

Policy Initiatives in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

National Agriculture Policy

Policy initiatives taken by the Department are in pursuance to the National Policy on Agriculture which seeks to actualize the untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development, promote value addition, accelerate growth of agro business, create employment opportunities in rural areas, ensure a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization. Over the next two decades, it aims to attain:

- **A growth rate in excess of 4 per cent per annum in the agriculture sector;**
- **Growth that is based on efficient use of resources and conserves our soil, water and bio-diversity;**
- **Growth with equity, i.e., growth which is widespread across regions and farmers;**
- **Growth that is demand driven and caters to domestic markets and maximizes benefits from exports of agricultural products in the face of the challenges arising from economic liberalization and globalization;**
- **Growth that is sustainable technologically, environmentally and economically.**

The Policy, inter alia, provides for sustainable agriculture through effective management of natural resources, watershed development in rainfed areas, water resources management, agro bio-diversity, environmental protection, and agro forestry and farm forestry. Food and nutritional security would be provided through regionally differentiated growth strategy for agricultural growth, development of horticulture, improvement of livestock, and fisheries development. Ample thrust has been laid on generation and transfer of technology. Inputs management is another significant key area of the policy to be achieved through adequate and timely supply of quality inputs, seeds management, protection of plant varieties, integrated pest management, etc. Emphasis has been laid on enhancing the investment in agriculture by promoting capital

formation, rural electrification, irrigation development, marketing infrastructure, and agro-processing.

Thrust Areas in Agriculture

The thrust areas identified for the agriculture sector include:

- **Stepping-up public investment in the sector**
- **Increasing flow of credit and revamping rural cooperative credit structure**
- **Regionally differentiated strategy for agriculture development**
- **Crop diversification**
- **Development of rainfed/dryland agriculture**
- **Timely and adequate availability of inputs**
- **Enhanced support for research and extension**
- **Provision of adequate insurance cover to farmers**
- **Tackling distress conditions in the farm sector**
- **Fair and remunerative prices to farmers**
- **Support for marketing infrastructure and export promotion**

Policy Initiatives/Schemes/Programmes

The Government has initiated action through various schemes/programmes and initiatives aimed at facilitating higher growth in agricultural production and productivity, employment and income. The major schemes and policy initiatives related to the thrust areas are mentioned below:

1. Agriculture Credit

Farm Credit Policy:

A comprehensive credit policy was announced by the Government on 18th June, 2004 containing measures for doubling of agricultural credit flow in next three years and provision of debt relief to the farmers. While the farm credit flow for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 has exceeded the targets that were laid down, the target for the year 2006-07 was fixed at Rs. 175000 crore and the achievement as on 31.12.2006 is Rs. 149343.16 crore. It has since been decided that farmers would receive crop loans upto a principal amount of Rs.3 lakh at 7 % rate of interest. Keeping in view the importance of flow of credit to agriculture, in particular to the

smaller borrowers who may not have the necessary assets as collateral, the banks have been advised to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans up to Rs.50,000/-.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is one of the key products developed to improve farmers' accessibility to bank credit for production purposes, simplify the credit delivery mechanism and provide more flexibility in the use of credit. The progress in the issuance of KCC is quite impressive and banks have so far issued 644.45 lakh Cards up to December 31, 2006. Government of India has also constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Director, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, to look into the problems of Agricultural Indebtedness in its totality and suggest measures to provide relief to farmers across the country. Measures are also underway for revamping the cooperative credit structure as well as introducing a modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.

Rehabilitation Package for Districts facing Distress Conditions

The recent deceleration in the growth of agriculture and allied sectors, alongwith continued natural calamities, crop failure, increasing indebtedness, etc., have in certain places created distress conditions leading to suicide of farmers. To tackle the problem with urgency, Government has launched a rehabilitation package to mitigate the distress of farmers in 31 select Districts in the country, where the problem is more acute. The package aims at establishing a sustainable and viable farming and livelihood support system through debt relief to farmers to make them eligible for fresh credit at a reasonable rate of interest including waiver of overdue interest, improved supply of institutional credit, assured irrigation facilities, watershed management, better extension and farming support services, and subsidiary income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying, fisheries, etc. The implementation of the Package which involves a total amount of Rs.16978.69 crore consisting of Rs.10579.43 crore as subsidy/grants and Rs.6399.26 crore as loan, is in progress in all the four States.

