



संभाव्यतायुक्त ऋण योजना 2022-23

Potential Linked Credit Plan
2022-23

वयनाड जिला

Wayanad District

राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

केरल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, तिरुवनंतपुरम

KERALA REGIONAL OFFICE, THIRUVANANTHTAPURAM



दृष्टि

ग्रामीण समृद्धि के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास बैंक

ध्येय

सहभागिता, संधारणीयता और समानता पर आधारित वित्तीय और गैर-वित्तीय सहयोगों, नवोन्मेषों, प्रौद्योगिकी और संस्थागत विकास के माध्यम से समृद्धि लाने के लिए कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास का संवर्धन

Vision

Development Bank of the Nation for fostering rural prosperity

Mission

Promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development through participative financial and non-financial interventions, innovations, technology and institutional development for securing prosperity

FOREWORD




NABARD has entered the fourth decade of its glorious journey of ushering in prosperity in rural India. All through the journey, NABARD has by way of its credit, promotional and developmental interventions, facilitated improvement in the livelihoods of the rural populace and enhanced the efficacy of the credit delivery mechanism in rural areas. In tune with our mission to promote rural prosperity, Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) for each districts are prepared since 1990-91, by adopting a participatory and consultative approach. The resource mapping and credit absorption capacity of lending institutions in the district, critical gap in infrastructure as well as the linkage support to be provided to various stakeholders for realizing the potentials estimated at the district level are taken into account while preparing the PLPs.

I am delighted to present the Potential Linked Credit Plan of Wayanad district, Kerala for the year 2022-23 and am sure that it shall serve as a resourceful document for the preparation of Annual Credit Plan of the district.

Though the impact of COVID-19 is still looming large with regressive effect on the economy, the pro-active steps initiated by Central and State Governments, Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and other financial institutions have helped in cushioning the impact to a considerable extent. With the gradual receding of Covid and resultant easing of the restrictions, the economy will get back to normalcy overtaking the pre-Covid level soon. Financial institutions should endeavour to meet the credit requirements of post Covid economy with well thought out and tailor made products addressing the emergent need of individual households and farmers collectives. The elaborate sector wise projections given in the document can be of great help in firming up strategies.

I extend my sincere gratitude to Reserve Bank of India, District Collectors, SLBC, Lead District Managers, Line Departments, Bankers, NGOs and other stakeholders for their cooperation, support, assistance and valuable suggestions provided to our District Development Manager, Ms Jisha Vadakkumparambil in preparation of this document. I am confident that this document would help bankers in better planning and pave the way for increased ground level credit flow towards priority sectors.



P Balachandran
Chief General Manager
01 October 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wayanad district has a total geographical area of 2129 sq km of which 37% is covered by forests. About 83 % of the total land holdings are of less than one hectare size. Both net sown area and gross cropped area have declined progressively over the last 10 years. Coffee, Pepper, Paddy, Cardamom, Coconut, Rubber, Arecanut, Tea, Banana and Vegetables are the major crops grown. The area under Paddy has been on decline and area under Rubber has been on the rise. Coffee and Pepper continue to be the major crop of the district. The concept of organic farming is gaining momentum in the district. Prominent allied activity is dairy.

Wayanad stands at 13th position with the per capita income of ₹.11158 at constant (2011-12) prices in 2019-20 (provisional) as against 110563 in 2018-19. The Population of the district is 8,16,558 (as per 2011 census of which 18.55% are tribal) and more than 90% of the population directly or indirectly depend on agriculture and related activities.

There are 18 Commercial banks with 92 branches and one RRB with 31 branches in the district. The Kerala State Co-operative Bank has 36 branches and 28 functional PACS with 74 branches (Total PACS-31) as its members.

Ground Level Credit flow under Priority Sector has steady growth in last three years. GLC for 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were ₹4242.24 crore, ₹ 4770.19 crore and ₹ 5164.24 crore respectively. Primary Sector took a lion's share of 68% while the share of Secondary and Tertiary Sectors were in the range of 13% and 18% respectively during 2020-21. The achievement under ACP target during last two years (2019-20 and 2020-21) were 114% and 120% respectively. CD Ratio of the district stands at 120.65 % as on 31 March 2021. Banks in the district were able to achieve national goal benchmarks in respect of credit to priority sector, agriculture and weaker sections, but fared poorly in DRI advances.

The PLP projection for 2022-23 in respect of Wayanad district at ₹6467 crores is 11 % more than the projection for 2021-22 and 38% more than the ACP target for the year 2021-22. The share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors are in the order of 76, 15 and 9% of the total projections. Crop production has a share of 55% of the total priority sector projection and the share of term loans in total agriculture is 19%.

Financial Literacy Centres [FLCs] function in all the 4 blocks of the district, besides the FLC set up by WDCB with NABARD assistance.

Around 14 Farmer Producer Organisations/Companies have been promoted in Wayanad District. Moreover, three FPOs have been promoted under Central Sector scheme for promotion of 10000 FPOs. Five FPOs have been credit linked and five FPOs have their own processing facility. Ten FPOs have already moved on to procurement of farm produce and collective marketing. Three FPOs have been promoted with the beneficiaries of TDF project. Two of them are serving tribal farmers. BAAPCO Producer company had set up its milk processing plant with 'Stand up India' assistance from Union Bank of India and Green Tea Producer Company had established its Green Tea factory at Karadippara with loan cum grant assistance under NABARD's PODF and started commercial production. Waywin producer Company has launched a special coffee named "IMMUNE COFFEE" during the COVID period. The coffee is prepared with 10 medicinal herbs including Ashwagandha which will boost the immunity. Under FSPF, NABARD had supported BIOWIN, a spices processing factory supported under UPNRM, for enabling additional 2000 farmers to acquire organic certification on the lines of existing 15000 certified farmers.

To enhance the availability of improved marketing infrastructure, Government of India has come up with Central Sector Scheme of Financing of Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme with a corpus of one lakh crore. The scheme will result in improved marketing infrastructure to allow farmers to sell directly to consumers, creation of storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and intermediaries and thereby ensure better prices to the farmer. NABARD

has introduced a special refinance scheme for transformation of PACS as Multi Service Centres (PACS as MSC) over a period of three years commencing from 2020-21 with an objective of creating viable infrastructure for providing credit plus services to the farmers and to diversify the business portfolio of the institutions. About eight PACS from Wayanad are in the process of preparation of projects under the scheme covering various units viz. storage godown, Farmers Training Centre, Agri. Equipment Depot cum Agro Service Centre, Nursery of agricultural plant, Medicinal plants, fertilizer depot, marketing infrastructure etc.

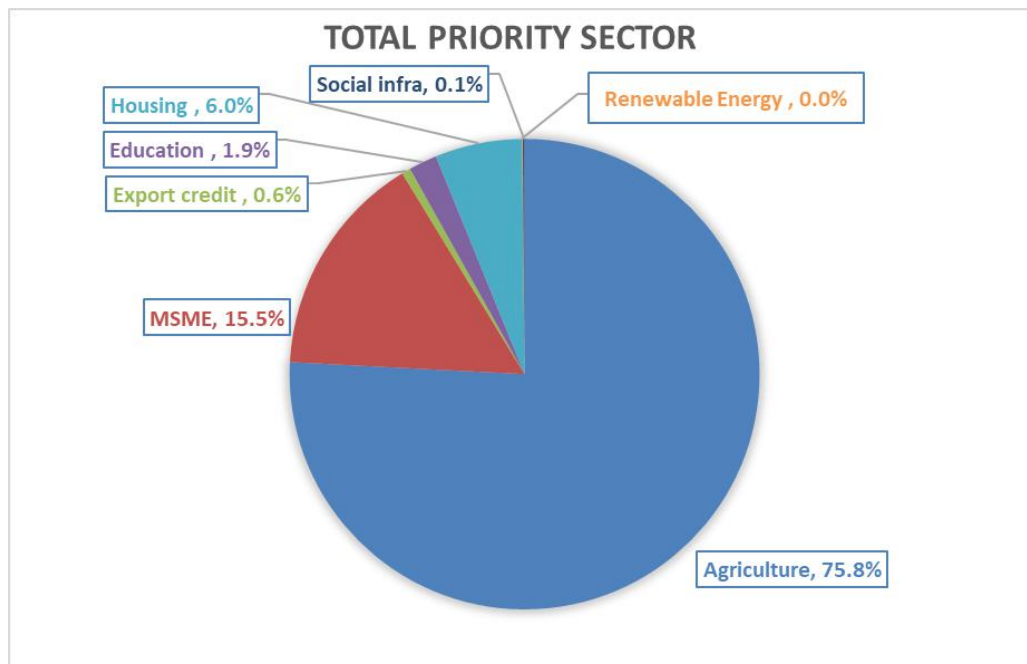
Government of India has identified Wayanad as one of the Aspirational District from the State under “Rapid Transformation of Aspirational Districts Project”, a Union Government-sponsored comprehensive development project. The programme focusses closely on improving people’s ability to participate fully in the burgeoning economy. Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure are this programme’s core areas of focus.

Appendix A to Annexure 1

Broad Sector wise PLP projections – 2022-23

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Particulars	Potential for 2022-23
A	Farm Credit	
i	Crop Production, Maintenance and Marketing	351900
ii	Working capital for AH and Fisheries activities	5860
ii	Term Loan for agriculture and allied activities	98439
	Sub Total	456200
B	Agriculture Infrastructure	15600
C	Ancillary activities	18500
I	Credit potential for Agriculture (A+B+C)	490300
II	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	100000
III	Export credit	3960
IV	Education	12600
V	Housing	38700
VI	Renewable Energy	320
VII	Others	
VIII	Social infrastructure involving bank credit	820
	Total Priority Sector (I to VIII)	646700



Appendix B to Annexure 1

Summary of Sector/Sub sector wise PLP Projections – 2022-23

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Potential for 2022-23
I	Credit Potential for Agriculture	
A	Farm Credit	
i	Crop Production, Maintenance and Marketing	351900
	Working capital for dairy activities	4000
	Working capital for poultry sector	360
	Working capital for SHG sector	900
	Working capital for Fisheries activities	600
ii	Water Resources	5540
iii	Farm Mechanisation	3500
iv	Plantation and Horticulture (including sericulture)	57000
v	Forestry and Waste Land Development	475
vi	Animal Husbandry – Dairy	19100
vii	Animal Husbandry – Poultry	2865
viii	Animal Husbandry-Sheep, Goat, Piggery etc.	4700
ix	Fisheries (Marine, Inland, Brackish water)	1460
x	Integrated Farming System for Sustainable Income & Climate Resilience	3800
	Sub Total	456200
B	Agriculture Infrastructure	
i	Construction of Storage facilities (Warehouses, Market yards, Godowns, Silos, Cold storage units/Cold storage chains)	7000
ii	Land development, Soil conservation, Watershed development	7600
iii	Others (Tissue culture, Agri bio-technology, Seed production, Bio pesticides/ fertilisers, Vermi composting)	1000
	Sub Total	15600
C	Ancillary Activities	
I	Food and Agro processing	5800
ii	Others (Loans to Cooperative Societies of farmers for disposing of their produce, Agri clinics/Agri Business Centres, Loans to PACS/ FSS/ LAMPS, Loans to MFIs for on lending)	12700
	Sub Total	18500
	Total Agriculture	490300
II	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
i	MSME – Working capital	18246
ii	MSME – Investment credit	81754
	Total MSME	100000
III	Export Credit	3960
IV	Education	12600
V	Housing	38700
VI	Renewable Energy	320
VII	Others (Loans to SHGs/JLGs, loans to distressed persons to prepay non-institutional lenders, PMJDY, Loans to state sponsored organisations for SC/ST)	
VIII	Social Infrastructure involving bank credit	820
	Total Priority Sector	646700

District Profile

District	WAYANAD	State	KERALA
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1. PHYSICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES

Total Geographical Area (Sq.km)	2130
No. of Sub Divisions	1 (Revenue Division)
No. of Blocks	4
No. of Villages (Inhabited)	49
No. of Panchayats	25

3. LAND UTILISATION [Ha] (2018-19)

Total Area Reported	212966
Forest Land	78787
Area Not Available for Cultivation	11722
Permanent Pasture and Grazing Land	Nil
Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops	43
Cultivable Wasteland	905
Current Fallow	3067
Other Fallow, Barren, uncultivable, still water, water logged area and social forestry	1065
Net Sown Area	112976
Total or Gross Cropped Area	167070
Area Cultivated More than Once	54094
Cropping Intensity [GCA/NSA]	147.88

6. WORKERS PROFILE [in '000]

Cultivators	52
Of the above, Small/Marginal Farmers	33
Agricultural Labourers	94
Workers engaged in Household Industries	10
Workers engaged in Allied Agro-activities	55
Other workers	159

8. HOUSEHOLDS [in '000]

Total Households	191
Rural Households	166
BPL Households	68

10. VILLAGE-LEVEL INFRASTRUCTURE [Nos]

Villages Electrified	49
Villages having Agriculture Power Supply	49
Villages having Post Offices	49
Villages having Banking Facilities	49
Villages having Primary Schools	49
Villages having Primary Health Centres	49
Villages having Potable Water Supply	36
Villages connected with Paved Approach Roads	49

13. IRRIGATION COVERAGE [Ha] (2019-20)

Net Irrigated Area (Total area irrigated at least once)	12186
Small Streams - Thodu (Govt)	189
Private ponds	75
Government wells	66
Lift & Minor irrigation	117
Other sources	11739
Gross Irrigated Area	22042
Irrigation potential utilised	65 per cent

15. AGRO-PROCESSING UNITS

Type of Processing Activity	No of units	Cap.[MT]
Food (Rice/Flour/Dal/Oil/Tea/Coffee)	186	NA
Sugarcane (Gur/Khandsari/Sugar)	NA	NA
Fruit (Pulp/Juice/Fruit drink)	NA	NA
Spices (Masala Powders/Pastes)	3	NA
Dry-fruit (Cashew/Almond/Raisins)	NA	NA
Cotton (Ginning/Spinning/Weaving)	NA	NA
Milk (Chilling/Cooling/Processing)	34	2.50 lakh litres/day
Meat (Chicken/Mutton/Pork/Dryfish)	1	NA
Animal feed (Cattle/Poultry/Fishmeal)	1	NA

17. ANIMAL POPULATION AS PER CENSUS 2019 [in '000]

Category of animal	Total	Male	Female
Cattle - Cross bred	79.8	6.6	73.2
Cattle - Indigenous	2.7	0.5	2.2
Buffaloes	4.4	3.9	0.4
Sheep - Cross bred	0.2	0.0	0.2
Sheep - Indigenous	NA	NA	NA
Goat	45.4	9.4	36.0
Pig - Cross bred	9.1	3.1	6.1
Pig - Indigenous	NA		
Horse/Donkey/Camel	NA		
Poultry - Cross bred	281.1	73.1	255.4
Poultry - Indigenous	NA		

2. SOIL & CLIMATE

Agro-climatic Zone	Western Plain and Ghat region - Hilly region (Zone 12)
Climate	Hot & Humid and slightly cooler in interior areas
Soil Type	Laterite, red loamy, forest soils etc.

4. RAINFALL & GROUND WATER

Rainfall [in mm]As per Farm Guide 2017,the rainfall for the year 2015 is 2282 mm	Normal	Actual	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	3236.4		3253.1	1891.7	3087.0
		Variation from Normal	(normal-3250.9 and actual 3071.7)		
Availability of Ground	Net annual recharge		Net annual draft		Balance
Water (McM)	292.59		71.93		220.66

5. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDING

Classification of Holding	Holding		Area	
	Nos.	% to Total	Ha.	% to Total
<= 1 Ha	129429	83	32493	34
>1 to <=2 Ha	24518	16	41536	44
>2 Ha	1908	1	20469	22
Total	155855	100	94498	100

7. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE [in '000]

Category	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Population	817	401	415	786	31
Scheduled Caste	33	17	17	33	Nil
Scheduled Tribe	136	67	69	136	Nil
Literate	649	330	319	649	Nil
BPL	123				Nil

9. HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES [Nos. in '000 Households]

Having brick/stone/concrete houses	NA	Having electricity supply	NA
Having source of drinking water	100	Having independent toilets	NA
Having access to banking services	162	Having radio/tv sets	NA

11. INFRASTRUCTURE RELATING TO HEALTH & SANITATION [Nos]

Anganwadis	733	Dispensaries	NA
Primary Health Centres	25	Hospitals	244
Primary Health Sub-Centres	5	Hospital Beds	2263

12. INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURE

Fertiliser/Seed/Pesticide Outlets [Nos]	136	Agriculture Pumpsets [Nos]	NA
Total N/P/K Consumption [MT]	8591	Pumpsets Energised [Nos]	NA
Certified Seeds Supplied [MT]	NA	Agro Service Centres [Nos]	80
Pesticides Consumed [MT]	NA	Soil Testing Centres [Nos]	4
Agriculture Tractors [Nos]	174	Plantation nurseries [Nos]	8

14. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR STORAGE TRANSPORT & MARKETING

Rural/Urban Mandi/Haat [Nos]	NA	Wholesale Market [Nos]	5
Length of Road [Km] by PWD	1029	Godown [Nos]	4
Length of Railway Line [Km]	Nil	Godown Capacity [MT]	2800

No. of KSRTC buses held (Nos) 2016-17	267	Cold Storage [Nos]	with KINFRA
Goods Transport Vehicle [Nos]	5671	Cold Store Capacity [MT]	NA

16. AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD OF MAJOR CROPS (prodn in tonnes unless separately mentioned)

Crop	2018-19		2017-18		Avg. Yield [Kg/Ha]
	Area (Ha)	Prod. (MT)	Area (Ha)	Prod. (MT)	
Coffee	67426	53336	67426	55525	834
Pepper	9939.5	3123	10782	3414	314
Ginger	1456	8400	2109	9781 (cured)	5769
Banana	8861	65893	10003	83517	8415
Rice	7326	22340	8026	21792	2878
Coconut (million nuts)	10121	56	10368	62	5533
Tea	8193	11480	5306	13605	2564

18. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries [Nos]	27	Animal Markets [Nos]	3
Disease Diagnostic Centres [Nos]	1	Milk Collection Centres [Nos]	80
Artificial Insemination Centers [Nos]	75	Fishermen Societies [Nos]	NA
No. of cattle farm	250	Fish seed farms [Nos]	NA
Animal Husbandry Tng Centres [Nos]	5	Fish Markets [Nos]	NA
Dairy Cooperative Societies [Nos]	55	Poultry hatcheries [Nos]	1
Improved Fodder Farms [Nos]	5	Slaughter houses [Nos]	3

19. MILK, FISH, EGG PRODUCTION & THEIR PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY

Fish	Production [MT] (2019-20)	810	Per cap avail. [gm/day]	NA
Egg	Production [Lakh Nos]	131	Per cap avail. [nos/p.a.]	61
Milk	Production	310000/day	Per cap avail. [gm/day]	120gm/day
Meat	Production [MT] (2018-19)	15869	Per cap avail. [gm/day]	NA

Sources (if not mentioned against the respective item): Source: Agriculture Statistics 2018-19, Farm Guide 2021, Deptt of Economics & Statistics, Census 2011, Economic Review 2020, 20th Livestock Census 2019



DISTRICT PROFILE

Wayanad – the ‘Green Paradise’, formed on 1st November 1980 is the only district in Kerala, which shares its boundary with two states, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. The district is bounded by Coorg district of Karnataka on the north, Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu and Mysore and Kamarajanagar districts of Karnataka on the east, Malappuram district on the south and Kozhikode and Kannur districts on the west. Nestled among the mountains of the Western Ghats, lies Wayanad, which can be considered as one of the biggest hill stations of Kerala. The district stands on the southern top of the Deccan plateau, at a height of 700-2100 m above mean sea level and its chief glory is the majestic Western Ghats with rugged terrain composing of lofty ridges interspersed with dense forest, tangled jungles and deep valleys.

Wayanad stands at 13th position with the per capita income of ₹111158 at constant (2011-12) prices in 2019-20 (provisional) as against 110563 in 2018-19. The Population of the district is 8,16,558 (as per 2011 census of which 18.55% are tribal) and more than 90% of the population directly or indirectly depend on agriculture and related activities. It is one of the backward districts in the state with highest concentration of ST population with 18.55% (151443) of the total population of the district and 31% of the total tribal population of Kerala State.

Main primary activity in Wayanad is Agriculture and Plantation. Around 39% of Wayanad land area occupies plantation crops including coffee, tea, pepper, cardamom and rubber. Coffee based farming system (67426 ha.) is a notable feature of Wayanad. Coffee is grown both as pure crop and as mixed crop along with pepper. Other major crops are pepper (9939.5 ha), rubber (10800 ha.), coconut (10121.33 ha.), cardamom (4120 ha.), tea (8193.95 ha.) and ginger (1456.17 ha). Paddy is cultivated in 7761.51 hectares of land. This district is the State's major producing area for cash crops like Coffee, Pepper, and other crops like Ginger, Banana, Elephant Yam, etc.

The average size of holding is 0.58 ha. The land utilization pattern of the district indicates that, of the total geographical area of 2,12,966 ha around 1,12,976 ha is the net sown area and of it, 54,094 ha is sown more than once. Accordingly, the total cropped area is 1,67,070 ha. The cropping intensity in the district is 147.88% as against the state average of 128%.

As per Agri. Statistics 2018-19, the net irrigated area, is 12186 ha and the Gross Irrigated Area is 22042 ha. Among the crops paddy is the major crop supported by irrigation, followed by Banana. Animal husbandry activities like dairy and goat farming are the major allied activities in the district.

The long term investment credit for agriculture and allied activities accounted for only 9.0% share in total credit flow to agriculture during 2020-21 as against the state average of 37% and national average of 40%. This skewed ratio in favour of short term crop loan has resulted in low investment in capital/productivity enhancing assets.

The Covid-19 pandemic affected Wayanad's economic sector in multiple ways and has serious impact on economy of the district. The COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the availability of labour as the movement of people from Tamil Nadu has reduce drastically. There is major adverse impact on the export-oriented spices and plantation crops grown in the district. During COVID period dairy farmers struggled to find required market for the milk produced. Travel and Tourism were prominent activities in the district. The tourism sector has been the worst hit and the state government has announced a package to revive the industry, focusing more on domestic travellers.

Banking Profile

District - WAYANAD			State - KERALA			Lead Bank - CANARA BANK				
1. NETWORK & OUTREACH (As on 31/03/2021)										
Agency	No. of Banks/Soc.	No. of Branches				No. of non-formal agencies assoiated			Per Branch Outreach	
		Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	mFIs/mFOs	SHGs/JLGs	BCs/BFs	Villages	Households
Commercial Banks	12	92	5	87	0	90	2108	8	0.6	2238
Regional Rural Bank	1	31	3	28	0	31	1124	2	1.7	6561
State Co-operative Bank	1	36	6	30	0	36	8483	Nil	1.6	6342
Primary Agriculture Co-operative Bank	28	74	60	14	0				9.8	38053
Coop. Agr. & Rural Dev. Bank	4	7	0	7	0		Nil	Nil	8.2	31711
Others (Small finance banks)	1	20	19	1	0		Nil	Nil	16.3	63421
All Agencies	47	260	93	167	0	2	11715	10	0.3	1204
2. DEPOSITS OUTSTANDING										
Agency	No. of accounts					Amount of Deposit [lakh]				
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	Growth(%)	Share(%)	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	Growth(%)	Share(%)
Commercial Banks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	312119	354036	429261	21	61
Regional Rural Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51183	56589	64193	13	9
Cooperative Banks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	195588	191654	199184	4	28
Others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3103	6548	111	1
All Agencies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	558890	605382	699186	15	100
3. LOANS & ADVANCES OUTSTANDING										
Agency	No. of accounts					Amount of Loan [Lakhs]				
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	Growth(%)	Share(%)	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	Growth(%)	Share(%)
Commercial Banks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	411451	456108	512832	12	61
Regional Rural Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85112	86815	93098	7	11
Cooperative Banks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	186443	212270	231164	9	27
Others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3390	6489	91	1
All Agencies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	683006	758583	843583	11	100
4. CD-RATIO					5. PERFORMANCE UNDER KCC SATURATION DRIVE					
Agency	CD Ratio				Agency	No. of KCC Accounts		Amount outstanding		
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	
Commercial Banks	116.61	131.83	128.83	119.47	Commercial Banks	32048	34750	81312	97590	
Regional Rural Bank	143.73	166.29	153.41	145.03	Regional Rural Bank	23617	21646	22269	23770	
Cooperative Banks	88.47	95.32	110.76	116.06	Cooperative Banks	26737	29885	21968	27039	
Others	NA	NA	NA	99.10	Others	37			441	
All Agencies	113	122.21	125.31	120.65	All Agencies	82439	86281	125990	148398	
6. PERFORMANCE TO FULFILL NATIONAL GOALS (As on 31/03/2021)										
Agency	Priority Sector Loans (Outstanding)		Loans to Agr. Sector		Loans to Weaker Sections(Outstanding)		Loans under DRI Scheme (Outstanding)		Loans to Women	
	Amount [lakh]	% of Total Loans	Amount [lakh]	% of Total Loans	Amount [lakh]	% of Total Loans	Amount [lakh]	% of Total Loans	Amount [lakh]	% of Total Loans
Commercial Banks	606379	118.24	298989	58.30	199833	38.97	36.00	0.01	NA	NA
Regional Rural Bank	89709	96.36	63796	68.53	79303	85.18	0.40	0.00	NA	NA
Cooperative Banks	35017	15.15	6469	2.80	95949	41.51	Nil	Nil	NA	NA
Others	2071	31.92	710	10.94	4333	66.77	Nil	Nil	NA	NA
All Agencies	733176	86.91	369964	43.86	379418	44.98	36.40	0.00	NA	NA
7. AGENCY-WISE PERFORMANCE UNDER ANNUAL CREDIT PLANS										
Agency	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			Average Ach[%] in last 3 years
	Target [lakh]	Ach'ment [lakh]	Ach'ment [%]	Target [lakh]	Ach'ment [lakh]	Ach'ment [%]	Target [lakh]	Ach'ment [lakh]	Ach'ment [%]	
Commercial Banks	173630	224804	129%	176050	214336	122%	185364	264952	143%	132%
Regional Rural Bank	67700	56374	83%	68420	61560	90%	69504	73459	106%	93%
Cooperative Banks	174670	143046	82%	174200	198033	114%	173344	173516	100%	99%
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	1330	3090	232%	1788	4497	252%	243%
All Agencies	416000	424224	102%	420000	477019	114%	430000	516424	120%	112%
8. SECTOR-WISE PERFORMANCE UNDER ANNUAL CREDIT PLANS										
Broad Sector	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			Average Ach[%] in last 3 years
	Target [lakh]	Ach'ment [lakh]	Ach'ment [%]	Target [lakh]	Ach'ment [lakh]	Ach'ment [%]	Target [lakh]	Ach'ment [lakh]	Ach'ment [%]	
Crop Loan	231362	257688	111%	232200	333966	144%	232400	321677	138%	131%
Term Loan (Agr)	85438	32586	38%	86800	25313	29%	93600	32058	34%	34%
Total Agri. Credit	316800	290274	92%	319000	359279	113%	326000	353735	109%	104%
Non-Farm Sector	54140	57013	105%	55000	59862	109%	56000	67327	120%	112%
Other Priority Sector	45060	76937	171%	46000	57878	126%	48000	95362	199%	166%
Total Priority Sector	416000	424224	102%	420000	477019	114%	430000	516424	120%	112%
9. NPA POSITION										
Agency	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			Average NPA in last 3
	Total advances	Total NPA	% of NPA	Total advances	Total NPA	% of NPA	Total advances	Total NPA	% of NPA	
Total of all agencies	683006	38819	5.68%	758583	52094.38	6.87%	843582.66	56294.91	6.67%	6.44%
Sources :	Lead Bank & SLBC									

BANKING PROFILE

There are 18 Commercial banks with 92 branches and one RRB with 31 branches in the district. The Kerala State Co-operative Bank has 36 branches and 28 functional PACS with 74 branches (Total PACS-31) as its members. The long-term structure is represented by KSCARDB office at Kalpetta and three PCARDBs namely Panamaram, Vythiri & Sulthan Bathery PCARDBs. The average population served by a bank branch in the district, including cooperative credit institutions as on 31 March 2021 is at 3229.

The growth of deposit in the banks has shown an overall growth of 15% as against 8% in the previous year. Amongst all agencies, Commercial Banks had a share of 61 % in total bank deposits.

The aggregate loans outstanding in respect of all credit agencies in the district as on 31 March 2021 showed a moderate growth of 11% over the previous year. Commercial Banks as a group accounted for highest share of disbursement of advances (61%).

The C.D ratio in the district during the year 2020-21 was 120.65 % as against 125.31 % recorded for 2019-20. All the agencies have registered a positive growth in the credit sector. Amongst the banks RRBs have achieved the highest CD ratio of 145.03 %.

Banks in the district generally fulfilled the National Goal targets allotted to them. As against the stipulated norm of 40%, the priority sector advances touched a level of 86.91 % as on 31.3.2021. The advances to agriculture sector constitute 43.86 % against the stipulated norm of 18 %. As against the 10 % norm, advances to weaker sections were to the extent of 44.98%. In respect of DRI advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks, the achievement was far below the target of 0.001%.

The achievement under Annual Credit Plan during last 3 years ie. 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of 102%, 120% and respectively the average achievement being 112%. During 2020-21, the performance under all sectors were satisfactory. The performance under the sub-sector agriculture term lending was 34% only.

The average NPA position of all agencies in the district during the last 3 years was only 6.44% with 6.67% in 2020-21. This was mainly due to the moratorium declared by the State Government exclusively for the district from time to time.

The submission of LBR2/U2 has almost stabilised in the district, with occasional delay by a few branches. The ACP review is being done based on reports generated out of LBR. The level of submission of LBR3/U3 is however not satisfactory. Data consolidation is done in house by Lead Bank.

Erstwhile Wayanad DCB had merged with Kerala State Co-operative Bank on 29th November 2020. Erstwhile Wayanad DCB migrated all its branches to the CBS platform. 22 PACS have been migrated into common CBS platform under the leadership of Erstwhile Wayanad DCB.

Financial Literacy centres (FLCs) have been set up in all the 4 blocks of the district, besides the FLC set up by WDCB with NABARD assistance. RSETI Wayanad is functioning from its rented premises at Puthoorvayal and provides self-employment training to rural youths.

The total number of enrolments (as on 31 March 2021) under PMJJBY was 31904 and the enrolment under PMSBY stood at 1.30 lakh. However, under APY only 14551 could be enrolled so far. The financial inclusion in this mode is expected to make significant changes in the lives of poor in the district, particularly in the case of Tribals. The DBT which will operate through the banking system will also ensure regularity of flow of liquidity in households and therefore opportunities for investment will be there.

Wayanad district could reach to final four district for the prestigious Prime Ministers Award for excellence in Public Administration 2020 under the category: Inclusive Development through credit flow to the priority sector.

Methodology of Preparation of Potential linked Credit Plans (PLPs)

Potential Linked Credit Plan is a comprehensive documentation of potentials in the district for rural economic activities, both in physical and financial terms. It is also an assessment of the gaps in infrastructure support which need to be filled in to fully exploit the realizable potentials.

Objectives of PLP

The objectives of PLP are

- To enable the various organizations involved in the process of rural development in directing their efforts in a planned manner, in accordance with the potentials available for exploitation.
- To enable optimum utilization of scarce financial resources (specifically bank credit) by channelling the same into sectors with growth potential.
- To assess the gaps in infrastructure support which need to be taken care for exploiting the potentials and prioritize resource requirement for the purpose.

Methodology

- NABARD, in 1988-89, took initiative of preparing PLPs for agriculture and rural development. The broad strategy followed by NABARD for the formulation of PLPs envisages estimation of long term potential (in terms of physical units) in each sector of agriculture and rural development with reference to the natural and human resource endowments and a phased annual programme for development, keeping in view the relative national and state priorities. NABARD has been constantly endeavouring to introduce refinements in the methodology of preparing PLPs and improvement of its contents so that the PLPs could be used as support reference document for Annual Credit Plans of banks. NABARD has been reviewing continuously the methodology in estimation of potential through consultative process over the years. It adopts a detailed methodology for assessing the physical potential in major sectors of investment activity conducive to development of agriculture and rural areas. The PLP writers – who are District Development Managers of NABARD placed in most of the districts of the country – are supported by a group of technical officers/experts in the Regional Offices and Head Office of NABARD.
- The methodology consists of assessment of sector-wise/subsector-wise estimation of potential in consultation with technical officers of the concerned line departments at the district level, identification of infrastructure facilities required to support the exploitation of the potential, identification of infrastructure facilities available at present as well as planned and working out the gap in infrastructure, examination of the trends in sector-wise credit flow, various schemes of State/Central Govt., and estimation of block-wise physical and financial credit potential.
- The indicative unit costs suggested by the State level unit cost committee are made use of while arriving at the total financial outlays.

The broad methodology of arriving at the potential for major sectors is given below.

