

Concurrent Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for 2016-17

Interim Report based on secondary data for all states

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Executive Summary

Utility of RKVY

- 1) The RKVY scheme provides flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning, approval and execution of projects/programmes to states. *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.*

Eligibility Criteria

- 2) 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 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 discourage those states who invest on agriculture significantly.

Inter-state allocation

- 3) The share of expenditure in released amount for which utilization certificate has been submitted and regular monitoring by the state can be considered as criteria for inter-state allocation.

Fund flow

- 4) In our various interactions with the nodal agencies of several states, a shared view seems to emerge that the change in grant pattern (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 much delay in receiving state's share of the grant in their respective states.

Planning process

- 5) Several states have not formulated or revised DAP and SAP for 12th Five year plan. Some of the above states are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. Uttar Pradesh has just started process of preparing DAPs and SAP for 12th Five year plan. *Tamil Nadu is unique in the sense that this state not only prepared DAPs and SAP for 12th Five year plan, the state has also prepared DAPs and SAP for years beyond 12th Five year Plan.*

SLSC Meetings

- 6) The Nodal officers of many states suggested that organizing SLSC meeting half yearly would be preferable than holding meetings quarterly, mainly because of the busy schedule of the Chief Secretary, who is also the chair of the SLSC.

Administrative Cost

- 7) There are consistent demands for increasing the limit for administrative costs from the states.

Demand for funds

- 8) Uttar Pradesh has proposed for projects for highest amount of funds in 2016-17, followed by Orissa, Telengana, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.
- 9) States like Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Nagaland and West Bengal have shown lower demand for RKVY funds. This is caused by either small geographical area of the state or lack of technical expertise to carry out the projects. It could also be due to absence of skilled manpower to upload the information in RKVY website.

Priority sectors in 2016-17

- 10) In terms of project cost, Crop Development is priority area in Assam, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Chattishgarh in 2016-17.
- 11) Micro and minor irrigation is priority area in Himachal Pradesh in 2016-17.
- 12) For Maharashtra and Meghalaya, horticulture gets the priority in terms of project cost in 2016-17.
- 13) Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/ Others is important area in Uttarakhand and Goa in 2016-17.
- 14) Seed is priority area in Madhya Pradesh while animal husbandry is priority area in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Sikkim in 2016-17.
- 15) Rajasthan proposed investment of a significant amount in research while Telengana did the same for Marketing and Post Harvest Management in 2016-17.
- 16) Gujarat has proposed large investment in natural resource management in 2016-17.

Priority sectors in 2015-16

- 17) Majority of states had chosen Crop development as priority sector in terms of project cost. This sector was important in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.
- 18) Agriculture mechanization is emphasized in Karnataka, Telengana and Uttarakhand in 2015-16.
- 19) Micro and minor irrigation is priority area in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya in 2015-16.
- 20) For Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, animal husbandry gets priority in terms of project cost, while dairy development is getting importance in Rajasthan in 2015-16.
- 21) Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/ Others is important area in Haryana and Nagaland in 2015-16.
- 22) Punjab and Mizoram have proposed large investment in natural resource management in 2015-16.

Sectors and Small Projects

- 23) Rajasthan (127) and Andhra Pradesh (119) had proposed a number of projects in 2016-17. In 2015-16, Andhra Pradesh (136), Mizoram (109) and Odisha (105) are the three states where there are many small projects.
- 24) Small projects are dominated by research and horticulture and large projects are by animal husbandry, Organic Farming/ Bio-fertiliser and agriculture mechanization in Andhra Pradesh in 2016-17.
- 25) In Assam, small projects are dominated by horticulture and large projects are by crop development and Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/Others in 2016-17.
- 26) In Chattisgarh, small projects are dominated by horticulture and large projects are by crop development 2016-17.
- 27) In Gujarat, small projects are dominated by seed and horticulture and large projects are by Natural Resource Management in 2016-17.

- 28) In Haryana, small projects are dominated by research and large projects are by crop development in 2016-17.
- 29) In Himachal Pradesh, small projects are dominated by Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/ Others and fisheries and large projects are by crop development and micro/ minor irrigation in 2016-17.
- 30) In Karnataka, small projects are dominated by horticulture, research and fisheries and large projects are by animal husbandry in 2016-17.
- 31) In Madhya Pradesh, small projects are dominated by animal husbandry and research and large projects are by seed and agricultural mechanization in 2016-17.
- 32) In Maharashtra, small projects are dominated by crop development and fertiliser and Inm and large projects are by animal husbandry, horticulture and sericulture in 2016-17.
- 33) Meghalaya only small projects are proposed in 2016-17.
- 34) In Odisha, small projects are dominated by horticulture and micro/ minor irrigation and large projects are by crop development and animal husbandry in 2016-17.
- 35) There are many small projects proposed in Rajasthan under RKVY in 2016-17. Research 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.
- 36) In Tamil Nadu, small projects are dominated by fisheries and large projects are by crop development 2016-17.
- 37) In Telengana, small projects are dominated by research and large projects are by Marketing and Post Harvest Management in 2016-17.
- 38) In Tripura, small projects are dominated by animal husbandry and fisheries and large projects are by crop development 2016-17.
- 39) In Uttarakhand, only small projects are proposed in 2016-17. Project with highest average cost is proposed for Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/ Others.
- 40) In Uttar Pradesh, small projects are dominated by animal husbandry, seed and crop development and large projects are by crop development 2016-17.
- 41) In West Bengal, small projects are dominated by Cooperatives and Cooperation and fisheries and large projects are by crop development in 2016-17.

Expenditure

- 42) In terms of actual expenditure, it is found that Madhya Pradesh has the highest cost of the project while Goa has the lowest. In terms of expenditure (in absolute terms) already incurred in 2016-17, Tamil Nadu has spent the highest and Goa the lowest.
- 43) In terms of relative share of expenditure in the cost, Karnataka has spent 60% of the total project cost in 2016-17. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tripura and Tamil Nadu have also spent more than 50% of their project cost.
- 44) States like Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Chattishgarh have high share of production growth in total cost of the projects. On the other hand, Goa, Meghalaya, Odisha and Rajasthan have high share of infrastructure and assets in total cost.

Capital Expenditure and output patterns post-RKVY

Capital expenditure and income in agriculture sector

- 45) 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.
- 46) 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.*
- 47) 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.
- 48) *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.
- 49) 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

- 50) *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
- 51) *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, Chattisgarh, Mizoram and the UT s of Goa, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Puducherry and Chandigarh.
- 52) 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 Chattisgarh and also in the UT s Goa, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- 53) *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, Tamilnadu, Tripura, UP, WB, Daman & Diu and Puducherry.
- 54) *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 Tamilnadu 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.

- 55) *Most of the states registered an increase in value of output of high value fruits & 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.
- 56) *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 Chattisgarh. Even in these states, the difference is marginal, indicating the satisfactory performance of livestock sector
- 57) *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 Landuse Pattern, irrigation and fertilizer consumption post-RKVY

- 58) *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 union territories which have shown a decline. These include Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
- 59) Kerala and Orissa 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 analyzed carefully.
- 60) 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, Orissa, Mizoram and some of the UT s have shown a decline in the net irrigated area.
- 61) 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.
- 62) Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Kerala, where performance of agriculture is relatively poor are also the states where there is a low level of irrigation and limited growth of the same in the post-RKVY period¹.
- 63) 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 UT s have very low level of consumption and have shown a decline in fertilizer consumption during this period.
- 64) 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 net irrigated area, foodgrain production etc, showing that Bihar is one state which has not performed as well as other states during this period.

¹ However 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.

Planning of the projects and priority area of the states for 2016-17

States prepare project proposals based on the issues relating to agriculture and allied sectors following the suggestions made in C-DAP and SAP. The proposals for the projects are sent to SLSC for their approval, where funds for the projects are scrutinized. Centre allocates funds depending on the eligibility of the state. 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 priority 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. This section analyses the projects that are proposed by the states.

1. Demand for funds by states in 2016-17

Tables 1 and 2 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 Chattishgarh. 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 Telengana did the same for Marketing and Post-harvest Management. Gujarat has proposed large investment in natural resource management in 2016-17.

In terms of number of projects, there is variation in priority areas across states. Some states prefer small projects where the number of projects 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, Telengana, 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 carries significance in terms of number of projects in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Chattishgarh. In

terms of number of projects, 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. The relative importance of sectors in the planning process of RKVY in terms of number of projects is described in the tables 3 and 4.

It is evident from Graph 1 that Uttar Pradesh has proposed for projects for highest amount of funds in 2016-17, followed by Orissa, Telengana, 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 caused by either small geographical area of the state or lack of technical expertise to carry out the projects. It could also be due to absence of skilled manpower to upload the information in RKVY website. 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 following section.

2. Distribution of projects in each state for 2016-17

In Andhra Pradesh, in 2016-17, highest number of projects are allocated to research among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the category 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 (5 projects). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are Organic Farming/ Bio-fertiliser, Sericulture, Crop development, horticulture and animal husbandry (one each). Agriculture mechanization, Organic Farming/ Bio-fertiliser and animal husbandry are given important sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category². So small projects are dominated by research and horticulture and large projects are by animal husbandry, Organic Farming/ Bio-fertiliser and agriculture mechanization in 2016-17. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, 119 projects are pointed out which needs funds from RKVY in 2016-17, among which animal

² Projects with cost up to 1 crore are referred to here as very small size projects, projects with cost between 1 crore to 5 crore as small size projects, projects with cost between 5 crore to 10 crore as medium size projects, projects with cost between 10 crore to 25 crore as large projects and projects with cost more than 25 crore as very large projects.

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. Project with highest average cost is proposed for Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser.

In Assam, in 2016-17, highest number of projects are allocated to horticulture among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore) (8 projects) and small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore) (11 projects). In the category 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 are by crop development and Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/Others in 2016-17. In aggregate, upto 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-sized projects (cost < 1 crore) and in the category 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 are by crop development 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. Project with highest average cost is proposed for crop development.

