



The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.

Assessment of Programmes on National Food Security Mission in India with Special Reference to West Bengal

S. Chatterjee and A.K. Giri*

I

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Food security has been a cause of concern for the Indian economy as the physical and economic access to food with adequate calorie content from different sources has been on the wane over time. The per capita net availability of cereals and pulses declined from 510 gms per day in 1991 to 436 gms in 2008 as per data thrown by the Economic Survey, Government of India, 2009-10. On the other hand, the monthly per capita cereal consumption in India declined from 13.40 kg (NSSO 50th Round, 1993-94) to 12.72 kg (NSSO 55th Round, 1999-2000) and further to 12.12 kg (NSSO 61st Round, 2004-05) in rural areas. In urban areas a similar declining phenomenon was also noticed and the corresponding per capita consumption was 10.6 kg (NSS 50th Round), 10.42 kg (NSS 55th Round) and 9.94 kg (NSS 61st Round). In all the states of India, the same declining trend was observed. Such a situation is attributable to a host of important factors such as declining productivity growth in agriculture resulting from poor public investment, squeezing of cultivable area and rising food prices. The high level committee on the Long Term Grain Policy headed by Dr. Abhijit Sen arrived at an intermediate projection of 260 million tonnes of cereals requirement by 2020. With 219.21 million tonnes during 2008-09 (Advance Estimates, Economic Survey 2009-10, Government of India), more than 40 million tonnes of cereals are to be additionally produced to meet the demand of 2020.

The revival of agricultural growth and raising it to 4 per cent per annum has been identified as one of the important strategies for achieving faster and inclusive growth and thereby accomplishing an overall target of 9 per cent gross domestic product (GDP) growth per annum in the 11th Five Year Plan. Apart from increased allocation of funds to agriculture and allied sectors and for rural development by more than 100 per cent and 118 per cent respectively for the two sectors over the 10th Five Year Plan, the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched in 312 identified districts of the country in 17 states to increase the cereal and pulse production by at least 20 million tonnes by 2012 apart from the usual year to year

*Lecturer (R) in Agricultural Economics, AICRP on Cropping System Research, Directorate of Research, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, Nadia -741 235 (West Bengal) and Professor respectively, Department of Agricultural Economics, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia - 741 252 (West Bengal).

production generated from the remaining districts. The 11th Five Year Plan has entered its fourth year of operation after passing the initial three years time (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10). It is the need of the hour to conduct impact studies in the districts covered by the National Food Security Mission in terms of its production of rice, wheat and pulses. With this objective in view, the present paper tries: (1) To examine the state-wise spread of districts under NFSM in the country separately for rice, wheat and pulses and their relative area coverage. (2) To work out the distribution of additional production of 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses among the states in relation to their area weightage which are treated as state-wise additional requirement of production during the 11th Five Year Plan. (3) To estimate the required compound growth rates of the concerned states with respect to rice, wheat and pulses between the base year production level and the targeted production level in 2011-12 in order to compare the progress of the states. (4) To assess the progress of programmes on NFSM in West Bengal and (5) To find out the causal factors behind the progress of NFSM in West Bengal.

II

DATABASE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper has two components of study, one pertaining to the states of India under NFSM and the other relating to the state of West Bengal and its component districts. The exercise has been carried out using and interpreting the secondary data that was available.

In order to fulfill the first objective, the website data of NFSM together with the district-wise data of the respective states as available from the website of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operation, Government of India, were utilised. The production contributions of each of the states under NFSM for the respective crops, viz., rice, wheat and pulses have been generated by the number of districts covered with weightage given to area only under each district but with no weightage given to spatial variation in yield over the districts in each state.

With respect to the second and third objectives, the actual additional amount to be produced during the 11th Five Year Plan period by each state has been generated based on the area weightage. This additional amount together with the base year production level of 2006-07 constitutes the targeted amount of production of each state during 2011-12. The required compound growth rates between the production of base year (2006-07) and that of the targeted year (2011-12) for each of the states have been estimated in order to compare the states with respect to their needed progress in rice, wheat and pulses. The formula used to compute the compound growth rates is as follows:

$$P_t = P_0 (1 + r/100)^t$$

Where P_t is the targeted production level of rice/wheat/pulses in 2011-12,
 P_0 is the base year production level of rice/wheat/pulses in 2006-07,
 r is the compound growth rate,
 t is the number of years

A similar methodological procedure has been adopted for the study related to West Bengal earmarked under the fourth objective. Here, apart from the website NFSM data, data as available from the Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Government of West Bengal for relevant years has been extensively used. The fifth objective also pertaining to West Bengal, has been dealt with by using the NFSM data as such.