This is an area based initiative with a decentralized approach aiming to achieve convergence of different Schemes/Programmes in the target districts for alleviating the depressed conditions.

2. Agricultural Marketing

Reform in agricultural marketing is an area to which the Government has attached a lot of significance. The Department had formulated a 'Model Act' on agricultural marketing and circulated the same amongst all the States and UTs requesting them to amend their respective state APMC Act accordingly, in order to assist them in removing barriers to growth and State monopoly to development of market. Such an amendment would enable contract farming and promoting private sector investment in improving market infrastructure.

To consider various aspects of the problems relating to storage of agricultural produce and to improve the country's storage capacity and also storage technology, the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme "Gramin Bhandaran Yojana" has been launched. Till September, 2006, about 12000 rural godowns have been taken up for creating scientific storage capacity to the extent of 171 lakh MTs. The Scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization has been launched to cater to the post harvest requirements of production and marketable surplus of agriculture and allied sector including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce. The Central Sector Scheme for Agri-Business Development is also implemented, to catalyze private investment in setting up of agri-business projects, and thereby provide assured markets to producers for increasing rural income and employment. Another initiative has been the launch of ICT based Central Sector Scheme of Marketing Research and Information Network (AGMARKNET), with a view to provide electronic connectivity in a transparent manner to all important markets in the country. About 2600 markets from all over the country have been linked to the central portal. The number would increase to 2700 by March, 2007.

Another initiative taken by the Government is for establishment of Terminal Markets New Urban Centers duly linked to the farmers. These will be set up in Public Private Partnership mode to provide quality market infrastructure directly linked to the farmers.

Price Support

The Government's price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. The price policy also seeks to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy. Towards this end, the Government announces each crop season Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities and organizes purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies so that the market prices do not fall below MSPs.

In addition, the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of horticultural commodities and perishable agricultural commodities is being implemented on the request of State Governments / UT Administrations which is ready to bear 50% loss (25% in case of North-Eastern States), if any, in its implementation. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of horticultural commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival period when prices tend to fall below economic levels.

3. Horticulture Development

For ensuring a holistic development of the horticulture sector having backward and forward linkages with an end-to-end approach covering research, production, post harvest management, processing and marketing, with active participation of all stakeholders, a National Horticulture Mission is under implementation from 2005-06. The Mission has registered good progress. As against the allocation of Rs.630 crore during 2005-06, an outlay of Rs.1000 crore has been earmarked for the year 2006-07. Developing post harvest management facilities with the help of Private Sector to reduce handling and storage losses to improve quality and marketability of horticulture produce is an important objective of this Mission.

4. Seeds

For the proper and timely availability of quality seeds, the National Seeds Policy has been formulated, which provides for an appropriate climate for the seed industry to utilize available and prospective opportunities, while safeguarding the interests of Indian farmers and the conservation of agro-bio diversity. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Authority has already been established under the Plant Varieties and Farmers Right Act, 2001, and is functioning. Emphasis is being laid on improving infrastructure for production of quality seed. Emphasis on community involvement in production of quality seed through “Seed Village Programme” is another initiative taken by the Department.

5. Extension Services

For making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by way of new institutional arrangement for technology dissemination, a new scheme for support to state extension programme for extension reforms has been approved. The Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level will operationalise the extension reforms. The operationalisation of extension reforms would be with the active participation of farmers/ farmer groups, NGOs, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholders operating at district level and below. The Scheme on Mass Media Support has been recast to enhance its coverage and relevance of contents. The Kisan Call Centre services have been strengthened by making such centres operational for 16 hours on all days. The scheme of “Agri-clinics & Agri-business Centres” has been launched, to provide fee-based extension and other services to farmers by agriculture graduates in self-employment mode.