S. No	Sector	Methodology of estimation of credit potential
1	Crop loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of data on Gross Cropped Area for a period of 10 years and data on land holdings • Distribution of Gross Cropped Area between Small Farmer/Marginal Farmer and Other farmers based on the total land occupied by small and marginal farmers on one hand and other farmers on the other. • Make assumption to cover 100% of Small/Marginal Farmers and 20% to 50% of Other Farmers;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study the cropping pattern • Estimation of credit potential taking into account Scale of Finance and also the KCC guidelines in vogue • Block-wise allocation of potential taking into account credit absorption capacity in a particular block, cropping pattern, etc.
2	Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MI potential is the area that can be brought under irrigation by ground and surface water; • Collection of data on ultimate irrigation potential, area already brought under irrigation and balance potential available under groundwater and surface water for the district • While fairly clear estimates are available for ground water and its present and future utilization, surface water estimates for individual districts are difficult to get; • Estimation of potential to be attempted block-wise based on categorization of blocks, type of rock formation, suitability of MI structures, projects planned by State Govt. etc. • Preference of farmers for different MI structures like dug wells, bore wells, DCBW, etc. is to be taken into account. • The potential for MI sector is defined in terms of numbers for DW, BW and TW, and in terms of an area for lift irrigation, sprinkler and drip systems.
3	Farm Mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential estimate for farm mechanization takes into account irrigated and unirrigated cropped area in the district, economic life of tractor, optimum use of tractor, per acre use of tractor, replacement of tractors per year, assessment of availability of drought animal power/power tiller by using conversion factors; • Calculation of requirement of number of tractors assuming one tractor per 30 acres and 45 acres of irrigated and unirrigated cropped area; • Adjustment of tractor potential with land holdings • Based on the cropping pattern, topography etc. similar assessment is made for power tillers, combine harvesters etc.
4	Plantation and Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of additional area that could be brought under plantation crops based on trend analysis of the land utilization pattern and cropping pattern of the district, area of cultivable waste land likely to be treated and brought under plantation crops; • Feasibility and possibility of shifting from food crops to plantation crops; • Estimation of replanting by taking into account approximate economic life of a few plantation crops • Estimation of potential for rejuvenation of existing plantation.
5	Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of data on number of milch animals as per the latest census • Estimation of milch animals for the reference year by assuming 30% calving, 50:50 sex ratio, 40% calf mortality and 50% culling for buffaloes and 40% calving, 50:50 sex ratio, 20% calf mortality and 50% culling for CBCs and 30% calving, 50:50 sex ratio, 20% calf mortality and 50% culling for Indigenous cows; • 1/6th of the animals are assumed to be good quality animals and 60% of the good quality animals in milk and 60% of

		animals in milk are on 2nd and 3rd lactation. 50% of the number of animals so arrived are assumed to be animals available for bank finance.
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Utility

Concerted and continuous efforts have been on to make PLPs user friendly keeping in view the stakeholders focus. The document has been useful to various stakeholders in a variety of ways, as illustrated below:

1	Bankers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides inputs/information on Exploitable potential vis-a-vis credit available. Potential High Value Projects/Area Based schemes Infrastructure support available which can form basis for their business/development plans.
2	Government Agencies/ Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developmental infrastructure required to support credit flow for tapping the exploitable potential. Other support required to increase credit flow Identification of sectors for Government sponsored programme
3	Individual/ Business entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private investment opportunities available in each sector Commercial infrastructure Information on various schemes of Govt & Banks.

Limitations and constraints

Though concerted efforts are being made to estimate the potentials realistically, the following limitations and constraints are noticed in the exercise of PLP preparation:

- Non-Availability of accurate granular data on credit flow – Sector and sub-sector-wise;
- Non-availability of data required for estimation of potential in some sectors with the line Depts.

CHAPTER 1

IMPORTANT POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Policy Initiatives - Government of India

The following 6 Pillars were highlighted in the first ever digital Budget 2021-22 presented by Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance & Corporate Affairs, GoI:

- ❖ Health and Wellbeing
- ❖ Physical & Financial Capital and Infrastructure
- ❖ Inclusive Development for Aspirational India
- ❖ Reinvigorating Human Capital
- ❖ Innovation and R&D
- ❖ Minimum Government and Maximum Governance

1.1.1 Following important announcements were made in the Union Budget 2021-22 for agriculture and farmers' welfare:

- i. The target for agricultural credit enhanced to ₹16.5 lakh crore for higher credit availability to farmers and agriculture & allied sectors; Animal husbandry, dairy & fisheries to be the focus areas
- ii. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund to be enhanced to ₹40,000 crore from ₹30,000 crore.
- iii. Water conservation commitment stands enhanced as the Micro Irrigation Fund corpus has been increased to ₹10,000 crore via NABARD.
- iv. SWAMITVA Scheme to be extended to all States/UTs and 1.80 lakh property owners in 1,241 villages have already been provided cards.
- v. 'Operation Green Scheme' to be extended to 22 perishable products, to boost value addition in agriculture & allied products.
- vi. 1,000 more mandis to be integrated with e-NAM to bring transparency and competitiveness.
- vii. APMCs to get access to the Agriculture Infrastructure Funds for augmenting infrastructure facilities.
- viii. Setting up a multi-purpose seaweed park in Tamil Nadu proposed to help leverage country's vast ocean resources and R&D capabilities.

Proposals relating to Fisheries sector:

- i. Investments to develop marine and inland modern fishing harbours and fish landing centres.
- ii. 5 major fishing harbours in Kochi, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Petuaghat to be developed as hubs of economic activity.
- iii. Multipurpose Seaweed Park in Tamil Nadu to promote seaweed cultivation.

Tax Proposals on Agriculture Products:

- i. Custom duty on cotton increased to 10% and on raw silk and silk yarn from 10% to 15%.
- ii. Withdrawal of end-use based concession on denatured ethyl alcohol.
- iii. Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC) on a small number of items.

Achievements and Milestones during the COVID-19 pandemic

- **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY):**
 - Valued at **₹2.76 lakh crore**
 - Free food grain to **80 crore people**
 - Free cooking gas for **8 crore families**
 - Direct cash to over **40 crore farmers, women, elderly, the poor and the needy**

- **Aatma Nirbhar Bharat package (ANB 1.0):**
 - Estimated at **₹23 lakh crore** – more than **10% of GDP**
 - PMGKY, three ANB packages (ANB 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0), and announcements made later were like **5 mini-budgets** in themselves
 - **₹27.1 lakh crore** worth of financial impact of all three ANB packages including RBI's measures – amounting to **more than 13% of GDP**
- **Structural reforms:**
 - One Nation One Ration Card
 - Agriculture and Labour Reforms
 - Redefinition of MSMEs
 - Commercialisation of the Mineral Sector
 - Privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings
 - Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme
 - 2 Made-in-India vaccines – medically safeguarding citizens of India and those of 100 plus countries against COVID-19 & 2 or more new vaccines expected soon

1.1.2 Measures initiated by Govt. of India to mitigate farmers' distress during COVID-19

The worldwide outbreak of Covid-19 has posed a severe threat to human health and to the economy at large and disrupted agriculture supply chain. The various mitigating measures initiated to ensure a sustainable food system are described as under:

1. NABARD extended additional re-finance support of ₹30,000 crore, in addition to ₹90,000 already being provided, for meeting crop loan requirement of Rural Cooperative Banks and RRBs.
2. ₹2 lakh crore credit boost to 2.5 crore farmers under Kisan Credit Card Scheme.
3. ₹1 lakh crore under Agri Infrastructure Fund for creation of farm-gate infrastructure for farmers.
4. ₹10,000 crore towards the scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (MFE) to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.
5. ₹20,000 crore for fishermen through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). ₹11,000 crore for activities in Marine, Inland fisheries and Aquaculture along with ₹9000 crore for Infrastructure i.e. Fishing Harbours, Cold chain, Markets, etc.
6. To support private investment in Dairy Processing, value addition and cattle feed infrastructure, an Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) of ₹15,000 crore was set up.
7. 10,00,000 ha to be covered under Herbal cultivation in next two years with outlay of ₹4,000 crore to lead to ₹5,000 crore income generation for farmers.
8. "Operation Greens" run by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) will be extended from Tomatoes, Onion and Potatoes (TOP) to ALL fruit and vegetables. 50% subsidy on transportation from surplus to deficient markets and 50% subsidy on storage, including cold storages, to be provided. This will lead to better price realisation to farmers, reduced wastages and affordability of products for consumers.
9. ₹65,000 crore to be provided to ensure increased supply of fertilizers to farmers to enable timely availability of fertilisers in the upcoming crop season.
10. The GoI, launched the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) for ensuring food security through public distribution system, direct benefit transfers to widows, pensioners and women.
11. Besides, the cash support, for better price realisation on farmers' produce during the ongoing pandemic, GoI has substantially increased the MSP vis-à-vis the cost of cultivation and enhanced the number of commodities to be procured through the state agencies.

1.1.3 “One-Product One-District Initiative” for better marketing and export in the Horticulture sector

The Hon’ble Union Finance Minister, in the budget for 2020-21 announced the ‘One-Product One-District (ODOP) initiative for better marketing and export of horticulture crops’ and to foster coordinated development for enhancement of income of farmers. The scheme was extended for the financial year 2021-22.

The focusing of one product in each district will help to transform local products through branding and marketing. The scheme envisages strengthening backward and forward linkages through provision of common facilities, incubation centers, training, research and development (R&D), branding and marketing. One District One Product (ODOP) initiative is operationally merged with ‘Districts as Export Hub’ initiative and is being implemented by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Department of Commerce, with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) as a major stakeholder.

1.1.4 SWAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas)

SVAMITVA, a Central Sector scheme was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on National Panchayat Day i.e. 24th April 2020. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the scheme. In the States, the Revenue Department / Land Records Department will be the Nodal Department and shall carry out the scheme with support of State Panchayati Raj Department. The scheme aims to provide an integrated property validation solution for rural India. The demarcation of rural abadi areas would be done using Drone Surveying technology through Survey of India.

Objectives

The scheme envisages mapping the land parcels in rural inhabited area using Drone technology and Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS). The survey will be done across the country in a phased manner over the period 2020 -2025. This would provide the ‘record of rights’ to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages which, in turn, would enable them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits from Banks.

A provision of ₹200 crores has been made for the scheme in the budget 2021 and 16 States will be covered targeting 2.30 lakh villages. The Pilot phase of SVAMITVA had been approved with a Budget Outlay of ₹79.65 crore. During the Pilot Phase, the scheme is being implemented in 9 States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh

(For details visit <https://www.nabard.org/plp-guide.aspx?id=698&cid=698>)

1.2 Policy Initiatives – Reserve Bank of India

The following major initiatives have been taken by the RBI:

- Instructions were issued to all Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks, State Cooperative Banks, DCCBs, NBFCs on COVID 19 Regulatory Package – Asset Classification and Provisioning to relax repayment pressure and improving access to working capital by mitigating the burden of debt servicing, prevent the transmission of financial stress to the real economy, and ensure continuity of viable businesses and households. The detailed instructions with regard to asset classification and provisioning were issued by RBI, vide circular dated 17 April 2020 and 23 May 2020, respectively.
- In the wake of the nationwide lockdown due to outbreak of COVID -19 pandemic and the resultant restrictions imposed on movement of people, many farmers were not able to travel to bank branches for payment of their short term crop loan dues. Instructions were issued to all Public and Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks to extend the benefit of IS of 2% and PRI of 3% for short term crop loans upto ₹3 lakh to farmers whose accounts

had become due or shall become due between March 1, 2020 and May 31, 2020, vide circular dated 21 April 2020.

- The Reserve Bank had made recommendations on the required financial parameters with sector specific benchmark ranges for such parameters to be factored in the resolution plans and accordingly, set up an Expert Committee with Shri K. V. Kamath as the Chairperson. The Expert Committee submitted its recommendations to RBI on September 2020. Accordingly, all lending institutions shall mandatorily consider the key ratios while finalizing the resolution plans in respect of eligible borrowers vide circular dated 07 September 2020.
- RBI extended Interest Subvention (IS) and Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) for Short Term Loans for Agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries for extended period up to 31 August 2020 on account of Covid-19, vide circular dated 4 June 2020.
- Master circular on Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) was suitably updated by incorporating the modifications, vide circular dated 18 September 2020.
- Government of India (GoI), vide Gazette Notification S.O. 2119 (E) dated June 26, 2020, notified new criteria for classifying the enterprises as Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. The new criteria are classification of enterprises, composite criteria of investment and turnover for classification, Calculation of investment in plant and machinery or equipment and Calculation of turnover. This will come into effect from July 1, 2020, vide circular dated 02 July 2020.
- In view of the continued need to support the viable MSME entities on account of fallout of COVID-19 and to align these guidelines with the Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related Stress announced for other advances, RBI decided to extend the scheme i.e., existing loans to MSMEs classified as 'standard' to be restructured without a downgrade in the asset classification, vide circular dated 06 August 2020.
(For details visit <https://www.nabard.org/plpguide.aspx?id=698&cid=698>)

1.3 Policy Initiatives - NABARD

1.3.1 Long-Term Refinance

To ensure increased and uninterrupted credit flow to farmers, as also to give a boost to capital formation in the agriculture sector, NABARD provided refinance to the Cooperative Banks and RRBs out of Long Term Rural Credit Fund, at a reasonable rate of interest. An amount of ₹14,481.50 crore was allocated for the year 2020-21.

1.3.2 Short-Term Refinance

Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit - STCRC (Refinance) Fund was set up in NABARD in 2008-09 to provide Short Term refinance to Cooperatives for their crop loans. The allocation for the year 2020-21 was ₹ 44,644.50 crore.

Short Term RRB (Refinance) Fund was set up in NABARD in 2012-13 to provide Short Term refinance to RRBs for their crop loans. The allocation for the year 2020-21 is ₹ 9,921 crore.

Initiatives taken during the year (2020-21)

- Disbursement of ₹25500 crore was made under Special Liquidity Facility (SLF-1) to Cooperative Banks, RRBs and NBFCs (₹16800 crore to Cooperative Banks, ₹6,700 crore to RRBs and ₹2,000 crore to NBFCs) for unhindered flow of credit to banks and farmers in the wake of the lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Additional SLF of ₹1,567 crore was provided to NBFCs/ NBFC-MFIs with asset size less than ₹500 crore.

- SLF to SCARDBs of ₹783 crore was provided as front ended liquidity support from NABARD's own funds.
- Allocation of 25% of STRRB and LTRCF was made to aspirational and credit starved districts.
- Preliminary eligibility criteria for RRBs for availing refinance was revised and set on the basis of internal risk rating by NABARD.

1.3.3 Special Refinance Schemes - To address the issue of reverse migration, give boost to the agriculture & rural sector and income generating activities and focus on health and hygiene, NABARD introduced following special refinance schemes at concessional rates to eligible financial institutions:

- PACs as Multi Service Centers (MSCs)** - NABARD introduced Special refinance scheme to saturate all the potential PACs for conversion as Multi Service Centres, over a period of three years commencing from the year 2020-21. The scheme intends to develop all the potential PACs as Multi Service Centres (MSCs) over a period of three years commencing from the year 2020-21 by providing concessional refinance to StCBs at 3% to support PACs to create quality infrastructure (capital assets) and increase their business portfolio in tune with needs of members. Under this line of credit, NABARD has envisaged transformation of 35,000 PACs in three years commencing with the transformation of 5,000 PACs in FY21. During 2020-21, 3055 PACs were given in-principle sanction by NABARD with estimated Project cost of ₹1,760.82 crore and estimated loan of ₹1,568 crore.
- Scheme for beneficiaries of Watershed and Wadi project areas** - The objectives of the scheme are to promote sustainable economic activities, livelihood and employment opportunities for the beneficiaries in NABARD supported watershed and wadi project areas by encouraging banks to lend at concessional rate to these beneficiaries to address the issue of rural migration and to give boost to the agriculture and rural sector in the post COVID era. Refinance is available to all the eligible banks/FIs at 3% for maximum period of 5 years. The ultimate lending rate to be charged by banks/FIs under the scheme is revised as 06 months MCLR+1% or EBLR+2.5%, whichever is lower. NABARD has earmarked refinance amount of ₹5,000 crore during 2020-21 to 2022-23. During FY 2020-21, refinance of ₹126.80 crore has been disbursed under this product.
- Scheme for promoting Micro Food Processing Activities** - The objective of the scheme is to encourage banks to lend micro-food processing activities and create sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities for rural youth as well as reverse migrants due to COVID-19 pandemic in the rural areas. The scheme also envisages modernization and enhancing the competitiveness of the existing individual micro enterprises and ensure their transition to formal sector in rural areas. The refinance scheme will give fillip to the recently launched "PM Scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM FME)" under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan by MoFPI, GoI. Concessional refinance at 4% is available to eligible financial institutions viz., commercial banks, SFBs, StCBs, RRBs and NABARD Subsidiaries.
- Special refinance scheme on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** - A Model Refinance Scheme on WASH activities has been prepared keeping in view the need to protect human health during infectious disease outbreaks, especially in the times of on-going COVID-19 pandemic. WASH has been conceptualized by NABARD to enable banks to provide credit to entrepreneurs for building social infrastructure relating to drinking water facilities, sanitation facilities including construction/ refurbishment of household toilets and health care facilities.
- Extension of interest subvention benefits for extended period from March 2020 to 31 August 2020 and from March 2021 to June 2021
- COVID-19 deferment of loan instalments for client borrowers of NABARD.
- KCC Saturation Drive to cover PM Kisan Samman Scheme beneficiaries who do not possess Kisan Credit Cards** - Department of Agriculture, Cooperation

and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Govt. of India, has launched a campaign from 08.02.2020 to cover all PM Kisan Samman Scheme beneficiaries under Kisan Credit Cards. Adequate publicity and awareness campaigns were conducted to ensure maximum coverage. Phase-II of KCC Saturation- As a part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Package, the Government has announced to cover 2.5 crore farmers under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme with a credit boost of ₹2 lakh crore through a special saturation drive. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Govt. of India also decided to simultaneously launch a special drive to provide KCC to 1.5 crore dairy farmers belonging to milk unions and milk producing companies and 1 crore fish farmers. As a result of concerted and sustained efforts by Cooperative Banks and RRBs in this direction of providing access to concessional credit to the farmers, the progress during the year is as under:

Phase	No. of KCCs (Lakh)	Limits sanctioned (₹ Crore)
I	12.58	8499.86
II (As on 31.05.2021)	58.56	47685.68

viii. Government Sponsored Programmes with Bank Credit - The Administrative approval conveying the continuation of the followings subsidy schemes for 2020-21 (till 30 June 2021) has been received from the GoI:

- Agri Clinics and Agri Business Centers Scheme (ACABC).
- National Livestock Mission for Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation (EDEG), component of National Livestock Mission, Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF), Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbit (IDSRR), Pig Development (PD), Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves (SRMBC), Effective Animal Waste Management, Construction of Storage Facility for Feed and Fodder.
- **Revised AMI sub scheme of ISAM** - Communication from GoI regarding continuation of the scheme during 2021-22 is awaited.

1.3.4 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The major policy changes and initiatives during 2020-21 were as under:

1. The corpus under RIDF was increased from ₹ 30,000 crore to ₹ 40,000 crore, as announced in Union Budget 2021-22.
2. Total sanctions of ₹ 34,830 crore and disbursements of ₹ 29,193 crore were made during the year to various State/UT Governments.
3. Normative Allocation parameters for state-wise sanctions, under RIDF, were fine-tuned to include rural poverty and per capita priority sector credit flow.
4. The phasing of projects sanctioned under RIDF XX and XXI was extended up to 30 September 2021 and reimbursement of expenditure was allowed upto 31 December 2021.
5. To ensure better quality control and supervision through specialised agencies, the expenses on account of Quality Control/PMC/Supervisory Charges/Third Party Monitoring are considered under RIDF upto a maximum of 2% of eligible project cost, wherever an external agency is engaged by the State Government.
6. A dedicated Web-portal and Mobile App for digitization of RIDF operations and real time monitoring of projects was launched.
7. A corporate film on completion of 25 years of RIDF was launched during the year.

8. Important Funds:

A. Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

- MIF with a corpus of ₹5000 crore was operationalized in NABARD in 2019-20 with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), GoI being the Nodal Ministry. The fund was fully utilised and the GoI announced additional allocation of ₹5,000 crore in the Union Budget for 2021-22.

- MIF facilitated State Govts'. efforts in mobilizing additional resources and incentivizing its adoption beyond provisions of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Per Drop More Crop.
- During 2020-21, loan amount of ₹1128.60 crore was sanctioned and ₹1827.47 crore was released. As on 31 March 2021, the cumulative loan sanctioned and released under MIF was ₹ 3970.17 crore and ₹1827.47 crore, respectively.

B. Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF)

- LTIF was operationalized in NABARD in 2016-17 for fast tracking completion of 99 identified Medium and Major Irrigation projects. Under LTIF, NABARD provides loan towards Central Share as well as State Share. During 2020-21, loan amount of ₹2461.84 crore was sanctioned and ₹7761.20 crore was released. As on 31 March 2021, the cumulative loan sanctioned and released stood at ₹84326.60 crore and ₹52479.71 crore, respectively.

C. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna - Grameen (PMAY-G)

- PMAY-G aims at providing a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all households / households living in kutcha and dilapidated house, by 2022. Under the scheme, NABARD has extended loan towards part funding of Central Share.
- Under PMAY-G, 2.95 crore houses (1 crore in Phase-I and 1.95 crore in Phase-II) are targeted to be constructed from 2016-17 to 2021-22.
- During 2020-21, loan amount of ₹ 20,000.00 crore was sanctioned and ₹19999.80 crore was released towards part funding of Central share under PMAY-G. As on 31 March 2021, the cumulative loan sanctioned and released under PMAY-G stood at ₹61,975.00 crore and ₹48,819.03 crore, respectively.

D. Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G)

- SBM-G was launched by Govt. of India on 2nd October 2014 with the goal to achieve universal sanitation coverage in rural areas. Under the scheme, NABARD extended loan during 2018-19 to 2019-20 towards part funding of Central Share.
- The cumulative sanction and disbursement as on 31 March 2020 under SBM-G stood at ₹ 15,000 crore and ₹ 12,298.20 crore, respectively.
- During 2018-19 and 2019-20, total 3.29 crore household toilets (2.23 crore in 2018-19 and 1.06 crore during 2019-20) were constructed (**Source –MoJS, GoI**).

E. Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Governments (RIAS)

NABARD launched a new product “Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Governments (RIAS)”, with an initial corpus of ₹ 15000 crore. Under RIAS, NABARD will provide financial assistance to State Governments in Eastern Region, for creating infrastructure that supports rural livelihoods, hinging on 5-J approach – Jan (Human being), Jal (Water), Jameen (Land), Janwar (Livestock) & Jungle (Forest).

1.3.5 Initiatives on micro Finance

- **Revision of grant support to JLGPIs:** To incentivise promotion of JLGs, the grant assistance to JLGPIs was enhanced from ₹2,000/- to ₹4,000/- per JLG.
- **MEDP/LEDP:** To strengthen NABARD's efforts at skilling SHG members, the grant assistance was enhanced for MEDPs to ₹ 1.00 lakh and for LEDPs to ₹ 8.80 lakh (Farm Sector) and to ₹ 7.15 lakh (Off Farm Sector).
- For 2020-21, the number of MEDPs has tripled and LEDPs doubled from previous year to augment supply for skills required for rural employment.
- **NABFINS as JLGPI:** NABFINS was sanctioned a pilot project as a JLGPI in five States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jharkhand for a period of three years.
- **MY PAD MY RIGHT:** NABFOUNDATION, through LEDP channel, was sanctioned the Project 'My Pad My Right' for ₹1.99 crore for sanitary pad making machine for producing/marketing the pads to provide livelihood opportunities to SHGs and improve

menstrual hygiene of rural women. During 2020-21, an amount of ₹1.59 crore has been utilized and machines have been installed in 33 districts.

- **EShakti:** As on 31 March 2021, the project was being implemented in 281 districts. The data pertaining to 12.33 lakh SHGs (140.91 lakh members in 1.67 lakh villages was on-boarded to EShakti portal). From 2021-22, the project will be implemented in 130 districts of 16 States/UTs for a focused approach to reduce the credit gap. EShakti portal was used for sending 40 lakh health advisory SMS to SHG members and during the pandemic, the SHGs were also engaged for making face masks, hand sanitizers, PPE kits, etc. for earning additional income.

1.3.6 Financial Inclusion

Availability of financial support for Standard Schemes under FIF: Financial support for the following activities was available from NABARD:-

Financial Literacy:

- Financial and Digital Literacy Camps, Financial Literacy Centres, Reimbursement of Examination fee of BC/BF, Mobile Demo Vans and Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs).
- Opening Kiosk Outlets in unbanked villages of North Eastern (NER) States.
- Setting up of Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL)

Banking Technology:

- Deployment of microATM and PoS/mPoS devices, for on-boarding to BHIM UPI Platform, for on-boarding to Public Financial Management System, Implementing Green PIN facility at ATMs and/or microATMs for RuPay Kisan Card activation and On-boarding to Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS).

Regulatory requirements:

- On-boarding to Central KYC Registry (CKYCR) and Support to obtain AUA/KUA membership of UIDAI.

Connectivity and Power Infrastructure:

- V-SATs deployment in SFDs, Mobile signal boosters' deployment in SFDs and Solar panel/UPS deployment in SFDs.

New initiatives taken during the year 2020-21:

- i. Green PIN facility at ATMs and/or microATMs for RuPay Kisan Card activation was launched under which one-time implementation and application development cost for enabling Green PIN facility is reimbursed.
- ii. Scaling up of the Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) Project (a Pilot Project of Reserve Bank of India) to 200 CFLs which envisages one CFL per 3 blocks.
- iii. Support for on-boarding to Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) was launched to encourage banks to give rural customers benefits of online bill payments. One time integration cost of the Bank with the Bharat Bill Payment Operating Unit (BBPOU) will be reimbursed.
- iv. Support extended to RCBs, in addition to CBs and RRBs for opening Kiosk outlets in unbanked villages of North Eastern States through BCs for providing comprehensive financial services in unbanked villages with population less than 500.
- v. The support for components under connectivity and power infrastructure schemes viz. VSAT deployment, Mobile Signal Boosters deployed and solar power unit / UPS deployment has been extended to all districts.

1.3.7 Farm Sector Policy – Important Initiatives

I. Sustainable livelihood & NRM- Watershed and Tribal development Project

- i. 101 new watershed projects were sanctioned, covering an area of 1 lakh ha and an amount of ₹90.42 crore was disbursed.

- ii. A separate web portal and mobile 'app' was developed for uploading data on watershed projects.
- iii. 103 KfW Soil projects viz. SEWOH II & III (One World, No Hunger) were under implementation in 5 States.
- iv. An in-house Remote Sensing Cell was established to strengthen the monitoring of watershed projects at NABARD, HO and 39 on-going WDF projects were hosted on the NABARD Bhuvan portal.
- v. Under Tribal Development Programme, 51 projects were sanctioned. Out of the financial target of ₹108.00 crore, an amount of ₹93.08 crore was disbursed.
- vi. 04 agri-allied (non-wadi based) TDF projects were sanctioned in Chhattisgarh (apiculture), Tamil Nadu (animal husbandry), Telangana (micro-enterprise development) and West Bengal (pig and goat rearing) under Tribal Development Fund.
- vii. The exercise of GIS mapping of wadi projects was taken up with the support of GIZ.

II. FPO Promotion

- i. An amount of ₹4.06 crore has been utilised under PODF. Under PODF-ID, an amount of ₹68.25 crore has been utilised during the year.
- ii. Under Central Sector Scheme on Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs, NABARD has sanctioned 655 FPOs as against the target of 600 FPOs and 257 CBBOs have been empanelled.
- iii. BIRD, Lucknow as the Nodal Training Institute for Central Sector Scheme on FPOs developed 5 basic training modules for FPOs and other stakeholders.
- iv. Steps have been initiated to set up a Credit Guarantee Fund of ₹1000 crore with matching contributions from GoI and NABARD under NABSANRAKSHAN, a subsidiary of NABARD.

III. FSPF – Innovations & Technology Transfer

Under Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF), an amount of ₹17.67 crore was disbursed during 2020-21, as against the budget of ₹22.00 crore. Developmental pilots for improving farmers' income and for augmenting capacity building, etc. under Beekeeping, Horticulture, Medicinal plants, Livestock, etc. were the major areas supported under FSPF during the year.

IV. Fostering Partnership

- i. NABARD entered into an MOU with APEDA for promotion of agri exports. The potential of FPOs will be leveraged for encouraging exports.
- ii. Grant assistance to MCCIA, Pune was sanctioned for establishing Agriculture Export Facilitation Centre (AEFC) which shall function as a 'One Stop Centre' for agri export services and capacity building of farmers in traceability, Good Agriculture Practices, etc.
- iii. NABARD entered into an MoU with ICAR to collaborate in facilitating action research and up-scaling of various technologies / innovative farming models developed by ICAR, including successful climate resilient sustainable farming models and integrated / high-tech farming practices in participatory mode, through adapting research on watershed platform.

V. Climate Action

- i. Under climate change initiatives, NABARD has released an amount of ₹135.07 crore under the three funding mechanisms viz. Adaptation Fund (AF), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC).
- ii. Under Climate Change Fund (CCF), an amount of ₹0.97 crore was disbursed, for activities like co-sponsorship towards World Sustainable Development Summit 2021, installation of Customized Automated Weather Stations in Nagaland, etc.
- iii. Developed a Web Portal and Mobile App, for digitization of all data/information pertaining to physical & financial progress, monitoring observations along with photos of pre & post development scenarios in Climate Change adaptation /mitigation projects.

VI. COVID-19 Initiatives

- i. Status notes on major agri-allied sectors were prepared viz. Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources.
- ii. Out of box solutions were provided by FPOs promoted by NABARD to restore disrupted supply chain using digital technologies, adoption of farm to home delivery mechanism, ensuring timely supply of critical inputs to farmer members, extending helping hand to migrant labour and sanitary workers, etc.

1.3.8 Off Farm Sector Initiatives

1. Initiatives during COVID-19

- A mega project on “Rapid Reskilling and Quick Employment for 10,000 Reverse Migrants” was supported in Uttar Pradesh (Raebareli, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Maharajganj and Allahabad), Bihar (Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Rohtas and Gaya) and Jharkhand (Hazaribagh).
 - NABARD collaborated with NSDC affiliated training institutes for capacity building of rural youth in new age skills like Mechatronics, Arc welding, Refrigeration, etc.
 - NABARD supported projects for training rural women in the manufacturing of face masks and PPE kits that were in much demand to adhere to the Covid-19 protocols.
 - NABARD partnered with CSR corporates like Ambuja Cement Foundation, Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation, ‘TATA Strive’ to provide capacity building of rural youth with skills and linking them with placement or self-employment.
 - NABARD supported online training programmes to build capacity, develop entrepreneurship as well as to connect the producers to the markets.
 - Revolving Fund Assistance of ₹5 lakh each to 22 registered OFPOs for restarting their business activities impacted by COVID 19 was provided.
2. The rural mart scheme was revised to permit purchase of mobile vans by PACS and Producer Organisations to serve as mobile rural marts.
 3. Virtual B2B Exhibition was organised for OFPOs to provide opportunities to rural producers to bring their products closer to the users.
 4. Rural/Agri business Incubation Centres - As on date, NABARD has supported 7 Rural/Agri Business Incubation Centres with total financial support of ₹63.29 crore. These 7 centres will provide direct and indirect benefit to about 22 lakh farmers.
 5. Catalytic Capital Fund (CCF) – To support start-ups in farm and non-farm sector in the stage of ‘Valley of Death’, NABARD sanctioned ₹1.00 crore to MABIF, a NABARD supported RBIC and ₹5.00 crore to NABKisan Pvt Ltd, a NABARD subsidiary, during 2020-21.
 6. Promotion of GI Products - NABARD extended support for enabling GI registration of 72 products, including Black Pottery (Nizamabad), Wall Hangings (Ghazipur), Soft Stone Jali Work (Varanasi), Gulabi Minakari (Banaras), Handmade Dari (Mirzapur), etc.
 7. Launching of Sanitation Literacy Campaign - NABARD launched a campaign from 02 October 2020 to 26 January 2021 to create awareness on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to sustain attitudinal changes for adopting safe sanitation and hygiene practices covering about one lakh people in more than 2000 villages benefitted from this awareness campaign.

1.3.9 Agri- Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF)

- A dedicated Agri Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) with a corpus of ₹2,000 crore was established with NABARD to provide low cost funds to the State Governments for:
 - Upgradation of Rural Haats to Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs)
 - Creation of electronic display mechanism and linking of GrAMs with Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMC); and
 - Upgradation of 585 e-NAM enabled APMCs.
- MoA & FW GoI has issued the scheme guidelines to the State Governments

1.4 Policy Initiatives-State Government

1.4.1 Scheme for coastal development

A long term package for coastal conservation has been announced by Govt of Kerala. This package contains a two-pronged approach: Coastal conservation and improvement of infrastructure in coastal areas. The most fragile lands within 40 to 75 metres from sea will be protected using integrating tetrapods and diaphragm walls. Along with the immediate conservation of most fragile areas, bathymetric and hydrographic studies will be conducted for finding out the technologies most suitable to the structure of our coastal areas. The estimated expenditure of this project which can be completed five years would be around ₹ 5300 crores. An amount of ₹ 1500 crore will be provided as financial assistance from KIIFB towards the first phase of conserving most fragile areas.

1.4.2 Infrastructure along Coastal Highways.

For Coastal Highway Project, a total amount of ₹ 6500 crore has already been sanctioned by KIIFB. Construction works have been commenced and out of the total 645.19 km, KIIFB has accorded sanction for projects stretching 54.71 km. It is anticipated that development projects worth ₹ 11,000 crore could be implemented in coastal regions in next four years which will provide a huge economic stimulus to the coastal area.