III

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(A) States Under National Food Security Mission

Distribution of NFSM States and Required Production Contribution of Each State Based on Weightage to Land Area

The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched in the agricultural year 2007-08 in 312 identified districts of 17 states covering 136 districts under rice, 141 districts under wheat and 171 districts under pulses. It was proposed that at least 20 million tonnes of additional foodgrains production are to be realised by 2011-12 with a break up of 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses. Obviously, the production to be generated by each state is the number of districts time area of the concerned districts under each state. The total rice area of 136 districts under 14 states constitutes 185 lakh ha from where an additional 10 million tonnes of rice is to be generated. The percentage of rice area corresponding to the actual area of the covered districts under each state is depicted in Cols.3 and 4 of Table 1. It is noted that 17 per cent of the total rice production was contributed by Uttar Pradesh with 30.9 lakh ha rice area covering 26 districts followed by West Bengal which contributed 14 per cent of total rice production with 26.7 lakh ha covering 8 districts thereafter, followed by Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, Bihar etc. which contributed 12 per cent production, 11 per cent each and 10 per cent respectively. So, the major rice contributing states are Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar which together contribute 75 per cent of the required rice production.

TABLE 1. NFSM-STATES WITH NUMBER OF DISTRICTS COVERED AND CULTIVATED AREA THEREOF UNDER RICE, WHEAT AND PULSES WITH THEIR RELATIVE WEIGHTAGE IN TOTAL AREA

Sl. No.	States	Rice		Wheat		Pulses	
		No. of districts	Total area under covered districts (lakh hectare)	No. of districts	Total area under covered districts (lakh hectare)	No. of districts	Total area under covered districts (thousand hectare)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	20.4 (0.11)	0	-	14	11.63 (0.01)
2.	Assam	13	13.7 (0.07)	0	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	18	19.0 (0.10)	25	14.02 (0.10)	13	1.76 (0.005)
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	22.5 (0.12)	0	-	8	4.87 (0.005)
5.	Gujarat	2	1.2 (0.01)	4	2.40 (0.02)	11	20.80 (0.01)
6.	Haryana	0	-	7	6.08 (0.04)	5	3.00 (0.005)
7.	Jharkhand	5	1.4 (0.01)	0	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	7	5.6 (0.03)	0	-	13	96.86 (0.05)
9.	Kerala	1	1.1 (0.01)	0	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9	8.7 (0.05)	30	30.10 (0.22)	20	968.10 (0.54)
11.	Maharashtra	6	7.4 (0.04)	8	4.50 (0.03)	18	93.70 (0.05)
12.	Orissa	15	20.1 (0.11)	0	-	10	27.43 (0.02)
13.	Punjab	0	-	10	18.60 (0.13)	7	1.60 (0.005)
14.	Rajasthan	0	-	15	8.65 (0.06)	16	108.60 (0.06)
15.	Tamil Nadu	5	6.3 (0.03)	0	-	12	25.25 (0.01)
16.	Uttar Pradesh	26	30.9 (0.17)	38	53.3 (0.39)	19	286.80 (0.16)
17.	West Bengal	8	26.7 (0.14)	4	0.80 (0.01)	5	130.30 (0.07)
Total		136	185.0 (1.00)	141	138.405 (1.00)	171	1780.7 (1.00)

Source: website data on NFSM and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Figures in parentheses are percentages of area out of total area covered under NFSM.