6. Committees/Commissions

The National Commission on Farmers, set up in 2004 to examine and recommend policies, programmes and measures on various issues confronting Indian farmers and to suggest appropriate interventions for improving the economic viability and sustainability of diversified agriculture, has submitted its Report including a Draft National Policy for Farmers. The recommendations highlight the

need for speeding up market reforms, Capacity building for associating farmers and Self Help Groups of farmers in improved management for irrigation, market and quality and developing of entrepreneurship. These recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

7. New Initiatives proposed to be undertaken

These include (i) Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Rainfed Farming Systems; (ii) Post Harvest Technology and Management; and (iii) Rainfed Area Development Programmes.

GENDER EMPOWERMENT PROCESS IN AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation(DAC), Ministry of Agriculture has been addressing gender issues in agriculture through 'women specific training and extension programmes' and has facilitated formulation of over 28000 SHGs and imparted training to approximately 13.88 lakh women farmers of 143 districts in 21 States of the country. There has now been a shift in Department's approach from executing 'stand-alone programmes' to gender mainstreaming as per National Agriculture Policy, 2000.

2. A National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA) has accordingly been set up as a Unit of the Directorate of Extension within DAC to serve as a focal point for convergence of all gender related issues in agriculture and mainstreaming gender concerns.

The important gender specific interventions within various subject matter areas are briefly mentioned below:

3. **Horticulture:** The State Horticulture Missions have been directed to earmark at least 30% of the budget allocation for women beneficiaries in all ongoing programmes under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Technology Mission for Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal (TMNE).

4. Agriculture Extension: The scheme, “Support to States’ Extension Programme for Extension Reforms” aims to provide demand driven extension services through the active involvement of farmers/women farmers/subject matter specialists/NGOs/Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc wherein gender concerns are being mainstreamed by mandating that 30% of resources on programmes and activities are allocated for women farmers and extension functionaries.

5. Watershed Development Programmes: The Watershed Development programmes provide for the involvement of women farmers in the constitution of Watershed Associations and other institutional arrangements and formation of women Self Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups (UGs).

6. Crops : The scheme “Technology Mission on Cotton for increasing crop production”, encourages States/Implementing Agencies to give preference to women farmers in components like distribution of agriculture inputs, trainings and demonstrations to an extent of 20% flow of total allocation to them. Under the centrally sponsored Mini Mission – II of Technology Mission on Cotton, the subsidy is provided for the distribution of sprinkler sets to women farmers and other weaker sections.

7. Technology Mission on Oilseeds & Pulses (TMOP): The “Integrated Scheme of Pulses, Oilseeds, Palm Oil and Maize” (ISOPOM), for oilseeds, pulses and maize development programmes provide subsidy/assistance to the women farmers for sprinkler sets and pipes for carrying water from source to the field.

8. Seeds: Under the Central Sector Scheme, “Development & Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production & Distribution of Quality seeds”, the implementing agencies have been directed to fix specific targets, and allocate funds for women farmers.

9. Machinery & Technology: Under the scheme, “Outsourcing & Demonstration of Newly Developed Agricultural Equipment including Horticultural Equipment at Farmers’ Field”, gender friendly equipment is distributed among farm women. Besides, the farm women are also benefitted through the ‘Subsidy/component of

Gender Friendly Agriculture Implements and Hand Tools'. The Central Sector Scheme "Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration" provides for skill development of women farmers.

10. Integrated Nutrient Management (INM): 25% seats are reserved for 'training of farmers on organic farming'.

11. Cooperation: Four exclusive projects are being run under the special scheme "Intensification of Cooperative Education in the cooperatively under developed States" for bringing rural women within the cooperative fold.

12. Agriculture Census: The data on 'operational land holdings and land use pattern' on gender disaggregate basis has been collected, collated and documented in Agriculture Census, 1995-96.

