

संभाव्यतायुक्त ऋण योजना 2022-23

Potential Linked Credit Plan 2022-23

रायगड ज़िला RAIGAD DISTRICT

राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, पुणे MAHARASHTRA REGIONAL OFFICE, PUNE



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

प्रस्तावना

वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए संभाव्यता युक्त ऋण योजना प्रस्तुत करते हुए मुझे अपार प्रसन्नता हो रही है. यह दस्तावेज़ जिले में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए ऋण क्षमता का एक विस्तृत वैज्ञानिक मूल्यांकन प्रदान करता है. साथ ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के इन क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत अधोसंरचनात्मक कमियों को भी दस्तावेज़ में इंगित किया गया है, जिन्हें राज्य सरकार द्वारा पूर्ण किया जा सकता है. यह दस्तावेज़ सभी हितधारकों द्वारा आवश्यक क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट हस्तक्षेपों पर भी प्रकाश डालता है.

यह दस्तावेज़ जिला स्तर पर सभी हितधारकों को सहभागी करते हुए एक परामर्श प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से तैयार किया गया है और इसमें केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये विभिन्न प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों, नीति परिवर्तनों और अर्थव्यवस्था में हुई प्रगति को समाविष्ट किया गया हैं.

मैं जिला कलेक्टर, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति, अग्रणी जिला प्रबंधक, राज्य सरकार के विभागों, बैंकों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों /संस्थानों, नागरिक समाज संगठनों और अन्य सभी हितधारकों का, उनके सुझाव, समर्थन और योगदान के लिए आभार व्यक्त करता हूं. इस प्रकाशन के लिए जिला विकास प्रबंधक, नाबार्ड भी विशेष सराहना के पात्र हैं.

मुझे विश्वास है कि यह संभाव्यता युक्त ऋण योजना बैंकों, योजनाकारों और नीति निर्माताओं के लिए एक संसाधन दस्तावेज के रूप में उपयोगी होगा और जिले में प्राथमिकता प्रदत्त क्षेत्रों में ऋण प्रवाह को बढाएगा.

(गोवर्धन सिंह रावत) मुख्य महाप्रबंधक 15 सितंबर 2021

FOREWORD

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Potential Linked Credit Plan for the year 2022-23. The document provides a detailed scientific assessment of credit potential for various sectors in the district and also indicates the infrastructural gaps which can be bridged by the State Government for harnessing the potential identified under these sectors of the rural economy. The document also highlights the sector-specific interventions required by all stakeholders.

This document has been prepared through a consultative process involving all the stakeholders at the district level and also incorporates various priority areas identified by central and state government, policy changes and other recent developments that have taken place in the economy.

I express my sincere thanks to the District Collector, Reserve Bank of India, State Level Bankers' Committee, Lead District Manager, State Government Departments, banks, Agriculture Universities/ Institutions, Civil Society Organisations and all other stake holders for their inputs, suggestions and support in bringing out this document. District Development Manager, NABARD also deserves special appreciation for bringing out this publication.

I am sure that the PLP will serve as a useful resource document for the banks, planners and policy makers and enhance the credit flow in the identified sectors in the district.

(G S Rawat) Chief General Manager 15th September 2021

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Executive Summary

1. District characteristics:

Raigad district is situated in the western part of Maharashtra. It has 15 blocks with a total geographical area of 7152 sq. km. Out of 6.87 lakh ha of the total area, the cultivable land is 3.75 lakh ha. The average rainfall of the district is 3142 mm per annum. The district population (2011 Census) is 26.34 lakh with 16.64 lakh (63.17%) in rural areas. Of the total land holders, 87% are small and marginal farmers (with land size less than 2 ha) holding only 43% of the total agricultural land indicating disparity in distribution of land. The major crops grown during Kharif are Paddy, Nachani & Vari and during Rabi are Paddy and vegetables. The cropping intensity is 116%. The CD ratio as on 31.03.2021 was 47%. The district has potential for fisheries & fruit crops viz. mango & cashewnut.

2. Sectoral trends in credit flow:

Total GLC of the district under priority sector was ₹ 2592.62 crore during 2018-19, ₹ 3487.94 crore during 2019-20 and ₹ 2699.91 crore during 2020-21. The total agricultural loans issued during the last three years were of ₹ 528.50 crore, ₹ 583.66 crore and ₹ 741.20 crore respectively. The disbursements under MSME and other priority sectors during the above period were of ₹ 1291.76 crore, ₹ 1632.16 crore, ₹ 1401.33 crore and ₹ 772.36 crore, ₹ 1272.12 crore, ₹ 557.38 crore respectively. The share of agriculture in GLC (PSL) was 27.45% during 2020-21.

3. Sector/ sub-sector wise PLP projections for 2022-23:

The PLP has been designed with an objective of making it a meaningful link between development planning and credit planning processes. The potential under Priority Sector that could be tapped with institutional credit during the year 2022-23 has been assessed at ₹ 4829.99 crore as against ₹ 4448.86 crore projected for the year 2021-22 showing 8.57% growth over the previous year. For the year 2022-23, while the potential under crop loans has been assessed at ₹ 383.38 crore, that of total agriculture loans is at ₹ 940.71 crore. The percentage of credit potential for Agriculture to total Priority Sector loans projected is 19%, while that of MSME to total Priority Sector loans is 44%. The sectors such as Export Credit, Education, Housing, Social Infrastructure, Renewable Energy and Others are projected at 37% of total Priority Sector loans.

Crop loan:

For crop loans a potential of \mathbb{Z} 383.38 crore has been estimated. Paddy is the main crop in the district followed by Nagli.

Food and Agro Processing:

Major Crops Cultivated in Kharif season are Paddy and Nagali and fruits like mango and cashew. Value of all these commodities can be increased by processing them locally. This will not only increase employment opportunities in the sector, but it will also give higher returns to farmers on their produce. Potential of ₹ 238.39 crore is estimated for this sector for the year 2022-23.

Education:

GoI has expressed a strong commitment towards education for all of its citizens and it has been included in the priority sector. Keeping in view the potential, projection of ₹ 283.77 crore is assessed for the year 2022-23.

Housing:

Housing has been included in the priority sector. With the rapid expansion of Mumbai Metropolitan Region the demand for housing will increase in the blocks adjoining to Mumbai. Accordingly, projection of ₹ 1382.81 crore is assessed for the year 2022-23.

MSME:

Agricultural sector is, by itself, not capable of creating additional opportunities of gainful employment in the wake of increasing population and urbanisation. Rural Non-farm Sector activities provide opportunities for income generation utilizing local raw materials, local skills, labour and require low investments. The district is having large number of industries and a good potential exists for MSME sector. Potential of ₹ 2122.74 crore is estimated for the year 2022-23.

4. Developmental Initiatives:

- Two spring shed projects viz. Thakurwadi (Khalapur block) & Pimpalpada (Karjat) are being implemented in the district.
- One Rural Mart has been set up in Alibag block which is providing marketing opportunities for the SHGs to sell their products.
- Two FPOs have been promoted in the Karjat & Shrivardhan blocks of the district.
- E-Shakti project was started in the district during 2018. Under this project, 5000 SHGs in Raigad district have been digitized.

5. Thrust Areas for 2022-23:

- Increasing number of KCC beneficiaries under Fisheries and Animal Husbandry.
- Increasing term lending to agriculture and allied sector.

6. Major Constraints & Action Plan:

- Lack of assured irrigating facilities is the major reason due to which during Rabi season, the farmers are unable to cultivate their land.
- Small land holdings and increase in labour cost is also one of the reason for decline in agricultural activities in the district.
- Inadequate and untimely credit is provided by banks for Agriculture term lending and allied activities, due to which these activities are on the decline.

7. Way Forward:

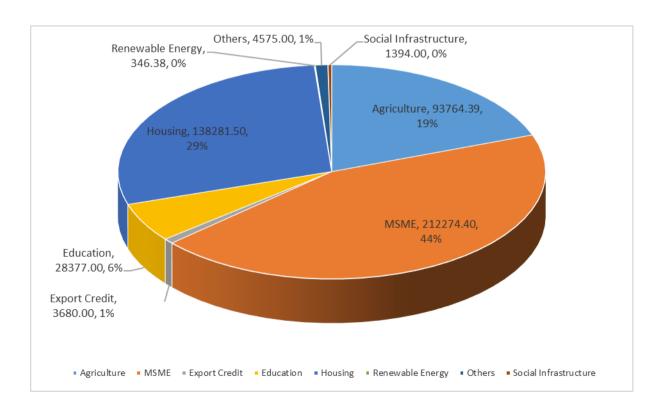
The district has good potential for MSME, tourism & fishing activities. Adoption of proper package of sustainable agricultural practices, integrating farming systems and developing good infrastructure facilities would accelerate flow of credit to priority sectors. Infusion of latest technology, skills and investments, improving the capabilities of people through technical education and bridging the gaps in agriculture and industrial infrastructure would help in increasing the farm productivity and farmers' income. Banks may play an active role in financing the critical infrastructure through private investment. There is a need for a coordinated approach by all the stakeholders along with strengthening the reporting system by banks under the LBS and regular monitoring and review in BLBC and DLCC meetings.

Executive summary-Appendix A

Broad Sector wise PLP projections – 2022-23

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Particulars	PLP Projections
Α	Farm Credit	
i	Crop Production, Maintenance and Marketing	38,337.91
ii	Term Loan for agriculture and allied activities	20,623.08
	Sub Total	58,960.99
В	Agriculture Infrastructure	10,630.04
С	Ancillary activities	24,480.40
I	Credit Potential for Agriculture (A+B+C)	94,071.42
II	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2,12,274.40
III	Export Credit	3,680.00
IV	Education	28,377.00
V	Housing	1,38,281.50
VI	Renewable Energy	346.38
VII	Others	4,575.00
VIII	Social Infrastructure involving bank credit	1,394.00
	Total Priority Sector (I to VIII)	4,82,999.70



Executive summary- Appendix B

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

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No.	Particulars	PLP Projections
ı	Credit Potential for Agriculture	
Α	Farm Credit	
i	Crop Production, Maintenance and Marketing	38,337.91
ii	Water Resources	1,594.90
iii	Farm Mechanisation	1,904.30
iv	Plantation and Horticulture (including sericulture)	4,388.85
V	Forestry and Waste Land Development	466.45
vi	Animal Husbandry – Dairy	3,793.68
vii	Animal Husbandry – Poultry	2,841.88
viii	Animal Husbandry – Sheep, Goat, Piggery, etc.	1,100.72
ix	Fisheries (Marine, Inland, brackish water)	4,104.54
Х	Others – Bullock, Bullock cart, etc.	427.78
	Sub Total	58,960.99
В	Agriculture Infrastructure	
i	Construction of storage facilities (Warehouses, Market yards, Godowns,	7,311.25
ı	Silos, Cold storage units/ Cold storage chains)	7,511.25
ii	Land development, Soil conservation, Watershed Development	3,140.10
:::	Others (Tissue culture, Agri bio-technology, Seed production, Bio	178.69
iii	pesticides/ fertilizers, Vermi composting)	178.09
	Sub Total	10,630.04
С	Ancillary activities	
i	Food and Agro processing	23,839.50
	Others (Loans to Cooperative Societies of farmers for disposing of their	
ii	produce, Agri Clinics/ Agri Business Centres, Loans to PACS / FSS/ LAMPS,	640.90
	Loans to MFIs for on lending)	
	Sub Total	24,480.40
I	Total Agriculture (A+B+C)	94,071.42
H	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
i	MSME – Investment capital	1,24,156.00
ii	MSME – Working capital	88,118.40
	Total MSME	2,12,274.40
Ш	Export Credit	3,680.00
IV	Education	28,377.00
V	Housing	1,38,281.50
VI	Renewable Energy	346.38
	Others (Loans to SHGs/ JLGs, loans to distressed persons to prepay non-	
VII	institutional lenders, PMJDY, loans to state sponsored organisations for	4,575.00
	SC/ST)	
VIII	Social Infrastructure involving bank credit	1,394.00
	Total Priority Sector (I to VIII)	4,82,999.70

MAP OF RAIGAD DISTRICT



				District Pr						
District		RAIGAD		State	MAHAR	ASHTRA	Division		KONKAN	
	L & ADMINISTRA	ATIVE FEATURES				:	2. SOIL & CLIMA	TE		
Total Geographical Area (Sq.km)		7,152	Agro-climatic	Zone		West Co	ast Plain and Gha	t Region	
No. of Sub Divisions			4	Ol:			Hot and Himsid			
No. of Blocks			15 1,860	Climate			Hot and Humid			
No. of Villages (Inhabited) No. of Panchayats			824	Soil Type		Coars	rse shallow, Medium/Deep Black and Laterite/Lateritic			
•	LAND UTILISATION	ON [Ha]	024			4 RAIN	FALL & GROUN	D WATER		
Total Area Reported	DAILD OTHERSALIE	or [maj	686892			Normal		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Forest Land			148191	Rainfall [in m	m]	3,142.00	Actual	3496.6	3572	3720
Area Not Available for Cul	tivation		163920		_	Variation fi	om Normal	-1248	355	430
Permanent Pasture and G	razing Land		55,999	Availability of	Ground	Net annua	l recharge	Net annu	al draft	Balance
Land under Miscellaneous	Tree Crops		107,921	Water [Ham]		3817	79.88	8300	.24	29879.64
Cultivable Wasteland			74,106			5. DISTRI	BUTION OF LAN			
Current Fallow			70,164	Classification	of Holding			lding	Ar	
Other Fallow Net Sown Area			48,647 181864	<=2 Ha			Nos. 307290	% to Total 87.48	Ha. 152927	% to Total 42.70
Total or Gross Cropped Ar	93		210686	>2 to <=10 Ha			41170	11.72	155674	43.46
Area Cultivated More than			28822	>10 Ha			2819	0.8	49579	13.84
Cropping Inensity [GCA/N			116%	Total			351279	100	358180	100
	VORKERS PROFILI	[in '000]		1000		7. DEMO	GRAPHIC PROFIL		000=00	
Cultivators			207	Category		Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Of the above, Small/Marg	inal Farmers		NA	Population		2,634	1,344	1,290	1,664	970
Agricultural Labourers			191	Scheduled Cas		135	68	67	40	13
Workers engaged in House			32	Scheduled Tri	be	305	154	151	204	65
Workers engaged in Allied	Agro-activities		NA	Literate		2,090	1222	990	1319	892
Other workers		1000	642	BPL		714	300	414	425	289
	. HOUSEHOLDS [in '000]	646	Hauta F 2 2 4				in '000 Household		0.5-
Total Households Rural Households			612 379		tone/concrete of drinking wa		337 490	Having electrici Having indepen		865 292
BPL Households			119		to banking serv		426	Having radio/tv		433
	E-LEVEL INFRAST	TRUCTURE [Nos]	113	maving access				ALTH & SANITATIO		433
Villages Electrified	2 22 7 22 111 117 10	incoroniz (nos)	1,860	Anganwadis		io moorone m	3387	Dispensaries	it [itos]	177
Villages having Agriculture	Power Supply		1,860	Primary Healt	h Centres		52	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		233
Villages having Post Office	es		439	Primary Healt	Primary Health Sub-Centres		288	Hospital Beds		2303
Villages having Banking Fa	icilities		591		12. INFF	RASTRUCTURE 8	& SUPPORT SER	RVICES FOR AGRICULTURE		
Villages having Primary So	hools		1,843	Fertiliser/Seed	d/Pesticide Out	lets [Nos]	825	Agriculture Pun	npsets	1,338
Villages having Primary Ho			570		onsumption [N	-	30,943	Pumpsets Energised		16,142
Villages having Potable W			1,789		s Supplied [qtl]		23,772	Agro Service Centres		13
Villages connected with Pa			1,789	Pesticides Con			349	Soil Testing Centres Plantation nurseries		2 56
Total Area Available for Ir	RRIGATION COVE		46,961	Agriculture Tra Power Tillers			311 637			221
Irrigation Potential Create		inow,	18,540	Threshers/Cut			4397			1
Net Irrigated Area(Total a		east once)	14,900	,		ASTRUCTURE F		RANSPORT & MA		
Area irrigated by Canals /		·	9,152	Rural/Urban N	Mandi/Haat [No	os]	36			6
Area irrigated by Wells			1618	Length of Pucc	a Road [Km]		5932			83
Area irrigated by Tanks			133	Length of Rail	way Line [Km]		299	Godown Capacity[MT]		770537
Area irrigated by Other So			193		ort Vehicle [Nos			Cold Storage [Nos]		16
Irrigation Potential Utilize			20400	Goods Transpo	ort Vehicle [No	-	64740			24345
	AGRO-PROCESSII		a (a.m.)		1			OF MAJOR CROP		
Type of Processing Activit		No of units	Cap.[MT]	Crop			9-20	2020		Avg. Yield [Kg/Ha]
Food (Rice/Flour/Dal/Oil/T Sugarcane (Gur/Khandsari		2,936 Nil	1200100 Nil	Paddy		Area (Ha) 959.32	Prod. (MT) 1855.13	Area (Ha) 945.73	Prod. (MT) 1798	1901
Fruit (Pulp/Juice/Fruit drin		291	58.2	Ragi		51.33	40.08	34	32	948
Spices (Masala Powders/P		164	77	Vari (Others)		NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA
Dry-fruit (Cashew/Almond		171	60.5	Pulses		99.64	40.76	112.37	39.22	349
Cotton (Ginnining/Spinning		Nil	Nil	Oilseeds		1.64	1.06	0.1	0.04	450
Milk (Chilling/Cooling/Prod		2	2000	Vegetables, fr	uits & Others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meat (Chicken/Motton/Po		67	935	Total		1111.93	1937.03	1092.2	1869.26	-
Animal feed (Cattle/Poult	•	210	350							
		CENSUS 2019 [in '00						NT OF ALLIED AC		
Category of animal	Total	Male	Female	Veterinary Ho	spitals/Dispensa	aries [Nos]	121	Animal Market		Nil
Cattle - Cross bred	17.13	3.07	14.06	Disease Diagn	ostic Centres [N	los]	156	Milk Collection [Nos]	centres	2
Cattle - Indigenous	159.77	77	82.77	Artificial Incom	nination Center	's [Nos]	1	Fishermen Soci	eties [Nos]	217
Buffaloes	61.77	6.72	55.05		ng Farms [Nos]		NA NA	Fish seed farm		7
Sheep - Cross bred	NA NA	NA NA	NA	Animal Husbandry Tng Centres [Nos]		2	Fish Markets [N		17	
Sheep - Indigenous	0.59	0.21	0.38	Dairy Cooperative Societies [Nos]		177	Poultry hatcher		2	
Goat	90.18	26.38	63.8	Improved Fodder Farms [Nos]		NA	Slaughter house		Nil	
Pig - Cross bred	NA	NA	NA				UCTION & THE	R PER CAPITA AV		
Pig - Indigenous	0.33	0.1	0.23	Fish	Production [I	MT]	58,847	Per cap avail. [gm/day]	NA
Horse/Donkey/Camel	NA	NA	NA	Egg	Production [I		2003.71	Per cap avail. [180
Poultry - Cross bred	3830	NA	NA	Milk	Production [I		652.97	Per cap avail. [77
Poultry - Indigenous	NA	NA	NA	Meat	Production [I		NA	Per cap avail. [NA
Sources (if not mentioned against the respective item):		7, 9 & 10 - Census 20 em No. 15 - District Ir								

20. Predominant economic activities:

- Agriculture & Fisheries are the predominant activities in the district.
- Rural Tourism is also a predominant activity which is providing employment opportunities to the rural people.
- MSME sector is also well established in the district and contributing to the economic growth of the district.

21. Factors/infrastructure contributing or inhibiting the growth in Ground Level Credit (GLC):

Good branch network in the district

22. Critical interventions required in the district under major sectors for harnessing the potential estimated under PLP 2022-23:

Agriculture & Allied Activities-

Lacking of assured irrigating facilities is major reason which during farmers are not cultivation during Rabi season.

Inadequate and untimely credit provided by banks for Agriculture term lending and allied activities due to which these activities are on decline.

MSME-

Providing skill based training to youth and encouraging them for setting up their own units. Providing credit to the borrowers under various Govt. schemes viz. Stand up India, MUDRA, DIC & others.

Predominant economic activities prevalent in the district

The Gross State Domestic Product (nominal) at current prices for 2019-20 was ₹ 28,18,555 crore and the same is estimated for 2020-21 at ₹ 26,61,629 crore. The per capita state income for the year 2019-20 was ₹ 2,02,130 and the same is estimated for the year 2020-21 at ₹ 1,88,784.

The Nominal Gross District Value Added (GDVA) at current prices for the year 2019-20 for the district is ₹ 2,29,407 crore, whereas the per capita nominal GDVA at current prices for the year 2019-20 for the district is ₹ 61,515 crore.

(Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2020-21)

The predominant economic activities of the district are agriculture and fishery. The major crops of the district are Paddy and around 60-70% of the cultivable land is under paddy crop. Crops like Nachani and Vari are also cultivated in some blocks of the district. Mango is the main horticulture crop of the district. Other horticulture crops viz. Cashew, Jackfruit are also grown in the district. The other economic activities of the district is Fishery. The district is having 240 km of coastline and 8 rivers having 343 km length are flowing through the district. Fishery has good potential in the district with adequate infrastructure available in the form of mechanized boats, trailers and market support from Mumbai. Also, the district has a number of creeks/rivers and other fresh water bodies which offer very good potential for marine/ brackish water/fresh water fish culture.

The district is industrially developed with 10 MIDCs in the district. The major industrial production in the district is Steel, Fertilizer, Petrochemical and Chemicals. Big industrial units such as Reliance Industries, JSW Steel, Uttam Galva, RCF, Tata Power, Sudarshan Chemicals, Maharashtra Seamless, etc. are present in the district.

Factors affecting the rural economy and development of various sectors

Due to rapid urbanization of the district and agriculture land being acquired for various projects such as Mumbai-Goa Highway, Navi Mumbai Airport at Panvel and industrial projects. The land under agriculture has been decreasing. Further, most of the agriculture is dependent on monsoon, the land under assured irrigation is very less and the land is fertile only for paddy cultivation due to which there is mono-cropping in few blocks of the district. The productivity of the crops is on decline due to river

pollution from industries. Agriculture land is becoming nonproductive due to ingress of sea water. In few blocks of the district there is assured irrigation due to which the farmers are able to cultivate their land twice. Around 87% of the farmers are having land holding less than 2 ha. Owing to the topography of the district and small land holdings mechanization of farm is a major hindrance in the district. Agriculture land near the sea is getting unfit for cultivation due to ingress of sea water. Due to large number of factories, the rivers have become polluted due to which this water cannot be used for agriculture purpose.

With the fast expansion of Mumbai city, the rate of urbanization of blocks nearby Mumbai has increased. Panvel block forms part of the Navi Mumbai. Jawharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) is located at Uran block. Karjat, Khopoli and Panvel blocks are having rail and road network and are well connected with Mumbai. With rapid expansion and urbanization the demand for housing in these blocks has been increasing.