Goa proposed 3 projects amounting to Rs. 11 Crores in 2016-17. Fisheries is the priority sector the very small-sized projects (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 8 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 category 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, 5 sectors has got 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 category 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. Subsector “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 are by crop development in 2016-17. In aggregate, upto 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 7 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 category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors are 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 are 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 are by animal husbandry in 2016-17. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, 79 projects are pointed out which need 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, highest number of projects are allocated to animal husbandry among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the category 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 (5 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, upto 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 fertiliser 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 fertiliser and Inm and large projects are 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, 5 projects are from 5 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 < 1 crore). In the category small size category (cost 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 category 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, upto 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 category 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 (3 projects). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are agriculture mechanization, seed, animal husbandry, crop development and micro/ minor irrigation (2 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 are 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 (218 crore) 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 8 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 category 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 Telengana, in 2016-17, highest number of projects is allocated to research among the very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the category 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 are by Marketing and Post Harvest Management in 2016-17. In aggregate, upto 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(450crore), 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, Telengana 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 category 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 are by crop development 2016-17. In aggregate, upto 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 Fertiliser and Inm. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), there are 4 projects proposed with priority sectors being Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/ Others. No project is proposed for cost more than 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 category 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 5 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 are 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 category 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.

Table 1: Total requirement of funds and the share of sectors in it as proposed by the states (2016-17)

	Andhra pradesh	Assam	Chattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal pradesh	Karnataka	Madhyapradesh	Maharashtra	Meghalaya
Agriculture Mechanisation	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 Co-operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-
Fertilisers 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 Fertiliser	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

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

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

	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telegana	Tripura	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Agriculture Mechanisation	-	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)
Coperatives and Co-operation	-	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)	-
Fertilisers 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 Fertiliser	-	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 3: Total number of projects and the share of sectors in it as proposed by selected states (2016-17)

	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Meghalaya
Agriculture Mechanisation	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 Co-operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-
Fertilisers 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 Fertiliser	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)

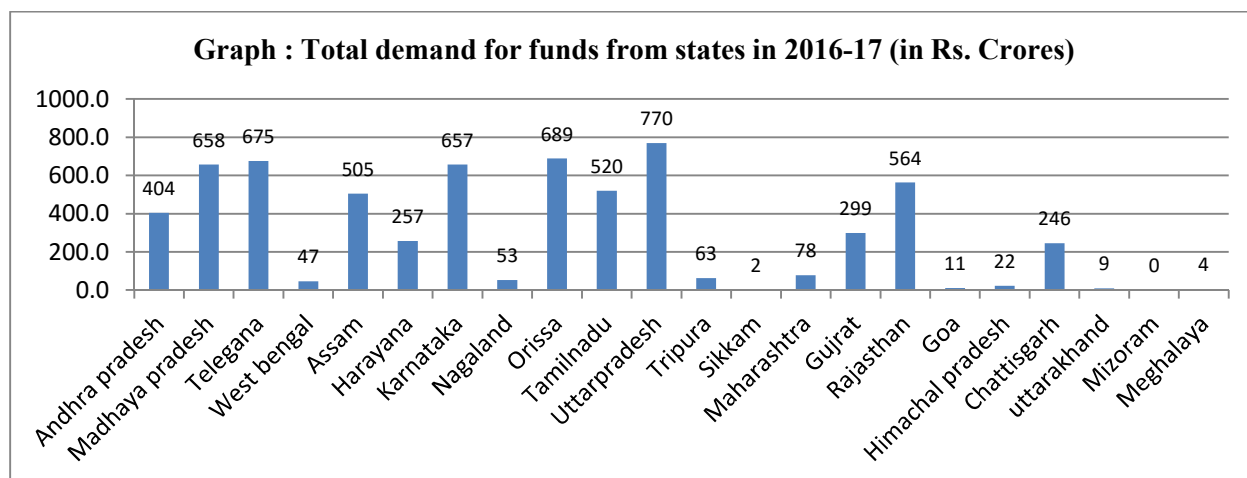
Source: RKVY Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, New Delhi.

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

	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telegana	Tripura	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Agriculture Mechanisation	-	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 Co-operation	-	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)
Fertilisers 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 Fertiliser	-	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 Table2A.

Figure 1: 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 5: 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				
Sector	Upto 1 crore	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 Mechanisation										
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 Mechanisation)	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

Andhra Pradesh	Number of projects					Total				
Sector	Upto 1 crore	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)
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
Fertilisers And Inm										
Fertiliser 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 (Fertilisers And Inm)	0	1	1	0	0	7.2	2	3.6	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Fishries Marketing	0	2	0	0	0	5.4	2	2.7	14.5	20.0
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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

Andhra Pradesh	Number of projects					Total				
Sector	Upto 1 crore	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)
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 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 Fertiliser										
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 Fertiliser)	1	0	0	1	1	46.1	3	15.4	100.0	100.0
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)										
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

Andhra Pradesh	Number of projects					Total				
Sector	Upto 1 crore	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)
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 6: 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 Mechanisation										
Machines And Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	0	1	26.3	1	26.3	100.0	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanisation)	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/ Assiatance Including Training	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	1	3.0	9.0	20.0
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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

[illegible]

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

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Upto 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number 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 Fertiliser										
Promotion Of Bio	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser)	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 Centers 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

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Upto 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)	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 8: 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 9: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Gujarat (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			
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
Natural Resource Management										
Land Reclamation	0	0	0	1	3	103.5	4	25.9	60.5	66.7

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

[illegible]

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	0	2	0	1	1	62.5	4	15.6	100.0	100.0
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 11: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Himachal Pradesh (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			
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/ Assiatance Including Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	1	0.8	50.0	50.0
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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 12: 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 Mechanisation										
Machines And Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	0	1	65.0	1	65.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanisation)	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/ Assiatance Including Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	10.0	12.5
Fishries Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	0.9	17.0	12.5
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 cr or e	1 to 5 cr or e	5 to 10 cr or e	10 to 25 cr or e	>25 cr or e	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
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
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 Wearhouses	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 Fertiliser										
Promotion Of Bio	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 cr or e	1 to 5 cr or e	5 to 10 cr or e	10 to 25 cr or e	>25 cr or e	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
Total (Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser)	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

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

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Upto 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)
Promotion Of Organic Farming	0	0	0	1	0	12.0	1	12.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser)	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 Centers 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 14: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Maharashtra (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Upto 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	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
Fertilisers And Inm										
Soil Testing Labs	0	0	1	0	0	7.6	1	7.6	100	100
Total (Fertilisers 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 15: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Meghalaya (2016-17)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Upto 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number 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 16: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Mizoram (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			
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 17: 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. Cror e)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (n o.of projec ts)
	Up to 1 cro re	1 to 5 cro re	5 to 10 cro re	10 to 25 cro re	>25 cro re	Project Cost (Rs. Cror e)	Num ber of proje cts			
Agriculture Mechanisation										
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 Mechanisation)	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
Fertilisers And Inn										
Fertiliser Labs	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Fertilisers And Inn)	0	1	0	0	0	1.1	1	1.1	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Fishries Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1.0	25.0	20.0
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ Dept/ Agency	1	1	0	0	0	2.3	2	1.2	57.5	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)
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
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 Wearhouses	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 / Bio Fertiliser										
Promotion Of Organic Farming	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser)	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

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

[illegible]

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)
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 (Fertilisers And Inm)	2	0	0	0	0	1.0	2	0.5	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/ Assiatance Including Training	0	0	1	0	0	7.0	1	7.0	24.9	16.7
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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

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

[illegible]

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

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Upto 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										
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 21: 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 Mechanisation										
Machines And Equipment Assistance	0	0	0	0	1	31.1	1	31.1	100.0	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanisation)	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

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 (Extension)	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	1	2.8	100.0	100.0
Fertilisers 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 (Fertilisers And Inm)	1	1	0	0	0	2.0	2	1.0	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/ Assiatance Including Training	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	1	2.0	6.6	9.1
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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
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

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			
Total (Natural Resource Management)	0	1	0	0	0	4.6	1	4.6	100.0	100.0
Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser										
Others	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	1	2.8	100.0	100.0
Total(Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser)	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 22: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Telangana (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 Mechanisation										
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 Mechanisation)	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
Fertilisers And Inm										
Fertiliser 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 (Fertilisers And Inm)	0	4	0	0	0	8.1	4	2.0	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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

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)
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										
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 Wearhouses	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 / Bio Fertiliser										
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	0.7	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser)	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

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 Distribution	0	0	1	0	0	10.0	1	10.0	32.4	11.1
Seed Processing Centers 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 23: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Tripura (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			
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/ Assiatance Including Training	3	1	0	0	0	2.9	4	0.7	52.5	36.4
Fishries Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	4.6	9.1
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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

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			
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 24: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Uttarakhand (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			
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
Fertilisers And Inm										
Fertiliser 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(Fertilisers 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 25: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Uttar Pradesh (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 Mechanisation										
Machines And Equipment Assistance	1	0	1	1	2	104.1	5	20.8	100.0	100.0
Total (Agriculture Mechanisation)	1	0	1	1	2	104.1	5	20.8	100.0	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	100.0	100.0
Cooperatives And Cooperation										
Construction Of Godowns	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	100.0	100.0
Total (Cooperatives And Cooperation)	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	100.0	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/ Assiatance Including Training	0	0	0	1	0	20.0	1	20.0	94.4	50.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 cr or e	1 to 5 cr or e	5 to 10 cr or e	10 to 25 cr or e	>25 cr or e	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 Fishries/ 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
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 Bussiness 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

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			
Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser										
	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 / Bio Fertiliser)	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
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 Centers 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

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

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

[illegible]

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 cr or e	1 to 5 cr or e	5 to 10 cr or e	10 to 25 cr or e	>25 cr or e	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
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
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 Centers 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.

3. Demand for funds by states in 2015-16

In this section, the details of funds demanded under RKVY in 2015-16 are analysed. Table 27 & 28 describes the distribution of demand for funds across sector by various states for the years 2015-16. In terms of project cost, majority of states have chosen Crop development, which is priority area in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. Agriculture mechanization is emphasized in Karnataka, Telengana and Uttarakhand. Micro and minor irrigation is priority area in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. For Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, animal husbandry gets priority in terms of project cost, while dairy development is getting importance in Rajasthan. Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/ Others is important area in Haryana and Nagaland. Punjab and Mizoram have proposed large investment in natural resource management in 2016-17.