13. Agricultural Marketing: The women entrepreneurs are given benefits under two schemes, viz., (i) Construction of Rural Godowns and (ii) Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure.

14. International Cooperation: World Food Programme's (WFP) India Country Programme(2003-07) is operating in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa, Gujarat, and Jharkhand. Over the extent of the Country Programme, WFP aims to provide more than 450,000 MT of foodgrains to approximately 2.2 million beneficiaries annually, more than 90 percent of whom are women and children.

						Annexure 3.1	
Statement of Budget Estimate 2007-08							
Ministry / Department : Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC)							
(Rs. Crore)							
				Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-	
Sl	Schemes / Programmes	GBS / Budget Estimate (BE)	Outlay Earmarked for North - Eastern States (10% of BE)	GBS / Revised Estimate (RE)	Outlay Earmarked for North - Eastern States (10% of RE)	GBS / Budget Estimate (BE)	Outlay Earmarked for North - Eastern States (10% of BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	A : Central Sector Schemes						
1	Agriculture Census	14.50	2.00	14.50	2.00	14.50	2.00
2	Improvement of Agricultural Statistics	27.00	1.40	26.47	1.35	26.47	2.00
3	Jute Technology Mission - Mini Mission II	1.00		5.20	0.20	8.00	1.00
4	National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD) including Tree Borne Oilseeds and Bio-diesel (Jetropha Plantation)	8.00		8.00		8.00	
5	National Horticulture Board (including Cold Chain)	100.00	15.00	123.53	13.53	115.00	5.00
6	Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut	40.00		40.00		40.00	
7	Central Institute of Horticulture in	5.60	5.60	3.29	3.29	4.00	4.00
8	Strengthening of Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute & Regional Fertilizer Control Laboratories	3.40		3.00		3.40	
9	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming	27.00	4.50	27.00	4.50	27.00	6.00
10	Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and	10.00		5.00		5.00	
11	Restructuring / Loan to National Seed Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India (NSC & SFCI)	5.00		0.00		12.00	
12	Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	90.00	5.00	109.57	5.00	97.57	6.00
13	Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management in Country	16.00	1.50	14.61	0.50	16.00	1.00
14	Strengthening and Modernisation of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India	17.00		14.95		16.50	
15	Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level	10.00		9.99		10.00	
16	Post Harvest Technology and Management (New Scheme)					1.00	
17	Watershed Development Council	1.35		1.23		1.40	
18	Rainfed Area Development Programmes (New)					100.00	

Sl	Schemes / Programmes	Annual Plan 2006-07				Annual Plan 2007-	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	National Rainfed Area Authority (New Scheme)					1.50	
20	Investment in Debenture of State Land Development Banks (SLDBs)	50.00	5.00	45.01	0.01	45.00	1.00
21	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	500.00	1.00	635.37	1.00	500.00	
22	Cooperative Education and Training	65.00	3.00	68.00	3.00	28.31	4.00
23	Assistance to NCDC for Development of Cooperatives	35.00	4.00	60.00	8.00	60.00	4.00
24	Extension Support to Central Institutes/Directorate of Extension (DOE)	13.65	1.00	12.43	0.25	14.00	1.00
25	Agri-Clinics/Agri-Business Centres	11.00	1.00	11.00	1.00	22.00	2.00
26	Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension	126.00	20.00	135.91	15.48	84.00	8.40
27	Studies in Agricultural Economic Policy & Development	27.00	2.00	29.93	2.00	29.93	3.50
28	Forecasting and Remote Sensing Application in Crop Husbandry	5.00		3.53			
29	Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land Based Observation (FASAL)	4.00		5.42		6.00	
30	Marketing Research Surveys and Information Network (MRIN)	3.55		3.05		3.38	
31	Strengthening Agmark Grading and Export Quality Controls	1.15		1.13		1.06	
32	Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation	67.00		62.50		62.50	5.00
33	Gramin Bhandran Yojana	70.00	2.00	70.00	2.00	70.00	5.00
34	Small Farmers' Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)	38.00		30.00		30.00	1.00
35	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information System	37.50	1.00	32.58	4.46	32.58	3.30
36	Capacity Building to Enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic Products Aboard	1.00		1.00		1.00	
37	Natural Disaster Mangement	0.20		0.20		0.00	
38	Secretariat Economic Service #	8.55		7.94		4.00	
39	National Commission on Farmers	0.65		1.00		0.00	
40	Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through Training, Testing and Demonstration	11.00	1.50	11.02	1.50	10.75	2.00
41	All India Soil and Land Use Survey	11.00		11.00		10.75	
42	Grant-in-aid to National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)	3.50		3.50		3.50	