With regard to wheat, it is observed that 141 districts of 9 states will have 138.40 lakh ha to produce the required quantity of wheat (8 million tonnes). Here also, Uttar Pradesh alone has contributed 39 per cent of the total wheat production from 53.3 lakh ha area under 38 districts followed by Madhya Pradesh which has to produce 22 per cent of wheat production from the 30.10 lakh ha covering 30 districts, Punjab has to produce 13 per cent from the 18.60 lakh ha spread over 10 districts, Bihar to produce 10.0 per cent from the 14.02 lakh ha spread over 25 districts and so on. The above 4 states together will contribute a major part of the production, i.e., 84 per cent of the total wheat production (Table 1).

With respect to pulses, Madhya Pradesh alone appeared to be the prime contributor of pulses from 54 per cent of land area (968.10 thousand ha) spread over 20 districts. Next in order of importance is Uttar Pradesh which has to generate 16 per cent of pulse production from 286.10 thousand ha land area spread over 19 districts. All the other states have contributed less than two digit in percentage terms.

Estimation of Targeted Amount of Rice, Wheat and Pulses, and Their Required Compound Growth Rates

Ten million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses are apportioned to each of the covered states with weightage given to land area under each in order to arrive at the additional amount to be produced during the 11th Five Year Plan. The base year production level 2006-07 together with the additional amount produced during the plan period is the targeted amount which has to be produced in 2011-12. The required compound growth rates are estimated between the actual production level of 2006-07 and the targeted production level of 2011-12 and the same are presented in Table 2 for rice, wheat and pulses of the concerned states to judge the progress of NFSM in the intermediate period.

It is evident from Table 2 that since weightage is given to land area, the state with a higher land coverage contributed greatly to production. Out of the 10 million tonnes of rice production, Uttar Pradesh has to produce 1700 thousand tonnes, West Bengal to produce 1400 thousand tonnes, Chhattisgarh, 1200 thousand tonnes, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to produce 1100 thousand tonnes each, Bihar 1000 thousand tonnes etc. (Col 3 of Table 2) at the compound growth rates of 4.99 per cent, 4.48 per cent, 8.38 per cent, 3.61 per cent and 7.12 per cent respectively (Col 5 of Table 2) during the 11th Five Year Plan in order to reach the targeted amount in 2011-12. The compound growth rates of the states under rice vary from 3.61 per cent (in Andhra Pradesh) to 15.83 per cent (in Gujarat).

The land area based proportional distribution of wheat shows that out of 8 million tonnes of wheat production, 3120 thousand tonnes are to be produced by Uttar Pradesh at 4.17 per cent compound growth rate followed by 1760 thousand tonnes at 6.42 per cent growth rate by Madhya Pradesh, 1040 thousand tonnes at 2.60 per cent growth rate by Punjab etc. (Col 7 and Col 9 of Table 2). The required compound growth rate of wheat varies from 0.64 per cent (Gujarat) to 8.88 per cent (West Bengal) (Col 9 of Table 2). Again for pulses, states like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra, etc. are the major contributors to produce respectively 1080 thousand tonnes, 320 thousand tonnes, 140 thousand tonnes, 120 thousand tonnes, 100 thousand tonnes, 100 thousand tonnes respectively out of the 2 million tonnes of pulses production (Col 11 of Table 3). Their respective compound growth rates are 28.27 per cent, 12.15 per cent, 19.0 per cent, 30.01 per cent, 23.75 per cent and 36.38 per cent (Col 13 of Table 2). Since the base year production level is low for almost all the concerned states, the compound growth rates appear to be very high in order to achieve the targeted amount which is not unlikely to achieve because there is a vast fallow land after the harvest of the *kharif* paddy from which a substantial amount of pulses could be produced with little earnest attention, eagerness and initiative on the part of the farmers and the state agricultural departments.