In terms of number of projects, there is variation in priority areas across states. Some states prefer small projects where the number of projects is much higher than other states. Andhra Pradesh (136), Mizoram (109) and Odisha (105) are the three states where there are many small projects. In terms of number of projects, crop development is a priority sector in terms of number of projects in Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Horticulture gets many projects in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Meghalaya and Odisha. Animal husbandry is important sector in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. The states like Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand have given priority to agriculture mechanization. Natural resource management is given importance in Kerala and Mizoram. The relative importance of sectors in the planning process of RKVY in 2015-16 in terms of number of projects is described in the following tables 29 and 30.

Table 27: 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
Agriculture Mechanisation	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(3.2.4)	-	94.9(19.6)	30.1(2.5)	55.1(7.7)
Cooperatives and Co-operation	-	-	-	-	-	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)
Dairy Development	18(5.7)	-	-	-	-	20.8(8.2)	3.6(0.8)	-	-	-	22(9.1)	11.4(1.6)
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)
Fertilisers And Inm	11.6(3.7)	-	-	3.3(1.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30(4.2)
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)
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)
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)
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)
Natural Resource Management	0.8(0.3)	-	-	-	-	95.6(37.6)	5(1.1)	-	-	-	15.7(6.5)	15.5(2.2)
Non Farm Activities	0.6(0.2)	-	-	-	-	-	7.1(1.6)	-	6(4.9)	-	-	-
Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser	42.2(13.4)	-	-	5.4(2.4)	-	-	-	7.6(14.3)	-	0.9(0.2)	-	12.9(1.8)
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)	-
Seed	19.6(6.2)	-	-	13.5(5.9)	3.4(10.0)	18.6(7.3)	-	-	20.4(16.6)	0.6(0.1)	0.9(0.4)	107.3(15)
Sericulture	13(4.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1(2.7)	-	5.5(0.8)
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)

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

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

16)

State	Maha rashtr a	Meg halay a	Mizo ram	Naga land	Odis ha	Punja b	Rajas than	Tami l Nadu	Telan gana	Tripu ra	Uttra khan d	Uttar Prade sh	West Beng al
Agriculture Mechanisation	-	2.2(3 3.8)	0.4(2 .1)	1(1.9)	1.8(0 .3)	-	-	60.4(14.3)	49(2 3.6)	-	2.3(1 00)	118.8 (18.9)	15(1 2.8)
Animal Husbandry	195.1 (24.4)	-	2.7(1 3.8)	4.3(8 .1)	123.8 (19.6)	-	56.2(22.8)	33.7(8)	47.3(22.8)	3.8(7)	-	81.7(13)	2.3(2)
Cooperatives and Co-operation	-	-	-	-	1.2(0 .2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.3(19.9)
Crop Development	55.3(6.9)	-	0.4(2 .1)	5.5(1 0.4)	224.6 (35.5)	-	-	135.5 (32.1)	-	38(7 0.1)	-	205.3 (32.7)	-
Dairy Development	21.8(2.7)	-	-	-	26.9(4.3)	-	87.5(35.4)	25.2(6)	9.7(4 .7)	-	-	-	-
Extension	30.9(3.9)	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)
Fertilisers And Inm	7.6(1)	-	-	1(1.9)	-	-	-	7.8(1 .8)	2.5(1 .2)	-	-	27.9(4.4)	-
Fisheries	-	-	2.4(1 2.3)	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	133.2 (16.7)	2.3(3 5.4)	1.5(7 .7)	4.2(8)	64.8(10.3)	-	-	18.8(4.5)	36(1 7.4)	-	-	27.6(4.4)	0.2(0 .2)
Information Technology	-	-	-	-	8.6(1 .4)	-	-	-	-	7.2(1 3.3)	-	3.2(0 .5)	-
Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/ Others	0.5(0 .1)	-	0.8(4 .1)	19(3 6)	-	-	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	15.5(1.9)	-	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	175(21.9)	-	0.8(4 .1)	-	10.1(1.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.3(9.5)	14.1(12.1)
Natural Resource Management	127.6 (16)	-	6.1(3 1.3)	1(1.9)	-	53(6 8.4)	-	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 / Bio Fertiliser	1.1(0 .1)	-	-	1.3(2 .5)	-	-	0.1(0)	-	1.7(0 .8)	-	-	1.4(0 .2)	-
Research (Agri/Horti/Animal Husbandry Etc)	4.1(0 .5)	-	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	22.2(2.8)	-	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	8.8(1 .1)	-	2.1(1 0.8)	2(3.8)	-	-	-	-	3(1.4)	-	-	23.3(3.7)	-
Total	798.7 (100)	6.5(1 00)	19.5(100)	52.8(100)	632.1 (100)	77.5(100)	246.9 (100)	421.7 (100)	207.3 (100)	54.2(100)	2.3(1 00)	627.4 (100)	116.8 (100)

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

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

State	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Bihar	Chattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
Agriculture Mechanisation	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 Co-operation	-	-	-	-	-	1(5.3)	-	-	1(8.3)	-	-	-
Crop Development	5(3.7)	-	1(10)	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)
Fertilisers 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 / Bio Fertiliser	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(10)	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(10)	19(100)	1(10)	19(10)	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 30: 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 Mechanisation	-	1(25)	2(1.8)	1(1.8)	1(1)	-	-	7(11.1)	2(3.4)	-	1(10)	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(3.0)	-	13(14.8)	3(12)
Cooperatives and Co-operation	-	-	-	-	3(2.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(28)
Crop Development	16(27.6)	-	8(7.3)	4(7)	8(7.6)	-	-	11(17.5)	-	6(3.0)	-	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)
Fertilisers 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(2.0)	-	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(1.5)	-	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(2.5)	-	1(1.6)	-	-	-	3(3.4)	-
Non Farm Activities	-	-	-	3(5.3)	-	2(5.0)	1(3.6)	-	1(1.7)	-	-	-	-
Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser	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(2.5)	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(10)	109(100)	57(100)	105(100)	4(10)	28(100)	63(100)	58(100)	20(10)	1(10)	88(100)	25(100)

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

4. Distribution of projects

As compared to 2016-17, there are changes in priority sectors in some states, while it remains same for some states. The next section discusses the priority sectors for the states in 2015-16 in detail.

In Andhra Pradesh, in 2015-16, the number projects proposed was 136. Among them, horticulture sector was allocated with maximum number of projects. In the category of very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore), highest number of projects are allocated to research. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is horticulture. The same sector has got priority in the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are Crop development, horticulture and animal husbandry, fisheries and agriculture mechanization (one each). Organic Farming/ Bio-fertiliser is priority sector in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by research and horticulture and large projects are by horticulture, organic Farming/ Bio-fertiliser and agriculture mechanization in 2015-16. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, horticulture (65 crore) is given highest priority both in terms of cost and number of projects. To sum up, horticulture was priority area in Andhra Pradesh in 2015-16. A number of projects in almost all-cost categories were proposed for the sector.

In Arunachal Pradesh, only 6 projects were proposed for 2015-16. Among them, horticulture sector was allocated with maximum number of projects. Only small size projects were proposed. Among them, 2 projects on horticulture were proposed in the category of very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), four projects on horticulture and one on animal husbandry are proposed. No project was proposed for cost above 5 crore. Horticulture is priority area both in terms of cost and number of projects. Emphasis is given on subsector Development of Horticulture Farms/ Facilities within horticulture. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, projects with total cost of 9.3 crore were proposed, with highest priority given to horticulture.

MIS data is not updated for Bihar for 2015-16 in the RKVY website. According to the data accessed from the website, one project in Crop Development sector has been proposed amounting to fund requirement of 2.67 Crores.

In Chhattisgarh, in 2015-16, the number projects proposed was 19. Among them, horticulture sector was allocated with maximum number of projects, followed by seed. In the category of very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore), projects are allocated to horticulture. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is seed. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), one project is allocated to each of the sectors: Agriculture Mechanisation, Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser, Micro/Minor Irrigation, Horticulture and seed. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are Crop development and horticulture. In the very large (cost > 25 crore) category, one project is allocated in crop development sector. So small projects are dominated by horticulture and seed; and large projects are crop development in 2015-16. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, funds requirement was Rs. 228 Crore for Chattishgarh in 2015-16, in which crop development (162 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost; while in terms of number of projects, horticulture is given priority.

According to MIS report, Goa proposed for one project amounting to Rs. 3.4 Crores in 2015-16. The project is proposed for sector Seed with sub-sector Seed Processing Centers and Storage.

In Gujarat, in 2015-16, the number projects proposed was 19. No project is proposed for the category of very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore). In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is animal husbandry. Co-operative and co-operation and Extension have got priority in the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are Natural Resource Management and dairy development. Natural Resource Management and extension are priority sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by animal husbandry and large projects are by natural resource management. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, projects of Rs. 254 Crore were proposed, among which extension (99 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, important sectors are natural resource management and animal husbandry.

In Haryana, in 2015-16, the number projects proposed was 50 amounting to 435 Crore. In the category of very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore), highest number of projects are allocated to research (23 projects). In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is horticulture. Animal husbandry has got priority in the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore).

For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are Crop development. In the very large (cost > 25 crore) category, funds are allocated to 5 different sectors. So small projects are dominated by research and large projects are by animal husbandry in 2015-16. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, Innovative Programmes/ Training/ Capacity Building/ Others and micro & minor irrigation are given highest priority in terms of cost and research in terms of number of projects.

In Himachal Pradesh, in 2015-16, the number projects proposed was 24 with project cost of 53 Crore. In the category of very small-sized projects (cost< 1 crore), highest number of projects are allocated to animal husbandry and horticulture. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is animal husbandry. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), 3 projects are allocated to 3 different sectors. No project is proposed for cost above than 10 Crore. So, small projects were proposed in Himachal Pradesh, while priority sector was animal husbandry in 2015-16.

