.39	0	98.39
	TOTAL OF PROJECTS				1784.93	1149.09	951.84	197.25

S. N.	Department	No. of projects	Project Name	Year	Approved Cost	Totl Amt Release	Total Expdr	Balance
10	ULDB	1	Projects proposal for establishment of automatic compact fodder block manufacturing units at Syampur, Rishikesh and Rudrapur, Udhamasinghnagar.	2013-14	968.36	908.21	793.32	114.89
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					968.36	908.21	793.32	114.89
1	Agriculture	1	Soil conservation work in affected areas due to recent heavy rains	2013-14	2500	2472.32	2372.32	100
		2	Integrated Farming System Based Multipurpose Water Harvesting Projects Kumaun Mandal	2014-15	2119.08	1550	1385	165
		3	Promotion of Organic Farming and Soil Health Management	2014-15	1236.16	819.06	799.06	20
		4	Integrated Farming system based on Multipurpose Water Harvesting Project, Garhwal Division	2011-12	1433.9	1287.6	1287.6	0
		5	Promotion of Farm Mechanization 2014-15	2014-15	2397.82	1150	1030	120
		6	Integrated Project of Agriculture & Soil Conservation	2014-15	3528.93	813.59	643.59	170
		7	Soil Conservation Work Due to heavy rain dated 14-15 August 2014	2014-15	2134.9	750	610	140
		8	Protection of Agriculture Land & Crops From Wild Animals in Uttarakhand	2014-15	5371.07	1700	1430	270
		9	Saturation of 300 villages of Srinagar under organic farming	2013-14	216.41	133.29	133.29	0
		10	Krishak Mahotsav 2016	2016-17	130	130	130	0
		11	Proposal for strengthening of all the 13 soil testing laboratories of state agriculture department for boron testing	2016-17	151.6	145	105	40
		12	Crop Production Programme (Rice & Wheat) Non-NFSM District	2016-17	250	126.41	126.41	0
		13	Proposal for strengthening of state fertilizer quality control Laboratory Rudrapur (Udhamasinghnagar)	2016-17	45.97	36	18	18
		14	Support for Construction of Farmers/Women and Youth Multipurpose	2016-17	320.18	164	35	129

S. N.	Department	No. of projects	Project Name	Year	Approved Cost	Totl Amt Release	Total Expdr	Balance
			Training Extension Information Centre of Excellence					
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					21836.02	11277.27	10105.27	1172
12	Centre for Aromatic Plant (CAP)	1	Construction of APC at CAP Selaqui	2013-14	320.26	320.26	295	25.26
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					320.26	320.26	295	25.26
13	Tarai Seed Dev. Corpo.	1	Seed multiplication of crop varieties suitable for hills in Uttarakhand	2013-14	286.71	103.67	103.67	0
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					286.71	103.67	103.67	0
14	Cane	1	Sugar cane development programme (4 yrs)	2013-14	523.54	146.76	146.76	0
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					523.54	146.76	146.76	0
SUB-TOTAL					36420.36	17944.7	15978.75	1965.95
Contingency					487.07	189.04	167.04	22
GRAND TOTAL					36907.43	18133.74	16145.79	1987.95

Maharashtra

For agriculture and allied sectors, main Departments are Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fishery and Sericulture. Allied Departments are MCAER, Marketing Board, Cooperatives, MS WC, Soil Conservation & W. D. and Minor Irrigation (L.L). Implementing agencies are as follows: under agriculture department, important members are Director (Extn. & Training), Director (Horticulture), Director (ATMA), Director (I & Q.C), Director (Agriculture Processing & Planning), Director (S.C. & W. D), National Horticulture Mission, Maharashtra Council for Agricultural Extension, Education & Research, Maharashtra State Agriculture Industry Development Corporation and Maharashtra State Seed Corporation.

Mechanism of Submission of C-SAP: C- DAP is prepared at district level in Maharashtra. Preparation of project DPRs is done at the state level considering the District, block & Village level needs. This further helps in preparing SAP at the state level, which is submitted at State Planning Commission, who further submits it to DAC.