Sl	Schemes / Programmes	Annual Plan 2006-07				Annual Plan 2007-	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43	Restructured Scheme for Institutions (including the schemes mentioned at Sl No 40,41,42) \$					0.50	
	Sub Total of A	1465.60	76.50	1647.86	69.07	1526.60	67.20
	II B: Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	74.00	2.00	62.62	0.43	100.00	0.40
2	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Rainfed Farming Systems	200.00		0.00		200.00	
3	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm, and Maize (ISOPOM)	270.00	2.50	304.85	2.50	300.00	10.00
4	Technology Mission on Horticulture for NE Region including Sikkim Uttarakhand, HP and J&K	205.40	150.00	293.40	165.00	293.40	202.40
5	Micro Irrigation	520.00		520.00		550.00	
6	National Bomboo Mission	80.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	55.00
7	National Horticulture Mission	1000.00		1000.00		1150.00	
8	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	75.00	8.00	50.00	8.00	230.00	17.00
9	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)Scheme	910.00	171.00	911.27	171.00	1100.00	200.00
	Sub Total of B	3334.40	403.50	3212.14	416.93	3993.40	484.80
	Sub Total A + B	4800.00	480.00	4860.00	486.00	5520.00	552.00
	III C State Plan Scheme						
1	Control of Shifting Cultivation (Watershed Development in Shifting Cultivation Area in North Eastern States)	40.00		40.00		40.00	
	IV Grand Total (A + B + C)	4840.00	480.00	4900.00	486.00	5560.00	552.00
	Footnote -						
	1 # Till such time the expenditure on the Secretariat-Economic Services is formally transferred to Non-Plan side, the scheme would continue to be funded as per existing arrangements from Plan side.						
	2. \$ The Schemes mentioned at Sl. No. 40, 41 and 42 would continue to be funded in its present form till the Restructured Scheme for Institutions consisting these three schemes is approved and become operationalized.						
	3. In case of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, there is no IEBR component in the Plan Outlay. Hence Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is the Total Plan Outlay of the Department.						
	4. There is no Externally Aided projects to be funded during 2006-07 and 2007-08 under Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.						

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(Rs. Crore)							
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I	A : Central Sector Schemes						
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2	Improvement of Agricultural Statistics	27.00	1.40	26.47	1.35	26.47	2.00
3	Jute Technology Mission - Mini Mission II	1.00		5.20	0.20	8.00	1.00
4	National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD) including Tree Borne Oilseeds and Bio-diesel (Jetropha Plantation)	8.00		8.00		8.00	
5	National Horticulture Board (including Cold Chain)	100.00	15.00	123.53	13.53	115.00	5.00
6	Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut	40.00		40.00		40.00	
7	Central Institute of Horticulture in	5.60	5.60	3.29	3.29	4.00	4.00
8	Strengthening of Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute & Regional Fertilizer Control Laboratories	3.40		3.00		3.40	
9	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming	27.00	4.50	27.00	4.50	27.00	6.00
10	Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and	10.00		5.00		5.00	
11	Restructuring / Loan to National Seed Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India (NSC & SFCI)	5.00		0.00		12.00	
12	Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	90.00	5.00	109.57	5.00	97.57	6.00
13	Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management in Country	16.00	1.50	14.61	0.50	16.00	1.00
14	Strengthening and Modernisation of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India	17.00		14.95		16.50	
15	Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level	10.00		9.99		10.00	
16	Post Harvest Technology and Management (New Scheme)					1.00	
17	Watershed Development Council	1.35		1.23		1.40	
18	Rainfed Area Development Programmes (New)					100.00	