In Jharkhand, in 2015-16, the number projects proposed was 12 which amounts to project cost of Rs. 123 Crores. In the category of very small-sized projects (cost< 1 crore), projects are allocated to horticulture and research. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is agriculture mechanization and integrated pest management. The sectors that have got priority in the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore) are: crop development, extension, non-farm activities and agriculture mechanization. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are Crop development and seed. Co-operatives and co-operation is priority sector in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, crop development (40 crore) is given highest priority both in terms of cost and in terms of number of projects. To sum up, crop development was priority area in Jharkhand in 2015-16, though project of highest average cost was proposed for co-operatives and co-operation.

In Karnataka, 66 projects were proposed under RKVY in 2015-16, with cost of Rs. 483 Crores. In the category of very small-sized projects (cost< 1 crore), priority sector in terms of number of projects are research, horticulture and fisheries, while 9 sectors are allotted with projects in this category. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is animal husbandry and horticulture. The same sector has got priority in the medium-size category (cost 5

to 10 crore). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are animal husbandry and marketing & post-harvest management. Agriculture mechanization and marketing & post-harvest management are priority sectors in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by horticulture and large projects are by animal husbandry and agriculture mechanization in 2015-16. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, agriculture mechanization (146 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost and in terms of number of projects, horticulture is given priority in Karnataka. Project with highest average cost was proposed for agriculture mechanization.

Kerala had proposed with cost of Rs. 241 Crore in 2015-16, while the number projects were 70. In the category of very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore), highest number of projects are allocated to Micro and Minor irrigation. In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors is fisheries and natural resource management. In the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore), priority sectors are Dairy development, Crop development, horticulture and animal husbandry. For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority areas are fisheries and animal husbandry. Only one project is proposed in the crop development sector in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by Micro and Minor irrigation and large projects are by Dairy development, Crop development and animal husbandry in 2015-16. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, Crop development (89.8 crore) is given highest priority in terms of cost, while in terms of number of projects, Micro and Minor irrigation was the most important sector.

In Madhya Pradesh, 75 projects were proposed for 15 sectors in 2015-16. In the category of very small-sized projects (cost < 1 crore), projects are allocated to 7 different sectors, with mostly one project in each sector except animal husbandry (2 projects). In the category small size category (cost 1 to 5 crore), priority sectors are animal husbandry and fisheries. Agriculture mechanization and horticulture got priority in the medium-size category (cost 5 to 10 crore). For large projects with cost 10 to 25 crore, priority area is agriculture mechanization (4 projects). Micro and minor irrigation along with Fertiliser and Inm, Extension, seed, agriculture mechanization, is priority sector in the very large (cost > 25 crore) category. So small projects are dominated by animal husbandry and fisheries and large projects are by agriculture mechanization in 2015-16. In aggregate, upto the date the data was accessed, micro and minor irrigation (142 crore) is given

highest priority in terms of cost, while animal husbandry and agriculture mechanization are given priority in terms of number of projects. To sum up, agriculture mechanization was priority area in Madhya Pradesh in 2015-16. A number of projects in almost all-cost categories were proposed for the sector.

Table 31: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Andhra Pradesh (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Upto 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
Agriculture Mechanisation										
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 Mechanisation)	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
Fertilisers And Inm										
Fertiliser 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(Fertilisers And Inm)	1	1	1	0	0	11.6	3	3.9	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Fishries Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.6	2.1	14.3
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ Dept/ Agency	1	3	1	0	0	16.4	5	3.3	58.4	71.4

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Upto 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	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
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

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Upto 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(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 Bussiness 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 / Bio Fertiliser										
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 / Bio Fertiliser)	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 Centers 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

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Upto 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	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 32: 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)
	Upto 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 33: 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)
	Upto 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 34: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Chhatisgarh (2015-16)

[illegible]

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Upto 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 Distribution	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	1	2.5	18.6	20.0
Seed Processing Centers 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
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 35: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Goa (2015-16)

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Upto 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 Centers 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 36: 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 Fishries/ 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										
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

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(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 Centers 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 37: 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/ Assiatance Including Training	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	1	0.3	3.4	33.3
Fishries 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
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

Sector	Number of projects					Total				
	Up to 1 cr or e	1 to 5 cr or e	5 to 10 cr or e	10 to 25 cr or e	>25 cr or e	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	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 38: 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 Mechanisation										
Machines And Equipment Assistance	0	1	0	0	0	1.8	1	1.8	100.0	100.0
Total(Agriculture Mechanisation)	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										
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

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	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 / Bio Fertiliser										
Promotion Of Organic Farming	0	0	1	0	0	7.6	1	7.6	100.0	100.0
Total(Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser)	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 39: Distribution of Number of Projects and Total Cost across sectors in proposed fund requirement by Jharkhand (2015-16)

[illegible]

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. Cror e)	Number of projects	Average cost of project (Rs. Cror e)	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 40: 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 Mechanisation										
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 Mechanisation)	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										
Fishries 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
Development Of Horticulture Farms/ Facilities	1	2	0	0	0	5.9	3	2.0	11.5	18.8

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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	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 Centers 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 42: 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 cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Upto 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
Agriculture Mechanisation										
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 Mechanisation)	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
Fertilisers And Inm										
Fertiliser 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				
	Upto 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 (Fertilisers And Inm)	0	1	0	0	1	30.0	2	15.0	100.0	100.0
Fisheries										
Farmers Fish Ponds/ Assiatance Including Training	1	2	0	0	0	3.4	3	1.1	44.6	50.0
Fishries Marketing	0	1	0	0	0	1.8	1	1.8	22.9	16.7
Infrastructure/ Ponds Of Fishries/ 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
Total (Micro/Minor Irrigation)	0	0	1	1	2	142.8	4	35.7	100.0	100.0

Sector	Number of projects					Total		Average cost of project (Rs. Crore)	Sector-wise share (%) (cost)	Sector-wise share (%) (no. of projects)
	Upto 1 crore	1 to 5 crore	5 to 10 crore	10 to 25 crore	>25 crore	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Number of projects			
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 / Bio Fertiliser										
Promotion Of Organic Farming	1	0	0	1	0	12.9	2	6.5	100.0	100.0
Total (Organic Farming / Bio Fertiliser)	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 Centers 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.

Trends in Capital Expenditure and Agricultural Development across States

In this section we analyze the trends in the capital investment (plan) in agriculture based on the budgetary data of various states and union territories. We also analyze the state-level trends in some of the expected outcomes of this expenditure such as changes in income from agriculture, value of output, production, landuse, 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 the states and union territories, National Accounts Statistics, various publications of the Ministry of Agriculture. It needs to be noted that the expenditure here relates to total capita expenditure and not confined to expenditure made under RKVY. The expenditure under various heads of RKVY is analyzed in the earlier section in this Report.

Capital expenditure on agriculture

The share of agriculture & allied activities in the total capital expenditure (at 2004-05 prices) has registered an increase in seventeen states and union territories (UT) in the country in the post-RKVY period (Table 43). 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 & water conservation and food storage & 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 & wildlife had the maximum share of expenditure in both the periods, although the shares of crop husbandry and soil & 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 &

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.

Income from Agriculture Sector

The income emanating from agriculture, measured as the agricultural state domestic product (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 44). 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 45). 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 was higher during the post-RKVY period, but its rate of growth was also higher during this period. About seventeen states and union territories (UT) recorded higher growth during this period, fourteen 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.

Table 43: Capital Expenditure (Plan)

Capital Expenditure (Plan)											Source: State Budget Documents, various states
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	Co-operation	Others
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
100.00	0.80	0.00	4.33	5.93	3.85	12.85(2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.30(1)	0.94
100.00	21.75(2)	0.00	35.59(1)	0.58	6.38	3.25	0.00	0.00	15.20(4)	17.26(3)	-0.01
100.00	24.57(2)	13.71(4)	20.27(3)	0.47	1.64	8.40	0.00	0.84	1.67	28.43(1)	0.00
100.00	54.43(1)	4.89(5)	7.71	4.63	9.52(2)	0.94	0.00	2.61	0.22	6.02(4)	9.02
99.99	91.72(1)	0.00	1.19	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	2.36	0.00	3.74(2)	0.00
100.00	46.98(1)	1.18	32.72(2)	0.41	0.11	0.78	0.00	15.17(3)	0.00	2.66	0.00
100.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.00(1)	0.00
100.00	25.25(2)	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	61.34(1)	0.00	8.83(3)	0.00

State	Year	Capital Expenditure (Plan)												
		Source: State Budget Documents, various 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	Co-operation	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
Chhattisgarh	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.25	100.00	1.11	29.65(2)	0.29	0.00	1.16	27.17(3)	0.00	3.41	0.00	37.22(1)	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.35	100.01	0.30	24.95(2)	13.72(4)	0.00	0.88	37.30(1)	0.00	7.99	0.00	14.86(3)	0.00
Delhi	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.74	100.00	1.01	0.19	4.34	0.00	0.30	94.17(1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	0.22	100.00	0.77	0.00	9.28	0.00	0.01	89.94(1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.21	99.99	15.39(2)	9.56	3.05	0.00	9.16	9.74	2.28	7.81	3.09	39.90(1)	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.89	100.01	14.54(4)	22.85(1)	7.27	0.00	19.36(2)	10.06	0.00	10.50	0.18	15.25(3)	0.00
Gujarat	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.91	100.00	0.62	1.40	0.09	0.00	0.12	100.10(1)	0.00	0.04	1.42	-3.72	-0.08
	2008-09 to 2015-16	3.58	100.00	3.98(3)	15.24(2)	1.80	0.00	0.00	71.70(1)	0.00	4.41	-0.02	0.03	2.85
Haryana	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.34	100.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	84.03(1)	14.26