				Banking	Profile					
District -	RAI	GAD	State -	MAHARA		Lead	Bank -		BANK OF INDIA	
1. NETWORK & OUTREACH (As	on 31/03/2021)									
Agency	No. of		No. of Br	anches	I	No. of no	n-formal agencies	associated	Per Branch	Outreach Household
, iga,	Banks/Soc.	Total	Rural	Sem i-urban	Urban	mFls/mFOs	SHGs/JLGs	BCs/BFs/USB	Villages	s
Commercial Banks	18	299	143	93	63	Nil	8416	1163	NA	NA
Regional Rural Bank	1	3	1	2		Nil	2	Nil	NA	NA
District Central Coop. Bank	1	58	29	3	26	Nil	14490	Nil	NA	NA
Private Banks All Agencies	23 43	154 514	46 219	57 155	51 140	Nil Nil	1135 24043	287 1450	NA NA	NA NA
2. DEPOSITS OUTSTANDING		314	213	155	140		24043	1430	IVA	NA.
			No. of accounts				Amo	ount of Deposit ['00	00]	
Agency	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	2600198	2932229	3140696	7.11	69.62
Regional Rural Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1000	966	1284	32.92	0.03
District Central Coop. Bank Private Banks	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	213434 467789	203626 791108	216138 1153182	6.14 45.77	4.79 25.56
All Agencies	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	3282421	3927929	4511300	14.85	100.00
3. LOANS & ADVANCES OUTST	ANDING									
Agency			No. of accounts					ount of Loan ['000	-	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	Growth (%)	Share (%)	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	Growth (%)	Share (%)
Commercial Banks Regional Rural Bank	164468 187	87135 171	96265 222	10.48 29.82	45.46 0.10	888061.00 1000.00	954337.00 1320.00	983557.00 1453.00	7.46 32.00	46.41 0.06
District Central Coop. Bank	54323	37423	29895	-20.12	14.12	145187.00	1320.00	1453.00	-15.63	5.96
Private Banks	81820	80527	85396	6.05	40.32	609281.00	978279.00	1018058.00	60.56	47.57
All Agencies	300798	205256	211778	3.18	100.00	1643529.00	2056425.00	2120208.00	25.12	100.00
4. CD-RATIO						5. PERFORM	ANCE UNDER FINA	ANCIAL INCLUSION	(No. of A/cs)	
Agency		CD Ratio			Agency			2020-21	Cumul	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21				Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit
Commercial Banks Regional Rural Bank	34.15 100.00	32.55 136.65	31.32 113.16		Commercial B Regional Rura		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
District Central Coop. Bank	68.02	60.15	54.20		Cooperative E		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Private Banks	130.25	123.66	88.28		Private Banks		NA	NA	NA	NA
All Agencies	50.07	52.35	47.00		All Agencies		NA	NA	NA	NA
6. PERFORMANCE TO FULFILL I										
Agency	-	ector Loans	Loans to A			aker Sections	•	DRI Scheme	Loans to	
· ·	Am ount [₹'000]	% of Total Loans	Amount [₹000]	% of Total Loans	Am ount [₹'000]	% of Total Loans	Amount [₹'000]	% of Total Loans	Am ount [₹'000]	% of Total Loans
Commercial Banks	356626	36.26	NA	NA	50221	5.11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Regional Rural Bank	1219	83.90	NA NA	NA NA	595	40.95	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
District Central Coop. Bank	38854	33.17	NA	NA	2200	1.88	NA	NA	NA	NA
Private Banks	337768	33.18	NA	NA	41066	4.03	NA	NA	NA	NA
All Agencies	734467	34.64	NA	NA	94082	4.44	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. AGENCY-WISE PERFORMAN	CE UNDER ANNUA	AL CREDIT PLANS 2018-19			2019-20		ı	2020-21		T .
Agency	Target	Ach'ment	Ach'ment	Target	Ach'ment	Ach'ment	Target	Ach'ment	Ach'ment	Average Ach[%] in
Agency	Target [₹ lakh]	[₹ lakh]	[%]	Target [₹ lakh]	[₹ lakh]	[%]	Target [₹ lakh]	[₹ lakh]	[%]	last 3 years
Commercial Banks	199141.00	146896.00	73.76	210920.00	151531.00	71.84	220833.00	122034.00	55.26	66.65
Regional Rural Bank	941.00	99.00	10.52	1150.00	255.00	22.26	1290.00	282.00	21.86	35.43
District Central Coop. Bank	44447.00	11969.00	26.93	45310.00	17689.00	39.04	47820.00	22366.00	46.77	38.06
Private Banks	83671.00	100298.00	119.87	98620.00	179318.00	181.83	119606.00	125310.00	104.77	133.83
All Agencies 8. SECTOR-WISE PERFORMANO	328200.00	259262.00	79.00	356000.00	347894.00	97.98	389549.00	269991.00	69.31	81.77
8. SECTOR-WISE PERFORMANCE	LE ONDER ANNOA	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		Average
Broad Sector	Target	Ach'ment	Ach'ment	Target	Ach'ment	Ach'ment	Target	Ach'ment	Ach'ment	Average Ach [%] in
	[₹ lakh]	[₹ lakh]	[%]	[₹ lakh]	[₹ lakh]	[%]	[₹ lakh]	[₹ lakh]	[%]	last 3 years
Crop Loan	24600.00	19991.00	81.26	26000.00	22279.00	85.69	28000.00	25025.00	89.38	85.62
Term Loan (Agr)	23100.00	32859.00	142.25	26500.00	36087.00	136.18	30004.00	49095.00	163.63	148.29
Total Agri. Credit	47700.00	52850.00	110.80	52500.00	58366.00	111.17	58004.00	74120.00	127.78	117.15
Non-Farm Sector Other Priority Sector	149560.00 130940.00	129176.00 77236.00	86.36 58.99	164500.00 139000.00	163216.00 126312.00	99.22 91.52	178572.00 152973.00	140133.00 55738.00	78.47 36.44	87.80 61.52
Total Priority Sector	328200.00	259262.00	78.99	356000.00	347894.00	91.52 97.98	389549.00	269991.00	69.31	81.77
9. RECOVERY POSITION			, 5.55			550			55.51	J.,,
		2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		Average
Agency	Demand	Recovery	Recovery [%]	Demand	Recovery	Recovery	Demand	Recovery	Recovery	Rec. [%] in
	['000]	['000]	Recovery [70]	['000]	['000]	[%]	['000]	['000]	[%]	last 3 years
Commercial Banks						VAILABLE				
Regional Rural Bank District Central Coop. Bank	51494.21	43531.40	84.54	NA	NOT A	VAILABLE NA	NA	NA	NA	84.54
Private Banks	31494.21	45551.40	04.54	INA		VAILABLE	INA	INA	INA	04.54
All Agencies	51494.21	43531.40	84.54	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.40
Source: Lead Bank & SLBC										

Banking Profile

The district has banking network with 453 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks, 3 branches of Maharashtra Gramin Bank, 58 branches of Raigad DCCB and 127 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS). Per branch population in Raigad district is 5124 in comparison with State average of 6970 and Konkan region average of 6442. Bank of India is functioning as lead bank in the district.

The bank network of brick and motor branches is provided in all the villages having population of 5000 & above. In the villages which are remotely located or having hilly terrain and where it is not feasible for brick and motor branches, the same are covered by BC and other modes. All the villages having population of 2000 & more are covered by the BC. Thus, the branch network is found to be adequate. There is also good network of Urban Cooperative Banks in the district which are catering to the needs of the people. However, concentration of branches (more than 50%) is in rural areas and the branches are evenly located across all the blocks.

The other financial intermediaries that also play an important role in channelizing the financial resources are Non-banking financial institutions and Non-agriculture Cooperative Credit Societies. These institutions also supplement the role of banking sectors in meeting the increasing financial needs of the various sectors. NBFCs viz. Mahindra Finance, Indostar Capital, Muthoot Finance, etc. are having branches in urban and industrial blocks of the district and providing vehicle finance, gold loan & other types of loans.

Further, new generation banks like Small finance banks viz. Equitas, Ujjiwan, Au Finance, Jana Finance Bank and Payment banks viz. Airtel Payments Bank, Indian Post Payment Bank, Fino Pay Tech Ltd. have already opened branches and commenced their operations.

The ACP targets and achievement in r/o agriculture credit during the last three years is given below:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Year	Targets		Achieve	% ach.	
		Crop Loan	Term loan	Crop loan	Term Loan	
1	2018-19	24600.00	23100.00	19991.00	32859.00	110.80
2	2019-20	26000.00	26500.00	22279.00	36087.00	111.17
3	2020-21	28000.00	30004.00	25025.00	49095.00	127.78

It may be observed from the above table that the target v/s achievement of ACP during the last 3 years has shown an increasing trend. In order to create long term infrastructure for agriculture, the credit flow to agriculture infrastructure needs to be increased.

CD Ratio:

The total deposits of the banks stood at ₹ 45,11,300 lakh whereas the total advances stood at ₹ 21,20,208 lakh. Thus the CD Ratio of the district was 47.00% as on 31 March 2021. During 2018-19 and 2019-20, the CD ratio was 50.07% and 52.35% respectively. The agency wise CD ratio as on 31.03.2021 is as follows- Nationalised Banks – 31.32%, Private Banks – 88.28%, Small Finance Banks – 158.10%, RRB – 113.16% and Raigad DCCB – 54.20%.

Financial Inclusion: Financial inclusion is a key enabler of economic and social development. In India, a large section of the population still lives outside the ambit of formal financial services viz. credit, deposit, micro insurance, and pension services. In addition to bank branches, the different kinds of services are rendered through 150 BCs, 453 brick and mortar branches and 1273 by other modes.

Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):

Total 2,26,446 accounts have been opened under the PMJDY. Out of these 720 accounts have been given overdraft of ₹ 10,000/- (Data as on 31.03.2021)

Social Security Schemes:

Social security schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APJ) are being implemented in the district. The progress made by banks under these social security schemes in Raigad district as on 31.03.2021 is as under:

Particulars	PMJJBY	PMSBY	АРҮ
Enrolment data	1,22,583	3,06,204	55,617

CBS project in District Central Cooperative Bank:

Raigad DCCB is on CBS platform and the bank is providing various facilities such as NEFT & RTGS to its customers through its branches. Further, the bank has availed support from NABARD for ATM demonstration van, Financial Literacy centre at Alibag and Pen. Raigad DCCB has issued 25310 Rupay KCC debit cards to the farmers.

Methodology for 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 channeling 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 prioritise 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 endeavoring 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.

Sr. No.	Sector	Methodology of estimation of credit potential		
1	Crop loans	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; 		
		Study the cropping pattern Stignation of an distribution into account Scale of		
		 Estimation of credit potential taking into account Scale of 		

Sr. No.	Sector	Methodology of estimation of credit potential
		 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	 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	 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	 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 – Dairy	 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

Sr. No.	Sector	Methodology of estimation of credit potential
		in milk are on 2 nd and 3 rd lactation. 50% of the number of animals so arrived are assumed to be animals available for bank finance.

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	i. ii. iii.	Provides inputs/information on Exploitable potential vis-a-viz 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	/ i. ii. iii.	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/ Busines entities	s i. ii. iii.	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 from 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:

- 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 Gol, 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 sectorThe 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/plpquide.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:
 - i. PACSs 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 2020-2021 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.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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, Gol. Concessional refinance at 4% is available to eligible financial institutions viz., commercial banks, SFBs, StCBs, RRBs and NABARD Subsidiaries.
 - iv. 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.
 - v. Extension of interest subvention benefits for extended period from March 2020 to 31 August 2020 and from March 2021 to June 2021
 - vi. COVID-19 deferment of loan instalments for client borrowers of NABARD.
 - vii. 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)
1	12.58	8,499.86
II (As on 31.05.2021)	58.56	47,685.68

- 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 Aawas 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, Gol).

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:

- 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 upscaling 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

Following important announcements have been made in the State Budget 2021-22 for agricultural and rural welfare:

- > Zero percent interest on crop loans upto a limit of ₹3 lakhs for prompt repayment.
- Provision of ₹ 2,000 crore for strengthening of Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC).
- ➤ Electrical connection to agriculture pumps through conventional or solar power connection (MSEDCL will be given a share capital of ₹ 1,500 crore every year).
- ➤ Under 'Vikel Te Pikel' initiative, ₹ 2,100 crore has been earmarked for the implementation of Hon'ble Balasaheb Thackeray Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project for the creation of markets and value chain projects.
- A provision of ₹1000 crore has been made under the Maharashtra Agro Network Business Project (Magnet) to be implemented in the next 6 years to raise the income of the farmers.
- A state-of the-art orange processing project at Varud Morshi, Amravati and Citrus Estate at Paithan, Aurangabad to enhance the quality and productivity of citrus crop in Marathwada and adjoining areas.
- About 500 new Punyashlok Ahilya Devi Holkar vegetable nurseries (so as to set up at least one new nursery in each taluka)
- ➤ Under the Chief Minister Agriculture Research Fund a provision of ₹ 600 crore for 3 years (₹ 200 crore every year) for 4 agricultural universities.
- Sharad Pawar Gram Samrudhi Yojana for providing collective and individual infrastructure in rural areas (such as permanent cowsheds, goat rearing or poultry sheds and composting).
- > A state-of the-art biosafety laboratory at Pune for diagnosis of avian influenza (bird flu).
- > Egg production center and other ancillary facilities at Chikhalthana, Aurangabad for promotion of sericulture.
- Undertaking 26 projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchan Yojana
- ➤ 91 projects undertaken under Baliraja Jal Sanjeevani Yojana. (Out of these, 19 projects have been completed and 1.02 lakh hectares of irrigation capacity has been created. Other irrigation projects which are at the stage of completion in the Water Resources Department will be completed).
- ➤ A provision of ₹1,000 crore for the Gosikhurd National Project, to be completed by the end of December 2023.
- ➤ Rehabilitation and improvement of 12 Dams under the World Bank assisted project on "Rehabilitation and Improvement of Dams", at a cost of ₹ 624 crores.
- > Implementation of Lakdi-Nimbodi lift irrigation scheme.
- Repairs to existing water sources with irrigation potential up to 600 Hectares under Chief Minister Water Conservation Scheme.
- Financial Development Corporation under the PWD to raise funds for timely improvement and regular maintenance of 3,03,842 km of National/State Highways & other roads.
- Works of 10,000 km rural roads under the Rural Road Development Plan.
- ➤ Shivrajya Sundar Gram Abhiyan, to improve the rural solid-waste and sewerage management, cleanliness and sanitation works, tree plantations, environment conservation, child health care programme and improving the overall living conditions of the rural senior citizens, women and children.
- ➤ Under Chief Minister's Employment Generation Programme, investment of ₹1,500 crores in 1 lac industry units to be established in next 5 years to generate direct and indirect employment of 8 to 10 lacs (30% women and 20% SC and ST beneficiaries)

- ➤ Honey production centre by MS-KVIB and Gandhi Smruti Nilay Kendra.
- One District One Product' programme, for 2021-22 an outlay of ₹ 321 crores for scheme expenditure and ₹ 3,435 crores for Industry Promotion Grant.
- Non-conventional energy projects with a capacity to generate 25000 Megawatt to be undertaken till 2025, (of which the projects with a capacity of 9305 MW are operational and the projects of 2000 MW are in progress).
- International Funds for Agricultural Development (IFAD) funded "Nav-Tejaswini Maharashtra Gramin Mahila Udyam Vikas (Nav Tejaswini/ Tejaswini Part-2)" for six years with project cost of ₹ 522.98 crores for improving livelihood opportunities and value addition of businesses of the self-help group members.
- For Women and Child Empowerment Scheme, 3% funds from the District Annual Plan will be reserved and around ₹ 300 crores will be available every year.
- ➤ In association with NABARD, 280 new godowns are being constructed for storage of agriculture produce like wheat, rice, tur-dal & corn.
- Construction of jetty for tourism at Kashid, Taluka -Murud, Raigad and Cruise Terminal at Bhagwati Port, Ratnagiri.
- ➤ Allocation of ₹ 101 crores for Preservation and Conservation of eight ancient temples.
- ➤ Integrated colony for the Katkari tribe in Jambhulpada, Tq. Sudhagadh, Raigad, Kolam and Madia Gond primitive tribes with provision of houses, education, health facilities and skill development for employment opportunities for the tribal beneficiaries.
- For developing tourism, fisheries and micro industries in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, an outlay of ₹ 100 crores under the Sindhuratna Samruddha Yojana every year for the next three years.
- ➤ Under the Human Resource Development project for the empowerment of the female SHGs, SC/ST and for employment generation in 125 underdeveloped talukas in 23 districts of state a total of ₹ 250 crores has been allocated (₹ 2 crores every taluka). For the improvement in the livelihood of tribals in the aspirational districts of Nandurbar and Gadchiroli, the "Amchur" and "Mohaphul" projects have been sanctioned.
- ➤ An allocation of ₹ 1231 crores for the Jawahar wells, horticulture, farm ponds, water conservation works, Panand roads in farm under the Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- "Mazi vasundhara" programme for environment protection and conservation, with a public awareness programme for climate change and environmental problems.
- Aerial seeding and plantation with the help of experts especially on either side of Samruddhi Mahamarg for increasing the Forest Cover.
- > Special fund for the development of Pilgrim Centres in Maharashtra.

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

1.5 State Government Sponsored Programmes with Bank Credit

Details of various state government sponsored schemes are given below:

- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krishi Swavalamban Yojana (100% state sponsored)
- Birsa Munda Krishi Kranti Yojana (100% state sponsored)
- ➤ Intensive Cotton Development Program under National Food Security Mission Commercial Crops- 2020-21
- ➤ Benefit scheme of new wells for farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under National Agriculture Development Plan
- Orchard Plantation Scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- Bhausaheb Fundkar Orchard Planting Scheme
- Establishment of National Horticulture Mission Protected Agricultural Greenhouse under Integrated Horticulture Development Mission
- Crop Pest Surveillance and Advisory Project (CROPSAP)
- National Food Security Campaign Coarse Grain (Maize)

- Various Agriculture Awards given by the Department of Agriculture (State Sponsored Schemes)
- Horticulture mechanization
- National Food Security Campaign
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchan Yojana More crop per drop
- Integrated Horticulture Development Campaign Post-harvest project management
- Centrally sponsored agricultural mechanization sub-campaign
- National Food Security Campaign- Cereal crops
- Integrated Horticulture Development Campaign Area Expansion
- Collective Farms (under National Horticulture Mission)
- Agricultural Technology Management System Atma
- Erection of onion storage structure
- Pradhan Mantri Micro Food Industry Upgradation Scheme (PMFME) under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package
- Agricultural Infrastructure Scheme
- Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Schemes for 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23
- Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme Kharif 2020-21 to Rabi 2022-23
- Farmers Monthly
- Maha-DBT
- National Food Security Campaign- Cereal crops
- Punyashlok Ahilya Devi Holkar Nursery Scheme Year 2020-21 under National Agricultural Development Plan
- Demonstration Program with Soil Health Magazine Scheme Training under National Sustainable Agriculture Mission 2020-21
- Traditional Agriculture Development Scheme (Organic Farming)
- > Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Organic Farming Mission
- ➤ Intensive Cotton Development Program under National Food Security Mission Commercial Crops- 2021-22
- ➤ Gopinath Munde Farmers Accident Insurance Scheme
- Dryland Area Development (RAD) under National Sustainable Agriculture Mission (NMSA)
- Traditional Agriculture Development Scheme (Organic Farming)
- Land Health Magazine Program Year 2021-22

Other State Government Initiatives

Some of the schemes brought out by the State Govt. to impart thrust to agriculture that entail the need for bank finance in a supportive role suiting to the component/features of the scheme are listed below:

- Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (PoCRA)
- State of Maharashtra's Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Project
- Group Farming Scheme
- Maharashtra Agribusiness Network project (MagNet)
- Mahatma Jotirao Phule Shetkari Karjmukti Yojna 2019 (MJPSKY)
- Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

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

Chapter 2 Credit potentials for Agriculture 2022-23

2.1 Farm Credit

2.1.1 Crop production, maintenance and marketing

2.1.1.1 Introduction:

Agriculture sector continues to be the prominent sector in the economy of Raigad. The district is having diversified agro-climatic condition which is suitable for a wide range of agricultural as well as horticultural crops. The climate of the district is hot and humid. Raigad district falls under very high rainfall zone and the average rainfall is 3142.00 mm. The soil of the district is of deep loamy at sea shore and river basin, lateritic on hill tops, saline at sea shore, medium in paddy cropped area, shallow in forest. The major crops cultivated are Paddy (60-70% of cultivable land) and Nagali & Vari are also cultivated. Mango is the major horticulture crop in the district. Cashew & Jackfruit are also grown on small scale. Coconut and Arecanut plantation crops are grown along the sea shore. Pulses are also cultivated on small scale. The total geographical area of Raigad district is 6.87 lakh ha, out of which 3.75 lakh is cultivable land. Around 30,000 ha of land is saline due to inundation of sea water and is becoming uncultivable. Farming is a major occupation. However, it is on the decline due to rapid urbanisation of the district and land acquisition for Navi Mumbai Airport at Panvel, Mumbai-Goa Highway & MIDCs. Though the district is self-sufficient in food grain production, efforts are made for increasing the productivity. Net sown area is 1.81 lakh ha and Gross cropped area of the district is 2.11 lakh ha. The cropping intensity is 116%. The area cultivated under Kharif is 1.41 lakh ha and Rabi is 0.70 lakh ha. Out of total 3.11 lakh farmers in the district, 2.70 lakh farmers (87%) are Small and Marginal farmers. Untimely rains, pest and disease out breaks in the district are also some of the reasons that farmers are not cultivating land. Further, there is less scope of irrigation water due to geographical condition of the district.

The GLC flow to the sector during 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21 was ₹ 19,991 lakh, ₹ 22,279 lakh and ₹ 25,025 lakh respectively.

2.1.1.1.a Insurance:

State Government has implemented the Prime Minister's Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 with 14 notified crops. The notified crops, viz. Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Corn, Tur, Green gram, Black Gram, Groundnut, Soyabean, Sunflower, Cotton, Ragi, Niger and Onion. In Raigad district, Paddy and Ragi crops are covered under PMFBY.

2.1.1.1.b Interest Subvention Scheme:

The Govt of India provides interest subvention to the banks for extending crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh at 7% interest per annum and additional 1% interest subvention is provided by the State Govt. to bring down the interest rate to 6% for crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh. Moreover, GoI provides incentive of 3% to the farmers for prompt repayment of crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh. Under Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh Scheme of the State Govt., incentive of 3% is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of crop loans upto ₹ 1 lakh and incentive of 1% for crop loans above ₹ 1 lakh and upto ₹ 3 lakh. Thus, the effective rate of interest for crop loans upto ₹ 1 lakh is 0% and it is 2% for crop loans above ₹ 1 lakh and upto ₹ 3 lakh.

2.1.1.1.c Interest subvention to small and marginal farmers against negotiable Warehouse Receipts:

Since 2011-12, Interest subvention to small and marginal farmers against negotiable Warehouse Receipts has been announced. For the appropriate growth and development of the warehousing sector in the country and to bring efficiency in the conduct of warehousing business, the Government of India has introduced a negotiable warehouse receipt (NWR) system in the country by enacting the Warehousing (Development & Regulatory) Act, 2007. At present concessional crop loan @7% with interest rate subvention is available to farmers as pre-harvest loan. However, in case of post-harvest loan against the negotiable warehouse receipts, the farmers are granted loan at commercial rates. In

order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post-harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in accredited warehouses.