Procedure for Project Sanction and Submission of RKVY Report: DPRs for projects are submitted to State Nodal Department (Agriculture) after checking the Technical feasibility of the project. Project proposals are submitted to State Scrutiny Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture & Marketing). Technical & Financial Sanction is done to the project by Concerned Department. Proposals for scrutinized projects are submitted to the SLSC under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for sanction. At next step, fund is released to project by State Nodal Department to Concerned Department. Periodic Review of Sanctioned projects is done by Commissioner/Director & Concerned Department Secretary. Periodical Review of sanctioned project is done by State Nodal Department under the Chairmanship of Commissioner, Agriculture; Additional chief Secretary (ACS), Agriculture & Marketing and at SLSC under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Progress Reports are submitted from Department to State Nodal Department & to DAC.

Fund flow

Funds are released from DAC to State Finance Department, which further releases funds to Nodal Department (Agriculture), according to the financial provision in state budget. SLSC sanctions scheme-wise release of fund by Nodal Department (Agriculture) to the Implementing Agency (Allied Department). Fund is released by the Implementing Agency (Agri & Agri-Allied Dept.) at Implementing/District/Institute Level. Further re-appropriation of fund is done by the Implementing Agency (Agri & Allied Dept.) within the projects for better utilization. Utilization certificate is submitted against the use of the fund in different projects. The following table describes the flow of funds to Maharashtra for 2016-17.

Fund flow in Maharashtra (2016-17)

Name of Agency	Sanctioned project cost *	Release up to Last Year s & expe	Net spill over amount for 2016 -17	New sanctioned project cost	Total project cost for the year 2016 -17	Total fund released as per GR#	Amount surrendered for 2016 /17	Expenditure	Unspent balance	U C submitted	U C Pending against Released
Director (extension)	174.41	31.5	112.62	30.3	142.92	13.07	1.5	6.98	5.55	5.56	7.52
Director (Q. C.)	21.2	10.71	1.04	9.45	10.49	3.69	0	3.15	0.54	0	3.69
Director (horticulture)	123.96	53.07	20.89	50	70.89	8.92	0	3.35	5.55	3.35	5.57
Director (ATMA)	11.68	3.63	2.06	5.99	8.05	3	0	2.99	0	1.99	1.01
Director (planning & processing)	6.6	2.08	4.52	0	4.52	0.06	0	0	0.06	0	0.06
MD (MSHMPB)	256.59	42.12	15.58	198.9	214.48	132.63	0.77	107.64	24.49	107.64	24.98
MD (MAIDC)	0.58	0.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MD (MSSCL)	8.45	8.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture Department	603.48	152.13	156.71	294.64	451.35	161.37	2.27	124.12	36.18	118.54	42.83
Soil and water conservation Department	40	0	0	40	40	40	0	20	20	20	20
Commissioner agriculture	643.48	152.13	156.71	334.64	491.35	201.37	2.27	144.12	56.18	138.54	62.83

Name of Agency	Sanctioned project cost *	Release up to Last Year s & expe	Net spill over amount for 2016 -17	New sanctioned project cost	Total project cost for the year 2016 -17	Total fund released as per GR#	Amount surrendered for 2016 /17	Expenditure	Unspent balance	U C submitted	U C Pending against Released
Mahatma Phule agricultural university Rahuri	13.48	2.58	10.9	0	10.9	6.39	0.57	0	6.36	0	6.39
Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh agricultural university Akola	19.99	10.56	9.44	0	9.44	3.63	2.69	2.04	1.57	0	3.63
Marathawada agricultural university Parbhani	15.36	11.12	4.24	0	4.24	0.77	3	0.75	0	0.75	0.02
Dr Balasaheb Sawant agricultural university Dapoli	20.56	9.49	11.07	0	11.07	6.59	3.56	3.29	3.25	0.64	5.95
State agriculture university	69.39	33.75	35.64	0	35.64	17.38	9.82	6.08	11.18	1.39	15.99
Minor irrigation (local level) department	175.84	161.28	14.56	0	14.56	14.55	0	5.4	9.15	0	14.55
MD (marketing board)	57.16	52.46	4.7	0	4.7	4.12	1.98	2.07	2.02	2.07	2.05
Commissioner (sugar)	64.94	52.38	12.56	8	12.56	4.56	0	4.06	0.5	0	4.56
MD (MSWC)	56.86	37.65	19.21	0	19.21	0.54	14.08	0.05	0.42	0	0.54
Commissioner (animal husbandry)	223.6	79.24	44.33	100.03	144.36	9.66	29.35	0	9.61	0	9.66
Commissioner (dairy development)	165.85	104.77	61.08	0	61.08	56.6	0	39.18	17.07	39.18	17.42
Commissioner (fishery department)	107	0	0	107	107	0	0	0	0	0	0
Director (Sericulture)	37.95	15.51	16.56	5.88	22.44	5.83	13.77	0.66	5.1	0	5.83
Total	1594.09	689.18	357.35	547.55	904.9	314.91	71.27	201.62	111.23	181.18	133.43