State	Year	Capital Expenditure (Plan)												
		Source: State Budget Documents, various 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	Co-operation	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	1.11	100.00	0.00	0.00	9.75(3)	0.00	9.32(4)	0.30	0.00	11.46(2)	0.00	69.17(1)	0.00
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)	0.00	4.39	0.00	8.49	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	2.49	100.00	10.60(2)	60.67(1)	12.29(3)	0.00	2.54	9.84(4)	0.00	1.25	0.00	2.81	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	2000-01 to 2007-08	4.33	100.00	28.18(1)	22.52(3)	7.21(5)	0.44	6.02(6)	24.47(2)	0.00	0.88	7.37(4)	2.91	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	5.13	100.00	42.66(1)	6.19(5)	8.82(3)	0.06	3.94	19.75(2)	0.00	7.51(4)	7.11	3.98	0.00
Jharkhand	2001-02 to 2007-08	0.34	99.99	38.45(2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.91(3)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.63(1)	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.02	100.00	15.76(2)	15.39(3)	8.85(6)	11.20(4)	21.04(1)	9.09	0.00	8.05	0.00	10.61(5)	0.00
Karnataka	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.63	100.00	8.48	11.13	18.99(3)	0.00	22.13(1)	15.82(4)	0.00	1.54	0.00	21.40(2)	0.52
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.10	100.00	26.38(3)	0.00	38.41(1)	0.77	26.54(2)	6.15	0.00	1.01	0.12	0.63	0.00

State	Year	Capital Expenditure (Plan)												
		Source: State Budget Documents, various 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	Co-operation	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
Kerala	2000-01 to 2007-08	4.48	100.01	2.12	13.98(3)	3.10	-0.08	39.15(1)	11.93	0.00	3.11	0.00	26.11(2)	0.58
	2008-09 to 2015-16	4.77	100.00	3.75	13.04(3)	3.57	0.15	37.66(1)	15.51	0.00	3.09	0.00	22.26(2)	0.97
Madhya Pradesh	2000-01 to 2007-08	1.11	100.00	2.77	32.42(2)	3.61	0.00	2.28	9.77(3)	0.00	2.09	0.00	47.07(1)	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.36	100.00	40.09(1)	0.02	6.36(4)	0.00	0.20	28.33(2)	0.00	9.06	0.00	15.95(3)	0.00
Maharashtra	2000-01 to 2007-08	6.27	100.00	0.94	52.06(1)	0.33	0.37	4.91	2.94	0.00	0.02	0.12	38.29(2)	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	8.13	100.00	0.00	72.63(1)	2.04	0.01	3.44	8.70(3)	0.00	1.82	0.74	10.60(2)	0.02
Manipur	2000-01 to 2007-08	1.04	99.98	0.15	0.00	4.38	0.05	1.33	0.00	0.00	16.36(2)	9.60	65.51(1)	2.61
	2008-09 to 2015-16	0.87	99.98	17.25(3)	20.38(2)	24.30(1)	0.00	8.71	0.00	0.00	15.60(4)	0.32	11.66(5)	1.77
Meghalaya	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.30	100.00	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	34.09(2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.47(1)	1.65

State	Year	Capital Expenditure (Plan)													Source: State Budget Documents, various 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	Co-operation	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	2.13	100.01	11.41(3)	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.78	38.95(1)	0.00	1.04	0.00	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)	0.00	-3.85	0.00	7.81(3)	6.51		
	2008-09 to 2015-16	3.11	100.00	5.09	19.84(3)	21.16(2)	0.00	0.99	2.70	0.00	35.59(1)	0.00	4.53	10.10		
Nagaland	2000-01 to 2007-08	4.19	99.99	31.65(1)	0.75	5.60	0.05	5.51	24.95(2q)	0.00	9.06	0.12	22.30(3)	0.00		
	2008-09 to 2015-16	5.32	100.00	28.17(2)	0.56	16.67(3)	0.00	2.56	36.14(1)	0.00	8.11	0.00	7.79	0.00		
Orissa	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.59	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.88	55.15(1)	0.00	2.98	0.00	33.98(2)	0.00		
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.78	100.00	4.24	0.00	17.38(3)	0.00	4.85	17.83(2)	0.00	0.02	0.00	46.06(1)	9.60		
Puducherry	2005-06 to 2007-08	4.29	100.00	4.46	0.00	0.00	3.80	54.06(1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.56(2)	5.12		
	2008-09 to 2015-16	3.64	100.01	12.07(3)	0.00	0.03	2.33	57.92(1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.48(2)	2.17		

State	Year	Capital Expenditure (Plan)												
		Source: State Budget Documents, various 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	Co-operation	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
Punjab	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.56	99.99	-0.19	40.42(2)	3.33	-0.91	0.27	86.56(1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-29.87	0.37
	2008-09 to 2015-16	0.05	100.01	8.89(3)	25.72(2)	69.99(1)	-3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.58	0.00
Rajasthan	2000-01 to 2007-08	1.79	100.00	6.36	22.84(2)	0.43	0.00	0.27	55.78(1)	0.00	0.62	1.94	12.26(3)	-0.48
	2008-09 to 2015-16	2.51	100.00	42.33(1)	5.77	2.47	0.00	0.31	40.31(2)	0.00	0.01	0.11	8.69(3)	0.00
Sikkim	2000-01 to 2007-08	1.70	100.00	18.97(3)	0.00	9.19(4)	0.00	6.25	24.48(2)	0.00	6.75	0.00	27.81(1)	6.54
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.50	100.01	19.99(2)	0.00	14.50(3)	0.00	11.49	27.88(1)	0.00	11.65	0.00	13.88(4)	0.61
Tamil Nadu	2000-01 to 2007-08	11.54	100.00	0.49	2.44	1.81	0.00	0.76	21.25(2)	0.00	0.16	0.37	72.54(1)	0.18
	2008-09 to 2015-16	6.26	100.00	3.41	4.80	3.91	0.75	10.97(4)	15.35(2)	0.00	12.87(3)	0.32	41.10(1)	6.52
Tripura	2000-01 to 2007-08	4.47	100.00	21.27(1)	11.44(5)	18.38(2)	0.54	2.64	18.05(3)	0.00	3.99	1.48	13.10(4)	9.11

State	Year	Capital Expenditure (Plan)												
		Source: State Budget Documents, various 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	Co-operation	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	5.11	100.00	20.54(2)	3.78	6.27	0.00	0.97	45.63(1)	0.00	4.48	5.79	4.20	8.34
Uttar Pradesh	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.77	100.00	36.00(2)	0.61	10.56(3)	0.56	0.00	43.93(1)	2.00	0.51	5.91	-0.08	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.58	99.94	22.30(3)	0.43	7.64(4)	-0.04	0.00	46.69(1)	0.32	-1.17	24.23(2)	-0.46	0.00
Uttarakhand	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.83	100.00	4.20	0.00	11.25(3)	7.93(4)	3.08	45.92(1)	0.00	4.15	0.00	23.47(2)	0.00
	2008-09 to 2015-16	1.80	100.00	17.57(2)	0.00	11.06(3)	0.00	1.78	75.95(1)	0.00	-0.37	0.00	-6.00	0.00
West Bengal	2000-01 to 2007-08	0.93	100.01	7.75(4)	0.00	2.60	9.31	32.11(1)	14.41(3)	5.90	3.18	0.16	15.27(2)	9.31
	2008-09 to 2015-16	6.36	100.00	53.94(1)	0.00	4.91	1.04	7.73(3)	4.32	0.26	14.26(2)	0.33	1.31	11.90
All India	2000-01 to 2007-08	2.40	100.00	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	100.00	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 44: 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 45: 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

Value of Output

Barring a few states, almost all the states registered higher value of output from agriculture & allied activities in the post-RKVY period (Table 46). 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, 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 union territories during the post-RKVY period (Table 47). 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 foodgrain output was higher in the post-RKVY period in most states, but declined in few states such as Kerala, West Bengal, Chattisgarh, 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 48).

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 Chattisgarh and also in the UT s Goa, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Table 49). 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. A number of states have registered a decline in value of pulses output in the post-RKVY period (Table 50). These states are Assam, J&K, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamilnadu, 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 51). 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 Chattisgarh (Table 52). 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 53). Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, 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 54).

Table 46: Value of Output: Agriculture and Allied Sectors (2004-05 prices)

	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	Orissa	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
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	Chattisgarh	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 47: Value of Agricultural Output (Crop sector) (2004-05 prices)

	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	Orissa	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	Chattisgarh	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 48: Value of Foodgrains Output (2004-05 prices)

		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	Orissa	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	Chattisgarh	510014	501286	-1.71	8.69	16.77
35	Uttarakhand	118128	126771	7.32	6.93	3.91
Total		16914038	18435826	9.00	6.11	1.63

Table 49: Total Value of Cereal Output (2004-05 prices)

		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	Orissa	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	Chattisgarh	453187	439833	-2.95	8.32	18.17
35	Uttarakhand	112664	120703	7.14	7.16	3.70
	Total	14786083	16078088	8.74	6.41	0.65

Table 50: Total Value of Pulses Output (2004-05 prices)

		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	Orissa	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		#NUM!	#NUM!
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	Chattisgarh	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 51: Value of Fruits & Vegetables (2004-05 prices)

		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	Orissa	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	Chattisgarh	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 52: Total Value of Livestock (2004-05 prices)

		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	Orissa	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	Chattisgarh	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 53: Total Value of Forestry Output (2004-05 prices)

		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	Orissa	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	Chattisgarh	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 54: Value of Fisheries Output (2004-05 prices)

		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	Orissa	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	Chattisgarh	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

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 analyzed the trends in area, production and yield of cereals, pulses and foodgrains across states.

The foodgrains 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 55). The growth rate of yield was faster during the post-RKVY period in about eighteen 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 Tamilnadu 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 foodgrains (Table 56). Most of the production growth in the post-RKVY period resulted from increases in yield growth. About seventeen states have shown a faster growth in production and eighteen 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 twelve states and UT s have shown faster growth of production and sixteen 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 57).

Table 55: Production Growth of Foodgrains 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
Orissa	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 56: 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
Orissa	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 57: 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
Orissa	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

Land-use Pattern

Agricultural development programs influence the landuse pattern, irrigation and cropping intensity. Effective programs 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 landuse are the net sown area (NSA), gross cropped area (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 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 60). However there are a few states union territories which have shown a decline. These include Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, 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 Orissa 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 analyzed by the 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.