2.1.1.1.d Kisan Credit Card

As on 31.03.2021, the total number of KCC issued stood at 62,390. Out of these, 25310 KCC were issued by Raigad DCCB, 34699 were issued by Nationalised banks, 2340 were issued by Private banks and 41 were issued by Maharashtra Gramin Bank. Out of these, 40,151 KCC holders had availed crop loan during 2020-21. Other KCC holders had either not renewed their KCCs or were defaulters.

2.1.1.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- There are 371 service centres, 103 seed supply centres, 174 fertilizer supply centres. There are 84 Agriculture consultancy centres and 6 diagnostic services provider. There are 2 soil testing laboratories in the district having combined capacity of analyzing 15000 samples annual. There are three Taluka Seed Farm/ Trial cum Demonstration Farm at Lonere Taluka Mangaon, Kondivale Taluka Mahad, Pargaon, Taluka Panvel. There are six Agri Polycilinics available at Veshvi- Alibag, Khopoli, Roha- Killa, Mhasala- Dahen, Mangaon- Lonere and Mahad, Kondivale.
- Nine new Agro Polycilinics have been proposed at Pen, Murud, Karjat, Panvel, Uran, Tala, Sudhagad, Poladpur and Shrivardhan. There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) at Killa, Roha Taluka which is providing training to the farmers.
- There are 9 Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) markets providing facilities to farmers for sale of their agricultural produce. The agriculture produce is also sold in Navi Mumbai market.

2.1.1.3 Assessment of credit potential for 2022-23:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No	Activity	SoF	Unit	Physical Units	Bank Loan
1	Paddy	0.58	На	38000	22040.00
2	Ragi	0.33	На	3260	1075.80
3	Pulses	0.30	На	1390	417.00
4	Spices	0.16	На	315	50.40
5	Vegetables	0.35	На	2050	717.50
6	Mango	1.70	На	2700	4590.00
7	Arecanut	1.20	На	500	600.00
	Sub-Total				29490.70
8	Post Harvest/ Household/ consumption requirements 10% of sub-tota			10% of sub-total	2949.07
9	Repairs & Maintenance of farm assets 20% of sub-total				5898.14
Grand Total					38337.91

2.1.1.4 Critical interventions required for creating a definitive impact in the sector:

- Improvement in infrastructure, up gradation of technology, establishment of effective marketing
 arrangements, conducive price policy for agricultural produce, stabilization arrangements to take
 care of disruption in credit cycle due to partial or total crop loss during natural calamities are some
 of the measures required to be taken up by the government agencies, credit dispensing agencies
 and various social organisations at the grass root level in order to bring about all-round
 development of agriculture and allied sectors.
- Some of the Irrigation projects proposed in the district viz. Sambarkund, etc. could be completed/ implemented due to which more area could be brought under assured irrigation could be brought. Priority should be accorded for completion of such incomplete projects.

2.1.1.5 Suggested Action Points

> Agri. Dept. and Zilla Parishad:

- i. Make irrigation facility available during Rabi season by encouraging lift irrigation on rivers. This will help farmers to cultivate vegetables which have a huge market in Mumbai & Navi-Mumbai.
- ii. Construction of water storage/percolation tank for increasing irrigated area.
- iii. Formation of farmers' groups under ATMA in every village and impart training in modern cultivation practices.
- iv. Improve productivity through green manuring, introduction of farm mechanisation, soil testing, and Integrated Nutrient management, use of bio-fertilizers / bio pesticides; and reducing effects of chemical waste /gases on crops.
- v. Create awareness about cost reduction through integrated pest management, increasing cropping intensity, interaction with experts, quality control, proper use of seeds, fertilizers & pesticides.
- vi. Develop scientific system of collection, grading, packing and standardization of quality etc. of vegetables, fruit crops. Farmers may be trained for undertaking medicinal /herbal plants, Green Houses tech. and Agro processing activities.
- vii. In order to ensure better Seeds replacement ratio, maintain N, P, K ratio of chemical fertilizers, make use of pesticides scientifically and increase the coverage under organic fertilizers Agri. Dept may involve KVKs, Agri. Colleges, Farmers' Clubs etc., to create awareness amongst farmers.
- viii. Impress upon the farmers the undesirable consequences of erosion in soil productivity due to excessive use of Urea.
- ix. Efforts to be made to open more depots for distribution of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and may open more paddy procurement centers in hilly areas.
- x. Hold discussions with leading companies for bringing the little gourds / tomato / white onion cultivation, spices cultivation etc. under contract farming and prepare the farmers for such ventures.
- xi. The Govt. Depts. are purchasing rice under procurement policy but these centers are only in a few locations. In order to avoid the distress sale by farmers, more centers should be opened in the district.

Banks:

- i. There are around 100000 PM KISAN beneficiaries in the district. Banks needs to make efforts to cover maximum number of eligible farmers under the KCC scheme.
- ii. Banks should ensure inclusion of components towards maintenance of farm assets and consumption needs while fixing limits under KCC. Further, banks should ensure that limits are enhanced by 10% at the time of renewal.
- iii. In order to cover the tenant farmers, oral lessees and tribal, banks may finance under Joint Liability Group (JLG) mode.
- iv. In order to overcome the problem of absentee landlords and non-availability of clear land titles, banks may promote and credit link land purchase scheme in a big way and encourage SF/MF for availing the bank credit and ensure addition of new farmers per branch per year.

2.1.2 Water Resources

2.1.2.1 Introduction

Rainfall in the district: Raigad district falls under very high rainfall zone. The average rainfall is 3142.00 mm. The district received 3720.00 mm rainfall during 2019-20. The occurrence and distribution of rainfall is mainly during Kharif from June to September. The normal rainfall of the district is received over about 45 days in a year. Major part of the district is occupied by Basaltic lava formation, hard compact rock which does not have water absorption capacity. Further, the eastern part of the district is occupied by hilly areas with rugged topography and steep slope resulting in excessive run. The prominent hill ranges, isolated hillocks, undulation, etc. in the district give rise to higher runoff, rather than natural recharge. The formations due to poor storage and transmission characteristics get fully

saturated during the monsoon and a situation of rejected recharge is resulted. These aquifers are drained naturally due to sloping and undulating topography. As a result, the dug wells become dry by the month of February onwards.

Area and crops under assured irrigation system: There are 01 major (Kal), 3 medium (Amba, Hetvane and Sambarkund) and 27 small & LIS irrigation projects in the district. The total command area under various irrigation projects is 5050 ha by medium irrigation projects, 6000 ha by small and minor irrigation projects and 4400 ha by LIS irrigation projects.

The source wise area irrigated is as follows: Canal (9152.11 ha), Tanks (133 ha), Open wells (1618.90 ha), Tube/bore wells (2025 ha), Lift irrigation (118.50 ha) and other sources (75 ha).

Potential and scope for developing new types of irrigation structures:-

Ground water resources estimation has indicated scope for further development in all the talukas. The net ground water availability for irrigation is about 473.35 ha-m. In the eastern part of the district, which is occupied by hilly areas with rugged topography, steep slope, sand rock exposure is not suitable for ground water development. The coastal zone is already developed with more than 70% of existing irrigation wells in Murud, Alibagh and Shirvardhan talukas. Any further development in this zone may cause saline water ingress. The central part consisting of valley and plain is most suitable for ground water development and additional wells can be constructed in favourable areas. To develop the ground water resources in these parts dug wells are most feasible structures for ground water development. The bore wells should normally be avoided as they generally tap deeper fractures, which may not be sustainable. Besides, the bore wells should only be used for drinking water supply and not for irrigation. The GLC flow for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is not available.

2.1.2.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

As per GSDA report 2011-12 of Maharashtra, all the talukas of Raigad district fall under "safe" category. There is a need to increase investments in various irrigation systems such as dug wells, deepening of wells, electric pump sets, etc.

Ground water (Renovation / deepening of Wells): Due to the topography there is a limited scope for development of ground water resources.

Kharland development: Around 30000 ha of land has become saline due to ingress of sea water and the land is becoming uncultivable. Creation of bunds will stop the ingress of sea water and will make the land cultivable.

Surface water: There are seven major perennial rivers in the district viz. Ulhas, Patalganga, Amba, Kundalika, Savitri, Ghod and Kal. However, the water is not being used for irrigation purpose as sea water as well as pollutants from industries get mixed with the water. If this water is properly used more area can be brought under assured irrigation.

Power Supply: The continuous and stable power supply is the backbone of any irrigation project. In its absence, the irrigation schedule gets disturbed besides causing damage to pump sets due to low voltage and frequent fluctuation. It reduces the production and thus affects adversely the economic viability of the project.

Energisation Progrmme: The State Govt. is taking steps to launch programme for installation of electric/diesel pumps under Govt. programme. The new connections being extended by MSEB translate indirectly into purchase of pump sets for which institutional credit is required.

Availability of diesel: As per District Statistical Handbook -2018, there are 1918 diesel pumps. As regards the availability of diesel for diesel pump sets, there is no shortage of diesel supply due to availability of good network in the district. These pumps can be considered for electrification. However, no financial outlay has been prepared for the same.

Rain water harvesting structures for irrigation: GSDA Raigad has suggested for construction of rain water harvesting structures so as to match the local topography and geology of the area. Building of cement bandhara is a very effective water conservation structure due to geographical situation.

New and innovative areas: Efficient water management can be ensured through lift irrigation scheme coupled with drip or sprinkler irrigation schemes for cultivating vegetables crops.

2.1.2.3 Assessment of potential for the year 2022-23:

The exploitable potential under water resources sector through institutional credit for the year 2022-23 is given below:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Dug Wells	No.	1.20	60	72.00	54.00
2	Repairs/ Deepening of Dug well	No.	0.40	218	87.20	65.40
3	Dug cum Bore well with Pumpsets	No.	1.45	230	333.50	250.13
4	Electric pump set	No.	0.30	563	168.90	143.57
5	Drip Sets	ha	0.40	1210	484.00	387.20
6	Lift irrigation-small	no	3.50	122	427.00	320.25
7	Pipelines	100/ MT	0.50	750	375.00	337.50
8	Bore well	No.	0.42	117	49.14	36.86
	Total				1996.74	1594.91

2.1.2.4 Critical Interventions required to make definitive impact:

- Ongoing/Incomplete irrigation projects may be completed on priority basis so that additional area comes under irrigation.
- Promotion of lift irrigation facilities, construction of water conservation structures and ground water recharge structures.

2.1.2.5 Suggested Action Points:

Government Departments:

This issue of water resources needs to be addressed by local level Government Departments, banks, KVKs etc., Awareness needs to be created among farmers for this purpose. Some of the action points are given below:

- i. Major portion of the rainfall is lost as run-off. There is an urgent need to introduce structures for rainwater harvesting. Department of Agriculture may take the help of Agriculture Universities, GSDA to formulate designs and introduce them in selected areas of the district viz. Mahad, Poladpur, Sudhagad, etc.
- ii. Artificial recharge measures through construction of rain water harvesting structures like rain water storage tanks, percolation tanks, farm ponds, check dams etc. will have to form an integral part of the minor irrigation development.
- iii. For recharge of ground water, recharge wells may be compulsorily constructed by farmers availing subsidy under various land based schemes.
- iv. Agriculture Department and other agencies promoting extensive use of water saving devices may require awareness creation through leaflets, field visits.

For Banks

- i. Banks may explore the possibility of financing new wells and lift irrigation in areas being brought under irrigation.
- ii. Banks to exploit immense potential available for financing pipelines for distribution system on surface water irrigation projects and ground water structures.
- iii. Financing to drip and sprinkler may be taken up in coordination with Agriculture Department who provide the subsidy on installation of sets under PMKSY.

2.1.3 Farm Mechanization

2.1.3.1 Introduction

Farm mechanisation is essential to accelerate the growth of both production and productivity. "Farm mechanization not only, saves time and labour, cuts down crop production costs, reduces post-harvest losses but also promotes sustainable use of natural resources through machine assisted resource-

conservation farming such as raised-bed planting, precision farming, drip or sprinkler irrigation". Besides facilitating and ensuring timeliness, thoroughness and cost effectiveness of agricultural operations, it contributes to improving the quality of life of rural work force and farm families.

Most of the farmers are SF/MF having agriculture land less than 2 ha. Also, due to hilly terrain and fragmented land/ large number of small holdings in Raigad district, tractors are not very popular. Further, the land is cultivated only during Paddy thus it is not economically viable for farmers to purchase tractors. However, there is a good demand for power tillers in the district.

The GLC flow for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is not available.

2.1.3.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

The number of agriculture implements and machinery in the district as per the statistical hand book year 2018 is as under:

Tractor	Power	Paddy	Paddy	Paddy	Seed	Reaper	Multi Crop	Cultivator	Zero Till
	Tiller	Thresher	Transplanter	Puddler	Drill		Thresher		Seed Drill
311	637	4397	965	202	20	106	30	92	10

The status of infrastructure and support services generally required for the sector are as given under.

- 1. The availability of various agricultural machineries and implements and their benefits needs to be popularized among all categories of farmers.
- 2. Dealer Network: There is adequate and strong dealer network for tractors/ power tiller in the district.
- 3. The repair and service centers for tractors/ power tillers are adequately available in the district.
- 4. The trained and skilled manpower for operation of tractor/ power tiller and other farm implements is available in the district.
- 5. There is great demand for low hp (upto 10 hp) power tillers which are particularly suitable for small land holdings.

2.1.3.3 Assessment of Potential for the year 2022-23:

The credit potential for the sector has been estimated as under:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No	Activity	Unit (Nos/ Ha)	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Tractors with implements	No.	6.00	109	654.00	523.20
2	Power Tillers	No.	2.00	578	1156.00	924.80
3	Agricultural Implements	No.	0.5	1014	507.00	456.30
	Total				2317.00	1904.30

2.1.3.4 Critical intervention required for creating a definitive impact in the sector:

- The low and affordable threshers may be made available at block level through bank finance.
- The exclusive sales and service centres for mechanized and hand operated implements developed by KVKs/AU may be established at block level with the support of Agriculture Dept.

2.1.3.5 Action Points:

> Government Departments

- i. There is a need to increase extension efforts and the awareness programmes for farmers regarding farm mechanization, special use of Paddy transplanter, etc. which are yet to be stabilized in the district
- ii. The demonstrations regarding usefulness of power tillers / paddy reapers may be organized in tieup with suppliers / distributors.

Banks

i. Farmers clubs (FC) and Farmers' Producers Companies (FPC) are being formed in the district, who may like to set up Custom Hiring Centers. The Agriculture Dept. is also promoting the same CHC by providing subsidies. The banks may find such unit as business proposition by financing the CHC

- which would be feasible for banks as well as for the farmers. The Custom Hiring Centers for tractors and tractor operated implements may be set up by the FC or FPCs.
- ii. The liberal finance for threshers and sprayers may be made available especially to small and marginal farmers.
- iii. DCCB may encourage good working PACS to keep tractors/ implements for rental services under the PACS to MSC scheme.

2.1.4 Plantation and Horticulture including Sericulture

2.1.4.1 Introduction

Raigad district is a major producer of horticulture crops and occupies a prominent place in the horticulture map of Maharashtra. As per the land use data, cultivable area is 3.75 lakh ha, out of this net sown area is 1.81 lakh ha, thus an area of 1.94 lakh ha (excluding net sown area) is available for development under P & H sector. Farmers have also started realizing the importance of this sector and more area is being covered under P & H. Since, inception of EGS, an area of 69098 ha has been brought under P & H.

There has been damage to the plantation crops viz. mango, cashew, coconut & arecanut due to the cyclonic storms during last two years.

2.1.4.1.a Agri Export Zones

GoI has so far approved and notified 48 Agri Export Zones (AEZs) for various crops/products all over the country. In Maharashtra, Raigad district has been covered under the Agri Export Zone for Alphonso mango providing a boost for export. Alphonso Mangoes are grown mainly in Mhasala, Shrivardhan, Mahad, Roha and Alibag blocks.

2.1.4.1.b Policy Initiatives by the State Government for Medicinal and Aromatic Crops (MACs)

Maharashtra is implementing the horticulture development programme under Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) since 1990-91 supporting it with subsidy assistance ranging from 75 to 100 per cent depending on the category of farmers. Under EGS, Govt. of Maharashtra has included 17 medicinal plants from 2001-02 onwards.

Raigad district is having suitable climate for growing medicinal & aromatic plants. Plants such as Hirda, Behada, Guggul, Aloe, Jatropha and Tulasi are grown in the district. However, the area under cultivation is very small. The Agriculture Department is making efforts to bring more area under these crops.

2.1.4.1.c Sericulture

Raigad district is not traditional for practicing sericulture but climate is congenial to make this a profitable agro based industry. However, at present no sericulture units exist in the district and hence potential for sericulture has not been assessed.

The credit flow for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is not available.

2.1.4.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- i. Raigad district owing to favourable soil and climate is suitable for growing export quality Mangoes, Cashew and Arecanut.
- ii. There are Govt. nurseries at Veshvi, Awas, Kolad, Killa and Repoli which are providing planting material. There are few private nurseries too in the district.
- iii. Agriculture Department is implementing the scheme for drip/sprinkler irrigation. However, due to small land holdings and mono-cropping of Paddy, there is very little scope for implementation of such schemes.
- iv. During last few years, under the 'Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan' the Agriculture Department has carried out works such as building of cement nallas, farm ponds, de-silting of farm ponds, etc. which has increased the potential.
- v. Promotion of intercrops like medicinal and aromatic plants in orchards. Introduction of high yielding varieties and scientific cultivation practices in vegetables.
- vi. Promotion of integrated nutrient management and integrated pest management for control of pest and diseases resulting in higher productivity.
- vii. Promotion of hot water treatment for export of mango and prohibition for use of hazardous

chemicals for mango ripening.

viii. Need for development of post-harvest management facilities like pack houses, cold storages, etc.

2.1.4.3 Assessment of potential for the year 2022-23:

Based on the above parameters the potential in respect of Plantation and Horticulture for the year 2022-23 has been assessed as follows:

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical	TFO	Bank Loan
		(Nos/ Ha)		Units		
1	Cashew	ha	1.00	1170	1170.00	877.50
2	Mango	ha	1.64	1600	2624.00	1968.00
3	Coconut	ha	1.00	1025	1025.00	768.75
4	Arecanut	ha	0.60	550	330.00	247.50
5	Medicinal / Herbal Plants	ha	1.50	140	210.00	157.50
6	On Farm Floriculture	ha	0.60	100	60.00	45.00
7	High-tech Floor - Green Houses (500 sq.mtr)	No.	5.2	30	156.00	117.00
8	Shade net (500 sq.mtr)	No.	3.63	15	54.45	40.84
9	Pvt. Fruit Nursery (0.20ha)	ha	3.10	35	108.50	81.38
10	Spices	ha	0.33	345	113.85	85.39
	Total				5851.80	4388.86

2.1.4.4 Suggested Action Points:

Government Departments:

- i There is scope to promote nurseries. Government may give thrust for setting up of public and private nurseries.
- ii Area expansion programme for premium fruit crops of the district viz. mango, coconut, arecanut needs to be promoted with adequate backward and forward linkages. High density planting for mango, coconut and cashew, if promoted will ensure enhanced productivity and better returns to the growers. Horticulture Directorate and the State Agriculture Universities may provide the necessary extension services and popularize such package of practices.
- iii The Government has to play a catalytic role in popularization of contract farming of medicinal and aromatic plants and development of standard package of practices for organic cultivation and medicinal plants.
- iv Soil testing, quality control laboratories and testing facilities for residue limits at one place may be set up at least at taluka level. The agriculture graduates may be motivated to take up such activities as self-employment ventures and bankers may support them through the ACABC subsidy scheme.
- v Adequate programmes for generating awareness amongst farmers about the economic benefits of sericulture and training them on raising feed plantations may be arranged.
- vi Need for intensifying efforts for technology transfer in respect of proper harvesting and handling of produce, promoting bulk handling systems like pre-cooling and controlled atmosphere or modified atmosphere structures at the production and marketing centres, improvement in transportation infrastructure.

Banks

- i Banks need to promote horticulture by providing adequate and timely credit to horticulture farmers.
- ii Weather Based Crop Insurance may be given wide publicity and farmers may be motivated to opt for the scheme.

2.1.5 Forestry & Waste Land Development

2.1.5.1 Introduction

'Forestry' is basically art, science & practice of studying and managing forests & related natural resources and 'Forest' by definition can be described as an area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth covering a large tract with a purpose of both economic as well as ecological gains.

Economic gains result from a large number of commercial goods produced by forest trees like timber, firewood, pulpwood, food items, gums, resins, non-edible oils, rubber, fibers, lac, bamboo canes, fodder, medicine, drugs and many more items.

In the State of Maharashtra, the Forest Cover is 50,777.56 sq km (16.50 % of GA) and RFA is 61,579 sq km (20.01% of GA). Thus, a good scope is available for increasing the forest cover in conventional forest area (legally defined as forest by government) especially for enrichment plantations by State Governments to increase the crown density where funds can be accessed from products like Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) with NABARD in addition to their budgetary allocations and State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). However, there also exists a tremendous potential for increasing the tree cover outside the conventional forest area i.e. on private lands.

2.1.5.1.1 Agroforestry in Raigad district

Presently, the agriculture sector is confronted with issues like practice of mono-cropping, reduction in per capita land holding (approx. 1 ha), increase in number of Marginal and Small farmers (86% cultivating about 47% of the net sown area), limited scope for horizontal expansion of land for agriculture purpose, high dependency on monsoon with assured irrigation facilities available in only 48% of the net sown area, climate risk, etc. Thus, the economics does not gel much in favour of the sector which harbours almost 50% of the population.

For mitigating risks viz. economic as well as environment and for better returns, one of the viable options could be 'Agro-Forestry' which has traditionally been a way of life and livelihood in India for centuries. The role of agroforestry in improving land productivity, soil conservation, bio-amelioration, climate moderation, and increasing farmers' income is widely acclaimed. There can be various elements of Agro-Forestry System. However, the basic element is 'Agriculture' which in broader sense encompasses agronomic crops, horticulture activities & animal husbandry activities integrated with trees or woody perennials. The system can also facilitate additional income generation through Integrated Farming with elements like poultry, mushroom growing, fish farming, beekeeping, sericulture etc. A very important feature of Agro-Forestry Systems is interaction between the elements which makes it a unique and a distinctive land use system.