1.4.3 Support price for fruits and vegetables

In a first of its kind, Kerala Government has fixed base price for 16 agricultural items, including vegetables, fruits and tubers w.e.f. 1 November 2020. The base price would provide relief and support to both traditional farmers and new farmers. The base price is fixed at 20% above the production cost.

1.4.4 Setting up of agro parks and unit for value added products for milk

Five agro parks will be set up with the participation of farmers and KIIFB. A factory will be set up for production of Value Added products using milk so as to strengthen the dairy sector and an amount of ₹10 crore is earmarked for this purpose.

1.4.5 Strengthening of Plantation sector

A long pending demand of the plantation sector has been met with the Govt deciding to permit cultivation of new fruit varieties like rambutan, avocado and dragon fruit, mangosteen, longan etc in addition to traditional plantation crops. A new policy in this regard will be framed and an amount of ₹ 2 crore is earmarked for initial activities.

1.4.6 Fisheries sector

Kerala Fish Auctioning, Marketing and Quality Control Ordinance has been issued for ensuring first selling rights and fair price of fish. Law will be enacted after conducting comprehensive study about aquarium reforms. An amount of ₹ 5 crore is allocated for building infrastructure facilities for fish processing for boosting production of value added products.

1.4.7 New Kuttanad Package

Kuttanad is the best example for the effectiveness of flood rehabilitation activities in Kerala. After the floods in 2018, 126054 people belonging to 50000 families were relocated within one week without any epidemic or emergency. The Planning Board has prepared the 2nd Kuttanad package for ₹ 2400 crore to be implemented gathering the experiences learned from previous flood in the State. As part of this package, apart from cleaning of backwaters and other water sources and removal of plastic and other waste materials with peoples' participation, repair of dilapidated bunds, construction of new bunds, ranching of fish seeds regularly to enhance the fish wealth, agricultural practices devoid of excessive and unscientific use of pesticides and fertilizers and duck breeding farm are envisaged.

1.4.8 Hunger Free Kerala

Government has announced a plan to achieve the goal of reduction of extreme poverty. A committee has been formed to conduct a detailed survey to determine the distress factors and

submit suggestions for mitigation. The programme envisages providing food materials at subsidised rate from Civil Supplies Corporation with participation of local self government institutions, Voluntary Organisations etc. An amount of ₹ 10 crore is initially earmarked for the programme.

1.4.9 Support to Kudumbashree

Against the backdrop of Covid 19 crisis, Govt has allocated ₹ 100 crore for providing subsidy for setting up enterprises and also for imparting training to those who have lost their livelihoods to find out new ones. The Kudumbashree is playing a significant role in converting barren land into lush farms through 70,000 women collective farming groups and contributing towards ensuring food self sufficiency. In order to uplift these farmers to the next stage, an amount of ₹ 10 crore is earmarked for starting value added production units through Kudumbashree.

1.4.10 Safe food, people's right

As a part of Subhiksha Keralam, Government proposes to procure safe food from indigenous farmers selling only pesticide free local vegetables and fruits and sell through Self Help Group Stores of Kudumbashree promoting the idea 'safe food is people's right'. This initiative will encourage the farmers to follow good agricultural practices and thereby ensure fair price. Besides, consumers will also get good local safe vegetables at lower price. Kerala Bank will provide loan for purchasing necessary vehicles for new stores and store renovation which is eligible for 2 to 3 % subsidy for prompt repayment.

1.4.11 Employment guarantee scheme

More employment opportunities will be created through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) and Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Employment Guarantee Schemes will be used extensively for construction and maintenance of reservoirs, drainage channels, soil conservation structures.

1.4.12 Industry sector

Low interest rate loans will be made available to M.S.M.Es. Additional working capital loans and term loans will be made available to existing MSMEs at lower rates.

1. It is aimed to provide loans amounting ₹2000 Crore at cheap rates for meeting investment and working capital needs of MSME units.
2. ₹50 crore is earmarked for interest subvention.
3. An additional ₹ 25 crore is provided for Entrepreneur Support Scheme (ESS) currently being implemented by the Department of Industries.
4. Govt. has earmarked ₹ 15 crore for Margin Money and Interest Assistance Scheme for Nano Industrial Housing Units project.

1.4.13 Venture Capital Fund

It is proposed to set up a Venture Capital Fund with a corpus of ₹ 100 crore to activate the rapid growth of small scale enterprises and start-ups. The fund would be mobilized through the participation of KFC, KSFE, KSIDC, Kerala State Co-operative Bank, Commercial Banks and the deposits of Non-Resident Keralites. This fund would help the fast growing technical and non-technical enterprises with potential for rapid growth. An experienced professional management team will be formed to manage this fund. An amount of ₹1 crore is earmarked to set up this fund for meeting the initial expenses.

1.4.14 Subhiksha Keralam

'Subhiksha Keralam', is the state government's flagship program aimed at converting Kerala from Consumer State to production state and combat food scarcity in the post lock down era. The project, which was launched in May 2020 in Kozhikode, encompasses sectors such as Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Horticulture and Fisheries. The project aims at attaining self-reliance in food production within the next five years Under the project, the state government is targeting around 25,000 hectares of fallow land to be converted to farms.

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- <https://www.aims.kerala.gov.in/subhikshakeralam>

1.5 State Government Sponsored Programmes with Bank Credit

1.5.1 Cooperative Initiative for Agriculture Infrastructure in Kerala (CAIK)

Kerala Bank will extend loan for Infrastructure rejuvenation of primary cooperative societies for construction of warehouse cold chain facilities, assaying, grading and packaging units etc. at the rate of 4 % interest. This will improve flow of investment credit boost private capital formation and facilitate improved productivity and income to farmers. It is planned to provide loans amounting to ₹ 2000 crore in the financial year 2021-22 and an amount of ₹100 crore is provided for Interest Subvention.

1.5.2 Loan scheme for Labour Enterprises

This scheme aim at providing loans at reduced rate to start new enterprises in agricultural, industrial, and service sectors to rejuvenate the existing non-operational enterprises. It is estimated to extend loans worth ₹ 1000 crore under this scheme in 2021-22.

1.5.3 Loans to Kudumbasree Neighbourhood Groups

Bank loans of atleast ₹1,000 crore will be made available to neighbourhood groups through Kudumbasree during 2021-22. All loans upto ₹ 5 lakh will be made available at 4 % interest rate. An amount of ₹ 100 crore is provided for interest subvention under the scheme.

1.5.4 Programmes of Agriculture Department

1. Paddy cultivation : An amount of ₹ 116 crore earmarked for development of paddy cultivation.

- Promotion of fallow land cultivation and group based paddy cultivation in the major rice growing tracts of the State. Financial assistance to paddy cultivators at the rate of ₹ 5500 per hectare to ensure sustainable development of rice.
- Royalty at the rate of ₹ 2000 per hectare for farmer
- Procurement price of paddy at the rate of ₹ 28 per kg, highest in the country.
- An amount of ₹ 9 crore is allocated for strengthening the agro service centres at block level. Krishishree will act as a single window providing all farmer related services.
- Amount of ₹258 crore is made available from “Krishi Unnathi Yojana” for agricultural mechanization and horticulture development.
- An amount of ₹30 crore is provided for strengthening agricultural marketing.

2. Vegetable development

As a measure for Promotion of vegetable production in the state in a safe to eat manner and to attain self sufficiency in the sector.

- An amount of ₹725.00 lakh is set apart for the promotion of vegetable cultivation through VFPCCK.
- ₹1807.00 lakh earmarked for homestead cultivation, of which ₹ 1,000.00 lakh is for “Onathinu oru muram pachakkari” programme for supply of seed kits to homesteads and farmers.
- Rain shelters for year-round cultivation will be supported for which ₹ 500.00 lakh is set apart for setting up of rain shelter of 100 sq.m.
- An amount of ₹2,619.00 lakh is set apart for cluster development in districts out of which ₹900.00 lakh is assistance to existing clusters.
- an amount of ₹ 100.000 lakh is earmarked for promoting
- vegetable cultivation in schools and other educational institutions

3. Coconut Development

- The coconut development programme will be implemented in contiguous areas called Keragramam covering a minimum area of 250 ha and each Keragramam will be supported for 03 year period.
- The scheme aims at substantially enhancing coconut production and ensuring better income to farmers through value added coconut products.
- ₹10 crore is earmarked for Primary Cooperative Societies for procuring of coconut and its value addition. For supporting value addition to coconut products, clusters will be established either directly under the aegis of service co-operative banks or under the ownership of farmers
- An amount of ₹75 crore is earmarked for coconut cultivation. This is mainly expended for cutting down old trees and replanting relatively short and high yielding coconut varieties adopting tissue culture technology, Intercropping and better Irrigation methods.

4. Development of spices

- ₹ 10 cr earmarked for pepper rehabilitation programme.
- An amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh is set aside for Rehabilitation of nutmeg in flood affected areas of which ₹ 25.00 lakh is allocated for rehabilitation and development of nutmeg in Idukki district.
- Area expansion of ginger, turmeric, pure/ inter cropping of nutmeg and clove is also included under the programme for which an amount of ₹ 54.00 lakh is set apart. Project based support for establishment of nurseries through FPOs- ₹ 50 lakh
- An amount of ₹ 500 lakh set aside for Integrated pepper development in Idukki.

1.5.5 Programmes under Fisheries Development

1. National Fishermen Welfare Fund Assisted Housing Scheme

The programme will be implemented by Department of Fisheries and aims for providing housing to fishermen under the model village development programme.

- The unit cost per house is ₹ 2 lakh as 100% grant.
- The beneficiaries are registered fishermen

1.5.6. Matsyakeralam samruddhi Scheme : The project is implemented in all 14 districts with the participation of Local Self Government

- Aims to increase inland fish production through development of inland and brackish water aquaculture
- To create new employment opportunities in rural areas
- To increase the per capita availability of fish
- To create new employment opportunities through value addition of aquaculture products.

1.6. Programmes of Animal Husbandry Department

- Govardhini programme for maintenance of heifers – Subsidy up to ₹12500/-
- Assistance for Goat rearing – ₹25,000/- for 01 plus 05 unit
- Assistance for Turkey birds rearing – ₹1,301/- per unit of 03 birds
- Assistance for Duck rearing – ₹1,200/- per unit of 10 birds
- Milking machine for Mini dairies of minimum 05 animals – financial assistance of ₹25,000/-
- Gosamruddhi- cattle insurance scheme- Dairy farmers are eligible for subsidy for growing premium breeds of cattle.

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CHAPTER 2 CREDIT POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURE

2.1 Farm Credit

2.1.1 Crop Production, Marketing & Maintenance of Farm Assets

A. Introduction

Wayanad, has a geographical area of 2131 sq.km and a population of 8,17,420 and has a long history in agricultural and traditional health care systems. Primary activity in Wayanad is Agriculture and Plantation. Around 39% of Wayanad land area occupies plantation crops including coffee, tea, pepper, cardamom and rubber. Coffee based farming system is a notable feature of Wayanad. Coffee is grown both as pure crop and as mixed crop along with pepper. Coffee in Wayanad (67426 ha.) shares 40.4 per cent of the total cropped area in the district and 78.5 per cent of the coffee area in the state. Other major crops are pepper (9939.49 ha), rubber (10800 ha.), coconut (10121.33 ha.), cardamom (4120 ha.), tea (8193.95 ha.) and ginger (1456.17 ha). Paddy is cultivated in 7326 hectares of land. Wayanad is famous for its indigenous varieties of paddy viz., Wayanadan Gandhakasala rice and Jeerakasala rice having typical flavour and quality are grown in the district. Jeerakasala, and Gandhakasala rice varieties have received the GI tag, signifying the unique qualities attributable to their place of origin. The rice fields of Wayanad are in the vallies and in majority of paddy lands, only a single crop is grown. The average size of holding is 0.58 ha. The land utilization pattern of the district indicates that, of the total geographical area of 2,12,966 ha around 1,12,976 ha is the net sown area and of it, 54,094 ha is sown more than once. Accordingly, the total cropped area is 1,67,070 ha. The cropping intensity in the district is 147.88% as against the state average of 126.4%.

The unprecedented rainfall accompanied by landslides and flood during August 2018 and August 2019 and climate change has devastating effect on agriculture sector in the district. Floods not only caused damages to the crops but also affected the soil health. Vast area of cultivated land was submerged in water affecting various crops like rice, banana, vegetables, pepper, coffee etc. The top fertile soil has been washed away and the soil became acidic. The estimated loss in agriculture sector alone in the flood 2018 and 2019 were ₹1008.65 Crore and ₹ 232.23 Crore respectively. The COVID 19 pandemic has further deteriorated the agricultural production and marketing linkages in the district. In order to initiate the revival of the economy due to the lock down imposed during COVID 19 and to overcome the food security issues Government of Kerala has announced the SUBHIKSHA KERALAM SCHEME during 2020-21. Subhiksha Keralam aims at achieving self-sufficiency in food production by bringing around 25000 ha all over Kerala of fallow land under cultivation. The programme focusses on convergence of efforts of all line departments and stakeholders and promotes Integrated Farming systems (IFS) for enhancing the production and productivity.

Area production and productivity of major crops in the district

Crop	2018-19			2017-18		
	Area (Ha)	Prod. (MT)	Productivity (Kg/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Prod. (MT)	Productivity (Kg/Ha)
Coffee	67426.00	53336	834	67426	55525	834
Pepper	9939.49	3123.15	314	10782	3414	317
Ginger	1456.00	8400.176 (cured)	5769	2109	9781 (cured)	4638
Banana	8861.00	74562.15	8415	10003	83517	8349
Rice	7326.00	22340.26	2878	8026	21792	2715
Coconut (million nuts)	10121.33	56	5533 (nuts/Ha)	10368	62	5980 (nuts/Ha)
Tea	8193.95	11480	2564	5306	13605	2564
Arecanut	11852.21	3679.06	310	12147	4916	405
Rubber	10800.00	7700	713	10800	7700	713
Cardamom	4120.00	215	52	4120	355	86

Turmeric	147.22	369	2505	147	343	2335
Mango	4637.27			4456	19164	4301
Tapioca	1223.28	40549.19	33148	1927	69714	36179
Jack	6916.10	13 (million nos)	1880 (Nos in million nuts)	6856	16 (million nos)	2334 (Nos in million nuts)

Crop loan accounted for 61%, 70% and 62% of the priority sector lending and 89%, 93% and 91% of the agriculture lending in the district respectively during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Ground Level Credit for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹2576.88 crore, ₹3339.66 crore and ₹3216.77 crore respectively. DCP target of ₹2558.98 crore has been fixed for 2022-23.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps

The Department of Agriculture plays a vital role in providing the necessary infrastructure and support services in the district. They provide seeds of high yielding variety to the farmers at subsidized rates and planting and spraying materials at concessional rates. Various programs being implemented by the Dept. of Agriculture include sustainable development of rice based farming system, Integrated pest management, establishment of information centres; Vegetable Development Programme (VDP), Organic farming, Strengthening of Agricultural Extension (eco-shop, weekly market etc.), Agro Service centres and Service Delivery, Hi Tech Agriculture, Vegetable Development through VFPC, State Horticulture Mission, Soil Health Management, seed distribution to the natural calamity affected farmers under the State plan.

There are 26 Krishi Bhavans manned by Agriculture Officers and assisted by assistants. In each block the Krishi Bhavans are supervised by Assistant Directors, who in turn is under the supervision of Principal Agricultural Officer.

- Agro Service Centers have been opened in all the blocks with an objective to provide services like hiring of machineries/equipment's, knowledge dissemination etc.
- Agriculture Department has opened Karshika Vygyan Kendra in all the blocks in August 2020 to provide extension services to the farmers.
- Two soil testing laboratories (under Government sector) (one each at Manathawady and Ambalavayal) for providing soil testing facilities;
- 136 outlets for fertilizer /pesticides and one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (under Kerala Agriculture University at Ambalavayal)
- Two Agro Service Centres were established at Kaniyambatta and at Thariod Service Co-operative Bank to provide the services of agriculture machinery and equipment to farmers, training support will also be extended. SHM has scheme for poly house technology for cultivation in 1 cent of land and rain shelter cultivation. Under LSG programme, Grama/Block/District panchayat supports the SHG groups/Padasekhara Samithies, Farmer Groups/Labour groups with Agriculture machinery.
- The other infrastructure facilities available include Cheengeri Extension Farm (Specifically meant for production of seedlings, farm management & ST development). State Agmark Grading Lab, Agricultural Engineering Office; Rural Agricultural Whole sale market at Sulthan Bathery; VFPC etc. NABARD has supported NMDC for setting up of a Rural Haat at Pinangode road, Kalpetta. The haat has been inaugurated in March 2021.
- NABARD has promoted fourteen Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in the district. Under the 'PRODUCE Fund', NABARD had extended support to Wayanad Agro and Spices Producer Company (WASP), WAYFARM Producer Company (a producer Company of NABARD Farmers Club), LOGA FPO, Bana Agro & Spices Producer Co. (BAAPCO), Thirunelli Agri Producer Company (TAPCO) etc. WASP procures pesticide-free rice from farmers and market the same under the brand name "Kabani Rice". TAPCO promotes organic traditional rice conservation, seed production, paddy cultivation, procurement, processing and marketing. TAPCO has established an organic rice mill at Thrissilery for paddy processing.
- A network programme for quality seed programme is going on in KVK, Ambalavayal towards coordinating the production and distribution of planting materials. Few NGOs

are also running soil testing centre in addition to the Soil Survey Department. However, more numbers of such units' especially mobile soil testing units are required in Wayanad.

- There are fifteen active Swasraya Karshika Samitis (SKS) working under VFPCCK in District.
- Major agriculture daily markets are available at Bathery, Mananthavady, Kalpetta, Pulpally, Panamaram and Meenangady. Weekly market available at Ambalavayal. In addition to this VFPCCK got 21 markets in Wayanad, of which 19 are active markets. These markets are available in almost all panchayats. Agricultural Rural and Wholesale Market (EEC Aided Market) is functioning at Ammayippalam, Sulthan Bathery.
- The scale of finance of various crops for 2021-22 has been fixed by the District Level Technical Committee and the same is set out in Annexure V. Number of farmers from Wayanad enrolled under PM Kissan Samman Nidhi is 137215 (source: PAO office, Wayanad). The total number of Kisan Credit Cards outstanding as on 31 March 2021 is 86281 and the amount outstanding is ₹ 1483.98 crore.
- To enhance the availability of improved marketing infrastructure, Government of India has come up with Central Sector Scheme of Financing of Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme with a corpus of one lakh crore. The scheme will result in improved marketing infrastructure to allow farmers to sell directly to consumers, creation of storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and intermediaries and thereby ensure better prices to the farmer.
- NABARD has introduced a special refinance scheme for transformation of PACS as Multi Service Centres (PACS as MSC) over a period of three years commencing from 2020-21 with an objective of creating viable infrastructure for providing credit plus services to the farmers and to diversify the business portfolio of the institutions. About eight PACS from Wayanad are in the process of preparation of projects under the scheme covering various units viz. storage godown, Farmers Training Centre, Agril. Equipment Depot cum Agro Service Centre, Nursery of agricultural plant, Medicinal plants, fertilizer depot, marketing infrastructure etc.

C. Assessment of potential for the financial year 2022-23

The wide spread adoption of high yielding varieties, expansion of irrigation facilities and increase in fertilizer application along with improvement in rural literacy, increase in agricultural credit and improved infrastructure played a significant role in the agricultural growth of the district, despite climatic changes adversely affecting the district in a big way.

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for Crop Production, Maintenance & Marketing (₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Activity	Unit	Scale of Finance (SoF)	Credit Potential for 2022-23	
				Physical Units	Financial
1	Paddy	ha	85000	6700	5695.00
2	Paddy (HYV)	ha	95000	600	570.00
3	Coconut	ha	150000	10100	15150.00
4	Rubber	ha	135000	10600	14310.00
5	Banana	ha	500000	8800	44000.00
6	Vegetables	No. (10 cents)	18000	30000	5400.00
7	Pepper	ha	220000	9900	21780.00
8	Ginger	ha	330000	1450	4785.00
9	Cardamom	ha	260000	3900	10140.00
10	Coffee	ha	160000	67400	107840.00
11	Tea	ha	120000	8000	9600.00
12	Floriculture- cut flower	8 cent	100000	5000	5000.00

13	Cocoa	ha	150000	420	630.00
14	Arecanut	ha	100000	11850	11850.00
15	Tapioca	ha	132000	1200	1584.00
16	Turmeric	ha	165000	150	248.00
17	Nutmeg	ha	160000	113	181.00
18	Plantain	ha	350000	1100	3850.00
19	Mango	ha	175000	4000	7000.00
20	Other tubers	ha	120000	900	1080.00
I	Crop Production, Maintenance & Marketing Total				270692.00
II	10% for Post-Harvest/ Household consumption requirements				27069
III	20% for Repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets plus insurance				54138
IV	Total crop loan with KCC				351900.00

Block wise/activity-wise potential is given Annexure I.

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

There exist severe constraints in availability of adequate cold storage facilities in the district for the perishable farm produces like vegetables and fruits. The farmers are forced to sell their produce in the local markets where they fetch a low price.

E. Suggested Action points

Banks

- Banks may issue KCCs to all the PM-Kissan beneficiaries to achieve KCC saturation.
- All the KCC holders are to be covered under crop insurance scheme of either State Government or Central Government.
- Support to value addition projects under the Stand-up India scheme or Mudra Loan scheme.
- Promotion and credit linkage of more JLGs in paddy cultivation and further enabling them to organize a marketing strategy with value addition as the key concept;
- Producer companies formed under PRODUCE Fund of NABARD have started functioning in the district. Banks may support these companies owned by farmers by meeting their working capital and investment credit requirements.

Government

- State Government may take steps to increase the awareness of the farmers on the advantages of lime application in agriculture and also meet the demand of lime from farmers especially in the context of devastating flood.
- Appropriate legislative mechanism may be evolved for promoting lease of agriculture land or fallow land to facilitate credit flow for farming.
- Initiate measures for providing assistance for GAP certification.
- Initiate reaserch to identify climate change or resistant varieties and adaptive measures for major crops under climate change.
- Create an enabling environment for promotion of FPO to support aggregation and better bargaining power among farmers.
- Initiate regulations to promote production and sale of quality bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides to improve soil health and improve adaptive capacity of crops due to climate change.
- Setting up of automatic weather stations in all the Krishi Bhavans to expand the coverage of Weather based crop insurance.
- State Government may extend their crop insurance coverage to homestad farming also.
- Conversion of fallow and cultivable waste land into agricultural land
- Preserve and develop the production of indigenous rice variety present in the district
- Promotion of seed farm & indigenous variety of rice seeds
- Establishment of value addition units of pepper, ginger in public-private partnership.

Thirunelli Agro Producer Company
An FPO with a mission to revive traditional rice varieties of Wayanad

Thirunelli Agri Producer Company Ltd. (TAPCO), a farmer producer company promoted by NABARD under Produce Fund, in Wayanad district, has set a model in production, processing and marketing of organic traditional rice varieties.

The Company was set up in March 2017 as an agri start-up for ensuring fair price for the produce of farmers who are doing ecological farming. The collective has been engaged not only in conserving and propagating traditional rice varieties by following organic methods of cultivation, but also in procuring them from its members at a premium and selling the end product at an affordable price, after making some value additions. The company has 50 shareholders and has mobilized Rs.9.32 lakh as share capital. The firm's main focus is to revive traditional paddy varieties of Wayanad, which include aromatic rice varieties such as Gandhakasala and Mullankaima, and others including Thondi, Paal Thondi, Chennellu and Njavara. Mullankaima, Njavara and Chennellu are known for their nutritional and medicinal properties. While the government procures paddy at a minimum support price of ₹26.30 per kg, the company offers ₹30 for traditional rice varieties, ₹50 per kg for aromatic varieties and ₹80 per kg for medicinal varieties like Njavara. These are sold in the market from ₹70 to ₹120 per kg, and the profit is given to members as incentives. The company is also supplying seeds of traditional rice varieties to about 300 farmers in the district.

The company has also set up a mini rice processing mill with loan assistance from Canara Bank and grant assistance from Department of Agriculture. The FPO is procuring paddy from around 93 farmers of Thirunelly area. Despite COVID pandemic, TAPCO has made a turnover of Rs.65.36 lakh during 2020-21.

2.1.2 Water Resources

A. Introduction

Kabani, a tributary of River Cauveri is the most important river in the district. More than 90% of the district is falling under the Kabani River basin. The Kabani River is having five important tributaries, viz., Mananthavady, Panamaram, Baveli, Noolpuzha and Karapuzha. The total catchment area of the Kabani River is estimated at 1934.50 sq km. In addition to Kabani, other important rivers are the Chaliyar and Mahe River with a catchment area of 120 Sq km and 50 sq km respectively. The South West monsoon season starts from June and ends by August-September, and around 80% of total rainfall are received during this period. Northeast monsoon starts by October and ends in November. Lakkidi in Vythiri taluk receives the highest rainfall in Kerala. Of the total cultivated area of 168664 ha, only 13782.28 ha (8.17 %) is having irrigation.

As per the Agri. Statistics of Department of Agriculture, Government of Kerala 2018-19, the net irrigated area, is 13782.28 ha and the Gross Irrigated Area is 22041.60 ha. Among the crops banana is the major crop supported by irrigation, followed by paddy. The potential for irrigation in the district is immense. The utilizable water resource of Kabani basin is at about 4333 mcm. The surface water irrigation is mainly represented by canals, tanks and lift irrigation. The availability of surface water, therefore, can be effectively utilized by lift irrigation. The district is also having natural tanks that can be used for irrigation. There are 17 fully commissioned and 4 partially commissioned Lift Irrigation schemes in the district besides 21 class I and 339 class II schemes.

As against the average normal rainfall of 3119.1 mm, the rainfall received during 2018, 2019 and 2020 were is 3090.8 mm, 2654mm and 2577.6 mm respectively, as per the rainfall readings recorded over the last ten years at six stations viz. Baveli, Thirunelli, Padinjarathara,

Kalpetta, Vazhavatta and Mullankolly. During 2018 and 2019, the district has experienced unprecedented rainfall, landslides, mud slips and flood situation.

The Ground Water Estimation Committee constituted by Government of India has assessed block wise ground water potential in the district. As per the assessment the stage of ground water development in the district has reached 24.51% of the potential available, net ground water available for irrigation development is 173.75 MCM (*source: economic review 2020*). All the blocks in the district has been categorized under “Safe” category (*source: Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment of India – 2020*)

Under Aspirational district programme, Government is focussing to increase percentage of area under Micro irrigation. Drip irrigation in banana and Sprinkler irrigation in coffee plantation are being promoted under the scheme.

The Ground Level Credit (GLC) during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 in MI sector were to the tune of ₹1121 lakh, ₹487 lakh and ₹314 lakh respectively.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

The Ground Water Department is situated at Meenangadi. Presently this department is staffed by one senior Hydro geologist and assisted by two officers. Ground Water resources are monitored by this department the department has created a water level network for the purpose.

There are no major Irrigation projects in the District. Two medium projects under implementation are Karapuzha Irrigation Project and Banasurasagar Project. About 8021 Ha area can be brought under irrigation on completion of these two projects. The status of the two projects are given in table below:

Status of two medium irrigation projects in Wayanad

Sl. No.	Reservoir	Classification	River	Capacity	Ayacut Gross (Ha)	Ayacut Net (Ha)
1	Karapuzha Project	Medium	Karapuzha	2.80 TMC	8721	5221
2	Banasura Sagar Project	Medium	Karamanthodu	6.70 TMC	3200	2800

Some NGOs are also actively involved in the construction of water harvesting structures in the district. In addition to the schemes of ground water department, Agriculture Department is implementing the micro irrigation program (drip/sprinkler) with 50 per cent with specified limit for SF/MF and OF.

C. The potential for artificial ground water recharge structures and cost estimates in Wayanad are given below:

Potential for artificial ground water recharge structures in Wayanad

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of structures	Unit cost (₹ in lakh)	Cost of structures (₹ in lakh)
1	Check dam	180	23.00	4140.00
2	Percolation pond	100	23.00	2300.00
3	Contour Bund	7500		17250.00
4	Gully Plugs/ gabbions	35000	0.1725	6037.50
5	Nalah Bunds	3000	2.3	6900.00
6	Sub-surface dyke	10	17.25	172.50
7	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	2444	0.15	366.60
	Total			37166.60

Source: Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater in India (2019) – A CGWB Compilation

D. Assessment of potential for the financial year 2022-23

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for water resource (₹ lakh)						
Sr. No.	Activity	Unit	Unit cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
				Phy units	Financial outlay	Bank loan
1	New wells	No.	66500	1500	998.00	898.00
2	Pump set submersible 5 hp	No.	28500	2100	599.00	539.00
3	Drip System (1.0 Ha- banana) 1.5 x 1.5 m	Ha	85400	1800	1537.00	1383.00
4	Sprinkler (various crops) per ha	Ha	53000	1600	848.00	763.00
5	Pump house (2m x2m x 2.1m)	No.	25000	1500	375.00	338.00
6	Storage Tank(3 m x 3 m x 1.5 m)	No.	30000	1400	420.00	378.00
7	Pipe Line (Well command)-1.2 Ha CA	Ha	25000	800	200.00	180.00
8	Lift irrigation	Ha	70000	300	210.00	189.00
9	Renovation of Well (3m deepening) suitable for hard rock areas	No.	25500	1170	298.00	269.00
10	Open well recharge (by excavation) 3 m from existing dug well	No.	9600	1260	121.00	109.00
11	Water harvesting	No.	50000	1100	550.00	495.00
	Water Resources Total				6156.00	5540.00

The block-wise and activity-wise allocations of various investments under this sector has been indicated in the annexure 1.

E. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

The Panchayaths viz. Mullankolly, Poothadi and Pulpalli are facing severe water shortage during summer seasons. These Panchayaths may focus on five aspects - water conservation and rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies, reuse of water and recharging of structures, watershed development, and intensive afforestation.

F. Suggested Action points

Banks

- Overall picture is that the Irrigation sector in Wayanad is having a good potential but remain underutilized. Banks may increase their lending under MI to meet targets and popularize schemes like rainwater harvesting and micro irrigation systems

Government

- Speedy completion of the two medium projects under implementation, Karapuzha Irrigation Project and Banasurasagar Project need the highest priority since together they could cover an ayacut of 8000 hectares in the western, southern and mid regions of the District.
- Water saving techniques such as Drip & Sprinkler systems which are more suited for plantation and horticultural crops should be encouraged by giving wide publicity with subsidy, budgetary allocation, field demonstration and ensuring prompt after sales service.

G. Other related matters – special programmes/ projects related to the sector and under implementation

“Per Drop More Crop” component of a Central Sector Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented in the State. It focuses on enhancing water efficiency at farm level through micro irrigation technologies such as drip and sprinkler irrigation system. The financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems is provided as subsidy. In addition, the State Government also provides additional subsidy for encouraging farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation. During the year 2021-22, the Central and State Governments have allocated a budget of ₹ 15 crore and ₹ 10 crore respectively for Kerala under the scheme.

NABARD in collaboration with KfW has developed a project for ‘Integration of Watershed Development for rehabilitation of degraded soil and climate change adaptation’. This project incorporates issues of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in watersheds threatened by degradation, by improving soil health through climate sensitive investments and reducing vulnerability to climate change by stabilization, enhancement and sustainable use of soil and water resources. The project is being implemented in ten selected watersheds of Wayanad.

Wayanad was a part of the state-wide water campaign conducted by "NABARD during 2017-18. In order to consolidate the outcome of the water campaign and take concrete measures to enhance the water availability and water use efficiency in select villages, a new scheme viz. "Integrated Water Management Scheme through Watershed Approach" has been sanctioned to MSSRF for implementing in Noolppuzha Panchayath of Sulthan Bathery Block of Wayanad from November 2019 to November 2021.

2.1.3 Farm Mechanization

A. Introduction

Farm Mechanization provides the machinery/ equipment and technology to facilitate agricultural growth through efficient utilization of agricultural inputs. Mechanization of agriculture is an essential input in modern agriculture. It enhances productivity, besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation. Mechanization also helps in improving utilization efficiency of other inputs, safety and comfort of the agricultural worker, improvements in the quality and value addition of the produce. Efficient machinery helps in increasing production and productivity, besides enabling the farmers to raise a second crop or multi crop making the Indian agriculture attractive and a way of life by becoming commercial instead of subsistence. Increased production will require more use of agricultural inputs and protection of crops from various stresses.

In Wayanad district, the majority of land holding is under less than 2 Ha (83%). Intensity of cultivation may also increase due to partial commissioning of various minor and medium irrigation projects. Several groups of Kudumbashree had undertaken paddy cultivation under JLG programmes and the same resulted in huge requirements of inputs. The shortage of labour is acute in the district and hence large scale farm mechanization is needed. The COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the availability of labour as the movement of people from Tamil Nadu has reduce drastically. Modern agricultural tools and implements are required for better productivity and more production. The scope for farm mechanisation is vast in the district, due to above factors. However, the type of mechanisation required is very critical from the topographical and small land holdings point of view. The major capital investment under farm mechanisation needed for the district are related with prime movers like tractors and power tillers, threshing and harvesting equipment, tractor-trailers, small farm equipment for plantation crops like coffee, pepper etc.