Irrigation

Irrigation development is the *sine qua non* of agricultural growth. We have analyzed the net irrigated area (NIA), gross irrigated area (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 landuse but these relate to irrigation. Most of the states, including AP, Assam, Chattisgarh, 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, Orissa, Mizoram and some of the UT s have shown a decline in the net irrigated area (Tables 60, 61).

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 period³.

Fertilizer consumption

Almost all the states have recorded a decent increase in per hectare consumption of fertilizers in the post-RKVY period (Table 58). However, most of the north-eastern states and the UT s 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, Tamilnadu, 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 However 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.

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 59). 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 net irrigated area, foodgrain 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, except Tripura.

Table 58: 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
Orissa	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 59: Per hectare consumption of electricity in agriculture (Kilowatts Hour/ Hectare)

	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 60: Land-use Across States

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	% increase in Net area Sown	Total Cropped Area	% increase in Total Cropped Area	Gross irrigated area	% increase in Gross irrigated area	Net Irrigated area	% increase in Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% increase in Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
10404.14	4.43	12810.61	6.65	5514.94	18.62	4172.99	13.75	123.10	2.16	42.94
10864.73		13662.43		6542.09		4746.70		125.75		47.83
203.33	5.86	258.63	8.95	48.16	17.00	178.35	-68.41	127.16	2.94	18.60
215.25		281.78		56.35		56.35		130.90		20.01
2763.19	1.77	3930.66	4.85	160.43	66.43	140.04	52.87	142.24	3.04	4.08
2812.06		4121.41		266.99		214.08		146.56		6.49
5652.50	-5.07	7750.97	-2.88	4516.42	7.76	3371.39	-7.72	137.10	2.33	58.27
5365.82		7527.53		4866.98		3111.27		140.29		64.59
4759.90	-1.52	5626.95	0.61	1286.06	26.39	1170.70	18.79	118.22	2.16	22.81
4687		5661		1625		1391		121		29
138.26	-4.76	169.10	-4.34	38.01	0.08	25.06	43.73	122.38	0.37	22.49
131.69		161.76		38.04		36.02		122.83		23.52
9702.91	6.17	11249.55	8.41	4324.48	31.09	3517.49	20.35	115.88	2.16	38.20
10301.80		12195.93		5668.75		4233.30		118.39		46.41
3540.86	-0.37	6329.21	1.84	5371.24	4.49	2967.04	0.77	178.73	2.24	84.88
3528		6446		5613		2990		183		87
544.39	-0.26	949.87	-0.78	184.74	5.84	109.72	0.50	174.50	-0.53	19.45
542.99		942.41		195.53		110.27		173.57		20.75
742.20	-0.35	1108.01	3.79	451.37	6.84	308.56	3.67	149.30	4.14	40.74
739.63		1149.96		482.23		319.90		155.48		41.93
1599.20	-17.88	1800.11	-15.77	187.19	-1.81	136.32	12.02	112.34	2.73	10.34
1313		1516		184		153		115		12
10207.28	-0.79	12262.68	1.09	3281.83	24.79	2738.78	24.96	120.08	1.92	26.69

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	% increase in Net area Sown	Total Cropped Area	% increase in Total Cropped Area	Gross irrigated area	% increase in Gross irrigated area	Net Irrigated area	% increase in Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% increase in Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
	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
Orissa	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
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

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	% increase in Net area Sown	Total Cropped Area	% increase in Total Cropped Area	Gross irrigated area	% increase in Gross irrigated area	Net Irrigated area	% increase in Net Irrigated area	Cropping intensity	% increase in Cropping intensity	% of gross irrigated to total cropped area
	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 61: 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
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
Orissa	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

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
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	
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 62: 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 Gross irrigated area	Percentage of Net Irrigated area	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

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 Gross irrigated area	Percentage of Net Irrigated area	Percentage of Forest cover to reporting area
	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
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

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 Gross irrigated area	Percentage of Net Irrigated area	Percentage of Forest cover to reporting area
Orissa	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 Gross irrigated area	Percentage of Net Irrigated area	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

States' Experience on Planning and Implementation of RKVY

Features and objectives

Agriculture growth reduced substantially during both nine and tenth five year plan periods compared to eight 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 incentivising 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 Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) in all states and union territories across the country in year 2007-08. In this scheme, states have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning, approval and execution of projects/programmes. *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 main objectives of the RKVY are as follows:

- To incentivize states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied services
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- To ensure preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and state based agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources
- To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the state.
- To reduce yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions
- To maximize returns to farmers in agriculture and allied fields
- To bring about quantifiable changes in production and productivity of various components of agriculture and allied Sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

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, District agriculture plans (DAP) and State Agriculture Plans (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 eligible to each state. If so, eligibility criteria will not be in practice. However, it may discourages those states who invest on agriculture significantly.

Inter-state allocation

Current Criteria

- 1) Percentage share of net unirrigated area in a state to the net unirrigated area in all states (15 per cent)
- 2) Last three years of average area under oil seeds and pulses (5 per cent)
- 3) Increase in expenditure in agriculture and allied sector in the previous year over the year previous to that year (30 per cent)
- 4) Increase in plan and non-plan expenditure made by the sates 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 per cent)
- 5) State's highest GSDP for agriculture in the past 5 years (30 per cent)
- 6) Inverse of yield gap between state average yield as indicated in the frontline demonstration data

Proposed criteria

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

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 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, 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 gross state domestic product (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 above as it measures progress of the agriculture sector in the state.

Both the current and proposed criteria of inter-state allocation do not provide encouragement to those states who 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 can be considered as criterion of performance of the RKVY scheme.**

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.

Fund Flow

Allocated funds for this scheme since its inception is presented in the Figure 1. 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 per cent which has now changed to 60:40 ratio between centre and states. From 2015-16 to 2016-16, the allocation (centre share) increased by 16 per cent. This shows that RKVY remains an important programme for Government of India.

Agriculture department is the nodal agency of the scheme at the state level. In our various interactions with the nodal agencies of several states, a shared view seems to emerge that the above change 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. This even led to postponement 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

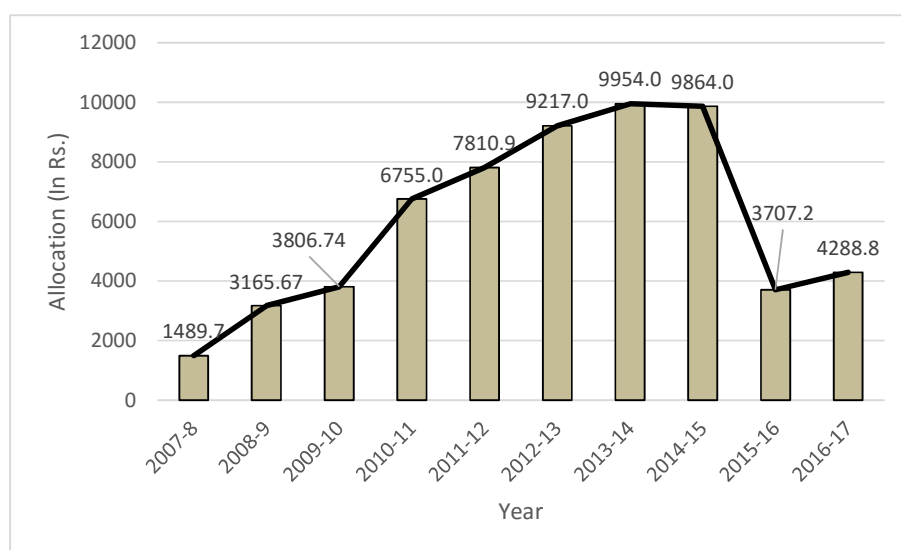
for sometime and did not provide to nodal agency immediately. This also led to hindrances in the completion of the project in time.

Planning Process

Mostly projects are designed following district and state agriculture plan, except for few cases. In some cases, we found that one or two projects are added in SLSC meeting for the sanction because of political reasons. There are several states that have not formulated or revised DAP and SAP for 12th Five year plan. Some of the above states are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. Uttar Pradesh has just started process of preparing DAPs and SAP for 12th Five year plan. Tamil Nadu is unique in the sense that this state not only prepared DAPs and SAP for 12th Five year plan, the state has also prepared DAPs and SAP for years beyond 12th Five year Plan.

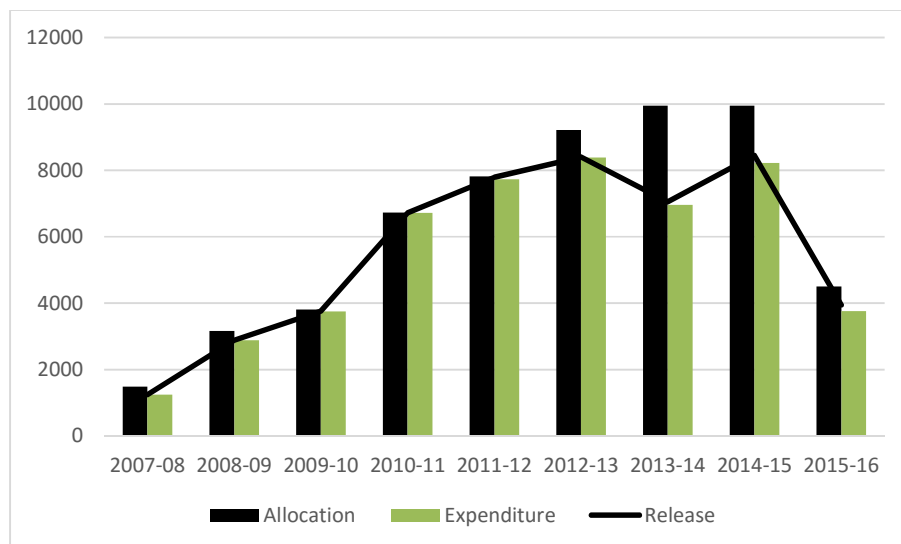
It clearly came out from interactions with the states that none of the states is comfortable with organizing SLSC meetings quarterly. Since Chief Secretary of the state is the chairperson of the SLSC, it is not easy for her/him to manage four meetings in a year because of her/his busy schedule. The states 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 half yearly would be easier for them to manage than holding meetings quarterly.**