2.1.5.1.2 Agroforestry Systems

Agroforestry systems, in addition to the economic benefits provide environmental gains leading to resilience of agriculture through adaptation/mitigation strategies in respect of climate change. Being perennials, the trees provide an element of long-term economic stability to the farmer in the event of a crop failure. Thus, broadly the Agroforestry Systems can be classified on the basis of structure i.e. its components and their arrangement (spatial & temporal) as also the functions they perform. The broad classification would be as under:

Agro-Forestry Systems							
Structu	ral Basis	Functio	nal basis				
Nature of Components	lature of Components Arrangement of Components		Protective Function				
Agri-Silvicultural Systems	Spatial Arrangement	Timber, Fodder & Fuel wood	Wind Breaks & Shelterbelts				
Silvi-Pastoral Systems		Food, Fiber & Shelter	Soil Conservation				
Agro-Silvi-Pastoral Systems	Temporal Arrangement	Non Timber Forest Produce	Soil Improvement				

- Agri- Component comprises of Food Grains; Horticulture Crops viz. Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants; Animal husbandry Livestock Animals, SGP, Poultry, etc.
- > Silvi Component comprises of Woody Perennial or Trees including Bamboos which is a grass Primarily grown for timber, fodder & fuel wood, NTFPs
- Pastoral Component comprises of fodder grasses
- Agro Components only comprises of food grain component

2.1.5.1.3 Raigad district:

Out of the total 7,152 sq km geographical area, 1250.34 sq km is moderately dense forest area, 13.00 sq km is densely forest area & 1676.12 sq km is open forest area. In Raigad district, maximum forest area i.e. 14.34 % is in Roha block. The reserve forest in Roha and Kolad consists of mainly teak and cashew trees. Small pockets of reserved forests are in Shrivardhan and Murud Block. The main species are Terminalia chebula (Hirda), Syzigium cumini (Jambul), Mangifera indica (Mango), Tectona grandis (Teak), Terminalia tomentosa (Ain), Adina cardifolia (Haldu), Mitragyna parviflora (Kalam), and Dendrocalamus strictus (Bamboo) etc.

Raigad district is having highest percentage of wastelands with 29.92% in the state. The cultivable wastelands can be considered as potential area for raising forest tree crops for commercial purposes under the purview of farm/ agro-forestry, if appropriate forward and backward linkages are developed at the ground level.

The ground level credit flow to the sector during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is not available.

2.1.5.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- i. The district has nurseries promoted by the Social Forestry Department and Forest Department. Few private nurseries are also available for catering to the demand.
- ii. Marketing of forest produce like firewood, Bamboo, etc. is undertaken by private traders as well as Government agencies.
- iii. Acceptability of forestry as an investment activity is constrained by various factors such as long gestation period of tree species, poor market linkages and poor response of the bankers, etc. However, with planned, coordinated and synchronized efforts by agencies concerned the sector can be developed.
- iv. The National Bamboo Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme in which the contribution of the Central Government is 100%. The Director of Social Forestry in Maharashtra State implements the scheme.

2.1.5.3 Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23:

(₹ lakh)

Sr No	Activity	Unit	Unit cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Farm forestry – Private wasteland	На	0.418	350	146.30	131.67
2	Kisan Ropwatika (nursery)	no	3.41	57	194.37	145.78
3	Bamboo Plantation	ha	0.30	700	210.00	189.00
	Total				550.67	466.45

Social forestry is generally done by Govt. Departments as Govt. programme. As such, no credit potential assessment has been made for the same in the PLP for the year 2022-23.

2.1.5.4 Critical intervention required for creating a definitive impact in the sector:

Banks need to provide financial support to nurseries, use of community land under watershed area for growing commercially significant trees, bringing wasteland under mango, cashew, bamboo, teak cultivation etc.

2.1.5.5 Suggested action points:

> State Government

- i. In highly degraded areas, commercial forestry alone cannot bring about the required level of economic development. Integration of commercial forestry with other resource developmental programs is needed.
- ii. Social mobilization and linking with banks can result in enhanced income and capital formation. Forestry plus activities like credit, marketing, etc. need to be closely monitored.

Banks

- i. Banks may finance farm forestry activity to develop wastelands as also for additional income to the farmers.
- ii. Banks may finance for development of forest nurseries.

2.1.6 Animal Husbandry - Dairy

2.1.6.1 Introduction

Animal Husbandry sector is one of the rapidly progressing sectors playing a significant role in improving rural economy of the district by providing gainful employment to rural poor and thereby increasing their ability to face crop failures during droughts and floods. Dairy has been recognized as an important allied activity due to its contribution in the form of providing gainful occupation and supplementary income. As the income from dairy is stable and continuous throughout the year, during the slack seasons of agriculture, it become the major source of income.

Raigad district offers potential for production and marketing of milk and milk products because of ready market in Navi Mumbai, Thane and Mumbai. Dairy activity has been growing at even space due to decreasing agriculture land, non-availability of green fodder & water during summer, climatic conditions not suitable for animals. However, farmers have slowly started to take up dairy as an alternative source of income.

As per the Livestock Census 2019, the total cattle population was 176906 comprising of 17130 cross bred/ exotic cattle, 159776 indigenous cattle and 62225 buffaloes.

The milk production during 2017-18 was 65297 MT. The district accounts for about 0.67% of State's and 13.80% of Kokan region's milk production. The per capita availability of milk per day in the district is 77 gm as against the State average of 243 gm per day and recommended intake of 250 -300 gm per day. Thus, there is a good scope for increasing the milk production in the district.

The GLC flow to Dairy sector for the last three years 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21 is not available.

2.1.6.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

> Availability of infrastructure:

The district has no cattle market. Farmers have to purchase cattle from market at Kalyan in Thane district. High yielding milch breeds of cattle and buffaloes are also brought from Gujarat and Haryana States.

The district is having network of 123 veterinary institutions consisting of 1 District Level Veterinary Clinic, 6 taluka level veterinary clinics, 38 Grade I VD, 77 Grade II VD, 1 Artificial Insemination Center at Pen block and 1 Mobile Unit.

Milk Marketing: In Raigad district, there are 2 Govt. Milk Chilling Plants (at Mahad & Khopoli), with 20,000 liters/day capacity each. Due to non-availability of milk, these plants are incurring losses. Out of these, the plant at Mahad is not operational and Khopoli plant is operating at 50% of its capacity. Hence, the district offers a good scope/potential for encouraging milch animal financing in operational areas of chilling/ processing plants which are under sub-optimal/lower utilisation. There are 21 milk collection societies with 1692 members, out of which only 11 are functioning and collecting milk. The milk collection was 6.53 lakh liters. Milk production of the district is inadequate and to meet the milk demand of the district milk has to be procured from neighbouring districts viz. Pune, Ratnagiri & Kolhapur.

Feed and fodder: Fodder availability of the district is 107848 MT against requirement of 125620 MT. Some of the farmers are procuring green fodder from other districts. Fodder cultivation can be taken as a commercial activity for meeting the demand in summer season. Fodder crops like Maize, Napier grass, Berseem can be raised for fodder purpose. Further, silage can be an option as the green fodder is available during the Kharif. In addition, the azola, hydroponics technologies are also proving their strength for producing green and nutritious fodder. There is a scope for taking up this activity by SHG members along with mini diary activity. Animal Husbandry Department is providing infrastructure support and feed fooder cultivation viz. azolla kits, etc. to the farmers.

One FPO viz. Diveagar Farmer Producer Co. promoted by NABARD is purchasing green fodder from neighbouring Kolhapur district and selling it in Shrivardhan block of the district, which will also help to increase its income as well as provide green fodder to the animals.

Concentrate Feed: In the district there is no feed mixing unit. Sufficient quantity of concentrate feed is available with shops/outlets. Most of the shop owners brought the feed from adjacent districts.

2.1.6.3 Assessment of Potential for the year 2022-23:

The credit projections for the year 2022-23 have been given below. With a view to tap the potential available for dairy development in Raigad district, special Area Development Scheme (ADS) has been prepared for the dairy sector. The ADS is expected to enhance the credit flow and milk production and ensure the livelihood security of rural households. These are also taken into account for making projections for the year 2022-23.

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	CB Cows (2 animals unit)	No.	1.33	540	718.20	646.38
2	Indigenous cows	No.	0.56	1400	784.00	705.60
3	Graded Buffaloes (2 animals unit)	No.	1.54	900	1386.00	1247.40
4	Calf rearing	No.	0.25	200	50.00	45.00
5	Milk Booths / Collection Unit	No.	1.00	89	89.00	80.10
6	Mini Dairy Unit (10 animals)	No.	6.00	115	690.00	621.00
7	Fodder cultivation	ha	0.30	860	258.00	232.20
8	Pvt. Vet Clinic	No.	2.00	20	40.00	36.00
9	Working Capital - KCC Cow (1 unit)	No.	0.15	400	60.00	60.00
10	Working Capital - KCC Buffalo (1 unit)	No.	0.20	600	120.00	120.00
	Total Bank Loan				4195.20	3793.68

2.1.6.4 Critical interventions required for creating a definitive impact

Farmers need to be trained and encouraged for taking up mini dairy activity by providing timely medical assistance, vaccinations and drugs to the animals, creation of cluster and market linking them for assured income to the farmers. Due to increasing input & production cost and fixed rate for milk, the farmers are not finding it viable to take up the activity. Farmers need to be educated about the feed requirement of animals & cultivation of green fodder using latest techniques. Farmers also need to be trained for producing processed milk products which can provide them better price realization. Also, in case of death of animal due unavailability of veterinary doctor's report the farmers are not able to realize claim from insurance company/ govt. due to which there is economic loss to the farmers and they are demotivated for taking up of this activity.

Special attention is also required for revival of dormant /closed societies.

2.1.6.5 Govt. Programmes and Plan:

Subsidy schemes of Animal Husbandry Department of State Government- For all, crossbred cow purchases 50% subsidy, maximum ₹ 20,000 per animal. For all, buffalo purchases 50% subsidy maximum ₹ 32,250 per animal.

2.1.6.6 Suggested Action points / issues

Government Departments

- i There is need to revive the dormant societies and encourage farmers for undertaking dairy activity.
- ii Steps may be taken for enhancing the supply of good quality milch animals and proper training to the farmers.
- iii Training programmes can be conducted in association with NABARD & other agencies for creating awareness & capacity building of the farmers, SHGs & JLGs who wish to undertake dairy activity.

For Banks

- i In case of small farmers having low resources, banks may consider focusing on financing indigenous cows and graded buffaloes, rather than very high yielding crossbred cows requiring high level of management and feeding practices.
- ii At present farmers in Mahad, Mangaon & Poladpur blocks of the district are undertaking dairy on small scale i.e. one or two animals. Banks may finance to such farmers for purchase of more animals and encourage dairy development by adopting area based approach for financing in clusters.
- **iii** Calf rearing may be encouraged on a large scale with the help of bank finance by identifying suitable beneficiaries with the active involvement of Department of Animal Husbandry.
- **iv** Banks can play major role in financing for dairy activities through SHGs/JLGs and FCs. Further, banks need to increase the number of KCC beneficaries under AH.

2.1.7 Animal Husbandry – Poultry

2.1.7.1 Introduction

Poultry development is considered as an important allied activity. In Raigad district, commercial broilers have attracted huge investment from entrepreneurs of Mumbai/Pune as well as local entrepreneurs. Poultry products have a ready and increasing demand in the local markets in view of the development of tourism and rapid industrialization in the district. In rural areas, the activity is mainly practiced as a backyard and supplementary activity to boost income level. As per 2019 census, the total poultry population of the district was 38,30,918. There are 379 large/medium sized commercial broiler/layer production units mostly concentrated on the National Highways viz. Mumbai - Pune and Mumbai-Goa.

The egg production in the district during 2017-18 was 2003.71 lakh numbers (Source - Integrated Sample Survey Report 2017-18).

The per capita availability is only 76 eggs per year as against standard requirment of 180 eggs per person per year. Nearly 83% of egg production is accounted for by improved birds. The scope for poultry exists on account of good demand for eggs and meat in the urban areas and in the industrial pockets of the district. The emerging activity is *desi hen* rearing/backyard poultry by the SHG women as a supplementary source of income. There is also good scope for financing commercial layer and broiler units in the district. Broiler farming is popular under contract farming.

The credit flow for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is not available.

2.1.7.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

DoCs are procured from Pune and Nasik district. There is one hatchery at Khopoli with 25,000 parent stock and other at Pen with a capacity to produce 10,000 chicks per day, which could not meet demand for DoCs in the district. Poultry feed is procured locally as also from other districts through agents. Poultry equipments, cages, marketing arrangement are locally available.

The district is deficient in terms of supply of poultry produce and is dependent on other districts for meeting its requirements. The poultry entrepreneurship and gaps in infrastructure/other inputs need to be bridged for growth of the sector.

The district has well developed infrastructure for feed production and its supply. Three major feed manufacturing units viz. M/s. Godrej Agro Vet Ltd., M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. and M/s Premium Chick Feeds (P) Ltd. are located in the district.

Health cover to commercial layer/broiler farms is available from hatcheries which supply DoCs as also through GoM veterinary institutions. Besides, integrators also provide these services.

Poultry farmers from the district have formed their association. The requisite infrastructure support facilities are made available by the association.

Creation of infrastructure for export orientation – scientific, hygienic cutting of birds, packing, deep freezing as per export demand is required.

2.1.7.3 Assessment of Potential for the year 2022-23

The credit projections for the year 2022-23 under Poultry Development sector have been made considering emerging needs, availability of infrastructure and unit cost of activities:

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Backyard Poultry Layer	No.	0.15	700	105.00	78.75
2	Commercial Layers (3000 birds)	Nos.	10.00	85	850.00	637.50
3	Commercial Broilers (1000 birds)	Nos.	3.50	330	1155.00	866.25
4	Contract Farming - Broilers-Sheds	Nos.	3.50	175	612.50	459.38
5	Broiler Dressing Units (300 birds/day)	No.	5.00	110	550.00	495.00
6	Feed plant Godowns	Nos.	16.00	11	176.00	132.00
7	Working Capital - KCC Broiler (100 unit)	No.	0.10	730	73.00	73.00
8	Working Capital - KCC Layer (100 unit)	No.	0.20	500	100.00	100.00
	Total				3621.50	2841.88

2.1.7.4 Critical intervention required for creating a definitive impact

- Subsidised rate for poultry feed may be provided by Government for development of this sector.
- Government may set up hatchery in the district for better availability of DOC.

2.1.7.5 Govt. Programmes and Plan:

- Central Grower Units (CGU) upto 16000 layer chicks per batch. At 25% level subsidy, subsidy ceiling
 ₹ 10 lakh for a unit of 16000 layer chicks per batch (three batches a year).
- Hybrid layer (chicken) units upto 20000 layer) At 25% level subsidy, subsidy ceiling ₹ 2.00 lakh for 2000 layer units.
- Hybrid broiler (chicken) units upto 20000 birds can be weekly, fortnightly, monthly, all-in all-out batches. Bird strength at any point of time should not exceed 20000 birds. At 25% level subsidy – subsidy ceiling ₹ 0.56 lakh for a batch of 1000 broilers.
- Rearing of Poultry like low input technology variety of chicken and other alternative species like turkey, ducks, Japanese quails, guinea fowl and geese. At 25% level subsidy subsidy ceiling ₹5.00 lakh.

2.1.7.6 Action points / issues

Government Departments

- i The AH Department may promote backyard poultry in tribal areas viz. Pen & Sudhagad (Pali).
- ii Backyard poultry units could be given to BPL-SHG members in the district under NRLM.
- iii Unemployed Veterinary graduates should be supported for owning poultry unit along with consultancy under Agri clinics and Agribusiness Centre scheme.

For Banks

- i Banks may explore the possibility of providing institutional credit for contract farmers i.e. small broiler growers for making capital investments such as sheds, equipment etc. in coordination with already existing and profit making corporate agencies / poultry integrators and also encourage schemes for processing and marketing of poultry products.
- ii Banks can play major role in financing for poultry activities through SHGs/JLGs and FCs. Further, banks need to increase the number of KCC beneficaries.

2.1.8 Animal Husbandry – Sheep, Goat and Piggery, etc.

2.1.8.1 Introduction

As per Livestock Census 2019 (latest), total population of sheep, goats and pigs in Raigad district was 2203, 90188 and 513 respectively. Considering the importance of this activity from nutritional as also from employment generation point of view and proximity to Mumbai and Pune, goatery activity for meat offers good scope. The favorable soil conditions coupled with a good rainfall results in all hills being topped with a lush green cover. Kothari and Thakar tribes settled in hill areas are rearing goats. Goat rearing may be selected as a key activity by SHGs in all blocks under NRLM. Sheep rearing is not popular in the district. However with proper marketing linkage and infrastructure support there is potential for growth of the sector.

The GLC flow for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 was not available.

2.1.8.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

> Status of infrastructure:

Raigad district falls under heavy rainfall area. The goats purchased from other districts are unable to cope up with climatic variation leading to high mortality rate. There are no goat breeding farms in the district and farmers are getting good quality breeds from outside the district, due to which there is high mortality rate. Out of 46 Sheep/ goat Breeders' Societies, 35 (76%) are functioning at present. There is need to improve arrangements for supply of feed, medicines and timely veterinary facility in tribal/ hilly areas. Training can be provided by the Animal Husbandry Department to the SHG/ JLG members and FC members. Farmers are also purchasing cross breeds from other districts. Animal Husbandry Research Center of Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth at Nileli, Sindhudurg district has developed Konkan kanya breed of goat. The highlights of this breed are as under:

- Gains slaughter weight between 17 to 21 kg within one year and its meat is very tasty.
- Has very good resistance power against diseases.
- Can be reared under stall-fed conditions also.
- Suitable for high rainfall, humid climate and hilly area.

Raigad district is well connected with Mumbai and Pune. Due to this there is no problem of market for the animals. Also, as the district is a popular tourist destination there is good demand for meat during peak season.

Veterinary Services: Information regarding the available veterinary services in the district has already been given in Chapter 2.1.6

2.1.8.3 Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23:

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Goat rearing (10+1)	No	0.78	520	405.60	283.92
2	Stall fed Goat Rearing (40+2)	No	2.12	334	708.08	601.87
3	Breeding Farm (100+5)	No.	5.60	18	100.80	85.68
4	Sheep rearing (20+1)	No	1.30	30	39.00	29.25
5	Working Capital - KCC for Goat rearing	No.	0.20	500	100.00	100.00
	Total				1353.48	1100.72

2.1.8.4 Suggested Action Points:

Govt. Depts.

- i. Promote setting up of commercial breeding units to produce good quality breeding stock.
- ii. Promotion of Konkan kanya breed through financing units.
- iii. Provide mobile health facilities in hilly/tribal areas where high mortality rates prevail during monsoon.
- iv. Subsidy and incentive, if available, with the State Govt., Sheep & Goat Corp., NCDC, etc. for sheep and goat schemes should be linked with institutional finance support to ensure capital formation in agriculture.
- v. Commercial goatery under semi- intensive system offers good scope in the district. In potential areas, Animal Husbandry Dept. may identify such private farmers and encourage commercial goat farming through institutional finance and provide them support in the form of various inputs such as breeding bucks, procurement of foundation stock, veterinary services, training etc. These units can act as backward linkage for exporters. This activity can also be promoted under contract farming mode.

Banks:

- i. Private units for establishment of breeding farm/stall fed goatery may be financed.
- ii. Banks in association with the insurance companies may educate the beneficiaries about insurance coverage.

- iii. Banks in association with veterinary officers, train the tribal people about rainy season precautions in respect of the animals.
- iv. Banks may improve the post disbursement monitoring of goatery activity.
- v. RSETI has been training farmers however, as no bank finance is available the candidates are unable to start the unit.

2.1.9 Fisheries

2.1.9.1 Introduction

In Raigad, fishery is the second most important activity after agriculture and plays major role in its economy. The total marine fish production during the year 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21 was 58847 MT, 41797 MT & 38019 MT respectively (**Data- Fisheries Dept.**) Due to pollution of rivers and climate change there is decrease in the fish production. There are total 4238 boats registered with Fisheries Dept. Out of which 3260 boats are mechanized boats. There are total 45 fish landing centres in the district and 96 fishermen societies having 35896 members registered with the Fisheries Department.

Inland fisheries is carried out in River, ponds & other reservoirs. Inland fisheries is taken up in 343 km of river basin & 554 ponds/ reservoirs having 1771 Ha of area. The total inland fish production during 2020-21 was 1358.01 MT. There are 30 fishermen societies having 1832 members.

The fishing activity of the district is divided into three sectors viz. marine, inland and brackish water fishery.

<u>Marine Fishery</u>: Raigad district has continental shelf area of 21000 sq. km in 240 km coastline. There are 11 main fishing centers. Marine fishing activity is carried out in 108 villages from 6 blocks. Out of total population of 123574 fishermen in the district, as many as 29880 fishermen are actively involved in marine fishery. Almost entire fishing activity is performed by trawling operation by 593 six cylinder boats financed by Societies under NCDC Scheme and by 2533 private mechanized boats.

<u>Inland Fishery</u>: The district is having 07 major rivers viz. Ulhas, Patalganga, Amba, Kundalika, Savitri, Ghod and Kal with 343 km river length, of which 288 km (68%) is suitable for fishing. There are 33 minor irrigation tanks, one medium irrigation project, and two MIDC projects covering an area of 980 ha, 368 ha and 235 ha respectively. Besides, there are 8 minor irrigation tanks and 35 Percolation tanks of ZP covering an area of 245 ha and 476 village tanks covering around 309 ha which together offer huge potential for inland fisheries. Total area available for inland fisheries is 1771 ha. Indian major carps viz., Rohu, Catla, Mrigal and chinese carps viz. silver carps and grass carps and common carp are the six major varieties used for cultivation.

<u>Brackish Water Shrimp Culture</u>: The district has 15 major creeks. There is 5,362 ha of brackish water area in the Govt. Sector and another 4246 ha of such area exists in the private sector. (Total brackish water area: 9608 ha) of this, 3655 ha (38%) is found suitable for brackish water aquaculture. GoM allots these areas for aquaculture on lease basis. GoM has allotted 705.90 ha of brackish water area to 57 private parties on lease. Of this, area of 308.70 ha (44%) has since been developed.

There is huge demand for seabass (jitada) seeds and this can be met by converting shrimp hatcheries into seabass seed production centers. Further, there is also vast scope for sea-cage culture from Alibag to Shrivardhan coastal belt; more particularly in Murud and Shrivardhan blocks where units could be taken up. Likewise, there is tremendous scope for marine/inland ornamental fish culture besides pearl culture.

Scale of Finance under KCC: As per Govt. of India directions, the maintenance of fish is made eligible activity under Kisan Credit Card scheme in addition to earlier crops loans for cultivation of crops. The interest subvention is also applicable to finance availed under this activity. The special DLTC has fixed the scale of finance for the district and banks have been advised for extending finance under KCC during 2020-21.

The GLC flow for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is not available.

2.1.9.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

Fisheries Dept in the district is implementing various schemes for strengthening of the sector. It encourages renovation of existing ponds and construction of new ponds for undertaking fish culture.

Various facilities available from the Department includes subsidy and training support for various fishery activities such as construction of ponds, renovation, input supply, fresh water prawn hatchery, fish seed hatchery, etc.