Note: *after de-sanction as per 22 SLSC Dt 23012017, #(After surrender)

Problems and suggestions

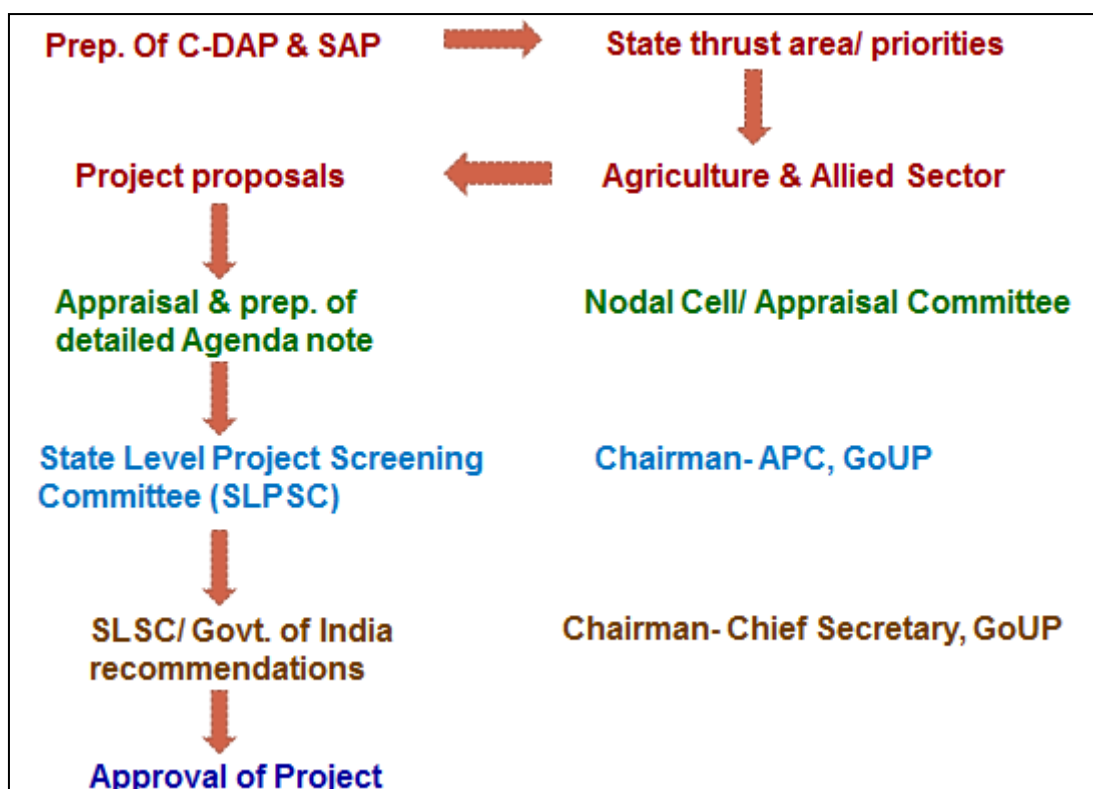
- Major funds have been utilized for projects under production growth but the growth in production is not satisfactory. Hence, major priority should be given to individual beneficiary projects under infrastructure and assets stream.
- Work under projects like Soil Health Mission is huge in Maharashtra. Hence, the 29 soil testing laboratories in the districts should be strengthened.
- Duration of projects should be two to three years.
- Cost norms within the scheme should be same.