TABLE 3. NFSM DISTRICTS IN WEST BENGAL UNDER RICE, WHEAT AND PULSES ALONG WITH AREA

Sl. No. (1)	Districts (2)	Rice	Wheat	Pulses
		Total area under covered districts (‘000 hectare) (2006-07) (3)	Total area under covered districts (‘000 hectare) (2006-07) (4)	Total area under covered districts (‘000 hectare) (2006-07) (5)
1.	24-Parganas (S)	415.1 (0.16)	-	-
2.	Birbhum	-	-	20.7 (0.14)
3.	Coochbehar	239.4 (0.09)	12.9 (0.18)	-
4.	Dinajpur (N)	256.3 (0.10)	35.2 (0.48)	-
5.	Dinajpur (S)	-	8.9 (0.12)	-
6.	Howrah	116.8 (0.04)	-	-
7.	Jalpaiguri	229.6 (0.09)	16.1 (0.22)	-
8.	Malda	-	-	26.1 (0.17)
9.	Midnapore (E)	430.3 (0.16)	-	-
10.	Midnapore (W)	692.4 (0.26)	-	-
11.	Murshidabad	-	-	52.0 (0.34)
12.	Nadia	-	-	39.0 (0.26)
13.	Purulia	280.6 (0.11)	-	14.3 (0.09)
Total		2660.5 (1.00)	73.1 (1.00)	152.1 (1.00)

Source: Economic Review of relevant years, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Development and Planning Department, Government of West Bengal.

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages of area out of total area covered under NFSM.

Having estimated the additional production that is required to be generated and the required compound growth rate for such enhancement in the respective states, it is pertinent and essential to measure the actual achievements made so far. But access to such information is not readily available for all the states. However, such information is made available for the state of West Bengal; and the assessment of progress is attempted for West Bengal in the following section.

(B) Implementation of National Food Security Mission in West Bengal

Progress of Programmes on NFSM in West Bengal

As per the apportionment for the production of rice, wheat and pulses in West Bengal under NFSM, the state has to produce additionally 1400 thousand tonnes of rice, 80 thousand tonnes of wheat and 140 thousand tonnes of pulses during the 11th Five Year Plan period (Table 2) out of the 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses targeted for the country as a whole.

Eight districts covering 2660.5 thousand ha are earmarked for rice production, 4 districts covering 73.1 thousand ha for wheat production and 5 districts covering 152.1 thousand ha for pulse production (Table 3). In the order of importance for rice

production by the districts, it is observed that more than a quarter of total rice production (26.0 per cent) is to be produced by Midnapore (W) as per land area weightage under it. The other districts in order are Midnapore (E) and 24-Parganas (S) (16.0 per cent each), Purulia (11 per cent), Dinajpur (N) (10 per cent), Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar (9 per cent each) and Howrah (4 per cent). Similarly, only 4 districts are identified to contribute to wheat production under NFSM with Dinajpur (N) to contribute 48 per cent of production, Jalpaiguri 22 per cent, Coochbehar 18 per cent and Dinajpur (S) 12 per cent out of the total 80 thousand tonnes of wheat earmarked for West Bengal. This percentage contribution is estimated considering land area under each district as weight. Regarding pulses production, there is Murshidabad with an estimated contribution of 34 per cent based on the area weightage followed by Nadia (26 per cent), Malda (17 per cent), Birbhum (14 per cent) and Purulia (9 per cent).

*Required Additional Production of Rice, Wheat and Pulses by District
Along With Compound Growth Rates and Their Achievement*

Table 4 shows the distribution of additional production amount by the NFSM districts in West Bengal for rice on the basis of the relative weightage on area under each district (Col.4 of Table 4) which will be generated in 2011-12. The additional production amount together with base year production will be the targeted production amount in 2011-12 (Col. 5 of Table 4). The required compound growth rate between the base level production amount in 2006-07 and the targeted production level in 2011-12 is shown in col-6 of Table 4. It may be further noted that the documented production achievements are available latest up to 2008-09 (Col-8 of Table 4). In order to compare the achieved production level of 2008-09 with the corresponding year targeted production, another targeted production level for the districts for 2008-09 has been developed using the same compound growth rate (Col.7 of Table 4). The comparison of the two columns (Col 7 and Col 8 of Table 4) highlights the performance of each district (Col 9 of Table 4). The information generated in col-9 of Table 4 is pertinent for discussion. For the state as a whole covering 8 NFSM districts, actual rice production level in 2008-09 fell short of targeted production level in the same year by 8.21 per cent with absolute shortage of 551.38 thousand tonnes of rice. Of course, the actual production level in Coochbehar and Dinajpur (N) districts surpassed the targeted production level by 16.12 per cent and 3.09 per cent, respectively. In the remaining 5 districts, the actual production levels fell short of the targeted production by varying percentages ranging from 4.12 per cent in Midnapore (W) to 22.40 per cent in Howrah. So, the desired production outcome of the NFSM districts in rice does not appear to be satisfactory. The actual production outcome of the 3rd year (2009-10), 4th year (2010-11) and 5th year (2011-12) is yet to be analysed in order to give the final conclusion.