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19	National Rainfed Area Authority (New Scheme)					1.50	
20	Investment in Debenture of State Land Development Banks (SLDBs)	50.00	5.00	45.01	0.01	45.00	1.00
21	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	500.00	1.00	635.37	1.00	500.00	
22	Cooperative Education and Training	65.00	3.00	68.00	3.00	28.31	4.00
23	Assistance to NCDC for Development of Cooperatives	35.00	4.00	60.00	8.00	60.00	4.00
24	Extension Support to Central Institutes/Directorate of Extension (DOE)	13.65	1.00	12.43	0.25	14.00	1.00
25	Agri-Clinics/Agri-Business Centres	11.00	1.00	11.00	1.00	22.00	2.00
26	Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension	126.00	20.00	135.91	15.48	84.00	8.40
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31	Strengthening Agmark Grading and Export Quality Controls	1.15		1.13		1.06	
32	Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation	67.00		62.50		62.50	5.00
33	Gramin Bhandran Yojana	70.00	2.00	70.00	2.00	70.00	5.00
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36	Capacity Building to Enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic Products Aboard	1.00		1.00		1.00	
37	Natural Disaster Mangement	0.20		0.20		0.00	
38	Secretariat Economic Service #	8.55		7.94		4.00	
39	National Commission on Farmers	0.65		1.00		0.00	
40	Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through Training, Testing and Demonstration	11.00	1.50	11.02	1.50	10.75	2.00
41	All India Soil and Land Use Survey	11.00		11.00		10.75	
42	Grant-in-aid to National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)	3.50		3.50		3.50	

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43	Restructured Scheme for Institutions (including the schemes mentioned at Sl No 40,41,42) \$					0.50	
	Sub Total of A	1465.60	76.50	1647.86	69.07	1526.60	67.20
II B: Centrally Sponsored Schemes							
1	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	74.00	2.00	62.62	0.43	100.00	0.40
2	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Rainfed Farming Systems	200.00		0.00		200.00	
3	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm, and Maize (ISOPOM)	270.00	2.50	304.85	2.50	300.00	10.00
4	Technology Mission on Horticulture for NE Region including Sikkim Uttarakhand, HP and J&K	205.40	150.00	293.40	165.00	293.40	202.40
5	Micro Irrigation	520.00		520.00		550.00	
6	National Bomboo Mission	80.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	55.00
7	National Horticulture Mission	1000.00		1000.00		1150.00	
8	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	75.00	8.00	50.00	8.00	230.00	17.00
9	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)Scheme	910.00	171.00	911.27	171.00	1100.00	200.00
	Sub Total of B	3334.40	403.50	3212.14	416.93	3993.40	484.80
	Sub Total A + B	4800.00	480.00	4860.00	486.00	5520.00	552.00
III C State Plan Scheme							
1	Control of Shifting Cultivation (Watershed Development in Shifting Cultivation Area in North Eastern States)	40.00		40.00		40.00	
IV	Grand Total (A + B + C)	4840.00	480.00	4900.00	486.00	5560.00	552.00
Footnote -							
1 # Till such time the expenditure on the Secretariat-Economic Services is formally transferred to Non-Plan side, the scheme would continue to be funded as per existing arrangements from Plan side.							
2. \$ The Schemes mentioned at Sl. No. 40, 41 and 42 would continue to be funded in its present form till the Restructured Scheme for Institutions consisting these three schemes is approved and become operationalized.							
3. In case of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, there is no IEBR component in the Plan Outlay. Hence Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is the Total Plan Outlay of the Department.							
4. There is no Externally Aided projects to be funded during 2006-07 and 2007-08 under Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.							