The ground level credit towards farm mechanisation activities during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹2443 Lakh, ₹2147 Lakh and ₹2382 Lakh respectively.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

The number of farm machineries in the district has increased manifold due to successful demonstrations undertaken by different agencies including Agriculture Departments/KVK etc. The District Panchayat has purchased 03 combine harvesters and the same is provided for custom hiring to farmers. There are more than 100 service centres spread throughout the district.

Although adequate numbers of service centres (more than 100) for tractor repairs are available, agencies such as Regional Agro Industries Development Corporation (RAIDCO) make available the services of the repair and maintenance at the site of the tractor owner. RADICO sells the farm machineries both to Padasekhara Samithies (who purchase the machineries utilising the plan fund of Panchayat) and individuals.

In Wayanad there are 396 Padaskehara Samities (covering 19823 Ha) and they are provided with tractors (30 nos), Combine Harvester (3 nos), Power tillers (41 nos), Threshers (37 nos), Transplanters (31 nos), Harvesters (11 nos), Cono weeders (77 nos), Weed cutters (33 nos), Sprayers (75 nos), power sprayers (5 nos) etc. by the Agriculture department every year. Agricultural mechanization schemes have also been introduced by agencies like Coffee Board, Spices Board etc. An agro service centre is established at Thariod Service Co-operative Bank to provide the services of agriculture machinery and equipment to farmers, training support will also be extended.

Two Agro Service Centres were established at Kaniyambatta and at Thariod Service Co-operative Bank to provide the services of agriculture machinery and equipment to farmers, training support will also be extended.

Government of India is giving more thrust for strengthening agricultural extension, to enable appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers and in order to meet this objective a new scheme called "National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NAMET)" has been launched and several of the objectives and strategies under NAMET converge with business and developmental interventions of NABARD. In order to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions, where availability of farm power is low; Government of India is extending support for procurement of agriculture machinery and equipment, Custom-Hiring centres, creating hubs for High-tech and high-value farm equipment etc. under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM). Around 1030 individual beneficiaries have been supported in Wayanad under the scheme during 2020-21 for the purchase of various machineries viz. brush cutter, Battery operated sprayer, horticulture and post-harvest equipment, machineries for mini rice mill, Post Hole Digger, Balers, tillage and seed bed preparation equipment, Chaff cutter, cultivator, Knapsack sprayer, Rotovator, Submission of application, monitoring of the scheme etc. is done through online portal(<https://agrimachinery.nic.in>).

C. Assessment of potential for the financial year 2022-23

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for farm mechanization

(₹ lakh)

Sl No	Activity	Unit Cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
			No. of Units	Financial Outlay	Bank loan
1	Tractor 40 HP	625000	120	750.00	675.00
2	Power tillers	170000	130	221.00	199.00
3	Garden Tiller	55000	225	124.00	111.00
4	Power Sprayers/Dusters	22000	400	88.00	79.00

5	Harvester				
	a. Self-Propelled Combine Harvester	2600000	20	520.00	468.00
	b. Tractor Mounted Combined Harvester	1600000	115	1840.00	1656.00
6	a. Vertical Conveyer Reaper	97000	70	68.00	61.00
	b. Power transplanter (10 HP)	250000	85	213.00	191.00
	c. Power Thresher	150000	44	66.00	59.00
	Total			3889.00	3500.00

The block-wise and activity-wise allocations of various investments under this sector has been indicated in the annexure 1.

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

In order to address the issue of acute labour shortage in the district, Government may consider setting up of labour banks/ green army in each Block Panchayth.

E. Suggested Action points

- It has been reported that a large number of farm machineries supplied to padasekharams during the last four years has been kept idle after using of about 10-20 Ha due to minor damage. This is mainly because of lack of technical knowhow about the machinery and non-availability of spare parts. The cost cannot be afforded by the farmers if the concerned companies doing the repair work. Hence the ITIs, Poly Technics etc. should come forward for providing necessary services in the field of maintenance and repair of all farm machinery.
- KAU may undertake study and research programme in the district to develop location specific and crop specific farm implements and equipment's to suit the different agro climatic conditions and various crop types prevalent in the district.
- Banks may encourage and support custom hiring units for Agro-machineries and plant protection equipment by unemployed youth.

2.1.4 Plantation & Horticulture

A. Introduction

The District has an area of 2130 sq. kms. Out of this 77% is covered under plantation and horticulture crops. The development of Plantation and Horticulture sector plays a vital role in the socioeconomic development of the district. Coffee (67426 Ha), pepper (9939.49 Ha), coconut (10121 Ha), cardamom (4121.5 Ha) and fruit crops like Banana (8861 Ha), Jack (6916 Ha) and Mango (4637 Ha) are the major Plantation and Horticulture crops in the district. Kerala state produces 69800 MT coffee (2019-20), i.e. 20.4 % of the total production in India, of which 85 % is produced in Wayanad district. Low productivity (776kg/ Ha) and high labour cost compared to the neighbouring State (Karnataka where productivity is 897 Kg/Ha) is the major issue in the coffee sector (source: database on coffee released by Coffee Board in January 2021). In Kerala majority of the farmers producing coffee have land area below 2 ha. (64358 holdings) and only 311 farmers cultivate coffee in more than 10 ha. The small farmers who are totally dependent on rainfall are not adopting assured irrigation systems like sprinkler. Pepper produced in the district is of superior quality and has demand in the international market. However, the production and productivity declined drastically over a period of time due to diseases like quick wilt. One of the major areas of concern in this sector is the limited scope for shift in cropping pattern in the short run. The emerging scenario points towards consolidation of small holdings through appropriate institutional arrangements, promoting group endeavours and sharpening the competitive edge through improvement in productivity and quality. The producer company model offers a lot of scope for the farmers to sharpen the competitive edge through productivity and quality and already four producer companies have been registered during the last three years.

The unprecedented rains and floods occurred during August 2018 and August 2019 has resulted in devastation of coffee, pepper and arecanut plantations in the district. Plantations have not only been washed away in the floods and landslides, but has also triggered berry dropping, fungal disease, black rot resulting in rotting of tender berries. The excessive rains with winds have washed off the pepper spikes in many areas. Water-logging in the cropped areas resulted in the spread of quick wilt disease resulting in major crop loss.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

- State Government extension activity in this sector is spearheaded by the agriculture department. The department in the district is headed by a principal agriculture officer. The various offices of the department in the district include Office of Principal Agricultural Officer, Kalpetta, Office of Assistant Director of Agriculture (3 Nos.), District Soil Testing Laboratory, Chengeri Extension Farm, State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Agricultural Engineering Office, Krishi Bhavans (26 Nos.), Rural Agricultural Wholesale Market, Sulthan Bathery, Vegetable Fruits Promotion Council, Keralam (VFPCCK) etc.
- In order to revive the agrarian economy of Wayanad District, pepper rehabilitation project was under implementation from 2010-11 onwards with the support of KAU, KVK, IISR and Department of Agriculture. KVK, IISR, KAU Department of Agriculture are jointly implementing the project. Under the Pepper Rehabilitation Package for Wayanad District, Agriculture Department extends its support for establishment of decentralized nurseries, assistance for planting of new standards, establishment of demonstration plots, revitalisation of pepper samithies, organic pepper assistance etc. Agri Department has supported three FPOs viz. WAYWIN, Shreyas Tribal FPO and WAMPCO for establishment of spices nursery.
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) has been launched to give focused attention to horticulture development in the country. MIDH focusses on holistic growth of horticultural sector right from research, TOT, enhancement in productivity and post-harvest management. The mode of approach will be through farmer groups or CIGs. It also implements the PMKSY-Micro Irrigation component (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana).
- Agriculture Department is promoting Micro irrigation methods like Sprinkler and Drip irrigation in coffee, pepper etc. under Pradhan Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana(PMKSY)
- Major constraints for the development of the sector include lack of awareness among the farmers on improved cultivation practices, organic farming and soil conservation; lack of market intelligence at grass root level; high incidence of diseases, especially quick wilt of pepper, Mahali of areca nut; drought like situation, non-availability of disease resistant planting material; inadequate processing and value addition facilities within the district etc.
- The Biowin processing plant set-up by WSSS with loan assistance from NABARD is actively involved in processing and export of crops like Coffee, pepper, fruits, vegetables etc. Moreover, about 17000 farmers have migrated to organic cultivation under NABARD's UPNRM and FSPF projects. WSSS is procuring Coffee, pepper etc. at a higher price and exporting to more than 30 countries.
- The two new schemes of Central Government viz. Formation of 10000 FPOs and Financing for Agri Infrastructure Fund and the PACS as MSC scheme of NABARD will give a boost to the sector.

C. Assessment of potential for the financial year 2022-23

The ground level credit flow during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹115.80 crore ₹56.65 crore and ₹46.03 crore respectively. Creation of Long Term Rural Credit Fund in NABARD for providing refinance support to Cooperative Banks and RRBs provides a lot of scope for the development of this sector in the long run and the same along with the plans of propagating the poly house technique and pepper rejuvenation etc. were taken into account for arriving at the following projection:

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for Plantation and Horticulture sector

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Unit	Unit cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
				No. of Units	Financial Outlay	Bank loan
1	Cashew	ac	94300	40	38.00	34.00
2	Pineapple	ac	260000	225	585.00	527.00
3	Coconut rainfed	ac	89700	990	888.00	799.00
4	Coconut Irrigated	ac	120000	80	96.00	86.00
5	Sericulture	ac	70000	140	98.00	88.00
6	Rubber	ac	169500	1600	2712.00	2441.00
7	Coconut Rainfed- Mixed crop	ac	99000	750	743.00	668.00
8	Pepper (400/acre)	ac	70800	8900	6301.00	5671.00
9	Mango 70/acre	ac	59800	200	120.00	108.00
10	Coffee(Robusta)1000-1 Ha	ha	115000	20500	23575.00	21218.00
11	Coffee (Arabica)2500-1 Ha	ha	179000	6800	12172.00	10955.00
12	Tea	ha	356000	660	2350.00	2115.00
13	Vanilla	ac	142200	12	17.00	15.00
14	Other Spices	ha	120000	300	360.00	324.00
15	Floriculture	10 Cent	100000	600	600.00	540.00
16	Mushroom	30 bags per batch	16000	255	41.00	37.00
17	Misc. Nurseries	No.	150000	100	150.00	135.00
18	Arecanut	ha	324200	250	811.00	729.00
19	Medicinal Plants	ha	26000	1200	312.00	281.00
20	Cardamom(440/acre)	ha	280000	3020	8456.00	7610.00
21	Pepper (Inter Cropping)	ac	56000	1300	728.00	655.00
22	Hi-tech farming(Polyhouse-naturally ventilated) (area 500 sqmt)	No.	550000	60	330.00	297.00
23	Rain shelter house(area 100 sqmt)	No.	85000	320	272.00	245.00
24	Clove/Nutmeg	acre	194600	40	78.00	70.00
25	Cocoa(160/ac)	acre	48400	175	85.00	76.00
26	Rambutan (40/ ac)	acre	170000	475	808.00	727.00
27	Apiculture(Indian bee - 25 boxes)	No.	61000	1000	610.00	549.00
TOTAL PH SECTOR					63333.00	57000.00

The block-wise and activity-wise allocations of various investments under this sector has been indicated in the annexure 1.

D. Critical interventions required for creating definitive impact

- Wayanad is not having a district farm. Such a farm can meet the requirements of the farming community through production and distribution of rooted pepper cuttings, cashew grafts, grafts of mango, sapota, mangosteen and nutmeg, seedlings of fruit crops and spices, seedlings of arecanut, paddy seeds, vegetable seeds, banana and tuber crops such as ginger, turmeric and yam. The major hurdle is the non-availability of the land. Efforts should be made to find out an appropriate land for the same and State Government may submit necessary projects under RIDF to NABARD.
- Storage, processing and marketing are crucial links in cultivation of horticulture crops due to the short shelf-life of horticulture products. However, the district has inadequate facilities for scientific storage, marketing, primary processing, value addition etc.

E. Suggested Action Points

Banks

- Banks may utilize the business opportunities available under Investment Credit through various schemes of Coconut Development Board, Spices Board, Agriculture Department etc.

- Micro irrigation scheme especially sprinkler irrigation may be promoted in Coffee plantations. Banks can offer credit support to the needy farmers.
- Govt. may take initiative for setting up of agro park/ coffee park in the district.
- Banks may promote establishment of storage, marketing and post-harvest infrastructures under Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme.

Government

- Farmer Producer Organizations, Farmers' Clubs may be used as effective platforms for popularizing various schemes promoted by Commodity Boards/Government Departments.
- Tribal communities have conserved lifesaving crops, particularly tubers and medicinal plants and traditional healers have deep knowledge of the therapeutic value of local flora. Necessary infrastructure for strengthening community conservation like drying yards, seed storage and seed testing facilities needs to be promoted through Government support.
- The application of lime assumes great significance especially after the floods, as a result of which the soil has become more acidic. Agriculture Department may ensure availability of lime in the district.

F. Other related matters:

In the State Annual Budget for 2019-20, a special package of concession for coffee growers in Wayanad have been announced which includes increase in procurement price, special facilities for processing of raw coffee beans, schemes for decreasing carbon foot print in the production area and branding of coffee as “Malabar Coffee” to boost international and domestic marketing.

Strategies for increasing Farmer' Income

- Plantation crops take longer duration for yielding revenue. Hence, farmers should go in for intercropping of lesser water intensive crops to sustain and earn additional income.
- By adopting sprinkler and drip irrigation, minimum use and judicious use of water instead of water logging, productivity can be increased and thereby income.
- Region specific scientific and ideal multi-tier or intercropping systems or integrated farming practices for horticulture crops may be standardized and adopted.
- Aggregation of produce on a village/cluster basis with minimal processing wherever required and association of FPOs functioning in the respective area.
- Promotion of beekeeping with major focus on increasing pollination and crop production and honey bee based by product.

WAYWIN Farmers Producer Company

Waywin Producer Company Ltd. is an FPO promoted by NABARD in Wayanad and incorporated under Companies Act on 10th March 2017 with Registration number U01110KL2017PTC048529. At present, the company has 81 farmers as its members and has mobilized Rs.11.23 lakh as share capital. Waywin FPO is involved in procurement, processing and marketing of Coffee, procurement and marketing of spices and vegetables. The various products of Waywin are Ordinary coffee (brand name: Wayanad coffee), premium grade Blended Coffee and roasted bean (Brand name: CAFÉ KAPPI), filter coffee (WIN COFFEE). The FPO has made marketing linkages through online platform viz. Amazon, Flipkart, Jishoppe, Nextore etc.

Waywin FPO has launched a special coffee named “IMMUNE COFFEE” during the COVID period. The coffee is prepared with 10 medicinal herbs including Ashwagandha which will boost the immunity. The company has a turnover of Rs.11.23 lakh in 2019-20 and Rs.3.75 lakh in 2020-21. The Directors of WAYWIN FPO has initiated two online portals viz. www.foodcare.in and www.kerala.shopping.com for home delivery of vegetables and other products.

2.1.5 Forestry and Wasteland Development

Introduction

Agroforestry is an old age practice of growing trees on farms for the benefit of farm family. It is defined as “any sustainable land-use system that maintains or increases total yields by combining food crops (annuals) with tree crops (perennials) and/or livestock on the same unit of land, either alternately or at the same time, using management practices that suit the social and cultural characteristics of the local people and the economic and ecological conditions of the area”.

Characteristics of Agroforestry

- Involves two or more species of plants (or plants and animals), at least one of which is a woody perennial (multiple cropping);
- Always has two or more outputs;
- At least one of the plant species is managed for forage, annual, or perennial crop production;
- Total system cycle is always more than one year.

Promising Tree Species under Agroforestry

Though all tree species have some economic importance and protective function but it may not be suitable as part of Agro-Forestry Systems. The following are some of the desirable characteristics for being considered:

S.No.	Characteristics	Importance
1	Fast growing species with short gestation period according to type of soil and agro-climatic conditions	Such tree species to be selected which grow vigorously in particular type of soil and climate of the locality and attain tree size within a short period to enable the farmers get quick returns
2	Multipurpose Trees (MPTs)	Have economic attributes like edible fruit/flower/fibre, timber, fuel-wood, fodder, etc. along with shelter conferring and soil stabilization attributes to become more desirable to farmers
3	Light canopies - sparsely branched and branches not dense	Not affect the light requirement of agriculture crops - sun light easily reaches the ground and become available to crop plants growing under or near them
4	Have deep root system	Does not compete with agriculture crops for water and nutrients
5	Have nutrient cycling and nitrogen fixation attributes	For improving the soil and enhancing soil fertility
6	No allelopathic effect	Allelo-chemicals affect the growth of under-ground crops and impact productivity and is not a desirable trait

A. Introduction

Of the total geographical area of Wayanad district of 2129 sq km (212966 Ha), 1654 sq Km is the forest cover (source: economic review 2020) with 189 Sq Km is very dense; 1221 sq km is moderate dense; 170 sq km is open forest.

Forest produce is the major source of raw material for the forest based industries and includes timber, reeds, medicinal plants, fire wood, etc. The minor forest produce like, cane, fibre, gooseberry, honey, bamboo etc. are collected by tribals and marketed through societies. Social

forestry programme for replantation, production of various commercially useful wood / timber species and species meant for maintaining ecological balance are being undertaken in non-forest and waste lands. The approach and strategies include preservation of natural forest including biodiversity hot spots, extension of participatory approach in forest management, encouraging homestead and agro-forestry practices, value addition of non-wood forest produce etc.

Centrally sponsored schemes such as National Afforestation Programme through Forest Development Agency (NAP-FDA), Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Development of Tree Borne Oil Seeds Programme (NOVOD), Greening India Scheme, National Bamboo Mission, National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA), National Bio-fuel Policy etc. aim at covering more area under green vegetation. Similarly, there has been an increased awareness among public in general towards afforestation programmes through the efforts of State Government, Local Self Governments, NGOs, etc.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

The three programs presently being carried out by the Forest Department are:-

- a) Project elephant protection for creating elephant corridors by acquiring forest land if it is in private hands.
- b) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve Program -- presently implemented in Meppadi area of the district. In this program tribal development schemes are implemented like apiculture, planting of fruit trees, etc.
- c) Integrated Forest Program -- a program for prevention of forest fires. Tribals are also trained on controlling and prevention of fire.

In addition to these, forest department, with the active assistance of Government of India has commenced the project for resettlement of tribals, from hamlets inside the natural parks to other places. With respect to wasteland, as per the statistics of the Government departments, 1838 Ha exists of which 905 ha are considered as cultivable wasteland.

Forest protection committees in the form of Vana Samrakshna Samithis (VSS) are involved in the protection of forests and help the forest officials particularly in prevention of forest fires. There are 66 Vana Samrakshna Samithis including 33 Eco Development Committees formed under Wild Life Warden at Sultan Bathery. Forest Development Agency (Registered under the Registration Act). The Samithis are also involved in replanting work in the forest land.

Meenangadi Grama Panchayat of Wayanad is implementing "Carbon Neutral Project" by conserving and expanding its forests and biodiversity; reducing its carbon emissions drastically from household, transportation and industrial sectors; conserving its soil and water; practicing organic agriculture; reducing and recycling its waste and preparing to tackle climate change with best practices for sustainable development.

C. Assessment of potential for the financial year 2022-23

The ground level credit flow during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹.14 lakh, ₹.30 lakh and ₹.14 lakh respectively. The potential for farm forestry is very limited in the district in view of coverage of the entire cultivated area with some or other crops. However, the cultivable wasteland of 905 ha (*source: farm guide 2020-21*) available could be utilized for farm forestry projects and species such as Bamboo, Neem, Njaval, etc.

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for Forestry and waste land development

(₹. lakh)

Activity	Unit cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
		No. Of Units	Fin. Outlay	Bank Loan
Waste land development	72000	115	83.00	75.00
Farm forestry	75000	80	60.00	54.00
Bamboo	248100	155	385.00	346.00
Total			527.00	475.00

There is a need to conserve the unique environmental, topographical and socio cultural character of the district and steps required include minimising the environment pollution so as to ensure sustainable development, preserve the unique topography, glorious heritage etc. and ensuring the optimum utilisation of the forest produce, conserve the unique flora and fauna of the district and credit dispensation should also focus on the above aspects.

D. Critical interventions required for creating definitive impact

Planting of bamboo, reeds, cane and other riverine species along the river banks may take up under MNERGA to prevent soil erosion and degradation of embankment.

E. Suggested Action points

- Faster rate of species extinction is recorded in historically valuable species in rich vegetation sites like the tropical rain forests. The Western Ghat in India is one of the most threatened Biodiversity hot spots of the world. There is need to conserve the Rare, Endangered and Threatened Species, through a holistic approach with the help of Vansamrakshana Samithi. Specific project may be formulated under RIDF/ RIPP.
- Formulation of bankable projects by Forest Development Corporation in the wasteland/assigned lands to tribal may be thought of with tripartite agreement.
- With a view to curb the increasing man-animal conflict, more number of solar power fence/hanging fence around human settlements adjacent to forest is necessary and State Government may utilise the funds available under RIDF for the same. Necessary training may also be given to forest watchers for installing and maintaining the fences.

2.1.6 Animal Husbandry - Dairy

A. Introduction

Livestock farming has emerged as major allied activity providing steady supplementary income to farmers. Rearing livestock such as cows, buffaloes, goats, pigs, poultry, rabbit etc., not only provide a subsidiary income to the families but also is a source of protein in the form of milk, egg and meat. Majority of livestock owning farmers are either small or marginal or even land less. The sector is highly gender sensitive and over eighty per cent of activities related to care and management of livestock, are carried out by family's women folk. Animal husbandry, particularly dairy development is one of the most vital sectors in Wayanad after plantation and horticulture. The undulating topography and vast grasslands and cool climate provide ideal atmosphere for dairy development in the district. The State Government has also identified Wayanad as the most potential area under dairy development and the Dairy department has initiated many programs for increasing of production and productivity in this sector. Dairy Development Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Milk Union (MILMA), Kerala Veterinary University (KVASU), Local Self Governments, NGOs (especially Brahmagiri Development Society) and Dairy Co-operatives are actively involved in Dairy sector.

As per the livestock census (2019) the cattle population of the district is 79753 against 72677 in 2012 (9.7% increase) and the contribution of cattle wealth to the state is 5.94 percent. Around 3.13 lakh litre of milk is being procured through Dairy Cooperative societies daily. The

annual milk production during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 were 1224 lakh litre, 1282 lakh litres 1144 lakh litres respectively. Annual milk procurement by Milma during 2019 and 2020 were 478 lakh litre and 435 lakh litres respectively and annual sales during the period were 215 lakh litre and 175 lakh litres respectively (*source: economic review 2020*).

Wayanad has been one of the success stories in milk procurement and milk production in Kerala. The panchayaths of the district especially Poothady, Mullankolly, Pulpally and Mananthavady are the areas of high production of milk. There are 56 milk societies functioning in 4 blocks of which 36 milk societies have Bulk Milk Coolers. Four milk societies have own processing plant and are into production of curd, ghee etc. In between 2003-04 and 2020-21, the annual milk procurement in the district has grown from 280 lakh litres to 1144mlakh litres.

Kerala state is on the path of achieving self-sufficiency in milk production. But, during COVID period dairy farmers struggled to find required market for the milk produced. Establishment of a 10 MT Milk Powder factory has already been started at Moorkanad, Malappuram district by State Government with RIDF loan of ₹32.72 crore from NABARD.

Credit flow to the sector during last three years viz. 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were ₹36.22 crore, ₹79.23 crore and ₹124.36 Crore respectively. Government of India had launched a special campaign from 01st June 2020 to 31st July 2020 for issuance of KCC for working capital requirement of farmers engaged in animal husbandry activities.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

The major agencies supporting the production sector are, Dairy Development Department, Animal Husbandry Department, MILMA, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University etc.

In Wayanad, Dairy Development Department is working in a 2 tier structure as in other districts of State. There are four Dairy Extension office units, providing service to farmers and milk societies at block level with dairy farm Instructors supervised by Dairy Extension Office. At district level dairy development activities are controlled by the Deputy Director with the assistance of 2 Assistant Director, Quality Control Officer/Assistant Director controls the Quality Control activities related to milk at District level.

Schemes implemented include Rural Diary Extension and Advisory Services, Fodder development, Modernization of cooperatives, Milk Shed Development programmes Cattle feed subsidy through Direct Benefit Transfer, Strengthening of Quality Control Activities etc. Consequent to the implementation of FSSA 2006, stringent measures are to be taken to ensure at most hygiene at the production, transportation, processing and distribution of food products. Animal Husbandry Department is providing veterinary services and every panchayat is having well equipped AH services. Milma has a processing plant at Chuzhali, Kalpetta with a processing capacity of 100,000 litres per day. There are two milk chilling plants at Meenangadi and Mananthavady and bulk milk cooler units at different milk societies. There are 21 Artificial Insemination centres working under Milma in Wayanad district.

Kerala Livestock Development Board is involved in the production and distribution of frozen semen. It also involved in the fodder production through the production and propagation of various fodder seeds such as Congo signal, guinea, grass-legume mixture, subabul etc.

Kerala Veterinary & Animal Sciences University is located at Pookkode in Vythiri grama panchayat. Apart from studies, various research programmes are also being conducted here. To introduce new modern technologies and outcome of researches, different training programmes are being arranged here for farmers and technical officers of line department.

- Out of 56 Dairy Co-operatives, 52 DCS are operating from own buildings and are having about 70 own milk collection centers, two commercial Dairy Plants (MILMA and Wayanad Milk) and 2 small scale processing units (Kunnembetta Milk Society and Muppainad Milk

- Society) are functioning.
- Ambalavayal Milk Society is having one Cattle Feed Plant (AMCO Feeds) of 20 MT capacity per shift. There is a “Total Cold Chain” in the district and the entire milk is procured by the dairies under chilled condition.
 - The area under fodder cultivation during 2018-19 in the district was 750.22 Ha. Per day requirement of fodder in the district during 2017-18 was 1650 tonnes and availability was 300 tonnes. The unprecedented rain and flood situation occurred during 2018 and 2019 in Wayanad has resulted large scale loss of fodder cultivation in the District. There is a severe shortage in availability of fodder in the district.
 - Utilization of IT in Wayanad is a role model to other districts. There is “Total Computerization” of Dairy Co-operatives under Dairy Software Development Society (DSDS).
 - There are 15 Village Resource Centers with Video Conferencing facilities and 17 Touch Screen Kiosks having networking with Dairy Development Offices and Research Centers.
 - There are two fully automated “Farm Fresh Milk” production units (Deepthi and Thrupthi Milk) working in the district from which farm fresh bottled milk with traceability with strict protocols is marketed in Kalpetta and Mananthavadi towns
 - There is one “Hydroponic Fodder Machine” and the same is established by Deepthigiri Milk Society with a daily production capacity of 0.5 MT. About 4 farmers in the district have established similar units.

The FPO promoted by NABARD under PRODUCE Fund programme, “Bana Agro & Allied Producer Company”, has set up its milk processing unit in the district with financial support from Union Bank of India and Kudumbashree Mission. They are producing 13 different products viz. Milk, curd, paneer, ice cream, sip-up, etc. and started marketing in Wayanad.

C. Assessment of potential for the financial year 2022-23

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for dairy development sector

(₹. lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Unit size	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
			Physical units	Financial Outlay	Bank loan
1	C.B. Cows (with shed)	2 CB cows	6500	13715.00	12344.00
2	C.B. Cows (with shed)	10 CB cows	325	3773.25	3396.00
3	G.R. Buffalo(with shed)	2 GR. Buffalo	750	1765.50	1589.00
4	Calf Rearing	2 animal unit	900	954.00	859.00
5	Feed Mix Unit	8T / SFT	6	139.68	126.00
6	Fodder Dev.	Acre	1500	750.00	675.00
7	Milk Products	50 L / day	50	125.00	113.00
	TOTAL DD SECTOR			21222.00	19100.00
	Working capital for dairy activities under KCC		20000	4000.00	4000.00

The block-wise and activity-wise allocations of various investments under this sector has been indicated in the annexure 1.

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

Mechanization of dairy sector may be facilitated in the district through scientific cattle sheds, milking machines, mechanization of fodder cultivation, chaff cutters, Total Milk Ratio (TMR) mixing units, hydroponics fodder making units, cow dung driers etc.

E. Action points

For optimum production and productivity

- Provide high yielding animals and high quality semen to the farmers
- Provide good quality fodder within the district through the cultivation of high yield varieties.
- Fodder banks with preservation facilities.
- Banks may immediately provide the benefit of recently introduced Interest Subvention scheme of Government of India to Dairy farmers.
- Banks may take efforts to identify potential entrepreneurs and adopt value chain financing for marketing infrastructure for milk collection, grading, chilling, processing etc. This can be done with the help of Dairy Co-operative Societies on an area development basis.
- Increase local production of concentrate feed and other feed supplements.
- Promote integrated/intensive farming.
- To minimize the dependency for quality seeds from other states in the plan period.
- Suitable Act may be introduced in the state for ensuring quality of concentrate feed sold in the state.
- Develop quality animals locally by scientific nurturing of calves and heifers.

To enhance the economy of dairy sector

- Subsidiary income utilization and diversification.
- Encourage post-harvest management, processing, value addition and marketing.
- Reduce the cost of production by increasing fodder cultivation.
- Promote the modern technology in preservation of fodder.
- Utilization of crop residues.
- Ensure transparency and better service delivery.
- Enhancement of organic farming using animal byproducts like dung, urine etc.

2.1.7 Animal Husbandry - Poultry

A. Introduction

The unique feature of poultry sector in Kerala is the prevalence of backyard poultry farming. Total poultry population in Wayanad district as per census 2019 is 889250 increased by 119.95% over the previous census (404290) in 2012. Almost 75% of the human population in the district is non-vegetarian and the meat requirement per person is 61.05 kg per annum. Assuming that 50% of the meat has to come from broiler, the requirement would be very high. Poultry sector in the district consists of fowls 87%, ducks 9% and other birds 4%. Layers are mostly reared under backyard system in the district. Small units of about 200 to 300 birds are common in the district. The high cost of production of eggs and the heavy influx of cheaper eggs from the neighbouring states remain the major hurdle towards commercialization of poultry industry in the district. The climatic condition is also not highly conducive for establishment of larger units. The district still depends heavily on the traditional system of backyard poultry rearing. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in egg production, the backyard system of poultry rearing has to be strengthened. The estimated poultry meat production (in MT) in Wayanad District is 378 MT.

The GLC flow to AH-Poultry sector during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹.836 lakh, ₹.1554 lakh and ₹.1541 lakh respectively.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

- The district is having one veterinary center, two veterinary polyclinic, six veterinary hospitals, 19 dispensaries, one AI center, 76 ICDP sub centers and one mobile farm aid unit.

- There is no organized layer farm in the district. Duck production in the district is confined to certain areas.
- Number and productivity of the birds in the district has to be enhanced. Non-availability of quality chicks is the major crisis regarding poultry rearing.
- The district does not have any hatchery producing hybrid layer chicks. Poultry farm and egger nurseries in the district are marketing partly grown chicks in the district, but it is far in short of demand. Small scale broiler farms are available in the district functioning in commercial lines and in integration with larger farms.
- The hike in cost of feed was the other major reason for the decline in production. Many NGOs are promoting backyard poultry farming among the SHGs. State Poultry Development Corporation is providing inputs like quality chicks, feed and technical guidance to the poultry farmers. The Corporation is also implementing the egg cart and egg nursery schemes.
- In respect of broiler birds, markets in the district are controlled by poultry farmers from other states. Due to this reason, poultry farming is yet to pick up in a large way in the district. The day-old chicks are brought from other districts in the absence of any hatchery in the district. Poultry feed is also brought from other States.
- With a view to give a boost to the sector, scheme for establishment of broiler/layer hatchery under RSVY was commissioned in the Veterinary college campus in 2009. The commercial production is presently on trial basis.
- Another major intervention under RIDF was setting up of Brahmagiri Meat Processing plant (project sanctioned to Animal Husbandry Department of Government of Kerala and implemented through Brahmagiri Development Society). The project started production and once the entire three shift becomes operational a revolutionary changes can be at the grass root level in respect of rearing the animal for meat purpose.

C. Assessment of potential for the financial year 2022-23

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for poultry sector			(₹. lakh)		
Sl. No.	Activity	Unit	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
			No. of units	Fin. outlay	Bank loan
1	Broiler	Unit of 1000	500	2430.00	2187.00
2	Layer	250 birds	120	203.70	183.00
3	Micro Cage Broiler (100 Birds) Only for JLGs & SHGs	100 birds	520	260.00	234.00
4	Back yard poultry	15 birds	1200	102.00	92.00
5	Poultry Feed Plant	8 T/ SHFT	4	70.60	64.00
6	Hatchery	1000 parents	3	29.10	26.00
7	Duck Rearing	500 F + 75 M	50	88.10	79.00
	TOTAL		2397	3183.40	2865.00
	Working capital for poultry activities		200	360.00	360.00

The block-wise and activity-wise allocations of various investments under this sector has been indicated in the annexure 1.

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

- Insurance agencies may come forward for insuring large units being set up in the district.

E. Suggested Action Points

Banks

- Banks may extend loans to the farmers for setting up of poultry broiler units under Kerala Chicken project and also enable the customers to avail subsidy assistance from Government of India. The details of credit linked schemes (National Livestock Mission – PVCF) are available at www.dahd.nic.in.
- Banks may extend KCC facility to all the eligible farmers involved in Poultry sector for meeting the working capital requirement.