Uttar Pradesh

- **Planning process and procedure of project formulation**

In Uttar Pradesh, projects are formulated following C-DAP and SAP, after considering state priorities. RKVY is a project-based scheme is made from C-DAPs. C-DAP includes agriculture and allied sectors prepared as a vision document keeping in view the natural resources, critical gaps and technological possibilities in each district. Each State also has a comprehensive SAP for the twelfth Five Year Plan by integrating the District Plans. SAPs will invariably have to indicate resources that can flow from the State to the districts. Agriculture and Allied sector prepares proposals for projects and which is presented in front of SLSC. After getting approval from SLSC and Government of India, the projects are proved. At the Nodal Department level, Project appraisal committee is constituted headed by Nodal Officer, RKVY. Committee appraise the DPR as per RKVY Guidelines and directives received from GoI and GoUP and give comments for SLPSC consideration. SLPSC is constituted for screening RKVY project proposals, headed by the Agriculture Production Commissioner. SLPSC screen all DPRs for its suitability, its linkage to DAP, SAIDP and SAP and its adherence to the RKVY guidelines. Project proposals recommended by SLPSC is place before SLSC headed by Chief Secretary, GoUP. SLSCs will normally approve projects equal to the amount of State's allocation under RKVY with the upper limit of 150% of the State's allocation under RKVY.

The detailed process of selection of projects is explained in the flow chart below.



•Project implementation & monitoring

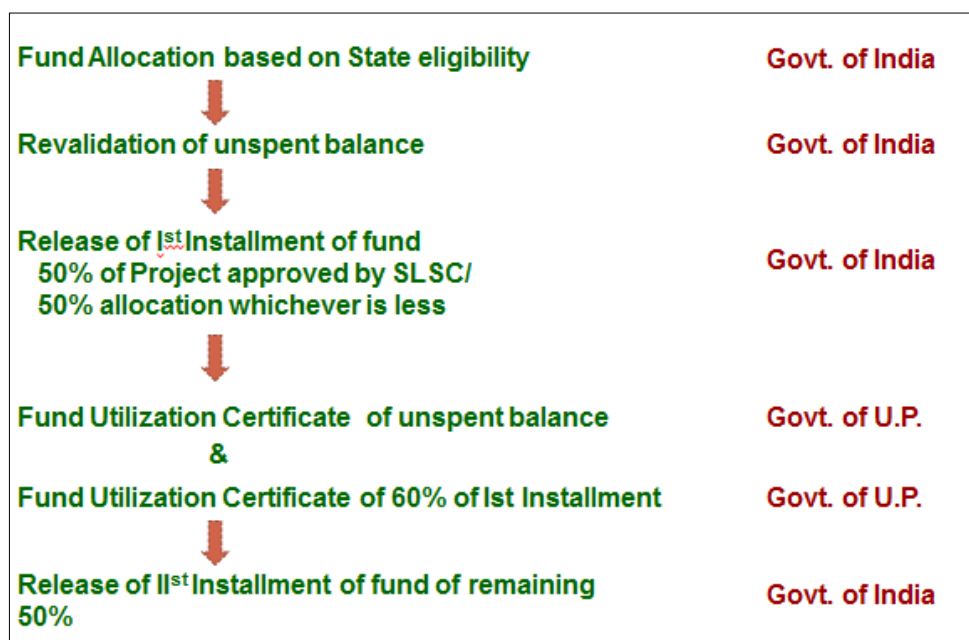
Based on approved Project DPR, financial sanction issue by GoUP. Funds are allotted for projects to concerning department. District-wise physical and financial targets allocated. Projects implemented by concerning departments at district level.

Monitoring of Project Progress:

At district level, monitoring is done by District Nodal Officer (Dy. Dir. - Ag.). At regional level, the same is done by Joint Director (Ag). At the state level, the nodal Cell has the responsibility. Fortnightly progress review is done by Sp. Secretary, GoUP/Director, and Agriculture/Nodal Officer. Monthly progress review is done by APC/Principal Secretary (Ag). Quarterly progress review is done by SLPSC and SLSC meeting. 3rd Party evaluation of projects is done by different agencies nominated by GoUP. At GoI level, Concurrent evaluation of implementing project is carried by the agencies nominated by GoI.