In a similar way, the performance analysis has to be done also for the NFSM districts under wheat and is reported in Table 5. Out of the four NFSM districts, only in one district [Dinajpur (S)] the actual wheat production surpassed the targeted production in 2008-09 by nearly 27.0 per cent. The four districts together under NFSM wheat are seen to have actual production less than the targeted production by 19 per cent (Col 9 of Table 5).

In none of the NFSM districts under pulses, actual production seem to have surpassed the targeted production level up to 2008-09 (Table 6).

It is therefore observed that the progress achieved in raising additional production through efforts under NFSM is not at all satisfactory up to second year of operation. But it is expected that the initial hurdle in the implementation of programmes will soon be removed and the programme will gain momentum eventually, provided the weather factor does not disturb the programmes.

Financial and Physical Aspects of Implementing NFSM in West Bengal

In the backdrop of gloomy performance of the production of rice, wheat and pulses under NFSM, it is pertinent to observe how far the instruments of development and administrative and financial arrangement were appropriate and adequate for running the programmes. Data thrown up in Appendix I, II and III gave some testimony to the lack of emphasis to fulfill the commitment in case of rice, wheat and pulses. The information conveyed in the Appendices relates to the physical and financial target and achievement up to January 2009. There are 14 items under the intervention areas to fulfill the physical and financial commitments. An examination of the progress up to January 2009 on NFSM-rice (Appendix I), revealed that the achievement in the financial outlay against the target is only 64.7 per cent (Rs. 2997 lakh out of Rs. 4633 lakh). The inadequate release of fund may be construed as an impediment to the successful implementation of programmes. The financial crunch was glaring in the case of distribution of hybrid rice seeds and as a result physical achievement is stunted. With respect to the assistance for the distribution of hybrid rice seeds, the achieved financial outlay is only Rs. 1.032 lakh against the target of Rs. 360.0 lakh and the corresponding physical achievement is only 51.60 qtls. of hybrid seeds as against the target of 1800 qtls. A similar deficit in target and achievement in the physical and financial aspect is evident in the case of distribution of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, liming in soil etc. These are the key areas of intervention, in the absence of which the desired outcome of enhanced production cannot be achieved.

Similarly, in case of wheat (Appendix II), items like the distribution of seeds for increasing the seed replacement ratio is glaringly inadequate in terms of achievement against target. A sum of Rs. 13 lakh was incurred against the target of Rs. 125 lakh resulting in the distribution of 2574.5 qtls. as against the target of 25000 qtls. Such an extent of deficit in the distribution of Zero Till Seed Drills in terms of achievement against the target is also noticed. The situation is also the same with respect to the

distribution of rotovators. For the NFSM wheat as a whole for the state, the incurred financial amount is only 44 per cent of the target amount, Rs. 132.59 lakh out of Rs.300.00 lakh (in State total row of Appendix II).

A mismatch between the achievement and the target with respect to physical and financial aspects in the case of NFSM-pulses is very much evident in intervention areas like the purchase of breeder seeds, production of foundation and certified seeds, distribution of certified seeds, distribution of lime/gypsum, distribution of sprinkler sets etc. (Appendix III).

IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

It is thus summarised from the previous results and discussion that 10 million tonnes of additional rice have to be produced from the 136 districts in the country covering 14 states, 8 million tonnes of wheat have to be produced from the 141 districts spread over 9 states, 2 million tonnes of pulses have to be produced from the 171 districts spread over 14 states. The required compound growth rates of each of the states for production of additional rice vary from 3.61 per cent to 15.83 per cent among the states. For wheat, the required compound growth rates vary from 0.64 per cent to 8.88 per cent; and for pulses, the required compound growth rates vary from 12.15 per cent to 56 per cent among the concerned states. On the basis of apportionment, West Bengal has to produce an additional 1400 thousand tonnes of rice, 80 thousand tonnes of wheat and 140 thousand tonnes of pulses. The progress up to 2008-09 was not very much satisfactory. In only two districts [Coochbehar and Dinajpur (N)] out of the 8 covered districts for rice, the actual production level at 2008-09 surpassed the targeted production level for the same year. Similarly, only one district [Dinajpur (S)] out of the 4 NFSM-wheat districts could generate wheat which surpassed a targeted production in 2008-09. None of the NFSM-pulses districts could achieve production equal to the targeted level in 2008-09. The lack of adequate financial flow and thereby inadequate delivery of the physical component of production are the twin causes for the stunted progress of NFSM activities at least up to January 2009 in West Bengal. The success of NFSM activities hinges on removing the financial crunch and smoothening availability of the required funds and thereby ensuring the availability of physical inputs and instruments of production like seeds, machinery, irrigation devices etc. Apart from the above requirements, favourable monsoon and other weather parameters are *sin-qua-non* for achieving success in fulfilling the targeted production level.

REFERENCES

- Government of India, *Draft 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)* Vol-I, Vol-II and Vol-III, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
- Government of India, *Economic Survey 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operation, New Delhi.

Government of India, Website data link http://dacnet.nic.in/apy/crop_fryr_toyr.aspx, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Government of West Bengal, *Economic Review, 2008-09*, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Development and Planning Department, West Bengal.

Website information on National Conference on Agriculture for *Kharif* Campaign-2009 held on 20th and 21st March 2009 at Pusa Complex, New Delhi.

Yojana, May 2007, *Approach to 11th Plan*, Sectoral Analysis, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

APPENDIX I
PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UP TO JANUARY, 2009 NFSM-RICE
(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No. (1)	Interventions (2)	Approved rate of assistance (3)	Unit (4)	Target		Achievement up to January, 2009	
				Physical (5)	Financial (6)	Physical (7)	Financial (8)
1.	D.C. on improved package of practice (1 D.C. 0.4 ha i.e., one acre)	Rs. 2500/D.C.	Nos	3000 Nos	75.00	3000	74.90
2.	D.C. on SRI (One D.C. 0.4 ha at every 100 ha area of Rice)	Rs. 3000/D.C.	Nos	300 Nos	9.00	300	8.85
3.	D.C. on Hybrid Rice (one D.C. 0.4 ha at every 100 ha of Rice)	Rs. 3000/D.C.	Nos	750 Nos	22.50	750	22.45
4.	Assistance for production of Hybrid Rice Seed	Rs. 1000/qtl.	Qtls.	7500 qtls.	75.00	-	-
5.	Assistance for distribution of Hybrid Rice Seed	Rs. 2000/qtl	Qtl.	18000 qtls	360.00	51.60	1.032
6.	Assistance for distribution of HYV Seeds	Rs. 500/qtl	Qtls.	255000 qtls.	1275.00	8124.05	406.00
7.	Seed Minikits of HYVs	Full cost	Nos	60,000 Nos	-	60000	-
8.	Incentive for Micro-Nutrients	Rs. 500/ha	Ha	90,000 ha	450.00	88560	443
9.	Incentive for Liming in soils	Rs. 500/ha	Ha	2,15,070 ha	1075.350	156655	784.00
10.	Incentive for Conoweeder and other farm implements	Rs. 3000/per farmer per implement	Nos	24,975 Nos	749.250	24900	747.00
11.	Assistance for plant protection Chemical and bio-agents	Rs. 500/ha	Ha	75,000 ha	375.00	74886	375.00
12.	Farmers' training at FFS pattern (one FFS at every 1000 ha)	17,000/Training	Nos	600 Nos	102.00	550	93.50
13.	Misc. Expenses for Project management team and other misc. expenses at District level	Rs. 6.36 Lakh per district	Nos. of districts	8 - districts	50.880	-	38.65
14.	Misc. Expenses for Project management team and other misc. expenses at State Level	Rs. 13.87 lakh per state	No. of states	1	13.87	-	3.00
State total		-	-	-	4632.850	-	2997.382

Source: Reproduced from presentation for National Conference on Agriculture for *kharif* Campaign-2009 held on 20th and 21st March 2009 at Pusa Complex, New Delhi through website collection.