Government

- There is a heavy demand for backyard chicken varieties among the farmers. Concerted research efforts are to be put in more vigorously to meet this challenge.
- The involvement of Govt. agencies to implement area specific projects to tailor fit the needs of different localities in terms of germplasm, feed, veterinary services etc. is important for success of the projects in this sector.
- The backyard poultry products fetch higher price and are in heavy demand. However, creation of farmer's co-operative societies at village levels, bodies for price fixation and egg collection and marketing may enhance the profitability further.

F. Other related matters

- Government of Kerala announced implementation of Kerala Chicken project which aims to bring in price stability in the state's chicken market and to attain self-sufficiency in poultry market of the State. Brahmagiri Development Society (BDS) is the nodal agency for the project in six Northern Districts of Kerala.

2.1.8 Animal Husbandry- Sheep, Goat and Piggery

A. Introduction

The population of the district is predominantly non-vegetarian and meat production from the district is very meagre, necessitating for imports from neighbouring districts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Goat rearing activity is prevalent in Wayanad district as the demand for chevon for domestic consumption is very high. The total number of Goats as per livestock census 2019 is 13.59 lakh in the state which shows an increase of 9.08% from the livestock census of 2012 ie., 12.46 lakh), whereas, the goat population in the District has increased 29.05% from 35150 in 2012 to 45360 in 2019.

The district has immense potential for pig rearing. Pig population in the district has increased from 3577 as per 2012 census to 9140 in 2019. Goat and Piggery schemes are mainly financed under Govt.'s sponsored programmes like NRLM & NLM. Panchayat Raj institutions also formulate schemes for development under this sector. The major problem being faced by the farmers is non-availability of quality piglets. To popularize the activity, fattening units are to be established.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

Kerala Livestock Development Board is promoting AI for goats. Around 200 Artificial Insemination centres are equipped in the state for handling AI in goats. The establishment of goat breeding units (₹.20 lakh) at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amabalavayal and construction of a modern abattoir and meat processing plant at Sulthan Bathery (₹.1600 lakh) by Brahmagiri Development Society (NGO) are the major boost for this sector.

The meat and egg produced in Wayanad is sold through local markets in the district. Brahmagiri Development society has developed marketing system for marketing of the meat products of modern abattoir and meat processing plant. Brahmagiri has also set up a breeder unit at Pollachi at a cost of ₹.1.5 Crore with a capacity of 6000 chicks per day. There are two cattle markets in Wayanad. There is only one registered slaughter house in Wayanad district

at Kalpetta Municipality which is not functional at present. Brahmagiri Meat Processing factory offers immense scope for the farmers to rear the animals for meat purposes. The unit has a capacity of processing 50 buffaloes per shift, 50 goats per shift and 4000 poultry birds per shift. BDS has also set up a rendering unit for processing of slaughter waste into value added by-products. Brahmagiri has tie-up with farmers and Kudumbashree groups for supply of animals to the processing unit.

C. Assessment of potential for the financial year 2022-23

The GLC flow to SGP improved from ₹.46 lakh in 2018-19 to ₹.359 lakh in 2019-20 and ₹.776 lakh in 2020-21. The infrastructure facilities provided under RIDF (viz. establishment of the Brahmagiri, -Malabar Meat Plant) may work in favour of boosting the GLC flow to AH Sector. Two LEDPs have been sanctioned in 2019-20 to WSSS and MASSS for Goat rearing which has resulted in setting up of 180 Goat rearing units in the district with credit linkage from Kerala Bank and Kerala Gramin Bank.

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for SGP sector

(₹ lakh)

Activity	Unit size	Unit cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
			Physical Units	Financial Outlay	Bank loan
Goat Rearing	3 Does	56500	1850	1045.25	941.00
Goat Rearing (unit cost with shed is ₹.45500)	5 D + 1 B	121000	1800	2178.00	1960.00
Com. Goat Rearing (Unit cost with shed is ₹. 2150000/-)	100D + 7B	1409000	65	915.85	824.00
Pig Fattener(with shed)	10 piglets	194800	80	155.84	140.00
Pig Breeding(with bio gas plant and shed)	9F + 1 Male	457600	34	155.58	140.00
Rabbit rearing with shed cost	10F+2 male	64000	400	256.00	230.00
Male Buffalo Calf rearing	1 animal	53000	975	516.75	465.00
TOTAL S-G-P SECTOR				5223.00	4700.00
Working capital for SGP sector	1000	250000	500	900.00	900.00

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

A goat breeding farm may be established in the district.

E. Suggested Action points

Banks

- Banks may extend the maximum loans for setting up of goat rearing or piggery units and enable the customers to avail subsidy assistance from Government of India. The details of credit linked schemes (National Livestock Mission – PVCF) are available at www.dahd.nic.in
- Banks may extend KCC facility to all the eligible farmers involved in SGP sector for meeting the working capital requirement.

Government

- With a view to explore the full benefit of the meat processing plant sanctioned under RIDF to Wayanad, Government may think of extending the benefit of subsidy scheme for rearing of Male Buffalo Calves also.

- The meat processing plant stands completed and one shift is operating at present. Hence large scale units should also be promoted by banks/Government.
- The lack of good quality breeding stock being a major constraint in commercialization of goat production, the farms managed on scientific lines may be encouraged by AH Department to become the centres of production of superior quality breeding animals.

2.1.9 Fisheries

A. Introduction

As Wayanad is not having a coast line, fisheries activities are associated with inland fisheries and reservoir/ riverine fisheries. The district is having abundant rainfall throughout the year and the rivers originating from the district like Kabani River and its tributaries offer very good opportunity for the development of riverine fisheries. Similarly, the reservoirs of Karapuzha (1245Ha) and Banasura Sagar dams(1208Ha), with total area of 2453 Ha have the potential for reservoir fishing. In view of the stagnating yields from capture fisheries and increasing demand for fish and fishery products, aquaculture is poised to increase fish production and will continue to strengthen its role in ensuring food security and poverty alleviation. In Wayanad District, there are 5492 ponds, 2 reservoirs, 76 check dams and 36 quarry ponds with a total water spread area 2312 ha suitable for fish farming in the district. Total cultivable area is 176.33 Ha and area under aquaculture is 164.00 Ha. 238 fishermen families and 340 fisheries allied workers are fully dependent on this activity. Presently 4532 farmers are engaged in fisheries activities. Presently, a portion of the demand for fish is met from neighbouring districts of Kozhikode and Kannur. The annual fish production in the district for the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 were estimated at 595.8MT, 746.0 MT and 810MT against the demand of 1000 tonnes/year. The production has almost doubled in last four years period (from 410MT in 2016-17 to 810 MT in 2019-20). The GLC flow to Fisheries sector during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹.43 lakh, ₹.89 lakh and ₹.136 lakh respectively.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

Fisheries Department has a district office at Pookode, Vythiri with one Assistant Director, supported by Fisheries officers and two Mastya Bhavans at Thalippuzha & Karappuzha and a sub-office at Mananthawady. The department has Asstt. Extension Officer (AEO) for co-ordinating the extension services. Department has appointed Sub-inspector of Fisheries at different Panchayths for extension activities. The main activities of the Department are implementation of State Government schemes (Janakeeya Matsya Krishi project) and Central Govt. schemes (PMMSY- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana) in fisheries sector, running two hatcheries (Thalippuzha & Karappuzha) and supplying fingerlings to the needy farmers with necessary support, maintenance of two aquariums (one at Pookode and one at Karappuzha) and observance of The Kerala Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Act (KIFA Act). Fish Farmers' Development Agency (FFDA) also functions at Vythiri. Infrastructure works related with Establishment of Fish Seed farm at Karapuzha financed under RIDF XXII is has been completed and started working. Fisheries Department is supporting units of bio-floc, semi intensive farming, cage culture, re-circulatory aquaculture system etc. under the above two schemes.

Total 59 fish markets (Taluk-wise: Sulthan Bathery-16, Kalpetta -17, Panamaram-7 and Mananthawady -19) and a live fish market at Pulpalli are working in the district. There are four registered co-operative societies working in the District viz., Karapuzha Reservoir SC/ST Fisheries Cooperative Society, Banasura Sagar Reservoir SC/ST Fisheries Cooperative Society, Matsyakarshaka Sahakarana Sangham, Mananthawady and Mananthawady Taluk Matsyavitharana Vikasana Kshema Sahakarana Sangham. The right for fishing in the two reservoir have been given to the two reservoir societies. These societies have vending stalls at reservoir site. With a view to further promote this vital sector in the district, prospect of a new Producer Company in Fisheries sector is under discussion with the Department of Fisheries.

To tap the potential Banasura reservoir, 90 cages have been installed for fish culture. Moreover, about 12 lakh advanced carp fingerlings each have been stocked in both Karappuzha and Banasura reservoirs to enhance fish fauna for future catch possibilities. Major constraints observed for fisheries development in the district are shortage of quality fingerlings, problems relating to leasing out Government ponds, lack of awareness among farmers about aquaculture practices of inland fishes.

In order to ensure flow of adequate working capital to this sector, Scale of Finance has been fixed by DLTC for various units viz. Pangassius farming (₹. 125000-150000), Nile Tilapia farming in bio-secured pond (₹. 180000-200000), re-circulatory aquaculture (₹.150000), cage culture (₹.1.2 lakh), ornamental fish farming (₹.46000) etc. Fisheries department has organized village-wise campaigns in February 2020 for covering eligible farmers under KCC. However, the data on number of KCCs issued to the fishermen are not available.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for fisheries sector

(₹. lakh)

Activity	Unit size	Unit cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
			Physical	Financial	Bank loan
Fresh Water Fish Culture	Ha.	4.72	35	165.00	149.00
Integrated farming (Fisheries + Vegetables)	Ha.	5.00	70	350.00	315.00
Ornamental fish backyard hatchery	No.	1.50	20	30.00	27.00
Nile Tilapia farming in bio-secured pond	No.	3.40	20	68.00	61.00
Pangassius farming in pond	No.	12.058	5	60.00	54.00
Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS)	No.	6.00	20	120.00	108.00
Pig cum Fish Farming(1 acre - 10 pigs)	No.	3.00	50	150.00	135.00
Cage culture	No.	1.38	450	621.00	559.00
Bio-floc (5 m diameter)	Acre	0.99	58	57.00	52.00
Total Fisheries Sector				1622.00	1460.00
Working capital for Fisheries sector	No.	1.50	445	600.00	600.00

The block wise and activity wise allocations of the various investments under this sector has been indicated in Annexure I.

PMMSY: The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana of ₹.20050 crore, has been launched by Government of India for implementation during 2020-21 to 2024-25. It intends to address critical gaps in fish production and productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, modernization and strengthening of value chain, traceability, establishing a robust fisheries management framework and fishers' welfare. For more details, please visit the website <https://pmmsy.dof.gov.in>

FIDF : The Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) of about ₹10,000 crore was announced in the Union Budget 2018, for implementation during 2018-19 to 2022-23. The objectives were to modernize capture and culture fisheries infrastructure, creation of marine aquaculture infrastructure, reduce post-harvest losses and improve domestic marketing facilities and bridge resources gap & facilitate completion of ongoing infrastructure projects. The Nodal Lending Entities (NLEs) include NABARD and NCDC. The Eligible Entities (EEs) include State Governments, State owned corporations/ State Govt. undertakings, Fisheries Cooperative Federations, Cooperatives, PRIs, Individuals, Pvt. Companies, SHGs, NGOs, etc. The project under the scheme shall be eligible for loan upto 80% of the project cost. Interest subvention of upto 3% per annum shall be available for all the EEs. The EEs are required to lent at interest rate not lower than 5% per annum, for development of

identified fisheries based infrastructure facilities. NABARD would be funding creation of public infrastructure projects to the tune of ₹.2600 crore through State Governments, under the above scheme. For more details, please visit the website : <https://nfdb.gov.in>

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

Hygienic fish markets may be established by taking advantage of the Government of India subsidy scheme of NFDB.

E. Suggested Action Points

- Fisheries department may consider establishing a full-fledged hatchery with the required capacity as the major activity for development of fisheries in the district.
- Local self-governments may consider leasing out existing ponds in a much larger way to the farmers to encourage inland fisheries in the district.
- State Government. may consider imparting necessary training to tribal families and they may be encouraged to take up fish farming by availing assistance under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) fund.
- Government may popularize the schemes like Ornamental fisheries, Scampi culture etc. which are being grounded in RSVY program
- Ornamental fish breeding units may be promoted in the private sector, as the climate is very conducive to give better colour and appearance to the fishes. Steps may be taken for promoting an export market in native ornamental fishes for enabling the farmers to get better returns.
- Cluster approach may be adopted by Fisheries Department and other related agencies to promote better aquaculture management practices, collective marketing, common infrastructure and pollution control for sustainable brackish water aquaculture.

2.1.10 Integrated Farming System for Sustainable Income and Climate Resilience

A. Introduction

At present, farmers concentrate mainly on crop production which is subject to uncertainty in income and employment. In this context, integration of various agricultural enterprises has great potential to supplement farmers' income and increase family labour employment.

An Integrated Farming System (IFS) is defined as *“a judicious combination of two or more components using cardinal principles of minimum competition and maximum complementarity with advanced agronomic management tools aiming for sustainable and environment friendly improvement of farm income, family nutrition and ecosystem services”*. Assessment of farm incomes indicate that diversified farms with more than two enterprises get twice the income than those with two or less enterprises. Scientifically designed IFS with minimum competition and maximum complementarity are essential to achieve multiple goals.

The advantages of IFS are indicated below:

- Increased farm income by integration of allied activities and reduced costs through input recycling from by-products of allied enterprises
- Sustainable soil fertility and productivity enhancement through organic waste recycling from animal activities like piggery, poultry and pigeon rearing
- Inclusion of biogas & agro forestry in integrated farming system shall meet the energy needs of rural households. Agro forestry systems will meet timber needs and also reduce soil erosion.
- Cultivation of fodder as intercrop / border crop meets feed requirement of animals

As a part of Subiksha Keralam, Govt. of Kerala is promoting Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) with minimum four-five components from various components viz. crop production, raising livestock, fishery, poultry, mushroom cultivation, beekeeping, floriculture, azolla/fodder

cultivation, organic manure unit, irrigation systems, etc. IFS ensure efficient recycling of farm and animal wastes, minimizing the nutrient losses, development of farm enterprises and adoption of efficient cropping systems and crop rotations. During 2020-21, Agri department has promoted 1448 farm plan based IFS units in Wayanad. Some of the models supported in Wayanad districts are given below:

- o Vegetable cultivation +dairy +fodder+ poultry+ organic manure
- o Vegetable cultivation+ pond construction+ fisheries+ azolla cultivation+ bee keeping
- o Vegetable cultivation+ goat rearing + fodder + medicinal plant cultivation
- o Coffee + vegetable cultivation + nursery+ poultry + duck rearing

PACS and KGB have extended financial assistance for these IFS units under Special Liquidity Facility (SLF) released by NABARD.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

Available infrastructure and linkage support in respect of crop husbandry, water resources, animal husbandry, land development etc. are indicated in the respective chapters.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for Integrated Farming System (₹. lakh)

Activity	Unit size	Unit cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
			Physical	Financial	Bank loan
Rice based IFS (50 cents)	No.	220000	200	440.00	396.00
Banana based IFS (50 cents)	No.	211900	380	805.00	725.00
Homestead based IFS (50 cent)	No.	212800	600	1277.00	1149.00
Coffee based IFS (1 acre)	No.	340000	500	1700.00	1530.00
Total Integrated Farming System units				4222.00	3800.00

The block wise and activity wise allocations of the various investments under this sector has been indicated in Annexure I.

D. Critical interventions required for creating a definitive impact

- District specific IFS models may be developed and popularised by converging various schemes of crop husbandry, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries.
- Collectivization of small and marginal farmers into SHGs/ Farmers clubs/ FPOs and develop strong marketing systems.

E. Suggested action points

- Finance for various components of IFS simultaneously is not forthcoming. Also the marketable surplus with SF/MF may be small and therefore needs aggregation.
- Banks may explore possibility of financing IFS models in cluster mode.

2.2 Agriculture Infrastructure

According to the revised Priority Sector Lending guidelines, Agriculture Sector is broadly divided into three sub sectors, viz., (i) Farm Credit (ii) Agriculture Infrastructure and (iii) Ancillary activities. The basket of activities viz. Construction of storage facilities (warehouse, market yards, godowns and silos), Land development, Soil conservation and watershed development are brought under the sub sector "Agriculture Infrastructure".

2.2.1 Construction of Storage and Marketing Infrastructure

A. Introduction

One of the major problems affecting post-harvest management of agricultural and horticultural produce is the inadequacy of proper storage and marketing arrangements. It is estimated that nearly 30% of the total horticulture produce in the country suffer deterioration and wastage due to non-availability of adequate scientific storage facilities. Such inadequacy often results in farmers resorting to distress sale of their produce, immediately after harvest, thus forcing them to settle for non-remunerative prices. In view of the foregoing it may be discerned that there is an urgent need for creation of:

1. Scientific storage which are protected from Moisture, Rodents & birds, properly ventilated and have facilities for easy loading and unloading of stock.
2. Facilities like dry storages / cold storages for storing horticulture produce
3. Market-yards with structures needed for collection, grading, packaging, standardization, sale and purchase, viz., platforms, storage godowns, shops for market functionaries, weigh bridges, drying floors, etc. The infrastructure provided may also include market user common facilities like shops/offices, parking sheds, internal roads, garbage disposal arrangements, drinking water, sanitation, facilities for mechanical handling of products, etc.

Plantation crops, Banana, Ginger, Elephant yam, areca nut, rubber, dairy products, etc., are the major agriculture products of Wayanad district and the majority of the produce is transported to other districts/states for processing activities. Absence of adequate number of storage godowns, market yards, scientific procurement centres in the district is the major reasons for immediate transfer of raw materials to other districts/states for processing. This prevents the producers in realizing better returns.

The Ground Level credit flow under SMY for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹31 lakh, ₹1894 lakh ₹873 lakh respectively.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

- Government has identified the promotion of storage and marketing facilities as a thrust area and a project for establishment of a Mega food park at Variat, Near Kalpetta in the district has been formulated by KINFRA along with IL & FS. Government has also established KINFRA Park, for boosting the storage and marketing capacity. KISSAN - Karshaka Information Systems, Services and networking, has been introduced by the state government, which is expected to make available all information relating to produce and marketing of agriculture produce. Village Knowledge Centres (VKCs) are being established for farmers who can get updated about the latest developments of agriculture products.
- One agricultural wholesale market (AWM), established with the assistance of EEC funds, at Sultan Bathery, two years back is functioning partially. This market has got facilities for storage and marketing of agriculture produce such as pepper, white pepper, cardamom vegetables and flowers. Provision for farmers to sell their products directly to buyers on an experimental basis is being carried out in this market. One Agmark grading laboratory and a rural godown for storage of agricultural produce have also been set up in this AWM.
- NABARD has supported NMDC for setting up of a Rural Haat at Pinangode road, Kalpetta which has been utilized for marketing of products of farmers, farmer groups, SHGs, NGOs, etc. During Onam season, special marketing initiatives for marketing of vegetables, rice, masala powder, milk products, homemade products were organized at the Rural Haat.
- Two rural market complex projects at Noolpuzha and Ambalavayal with an outlay of ₹.10.00 lakh each have been completed with RIDF assistance. Two Rural Godown schemes with a capacity of 1044 tonnes have been set up with assistance under Gramin Bandar Yojana. Kerala State Warehousing Corporation had availed RIDF assistance under RIDF XVII for construction as well as renovation & modernisation of warehouse in the district which include Kalpetta Warehouse and two projects on Renovation & Modernisation of warehouses. NABARD has sanctioned a project to Kalpetta PACS for construction of

godown under the 'PACS as Multi Service Centres' scheme. Meenangadi PACS has set up a "Multipurpose infrastructure for Neethi store, Agri-marketing outlet, Fertilizer Depot and Office building" under the same scheme.

- Recognizing the importance of adequate post-harvest infrastructures in India, Govt. of India announced a ₹ 1,00,000 crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers. Financing facility will be provided for funding Agriculture Infrastructure Projects at farm-gate & aggregation points (Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, Farmers Producer Organizations, Agriculture entrepreneurs, Start-ups, etc.). Impetus for development of farm-gate & aggregation point, affordable and financially viable Post Harvest Management infrastructure, will be given by this scheme.
- With an objective towards saturating all the potential PACS for conversion as Multi Service Centers over a period of three years commencing from FY 2020-21 and enabling PACS to create quality infrastructure (Capital Assets) while also increasing their business portfolio in tune with needs of members, NABARD has introduced a Special Refinance Facility for Transformation of PACS as Multi Service Centres. About eight PACS from Wayanad are in the process of preparation of projects under the scheme covering various units viz. storage godown, Farmers Training Centre, Agrl. Equipment Depot cum Agro Service Centre, Nursery of agricultural plant, Medicinal plants, fertilizer depot, marketing infrastructure, etc.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential

The potential has been assessed based on importance attached to this sector under e-NAM and Agri Infrastructure Fund scheme. Moreover the Farmer Producer Companies viz., Bana Agro and Allied Producer Co. (which is into processing of milk and production of Ice Cream, Curd, paneer, sip up, etc.); Wayanad Agro & Spices Producer Company (procuring and marketing rice in the brand name of Kabani rice); Wayfarm Producer Company (Already got units at both Mananthawady for Vegetable procurement and marketing), BIOWIN (spice processing unit set up by WSSS) etc., are in need of godown/cold storage facilities.

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for storage and marketing infrastructure (₹. lakh)

Activity	Credit Potential for 2022-23			
	Unit cost	Physical unit	Financial outlay	Bank loan
Godowns (500 MT capacity)	25	125	3125.00	2813.00
Cold Storage (250 MT capacity)	25	60	1500.00	1350.00
Mini markets/ eco shops	2.2	240	528.00	475.00
Market yards/Marketing Infrastructure	17.5	150	2625.00	2363.00
Total			7778.00	7000.00

The block wise and activity wise allocations of the various investments under this sector has been indicated in Annexure I.

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

District is facing severe shortage of fodder during summer seasons. Hence Silos may be established for storage of fodder grass during the peak production period.

E. Suggested Action Points

Banks

- Banks may actively involve in implementation of Agri-infrastructure Fund scheme of GoI.
- Banks may extend finance against warehouse receipts. Awareness may be created for farmers on Negotiable warehouse receipts (NWR), Warehouse Infrastructure Fund etc.

- PACS may avail benefit under Special Refinance Scheme of NABARD under PACS as MSC & Agri Infrastructure Fund of GoI for creation of agriculture infrastructures.

Government

- GoK and Agri Department may create awareness amongst stakeholders on Agri Infrastructure Fund scheme also handhold beneficiaries for availing benefits envisaged under the scheme.

2.2.2 Land Development, Soil Conservation & Watershed Development

A. Introduction

Land being the foundation for agriculture is a very precious limited resource. Land development encompasses soil and water conservation, water management, agronomy, other watershed development activities which is aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity as well as bringing uncultivable area under cultivation for sustainable development. The entire land area of the district is falling under the high land and the average slope in the district varies from 5% to 30%. The impact of rainfall is very high and damages caused to exposed slopes are severe, leading to loss of soil that is as high as 25 to 30 tons per hectare every year.

During 2018, the district has experienced heavy rainfall followed by 247 landslide incidents including 47 major ones and 200 minor ones over Vythiri and Mananthawady taluks and 20 Grama Panchayats. During August 2019, the district has witnessed a major landslide at Puthumala which caused substantial damage to life and property.

Soil conservation and land development activities have been given top most priority by the Government in the district due to heavy erosion of soil. Various programs like watershed development projects under RIDF assisted by NABARD and implemented by Soil conservation department, Western Ghat Development Programme, National Watershed Development Program (NWDP), Kabani River Valley Projects and NHWDP (NABARD Holistic Watershed Development Project) have already been implemented. The levels of completion of Kabani River Valley projects currently are at more than 92%. The district is known for its plantation crops and the land development activity is a prerequisite for planting. The monitoring station at Kallerukunduchira has been established for determining the water loss and soil erosion. The main activities included under soil conservation/ land development activities are bench-terracing, bunding, stone pitched bunds, retaining walls etc. But, in view of the heavy rainfall receiving in the district and frequent landslides and land slips, soil conservation measures may be restricted to low sloppy areas. The soil conservation department and non-governmental agencies are active in the field of soil and water conservation activities. Soil Health Card scheme was introduced in Wayanad (Panamaram panchayat).

The several interventions attempted through the Holistic Watershed Development Programme of NABARD also started paying dividends in the form of increased soil health, greenery, increased water levels in the wells etc.

NABARD in collaboration with KfW has developed a project for 'Integration of Watershed Development for rehabilitation of degraded soil and climate change adaptation'. This project incorporates issues of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in watersheds threatened by degradation, by improving soil health through climate sensitive investments and reducing vulnerability to climate change by stabilization, enhancement and sustainable use of soil and water resources. The project is being implemented in nine watersheds of Wayanad w.e.f. November 2019. NABARD is also implementing Integrated Water Management Scheme through Watershed Approach (IWMS-WA) in five mini watersheds of Noolppuzha Panchayath.

The Ground level credit during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹.3864 lakh, ₹.3457 lakh and ₹.5412 lakh respectively.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

There are five Soil Testing Facilities available in the District viz. (i) District Soil Testing Laboratory, Mananthawady (Department of Agriculture); (ii) Hi Tech Soil Analytical Laboratory, Kalpetta (Department of Soil Survey and Soil Conservation); (iii) Soil Testing Lab of KVK, Ambalavayal (Kerala Agricultural University), (iv) Soil Testing Labs of Coffee Board and (v) Mobile units of Rubber Board.

As regards the agriculture department, there is one Krishi Bhavan in every Panchayat. Soil Survey office headed by Assistant Director and assisted by two Soil Survey Officers is functioning at Meenangadi. They have brought out an Atlas of 315 prioritized watersheds in the district. Of this, 109 are classified as high priority, 72 as medium and 133 as low priority. Among the top priority watersheds, 51 were reported to have been taken up by various departments for implementation.

The Regional Agricultural Research Station is the lead centre for the multi institutional project entitled "Multi Enterprise Farming Models to Address the Agrarian Crisis of Wayanad District of Kerala" under the National Agricultural Innovation Project funded by ICAR. RARS is also a cooperating centre for the All India Coordinated Research Project on Spices.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for land development (₹. lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
		Phy units	Fin outlay	Bank loan
1	Reclamation of waterlogged soils by drainage	1030	2331.92	2100.00
2	Earthen contour bund 1.0-5.0	8000	1680.00	1512.00
3	Extension of height of old stone pitched contour bunds(10.1-15.0) with quarrying	1170	725.40	653.00
4	Contour trenches & Embankments(15.1-20)	800	787.20	708.00
5	Fencing	2650	1987.50	1790.00
6	Watershed development	600	600.00	540.00
7	Water management	300	330.00	297.00
	Total		8442.00	7600.00

The block wise and activity wise allocations of the various investments under this sector has been indicated in Annexure I.

Special Refinance Scheme in NABARD Watershed and Wadi Project areas

NABARD has been implementing watershed development projects on participatory approach for conserving natural resources and Adivasi Development Projects known as "wadi" for improving the socio-economic status of the tribal families across the countries for more than two decades. All these projects are implemented with grant/ grant-cum-loan assistance by NABARD with the help of local NGOs. These developmental initiatives have transformed the natural and human resource endowments in compact areas and are conducive for absorption of higher capital and economic avocations. In order to make efficient use of conserved resources, further investments by the farmers/ tribal, for taking up appropriate economic activities are required.

Further, on account of lockdown due to onset of COVID-19, millions of the rural people lost their employment and livelihood opportunities. The severity of this problem further increased due to reverse migration of labour force from urban areas to rural areas, necessitating the need to create investment opportunities for rural youth in agriculture.

In order to take up additional economic activities in watershed and wadi project areas, NABARD has decided to extend concessional refinance support to all eligible banks/FIs to enable them to deepen institutional credit to beneficiaries in these project areas. **NABARD has earmarked a refinance amount of ₹5000 crore under this special dispensation during 2020-21 to 2022-23.**

Objective

To promote sustainable economic activities in NABARD supported watershed and wadi project areas. To give a boost to the agriculture and rural sector in post-COVID era through credit intensification. To enable banks to extend financial support at concessional rate to the beneficiaries for taking up economic and livelihood activities. To address the issues related to reverse migration due to Covid-19.

Eligible beneficiaries

The scheme will cover all the eligible beneficiaries of watershed projects and TDF projects supported by NABARD as also the small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, oral lessees, reverse migrants; SHGs, FPOs, JLGs, cooperatives, partnership/proprietorship firms etc.

Eligible financial institutions

All Commercial Banks, SFBs, RRBs, Cooperative Banks and NABARD subsidiaries complying to refinance policy of NABARD are eligible for special refinance scheme.

Eligible Purposes

All priority sector loans extended by the banks in watershed development project areas and agro-processing activities for tribal farmers will be eligible for refinance

Refinance assistance

Refinance assistance is provided to the banks/FIs under Automatic Refinance Facility (ARF).

Interest rate on refinance will be at 3%

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

- In view of the frequent landslides and land slips in the district, a proper land use policy and land use system may be adopted in the District.

- There is an urgent need for implementing the various recommendations of Gadgil Committee report. Western Ghats is considered to be one of the eight hottest hot spots of biodiversity in the World and an ecologically sensitive area. The vegetation has reached its highest diversity towards the southern tip in Kerala with its high statured, rich tropical rain forests. But several factors have led to the disturbance of this delicate ecosystem and this has necessitated conservation of the Ghats and sustainable use of its resources.

E. Suggested Action Points

Banks

- Banks may focus on financing of organic farming and production of vermi-compost/ bio fertilizers/ bio pesticides, land development activities and micro irrigation structures.

Government

- De-silting of the various check dams may be taken up.
- Due to frequent drought in many parts of Wayanad, adversely affecting crop production, efforts are needed to replace drought sensitive low yielding varieties with drought resistant varieties with potential to yield better even under low moisture availability. Farmers may be educated on crop varieties and hybrids suitable for their fields. Along with seeds, other inputs like drip irrigation system as water saving measures, organics, plant protection materials must be made available to farmers at right time.

Integrated Farming System and climate adaptive measures to be promoted for better soil health and sustainable income.

2.2.3 Agriculture Infrastructure – Others

The district offers immense scope for Tissue culture, agro bio technology, seed production, bio pesticides/fertilizer and vermi composting. NABARD has sanctioned a project under RIDF to GoK for establishment of Tissue culture lab at Cheengery Extension farm, Ambalavayal. In the light of larger emphasis on organic farming as declared by the Government of Kerala, the credit disbursements in the sector may increase and the most important components will be seed production and vermi composting. However, for seed production and bio pesticides necessary incentives through Agriculture Department/SHM is available and hence the credit from the banking sector in the initial years will be on the lower side.

Development of Watershed through Community Participation

The key to success of NABARD Watershed Development Programme is community ownership through Village Watershed Committees (VWCs) participatory approach, planned treatment of each plot of land, livelihood interventions and women empowerment. It also addressed capacity building of community for managing the watershed. As many as 55 watershed development projects have been completed in Wayanad, which was identified under the PMs distressed package. Under the package, a total area of 30000 Ha was brought under treatment and an amount of Rs.30 crore was distributed as grant to these projects. The project came to a closure as on 31.3.2014. Some of the major impacts of the watershed development programme include : Increased ground water table resulting in water availability in wells throughout the year; Effective soil conservation activities; Well nurtured structures at village level like VWCs and at district level like VWC federations; Increased awareness about sustainable utilization of natural resources among watershed community; Empowerment of women through adequate representation in VWCs; Financial inclusion of those excluded from formal credit system; Credit availability at village level through Revolving Fund Assistance(RFA) for livelihood activities for the farmers; Skill development and awareness through training and demonstration activities etc. In the second phase of Watershed Development programme, Sustainable Development Programme (SDPs) is being implemented in selected 30 Watersheds under the guidance of MSSRF (RSO). During 2019-20, ten watersheds have been selected for implementation of KfW – Soil Programme – “Integration of Watershed Development for rehabilitation of degraded soil and climate change adaptation” (SEWOH Phase II).

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for Agriculture infrastructure- others (₹. lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Credit Potential for PLP 2022-23		
		Phy units	Fin outlay	Bank loan
1	Vermi compost/bio fert.	410	1025.00	923.00
2	Tissue culture & bio-tech	2	30.00	27.00
3	Bio-pesticide	6	36.00	32.00
4	Seed production	10	20.00	18.00
	Total		1111.00	1000.00

The block wise and activity wise allocations of the various investments under this sector has been indicated in Annexure I.

2.3 Agri Ancillary Services

2.3.1 Food and Agro Processing

A. Introduction

Agro and food processing is the process of transforming agro and food based raw materials of plant or animal origin into different types of value added products, which are generally used for human consumption.

Wayanad, being an agrarian district with a large base on cash crops, agro processing is an important sector and has potential to become the key economic driver in the coming years. Spices processing, coffee based industries and dairy and meat products processing based industries have lot of scope for growth in the district. Majority of units that survived over a period of time were agro based/food processing units engaged in activities like, bakery, flour mill, curry powders, coffee powder, coconut oil, paddy hulling, spice powdering, dhal, pappadam making, soda water, banana chips, pickles, biscuits, halva etc. This indicates that the entrepreneurs in the secondary sector in Wayanad basically are related with agro based industries and there is immense scope for up scaling.