Figure 2: Temporal Trend in Allocation



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

Figure 3: Temporal Pattern of Allocation, Release and Expenditure



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

Key observations from 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, there are 840 projects that were approved by SLSC. This year, SLSC has been conducted on 28th April and 66 projects are approved there.
- Upto 2016-17, Tamil Nadu consumed Rs. 2650 crores from RKVY.
- In some previous years, allocation was higher and release was less. Upto 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 CDAPs and SAPs.
- CDAPs and SAP are updated from 12th 5-year plan and a document named “Vision for 2020-23” has been prepared to plan agriculture beyond 5-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 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 installment 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 installment even after meeting all the administrative requirements from the state. Last year funds were severely cut in the second installment. 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 programs.
- 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 installment.
- CAG is helpful for betterment of the program. 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 8 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 program has been very successful. But this falls in the category of production growth, while it helps in building of infrastructure too.
- Labor 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 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 SLSCs 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 land-holding 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 11th 5 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 installment releases depend on submission of UCs. They had submitted in November but funds released in February. There is delay in release of second installment. 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 hassle. With several bank accounts, there would be parking of funds.
- Second installment 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.. 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 look 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 fund, Centre should not bring down allocation in RKVY, because 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 state would like to support the projects up to 50%, e.g. 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 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 hike in fuel prices tend to aggravate Kerala's development problem
- Agriculture fishing and forestry contributes 9% of Kerala's GDP in 2011-12. The share has been falling steadily over the years. There has been negative growth in this sector during the XIIth 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 in 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-Area under rice and tapioca are 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 sown has decreased from 2007-08 to 2014-15.
- Director of Agriculture is Nodal agency
- Sector/subsector 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 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, VFPC, KAICO, Minor Irrigation,

Kaipuzha society, KSSDA, SHM, SFAC and Horticorp. AH sector has 7 implementing agencies: namely AH, Dairy Development, KFL, KLDB, Milma, KSPDC and MPI. Fisheries have 6 implementing agencies: namely Fisheries, Harbor engineering, Matsyafed, ADAK and FIRMA, Other institutions have 6 implementing agencies: namely Serifed, KAU, KVK, LSGD, CTCRI and Co-operation. Kuttanad Package has 5 implementing agencies: namely Onattukara Vikasana Agency, Dept 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 & Dairy development
 - Cattle feed and fodder production
 - Hygienic milk production
 - Poultry & meat
 - Fisheries
 - Inland aqua culture & 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 Panchayath 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. Mechanisation was given top priority to reduce cost of production and to tackle the problem of non availability of labour at peak seasons.
- A proforma was circulated for enabling the dist level officers to prepare the C-DAP. It had 6 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.

- CDAP prepares strategies to fill gaps in production of different agro- products. For Paddy, CDAP has suggested a number of strategies. For increase in production, strategies are: Productivity improvement, Better management, Mechanisation, Infrastructure development, Research- Stress tolerant varieties and Precision farming. For Production growth, strategies are: Fallow land cultivation, Upland cultivation, Mechanisation, 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, Mechanisation 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 Mechanisation; and Production growth through Roof top garden and Cool season vegetables in plain.
- Fund flow in Kerala RKVY

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 State Level Project Screening Committee (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 State Level Sanctioning Committee (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 CDAP 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, 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 Director 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 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 GOI which hampers the planning of the State for agriculture. 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 installment of funds by GOI which is being experienced during the last financial year. Second installment 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 installment 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 the seeds of high yielding variety will not be sown then the purpose of demonstration of alternate crop could not be achieved. Secondly, as per guidelines of GOI, Ministry of Agriculture, for demonstration purpose, critical inputs to be provided to the 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 XII 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 un-irrigated area to the un-irrigated 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 on-going 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		Expnd.	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 %age	905	1341	840	4950	2465	1000.2	2666.1	7848.6	2243.6	
		26.50	15.32	19.43	27.63	16.89	11.51	22.75	30.34	19.10	
2	Horticulture %age	59	2094	460	2204.5	1570.3	698.44	1880	1723	860	
		1.72	23.92	10.64	12.30	10.76	8.04	16.04	6.66	7.32	
3	Soil Conservation %age	769	1186	900	4100	4745	1626.6	2349	4021.6	5408	
		22.51	13.55	20.81	22.89	32.52	18.73	20.04	15.54	46.04	
4	Marketing %age	999	1112	23	1000	200	100	0	0	0	
		29.25	12.70	0.53	5.58	1.37	1.15	0	0	0	
5	Live Stock Sector %age	683	1819	1500	3657	4577.1	4357.8	4024	10471	2461	
		20	20.78	34.69	20.41	31.37	50.18	34.33	40.48	20.95	
6	Research %age	0	1200	600	2000	1028.6	1000	800	1800	772.26	
		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 program in Punjab

Third party evaluation is done by 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 program. 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. It is also observed that Rs 90/- -Rs 100/- added as an additional income. 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 fulfill the objective of the projects.

Year	Scheme	Allocation			Release of Funds by GoI	Share of GoP viz-a-viz. 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 program and it needs to be simplified. For example, in seed subsidy, it is given to 3 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, 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.

Table: 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 Marketing Board & CSKHPKV (including Board & CSKHPKV)	Production Growth	4	796.20
		Infrastructure & Assets	7	2497.50
	Total		11	3293.70
	Grand Total		39	7145.19

Table: 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.

Table: 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 & Assets	16	3738.46 (57%)
Total	33	6601.28

Table: Sectoral breakup 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
	Vety. 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

Table: 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.

Table: 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	

Table: 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 installment 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 installment 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 installment 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 installment 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. Updation of physical & financial achievements is also done in RDMIS.

Problems in implementation and suggestions

- Difficulty in up-dation of progress in RDMIS portal by different stakeholders. Therefore, training programs may be organized at 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 interstate allocation of funds under RKVY:
- Percentage share of net un-irrigated area in a State to the net un-irrigated 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 realising 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 state level line department, who prepares the DPR. 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 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 program. 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.

Table: Status of RKVY Financial Year 2016-17 (Uttarakhand)

(Amount in Lakh 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

Table: Department wise status since inception in Uttarakhand

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.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, USNagar	8	8	403.37	403.37	0.00
13	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

Table: Status of ongoing projects of RKVY in Uttarakhand

(Rs. n lakhs)							
S. N.	Department	Project Name	Year	Approved Cost	Total Amt Released	Total Expdr	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Horticulture	1 Promotion of flower production in Uttarakhand	2013-14	220.87	120.5	115.5	5.00
		2 Seed Distribution of Vegetable and Spices to Farmers of Uttarakhand	2014-15	305.58	239.5	219.5	20.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS				526.45	360.00	335.00	25.00
2	Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB)	1 Saturation of selected blocks under organic farming	2013-14	1247.24	387.36	367.36	20.00
		2 Saturation of selected blocks under organic farming phase-II Year 2015-16	2014-15	2667.88	237.56	209.56	28.00
		3 Support for Service Providers and Supply Chain Facilitators at Cluster for Organic Production and Marketing	2014-15	55.44	55.00	45.00	10.00
		4 Financial Support for Organic Certification of Farmers	2014-15	117.55	117.00	110.00	7.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS				4088.11	796.92	731.92	65.00
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	470.00	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	668.50	170.00	170.00	0.00
		2	Improving the Livelihood of Sheep/Goat Breeders Using 05 Mobile Veterinary Van on Migratory Routes	2014-15	126.25	126.25	126.25	0.00
		3	Foot and Mouth Disease Control in Ruminants	2016-07	296.01	296.00	182.00	114.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					1090.76	592.25	478.25	114.00
5	Mandi Parishad	1	Construction of Banana Ripening Chamber Room at New Mandi Yard, Haridwar	2014-15	279.30	150.00	150.00	0.00
		2	Construction of Floriculture Collection Marketing Centre at Rudrapur	2014-15	435.59	228.00	228.00	0.00
		3	Construction of mandi yard at Goverdhanpur, Laksar, District Haridwar	2014-15	668.65	150.00	150.00	0.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					1383.54	528.00	528.00	0.00
6	Bharsar University	1	Establishment of Production and Research Centre for Floriculture	2011-12	958.52	730.52	730.52	0.00
		2	Establishment of Germplasm centre with nursery of walnut other nuts and apricots	2013-14	208.92	69.20	69.20	0.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					1167.44	799.72	799.72	0.00
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	524.20	300.00	190.00	110.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					524.20	300.00	190.00	110.00
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	50.00	50.00	0.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					1115.67	50.00	50.00	0.00
9	Dairy	1	Strengthening of dairy infrastructure at cooperative milk producer unions	2013-14	393.32	393.32	393.32	0.00
		2	Strengthening of Dairy Infrastructure at Haridwar Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd. (Shikarpur Haridwar)	2013-14	417.23	350.00	266.44	83.56