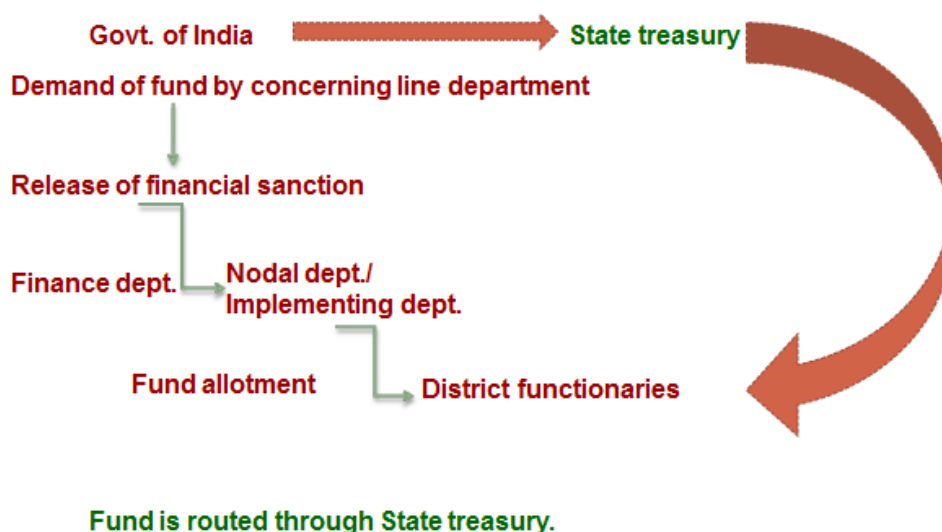
Allocation and Releases of Fund from GoI

Fund is allotted to states according to the eligibility of the states. After revalidating the unspent balance, GoI release 1st instalment of fund for 50% of projects approved by SLSC or 50% of fund allocation, whichever is less. After the state submits the utilization certificate for unspent balance and 60% of first instalment, remaining funds are released in second instalment. The detailed process is described in the flow chart.



Release of fund from Finance to Nodal/Implementing agency

After the GoI releases funds for the state, state receives it state treasury. Finance department releases funds to the Nodal Department or implementing agencies and they further release fund to district functionaries. The detailed process is described in the following flow chart.



• Problems in implementation and suggestions

1. Fund Release Process:

GoI Norms: 1st Instalment Is Released As Per 50% of Project Approved by SLSC/50% Allocation Whichever Is Less,

Suggestion:

- Instead of 50% project cost it should be 75% of the project cost so that project may be implemented smoothly and saturated well in time.
- Instead, in view of kharif season, first instalment of 50% of allocation of that financial year may be released up to month of April without any condition laid out. IInd instalment may be released up to first fortnight of October after getting the appropriate UCs.

2. Administrative Expenses

- As per RKVY Guidelines, list of activities have to be carried out under administrative expenses viz. state-level nodal RKVY Cell, Third party evaluation of 25% of projects each year, Data entry of RDMIS at district level, Geo-tagging.

Suggestion:

- Administrative expenses may be increase from 1% to 3% including Sub-scheme.

3. Sanctioning Of Projects:

- Sanctioning of project is an exhaustive process which includes appraisal of project, Screening by SLPSC, Comment of GoI and sanctioned by SLSC.
- In many of the cases comment of GoI is not clearly indicated due to which implementation of project is hindered/delayed.

Suggestion:

- Implementation of project may be allowed as per SLSC approval.
- Cost norms for the construction based projects may be allowed as per state Public Works Department (PWD) schedule rates and need of the state.

4. SLSC Meetings:

- As per RKVY Guidelines Para no. 7.4 “SLSC shall meet as often as required but shall meet at least once in a quarter”.

Suggestion:

- SLSC meeting may be twice in a financial year and included in Guidelines.

Other suggestions

Concept note (2017-18 to 2019-20):

- i. 8% fund is allocated for support to innovative Agri-enterprises including skill development which is proposed other than 20% of sub-scheme funds.

Suggestion:

- Funds for agri-enterprises may be allocated with formulation of separate guidelines from GoI, as in sub-scheme of RKVY
- ii. GoI has formulated a complex process for criteria for inter-state allocation of fund under RKVY.

Suggestion:

- Criteria for allocation of grant in RKVY may be formulated as per contribution of agricultural produce in national basket by the State.