Coffee Based units:

The Research wing of the Coffee Board has suggested a number of products, having accessible technology and market acceptance.

Jackfruit Products:

“Wayanadan” jack fruit is famous for its rich quality. As per Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambalavayal value addition of Jack fruit has got a good potential in the district. CFTRI, Mysore is also providing necessary technical support for value addition of jackfruit. There is a Good scope for formation of FPO in Jack fruit sector.

Banana Products:

Wayanad is the largest producer of “nendran” Banana, and majority of it is transported to other parts of the state without value addition.

Pepper Products:

The district is the largest producer of pepper and processing in the district alone will fetch benefit from value addition. One unit to produce dehydrated green pepper, white pepper, red pepper and oleoresin is functioning from 2009 onwards. Wayanad Social Service Society has established ‘BIOWIN’ – a processing factory for spices with the financial assistance from KINFRA, Coffee Board & NABARD under UPNRM scheme.

Scented Rice Processing:

The scented finer quality rice like Gandhakasala, Jeerakasala and Basmati can be promoted among the farmers, if a modern rubberized rice mill is established here. One such rice mill has been sanctioned under RSVY and is still to be commissioned. However, one under private sector is operating. Njavara, another rice variety with medicinal properties available in the district may also get better price, if proper processing facilities are available.

Dairy Products:

Wayanad has a well-developed dairy sector. However, value addition units are less in number. Varieties of dairy products can be produced with the technical support from the Dairy Development department. Presently the modern Milk processing plant of MILMA (established with RSVY support) is processing and manufacturing the best quality Ghee and related products. Milk sector has been identified as major commodity for development under “One district One Product” and PMFME schemes.

Brahmagiri Development Society’s modern abattoir and meat processing unit, being set up under RSVY/RIDF at Sultan Bathery may bring in more entrepreneurs to this sector.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

As regards availability of infrastructure, the BIOWIN (the Spices Processing Factory set up under the UPNRM project of NABARD) and the setting up of 14 producer companies in the district offers a lot of scope for the farmers in the coming days to ensure a market for their produce and earn the advantage of selling the value added products. The producer companies are in the areas of processing of paddy, green tea, coffee, dairy etc. The infrastructure created by Brahmagiri Meat Processing factory (under RIDF of NABARD) is also expected to promote and credit link more JLGs for rearing of animals particularly male calf buffaloes.

Agriculture Department is setting up a rubberised rice flour mill at Edavaka and a Common Facility Centre for value addition of fruit, vegetables and spices in KVK, Ambalavayal.

Creation of Long Term Rural Credit Fund in NABARD for providing refinance support to Cooperative Banks and RRBs and the new refinancing facility for transforming PACS as MSC offers immense scope for the development of agro processing sector.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential

Taking into consideration the above aspects, the activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for food and agro processing (₹. lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
		Phy. units	Financial outlay	Bank Loan
1	Food Processing	420	2625.00	2363.00
2	Flour Mill	160	400.00	360.00
3	Milk products	60	600.00	540.00
4	Indigenous fruit processing	10	200.00	180.00
5	Banana/ tapioca Chips	300	600.00	540.00
6	Bakery	470	352.50	317.00
	Subtotal	1420	4778.00	4300.00
	Working capital		1500.00	1500.00
	Food Processing	1420	6278.00	5800.00

The above estimate is arrived at after taking into account the detailed assessment of working capital needs. The block wise and activity wise allocations of the various investments under this sector has been indicated in Annexure I.

D. Suggested Action Points for banks

- Make utilize the FPO financing window as a new opportunity by Banks

E. Strategies for improving Farm Income

- Instead of selling raw food grains through middlemen at the nearby markets, if the farmers aggregate through Farmers Interest Groups/ FPOs and provide value addition in the form of sorting, cleaning, grading, packaging, they can brand their produce and get better price than what they are presently getting. Hence value addition is the key to increase farm income.
- Marketing strategies need to be evolved to reduce the length of Supply Chain so that farmers can avoid the exploitation by middlemen (the possibilities of online marketing could also be explored under a common umbrella/ brand name by CBOs like SHGs).
- Vegetables/Fruits which are safe to eat could be branded appropriately and marketed to fetch premium price.

BIOWIN- A success story under NABARD's UPNRM

BIOWIN is a project for processing organic coffee and spices and the unit was set up in 4 acres of land in Ondayangadi (near Mananthawady) by WSSS with NABARD support under Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management (UPNRM) programme. The total financial outlay of BIOWIN is around ₹.30 crore of which NABARD loan is around ₹.11 crore and the rest as grant from Coffee Board and KINFRA. The unit carries out grading, packing and processing of farm products and has benefitted more than 13000 farmers so far.



The processing centre has the state of the art facilities for cleaning, grading, processing and value addition to enable farmers to move up the value chain and obtain better prices. Coffee, pepper, ginger, turmeric, vegetables, various tubers and roots and jackfruit are processed at the centre with modern machines imported from Brazil and China. The centre procures spices and agricultural commodities from organic farmers and after processing in this unit trades them in the international market.

More than 13605 farmers were registered with APEDA for organic certification covering a total area of 10319 Ha. Of this, the produce of 7460 farmers with land area of 5025 ha have been certified as organic. The rest are in different stages of conversion of their land into organic one. The farmers have to sign an agreement every year to keep a farm record of crops (area, year wise perennial and seasonal), manure application, pest, disease and weed control, production, marketing training programme attended, details of inspection of farmers etc.

The BIOWIN can process 1000 kg of black pepper; 4000 kgs of Cherry coffee; 300 kgs of turmeric finger and 300 kgs of dry ginger in every hour. As regards coffee, the plant is operating at 70% of its capacity and the rest of the produce are processed as per demand against order. The batch processing of vegetables are also carried out by the plant. For the certified farmers BIOWIN is extending a higher price compared to the market price for coffee.

The unit has been seriously affected due to COVID pandemic. The sales of major commodities viz. coffee has been reduced by 40%.

2.3.2 Agri. Ancillary Activities - Others

Taking into account the national objective of 4% growth in agriculture, state's share of agriculture in GDP as well as the increasing trend of promotion of more producer companies and other Farmer Producer Organisation in Wayanad district the following potential for imparting loans to Cooperative Societies of Farmers for disposing their produce, Agri clinic, Agri Business Centres, Loans to PACS/FSS/LAMPS etc., has been arrived at.

In the district 14 Producer Companies are promoted so far. More FPOs are expected to be promoted under the Government of India's new scheme on promotion of 10000 FPOs. Three FPOs are promoted under our WADI programme.

In addition to this, there exists some potential for PACS to avail loans from Commercial Banks. The potential for Agri Clinic and Agri Business Centre exists in the district and once they converge with the activities of KVK and RARS, ACABC or agri clinic can make more meaningful intervention. As regards loans to MFIs, for on lending to agriculture, it will take some more time. However, the working capital needs of the newly promoted Producer Companies were also taken into consideration in the above estimation (under para 2.3.1). During 2017-18 under Stand up India programme, Union Bank financed BAAPCO (Bana Agro and Allied Producer Company) for diary processing activities. As regards Wayanad Green Tea Producer Company,

the commercial production was commenced in August 2018 and the company is making efforts to penetrate the market. M/s WASP, TAPCO and LOGA producer companies are also active in production and procurement of rice, traditional organic rice and vegetables respectively from the farmers.

In terms of revised guidelines of RBI (for Priority Sector) loans not exceeding `50,000/- per borrower provided directly by the banks to individuals and their SHG/JLG, loans to distressed persons to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders and overdrafts extended by banks up to `10000/- under PMJDY besides loans sanctioned to State Sponsored Organizations for SC/ST for the specific purpose of purchase and supply of inputs and marketing of the outputs of the beneficiaries of these organizations are covered under the sector “ Others “.

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for Agri ancillary activities- others (₹. lakh)

Particulars	Physical units	Financial	Bank loan
Loans to cooperative societies including PACS	8	400.00	360.00
Loans to Farmer Producer Companies/Societies	10	100.00	90.00
Loans to Agri clinic and Agri Business Centre ACABC	5	100.00	90.00
Loans to Individuals and their SHG/JLGs	8000	12000.00	12000.00
PMJDY	2600	130.00	130.00
Loans SC/ST Corporations.	20	30.00	30.00
TOTAL		12760.00	12700.00

The block wise and activity wise allocations of the various investments under this sector has been indicated in Annexure I.

Special Refinance Scheme for Transformation of PACS as MSC

Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) are grass root level Cooperative institutions primarily involved in meeting the credit requirement of the farmer members. With a view to rejuvenating the PACS, many initiatives have been undertaken by NABARD and one such initiative has been supporting PACS as MSC program from the year 2011 onwards through direct credit as well as through refinance to CCBs/StCBs to make them a self-sustainable entity. Positive impact and the benefits derived by the members of PACS as well as limitations in implementing the program were assessed and accordingly the operational methodology, coverage of investments and terms of refinance have since been revised.

The drivers for transformation of PACS as MSC are recent reforms by Government of India in APMC Act, Essential Commodities Act, Contract Farming Act and COVID 19 led reverse migration necessitating to create investment opportunities for rural youth in agriculture.

Further, with the proposed Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme under Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative of Government of India, for establishing decentralized farm-gate Post Harvest Management infrastructure wherein PACS have been included as one of the eligible institutions for interest subvention, it is envisaged that PACS can now play a major role in physical and financial supply chain of commodities by working as spokes to the Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs). With investments in post-harvest infrastructure, it is hoped that farmers would be able to reduce post-harvest losses and increase their value realization for the produce.

Objective : Transformation of 35,000 PACS into MSC in a phased manner spanning over three years with an objective of PACS acting as enabling institutions for meeting the national goal of doubling of farmers' income. The target proposed for current year is transformation of 5,000 PACS and for subsequent years it shall be 15,000 PACS during FY22 and 15,000 PACS during FY23.

Eligible PACS : All PACS which have powers to borrow for creation of infrastructure in the byelaws and have sufficient borrowing power are eligible. The minimum margin money requirement from PACS is 10% under this special refinance facility. However, considering the current financial status of PACS and to enable them to kick-start establishing agri infrastructure, wherever necessary, StCB/DCCB may consider relaxing margin money to 5%. NABARD may consider providing grant not exceeding 10% of the loan component not exceeding ₹.2 lakh per PACS towards preparation of DPR, exposure visits, capacity building etc.

Eligible financial institutions : All State Cooperative Banks and DCCBs complying to refinance policy of NABARD are eligible for special refinance scheme.

Eligible Purposes : Thrust areas for refinance include custom hiring centres, collective purchase of inputs, procurement of farm produce, scientific warehouses, pack houses, assaying units, sorting & grading units, cold chains, logistics facilities, primary processing centres, supply chain services including e-marketing platforms, marketing facilities etc. will be eligible for refinance.

Refinance assistance : Refinance assistance is provided to the banks under pre-sanction procedure wherein banks are required to submit the projects for approval of NABARD. Before sanction of the same, NABARD appraises these projects to determine its technical feasibility, financial viability and bankability. **Interest rate on refinance will be 3%.** However, the ultimate interest rate to be charged from PACS should not be more than 1% over & above the interest rate charged by NABARD and can be shared by StCB & CCB as per the mutually agreed terms. Repayment period of refinance will be up to 7 years.

CHAPTER 3

CREDIT POTENTIAL FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME)

A. Introduction

MSME covers all economic activities like manufacturing, processing, repairs, construction, trade, transport and other services. NABARD has identified financing, development and promotion of Off Farm related activities as one of its thrust areas. As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round, during the period 2015-16, there were 633.88 lakh unincorporated non agriculture MSMEs in the country engaged in different economic activities viz. Manufacturing, trade, other services, electricity etc. The MSME sector contributes about 30.27 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product and over 40 per cent of India's total exports. As per the Annual Report of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2020-21, the share of MSME in total Gross Value Added (GVA) was 33.50 per cent (as of 2018-19). About 79.63 per cent of MSMEs are owned by males and 20.37 per cent are owned by females. About 66.27 per cent of MSMEs are owned by socially backward groups (OBC/SC/ST), which implies that MSMEs have an important role to play in terms of social and economic empowerment.

GoI, vide Gazette Notification S.O. 2119 (E) dated June 26, 2020, has notified new criteria for classifying the enterprises as Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. The new criteria have come into effect from July 1, 2020. The details are as under:

Earlier and Revised Definitions of MSMEs			
Earlier MSME Classification			
Criteria : Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Mfg. Enterprises	Investment < ₹. 25 lac	Investment < ₹. 5 cr.	Investment < ₹. 10 cr.
Services Enterprise	Investment < ₹. 10 lac	Investment < ₹. 2 cr.	Investment < ₹. 5 cr.
Revised MSME Classification			
Composite Criteria : Investment And Annual Turnover			
Manufacturing & Services	Investment < ₹. 1 cr. & Turnover < ₹. 5 cr.	Investment < ₹. 10 cr. & Turnover < ₹. 50 cr	Investment < ₹. 50 cr. & Turnover < ₹. 250 cr.

The traditional strong holds of the state have been handicrafts, handloom, Khadi, food processing industries, garment making and textile industries, industries related to coir, wood, bamboo, plastic, rubber, leather, clay, and electronic/electric components.

Wayanad district is predominantly an agrarian district, where the growth of secondary sector has shown positive inclination during the last few years. Industrial development is in its initial stages and keeping in view of low industrialization till date, State Government had declared the district as industrially backward and few incentives like increased rate of subsidy and income tax exemption were granted to the newly started industrial ventures in the district. The status of MSME units in the district as on 31.03.2021 is given below:

Status of MSME units in Wayanad as on 31.03.2021

Sector		Number of Units	Employment generated
Manufacturing units	Micro	1518	5314
	Small	113	2553
	Medium	1	150
	Large	0	0
	Total	1632	8017
Units under service sector	Micro	2061	4179
	Small	69	319
	Medium	0	0
	Large	0	0
	Total	2130	4498
Grand Total		3762	12515
Total Investment (in lakhs)			39138

Major MSME units working in the district are Agro based, metal based, engineering, Readymade Garments and Embroidery, Paper & Paper Products, wooden based industry, cement hollow bricks, auto mobile, beauty parlours, pottery units etc. One bamboo cluster established by 'URAVU -Indigenous Science & Technology Study Centre' under SFURTI scheme of KVIC, Ministry of MSME is working at Thrikkaipetta, Wayanad. There are eight major export units in Wayanad of which six are engaged in export of agriculture products like coffee, pepper etc. and one each in footwear, jewellery box and washing soap sector.

There are two Industrial areas in district details of which are given below:

Area	Land acquired	Land developed	Allocable area	Allotted area	Total investment	No of business units started	Employment generated
KINFRA small industrial park, Kalpetta	50.1 acres	50.1 acres	38.6 acres	34.5 acres	3502.4 lakh	39	967
Mini industrial estate, Sulthan Bathery; under SIDCO	1 acres	1 acres	1 acres	90 cent		9	25

Source: economic review 2020

The district has got immense potential in Bamboo sector particularly in handicraft products from bamboo for tourism industry. There are about 12000 SHG groups in Wayanad promoted by various voluntary agencies. There are 81,000 women enlisted under group concept who have the potential for promoting a number of small micro enterprises in the district. Some agencies like URUVU, SHREYAS, WWA, WSSS etc., are playing a vital role in upgrading the skills of traditional non-farm activities. District Industries Centre (DIC) is providing 25% -40% subsidy for technology up gradation and marketing.

The ground level flow (GLC) of credit for the NFS sector during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were to the tune of ₹.570.13 crore, ₹.598.62 crore and ₹.673.27 Crore respectively.

B. Assessment of Credit Potential for the year 2022-23

Considering the above developments, the activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for MSME sector

(₹. lakh)

Sector	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
Term loans	Phy. units	Financial	Bank loan
(A) Manufacturing Sector Enterprises			
1. Micro Enterprises	6353	17866.00	16079.00
2. Small enterprises	10	1500.00	1350.00
3. Medium Enterprises	5	5000.00	4500.00
(B) Service Sector Enterprises			
1. Micro Enterprises	41550	59050.00	55145.00
2. Small enterprise	8	1200.00	1080.00
3. Medium enterprise	4	4000.00	3600.00
(C) Working Capital			
a) Manufacturing sector Enterprises			
1. Micro Enterprise	2680		2412.00
2. Small enterprise	225		203.00
3. Medium enterprises	750		675.00

(D) Service Sector Enterprises			
1. Micro enterprises	8858		13786.00
2. Small enterprise	180		270.00
3. Medium enterprises	600		900.00
TOTAL			100000.00

The block wise and activity wise allocations of the various investments under this sector has been indicated in Annexure I.

C. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

- The District Industries Centre (DIC) plays a vital role in promoting industries at the District level, by providing project assistance to prospective entrepreneurs, issue of SSI registration certificates, maintaining SSI database, recommending technical feasibility reports to various financial institutions, monitoring of PMEGP, Entrepreneurs support scheme (ESS), MSEs in nano household, Revival & Rehabilitation of stressed units, Assistance scheme for Handicrafts Artisans (ASHA), conducting seminars, technology clinics, Entrepreneurs Support Schemes for prospective entrepreneurs and organizing various exhibitions, fairs etc. The KVIC and KVIB provide financial assistance and extension services for establishing Village Industries. The Board restricts its assistance to only those products that are natural, chemical free, eco-friendly and healthy.
- KVK, Amabalavayal has set up a Common Facility Centre for processing of agricultural products. Farmers can use the facility by paying a minimal fee and produce various value added products and market.
- Realizing the importance of the MSME sector, the government has undertaken a number of schemes/programmes such as the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Upgradation, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), and Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) for the establishment of new enterprises and development of existing ones, Khadi Vikas Yojana and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana, National Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Hub etc.

Major initiatives of Central Government in MSME sector

• Prime Ministers Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

Under the scheme, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana three categories of interventions has been named which includes

1. Shishu :- Loan up to ₹.50,000
2. Kishore :- Loan ranging from ₹.50,000 to ₹.5 lakh
3. Tarun :- Loan above ₹.5 lakh and below ₹.10 lakh

These three categories will signify the growth, development and funding needs of the beneficiaries as well as it will assure the loan amount to be allotted by Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank.

• Skill India

Skill India is an initiative of the Government of India, launched on 15 July 2015, to empower the youth of the country with skill sets, which make them more employable and more productive in their work environment. Skill India offers courses across 40 sectors in the country, which are aligned to the standards recognised by both the industry and the Government under the National Skill Qualification Framework.

Further, a Ministry for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been formed to focus on enhancing employability of the youth through skill development. The Ministry certifies skills acquired through informal means through its Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) program under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), bringing about a major shift from unorganised sector to an organised economy.

The Ministry has introduced a scheme called National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in August 2016 to promote a sustainable model of skill development and industry connect. Under this scheme, the Government of India provides financial benefits for apprenticeship. The Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PM-YUVA), another initiative, aims to educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs and catalyze a cultural shift to support aspiring entrepreneurs. The candidates are linked to the MUDRA scheme of the Government to get assistance in initial business funding.

- **Stand Up India Scheme**

Stand up India was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 5 April 2016 to support entrepreneurship among women and SC & ST communities. The initiative will encourage entrepreneurship among the youth of India. Each of the 1.25 lakh bank branches should assist at least one Dalit or tribal entrepreneur and at least one woman entrepreneur. The initiative will give a new dimension to entrepreneurship and help set up a network of start-ups in the country which will in-turn provide employment ranging from one to two to four persons which will transform India's economic life.

Major initiatives of State Government in MSME sector

- **K-SWIFT : Kerala Single Window Interface for Fast & Transparent Clearance**

The online clearance mechanism (SWIFT) is aimed at improving overall business climate in Kerala by facilitating clearances from departments / agencies concerned for setting up and running of an enterprise in the State. It is the first of this kind arrangement in the country and is expected to bring a path-breaking change in the industrial sector. Kswift is an integrated platform for entrepreneurs to apply for all requisite clearances in the State.

The major schemes implemented by State Government during 2020-21 for betterment of infrastructure, entrepreneurship and skill development in MSME sector is given below:

- **Entrepreneur Support Scheme (ESS)**

The scheme intends to provide extensive support to MSMEs and give one time support to entrepreneurs, especially women and persons belonging to SC and ST community. An outlay of ₹.58.50 crore was provided for ESS scheme in 2019-20 and assistance of ₹.29.03 crore was given to 512 units.

- **Vyavasaya Jalakam, Kerala MSME Geoportal**

For the effective liaisoning and interventions, the State Industries Department has devised a mobile application system which would facilitate the collection of data with spatial coordinates about the units. Through this application, Industries Extension Officers can collect and upload more than 100 details of units including the sector to which the unit belongs, products manufactured, number of employees, financial health of the unit and also its location on map with the help of GPS. The mobile application created for the purpose would be utilised by the field officers for data collection. The entrepreneur could also self-declare the unit details by visiting the department website.

- **COVID-19 Relief Package**

- Emergency Credit Line Guaranteed Scheme (ECLGS)** - The scheme was unveiled as part of the ₹. 20 lakh crore comprehensive package announced by Finance Ministry on 13/05/2020, to aid Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in view of the economic distress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Credit under GECL would be up to 20% of the borrower's total outstanding credit up to ₹. 25 crore. 100% guarantee would be provided by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs).
- Corpus for MSMEs:** A fund of funds with a corpus of ₹.10,000 crore will be set up for MSMEs.
- Subordinate debt for MSMEs:** This scheme aims to support stressed MSMEs which have Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Under the scheme, promoters of MSMEs will

be given debt from banks, which will be infused into the MSMEs as equity. The government will facilitate ₹.20,000 crore of subordinate debt to MSMEs. For this purpose, it will provide ₹.4,000 crore to the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, which will provide partial credit guarantee support to banks providing credit under the scheme.

- iv. **PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi** - This is a Central Sector Scheme to facilitate street vendors to access affordable working capital loan for resuming their livelihoods activities, after easing of lockdown. The scheme components are Initial working capital of up to ₹10,000/-, Interest subsidy on timely/ early repayment @ 7%, Monthly cash-back incentive on digital, transactions, Higher loan eligibility on timely repayment of the first loan.
- v. Expediting payment of dues to MSMEs: Payments due to MSMEs from the government and CPSEs will be released within 45 days.
- vi. Disallowing global tenders: To protect Indian MSMEs from competition from foreign companies, global tenders of up to ₹.200 crore will not be allowed in government procurement tenders.
- vii. Reduction in TDS and TCS rates: The rates of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) for the non-salaried specified payments made to residents and Tax Collected at Source (TCS) will be reduced by 25% from the existing rates. This reduction will apply from May 14, 2020 to March 31, 2021. This is estimated to provide liquidity of ₹.50,000 crore.

• **COVID-19 – Regulatory Package by RBI**

i. **Rescheduling of Payments – Term Loans and Working Capital Facilities**

In respect of all term loans (including agricultural term loans, retail and crop loans), all commercial banks (including regional rural banks, small finance banks and local area banks), co-operative banks, all-India Financial Institutions, and NBFCs (including housing finance companies) (“lending institutions”) are permitted to grant a moratorium of three months on payment of all instalments¹ falling due between March 1, 2020 and May 31, 2020. The repayment schedule for such loans as also the residual tenor, will be shifted across the board by three months after the moratorium period. Interest shall continue to accrue on the outstanding portion of the term loans during the moratorium period.

In respect of working capital facilities sanctioned in the form of cash credit/overdraft (“CC/OD”), lending institutions are permitted to defer the recovery of interest applied in respect of all such facilities during the period from March 1, 2020 upto May 31, 2020 (“deferment”). The accumulated accrued interest shall be recovered immediately after the completion of this period.

ii. **Easing of Working Capital Financing**

In respect of working capital facilities sanctioned in the form of CC/OD to borrowers facing stress on account of the economic fallout of the pandemic, lending institutions may recalculate the ‘drawing power’ by reducing the margins and/or by reassessing the working capital cycle. This relief shall be available in respect of all such changes effected up to May 31, 2020 and shall be contingent on the lending institutions satisfying themselves that the same is necessitated on account of the economic fallout from COVID-19. Further, accounts provided relief under these instructions shall be subject to subsequent supervisory review with regard to their justifiability on account of the economic fallout from COVID-19.

• **COVID 19 Revival Package of Government of Kerala.**

- The Kerala government has announced a ₹.3,434-crore package for the post-Covid revival of the MSME (micro, small and medium enterprises) sector. The package offers one-time settlement on loan defaults from the state’s two premium industrial promotion agencies – KSIDC and KINFRA.
- The package promises margin money assistance and concession on interest on additional loans. A six-month extension will also be allowed for payment of interest on investment loans. Three months moratorium will also be provided for repayment of

principal amount and interest amount to all units financed by KSIDC. Other major features of the MSME package includes special loan for capital investment by new units, interest subsidy for manufacturing and 6% concession for six months on loans availed by units for diversification and development.

- **Vyvasaya Bhadratha** – a Special Package for Relief and Financial Assistance to MSMEs in Kerala in the Wake of Covid – 19
- Considering the severe setbacks faced by the MSME sector in the State because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown, Industries Department of Government of Kerala proposed a new relief scheme called “Vyvasaya Bhadratha”. The major features of the scheme are as under:
 - New land premium payment Policy to reduce the financial burden on new investors by decreasing the upfront lease premium to be paid and also increasing the duration of the payment period in industrial parks
 - Freezing of land premium for one year
 - Waiver of penal interest charges for existing customers of KSIDC
 - Special loans from KSIDC for asset creation by MSMEs
 - Waiving of SDF rental for 3 months on firms operating under KSIDC/KINFRA
 - Top up loans from KSIDC for meeting the immediate working capital and asset creation needs

D. Suggested Action points

Banks

- Banks may take proactive steps in financing entrepreneurs with coverage under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust Scheme

Government

- For rapid industrialization of the district, further improvement of basic infrastructure facilities are needed, presently there is no rail link and the entire transport system is dependent on roads. The Power distribution infrastructure has to be strengthened the problem of low voltage and frequent power disruption has to be mitigated.
- Common Facility Centres, similar to CFSC Changanacherry, Kottayam may be established in the district so that MSME units can avail the service.
- Developing entrepreneurial skill among the youth through various skill development programme.
- State government may extend support for marketing of products of small and tiny units by ensuing tie-up arrangements.
- Traditional activities such as handicrafts, pottery, coir, etc. may be revived by providing common facility centres, infusing modern technology and imparting skill up gradation to the artisans.
- Realistic time bound action plans may be drawn to revive and rehabilitate stressed / closed industrial units through a mix of credit and technology support. A suitable mechanism to provide latest market information to industrialists, particularly first generation entrepreneurs, may be adopted by DIC and other Government agencies.
- Inadequate industrial infrastructure, lack of entrepreneurial talent, less work force, procedural delay for issuing clearances, licenses, power connection, lack of timely credit flows are the bottlenecks in the sector. Government may address the same.

CHAPTER 4

CREDIT POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT CREDIT, EDUCATION AND HOUSING

4.1 Credit Potential for Export Credit

A. Introduction

Trade operations in Kerala is mainly conducted through Kochi Port. Items of trade include pepper, cashew, coir and coir products, tea, cardamom, ginger, spices and spices oil and marine products. In 2019-20, Cochin Port handled a total traffic, coastal and foreign, of 340.4 lakh MT, as compared to 320.2 lakh MT in 2018-19, showing an increase of 6.3 per cent. Total export, both coastal and foreign, through Cochin Port was 67.3 lakh MT in 2019-20 as against 66.5 lakh MT in 2018-19 recording a growth of only 1.2 per cent. Tea, coffee, cashew kernels, seafood, coir products and spices are the major items of export through Cochin port. Important agricultural items produced and exported from Wayanad are Spices, Tea and Coffee.

As per the **new Priority Sector norms of RBI**, incremental export credit over the corresponding date of the preceding year, up to 2 percent of ANBC or credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure, whichever is higher, subject to as sanctioned limit up to `40 crore per borrower is eligible to be covered under Priority sector. There is also an Export Inspection Council of India (EICI) which extends financial assistance to the exporters for the quality control purposes.

B. Assessment of Credit Potential

Export Finance

The term 'export finance' refers to credit facilities and techniques of payments at the pre-shipment and post-shipment stages. Export finance whether short-term or medium term, is provided exclusively by the Indian and foreign commercial banks which are the members of the Foreign Exchange Dealers Association. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) provides refinance facilities to the commercial banks. Export-Import Bank of India (commonly known as EXIM Bank) also extends finance to exporters and to overseas projects abroad joint ventures and construction projects abroad.

Pre-shipment Finance: Pre-shipment finance refers to the financial assistance in Indian Rupees and Foreign Currency provided to the exporters before actual shipment of goods. Pre-shipment finance is provided to the exporters for the purposes like purchase of raw materials, their processing and converting into finished goods and packaging them.

Post-Shipment Finance: Post-shipment finance may be as "any loan or advance granted or any other credit provided by a bank to an exporter of goods from India from the date of extending the credit after shipment of goods to the date of realization of export proceeds."

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for export credit (₹. lakh)

Activity	Unit Cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
		Physical Unit	Fin. Outlay	Bank Loan
Pre Shipment Credit: Packing Credit in rupees	100	22	2200.00	1980.00
Post Shipment Credit	100	22	2200.00	1980.00
Total			4400.00	3960.00

4.2 Credit Potential for Education

A. Introduction

Wayanad district has the lowest number of schools in Kerala (307 LP/UP/High schools, 61 higher secondary schools and 10 VHSE schools with 27 courses as on 31.03.2020). There are six arts and science colleges and two engineering colleges in Wayanad. As per census data 2021, the literacy rate in district is low at 89.32% as compared to the State average of 93.91%. Among the Scheduled Caste students, the District shows highest drop out of 2.16% in Govt. Schools and 1.12% in private aided schools. The average dropout among ST students is 1.77% which is second highest after Malappuram at 2.32% [Source economic review, 2020, GoK].

Banks achievement of the DCP targets for this sector based on the priority sector norms, in the last three years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were ₹. 2644.66 lakh, ₹.2245.27 lakh and ₹.1462.42 lakh respectively.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

- SLBC, Kerala in consultation with Government of Kerala have issued common guidelines norms applicable to all banks for granting education loans to management quota seats and outside state admissions.
- The Non-performing loans under the sector has reduced from ₹.100.95 crore as on March 2020 to ₹.80.91 crore as on March 2021 which is continue to be high.
- In respect of District-wise enrolment of students in Higher Secondary Schools, Wayanad stands lowest (amongst 14 districts). The total number of enrolment of students in Higher Secondary Schools was 381755 (for the State) and for Wayanad district the figures stands at 9974 only.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for education				(₹. lakh)
Activity	Unit	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
		Physical Unit	Financial Outlay	Bank Loan
Education Loan	500000	2800	14000.00	12600.00
Total			14000.00	12600.00

4.3 Credit Potential for Housing

A. Introduction

Housing is an important sector as it has a direct impact on employment generation, GDP growth and consumption pattern in the economy. Housing related activities in the country like construction, renovation, maintenance and those related to trading, financing, mortgage banks, real estate agents, appraisers, movers and notaries, are estimated to account between 5-10 per cent of GDP. In India, housing finance market is still in its nascent stage compared to other countries. The outstanding amount of housing finance from all sources accounts for only 9 per cent of GDP when compared with 12 per cent in China, 29 per cent in Malaysia, 46 per cent in Spain and 80 per cent in the US.

As per census 2011, the total number of houses in the state is 11.22 crore of which 58.57 lakh are in rural areas and 53.60 lakh are in urban areas. The overall housing availability is better in Kerala compared to all India average. The quality of housing as per the materials used for roof, walls and flooring, Kerala fares better than the national average since 48 per cent of the houses use concrete as the material for roofs versus 29.1 per cent in India. 46.5 per cent of households in India use mud and 76 % of households lived in permanent houses. The housing shortage in Kerala is estimated at 2.64 lakh houses.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

- ❖ Central Government has launched a comprehensive mission “Housing for All by 2022” Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin and Urban. The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of rural and urban poor including slum dwellers. The PMAY- Urban will be implemented through the following programme verticals:
- ❖ Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – (Gramin) scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of pucca house to all homeless and households living in dilapidated houses.
- ❖ A Technology Sub-Mission under the Mission has been set up to facilitate adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. Technology Sub-Mission also facilitates preparation and adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones. It will also assist States/Cities in deploying disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies.
- ❖ As part of the Prime Minister’s Awas Yojana mission, the government will look to create 2 crore houses by 2022 by providing a central grant of ₹1 lakh to ₹2.3 lakh per house by way of a 6.5 percent interest subvention scheme.
- ❖ The Government of Kerala has initiated the LIFE Mission in the year 2016 as a flagship programme for addressing the issues of homelessness in the State.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23

The activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for housing (₹. lakh)			
Activity	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
	Nos.	Financial outlay	Bank Loan
Economically weaker section	3500	7000.00	6300.00
Repairs & Renovation	3000	6000.00	5400.00
Individual houses	2000	30000.00	27000.00
Total		43000.00	38700.00

D. Suggested Action Points

Banks

Banks may extend loans to housing units as per the Priority sector guidelines

Government

- The use of locally available materials, installation of rainwater harvesting units and eco-friendly measures should be encouraged. Incorporation of disaster resistant designs in house construction should be made compulsory.
- Special efforts may be taken for catering to the needs of SC/ST/OBC, Disabled persons, slum dwellers, street vendors other informal sector workers and vulnerable Sections of the society.