		3	Renovation of the Dehradun dughd sangh dairy plant	2013-14	578.52	7.94	7.94	0.00
		4	Modernization of milk cooperative societies in nainital and udhamsinghnagar	2013-14	291.10	299.44	284.14	15.30
		5	Construction of over head RCC water reservoir and SMP godown at Nainital DUSS Ltd., Lalkua, Nainital	2013-14	104.76	98.39	0.00	98.39
		TOTAL OF PROJECTS			1784.93	1149.09	951.84	197.25
10	ULDB	1	Projects proposal for establishment of automatic compact fodder block manufacturing units at sympur, Rishikesh & rudrapur, US Nagar.	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	2500.00	2472.32	2372.32	100.00
		2	Integrated Farming System Based Multipurpose Water Harvesting Projects Kumoun Mandal	2014-15	2119.08	1550.00	1385.00	165.00
		3	Promotion of Organic Farming and Soil Health Management	2014-15	1236.16	819.06	799.06	20.00
		4	Integrated Farming system based on Multipurpose Water Harvesting Project, Garhwal Division	2011-12	1433.90	1287.60	1287.60	0.00
		5	Promotion of Farm Mechanization 2014-15	2014-15	2397.82	1150.00	1030.00	120.00
		6	Integrated Project of Agriculture & Soil Conservation	2014-15	3528.93	813.59	643.59	170.00
		7	Soil Conservation Work Due to heavy rain on Dated 14-15 August 2014	2014-15	2134.90	750.00	610.00	140.00
		8	Protection of Agriculture Land & Crops From Wild Animals in Uttarakahnd	2014-15	5371.07	1700.00	1430.00	270.00
		9	Saturation of 300 villages of srinagar under organic farming	2013-14	216.41	133.29	133.29	0.00
		10	Krishak Mahotsav 2016	2016-17	130.00	130.00	130.00	0.00
		11	Proposal for strengthening of all the 13 soil testing laboratories of state Agriculture Department for boron testing	2016-17	151.60	145.00	105.00	40.00
		12	Crop Production Programme (Rice & Wheat) Non NFSM District	2016-17	250.00	126.41	126.41	0.00
		13	Proposal for strengthening of state fertilizer quality control Laboratory Rudrapur (Udhamsinghnagar)	2016-17	45.97	36.00	18.00	18.00

		14	Support for Construction of Farmers/Women and Youth Multipurpose Training Extension Information Centre of Excellence	2016-17	320.18	164.00	35.00	129.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					21836.02	11277.27	10105.27	1172.00
12	CAP	1	Construction of Aroma Processing Centre (APC) at Centre for Aromatic Plant (CAP) Selaqui	2013-14	320.26	320.26	295.00	25.26
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					320.26	320.26	295.00	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	0.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					286.71	103.67	103.67	0.00
14	Cane	1	Sugar cane development programme (4 yrs)	2013-14	523.54	146.76	146.76	0.00
TOTAL OF PROJECTS					523.54	146.76	146.76	0.00
SUB TOTAL					36420.36	17944.70	15978.75	1965.95
Contingency					487.07	189.04	167.04	22.00
GRAND TOTAL					36907.43	18133.74	16145.79	1987.95

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 installment of fund may be released after 50% expenditure of 1st installment. 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.

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 (Agril 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 State level considering the District, block & Village level needs. This further helps in preparing SAP at 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 State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the chairmanship of 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 Deptt.) at Implementing/ District/ Institute Level. Further re-appropriation of Fund is done by the Implementing Agency (Agri & Allied Deptt.) 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.

Table: Fund flow in Maharashtra (2016-17)

Name of Agency	Sanct ioned Proje ct Cost*	Relea se up to Last Years & expe	Net Spilo ver Amo unt for 2016-17	New Sanct i- oned Proje ct Cost	Total proje ct cost for the year 2016-17	Total Fund Relea sed As per GR#	Amo unt surre nd for 2016/17	Expe ndi- ture	Unsp ent Balan ce	U C Subm i-tted	U C Pendi ng again st Relea sed
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
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	100.0 3	144.3 6	9.66	29.35	0	9.61	0	9.66
Commissioner (Dairy Development)	165.8 5	104.7 7	61.08	0	61.08	56.6	0	39.18	17.07	39.18	17.42
Commissioner (Fishary 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	689.1 8	357.3 5	547.5 5	904.9	314.9 1	71.27	201.6 2	111.2 3	181.1 8	133.4 3

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

Problems and Suggestions

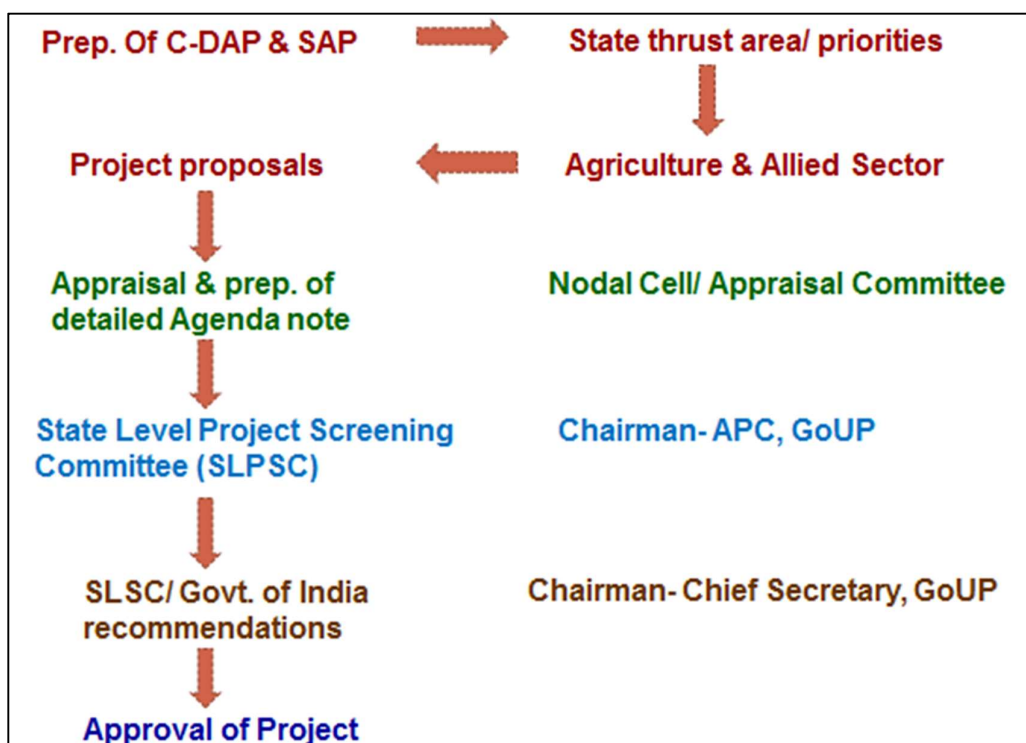
- Major funds have been utilized for projects under Production Growth but the growth in production is not satisfactory. Hence major priority should be given to individual beneficiary projects under infrastructure and assests stream.
- Work under Projects like Soil Health Mission is huge in Maharsthra. Hence the 29 soil testing Laboratories in the districts should be strengthened.
- Duration of projects should be 2 to 3 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 State Agricultural Plan (SAP) for XII 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 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. SLSC's 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

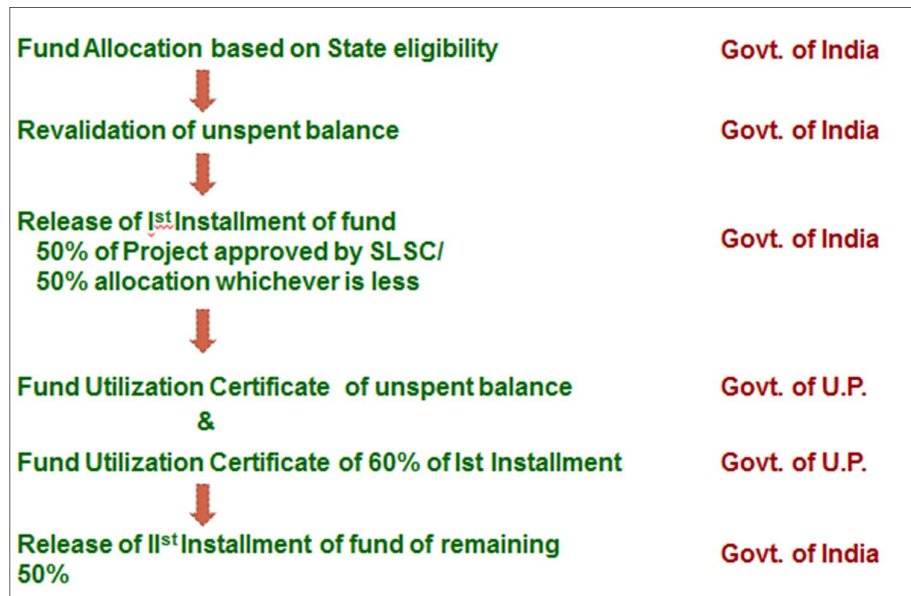
Based on approved Project DPR, financial sanction issue by GoUP. Funds are allotted for projects to concerning department. District-wise physical and financial targets allocated. Projects implemented by concerning departments at district level.

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 state level Nodal Cell has the responsibility. Fortnightly progress review is done by Sp. Secretary, GoUP/Director, 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.

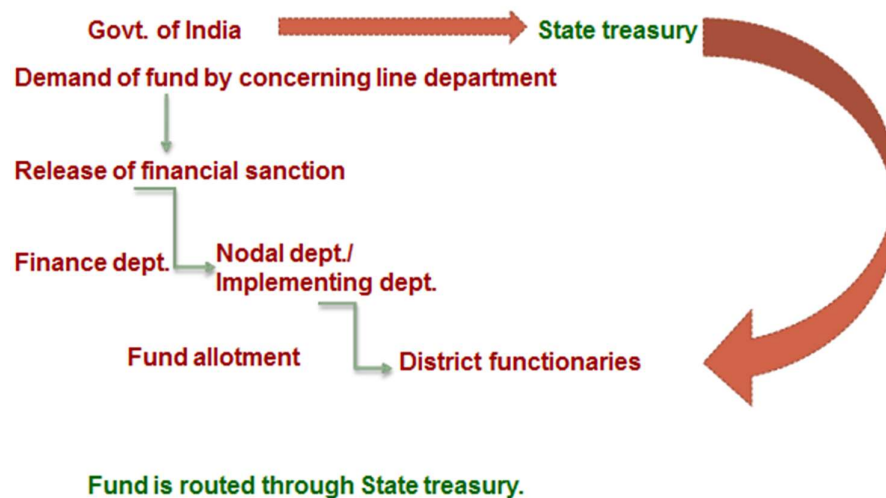
Allocation and releases of fund from GoI

Fund is allotted to states according to the eligibility of the states. After revalidating the unspent balance, GoI release 1st installment 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 installment, remaining funds are released in second installment. 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: Ist installment 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 installment of 50% of allocation of that financial year may be released upto month of April without any condition laid out.

IInd installment may be released upto 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 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 interstate 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.