- The district is having 7 boat building/ repair centers.
- There are 45 landing centers, out of which only 6 centers are having fishing jetties.
- There are 30 inland fisheries co-operative societies having 1832 members.
- KVK Kharland Research Center, Panvel is undertaking research on Kharland fishery.
- NCDC and State Govt are providing incentives for development of the sector.
- Working Capital: Except Alibag Marine Fishermen Co-op Society, no other society in the district
 is eligible for availing ST credit limit from banks. Some of them are availing working capital loans
 from NCDC.
- <u>Support Services</u>: As far as Raigad Dist. is concerned, although there are 3 shrimp hatcheries, they are almost defunct and commercially unviable.
- GoM has plans to construct harbors at Karanja, Agrav, Rajapuri besides an exclusive port for fishery (Khera, Murud).
- Following fisheries projects have been sanctioned in the district by NABARD under RIDF:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Details	Block	NABARD loan
1	Providing Infrastructural Post Harvesting facility to Fishermen at Fish Landing centre	Murud	1193.00
2	Providing Infrastructural Post harvesting facility to Fishermen at Fish Landing centre at Rajpuri	Murud	858.75
3	Providing Infrastructural Post Harvesting facility to Fishermen at Fish Landing centre at Dighi	Mhasala	1368.10
4	Providing infrastructural post harvesting facility to Fishermen at fish land centre, Nandgaon	Murud	4081.80

2.1.9.3 Assessment of potential for the year 2022-23:

The credit potential has been indicated below:

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
Inland	Fishery					
1	Fish pond/ Tank	На	2.00	273	546.00	409.50
2	Fresh water prawn	ha	4.00	122	488.00	366.00
3	Reservoir Fishery (boat/net)	no	0.40	128	51.20	38.40
4	Riverine (net Unit alone)	no	0.25	135	33.75	28.69
	Sub Total				1118.95	842.59
Brackis	sh Water					
1	Brackish Water Prawn	ha	5.00	162	810.00	607.50
	Sub Total				810.00	607.50
Marine	e Fishery					
1	Mechanized Boats	No	15.00	32	480.00	360.00
2	Non-Mechanized Boats	No	5.00	40	200.00	150.00
3	Outboard Engine (OBM)	No	0.20	35	7.00	6.30
4	Fishing net, equipment	No	0.30	340	102.00	91.80
5	Inboard Engine	No	5.00	45	225.00	168.75
6	Intermediary Fishing Vessels	No	30.00	26	780.00	585.00
	Sub Total				1794.00	1361.85
Total Ir	nvestment Credit	•				
1	Working Capital for Fish Societies	No	215.00	2	430.00	387.00
	Sub Total				430.00	387.00
KCC Fis	heries					

Sr.No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	KCC for Fish pond & Shrimp	No	2.00	36	72.00	72.00
2	KCC for Non mechanized boats & sale of fish	No	0.50	1010	505.00	505.00
3	KCC for Jitada Pond fishery	No	0.62	530	328.60	328.60
	Sub Total				905.60	905.60
Grand Total fisheries Sector					4152.95	4104.54

2.1.9.4 Critical Interventions required to make definitive impact:

- Fishermen need to be encouraged for undertaking cage culture, brackish prawn culture.
- Providing training to farmers for undertaking improved species & practices of fishing.
- Fisherman societies may be supported by Department to obtain contracts of ponds for fishery activity.
- Setting up ice factories and creation of storage facilities near landing centres.

2.1.9.5 Suggested Action Points:

➢ Govt. Depts.:

- MPEDA may work in association with banks to ensure that all licensees are availing bank loan for brackish water prawn culture.
- ii. Good working fisheries co-op. societies may diversify into processing, value addition and marketing activities so as to reduce exploitation by middlemen.
- iii. To overcome stagnant marine catch, Fisheries Dept. may draw a specific strategic plan for promotion of marine fisheries through cage culture.
- iv. Fisheries Dept. may ensure supply of carp seeds (fry/fingerling) to fish farmers and owners of the existing fishponds and tanks year after year.
- v. Fisheries Dept. may promote nursery rearing of seabass seed, arrange seed from other hatcheries, as there is demand for seabass seed in the district.

Banks:

- i Four coastal blocks viz. Uran, Alibag, Murud & Shrivardhan in Raigad district are having sustainable fishing activity and number of fishermen, fisherwomen, SHGs/ JGLs are directly or indirectly involved in the fishing business. Banks should explore the possibility of financing short term (KCC & maintenance of boats) & long term (construction of boats) to these fisher folks either individually or in group mode.
- During 2020-21, Fisheries Dept. had sensitized the fisher folk and more than 3000 proposals had been submitted to banks in the district. Out of these only 1200 proposals had been sanctioned by banks and others were pending at branch level as on 31 March 2021. Banks need to play more proactive role and sanction timely loans to all the eligible applicants.

2.1.10 Farm Credit - Others - Bullocks, bullock carts, two wheelers etc.

2.1.10.1 Introduction

In Raigad district, due to its topography and smaller size of land holding, mechanization of agriculture did not match with growth rate of mechanization in the country. The use of bullocks & bullock carts for agricultural operations has considerable importance in the district. Majority of bullock-carts are used for transportation of agricultural produce. Two wheelers are very important for urban and rural community. They are very useful for agri and related activities.

As per Livestock Census 2019, there were total 80,078 bullocks and bullock-carts were 16,504. The district is not having any sugar factory and hence modern bullock carts are not in use.

2.1.10.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

The veterinary infrastructure details have been given in Dairy Chapter. The availability of bullocks in the neighboring districts is adequate. Bullock-cart manufacturers are also available in adequate number in the villages. The wood, steel and other materials required for bullock-cart are available.

A number of dealers of two wheelers and spare parts are available in the district for all the lending two wheeler brands. Service centres and skilled mechanics are also available for providing after sales service. Adequate number of petrol pumps are also available in the district.

2.1.10.3 Assessment of potential for year 2022-23:

Keeping in view the infrastructure facilities presently available and planned, the following potential is estimated for 2022-23:

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Bullocks (Draught)	No	0.25	150	37.50	31.88
2	Bullock carts	No	0.17	27	4.59	3.90
3	Two wheeler	No	0.80	700	560.00	392.00
	Total				602.09	427.78

2.1.10.4 Suggested Action Points:

- AH Dept. may formulate special breeding programme for improving quality of the bullocks.
- Banks may finance as per market cost of carts and encourage use of pneumatic tyre carts for transport purpose.
- Improvement of existing roads, proper maintenance and widening of roads will give a boost to this activity.

2.1.11 Integrated Farming Systems for sustainable income and climate resilience

2.1.11.1 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:

- Soil fertility and productivity enhancement through organic waste recycling and increased sustainable farm income
- Integrated farming system will meet the energy and timber needs of rural households and also timber needs of construction sector in a cost effective manner.
- Higher food production to cater to the demand of the exploding population

The various components of IFS are crops, live stocks, birds and trees. The crops may have subsystem like mixed/intercrop, multi-tier crops. The livestock components may be milch animals, goat, sheep, poultry and the tree components include fruits, timber, fuel and fodder. The major factors which need to be considered in choosing an IFS model are soil type, rainfall, its distribution and length of growing season.

2.1.11.2 Policy Support/Models

Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research (IIFSR), Modipuram and other ICAR institutions have developed 51 integrated farming systems suitable to marginal and small holders, which can be accessed from the link -

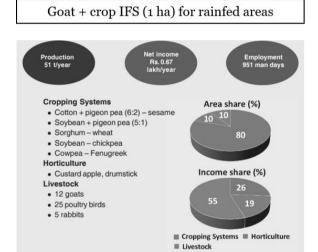
http://www.iifsr.res.in/sites/default/files/prog_files/Bulletin_IFS_July_2020.pdf

The Maharashtra specific models for IFS for Agricultural Diversification, Enhanced Income and Employment brought out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are presented below in the table 2.1.11.4.

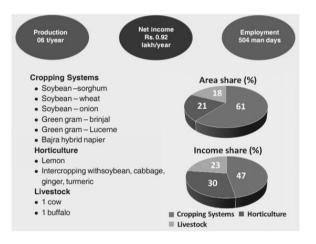
2.1.11.3 Issues and Suggestions

- i) Finance for various components of IFS simultaneously and parallelly is not forthcoming. Also the marketable surplus with SF/MF may be small and therefore needs aggregation.
- ii) Initiation of Mission on Integrated Farming Systems in the district by converging various schemes of crop husbandry, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries can give impetus to integrated farming systems approach.
- iii) Banks may explore possibility of financing IFS models in cluster mode.

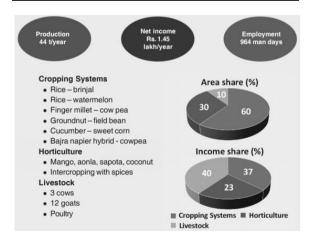
2.1.11.4 The models for Integrated Farming Systems for Agricultural Diversification, Enhanced Income and Employment are as follows:



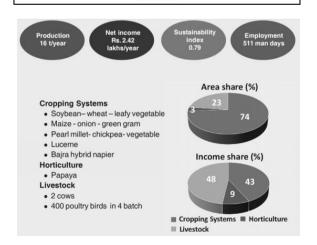
Crop + dairy IFS (1 ha) for Marathwada region



Crop + livestock IFS (1 ha) for North Konkan coastal area



Crop + livestock IFS (1 ha) for sustainable income



Chapter 2.2

Agriculture Infrastructure

2.2.1 Construction of Storage Facilities, Warehouses, Market Yards, Godowns, Silos, Cold Storage Units/Cold Storage Chains

2.2.1.1 Introduction:

Indian agriculture sector, despite its high potential is constrained by supply chain inefficiencies and huge post-harvest losses arising out of inadequate storage. The rural-urban supply chain is not only crucial for food security but also for the income of those employed in the urban and rural areas, be it farmers, wholesalers, truckers, processors and retailers that are part of the supply chain. Fruit and vegetable growing hubs with marketable surpluses have potential for a sustainable supply. Therefore, there is need to develop and strengthen supply chain for perishable farm produce to connect production, processing and consumption centers.

As per the district data, there are 9 Main markets, 17 sub markets and 38 Rural Haats in the district which are utilized for marketing of the commodities.

As per State Government norms, storage space for 20% of agricultural produce and 30% of the fertilizer consumption is required to be created. Considering the average annual food grain production of 3,54,000 MT and the fertilizer consumption of around 25,781 MT the district needs a storage capacity of 78,534 MT. Even though the existing capacity is sufficient, there is scope to increase the capacity as Jawharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) is located in Uran block of district where large number of godowns & storage are present for loading & unloading of cargos. Further, Panvel block acts as entry point to Mumbai from Pune and many of the cold storages are located at Taloja which is used for storage of dairy & marine products.

The GLC flow data during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is not available.

2.2.1.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

In Raigad district, the storage capacity of CWC is 730662 MT, MSWC is 34819 MT and APMC is 5056 MT which are utilized for storing paddy, cereals and pulses. Further, the cold storage capacity of the district is 24345 MT (Source: Agriexchange-APEDA). Out of this 72 MT is owned by Govt. Milk Dairy, 5000 MT is owned by MSWC and remaining 19273 MT is owned by Pvt. Companies. Out the 19273 MT storage capacity owned by private companies, 14662 MT is used for storage of marine products, 1978 MT is for storage of meat, 600 MT is for fruits & vegetable & 1815 MT is for frozen vegetable, meat & seafood. At present majority of the godowns & cold storages are located in Panvel & Uran blocks of the district. Considering the location benefit of Raigad district and as it is a fast growing center having Jawaharlal

Considering the location benefit of Raigad district and as it is a fast growing center having Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) and proposed Dighi port there is scope for export promotion of fruits and vegetables, dry fish and spices. Raigad district is a link between Mumbai and Navi Mumbai market. The district can act as a feeder for food grains/ fruits/ fish/ eggs, etc. For this purpose additional godown, cold storage facilities needs to be created in Panvel, Uran, Karjat, Khalapur blocks. Traders can store their products in this gateway if proper infrastructure is provided.

In the district, all the necessary infrastructure and support required for construction of godowns/ cold storage is available.

2.2.1.3 Assessment of potential for the year 2022-23:

The following data is analyzed for estimating the potential of various facilities:

- a. The district mainly produces paddy and to some extent other cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The major commercial horticulture crop grown in the district is mango. There is also production of cashew, arecanut and coconut in the district. However, there is no special storage/cold storage required for storing these items. There is MSP in place for procurement of paddy due to which there is no impact of price fluctuation on the commodity price.
- b. Paddy, cereals and pulses which are grown in the district require no scientific storages. However, as the district is bordering cities like Mumbai and Pune and having large coastal connectivity it is being developed as a corridor for storage, especially sea food.

c. The dry storage capacity is well distributed over the district. However, there is still requirement for construction of new and scientific storage facilities in place of the old structures. Further, there is requirement of renovation of the existing facilities. With regard to the cold storage capacity, it is located in Taloja area of Panvel block and also in Uran block. There is necessity of creating adequate cold storage in other blocks of the district as well.

The credit potential for the year 2022-23 has been assessed as under:

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
		(Nos/Ha)				
1	Godowns (upto 1000 MT)	MT	40.00	140	5600.00	4480.00
2	Cold Storage (upto 500 MT)	MT	50.00	71	3550.00	2662.50
3	Cold Chain (Referg. Van, bulk milk	MT	20.00	9	180.00	135.00
3	cooler, etc.)	IVII	20.00	9	180.00	133.00
4	Market yard	No.	5.00	9	45.00	33.75
	Total				9375.00	7311.25

2.2.1.4 Critical intervention required for creating definitive impact in the sector:

The critical interventions like accreditation of godowns, NWRS finance and forward markets commissions' facilities, commodity exchange etc. will help in realizing fair market price of the produce and offer liquidity to the farmers.

2.2.1.5 Suggested action points:

> State Government

- i The procurement mainly done at the APMC level needs adequate infrastructure. The APMCs may meet finance requirement through MSAMB schemes, Bank finance or under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF).
- ii The State Warehousing Corporation (MSWC) may consider increasing the warehousing capacity in the state and district through construction of new godown and more utilization of its existing capacity.

Banks:

- i The godowns may be accredited for issue of NWRS and pledge financing.
- ii The new godowns constructed should be as per the specification and details under which the subsidy is sought.
- iii The godown at the PACS level may be strengthened / modernized. Further, PACS & other societies having large space can be encouraged for construction of godowns.
- iv The storage at the producer's level may be increased through Farmers Producers Organisation.
- v The private participation in the warehousing sector to be encouraged through PPP and other modes of funding.

2.2.2 Land Development, Soil Conservation & Watershed Development

2.2.2.1 Introduction

The district is having geographical area of 7.15 lakh ha and cultivable area is 3.75 lakh ha. Gross cropped area of the district is 2.11 lakh ha including area under Kharif 1.41 lakh ha and Rabbi 0.70 lakh ha. Net Sown Area is 1.82 lakh ha. The district is having coarse shallow soil, medium black soil, deep black soil and laterite & lateritic soils in 0.91 lakh ha, 1.43 lakh ha, 0.80 lakh ha and 0.25 lakh ha respectively. Over 50% of the land is hilly areas. Most of the rain water is lost due to excessive run-off into river system and draining into Arabian Sea. District comes under high rainfall area and farm size is very small. In the table land area, farmers are cultivating paddy as the mono crop and in order to store the rain water in paddy fields, all the farms are having bunds constructed over the years.

The GLC flow for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is not available.

2.2.2.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- Reclamation of saline soils: Salinity by sea is major environmental problem in coastal blocks. Khar
 Land Development Board in the district is executing Kharland Development Programme. The
 district has total Kharland of 32,000 ha. Once the sea water enters in farm field, mangroves are
 grown. Cutting of mangroves is banned by Environment Board. Hence farmers are facing dual
 problem of the land becoming non cultivable and the farmers not being able to cut mangroves.
 Repairs / construction of kharland bunds across the sea -creek coast to check the ingress of sea
 water through RIDF funding is required.
- Construction of farm ponds for water management/ water conservation: Because of soil texture and hilly area, construction of local level ponds under MNREGS are required.
- Areas affected with salinity /alkalinity in the coastal area, which are being treated by "Khar Land Development Board", need linking with institutional credit.
- Village Watershed Committees (VWCs) should ensure that all types of treatments are carried on the principle of 'Ridge to Valley' and credit plus approach with integration of agriculture with allied activities.

2.2.2.3 Assessment of Credit Potential for year 2022-23:

The credit potential under the sector is estimated as under

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No	Activity		Unit Cost	Physical	TFO	Bank Loan
				Units		
1	Land Leveling / bunding	ha	0.50	3380	1690.00	1521.00
2	Stone bunds / contour stone wall	ha	0.50	970	485.00	436.50
3	Field drainage for wet land	ha	0.30	1125	337.50	303.75
4	Farm Ponds for water conservation / fisheries	No.	1.40	87	121.80	91.35
5	Reclamation of Khar Land	ha	1.00	875	875.00	787.50
	Total				3509.30	3140.10

2.2.2.4 Critical Interventions required to make definitive impact

Farmers may be motivated to use zero budget natural farming and other techniques for soil conservation.

2.2.2.5 Suggested action points:

> State Government:

- i. Awareness on Organic Farming techniques, Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management may be spread to reduce the dependence on chemicals in agriculture. Further, there is ready market for organic produce in Mumbai /Navi Mumbai.
- ii. There is a need for establishing certifying laboratories and production of bio control agents for the benefit of organic farmers.

Banks:

- There is a need to create awareness among farmers about the availability of institutional credit for various land development activities.
- ii. Tie-up arrangements with bank finance may be made under the scheme where subsidy is available from the Departments for Land Development activities.

2.2.2.6 Other related matters

- i. The Central Government offers 25% subsidy to farmers for small projects on organic farming under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.
- Construction of farm ponds is being undertaken under Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Magel Tyala Shet Tale scheme and Jalyukta Shivar Yojna.

2.2.3 Agri. Infrastructure – Others (Tissue Culture, Agri. Bio-technology, Seed production, Bio-pesticides/ fertilizer & Vermi-composting)

2.2.3.1 Introduction

Tissue Culture: A popular biotechnology method involves micro-propagation through plant tissue culture using micro-extracts of plant tissue from mother plant. The mother plant is an identified elite plant for its special traits such as colour, vigour, taste etc having market demand. In animal tissue culture, animal cell-lines are developed where numerous studies for effect of nutrients, heavy metals, reagents on the cells lead to studies involving animal health.

Plant tissue culture: Plant tissue culture venture requires laboratory set-up with laminar flow, incubation room etc where plant tissue culture extracts are processed for multiplication in special designed nutrient media with agar base. The extract is provided with optimum temperature, light and pH so as to enable shooting and rooting. Hence from a small tissue extract one can get millions of 'true to type' tissue culture plantlets (TCP), due to the quality of totipotency. The true to type TCPs have the same properties/traits as that of the mother plant. Vegetative multiplication has limitations due to variability in the progeny; however through tissue culture one can ensure qualitative and quantitative plantlet production at laboratory.

The plantlets then undergo hardening in protected green house with controlled temperature and relative humidity, light etc so as to develop tissue culture plants, ready for sale to farmers. In our nation, most of the banana tissue culture plants are popularly grown by farmers and is a proven technology.

Seed Production: In Raigad district, there are 3 Taluka Seed Farm (TSF) at Lonere, Mangaon (Area 7.50 ha), Kondivate, Mahad (Area 10.12 ha) and Pargaon, Panvel (Area 40.47 ha). Kharif paddy seed production is undertaken at Lonere and Kondivate seed farm. Green gram, Double bean, Cow pea and Ground nut seed production is undertaken at Kondivate seed farm. However, this is very minimal and majority of paddy seed production is done. The Taluka Seed Farm at Pargaon, Panvel is not functional due to ingress of sea water. The cultivable area of Lonere and Kondivate Seed Farm is 7.50 ha each respectively. Out of this 6.00 ha of land at Lonere and 3.00 ha of land at Kondivate is irrigated. The SRR for gram, wheat is more than 45 percent in the State, in general.

The Seed Replacement Ration (SRR) in Raigad district in respect of different crops is Paddy (35%), Nagli (2%), Vegetables (40%) and Pulses. (2%). (Source: Raigad CDAP).

Biofertilisers: The use of biofertilisers is on the rise as also bio-compost, bio-pesticides and bio-agents, vermin-compost to increase the natural micro flora in the soil to sustain the soil quality for production of crops with low levels of chemical usage. Biofertilisers that are crop specific are the need of the hour for promoting chemical free farming.

Vermicompost: Vermicompost is the product or process of composting using various worms usually red wigglers, white worms and other earthworms to create a heterogeneous mixture of decomposing vegetable or food waste, bedding material and vermicast. Vermicast, also called worm castings, worm humus or worm manure, is the end product of the breakdown of organic matter by an earthworm. Credit flow to animal husbandry in particular cattle may have to be used for accessing potential for vermicompost units (say 1 vermicompost unit per 10 animal unit).

2.2.3.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- Agriculture Dept. is making efforts to increase seed replacement ration in the district.
- Agriculture and Horticulture Departments are promoting vermi-compost by providing subsidy and also propagating extensive use of bio-fertilizer to increase the efficiency and to reduce the extensive use of chemical fertilizers.

2.2.3.3 Assessment of credit potential for 2022-23:

The activity wise projection under PLP for the year is furnished below:

(₹ lakh)

Sr.	Activity	Unit (No.	Unit	Physical	TFO	Bank
No.		/ Area)	Cost	Units		Loan
1	Seed production plot/expansion	На	0.70	170	119.00	89.25
2	Bio-fertilizer	150 TPA	4.00	5	20.00	15.00
3	Vermi-Composting, micro-units of biopesticides/compost (Commercial Units)	No.	3.1	22	68.20	54.56
4	Vermi-Composting, micro-units of biopesticides/compost (Individual Farmer's Units)	No.	0.250	159	39.75	19.88
	Total				246.95	178.69

2.2.3.4 Critical Interventions required to make definitive impact

Agricultural graduates are eligible for subsidy under Agri Clinic Agribusiness Centre for establishment of tissue culture lab, seed production and manufacturing units of bio-fertilisers and bio-pesticides. Awareness needs to be created among agriculture graduates for setting up units. Further, banks need to provide financial assistance to such entrepreneurs.

2.2.3.5 Suggested action Points:

> State Government

- i. Farmers' Cooperatives, exclusively for promotion of organic farming which can also act as business platform for the farmers, may be promoted.
- ii. Seed processing units A few seed processing plants in a few select villages where Seed Village Scheme is under implementation would help in enhancing supply of certified seeds.

Banks:

- i. Banks may encourage Farmers' Clubs / PACS / SHGs to take up production of quality compost/ vermicomposting, organic seeds/ planting materials and plant protection materials.
- ii. Bankers may extend credit to seed processing, vermicomposting units and bio-fertilizer unit.

Chapter 2.3

Agriculture - Ancillary Activities

2.3.1 Food and Agro Processing

2.3.1.1 Introduction:

Raigad district offers huge potential for establishment of new processing units of rice/poha, rice bran oil, setting up of poultry feed mills, rice mills, briquette manufacturing from rice husk, extraction of Nachni Satwa, manufacturing of rice/Nachni papad, pre-cooling/sorting/grading/packaging units for exporting mango, pulp/pickles units, coconut based bye products, coir based products, processing of arecanut/cashew, vegetable dehydration/spice processing, processing of white onion, setting up of tomato sauces/ketchup units, processing units for poultry meat, export house for eggs, processing of fish, refrigerated vans for floriculture units, setting up of pickles/chutney/jam/jelly units, etc. in the district. Raigad district is having locational advantage for setting up units for manufacturing herbal/ayurvedic products etc. for meeting the demand of metropolitan cities.