CHAPTER 5

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

A. Introduction

Availability of adequate Infrastructure is a prerequisite for sustained economic growth particularly in the rural areas. Infrastructure forms the foundation on which social, economic and industrial development is built and paves the way for new opportunities, generates additional employment and income, facilitates and improves other rural services. Adequate and locally appropriate infrastructure is essential to maximize the full development potential of a given region. The growth, new investment opportunities, employment potential other socio economic development, etc., are dependent on the creation of critical infrastructure facilities required in the various sectors of the rural economy. Kerala, being the state in the fore front of devolution of power to the Panchayati raj system has also ensured during the last few years, the involvement of the beneficiaries in identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of infrastructure projects particularly the projects in the primary sector thereby leading to completion of infrastructure projects without time and cost overrun.

Investments for creation of Rural Infrastructure is generally met from the public sources. However, of late, particularly for few of the sectors related with social infrastructure, credit from financing institution is being sourced. The requirement is gradually increasing and in a short span, many new sectors will be in a position to attract credit, due to the technical soundness and the bankability of the projects.

5.1 Infrastructure – Public Investments

Major critical infrastructure requirements of the district as also infrastructure/ linkages identified in the Base PLP for different sectors and the additional interventions identified during the year are as under:

Infrastructure Support Requirement & Action Points

Sr. No.	Activity	Infrastructure support requirement identified & action points
1	Crop cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmentation of storage facilities for various agri produces. • To popularize suitable agricultural machineries like transplanters keeping in view the low holding levels and shortage of labour.
2	Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of adequate number of small and medium type check dams and other water harvesting structures.
3	Plantation & Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularization of poly house/ shade net structures
4	Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the Veterinary clinics and hospitals • Establishment of model fodder farms
5	Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of hatcheries. • Infrastructural facilities for fish ponds or fish tanks • Infrastructure facilities for riverine and reservoir fisheries
6	Rural connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and improvement of the road networks and extending priority for connecting hamlets with low population particular in tribal areas. • Improvement to the road network in tourism circuits. • Conversion of single lane bridges to double lane and replacement of dilapidated bridges.

RIDF projects in the district

NABARD, since inception, has prioritized its strategies for facilitating credit flow to rural infrastructure sector to fulfil its mission of rural prosperity through credit and related services.

From the year 1995 onwards, NABARD is in the fore front of funding rural infrastructure projects through its flagship programme of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and as on 31.03.2021, projects worth ₹.4.09 lakh crore has been assisted throughout the country. In Kerala State projects with a total financial outlay of 13270.88 crore involving RIDF loan of ₹.11136.67 crore have been assisted. In Wayanad District, 386 projects were assisted with a total financial outlay of ₹.760.50 crore and RIDF loan of ₹. 624.69 crore. In addition to RIDF, for assisting infrastructure projects in Rural Areas, NABARD has introduced various other products like NABARD Rural Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA), Warehouse infrastructure Fund (WIF), Food Processing Fund (FPF), Watershed Development Fund (WDF), Tribal Development Fund (TDF), Umbrella programme for natural resources management (UPNRM), etc. Through all this products, NABARD, as per estimates, support 20% of the projects carried out in rural areas.

The tranche-wise details of RIDF Projects sanctioned in the district are as below:

(₹. lakh)

Sr. No.	Tranche	No. of projects	TFO	RIDF Sanctions
A	Closed Tranches	282	43770.64	35440.67
B	Ongoing tranches			
1	XX	57	7208.99	6116.41
2	XXI	22	12539.45	10200.55
3	XXII	8	5970.00	5202.50
4	XXIII	0	0.00	0.00
5	XXIV	7	4217.01	3414.46
6	XXV	5	566.65	538.31
7	XXVI	5	1777.26	1556.87
	Sub Total-B	104	32279.36	27029.10
	Total (A+B)	386	76041.96	62469.77

The sector-wise details of RIDF projects sanctioned to the district under various categories are as below:

(₹. lakh)

Sr. No.	Sector	No. of projects	Total Financial Outlay	RIDF Sanctions
A	Agriculture Sector	182	29440.99	23948.08
B	Social Sector	168	20421.91	16517.79
C	Rural Roads and Bridges	36	26179.06	22003.90
	Total	386	76041.96	62469.77

The total number of projects sanctioned in the district since inception is 386 with an aggregate sanctioned loan amount of ₹.624.69 crore. It is observed that due to RIDF projects, credit deepening, particularly from the formal sector has increased in various areas of the districts.

Under RIDF, projects related with 37 sub sectors are eligible for assistance. The projects under agriculture sector are provided assistance to a maximum of 95% of the eligible project cost where as 85% and 80% respectively are provided as assistance for social sector and rural connectivity sector.

5.2. Social Infrastructure Involving Bank Credit- 2022-23

A. Introduction

Availability of clean drinking water, adequate educational and health facilities, efficient waste management facility, etc., defines the quality of life in a society. The better the availability, deeper the impact on the population. Recent introduction of schemes like “Swachh Bharat” has re-emphasized the need for better hygiene in the community. Government of India has also introduced various other schemes for improving education facilities, skill development, training, etc., which in the long run will improve the GDP of the region.

As social Infrastructure sector has to be developed on a priority basis, Governments have given specific thrust to these sectors and to attract investments from the banking sector, credit to activities like school and health care Infrastructure, drinking water and sanitation infrastructure etc., in tier II to tier VI centres is now considered as part of priority sector lending. Accordingly, credit potential for these sectors have been assessed. In Wayanad district, under social sector, activities related to education sector and health have potential for availing bank credit.

B. Assessment of Credit potential for 2022-23

Based on the above factors and as per the new priority sector lending norms, the activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for social infrastructure			(₹. lakh)		
Sr. No.	Activity	Unit cost	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
			Physical units	Financial Outlay	Bank Loan
1	Loan for Schools / Colleges	5000000	8	400.00	300.00
2	Health Care Facilities	6000000	8	480.00	360.00
3	Waste Management units	510000	38	193.80	145.00
4	Day care facilities / Old age homes	500000	4	20.00	15.00
	TOTAL			1094.00	820.00

C. Action points to banks

Banks may provide credit for setting up schools and health care facilities for achieving their priority sector targets. This will also help the government in achieving the goal for Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA).

5.3 Renewable Energy

A. Introduction

Renewable energy is defined as the energy that comes from resources which are naturally replenished on a human timescale such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, biomass and geothermal heat. Due to depletion of fossil fuels through prolonged use, the use of renewable energy sources has become important for meeting the energy needs of the future. Renewable energy can replace conventional energy in four areas: electricity generation, air and water heating/ cooling, motor fuels and rural (off-grid energy services).

The major renewable energy sources relevant to Kerala are solar energy, wind energy, hydel energy [mini hydel projects from 101 KW to 2000 KW and small hydel projects from 2001 KW to 25 MW], bio-energy and wave energy. Biogas is one of the efficient non-conventional energy sources, which can be profitably harnessed to meet the domestic fuel requirement and to supplement rich organic manure for farm operations.

Total installed capacity of power in the State as on March, 2020 is 3,061.37 MW. Of which, hydel power contributed the major share of 2,129.42 MW (69.56 per cent); while 676.54 MW was contributed by thermal projects (22.10 per cent), 70.28 MW from wind (2.30 per cent), and 185.13 MW (6.04 per cent) from solar.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

- The Agriculture Department and KVIC promotes biogas development by providing technical and material support for construction of plants and is directly linked to the annual

programmes of these agencies. A subsidy scheme for promoting the installation of biogas plants having individual capacity of not less than 15 m³ is in operation.

- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is providing assistance for setting up of bio gas plants, toilet linked Bio-gas plants etc. under National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP).
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been vested with the responsibility of developing Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects up to 25 MW station capacities. The estimated potential for power generation in Kerala from such plants is about 704 MW from 245 SHPs. 36 SHP units with installed capacity of 211.17 MW are installed/ under implementation.
- Kerala is one of the first States to announce a Renewable Energy Policy in 2002. It is also one of the few States to have its own Wind Energy Policy [2004] and recently announced the Solar Energy Policy in 2013. Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology [ANERT], an autonomous organisation set up by the Govt. of Kerala is the State Nodal Agency [SNA] for the MNRE, GoI to implement centrally-assisted programmes in the State. ANERT's current interventions include Solar SPV and Thermal programmes, Small Hydro projects, Wind energy, biomass gasification, biogas programmes and energy conservation initiatives.
- KSEBL is considering all options to harness renewable power. Besides development of solar power through Surya projects, installations of other renewable plants are expedited. The target is to meet 40 per cent of energy requirements from Renewables by 2022. The existing, ongoing and pipeline renewable projects for 3309 MW.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 04th September 2020 released revised priority sector lending (PSL) guidelines to augment funding for COVID-19 impacted companies. Bank finance for start-ups (up to ₹50 crore), loans to farmers for installation of solar power plants for solarisation of grid connected agriculture pumps and loans for setting up Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants have been included as fresh categories eligible for finance under the priority sector.
- GoK is planning to set up a Centre of Renewable Energy at University of Kerala to conduct research in the field of green energy and create awareness among the people about renewable energy. ₹. 10 lakh is earmarked in budget for its feasibility study.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23

Considering the above developments, the activity wise credit potential for 2022-23 for the various activities under the sector is assessed and indicated in table below:

Credit potential for renewable source of energy sector (₹. lakh)

Activity	Credit Potential for 2022-23		
	Physical	Financial	Bank Loan
Biogas (2 cum)	990	222.75	200.00
Solar water heaters	140	22.40	20.00
Solar Home lighting systems	652	110.84	100.00
Total		356.00	320.00

D. Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact

- While waste management poses a serious problem, it also provides a window of opportunity for the power deficit Kerala. An average person generates about 4.5 pounds of waste per day. It can be reused to generate clean, renewable power. Biogas can be generated from organic waste from agriculture, animal husbandry and domestic sectors, and Power generation from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Industrial Waste. Community bio-gas plants may be set up in each district to address the waste management and also to generate clean energy.
- Rural housing loan policy may be redesigned to include a promotional component for installing solar power lighting & heating systems.
- Bio-gas based waste disposal system in all households may be encouraged.

E. Action points

Banks

- Setting up of units for treatment of solid waste by the PRIs, NGOs and Developmental Agencies, may be supported by banks.

Government

- Government Departments may motivate and train farmer groups/ Farmers' Clubs and SHGs to establish bio-gas units for compact areas and for scientific collection of solid waste through peoples' participation. The Nodal Department may give publicity, co-ordinate with stakeholders to avail carbon credits to the investors.

CHAPTER 6

INFORMAL CREDIT DELIVERY SYSTEM

A. Introduction

The movement which started as a link between the “unbankable” rural poor and the formal banking system to cater to the microcredit needs of the poor, now has become the world’s largest microfinance initiative with 119.03 lakh SHGs representing 13.5 Crore rural households from every nook and corner of India with an addition of 6.8 lakh SHGs in 2020-21. NABARD as the main facilitator and mentor of microfinance initiatives in the country since 1992 has given a definite edge to this microfinance programme. It has created tremendous socio-economic impact on empowerment of women. NABARD has been framing/advocating policies for banking with poor. The increase in income levels of the poor required crucial changes in the approach and design of SHG-BLP launched two decades ago. Over the years, natural transformations also took place in the structure of SHGs by introducing voluntary savings, cash credit limit, individual bank accounts, JLGs within SHGs, etc.

Non-governmental Organizations /Voluntary Agencies, Community organizations, Commercial Banks, Cooperative banks, Government agencies viz. Poverty Alleviation unit of the District Panchayat, Women Development Corporation etc., are also actively involved in promoting informal groups of the rural poor to encourage thrift and credit to meet their emergent needs and to wean them away from the money lenders. Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the SHG Bank Linkage programme of NABARD and Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) under Kudumbashree Mission are the main informal groups in the district.

B. Infrastructure and linkage support available planned and gaps

As per Census 2011, more than 96.14 percent of the population in the district is rural. Rural households at 166000 account for 70 percent of total households (191000) in the district. Based on the household data, the district has a potential for forming 12733 SHGs (considering an average membership of 15 people). Kudumbashree alone has 9985 NHGs in the district up to 31 March 2021. The block-wise mapping of the potential shows that, almost all blocks have reached the desired coverage.

The status of formation and credit linkage of SHGs and JLGs in the district of Wayanad is given below:

Status of Promotion and Credit linkage of SHGs and JLGs in the districts as on 31.03.2021

(₹. lakh)					
Agency	No. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs credit linked	Amount of Credit linkage	No. of JLGs credit linked	Amount of Credit linkage
Kudumbashree	9985	7735	51200.00	4808	11624.25
WSSS	1321	708	1701.20	14	47.60
Shreyas	202	85	60.00	28	4.00
MASSS	43	0	0.00	19	53.50
NSS	164	84	571.31	14	4.80
Total	11715	8612	53532.51	4883	11734.15
Of which Tribal groups	1854	669	2233.60	615	2817.00

Source: respective agencies listed above

Of the 9985 NHGs formed, 7735 groups have been credit linked cumulatively, involving an amount of about ₹512.00 Crore. The average per group loan amount is ₹.6.62 lakh. The rural branches of commercial banks especially Canara Bank followed by PACS and Kerala Grameen bank play the major role in SHG financing. The recovery mechanism under Kudumbashree is very good. Recovery under SHG financing, especially under Kudumbashree, continues to be good at over 98 percent.

With the objective of addressing the issues related to imbalances and State wise disparities in the growth and spread of SHG movement in tribal and backward areas, Government of India launched the “Scheme for Promotion of Women SHGs in Backward Districts of India including Wayanad. More than 1118 WSHGs were savings linked and 510 groups were credit linked with banks. An amount of ₹.15.33 crore was disbursed for these 510 groups and the total savings of the group (Numbering 1118) constituted ₹.2.83 crore. M/s Wayanad Social Service Society (WSSS) is the anchor NGO for WSHG programme and SHREYAS is their sub NGO.

Issues related to micro finance

Some of the major issues related to implementation of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in the district are given below:

- The announcement of frequent loan moratorium is vitiating the recovery climate in the district resulting in deterioration of recovery levels.
- The banks are reluctant to sanction higher credit limits commensurate to the scale of activity undertaken by mature groups. A change of mind-set is required, since the increase in the per capita income of the groups can take place only if multifarious economic activities are undertaken by the groups.
- There are also issues of multiple membership and multiple lending reported from many quarters.
- Poor participation of branch managers in branch level monitoring committee by Kudumbasree.
- The entry of communal and political NGOs/entities such as SNDP, NSS, *Janashree* etc., and MFIs have further accentuated the problems of multiple membership and lending besides formation of groups on the basis of non-economic criteria.

Road map for the future

It may be stated that, the district has almost achieved the desired coverage of rural households under SHGs. Though the overall coverage of rural households appears to be good, there could be pockets like tribal colonies where the coverage is still inadequate. Therefore, the focus of SHG bank linkage programme in the district should be to ensure coverage of entire rural households in all the pockets and also to ensure credit linkage of all the existing groups. The roadmap for SHG-BLP in the district will focus on the following areas:

- To identify pockets where coverage of rural households is inadequate and initiate steps to form groups in those areas
- To credit link all the eligible groups.
- To identify branches which are not participating in SHG-BLP and actively involve them.
- To leverage Information Technology to improve quality of SHG operations.
- Financial literacy drive at SHG level to eliminate over-indebtedness.
- To provide MEDP training to mature groups and graduate them to micro entrepreneurs.
- Create and credit link JLGs out of successful SHGs.

C. Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23

Estimation of Potential under SHG-BLP

Financing through Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)

The JLG mode of financing serves as collateral substitute for loans provided to the small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers etc. It enables the banks to reach farmers through group approach, adopt cluster approach, and facilitate peer education and credit discipline. Hence, the banks in the district may increase their financing to the small, marginal, tenant farmers and oral lessees through JLG mode of financing.

The block wise details of potential available for promotion and credit linkage of SHGs in the district is furnished in the table below. Similarly, the potential for credit linkage of the JLGs is furnished in table below.

The emphasis is given for the JLG linkage programme by Government of India and Government of Kerala has shown positive results in the district with major contribution

coming from Kudumbashree mission and Dairy Development Department. It is imperative to mention here that under the NABARD Holistic Watershed Development Programme, through Village Watershed Committees (VWCs) more than 800 JLG groups were promoted and linked with Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA). An amount of ₹.5 crores was disbursed by NABARD to VWCs and RFA programme has grounded exceedingly well resulting in almost 100% repayment in 42 VWCs participated in the programme. This amount with interest is still revolving in the watershed area itself and the lending is continuing in a successful manner as mentioned above. NABARD has initiated eShakthi project in Wayanad for digitization of SHGs. In the initial phase, 936 SHGs promoted by WSSS, Shreyas and NSS have been digitized. The scheme has been closed as on 30th June 2021.

Block wise details of potential available for promotion and credit linkage of SHGs

(₹. lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	SHGs formed as on 31.03.2021	SHGs credit linked as on 31.03.2021	SHGs to be credit linked during 2021-22				SHGs to be credit linked during 2022-23			
				Fresh		Repeat		Fresh		Repeat	
				No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt
1	Kalpetta	3141	2323	130	211.50	1663	25308.00	150	377.50	1685	30296.50
2	Panamaram	2871	1958	102	205.00	1417	15470.00	171	289.50	1647	25515.00
3	Sulthan Bathery	2592	1483	136	121.00	1199	10133.00	157	244.20	1300	15282.00
4	Mananthawady	3111	2848	194	438.00	1477	6576.50	206	561.00	1616	12262.00
	Total	11715	8612	562	975.50	5756	57487.50	684	1472.20	6248	83355.50
	Of which Tribal SHGs	1811	669	103	1505.00	440	2647.00	152	2004.00	425	1980.50

Block wise potential for credit linkage of JLGs

(₹. lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the block	JLGs credit linked as on 31.03.2021	JLGs to be credit linked during 2021-22				JLGs to be credit linked during 2022-23			
			Fresh		Repeat		Fresh		Repeat	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	Kalpetta	876	70	190.00	830	2446.00	100	1375.00	852	2515.00
2	Panamaram	1860	58	70.00	1830	4079.00	80	97.00	1855	4112.00
3	Sulthan Bathery	782	25	68.00	775	2313.00	30	95.00	780	2317.00
4	Mananthawady	1365	63	101.00	170	206.50	55	95.00	138	210.50
	Total	4883	216	429.00	3605	9044.5	265	1662.00	3625	9154.50
	Of which Tribal JLGs	615	58	236.00	655	2617.50	45	160.00	678	2919.00

D. Suggested action point

Considering the fact that leasing of land legally is not permitted as per the existing Kerala Land Reforms Act, banks find it difficult to extend adequate finance to JLGs for undertaking productive activities. Hence there is a need to make appropriate legal provisions so as to provide access to formal credit by tenant farmers/oral lessees.

ANNEXURE- I - ACTIVITY-WISE AND BLOCK-WISE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS - 2022-23								
State : KERALA								District : WAYANAD
SECTOR/ACTIVITY	phy/ bank	SoF/ Unit Cost	UNIT SIZE	KALPETT A	MANATH AWADY	SULTHAN BATHERY	PANAMA RAM	₹ Lakh TOTAL
I. AGRICULTURE								
A. FARM CREDIT								
1.CROP PRODUCTION, MAINTENANCE & MARKETING								
Paddy 1	Phy	85000	Ha	900	1600	2200	2000	6700
	BL			765	1360	1870	1700	5695
Paddy 2	Phy	95000	Ha	50	220	110	220	600
	BL			48	209	105	209	570
Coconut	Phy	150000	Ha	2500	2100	2100	3400	10100
	BL			3750	3150	3150	5100	15150
Rubber	Phy	135000	Ha	2500	2800	2800	2500	10600
	BL			3375	3780	3780	3375	14310
Banana	Phy	500000	Ha	2400	2400	2000	2000	8800
	BL			12000	12000	10000	10000	44000
Vegetables	Phy	18000	No.(for 10 cents)	7000	7500	7500	8000	30000
	BL			1260	1350	1350	1440	5400
Pepper	Phy	220000	Ha	1500	2900	2200	3300	9900
	BL			3300	6380	4840	7260	21780
Ginger	Phy	330000	Ha	250	300	500	400	1450
	BL			825	990	1650	1320	4785
Cardamom	Phy	260000	Ha	970	980	1000	950	3900
	BL			2522	2548	2600	2470	10140
Coffee	Phy	160000	Ha	15000	19000	16400	17000	67400
	BL			24000	30400	26240	27200	107840
Tea	Phy	120000	Ha	2000	2000	2000	2000	8000
	BL			2400	2400	2400	2400	9600
Floriculture- cut flower	Phy	100000	8 Cent	1250	1250	1250	1250	5000
	BL			1250	1250	1250	1250	5000
Cocoa	Phy	150000	Ha	120	100	80	120	420
	BL			180	150	120	180	630
Arecanut	Phy	100000	Ha	2800	2450	3300	3300	11850
	BL			2800	2450	3300	3300	11850
Tapioca	Phy	132000	Ha	250	400	250	300	1200
	BL			330	528	330	396	1584
Turmeric	Phy	165000	Ha	40	30	40	40	150
	BL			66	50	66	66	248
Nutmeg	Phy	160000	Ha	30	28	30	25	113
	BL			48	45	48	40	181
Plantain	Phy	350000	Ha	250	330	300	220	1100
	BL			875	1155	1050	770	3850

Mango	Phy	175000	Ha	1000	1000	1000	1000	4000
	BL			1750	1750	1750	1750	7000
Other tubers	Phy	120000	Ha	300	200	200	200	900
	BL			360	240	240	240	1080
Crop husbandry Total	BL			61904	72184	66139	70466	270692
10% for Post Harvest/Household consumption requirements				6190	7218	6614	7047	27069
20% for Repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets plus insurance				12381	14437	13228	14093	54138
TOTAL CROP LOAN WITH KCC				80475	93840	85980	91606	351900
TERM LOAN								
2. WATER RESOURCES								
New wells	Phy	66500	No.	350	350	400	400	1500
	BL			209	209	239	239	898
Pumpset sub-mersible 5 hp	Phy	28500	No.	520	530	530	520	2100
	BL			133	136	136	133	539
Drip System (1.0 Ha- banana) 1.5 x 1.5 m	Phy	85400	Ha	500	500	400	400	1800
	BL			384	384	307	307	1383
Sprinkler (various crops) per ha	Phy	53000	Ha	400	400	400	400	1600
	BL			191	191	191	191	763
Pump house (2m x2m x 2.1m)	Phy	25000	No.	380	400	370	350	1500
	BL			86	90	83	79	338
Storage Tank(3 m x 3 m x 1.5 m)	Phy	30000		350	350	350	350	1400
	BL			95	95	95	95	378
Pipe Line (Well command)-1.2 Ha CA	Phy	25000	Ha	200	200	200	200	800
	BL			45	45	45	45	180
Lift irrigation	Phy	70000	Ha	70	70	80	80	300
	BL			44	44	50	50	189
Renovation of Well (3m deepening)suitable for hard rock areas	Phy	25500	No.	300	300	270	300	1170
	BL			69	69	62	69	269
Open well recharge(by excavation) 3 m from existing dug well	Phy	9600	No.	300	340	300	320	1260
	BL			26	29	26	28	109
Water harvesting (.4 Ha CA)	Phy	50000	No.	250	250	300	300	1100
	BL			113	113	135	135	495
Water Resources Total	BL			1394	1405	1370	1371	5540

3.FARM MECHANIZATION								
Tractor 40HP	Phy	625000	No.	30	30	30	30	120
	BL			169	169	169	169	675
Power Tiller-9 hp	Phy	170000	No.	30	35	30	35	130
	BL			46	54	46	54	199
Garden Tiller	Phy	55000	No.	50	65	60	50	225
	BL			25	32	30	25	111
Power Sprayers	Phy	22000	No.	100	100	100	100	400
	BL			20	20	20	20	79
Harvester								
a.Self Propelled Combined Harvester	Phy	2600000	No.	5	5	5	5	20
	BL			117	117	117	117	468
b.Tractor Mounted Combined Harvester	Phy	1600000	No.	25	30	30	30	115
	BL			360	432	432	432	1656
Other equipments								
a. Vertical Conveyer Reaper	Phy	97000	No.	20	20	15	15	70
	BL			17	17	13	13	61
b.Transplanter - Walk Behind 4 row	Phy	250000	No.	20	22	20	23	85
	BL			45	50	45	52	191
c.Power Thresher	Phy	150000	No.	12	12	10	10	44
	BL			16	16	14	14	59
Total FM SECTOR				815	906	885	894	3500
4. PLANTATION & HORTICULTURE/SERICULTURE								
Cashew	Phy	94300	acre	10	10	10	10	40
	BL			8	8	8	8	34
Pineapple	Phy	260000	acre	55	60	60	50	225
	BL			129	140	140	117	527
Coconut rainfed	Phy	89700	acre	240	250	250	250	990
	BL			194	202	202	202	799
Coconut Irrigated	Phy	120000	acre	20	20	20	20	80
	BL			22	22	22	22	86
Sericulture	Phy	70000		35	35	35	35	140
	BL			22	22	22	22	88

Rubber	Phy	169500	acre	300	400	450	450	1600
	BL			458	610	686	686	2441
Coconut Rainfed- Mixed crop	Phy	99000	acre	200	180	200	170	750
	BL			178	160	178	151	668
Pepper (400/acre)	Phy	70800	acre	2200	2200	2200	2300	8900
	BL			1402	1402	1402	1466	5671
Mango 70/acre	Phy	59800	ac re	50	50	50	50	200
	BL			27	27	27	27	108
Coffee(Robusta)1000-1 Ha	Phy	115000	Ha	5000	5500	5000	5000	20500
	BL			5175	5693	5175	5175	21218
Coffee (Arabica)2500-1 Ha	Phy	179000	Ha	1700	1700	1700	1700	6800
	BL			2739	2739	2739	2739	10955
Tea	Phy	356000	Ha	290	280	50	40	660
	BL			929	897	160	128	2115
Vanila	Phy	142200	acre	3	3	3	3	12
	BL			4	4	4	4	15
Other Spices	Phy	120000	Ha	75	75	75	75	300
	BL			81	81	81	81	324
Floriculture	Phy	100000	10 Cent	160	150	150	140	600
	BL			144	135	135	126	540
Mushroom	Phy	16000	No.	60	65	65	65	255
	BL			9	9	9	9	37
Misc. Nurseries	Phy	150000	No.	25	25	25	25	100
	BL			34	34	34	34	135
Arecanut	Phy	324200	Ha	70	50	80	50	250
	BL			204	146	233	146	729
Medicinal Plants	Phy	26000	Ha	300	300	300	300	1200
	BL			70	70	70	70	281
Cardamom(440/acre)	Phy	280000	Ha	750	750	770	750	3020
	BL			1890	1890	1940	1890	7610
Pepper (Inter Cropping)	Phy	56000	acre	300	350	350	300	1300
	BL			151	176	176	151	655
Hitech farming(Polyhouse-naturally ventilated)	Phy	550000	Nos	15	15	15	15	60
	BL			74	74	74	74	297
Rain shelter house(area 100 sqmt)	Phy	85000	Nos	80	80	80	80	320
				61	61	61	61	245
Clove/Nutmeg	Phy	194600	acre	10	10	10	10	40
	BL			18	18	18	18	70
Cocoa(160/acre)	Phy	48400	acre	50	45	40	40	175
	BL			22	20	17	17	76
Rambutan (40/ acre)	Phy	170000	acre	130	145	100	100	475
	BL			199	222	153	153	727
Apiculture(indian bee - 25 boxes)	Phy	61000	No.	250	250	250	250	1000
	BL			137	137	137	137	549
TOTAL PH SECTOR	BL			14380	14999	13906	13715	57000

5. FORESTRY & WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT								0
Waste land development	Phy	72000	Ha	35	35	25	20	115
	BL			23	23	16	13	75
Farm forestry	Phy	75000	Ha	20	20	20	20	80
	BL			14	14	14	14	54
Bamboo	Phy	248100	Ha	40	35	40	40	155
	BL			89	78	89	89	346
TOTAL FORESTRY&WL DEV				125	114	119	116	475
6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - DAIRY DEVELOPMENT								
C.B. Cows (with shed)	Phy	211000	2 CB cows	1600	1700	1700	1500	6500
	BL			3038	3228	3228	2849	12344
C.B. Cows (with shed)	Phy	1161000	10 CB cows	75	100	75	75	325
	BL			784	1045	784	784	3396
G.R. Buffalo(WITH SHED)	Phy	235400	2 GR. Buffalo	180	190	200	180	750
	BL			381	403	424	381	1589
Male buffalo Calf Rearing	Phy	106000	2 animal unit	220	220	250	210	900
	BL			210	210	239	200	859
Feed Mix Unit	Phy	2328000	8T / SFT	2	2	2	0	6
	BL			42	42	42	0	126
Fodder Dev.	Phy	50000	Acre	400	400	350	350	1500
	BL			180	180	158	158	675
Milk Products	Phy	250000	50 L / day	15	15	10	10	50
	BL			34	34	23	23	113
TOTAL DD SECTOR	BL			4669	5141	4896	4394	19100
Working capital for dairy activities		20000	2 cow	5000	5000	5000	5000	20000
				1000	1000	1000	1000	4000

7. AH - POULTRY FARMING								
Broiler	Phy	486000	Unit of 1000	125	125	125	125	500
	BL			547	547	547	547	2187
Layer	Phy	169750	250 birds	30	30	30	30	120
	BL			46	46	46	46	183
Micro Cage Broiler (100 Birds)	Phy	50000	100 birds	125	125	130	140	520
	BL			56	56	59	63	234
Back yard poultry	Phy	8500	15 birds	300	300	300	300	1200
	BL			23	23	23	23	92
Poultry Feed Plant	Phy	1764000	8 T/ SHFT	1	1	1	1	4
	BL			16	16	16	16	64
Hatchery	Phy	970000	1000 parents	0	1	1	1	3
	BL			0	9	9	9	26
Duck Rearing	Phy	176100	500 F + 75 M	10	15	10	15	50
	BL			16	24	16	24	79
TOTAL PF SECTOR	BL			704	720	714	727	2865
Working capital for poultry sector		180000	1000	50	50	50	50	200
				90	90	90	90	360
8. AH - SHEEP-GOAT-PIG REARMING								
Goat Rearing 3 Does unit	Phy	56500	3 Does	500	450	450	450	1850
	BL			254	229	229	229	941
Goat Rearing (unit cost with shed is Rs.45500)	Phy	121000	5 D + 1 B	400	400	500	500	1800
	BL			436	436	545	545	1960
Com. Goat Rearing (Unit cost with shed is Rs. 2150000/-)	Phy	1409000	100D + 7 B	14	18	18	15	65
	BL			178	228	228	190	824
Pig Fattener(with shed)	Phy	194800	10 piglets	20	20	20	20	80
	BL			35	35	35	35	140
Pig Breeding(with bio gas plant and shed)	Phy	457600	9F + 1 Male	9	7	10	8	34
	BL			37	29	41	33	140
Rabbit rearing with shed cost	PHY	64000	10F+2 male	100	100	100	100	400
				58	58	58	58	230
Male Buffalo Calf rearing	Phy	53000	1 animal	225	250	250	250	975
				107	119	119	119	465
TOTAL S-G-P SECTOR	BL			1104	1133	1255	1208	4700
Working capital for SGP sector		200000	100	125	125	125	125	500
				225	225	225	225	900

9.FISHERIES								
Fresh Water Fish Culture	Phy	472000	Ha.	9	10	8	8	35
	BL			38	42	34	34	149
Integrated farming (Fisheries + Vegetables)	Phy	500000	Ha.	15	20	15	20	70
	BL			68	90	68	90	315
Ornamental fish backyard hatchery	Phy	150000	No.	5	5	5	5	20
	BL			7	7	7	7	27
Nile Tilapia farming in bio-secured pond	Phy	340000	No.	5	5	5	5	20
	BL			15	15	15	15	61
Pangassius farming in pond	Phy	1205800	No.	1	1	1	2	5
	BL			11	11	11	22	54
Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RA)	Phy	600000	No.	5	5	5	5	20
	BL			27	27	27	27	108
Cage culture	Phy	300000	No.	20	5	20	5	50
	BL			54	14	54	14	135
Bio-flock farming	Phy	138000	No.	100	100	100	150	450
	BL			124	124	124	186	559
Pig cum Fish Farming(1 acre - 10 pigs)	Phy	99000	Acre	13	15	15	15	58
	BL			12	13	13	13	52
TOTAL FISHERIES SECTOR	BL			355	343	353	408	1460
Working capital for Fisheries sector	Phy	150000	Acre	120	120	105	100	445
	BL			162	162	141	135	600
10.INTEGRATED FARMING								
Rice based IFS (50 cents)	Phy	220000	No.	50	50	50	50	200
	BL			99	99	99	99	396
Banana based IFS (50 cents)	Phy	211900	No.	100	100	90	90	380
	BL			191	191	172	172	725
Homestead based IFS (50 cent)	Phy	212800	No.	150	150	150	150	600
	BL			287	287	287	287	1149
Coffee based IFS (1 acre)	Phy	340000	No.	150	150	100	100	500
	BL			459	459	306	306	1530
TOTAL INTEGRATED FARMING	BL			1036	1036	864	864	3800
A. TOTAL FARM CREDIT (1-10)				106534	121116	111798	116753	456200

B. AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE								
11. STORAGE FACILITIES								
Godowns (500 MT capacity)	Phy	2500000	No.	35	30	30	30	125
	BL			788	675	675	675	2813
Cold Storage (250 MT capacity)	Phy	2500000	No.	15	15	15	15	60
	BL			338	338	338	338	1350
Mini markets/ eco shops	Phy	220000	No.	60	60	60	60	240
	BL			119	119	119	119	475
Market yards/Marketing Infrastructure	Phy	1750000	No.	40	35	40	35	150
	BL			630	551	630	551	2363
Total storage facilities	BL			1874	1683	1761	1683	7000
12. LAND DEVELOPMENT								
Reclamation of waterlogged soils by drainage	Phy	226400	Ha	250	280	250	250	1030
	BL			509	571	509	509	2100
Earthen contour bund 1.0-5.0	Phy	21000	Ha	2000	2000	2000	2000	8000
	BL			378	378	378	378	1512
Extension of height of old stone pitched contour bunds(10.1-15.0) with quarrying	Phy	62000	Ha	300	300	290	280	1170
	BL			167	167	162	156	653
Contour tranches & Embankments(15.1-20)	Phy	98400	Ha	200	200	200	200	800
	BL			177	177	177	177	708
Fencing	Phy	75000	Ha	675	675	650	650	2650
	BL			456	456	439	439	1790
Watershed development	Phy	100000	Ha	150	150	150	150	600
	BL			135	135	135	135	540
Water management	Phy	110000	Ha	75	75	75	75	300
	BL			74	74	74	74	297
TOTAL L.D SECTOR				1897	1958	1874	1869	7600

13. OTHERS								
VERMI COMPOST/BIO FERT.	Phy	250000	No.	100	110	100	100	410
	BL			225	248	225	225	923
TISSUE CULTURE & BIO-TECH	Phy	1500000	No.	0	1	1	0	2
	BL			0	14	14	0	27
Bio-pesticide	Phy	600000	No.	1	2	2	1	6
	BL			5	11	11	5	32
Seed Production	Phy	200000	Ha.	2	3	3	2	10
	BL			4	5	5	4	18
TOTAL OTHERS				234	277	255	234	1000
B. TOTAL AGRI INFRASTRUCTURE				4005	3918	3890	3785	15600
C. ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES								
14. FOOD & AGRO PROCESSING								
Food Processing	Phy	625000	No.	100	120	100	100	420
	BL			563	675	563	563	2363
Flour Mill	Phy	250000	No.	40	40	40	40	160
	BL			90	90	90	90	360
Milk products	Phy	1000000	No.	15	15	15	15	60
	BL			135	135	135	135	540
Indegenous fruit processing	Phy	2000000	No.	2	3	2	3	10
	BL			36	54	36	54	180
Banana/ tapioca Chips	Phy	200000	No.	75	75	75	75	300
	BL			135	135	135	135	540
Bakery	Phy	75000	No.	120	120	120	110	470
	BL			81	81	81	74	317
SUBTOTAL				1040	1170	1040	1050	4300
WORKING CAPITAL FOR AGRO PROCESSING				400	370	400	330	1500
TOTAL Food & Agro processing				1440	1540	1440	1380	5800

15. Other Ancillary activities								
Loans to Coop Societies including PACS	Phy	5000000	No.	2	2	2	2	8
	BL			90	90	90	90	360
Loans to FPOs/societies	Phy	1000000	No.	2	3	3	2	10
	BL			18	27	27	18	90
Agriclinic and Agri Business Centre (ACABC)	Phy	2000000	No.	2	1	1	1	5
	BL			36	18	18	18	90
Loans to SHG/JLGs	Phy	150000	no.	2000	2000	2000	2000	8000
	BL			3000	3000	3000	3000	12000
PMJDY	Phy	5000	no.	700	700	600	600	2600
	BL			35	35	30	30	130
Loans to SC/ST Corp	Phy	150000	no.	5	5	5	5	20
	BL			8	8	8	8	30
Total of Other Ancillary activities				3187	3178	3173	3164	12700
C. TOTAL ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES (14+15)				4626	4718	4612	4544	18500
TOTAL AGRICULTURE (1 TO 15)				115165	129751	120300	125082	490300
II. MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEMicro, Small and Medium Enterprises(MSME))								
1. Manufacturing Sector - Term loan		Investment in P&M						
Village Industries	Phy	85000	No.	250	250	250	250	1000
	BL			191	191	191	191	765
Handicraft	Phy	100000	No.	200	200	200	200	800
	BL			180	180	180	180	720
Rural Artisan	Phy	125000	No.	350	250	200	200	1000
	BL			394	281	225	225	1125
Printing	Phy	500000	No.	80	80	80	80	320
	BL			360	360	360	360	1440
Electronics Unit	Phy	950000	No.	60	60	60	60	240
	BL			513	513	513	513	2052
Electrical	Phy	950000	No.	35	40	40	35	150
	BL			299	342	342	299	1283
Blacksmith	Phy	200000	No.	17	20	20	16	73
	BL			31	36	36	29	131
Tailoring Readymade	Phy	200000	No.	100	100	100	100	400
	BL			180	180	180	180	720
Handloom	Phy	750000	No.	1	7	1	1	10
	BL			7	47	7	7	68
Coconut Industry	Phy	800000	No.	10	25	25	20	80
	BL			72	180	180	144	576

Bamboo Products	Phy	2000000	No.	100	100	100	100	400
	BL			180	180	180	180	720
Wood Based	Phy	3000000	No.	50	50	50	50	200
	BL			135	135	135	135	540
Tiny Industry	Phy	1000000	No.	50	50	50	50	200
	BL			45	45	45	45	180
Construction Material	Phy	5000000	No.	50	50	50	50	200
	BL			225	225	225	225	900
Furniture	Phy	2500000	No.	75	75	75	75	300
	BL			169	169	169	169	675
Pottery	Phy	1500000	No.	80	70	70	80	300
	BL			108	95	95	108	405
DTP Offset printing	Phy	5000000	No.	15	15	15	15	60
	BL			68	68	68	68	270
Repair & service unit	Phy	5000000	No.	100	100	100	100	400
	BL			450	450	450	450	1800
IT based units	Phy	10000000	No.	5	5	5	5	20
	BL			45	45	45	45	180
Mini Industry	Phy	8500000	No.	50	50	50	50	200
	BL			383	383	383	383	1530
Small Entreprises	Phy	150000000	No.	2	3	2	3	10
	BL			270	405	270	405	1350
Medium Entreprises	Phy	#####	No.	1	1	1	2	5
	BL			900	900	900	1800	4500
Sub total of Manuf Sec-Term Loan				5203	5409	5177	6140	21929
2. Manufacturing Sector-Working Capital	BL			781	811	777	921	3289
3. Service Sector - Term loan		Investment in Equipment						
SRT0	Phy	4600000	No.	100	100	100	100	400
	BL			414	414	414	414	1656
Other Transport	Phy	800000	No.	1000	900	900	900	3700
	BL			720	648	648	648	2664
Trade/ Small Business	Phy	1200000	No.	8000	8000	8000	7500	31500
	BL			8640	8640	8640	8100	34020
Consumption / Misc.	Phy		No.	0	0	0	0	0
	BL			500	500	500	500	2000
Professional & Self	Phy	3000000	No.	800	750	800	800	3150
Employed / Others	BL			2160	2025	2160	2160	8505
Marketing	Phy	2500000	No.	700	700	700	700	2800
	BL			1575	1575	1575	1575	6300
Small Entreprises	Phy	150000000	No.	2	2	2	2	8
	BL			270	270	270	270	1080
Medium Entreprises	Phy	#####	No.	1	1	1	1	4
	BL			900	900	900	900	3600
Total Service Sector-Term Loan				15179	14972	15107	14567	59825
Service Sector - Working capital				3795	3743	3777	3642	14956
TOTAL MSME				24958	24935	24838	25270	100000

III. EXPORT CREDIT								
Preshipment credit	Phy	10000000		5	6	6	5	22
	BL			450	540	540	450	1980
Postshipment credit	Phy	10000000		5	6	6	5	22
	BL			450	540	540	450	1980
TOTAL EXPORT CREDIT				900	1080	1080	900	3960
IV. EDUCATION								
	Phy	500000	No.	700	700	700	700	2800
	BL			3150	3150	3150	3150	12600
TOTAL EDUCATION				3150	3150	3150	3150	12600
V. HOUSING								
Economically weaker section	Phy	200000	No.	850	1000	750	900	3500
	BL			1530	1800	1350	1620	6300
Repairs and renovation	Phy	200000	No.	750	750	750	750	3000
	BL			1350	1350	1350	1350	5400
Individual housing	Phy	1500000	No.	500	510	500	490	2000
	BL			6750	6885	6750	6615	27000
Total - Housing				9630	10035	9450	9585	38700
VI. RENEWABLE ENERGY								
Biogas (2cum)	Phy	22500	No.	250	250	250	240	990
	BL			51	51	51	49	200
Solar water heaters	Phy	16000	No.	40	40	30	30	140
	BL			6	6	4	4	20
Solar Home lighting systems	Phy	17000	No.	172	160	160	160	652
	BL			26	24	24	24	100
TOTAL RSE & WL				83	81	79	77	320
VII. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE								
Loan for Schools / Colleges	Phy	5000000	no.	2	2	2	2	8
	BL			75	75	75	75	300
Health Care Facilities	Phy	6000000	no.	2	2	2	2	8
	BL			90	90	90	90	360
Waste Management units	Phy	510000	no.	10	10	10	8	38
	BL			38	38	38	31	145
Day care facilities / Old age homes	Phy	500000	no.	1	1	1	1	4
	BL			4	4	4	4	15
TOTAL-SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE				207	207	207	199	820
TOTAL PRIORITY SECTOR (I to VII)				154092	169239	159104	164263	646700

Annexure II - Overview of flow of Ground Level Credit - Agency wise / Sector wise								
(Lakhs)								
Sr. No.	Agency/ Type of Loan	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	DCP Target
A)	CROP LOAN							
	Commercial Banks	95033	127105	97130	151388	100161	159166	109451
	Dist. Coop./State Coop. Banks	96554	88545	95490	134810	92453	111937	101401
	State Agri. Rural Dev. Bank	2655	178	2240	890	2240	738	2852
	Regional Rural Bank	37120	41860	36740	46658	36740	49233	40229
	Small Finance Banks			600	220	806	603	1965
	Sub Total(A)	231362	257688	232200	333966	232400	321677	255898
B)	TERM LOAN (MT + LT)							
	Commercial Banks	43336	25137	41750	12134	45133	13425	49483
	Dist. Coop./State Coop. Banks	25527	664	28080	3537	30164	3323	33021
	State Agri. Rural Dev. Bank	1925	1834	960	354	1057	1156	1365
	Regional Rural Bank	14650	4951	15750	6961	16834	11413	18480
	Small Finance Banks			260	2327	412	2741	753
	Sub Total(B)	85438	32586	86800	25313	93600	32058	103102
C)	Total Agricultural Credit (A+B)							
	Commercial Banks	138369	152242	138880	163522	145294	172591	158934
	Dist. Coop./State Coop. Banks	122081	89209	123570	138347	122617	115260	134422
	State Agri. Rural Dev. Bank	4580	2013	3200	1244	3297	1894	4217
	Regional Rural Bank	51770	46811	52490	53619	53574	60646	58709
	Small Finance Banks			860	2547	1218	3344	2718
	Sub Total (A + B) = C	316800	290274	319000	359279	326000	353735	359000
D)	NON FARM SECTOR							
	Commercial Banks	17099	40070	17820	22511	18740	53886	20004
	Dist. Coop./State Coop. Banks	27771	8990	27650	30284	27650	3482	29262
	State Agri. Rural Dev. Bank	1340	292	1250	326	1250	380	1713
	Regional Rural Bank	7930	7661	7930	6451	7930	9439	8441
	Small Finance Banks	0	0	350	290	430	140	580
	Sub Total (D)	54140	57013	55000	59862	56000	67327	60000
E)	OTHER PRIORITY SECTOR							
	Commercial Banks	18162	32492	19350	28302	21330	38475	21597
	Dist. Coop./State Coop. Banks	17618	41420	17550	26650	17550	51026	17557
	State Agri. Rural Dev. Bank	1280	1122	980	1183	980	1474	1357
	Regional Rural Bank	8000	1903	8000	1491	8000	3374	8092
	Small Finance Banks	0	0	120	252	140	1013	397
	Sub Total (E)	45060	76937	46000	57878	48000	95362	49000
	GRAND TOTAL (C+D+E)	416000	424224	420000	477019	430000	516424	468000

ANNEXURE III

Agency wise / Sub sector wise details of Ground Level Credit Flow under Agriculture and Allied Activities (Rs.Lakhs)

Sr. No	Agencies/ Sectors	2018-19					2019-20						2020-21						2021-22 Target
		CBs	PCARDBs	Coops. +KFC	RRBs	Total	CBs	PCARDBs	Coops. +KFC	RRBs	SF	Total	CBs	PCARDBs	Coops. +KFC	RRBs	SF	Total	
I.	Crop loan	127105	178	88545	41860	257688	151388	890	134810	46658	220	333966	159166	111937	738	49233	603	321677	255898
II	Term Loan																		
a	MI	755	23	50	292	1121	370	6	1	111	0	487	206	50	22	36	0	314	17610
b	LD	1559	568	4	1733	3864	615	32	1145	1664	0	3457	892	701	646	3173	0	5412	7604
c	FM	2421	0	8	14	2443	1908	0	182	57	0	2147	1689	682	4	7	0	2382	12023
d	P&H	9272	1168	193	948	11580	3062	263	603	1737	0	5665	2704	553	308	1038	0	4603	40588
e	DD	2051	69	364	1138	3622	2415	40	823	2399	2246	7923	5314	594	93	5643	792	12436	7751
f	Poultry	573	5	0	257	836	653	13	605	255	17	1544	443	825	204	10	59	1541	2374
g	S/G/P	44	0	0	2	46	130	0	53	176	0	359	325	44	17	377	0	763	1730
h	Fisheries						43	0	0	21	25	89	82	20	0	16	18	136	1503
i	F/WLD	5	0	0	9	14	8	0	0	22	0	30	0	0	0	14	0	14	420
j	SMY	31	0	0	0	31	1841	0	50	2	0	1894	710	163	0	0	0	873	3079
k	BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	
l	Sericulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	
n	Others	8427	0	44	558	9029	1089	0	75	516	40	1719	1325	126	0	283	1850	3584	6110
o	Food and Agro processing																		2310
Sub-total-II		25137	1834	664	4951	32586	12134	354	3537	6961	2327	25313	13690	3758	1294	10597	2719	32058	103102
Grand Total (I+II)		152242	2013	89209	46811	290274	163522	1244	138347	53619	2547	359279	172856	115695	2032	59830	3322	353735	359000

Annexure IV
Indicative Unit cost for select activities
State: Kerala

Sector & Activity	Unit size	Unit Cost (₹)
Water Resources		
Dugwell Dia = 1.5 m, using	No.	48500
Dug Well Dia = 2.0m	No.	66500
Bore Wells Depth: 80m	No.	71000
Drip Irrigation		
Coconut	8 x 8 m- spacing	31500
Banana	1.5 x 1.5 m	85400
Arecanut	2.7 x 2.7m	67500
Mango	10 x 10 m	27500
Small Lift Irrigation schemes	Per ha	70000
Rain Water Harvesting Structures	Per structure	50000
Land Development		
Reclamation of waterlogged soils by drainage	Ha	181335
Reclamation of Marshy and waterlogged land for Coconut and Banana Depth of Water less than 1.0 m		906675
Farm Mechanization		
Tractor – 40 HP	No.	575000
Fertilizer cum Seed Drill	No.	42000
POWER TILLER	No.	170000
Power Sprayers	No.	20000
Self-Propelled Combined Harvester	No.	2500000
Tractor Mounted Combined Harvester		1550000
Trans planter – Walk behind 4 row	No.	240000
Plantation an Horticulture		
Arecanut	540/acre	324200
Cardamom	440/acre	240000
Cashew	70/acre	94300/acre
Coconut (Irrigated)	70/acre	120000/acre
Coffee (Arabica)	3000/ha	179000/ha
Rubber	180/acre	136500/acre
Tea estates/ha	10800/ha	356000/ha
Pepper	400/acre	70800/acre
Nutmeg	64/acre	194600/acre
Animal Husbandry		
Cross Bred Cows - 1 cow unit	1 cow with shed+ equipment+feed+insur ance	106000
Cross Bred Cows - 2 cow unit (1+1 unit)	-do-	211000
Cross Bred Cows - 5 cows (3+2 unit)	-do-	560000
Cross Bred Cows - 10 cows (5+5 unit)	-do-	1161000
Gr. Murrah Buffaloe - 2 Murrah unit (1+1 unit)	-do-	235000
Buffalo Male calf rearing	-do-	53000
Rearing of female crossbred calf – 1 calf	-do-	62000

3 Milch cow+ 2 Heifer animal	-do-	400000
Poultry development		
Broiler units (500 birds)	Nos.	243000
Broiler units (1000 birds)	Nos.	486000
Backyard poultry (15 birds)		7700
Duck Rearing (500 Females and 75 Males)	Nos.	176100
Duck Nursery (5000 Ducks)	Nos.	273800
Sheep Goat, Piggery		
Goat rearing (5 does + 1 Buck)	5 does+cost+ feed+med	121000
Goat rearing (10 does + 1 Buck)	Nos.	215000
Pig Fattener unit (10 piglets)	Nos.	194750
Breeder Unit (9F + 1M)	Nos.	457600
Fisheries development		
Fresh Water Fisheries		
Country boat	1 Nos.	24000
Paddy cum Fish (with coconut & banana)	1 ha + 100 coconut+160 banana	202000
Coconut-cum-Prawn farming	1ha	321000
Fresh water Prawn farming in Ponds	1Ha	566000
Ornamental fish-backyard hatchery		100000
Ornamental fish-medium scale unit		800000
Fish-cum-Duck	1 ha - 300 ducks	223100
Brackish Water		
Shrimp farming	1 ha	660000
Crab culture	0.5 ha	477500
Mussel farming	25 sq.m raft 100 m seed length	20500
Marine fisheries		
Country Boat (Catamaran)	Catamaran (4 logs)	34000
Out Board Motor	9.9 HP	125000
Fishing gear		300000
Inboard engine 120 to 400 HP		1500000

ANNEXURE V
Scales of Finance for major crops fixed by DLTC for the year 2021-22 and moderated by SLTC
Amt. In ₹

Sl. No.	Crop/activity	Total	Range	Seasonality in lending	Repayment period
1	Paddy ordinary(Ha)	80000	80000-90000	June to Oct 31	Before 28 February
2	Paddy HYV(Ha)	90000	90000-95000	1 November to 31 January	Before 15th June
3	Paddy (scented)	80000	80000-85000		
4	Ginger(Ha)	330000	330000	1st February to August 31	Within 12 months
5	Areca nut(1000 nos/Ha)	78000	78000-82000	1st April to 30th November	12 months
6	Coconut (Single plant) - 175- 200 Nos/ Ha	360	360-400	1st April to 31st December	12 months
7	Coconut(irrigated)-120 -150 Nos/Ha	455	455-480	1st April to 31st December	12 months
8	Tapioca (Ha)	108000	108000-132000	1st March to 31st January	12 months
9	Elephant foot Yam (3750No/Ha)	130000	130000-150000	1st March to 31st October	12 months
10	Pepper(Single plant) - 1000 Nos/ha	220	220	1st February to 30th Nov	12 months
11	Pepper(Single plant) - 1000 Nos/ha(organic)	240	240	1st February to 30th Nov	12 months
12	Banana(Single plant)- 2000-2500 Nos/ha	200	200	1st Feb to 31 January	12 months
13	Coffee(1000no/Ha)	135000	135000-160000	1st Feb to 30th November	12 months
14	Vegetables(cents)	1250	1250-1500	As per cultivation	6 months
15	Vegetables (with PANDAL)	1600	1600-1800	As per cultivation	6 months
16	Cocoa(Single plant) (800no/Ha)	75	75-85	First April to 31st July	12 months
17	Rubber(Single plant)(450 no/Ha)	300	300-360	1st March to 30th November	12 months
18	Cardamom (1100 no/Ha)	200000	200000-260000	1st Mar to 30 September	before 31 March
19	Cardamom (1100 no/Ha) (ORGANIC)	300000	300000	1st Mar to 30 September	before 31 March
20	Till (Ha)	14000	14000-15000	1st Oct to 31st December	before 30 April
21	Gram (Ha)	35000	35000	1st Dec 30th April	before 15th May
22	Turmeric (Ha)	140000	140000	1st Mar 31st August	12 months
23	Turmeric (Ha) (ORGANIC)	165000	165000	1st Mar 31st August	12 months
24	Plantain (Single plant) (2000No/Ha)	125	125-135	1st Mar 30 November	12 months
25	Tea(13200 No/Ha)	110000	110000-120000	1st Feb to 30 November	12 months
26	Nutmeg (Single plant- Budded) (275 No/Ha)	400	400-450	1st Feb -30th November	12 months
27	Vanila(2500/Ha) Per plant	50	50-60	1st Jan 30th November	12 months
28	Floriculture- Cut flower (1000 Nos/8 cent)	100000	100000	January-December	12 months
29	Floriculture- loose flower (1000 Nos/8 cent)	40000	40000	January-December	12 months
30	Medicinal plants(15 varieties) /Ha		18000-54000	1March to 31 October	12 months
31	Strawberry (Ha)	450000	450000	1st Oct to 31st December	12 months
32	Mangosteen (per plant)	550	550-600	1st April to 30th November	12 months
33	Avocado (per plant)	300	300-325	1st April to 30th November	12 months
34	Rambutan (Per plant)	550	550-600	1st April to 30th November	12 months
35	Passion fruit (25 cent, 70 plants)	18000	18000-20000	1st April to 30th November	12 months
36	Litchi (per plant)	400	400-425	1st April to 30th November	12 months
37	Orange (Ha)	34000	34000-35000	1st June to 30th April	12 months

Scale of Finance for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries activities for the year 2021-22					
1	Dairy (one cow, two month cycle)	24000	24000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
2	Goat Rearing (1 animal, for 6 month cycle)	4000	4000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
3	Poultry (100 birds for 40 days excluding labour)	20000	20000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
4	Piggery (100 animal)	250000	250000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
5	Fisheries- Scientific carp fish farming (1 Ha)	150000	150000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
	Nile tilapia fish farming in bio-secured pond (50 Cent)	180000	180000-200000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
	Pangasius fish farming in bio secured pond (25 cent)	125000	125000-150000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
	Re-circulatory aquaculture system	150000	150000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
	Cage culture in fresh water (2 cages- 60 sq. m.	120000	120000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
	Fish farming in artificial pooler (1unit- 5 cent)	34000	34000	1st April to 31st March	12 months
	Ornamental fisheries	46000	46000	1st April to 31st March	12 months

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Area Based Schemes	FC	Farmer's Club
ABCs	Agri Business Centres	FIF	Financial Inclusion Fund
ACABC	Agri-Clinics and Agri Business Centre	FIPF	Farm Innovation Promotion Fund
ACP	Annual Credit Plan	FITF	Financial Inclusion Technology Fund
ADP	Area Development project	FLC	Financial Literacy Centre
AI	Artificial Insemination	FLCC	Financial Literacy Counselling Centre
AMIGS	Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, FMD Grading and Standardisation		Foot and Mouth Disease
APMC Act	Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act	FTTF	Farm Technology Transfer Fund
APCOS	Anand Pattern Cooperative Societies	GBY	Grameen Bhandaran Yojana
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency	GCA	Gross Cropped Area
BC	Business Correspondent	GCC	General Credit Card
BIRD	Bankers Institute of Rural Development	GCF	Gross Capital Formation
BLBC	Block Level Banker's Committee	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
BPL	Below Poverty Line	GIA	Gross Irrigated Area
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund	GLC	Ground Level Credit
CAT	Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology	GoI	Government of India
CBs	Commercial Banks	IARI	Indian Agricultural Research Institute
CBS	Core Banking Solution	ISAM	Integrated Scheme for Agri Marketing
CCB	Central Co-operative Bank	IWDP	Integrated Wasteland Development Project
CDB	Coconut Development Board	JLG	Joint Liability Group
CDR	Credit Deposit Ratio	JLTC	Junior Level Training Centre
CGTMSE	Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises	JNNSM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission
CPCRI	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	KAU	Kerala Agricultural University
CRAR	Capital to Risk weighted Asset Ratio	KAMCO	Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation Ltd.
CTCRI	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	KCC	Kisan Credit Card
CWC	Central Warehousing Corporation	KCMMF	The Kerala Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation
DCC	District Consultative Committee	KLDC	Kerala Land Development Corporation
DCP	District Credit Plan	KSLUB	Kerala State Land Use Board
DDM	District Development Manager	KSPDC	Kerala State Poultry Development Cooperation
DEDS	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Programme	KVASU	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Science University
DFRL	Defence Food Research Laboratory	KVIC	Khadhi and Village Industry Commission
DLRC	District Level Review Committee	KYC	Know Your Customer
DLTC	District Level Technical Committee	LBR	Lead Bank Returns
DPC	District Planning Committee	LSGI	Local Self Government Institution
DTPC	District Tourism Promotion Council	LWE	Left Wing Extremism

MEDP	Micro-Enterprise Development Programme	PODF	Producer Organisation Development Fund
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development PPP of Horticulture		Public Private Partnership
MILMA	Kerala Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd.	PRODUCE	Producer's Development & Upliftment Corpus
MPEDA	Marine Produce Export Development Authority	RAIDCO	The Regional Agro Industrial Development Cooperatives of Kerala Ltd.
MFDEF	Micro finance Development and Equity Fund	RATTC	Regional Agricultural Technology Training Centre
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	RBI	Reserve Bank of India
MIS	Management Information System	RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
MATSYAFED	Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd.		
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	RIF	Rural Innovation Fund
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development Bank	RIPF	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund
NABFINS	NABARD Financial Services Ltd	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
NBMMP	National Biogas & Manure Management Programme	RLP	Realistic Lending Programme
NEFT	National Electronic Fund Transfer	RRB	Regional Rural Banks
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board	RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institute
NFS	Non-Farm Sector	RTI	Right to Information
NFSM	National Food Security Mission	RUDSETI	Rural Development & Self Employment Training Institute
NHB	National Horticulture Board	SCC	Swarojgar Credit Card
NIDA	NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance	SAMIS	Service Area Management Information System
NIE	National Implementing Entity	SFAC	Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium
NMPS	National Mission for Protein Supplements	SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
NMAET	National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology	SHG-BLP	Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission	SLBC	State level Banker's Committee
NRM	Natural Resource Management	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
NIFM	National Institute of Financial Management	SWC	State Warehousing Corporation
NPA	Non-Performing Assets	TDF	Tribal Development Fund
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation	UPNRM	Umbrella Programme on Natural Resource Management
NWR	Negotiable Warehouse Receipt	WDF	Watershed Development Programme
OPS	Other Priority Sector	WDRA	Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority
PACS	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies	WGDP	Western Ghat Development Fund
PCARDB	Primary Cooperative Agricultural & Rural WSHG Development Bank		Women Self Help Group
PoS	Point of Sale		



NABVENTURES Limited

Wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD

Investment Focus

- › Sector Focus Food/foodtech, Agritech, Agri/rural fintech and Rural enablers (Edutech, Health-tech, Ecommerce, etc.).
- › Stage- Pre-Series A (INR 5-20 crore) and Series A (INR 20-50 crore).
- › Pre-Series A deals have strong focus on Agtech, Healthtech & Edutech.
- › Sector of interest in Series A include consumer food brands, financial services, rural asset, light tech businesses.
- › The fund takes significant minority / minority positions.

Registered Office: NABARD, 2nd Floor A Wing,
Plot No. C-24, G Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051, India
e-mail : nabventure@nabard.org Phone: 91-22-26539357



NABSAMRUDDHI FINANCE Limited

A Subsidiary of NABARD

"The objective of NABSAMRUDDHI is to provide credit facilities to individuals and legal entities in the off farm sector, microfinance, MSME and for the promotion, expansion, commercialization and modernization of agriculture and allied activities."

Corporate Office:
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e-mail: nabsamruddhi@nabard.org

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| › MSME | › Housing |
| › Microfinance | › Education |
| › Small Business | › Livelihoods |
| › Transportation | › Agriculture |

Registered Office:
NABARD, Regional Office
1-1-61, RTC 'X' Road, P.B. No. 1863
Hyderabad- 500020, Telangana
Ph: 040- 23241155
Website: www.nabsamruddhi.in



NABFOUNDATION

NABFOUNDATION is a wholly owned, not for profit, subsidiary of NABARD, established under Sec 8 of Companies Act, 2013. The young organization draws its strength and experience from the thousands of development projects grounded by its parent body, NABARD, in multiple domains over nearly last four decades.

What does NABFOUNDATION want from you ?

IF YOU ARE AN INDIVIDUAL

Reach out to us with your ideas about development projects which you believe need to be implemented. We really look forward to your fresh ideas.

IF YOU ARE A CSR UNIT

Of a corporate and believe that there is a scope for collaborating with us to have access to the vast network of resources of NABARD in a structured manner, just give us a call.

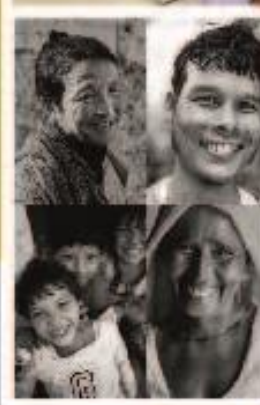
IF YOU ARE A CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION/NGO

With an idea whose time you think has come and have not been able to find willing partners, reach out to us.

IF YOU ARE WITH THE GOVERNMENT

And believe that there is a need for reimagining implementation of your Central or State government projects, allow us to be a part of your vision.

Registered Office: NABARD, 2nd Floor, B Wing, BKC, Bandra East, Mumbai-400051
e-mail: nabfoundation@nabard.org Phone: (+91)-22-2653 9404/9054/9204





NABKISAN FINANCE Limited

A subsidiary of NABARD

- › Largest lender in FPO space.
- › Present in 20+ States.
- › 700+ FPOs credit linked.
- › Collateral free lending at affordable rates.
- › Need Based Grant support.
- › Financing FPOs through:
 - Working Capital
 - Term loan
 - Pledge Financing (eNWR)
- › Term lending for Corporates/ NBFCs/ MFIs.
- › Soft loans for Agri Startups.

Corporate Office

C/o NABARD, Mumbai

✉ e-mail: corporate@nabkisan.org

☎ Phone: 022- 26539620/26539415

🌐 Website- www.nabkisan.org

Registered Office

C/o NABARD, Tamil Nadu RO, Chennai

✉ e-mail: finance@nabkisan.org

☎ Phone: 044- 28270138/28304658

🌐 Web-portal- krishimanch.nabkisan.org



NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited [NABCONS]

Wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD

ISO-9000:2015 & ISO-27001:2013

OFFERS

**CONSULTANCY
AND
ADVISORY
SERVICES**

Pan India
Presence with
offices in 31
States/UTs

AREAS OF OPERATION

- › Agriculture & Allied Activities
- › Off-farm Sector
- › Horticulture
- › Forestry
- › Corporate Social Responsibility
- › Watershed Development
- › Irrigation & Water Resources
- › Socio-economic Development
- › Natural Resource Management
- › Food Processing
- › Banking & Finance
- › Skills for Livelihood
- › International Business
- › Value Chain Development
- › Infrastructure Monitoring
- › Climate Change

Registered Office

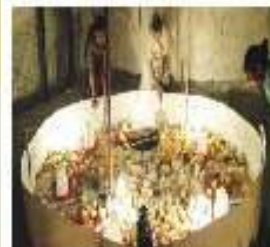
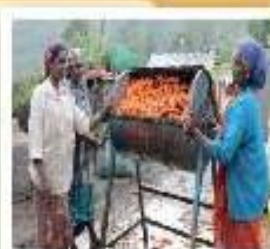
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Corporate Office

NABARD Tower, 24 Rajendra Place,
Nabard Building, New Delhi-110125
Ph: 011- 25745101

🌐 Website: www.nabcons.com



NABFINS Limited

A Subsidiary of NABARD

- › A Non Deposit taking Systemically Important NBFC – MFI with a vision to become a model MFI in the country.
- › 63% of shares held by NABARD, with other shareholders being Government of Karnataka and Public Sector Banks.
- › Mission To be a trusted client centric financial institution advancing hassle free services to the low income households and the unorganised sector.
- › The company has a range of financial products and services including financing of SHGs in partnership with NGOs and JLGs directly through its branches.
- › Operating across in 16 States of India and touching lives of more than 5.50 lakh households with a commitment towards their socio-economic empowerment and furthering the cause for financial inclusion.

Registered Office: #3072, 14th Cross, K R Road, Banashankari 2nd stage, Bengaluru - 560 070, Karnataka, India

✉ e-mail: ho@nabfins.org

☎ Phone: 080 2697 0500

🌐 www.nabfins.org



Trustee Private Limited

Corporate Office

NABARD C-24,
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Mumbai-400051

Ph: 022-26539410/26537039

› Established to manage various credit guarantee funds of Government of India, State Government etc.

› NABSanrakshan and multiple credit guarantee funds under its management housed in separate Trusts.

› The Eligible Lending Institutions will extend formal credit to the borrowers and

NABSanrakshan through various schemes of the Trusts will provide credit guarantee against a nominal fee.

› NABSanrakshan manages Credit Guarantee Fund under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF).

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