There is also huge potential available in dairy, poultry, sheep, goat and fish processed products. In the district 2842 flour mills, 94 rice husk bran mills, 219 fruit processing units, 171 cashew processing units and 95 spices processing units are existing.

2.3.1.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- An effective, sustainable and market-oriented end-to-end supply chain for the food processing industry must be created to enable grading practices based on internationally accepted processing norms.
- The value of importance of cold storage facilities must be enhanced by providing uninterrupted
 power supply to preserve perishable commodities according priority status to both private and
 public sector players in the cold chain segment and treating them as a continuous process industry,
 and providing capital intensive fiscal incentives with long gestation periods for encouraging the
 establishment of cold chains.
- Opportunities to access the market for other packaged consumer products should be improved by recognizing **third party certification** approved by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for all the products which require mandatory certification as per the BIS. Backward linkages between farmers and industry should be promoted in order to encourage and facilitate farmers to produce good quality products. This will help the farmers to get the **appropriate price for their produce**. Institutions such as local bodies and cooperatives should play an active role in strengthening such backward linkages as they act as an essential link between the farmers and the processors. This can be achieved by ensuring smooth flow of raw materials from the farmers to the processors and fixing the right prices for the farmers.
- Develop **forward linkages for fresh and processed food** by elimination of intermediaries from the chain of operations so that all the activities, such as transportation and market distribution, go on smoothly resulting in low cost to the processors and high return to the farmers.
- Farmers and other cooperatives should be provided extensive training in pre and post-harvest
 management of agro produce and should be educated on the advantages of setting up
 preprocessing facilities in vicinity to the farms. These facilities may include provision for washing,
 fumigation, packaging, etc.
- Efforts could also be made to set up agro processing units close to the area of production to
 avoid wastages in transit. An efficient marketing system should be developed to tap the huge
 market for processed food. This would ensure reduction in post-harvest losses, promote graded
 processing, packaging services, and food safety practices, induce demand driven production and
 facilitate exports.

2.3.1.3 Assessment of Credit Potential for year 2022-23:

In view of the priority attached to agro/food processing industries by Govt. and setting up of Navi Mumbai SEZ, new SSI/SME units may be established in the district. As per data of DIC, 851 food

products and beverages units have taken provisional acknowledgement for setting up of the units. The working capital of the new units is included along with term loan as Integrated Block Capital Loan. Considering the infrastructural facilities available & planned as also programmes of State/Central Govt, following estimates of potential for investment credit and working capital is projected for exploitation in 2022-23:

I. Investment Credit of New Units:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Processing of Grains & Pulses	No.	25.00	35	875.00	656.25
2	Production of food grade packing material	No.	25.00	55	1375.00	1031.25
3	Rice Flour & Poha Mills	No.	10.00	53	530.00	397.50
4	Bakery and Confectionary Products	No.	15.00	99	1485.00	1113.75
5	Mango/Fruit Processing	No.	12.00	145	1740.00	1392.00
6	Cashew Processing	No.	2.50	205	512.50	384.38
7	Fish Processing	No.	215.00	67	14405.00	10803.75
	Total Investment Credit				20922.50	15778.88

II. Working Capital for Existing Units:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Processing of Grains & Pulses	No.	5.00	107	535.00	401.25
2	Production of food grade packing material	No.	6.00	125	750.00	562.50
3	Rice Flour & Poha Mills	No.	2.50	165	412.50	309.38
4	Bakery and Confectionary Products	No.	5.00	169	845.00	633.75
5	Mango/Fruit Processing	No.	2.50	150	375.00	300.00
6	Cashew Processing	No.	1.50	120	180.00	135.00
7	Fish Processing	No.	125.00	61	7625.00	5718.75
	Total Working Capital				10722.50	8060.63
	Total Investment + Working Capital					23839.50

2.3.1.4 Suggested Action Points:

➢ Govt. Depts.:

 DIC may look into constraints hampering growth of these units. e.g. inadequate knowledge on preservation techniques, product diversification, inferior packaging, higher cost of packaging, poor hygienic practices, labelling norms, absence of linkage with markets other than Mumbai.

Banks:

- Provide loans to unemployed youth trained by MCED/MITCON for agro and fruit processing and others.
- Encourage SHGs to undertake food manufacturing activities like production of Nachni/rice papad on commercial basis.
- Encourage entrepreneurs for meat-processing/egg and fish processing activity.

2.3.2 Agri Ancillary Activities - Others - Loans to Coops, ACABC, MFIs

2.3.2.1 Introduction

RBI has vide its circular No. RBI/FIDD/2020-21/72 Master Directions FIDD.CO.Plan.BC.5/04.09.01/2020-21 dated Sept 04, 2020 on targets and classification of priority sector put the following as qualifying for priority sector

- i. Loans up to ₹ 5 crore to co-operative societies of farmers for disposing of the produce of members.
- ii. Loans for setting up of Agri. Clinic and Agribusiness Centers.
- iii. Loans for Food and Agro-processing up to an aggregate sanctioned limit of ₹ 100 crore per borrower from the banking system.
- iv. Bank loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) and Large-sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS) for on-lending to agriculture.
- v. Loans sanctioned by banks to MFIs for on-lending to agriculture sector as per the conditions specified in paragraph IX of this circular

a. Agri-clinic/Agri Business Centres (ACABC)

NABARD had circulated detailed guidelines to the Banks on ACABC scheme vide circular No.145/ICD-35/2011, dated 2 August 2011. The objectives of the scheme are to supplement efforts of public extension services by providing extension and other services to the farmers on payment basis or free of cost as per business model of agri-entrepreneur, local needs and affordability of target group of farmers, support agricultural development and create gainful self-employment opportunities to unemployed agricultural graduates, agricultural diploma holders, intermediate in agriculture and biological science graduates with PG in agri-related courses. An indicative list of agri ventures under the ACABC scheme can be accessed at http://agricoop.nic.in/imagedefault/extension/ ACABC.pdf.

b. Loans to PACS/FSS/LAMPS

Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS) undertake a wide variety of operations such as lending, inputs sales, consumer goods sales, farm produce purchase and processing and deposits collections. Following the implementation of Vaidyanathan Committee reforms PACS are eligible to avail of credit facility from any financial institution other than the apex institution to which these are affiliated. PACS which are otherwise performing well but are affiliated to weaker higher financing institutions may be identified and credit linked to commercial banks for their credit needs.

Farmer's Service Society (FSS) is the sole agency for all developmental needs of weaker sections, either directly or by special arrangements with other agencies. The Large Sized Adivasi Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) were set up in the tribal areas with the specific objectives; (a) to provide all types of credit, i.e., short, medium and long term loans including consumption loan (b) technical guidance for intensification and modernization of agriculture and (c) arrangements for the package of services including supply of consumer goods and marketing of agricultural produce including forest as well as other subsidiary produce. Though the number of such societies have declined over the years, these can be identified and linked to the Banks for credit especially in view of the clientele which mainly consist of weaker sections.

c. Loans to MFIs for on-lending to agriculture

As far as credit to agriculture is concerned, the NSSO survey reveals that 45.9 million farmer households in the country (51.4%), out of 89.3 million households do not have access to credit, either from institutional or non-institutional sources. Only 27% of total farm households are indebted to formal sources (of which one-third also borrow from informal sources). In other words, 73% of farm households do not have access to formal credit sources. To extend outreach of credit to farm households, RBI has made the loans to MFIs for on-lending eligible as priority sector in its guidelines dated 04 Sept 2020.

d. Financing Farmers' Producers' Organizations (FPOs):

The FPOs are being promoted in the district by ATMA and NABARD. 12 FPCs have already been registered in the district and commenced their business activities on small scale. Out of these 12 FPOs, 10 have been promoted by ATMA and 2 FPOs have been self promoted. It is expected that 12 FPOs would be able to expand the business activity for which the finance may be required in the form of term loan or working capital.

Also, other agencies & NGOs are also promoting FPOs. The activities proposed include dairy with milk route, agri inputs shop, rural godown, purchase of farm machinery for custom hiring, and other supporting needs of farmers.

2.3.2.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- Raigad district has a very good network of cooperatives/ institutions at ground level with 127
 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS), 15 Large-sized adivasi multi-purpose societies
 (LAMPS), 21 milk cooperatives, 645 Non-agri cooperative societies, 126 fisheries cooperatives, etc.
 Hence, there is good scope for financing these institutions in view of their primary objectives of
 facilitating farmers' financing for agriculture and allied activities, aggregation and marketing of
 their produce, providing remunerative price to farmers' produce, etc.
- Agriculture graduates have immense opportunities for providing consultancy services like soil and water testing, application of appropriate seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. along with sale of these agri related inputs, farm equipment's, etc. Thus, there is scope for ACABC finance.
- Government of India instituted a Special Fund in NABARD with a corpus of ₹ 2000 crore during 2014-15 for providing direct term loans to establish infrastructure in the Mega Food Parks, Agro Processing Cluster & Individual processing units to be set up in the designated Food Parks, at affordable rate of interest.
- Keeping in view the rural population and existing credit linkage of SHGs in the district, MFIs have a
 big role to play to cater to such a huge population for micro-finance. Further, there is ample scope
 for financing to existing SHGs which have been doing good work by starting their own microenterprises or income generating activities.

2.3.2.3 Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23:

The credit potential assessment for the year 2022-23 has been given below-

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Activity	Unit (No. / Area)	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Loans to FPOs/FPCs	No.	50.00	12	600.00	510.00
2	ACABC	No.	11.00	14	154.00	130.90
	Total				754.00	640.90

2.3.2.4 Critical intervention required for creating a definitive impact in the sector:

Micro-level survey through Cooperation Department, NGOs, BCs, etc. to identify the category wise requirement of loans of these cooperative institutions would help banks in tapping the activity wise potential and enhance their financing in the district.

2.3.2.5 Suggested Action Points:

> Government Departments:

- i. Cooperation Department may sensitize cooperatives (PACS/FSS/LAMPS) to identify potential business activities and avail finance from Banks as per priority sector guidelines.
- ii. The concerned Departments may organize block / village level camps periodically to popularize their schemes for the benefit of weaker sections and minority communities.
- iii. Govt. agencies may help the banks concerned for recovery of loans financed under sponsored programmes.
- iv. Agricultural Universities and KVKs may help banks in identifying eligible agricultural graduates to finance setting up of AC and ABC units.
- v. Co-ordination is needed among banks, training centers, University and the concerned Dept.
- vi. KVKs may extend support to the entrepreneurs who are willing to set up such units.

Banks:

- i. Banks may consider financing viable cooperatives (PACS/FSS/LAMPS) for on-lending to their members as the new business opportunity.
- ii. Banks may organize awareness camps for financing under ACABC Scheme in view of good potential in the district.
- iii. The controlling offices of the banks may consider sensitising branch managers about the ACABC scheme and allocate suitable targets.
- iv. The FPOs are also the financial vible entities which can be financed by the banks. The SFAC is providing the gurantee cover up to loan amount of ₹ 1.00 crore.

> Suggestion/Issues:

Most of these PACS are engaged in short term finance to the members and which is not a full year business activity. There is an immense need to develop these PACS as Multi Service Societies as they are directly connected to the rural people, most of whom are still not connected to the other financial institutions. PACS can be a very effective tool for reaching the financially excluded and for better financial inclusion. Government may utilize the PACS as a delivery mechanism for various subsidy programs for rural people.

Bankers may come forward to finance ACABC subsidy scheme which is having good potential in the district.

Chapter 3 Credit Potential for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

Majority of people living in rural areas draw their livelihood from agriculture and allied sectors. However, the growth of other sectors such as manufacturing and services is also necessary to sustain the balanced development of the economy. Development of MSME helps in capital formation, growth of entrepreneurship among local people, reduced migration and ensures inclusive growth.

Post Covid-19, Government has taken a number of initiatives under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support the MSME Sector in the country.

Studies conducted by National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to assess the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on MSMEs including units set up under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), revealed that

- i. 91% MSMEs were found to be functional.
- ii. Most critical problems faced by MSMEs were liquidity (55% units), fresh orders (17% units), labour (9% units), logistics (12% units) and availability of raw material (8% units.)
- iii. 88% of the beneficiaries of PMEGP scheme reported that they were negatively affected due to Covid-19.
- iv. Majority of the beneficiaries expressed the need for additional financial support, relaxation of waiver of interest and marketing support for their products.

The Central Government has notified the following criteria for classification of micro, small and medium enterprises w.e.f 1st July 2020:—

- (i) A micro enterprise, where the investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed one crore rupees and turnover does not exceed five crore rupees;
- (ii) A small enterprise, where the investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees and turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees;
- (iii) A medium enterprise, where the investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees.

An ICT based system called CHAMPIONS was also launched by the Ministry of MSME. The portal is not only helping and handholding MSMEs, but is also providing guidance to grab the new business opportunities and in the long run, become national and international Champions.

Three basic objectives of the CHAMPIONS portal are as follows:

- 1. To help the MSMEs in this difficult situation in terms of finance, raw materials, labour, permissions,
- 2. To help the MSMEs capture new opportunities including manufacturing of medical items & accessories.
- 3. To identify the sparks, i.e., the bright MSMEs who can withstand at present and become national and international champions.

As per the revised Priority Sector Lending guidelines by the RBI, all the loans to MSME would be classified as priority sector lending by banks. All the loans to units in the Khadi and Village Industries sector are classified under the sub-target of 7.5% prescribed for the micro enterprises. Loans to entities involved in assisting the decentralized sector, in the supply of inputs to and marketing of outputs of artisans, village and cottage industries form part of MSME. The priority sector guidelines also state that in order to ensure that the MSMEs do not remain Small or Medium units merely to claim eligibility for priority sector status, the MSME units will continue to enjoy the priority sector lending status up to three years, even after they grow out of the MSME category concerned.

Government of India has announced major schemes like Start up India, MUDRA, Stand up India, Make in India and Skill India to develop much required entrepreneurship in the country. For ease of access to credit for MSMEs, Government has introduced providing of loans up to ₹ 1 crore for MSMEs within 59 minutes through a dedicated online portal, www.psbloansin59minutes.com.

Retail and Wholesale trades as MSMEs - As per the Circular number 5/2 (2)/2021-E/P & G/Policy (E-19025) dt 02.07.2021 of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Policy Division) of Gol, on

the subject "Activities (NIC code) under MSMED Act, 2006 for Udyam Registration - Addition of Retail and Wholesale Trade", it has been decided to include "Retail and Wholesale trades as MSMEs" and they are allowed to be registered on Udyam Registration Portal. However, benefits to retail and wholesale MSMEs are to be restricted to Priority Sector Lending only.

Loans up to ₹ 50 Crore to Start-ups, NBFC-MFIs and other MFIs (societies, trusts, etc.) will also be classified as PSL by banks, as per the revised priority sector guidelines issued by RBI on 4th September 2020.

3.1 Industries in Raigad district:

The district is having a large number of small, medium and large scale industries. The district is having MIDCs at Mahad, Patalganga and Roha which are employing large number of people. Petrochemical, Steel, Pharma and Chemical industries are located in Raigad district.

Small Scale Industries:

There are around 1194 units mainly located in Pen and Khopoli talukas which are involved in manufacturing of fabricated metal products which are employing 18145 persons. There are 524 units located in Roha and Khopoli talukas involved in manufacturing of chemicals and chemical products and employing 11936 people. There are also 567 units involved in manufacturing of food products and beverages and are employing 8536 people. (Data source- Udyami Mitra Portal)(Data as on 31.03.2021) Large Scale Industries:

The large scale industries are located in the industrial areas at Patalganga, Addl. Patalganga, Roha, Mahad and Addl. Mahad, Nagothane and Vile-Bhagad of Raigad district. These industries consist mainly of Engineering, Biotech, Steel, Pharmaceuticals and Plastic Processing.

The ground level credit flow to this sector during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 was ₹ 129176 lakh, ₹ 163216 lakh and ₹ 140133 lakh respectively.

3.2 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- The total number of MSME units is 4662 with capital investment of ₹ 215862.52 lakh providing employment opportunities to 70177 persons. Out of the total number of 3651 enterprises, 2380 are micro, 1188 are small and 83 are medium enterprises. (Source: DIC 2019)
- The district has the required infrastructure for promotion of this sector as the district is well connected with Mumbai and Pune. The district is having road length of 7144 km with villages having all weather roads. Rail route of 299 km which is connected to Mumbai.

3.3 Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23:

The assessment of credit potential for 2022-23:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No	Activity	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
Α	Term Loan				
а	Manufacturing Sector				
	Micro Enterprises	30.00	1665	49950.00	39960.00
	Small Enterprises	200.00	188	37600.00	30080.00
	Medium Enterprises	2100.00	10	21000.00	16800.00
	Sub Total				86840.00
b	Services Sector				
	Micro Enterprises	15.00	1083	16245.00	12996.00
	Small Enterprises	100.00	241	24100.00	19280.00
	Medium Enterprises	2100.00	3	6300.00	5040.00
	Sub Total				37316.00
В	Working Capital				
a	Manufacturing Sector				
	Micro Enterprises	10.00	1200	12000.00	9600.00
	Small Enterprises	50.00	838	41900.00	33520.00
	Medium Enterprises	175.00	104	18200.00	14560.00
	Sub Total				57680.00

Sr. No	Activity	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
b	Services Sector				
	Micro Enterprises	8.00	1366	10928.00	8742.40
	Small Enterprises	60.00	200	12000.00	9600.00
	Medium Enterprises	180.00	84	15120.00	12096.00
	Sub Total				30438.40
	Total				212274.40

3.4 Suggested Action Points

- The Government should take necessary steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply to the industrial units.
- ii. DIC/ KVIB and other sponsoring agencies may strengthen post sanction supervision/ guidance for the units financed by the banks under various govt. sponsored programmes. Close coordination among agencies involved in promotion of NFS to be ensured particularly among DIC, KVIC, MCED, MITCON and DRDA.
- iii. Vocational/skill up-gradation programmes with the help of master craftsmen can be arranged in collaboration with the government agencies and under CSR initiatives.
- iv. Improvement in backward and forward linkages like raw material, transport, labour, marketing facilities, etc., to be effected for promotion of rural artisans based activities, cottage & village industries and MSME.
- v. Organising exhibitions cum sales outlets at periodical intervals at important places.
- vi. SHGs & JLGs to be graduated through intensive training to take up activities under this sector.
- vii. Cluster development concept to be ensured.
- viii. Awareness camps of prospective entrepreneurs / educated unemployed to be organised for promotion of activities under NFS.
- ix. Concerned agencies to compile success stories of the beneficiaries assisted under the programmes for motivational awareness among prospective entrepreneurs/replication.

Critical Interventions and Suggested Action Points:

- Common Facility Centres may be established and job oriented training programmes for skill development need to be conducted.
- Awareness and handholding support may be provided to young entrepreneurs through incubation support. Incubation funds may be created in identified technical institutes.
- Banks to consider the credit requirement of traditional sub-sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, village artisans, KVI units to protect the livelihood of the sector and their employment generation potential.
- Banks may extend adequate working capital for the small scale enterprises.
- Banks may set up exclusive offices for appraisal and sanction of projects under micro and small industries sector in the district.
- An Integrated infrastructure package for rural tourism with all the necessary components such
 as travel, transport, lodging, boarding, communication, power supply, advertisement, security,
 sight specific characteristic facilities for exploration/ trek/ adventure/ sports etc. would impart
 a thrust to service sector.
- Private participation in creating infrastructure facilities may enhance opportunities in manufacturing sector.
- Banks to finance at least one SC/ST and one woman per bank branch as stipulated under the Stand-Up India Scheme.

For detailed paper visit https://www.nabard.org/plp-quide.aspx?id=698&cid=698

Chapter 4

Credit Potential for Export Credit, Education & Housing

4.1 Export Credit

4.1.1 Introduction:

As per latest reports, India made it to the top 10 list of agricultural produce exporters in 2019 with a sizeable share in the export of rice, cotton, soybeans and meat. According to World Trade Organization (WTO) report on the trends in world agricultural trade in the past 25 years, India with 3.1% share in Agri exports replaced New Zealand to take the No.9 spot.

A The Foreign Trade Policy for 2015-2020 announced by the GoI on 1 April 2015 (presently extended up to 30 Sep 2021, due to COVID-19 exigencies), aims at increasing India's export of merchandise and services from \$466 billion in 2013-14 to around \$900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports from 2% to 3.5%. The new Foreign Trade Policy- 2021-2026 will set the goals for the sector for the next five years.

B. Banks play an important role in providing the much needed credit for financing exports. Export credit by banks is an eligible item in the revised priority sector guidelines issued by the RBI since 2015-16. Bank assistance as an export credit is mainly under two categories.- 1 Pre-shipment credit, also known as 'Packing credit', is a loan granted to an exporter for financing the purchase, processing, manufacturing or packing of goods prior to shipment. Packing credit can also be extended as working capital assistance to meet expenses such as wages, utility payments, travel expenses etc; to companies engaged in export or services. 2. 'Post-shipment credit' refers to any loan or advance granted or any other credit provided by a bank to an exporter of goods and services from India from the date of extending credit after shipment of goods / rendering of services to the date of realization of export proceeds.

Further, as per RBI directives on Priority Sector Lending-Targets And Classification, Export credit includes pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit (excluding off-balance sheet items) as defined in Master Circular on Rupee / Foreign Currency Export Credit and Customer Service to Exporters issued by the RBI and in case of Domestic Banks incremental export credit over corresponding date of the preceding year, up to 2 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, effective from April 1, 2015 subject to a sanctioned limit of up to ₹40 Crore per borrower will be classified as priority sector lending.

C. Signing of MoU between NABARD and APEDA

As per MoU entered between NABARD and APEDA during December 2020, the role of NABARD and APEDA would be: a. To work towards capacity development of various stakeholders; b. To organize outreach programs, awareness programs and workshops for stakeholders; c. To work together for doubling the farmers' income, as set out by the Government of India; and d. To strengthen FPOs for attaining the desired outcomes of Agri. Export Policy.

D. Agriculture Export Facilitation Centre (AEFC) by Mahratta Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA)

NABARD has sanctioned grant assistance of ₹38.04 lakh to Mahratta Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA) in March 2021 for setting up of Agriculture Export Facilitation Centre (AEFC) at Pune, which is a 'one-stop-shop' for exporters.

The objectives of the AEFC are: a. Capacity building of Agri-food exporting and processing entrepreneurs; b. To be a knowledge centre and disseminate need-based information to all concerned to guide, accelerate the export and processing activities in the state; c. To provide instant service,

guidance required by exporters exporting farmers; and d. To organize need-based training courses in different export-related issues.

The beneficiaries of the centre would be the existing exporters/ importers, new aspirants, progressive farmers, FPOs, MSME in Agro food processing & commodity growers' association.

Exports from Maharashtra:

The main products exported from the State are gems & jewellery, software, textiles, readymade garments, cotton yarn, metal & metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs & pharmaceuticals and plastic & plastic items. To recognize the efforts put up by the exporters and to give a boost to the exports, the State is taking initiatives like giving awards based on export performance and implementing space rent subsidy scheme for small scale industries for participation in international exhibitions.

The Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India has set up an Agri Export Zone Project for Mangoes in 4 costal districts of Maharashtra. Raigad has been included as one of the districts in the Agri Export Zone for export of Mangoes.

District Scenario:

The district provides export opportunities for exporting marine products. Many chemical and steel units which are present in the MIDC area in Raigad district, are exporting their products.

4.1.2 Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23:

The lack of granular and disaggregated data on the credit off take over the years by the export sector makes it difficult to analyze the GLC flow to the sector. However, with the revision in PSL norms and the resultant focus on the sector, should make the banking sector pay special attention to this aspect to enable realistic assessment of credit requirements.

Assuming that 50% of the existing units and the new units will avail Export credit, the block-wise projections under the sector during the year 2022-23 is given below.

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Export Credit for various commodities	No.	50.00	92	4600.00	3680.00
	Total			92	4600.00	3680.00

However, it has been observed that financing to these units is mainly done by the corporate offices of the banks and/ or by branches designated for export financing which are located in Mumbai/ Navi Mumbai area. Due to this the units financed in Raigad district do not get reflected in the ground level credit flow of the district for priority sector.

4.1.3 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

Raigad district is well connected to the cities like Mumbai & Pune and thus has potential for exporting of mangoes and marine products. But local farmers/fishermen are selling their produce at APMC, Vashi and fish at Sasoon dock, Mumbai. Infrastructure like pre-cooling and cold storage, cold chain and processing plants are required to be set up within producers' approach. Further, following issues need to be addressed in the sector:

- Availability of uninterrupted power supply and road connectivity.
- Settling the Pre-shipment credit within the stipulated time after the dispatch of goods or converting them into Post Shipment credit may be ensured by banks.
- Exporters may be encouraged to avail the export credit insurance facilities extended by ECGC.
- Micro, Small and Medium Exporters should be properly trained by MSME / export organizations with technical assistance from banks regarding correct filling up of forms.

E. Critical Interventions and Suggested Action Points

· Availability of infrastructure for exports like grading and packing units, quality testing labs,

certification issuance at local level, packing houses, pre-cooling units, cold storages, etc., need to be ensured.

- Agriculture Department / APEDA may arrange sensitization workshops for agri-exporters to make them aware about current export regulations/policies of importing countries, domestic and international demand and supply situation, price competitiveness, quality concerns, various certifications required, Sanitary & Phytosanitary (SPS) requirements, etc.
- Settling the Pre-shipment credit within the stipulated time after the dispatch of goods or converting them into Post Shipment credit may be ensured.
- The banks should put in place a control and reporting mechanism to ensure that the applications for export credit are disposed of within the prescribed time frame.
- Exporters may be encouraged to avail the export credit insurance facilities extended by ECGC.
- A nodal agency for exports needs to be created which can disseminate trade related useful information to exporters, identify buyers' market and take up exporters' queries.
- Lack of awareness about overseas buyers is one of main reasons for fewer exports from various districts despite the potential. There are more traders and less number of direct exporters. There is very little awareness about international exhibitions. In many districts, only a few bank branches have forex facility, as a result of which exporters at times have to rush to bigger cities for getting their formalities done.
- Organization of exports through consolidation of production data, identification of target markets and authentication of foreign buyers needs to be attempted.
- Concerns on the issues such as Certification becoming expensive to small exporters have been expressed.
- Industries may be set up for value added product of agricultural produce (like Soybean, e.g. Soya Papad, Soya chips, Soya instant mix, Soya flour, Soya milk, Tofu etc.).
- Incentives in various forms will enable exporters to reduce their cost and sustain competition from other countries.
- Training institutes should be set up to provide training and guidance so as to develop adequate manpower in the sector.
- Cluster based approach in financing by bankers for enhancing exports.
- There is a need for diversification of export products as the present range is mostly limited to rice, marine products, buffalo meat and cotton.
- There is a need for transition from low value unprocessed/semi-processed and bulk material (which has 85% share in the total agricultural exports) to sophisticated value added products.
- There is a need for diversification of export destinations as 40% of agri-exports are only to US and Vietnam
- Capacity building of SF & MF for exports.
- Enhancing bank finance towards infrastructure and post-harvest technology.
- Integration of bank finance with contemporary developments like Mega Food Parks and promotion of various clusters.

For detailed paper visit https://www.nabard.org/plp-guide.aspx?id=698&cid=698

4.2 Education Loan

4.2.1 Introduction:

Literacy and education level are the basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Spread of literacy is generally associated with important traits of modern civilization such as modernization, urbanization, industrialization, communication and commerce.

In terms of RBI guidelines on Priority Sector advances (RBI/FIDD/2020-21/72 Master Directions FIDD.CO.Plan.BC.5/04.09.01/2020-21 Updated on 11 June 2021), loans to individuals for educational purposes, including vocational courses, not exceeding ₹20 lakh will be considered as eligible for priority sector classification. Loans currently classified as priority sector will continue till maturity.

GoI has developed a portal known as Vidya Lakshmi (www.vidyalakshmi.co.in) which is a first of its kind portal for students seeking Education Loan developed by GoI. Students can view, apply and track the

education loan applications to banks anytime, anywhere by accessing the portal. The portal also provides linkages to National Scholarship Portal for the benefit of deserving students.

Indian Bankers Association (IBA) has formulated a scheme for providing collateral free loans up to ₹ 7.5 lakh under the sector for students belonging to economically weaker sections.

To provide financial support to meritorious students who secure admission in institutes for pursuing higher education, including vocational courses in India or abroad, education loan is available from financial institutions.

The Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2020-21 covers the social sector of education with the detailed scenario in the State encompassing school education, Samagra Shiksha, Inclusive Education for Divyang, schemes to encourage education, girls education, sports education, higher and technical education, self-financed Universities, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), RCSM tuition fees scholarship scheme etc.

The Education Loan Scheme aims to provide the much needed financial support to deserving students for pursuing higher professional or technical education in India and abroad. The education loan is provided to those students who have obtained admission to career-oriented courses e.g. medicine, engineering, management etc., either at the graduate or post-graduate level. The main emphasis is that every meritorious student though poor is provided with an opportunity to pursue education with the financial support from the banking system with reasonable terms and conditions.

The credit flow to the sector during the last three years 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21 was ₹ 2997.18 lakh, ₹ 3927.00 lakh & ₹ 4313.00 lakh respectively.

4.2.2 Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23:

The credit potential for the year 2022-23 has been assessed.

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Educational Loans	No	10.00	3153	31530.00	28377.00
	Total				31530.00	28377.00

4.2.3 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

Raigad district ranks 4th in the State with a HDI of 0.786. As per 2011 census, the literacy rate of the district was 79.34%. The district is having good network of Govt. and private colleges offering professional undergraduate, graduation and post-graduation courses. There are 27 colleges having student intake capacity of 7408 and offering different courses viz. Diploma in Pharmacy (300), Diploma in Engg. (2136), Bachelor in Pharmacy (500), Bachelor in Engg. (3150), Bachelor of Architecture (300), Master of Pharmacy (36), Master of Engineering (306), Master of Architecture (20), M.B.A./M.M.S (580), Masters in Business Administration(Executive) (60) & Master in Computer Application (M.C.A.) (120). Also, there is one BHMS college with a capacity of 50 students. Further, Raigad district is well connected with the neighbouring districts of Mumbai and Pune which offer good opportunity to the students for pursuing higher studies and professional courses.

4.2.4 Critical interventions required for creating a definitive impact in the sector:

The sector has been hampered by larger number of defaults, primarily arising due to no placements of the students and therefore it has been advocated that the loan under this category be securitized to give quantitative and qualitative push to the sector. Parents can be taken as co-guarantor to bring down incidence of defaults in "education loan".

Despite having the most colleges, the State does not boast of the highest student enrolment figures. Proper extension/ motivational/ career guidance efforts need to be made by all agencies involved in

rural development. Popularizing professional and self-employment schemes for educated rural youth in the district which will help to increase the demand for education loans.

4.2.5 Suggested Action Points:

Banks:

- i. Banks should publicize the schemes by displaying the information regarding the facility and the interest rate, etc. in their branches. Since the education process is time bound, banks need to provide timely finance to the borrowers.
- ii. Banks should tie-up with reputed education institutes in the district and provide necessary guidance and assistance to the students and their parents during the admission process.
- iii. Urban branches of the banks can organise loan mela at the beginning of academic year so that more students can be benefitted.

Action Points:

- Proper coordination between college management and bankers in the district will help in guiding
 /assisting students to enrol for professional courses. This will help students avail hassle free timely
 education loan.
- Conducting campus recruitment drives/ensuring maximum placement of students graduating from specialised/vocational institutions, etc. will encourage many students for availing education.
- Banks may conduct awareness camps in schools and colleges to make students aware of the facilities available in terms of education loans, subsidies, scholarships etc.
- Banks may assess the employability and expected remuneration attached to the course and also the institution's standing in a realistic manner to ensure that repayment of loan is ensured.
- There is a mismatch between the higher cost of education and the potential income levels of students after completion of education in some professional courses, which needs to be addressed.

For detailed paper visit https://www.nabard.org/plp-quide.aspx?id=698&cid=698

4.3 Housing

4.3.1 Introduction:

The housing sector is one of the prime engines of economic growth as it satisfies the social needs, generates employment and stimulates economy with its spill-over effects. GoI has resolved 'Housing for all by 2022' and accordingly has encouraged the housing sector through budgetary announcements related to various initiatives such as affordable housing that gives tax relief and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana — Gramin (PMAY-G) that aims at providing 1.95 crore houses in the second phase of PMAY-G (2019-20 to 2021-22).

As per the RBI guidelines on Priority Sector Lending, updated on 11 June 2021, Bank loans to housing sector as per limits prescribed below are eligible for priority sector classification:

- a. Loans to individuals up to ₹35 lakh in metropolitan centres (with population of ten lakh and above) and up to ₹25 lakh in other centres for purchase/construction of a dwelling unit per family provided the overall cost of the dwelling unit in the metropolitan centre and at other centres does not exceed ₹45 lakh and ₹30 lakh respectively.
- b. Loans up to ₹10 lakh in metropolitan centres and up to ₹6 lakh in other centres for repairs to damaged dwelling units conforming to the overall cost of the dwelling unit as prescribed above.
- c. Bank loans to any governmental agency for construction of dwelling units or for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers subject to dwelling units with carpet area of not more than 60 sq.m.
- d. Bank loans for affordable housing projects using at least 50% of FAR/FSI for dwelling units with carpet area of not more than 60 sq.m.
- e. Bank loans to HFCs (approved by NHB for their refinance) for on-lending, up to ₹20 lakh for individual borrowers, for purchase/construction/ reconstruction of individual dwelling units or for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers, subject to conditions specified.
- f. Outstanding deposits with NHB on account of priority sector shortfall.

The Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2020-21 covers the social sector of housing with the detailed scenario in the State encompassing urban and rural housing featuring Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, State Schemes for ST/ SC. Assistance for purchase of land etc. that can be referred at http/mahades.maharashtra.gov.in.

Banks may adopt a flexible approach in relation to credit appraisal and ensure speedy processing of the loan applications. While the banks may proactively finance new deserving cases, a mechanism may have to be worked out to address the concerns of NPAs in the previous cases.

4.3.2 Current Status:

As per census 2011, total population of Raigad district is 26.34 lakh comprising 6.11 lakh families, out of which 4.51 lakh are BPL families. Out of these BPL families, 20285 families are not covered under housing schemes for BPL families e.g. Indira Awas Yojna, Rajiv Gandhi Niwara Yojna etc.

(Source: District Statistical Booklet 2018).

An urban area with infrastructural expansion and the upcoming industrial establishments, Raigad is an emerging realty destination near to Mumbai. The region is catering to the housing demand of the working populace of the area. Located at a distance of 100-kms from Mumbai, it is a part of the Navi Mumbai metropolis development plan. It includes popular tourist destinations such as Alibaug, Murud and Shrivardhan. There is potential available for financing housing sector in urban areas as well as rural areas as people are shifting to places adjoining Mumbai & Navi Mumbai. Further, due to increase in tourism, there is also great demand for construction of beach side houses, home stays, etc. The ground level credit flow to the sector during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 was ₹ 50,993 lakh, ₹ 1,05,810 lakh & ₹ 1,07,404 lakh respectively.

4.3.3 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

The district is near to Mumbai, Pune and Navi Mumbai. With the rapid expansion of industries, tele-communication, bank network, the infrastructural facilities in the district are well developed. The district is has good road & rail connectivity which facilitates easy transportability of raw materials in the district. All the infrastructure required for housing sector is available in the district.

4.3.4 Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23:

(₹ lakh)

Sr.No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Rural Housing	No.	30.00	865	25950.00	18165.00
2	Housing in Urban area	No.	45.00	3634	163530.00	114471.00
3	Repairs of Houses in rural area	No.	2.00	740	1480.00	1036.00
4	Repairs of Houses in urban area	No.	5.00	1317	6585.00	4609.50
	Total				197545.00	138281.50

4.3.5 Suggested Action Points:

Government Dept.:

i Revenue Department may motivate people for availing credit facilities from banks under various housing sector schemes and may initiate steps for simplicity of rules for mortgage of gavthan non-agricultural land, reduction in stamp duty, allotment of land pattas to rural poor people.

Banks:

- i. Raigad being a popular tourist destination, banks can explore the possibility of providing finance for construction of home stays in Alibag, Murud & Shrivardhan blocks.
- ii. Banks should take initiatives to provide adequate credit for repairs of houses and for construction of new houses.
- iii. Banks should provide the bridge/ gap finance to the beneficiaries of Govt. schemes for construction of houses. Also, provide housing loans under subsidy based schemes of the Govt. available for the rural poor.
- iv. Bank should provide housing loans for construction, repairs of houses in rural/semi-urban areas.

Chapter 5 Credit Potential for Infrastructure

5.1 Infrastructure – Public investments

Physical infrastructure investments are important determinants of economic growth and are one of the main United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, estimating the causal effects of infrastructure on the local economy is often very challenging especially when it comes to rural, remote, and low-income households, where the effects of infrastructure is especially complicated. Growth of <u>rural infrastructure</u> is important from the perspective of agriculture and agro-based industries, poverty alleviation and better access to markets and job opportunities in rural regions.

5.1.1 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) which was set up within NABARD by way of deposits from Scheduled Commercial Banks operating in India, to the extent of shortfall in their agricultural lending / priority sector/ weaker sections started with initial corpus of ₹2000 crore. The scheme has been continued with substantial allocations in the successive Union Budgets and NABARD has partnered with various State Governments in the creation of rural infrastructure. Initially, the mandate under the Fund was to support projects in the irrigation sector where substantial investments had been made but which could not be completed owing to resource constraints of the State Governments. In successive budget announcements, further contributions were made to the corpus and with the allocation of ₹30,000 crore for FY 2020-21 under RIDF XXVI, the cumulative allocation has reached ₹368875 crore including ₹18,500 crore under Bharat Nirman. Over the years, the coverage under RIDF has been made more broad based in each tranche and at present, a wide range of 37 sectors under RIDF are being financed. RIDF has emerged as NABARD's major partnership with the state government for creation of variety of rural infrastructure covering activities under rural connectivity (roads & bridges), irrigation (micro, minor, medium and major), kharland development, warehouses and fisheries (fish jetties).

5.1.2 Status of RIDF in Maharashtra

The cumulative purpose wise number of projects against which RIDF loan sanctioned and disbursed from Tranche I to XXVI are given below:-

Sector/ Activities/	Projects	RIDF loan	RIDF loan disbursed
Projects	sanctioned (No.)	sanctioned (₹ crore)	(₹ crore)
Irrigation	872	8979.50	6658.06
(MI, Check dams, etc.)			
Rural Water Supply	240	304.34	279.98
Schemes			
Anganwadi	5000	170.00	126.70
Salinity Reclamation	104	84.55	76.19
Kharland			
Watershed	30	162.80	88.04
Fisheries	43	408.41	227.77
Roads and Bridges	15211	8295.82	6968.72
Warehousing	621	615.38	344.17
Waste Water	21	67.48	47.65
Management			
Total	22142	19088.28	14817.28

The cumulative sanctions under RIDF has reached ₹19088.28 crore and the utilisation accounted for 78% of the sanctions.

5.1.3 Status of RIDF in the district

During the year 2020-21, 9 road & bridge projects were sanctioned in the district out of the total 411 projects in the State with a cost of ₹1367.60 lakh and RIDF loan of ₹ 1094.07 lakh. These projects, when completed, are expected to strengthen connectivity network of 6.55 km, access to 7 markets, pilgrim / tourist centres.

As on date, Tranches I to XIX under RIDF have been closed. The ongoing tranches are from XX. The cumulative purpose wise number of projects and amount sanctioned, in respect of ongoing tranches (i.e., RIDF XX to XXVI) in the district is given hereunder:

(₹ Crore)

SI.	Sector	Sanctio	ned
No.		No. of Projects	Loan
1	Roads (PWD)	37	2292.26
2	Bridges (PWD)	36	4694.82
3	Rural Roads	7	1175.70
4	Irrigation (WRD) and micro irrigation	1	43.77
5	Kharland Development	2	267.57
6	Fisheries	7	13866.65
7	MISS	1	5943.24
	Total	91	28284.01

5.1.4 Long Term Irrigation fund (LTIF)

Under the Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) set up in NABARD under PMKSY, 26 projects in the State were prioritized and targeted for completion, through availability of Central Assistance and State share. In Maharashtra, State Government was sanctioned a state share of ₹18021.31 crore under the AIBP (headworks) component for completion of 25 projects. Of these, 9 projects have been reported as complete. NABARD has so far released ₹11360.35 crore for implementation of these projects. Out of these 25 projects for command area development of 22 projects, an amount of ₹112.07 crore was also released. It is expected that the projects, when completed, would bring an additional area of 8.50 lakh ha under irrigation.

5.1.5 Nabard Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)

Nabard Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA), a new window of funding support opened by NABARD is designed to fund directly to State Governments /State owned institutions/ corporations for both on-budget as well as off-budget for creation of rural infrastructure outside the ambit of RIDF borrowing. NIDA offers customized long-term loans to State Governments/well-managed State entities for financing infrastructure in rural areas and benefitting rural people.

Aligning with the State Government requirements to complete the irrigation projects under the special scheme of Baliraja Jal Sanjeevani Yojana, 68 identified projects were sanctioned under NIDA during 2018-19 with an aggregate term loan of ₹6655.00 crore. Loans amounting to ₹2563.70 crore has been disbursed so far.

5.1.5 Rural Infrastructure in Maharashtra - Looking Ahead

Potential Sectors for Support in Maharashtra

Special focus needs to be given for completion of irrigation projects for bringing more land under agriculture.

5.2 Social Infrastructure involving Bank Credit

The provision of drinking water, sanitation, education, and health defines the quality of life of an individual. These services affect day-to-day life of people and have long-term impact in terms of longevity and earning capacity. Qualitative services through public participation provide the best results in the social sector development. In addition to the public investment, the infrastructure covering schools, health care facilities, drinking water and sanitation can also be improved by people's participation in convergence with Govt. schemes and bank credit. Therefore, RBI has, in its Priority Sector Lending Master Direction updated as on 11 June 2021, stipulated that

Bank loans up to a limit of ₹5 crore per borrower for setting up schools, drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities including construction/ refurbishment of household toilets and water improvements at household level, etc. and loans up to a limit of ₹10 crore per borrower for building health care facilities including under 'Ayushman Bharat' in Tier II to Tier VI centres. In case of UCBs, the above limits are applicable only in centres having a population of less than one lakh are eligible for priority sector classification.

Bank loans to MFIs extended for on-lending to individuals and also to members of SHGs/JLGs for water and sanitation facilities subject to the criteria laid down in the Master Directions of RBI under priority sector lending (not applicable to RRBs, UCBs and SFBs).

5.2.1 Current status/credit flow/recent policies, interventions:

As per census 2011, total population of the district is 26.34 lakh, 2.30 lakh families reside in urban area and 3.81 lakh families reside in rural areas. Against this, the availability of infrastructure facilities is as under:

- Electricity connections provided 8.65 lakh
- Perennial drinking water is available to 1789 villages and 3048 hamlets. 68 villages are being provided drinking water through tanker.
- In rural area, out of 3.81 lakh families, 3.18 lakh families have access to sanitation facility.
- Total educational institutions in district are 4294 (technical institutions not included) including 3532 primary schools, 562 secondary schools, 171 higher secondary schools and 29 colleges.
- In government sector, district has 14 hospitals, 9 dispensaries, 52 PHC and 288 sub-centres and in private sector district has 202 hospitals, 17 specialised hospitals, 510 dispensaries and 89 child health care centres.
- Data about working women or girl hostels is not available.

(Source: District statistical booklet 2018)

Creation of social infrastructure was mainly in the domain of public investments. But, growing population and the attendant demands for better education, health care and drinking facilities led to private investments in these sectors which led to establishment of host of private educational institutions, hospitals, drinking water plants, etc.

5.2.2 Assessment of Credit Potential for 2022-23:

- a. Though at present most of the banks are extending loans to private individuals for establishment of schools, hospitals, etc. estimation of credit potential for the above social sectors is not easy in the absence of any specific and credible indicators.
- b. Some of the banks have even specific credit products like school+, Hospital+, etc. and are extending credit for construction of new buildings to start new schools and purchase of other infrastructure. Similarly, credit facility can also be extended for expansion of some of the existing schools/hospitals, etc. It is assumed that credit would be extended to at least one new school and expansion/renovation of one existing school in each of the blocks. There is more potential in urbanised blocks. An amount of ₹ 40 lakh for a new school building or creation of infrastructure like laboratories, equipment, etc. in existing school is assumed. Further an amount

- of ₹ 40 lakh for construction of working women / girls hostel and ₹ 30 lakhs for hospital and ₹ 10 lakh for water purifying plant is assumed.
- c. In view of the subsidy being made available by the State Government to rural households for taking up construction of toilets, there is very little scope for credit flow to this sector.
- d. Keeping, therefore, the need to have some more schools/colleges/hospitals/water purifying plants in the private sector, with the above assumptions, the credit flow has been estimated.

(₹ lakh)

Sr.	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical	TFO	Bank
No.				Units		loan
1	Construction of New School buildings/Renovation of existing ones	No.	40.00	20	800.00	680.00
2	Construction of New Hospital buildings / Renovation of existing ones	No.	30.00	18	540.00	459.00
3	Water Purifying RO plants	No.	10.00	14	140.00	119.00
4	Working women/ girls hostel	No.	40.00	4	160.00	136.00
	Total	·		·	1640.00	1394.00

5.2.3 Infrastructure and linkage support available, planned and gaps:

- There are many construction companies in the district to take up construction of schools/hospitals, etc.
- Availability of raw material for construction of buildings is adequate.
- There is a need to encourage PPP models in creation of social infrastructure by roping corporate and other institutions through their CSR funding and private investment through bank credit.
- Banks may also encourage private investments in creation of social infrastructure by way of extending liberal credit.

5.3 Action Points at District Level

State Govt:

- Regular review may be undertaken at the district level to ensure timely completion of the projects and accrual of benefit to the expected beneficiaries / farmers.
- Projects prioritized under RIDF, LTIF and NIDA may be completed as per phasing and to ensure the same, implementing departments may ensure that adequate budgetary allocation may be provided for completion of the projects to ensure benefits at the right time.
- > Budgetary allocation for maintenance of assets may also be ensured so that the infrastructure projects can be put to use for a longer period of time.
- Critical infrastructure gap may be identified by the implementing departments and may be taken up for implementation on priority basis. This aspect may be discussed in the relevant district level meetings, i.e., DPC, BLBC, etc.
- People's participation under irrigation projects by creation of Water Users Association (WUA) has not gathered momentum, resulting in low utilisation of irrigation potential and non-maintenance of the field channels. Efforts may be made to strengthen WUAs under irrigation projects to ensure effective functioning of WUAs, wherever formed, so that benefits reach the community.

Banks

NABARD has sanctioned majority of connectivity and irrigation projects under RIDF, LTIF and NIDA. These projects are expected to create accelerated benefits and credit potential in the areas where it is sanctioned. Banks may increase their lending presence in these areas.

5.3 Credit Potential for Renewable Energy

5.3.1 Introduction:

Renewable energy has become a major focus area of the government with the ambitious target of achieving 40 percent cumulative electric capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030. India is currently undertaking the largest renewable capacity expansion programme in the world. The total renewable energy capacity target has been increased to 175 GW by the year 2022, out of which 100 GW is to be from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biomass and 5 GW from small hydro power subjects.

As per priority sector guidelines issued by RBI, bank loans can be extended upto a limit of ₹ 15 crore to borrowers for purposes like solar based power generators, biomass based power generators, windmills, micro-hydel plants and for non-conventional energy based public utilities viz., street lighting systems, and remote village electrification. For individual households, the loan limit will be ₹ 10 lakh per borrower.

5.3.2 Assessment of potential for the period 2022-23:

Potential for the sector is assessed as given below:

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Activity	Unit (No./Area)	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Biogas plant units (2 cm)	No.	0.27	55	14.85	7.43
2	Community Bio Gas Plants	No.	0.50	100	50.00	25.00
3	Compost Plant based Urban Waste	No.	5.25	16	84.00	63.00
4	Solar Home Light	No.	0.34	450	153.00	76.50
5	Solar Water Pumping System upto 5HP	No.	3.40	60	204.00	163.20
6	Biomass based briquette making units	No.	2.25	10	22.50	11.25
	Total				1328.35	346.38

5.3.3 Perspective plans for Development of Sector – Roadmap:

- Potential for growth of the sector needs to be identified with respect to local priorities.
- To make it mandatory to install solar energy based devices to meet at least a part of the energy requirement in all households and offices.
- To make it mandatory to install bio-gas based waste disposal system in all the households.
- Roadmap for setting up community bio gas plants, solar rooftop systems, solar lighting systems, solar cookers in schools, watershed areas, tribal development areas may be prepared.
- To ensure availability of quality devices and post-sale service.

5.3.4 Stakeholders Roles and Action Point:

- > State Government / Department / other agencies
- Municipal Corporation and local bodies to consider setting up of commercial plant for converting urban waste and biogas plants based on bio-degradable waste.
- Under the CSR mode, Government Departments in association of big industries in the MIDC area should explore the possibility of setting up small solar/ wind projects in the district.
- There is need to strengthen extension machinery to popularize the sector by undertaking all precautions right from selection of beneficiaries till repairs/ maintenance of the solar units.
- Training should be provided by the Government agencies to the local youths regarding maintenance work of the solar equipment. This will help in creating employment for the youth.

• Setting up solar water heating system should be made mandatory in new housing societies and commercial establishment.

Banks

- Banks need to tie up with Government Departments and agencies for providing assistance / promoting use of solar energy.
- Banks need to publicize the Government schemes and promote use of solar lights and solar water pumps in rural areas. This will also help to increase their credit flow to this sector.

Chapter 6

Informal Credit Delivery System

6.1 Introduction:

The importance of the microfinance sector as an effective tool for policymakers to reach out to the grassroots level cannot be overemphasized. It has been consistently playing a pivotal role in complementing the efforts of the Government of India and various State Governments in addressing issues like financial exclusion, creation of livelihood and empowerment of people in general, and women in particular. The bank led SHG-BLP, pioneered and orchestrated by NABARD over more than two decades, has grown from a small pilot programme of 500 SHGs in 1992 to the largest microfinance programme of the world, with an outreach covering more than 12.4 crore rural households. It is the most cost-effective and fast-growing microfinance initiative positively touching the socio-economic lives of millions of people in rural hinterland of the country.

Status of SHG BLP: All India vis-a-vis Maharashtra

As on 31 March 2021, there are more than 112 lakh SHGs with aggregate bank deposits of about $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 37,477 crore and loans outstanding at nearly $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 1,03,000 crore in the country whereas in Maharashtra, there are 12.13 lakh SHGs with savings of $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{?}}$ 3,295 crore which accounts for 10.83% of total SHGs in the country.

During 2020-21, 1,46,378 SHGs were disbursed loan to the extent of ₹2,136 crore in Maharashtra which accounts for 3.67% of the total loans disbursed in the country. Women Self Help Group Programme (WSHG) was implemented in 6 districts of the State viz., Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded and Gondia since June 2012. The interest subvention scheme under NRLM for eligible women SHGs in identified districts is being implemented by NABARD for RRBs and Cooperative banks.

6.2 On-going Initiatives- Micro Finance Profile in the District:

A comparative position of SHGs formed in the district vis-à-vis Maharashtra is given below:

Position as on	No. of SHGs in Maharashtra	No. of SHGS in Raigad district	Share of total SHGs in Raigad district to Maharashtra position (b/a*100)
31/3/2021	12.13 lakh	24043	1.98

	1
Total No. of blocks in the district	15
	4-
No. of blocks where SHGs exist	15
Total No. of blocks where SHGs are linked	15
Total No. of bank branches in the district	CBs -453; Coops58 RRBs-3
Of which No. of branches participating in linkage program	CBs - all, Coops58
No. of additional branches to be roped in	CBs -Nil ; Coops Nil
No. of Govt. / other agencies participating	Govt. Depts3 ; Others-Nil

6.3 EShakti - Digitization of SHGs books of accounts

Efforts are being made by NABARD to leverage technology to bring qualitative change in SHG-BLP programme in general and transparency in SHG book-keeping in particular. The mobile based e-book keeping for SHGs is a web/SMS based book-keeping product using mobile phone as the front-end for SHGs and personal computer as back-end for NGOs/Federations, government and banks. The application helps SHGs to maintain their financial transactions electronically in the local language and allows ease of monitoring to all stakeholders. All stakeholders can monitor the progress through separate login IDs in website created for this purpose. The attendance register, loan ledger,

pass book etc. can be printed from the website. SHGs are given a copy of the reports at the next meeting.

Currently, 06 districts viz. Aurangabad, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nagpur, Raigad and Chandrapur are covered under EShakti. Under the project, the base data of SHGs and their members had been captured and subsequently updated at regular intervals. The base data will have socio-economic details of each of the members for all SHGs, including family income, family size, source of income, livelihood activities undertaken, bank account number, savings, details of meetings held, internal loaning, repayment, etc., and will help facilitate effective accounts keeping. It is expected that the intervention will enable the policy-makers, banks, financial institutions, Government Departments, etc. to identify those SHGs and members who require assistance. It will also enable effective monitoring of the SHGs, help in mainstreaming of SHG members to access wider range of financial services, increase bankers' comfort in credit appraisal and linkage of SHGs, facilitate transfer of social benefits and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through Aadhaar linked accounts and convergence with other Government benefits, facilitate suitable interventions and convergence of other programmes for social and financial empowerment, to identify suitable interventions and support for proper nurturing and strengthening of SHGs, etc. Prime issues in SHG movement viz., duplication of members, standardization of account keeping, mainstreaming of SHGs with FI agenda and Gol's Digital India mission, bankers' comfort in credit appraisal & linkage through ready availability of data at desktop etc. have been addressed too. The data is being captured using mobile handsets after conduct of SHG meeting every month and is accessible to all the stakeholders through the website www.eshakti.nabard.org created by NABARD. The various MIS reports generated have been of immense help to the bankers in taking faster credit decisions.

The number of SHGs digitized in the district is 5000. Out of these, number of SHGs credit linked are 2735 i.e. 54.70%. The number of SHGs digitized but not credit linked are 2265. By 31 Mar 2022 with the help of all stakeholders we expect to achieve 100% credit linkage for the SHGs in the district. The data regarding the digitized SHGs is available on our website www.eshakti.nabard.org. Bankers can readily access through the banker's login id and password.

6.4 Financing of Joint Liability Groups

Extending bank loans through Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) is a major initiative of NABARD for purveying collateral free credit through the banking system in the rural areas. Despite the scheme being in vogue for more than a decade, the progress has not been very heartening. However, during the last 2-3 years, there has been some progress mainly due to the participation of some private sector

JLG guidelines of November 2014 had specifically provided for and clearly suggested that "incentive to banks will now be available for using BCs / BFs also in promotion and financing of JLGs. By availing of services of BCs / BFs in financing JLGs, the banks can not only increase the credit flow to the targeted population, but also improve their overall asset quality in JLG financing." Still, only few PSU banks and RRBs are utilizing the services of BCs as BF (JLGPI) for deepening their JLG portfolio with good results.

It is felt that the RRBs due to their sheer rural presence and penetration in backward areas are at an advantageous position and can easily scale up financing of JLGs if the required thrust and focus is provided. A huge opportunity is available with RRBs to easily rope in BCAs/ CSPs for taking on a business facilitator role and persuade them for formation, monitoring and extending hand-holding support to the JLGs as an add-on function. This will not only externalize some of the bank's functions viz., mainly of monitoring, ensuring hand-holding and following up for timely repayments but will also enable the BC Agents to get additional income from managing the JLGs.

In order to scale up the JLG performance, NABARD has entered into an MOU with RRBs with assured support to such banks from NABARD, where the concerned bank shall take the onus of extending credit support to JLGs on terms and conditions mutually decided. Besides the grant assistance to banks for passing on to corporate BC/ NGO-JLGPIs for formation, nurturing and financing of new

JLGs @ ₹4,000 per JLG, NABARD would also consider extending capacity building support to bank staff, the CSP/ or NGO and may also consider provision of hand-holding support from professionals for a period of up to 1 year.

In cases where it is convenient to engage identified NGOs to act as JLGPI, a tripartite agreement between bank, NGO and NABARD may be entered into. It may be kept in mind that the intention of this initiative is to rope in RRBs to replicate the successful business model of private banks with suitable modifications on a sustainable basis. 100% refinance support is available to banks for JLG financing.

Bank Loan Disbursed and Outstanding - Joint Liability Groups as on 31 March 2021 (Amt. ₹ lakh)

Cumulative No. of JLGs promoted as on 31.03.2020	690947
Cumulative Loan disbursed as on as on 31.03.2020 (₹ Lakh)	1178135.19
No. of JLGs promoted during 2020-21	341125
Loan Disbursed during 2020-21 (₹Lakh)	457910
Cumulative No. of JLGs promoted as on 31.03.2021	1032072
Cumulative Loan disbursed as on as on 31.03.2020 (₹ Lakh)	1636045.62

(Source: Status of Microfinance in India 2020-21 by NABARD)

During 2020-21, total number of JLGs credit linked in Maharashtra are 341125 with an amount of ₹457910 lakh as compared to 4126882 JLGs financed in India with an amount of ₹5831178 lakh.

SI. No.	Name of the block	Total potential for promotion of SHGs	No. of SHGs savings linked on 31 March 2021	Balance potential as on 31 March 2021	No. of SHGs to be promoted and savings linked during 2021-22	No. of SHGs to be promoted and savings linked during 2022-23
1	Alibag	2016	2107	40	40	40
2	Karjat	2167	2203	40	40	40
3	Khalapur	2102	2386	40	40	40
4	Mahad	1485	1595	25	25	25
5	Mangaon	1323	1410	35	35	35
6	Mhasla	924	1035	20	20	20
7	Murud	1261	1307	35	35	35
8	Panvel	2487	2518	65	65	65
9	Pen	2104	2256	40	40	40
10	Poladpur	853	951	20	20	20
11	Roha	1221	1328	35	35	35
12	Shriwardhan	1081	1207	30	30	30
13	Sudhagad	849	938	20	20	20
14	Tala	743	981	20	20	20
15	Uran	1570	1821	35	35	35
	District Total	22186	24043	500	500	500

Block-wise details of potential for credit linkage of SHGs is presented in following table:

SI.	Name of the	No. of SHGs (credit	SHGs	to be cred 202	lit linke 1-22	d during	SHGs to be credit linked during 2022-23				
No.	block	linked) as on	F	resh	Re	epeat	F	resh	Repeat		
NO.	DIOCK	31 March 2021	No.	Amount (₹ lakh)	No.	Amount (₹ lakh)	No.	Amount (₹ lakh)	No.	Amount (₹ lakh)	
1	Alibag	1044	70	70.00	35	35.00	70	70.00	50	50.00	
2	Karjat	684	50	50.00	25	25.00	50	50.00	50	50.00	
3	Khalapur	439	50	50.00	25	25.00	50	50.00	50	50.00	
4	Mahad	435	100	100.00	50	50.00	100	100.00	75	75.00	
5	Mangaon	208	90	90.00	45	45.00	90	90.00	45	45.00	
6	Mhasla	597	90	90.00	45	45.00	90	90.00	45	45.00	
7	Murud	486	70	70.00	35	35.00	70	70.00	35	35.00	
8	Panvel	1023	100	100.00	50	50.00	100	100.00	50	50.00	
9	Pen	756	80	80.00	40	40.00	80	80.00	40	40.00	
10	Poladpur	255	50	50.00	25	25.00	50	50.00	25	25.00	
11	Roha	894	70	70.00	35	35.00	70	70.00	35	35.00	
12	Shriwardhan	315	40	40.00	20	20.00	40	40.00	20	20.00	
13	Sudhagad	411	30	30.00	15	15.00	30	30.00	25	25.00	
14	Tala	279	30	30.00	15	15.00	30	30.00	15	15.00	
15	Uran	970	80	80.00	40	40.00	80	80.00	40	40.00	
	Dist. Total	8796	1000	1000.00	500	500.00	1000	1000.00	600	600.00	

6.5 Issues related to Micro finance:

- Overall the SHG movement in the district got the momentum after introduction of SHG BLP / SHG2 project in the district.
- The NPA level of SHGs formed under SGSY was a matter of concern; hence the bankers are reluctant to finance the SHGs.
- Under NRLM, the introduction of interest subvention for the BPL groups has created some comparison in the minds of the women under other SHG projects that the benefits will also come to them from govt. scheme.
- Poor training, absence of proper exposure to the groups is set back to the entrepreneur skills.
- Banks are not able to supervise the SHGs financed due to staff constraints.
- Banks are not able to rate the SHGs by themselves due to paucity of time at their end. However, they have to depend upon the rating done by NGOs. Monitoring mechanism of SHGs by NGOs has to be strengthened.
- Credit appraisal of SHGs is missing while doing the financing of NRLM cases.
- Not providing timely and adequate credit to the SHGs leads to the breaking of the SHGs or the SHGs becoming dormant.

6.6 SHG Linkage Programme -Goals and Strategy for the year 2021-22

NABARD as a corporate goal has set for itself a target of formation of 82,300 groups, credit linkage of 1,60,000 SHGs and credit linkage of 3,75,000 JLGs in the State during the year 2021-22.

6.7 Future Strategy

While continuing with its goal of spreading its outreach, SHG-BLP needs to re-invent itself to cover more poor people so that the programme may be an effective platform to expand their economic activities and improve their income levels. This calls for identification of appropriate livelihood opportunities, improvement of their skills, mentoring, market development and many such development initiatives.

Skill development is an important tool for improving the employability and enhancing productivity of the working poor and thereby reducing poverty and exclusion. Rural poor women typically face difficulties or discrimination in accessing good quality training. Keeping the above in view, NABARD continued with Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP) to nurture the entrepreneurial talents of members of mature SHGs.

NABARD has introduced another initiative viz., Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP) with a view to creating sustainable livelihoods among SHG members. These programmes are implemented in small batches for a maximum of 150 SHG members in a cluster of contiguous villages on a project basis covering 15 to 30 SHGs. The programme provides for livelihood creation in agricultural & allied activities as well as rural off-farm sector activities.

6.8 Enhancement in credit flow – capital formation

Establishment of micro-units by SHGs members will translate into investment credit business for banks thereby increasing capital formation in agriculture and off-farm sector. This will surely lead to enhancement in credit flow in priority sector and empowerment of women. The small and micro units will create employment opportunities for women in villages which would result in arresting the trend of urban migration. Few of the SHGs have set up garment shop, tiffin services, etc. which have provided business opportunities to these members.

6.9 Assessment of Potential

A rough estimate of number of SHGs required to be formed and credit linked so as to achieve the mission that every household in rural areas is covered under SHG is worked out as under:

1	Population of the district	26,34,000
2	Rural population	16,64,000
3	No. of households (2 above / 5*)	3,32,800
4	No. of SHGs required (3 above / 15**)	22186
5	No. of SHGs already linked	24043
6	Balance (4-5)	-

^{*}average members per household **average members per SHG

Considering the total poor rural population of the district, it is estimated that there is total potential for promotion and saving linkage of 22186 SHGs in the district. So far 24043 have been promoted in the district.

6.10 Assessment of credit potential for 2022-23

The credit potential assessment for the year 2022-23 is given below-

(₹ lakh)

Sr No	Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	Physical Units	TFO	Bank Loan
1	Loan to SHGs	No.	1.00	1600	1600.00	1600.00
2	Consumption Loan	No.	1.00	600	600.00	600.00
3	Loans to JLGs	No.	2.50	500	1250.00	1250.00
4	Others – Misc.	No.	1.50	750	1125.00	1125.00
	Total				4575.00	4575.00

6.11 Availability of Infrastructure, critical gaps and interventions required, action points/issues

a. Available infrastructure

Livelihood training is being provided by various agencies viz. NGOs, RSETI, DRDA & MSRLM

b. Suggested action Points:

Banks

- i. There is scope for financing various activities under SHG/JLG. Banks may support this activity by providing credit.
- ii. Opportunities have increased for financing trade under MUDRA scheme, banks may take advantage of the same.

District Specific Action Points - Raigad

- Completion of incomplete irrigation projects so that more agriculture land can be brought under assured irrigation.
- Commercial banks need to prepare banking credit plan for dairy in association with milk unions and AH Dept.
- Backyard poultry could be promoted as an income generating activity through SHGs in coordination with banks.
- Banks needs to provide credit to the fisheries sector which is second predominant activity in the district.
- Creation of cold storage & setting up of ice factory.
- As the district is a tourist destination, good roads needs to maintain so that more tourist are attracted.

Annexure I

Activity wise / Block wise Potential Linked Physical & Financial Projections for the year 2022-23 (Raigad District)

(₹ lakh)

																			(K lakn)
Activity	Unit Cost	Unit Size		Alibag	Karjat	Khalapur	Mahad	Mangaon	Mhasala	Murud	Panvel	Pen	Poladpur	Roha	Shrivardhan	Sudhagad	Tala	Uran	TOTAL
Agriculture																			
Farm Credit																			
(a) Crop Production,																			
maintenance and marketing																			
Paddy	0.580	ha.	Phy	4400	4300	2700	4500	4300	1250	1450	2100	3800	1300	3800	1575	1475	900	150	38000
		130.00%	B.L.	3317.60	3242.20	2035.80	3393.00	3242.20	942.50	1093.30	1583.40	2865.20	980.20	2865.20	1187.55	1112.15	678.60	113.10	28652.00
Raggi	0.330	ha.	Phy	0	175	0	825	1100	165	0	0	225	500	210	60	0	0	0	3260
		130.00%	B.L.	0.00	75.08	0.00	353.93	471.90	70.79	0.00	0.00	96.53	214.50	90.09	25.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	1398.54
Pulses	0.300	ha.	Phy	75	100	50	250	150	100	50	0	145	80	270	50	50	20	0	1390
		130.00%	B.L.	29.25	39.00	19.50	97.50	58.50	39.00	19.50	0.00	56.55	31.20	105.30	19.50	19.50	7.80	0.00	542.10
Spices	0.160	ha.	Phy	50	50	25	25	25	0	25	0	40	0	55	20	0	0	0	315
		130.00%	B.L.	10.40	10.40	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.00	5.20	0.00	8.32	0.00	11.44	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.52
Vegetables	0.350	ha.	Phy	200	150	100	200	250	75	150	75	300	50	300	75	75	50	0	2050
		130.00%	B.L.	91.00	68.25	45.50	91.00	113.75	34.13	68.25	34.13	136.50	22.75	136.50	34.13	34.13	22.75	0.00	932.75
Mango	1.700	ha.	Phy	350	175	125	250	275	155	135	0	295	75	325	275	140	125	0	2700
		130.00%	B.L.	773.50	386.75	276.25	552.50	607.75	342.55	298.35	0.00	651.95	165.75	718.25	607.75	309.40	276.25	0.00	5967.00
Arecanut	1.200	ha.	Phy	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	500
		130.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	234.00	234.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	312.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	780.00
sub total			B.L.	4221.75	3821.68	2382.25	4493.13	4499.30	1662.96	1718.60	1617.53	3815.05	1414.40	3926.78	2190.83	1475.18	985.40	113.10	38337.91
(b) Water Resources																			
Dug Well	1.200	No.	Phy	0	5	5	5	5	0	0	10	10	3	5	0	7	5	0	60
		75.00%	B.L.	0.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	2.70	4.50	0.00	6.30	4.50	0.00	54.00
Repairs of Dug Wells	0.400	No.	Phy	15	20	20	25	20	5	15	10	25	10	25	10	10	5	3	218
2 /2	4 450	75.00%	B.L.	4.50	6.00	6.00	7.50	6.00	1.50	4.50	3.00	7.50	3.00	7.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	0.90	65.40
Dug/Bore Wells with	1.450	No.	Phy	19	18	15	29	27	8	4	23	23	11	23	7	5	6	12	230
Pumpsets		75.00%	B.L.	20.66	19.58	16.31	31.54	29.36	8.70	4.35	25.01	25.01	11.96	25.01	7.61	5.44	6.53	13.05	250.13
Electric Pumpset (5 HP)	0.300	75.00% No	Phy	31	19.58	52	61	53	19	4.33	56	45	11.96	57	35	27	15	13.05	563
Liectric Fullipset (5 HF)	0.300	85.00%	B.L.	7.91	16.58	13.26	15.56	13.52	4.85	6.12	14.28	11.48	3.32	14.54	8.93	6.89	3.83	2.55	143.57
Drip Set	0.400	ha	Phy	7.91	110	15.26	15.50	15.52	50	50	14.28	100	5.52	100	100	100	3.83	2.55	1210
Dilp Set	0.400	80.00%	B.L.	22.40	35.20	48.00	48.00	48.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	32.00	16.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	9.60	0.00	387.20
Lift Irrigation Scheme (Small)	3.500	ha	Phy	10	12	5	18	22	3	2	7	7	7	13	52.00	52.00	3.00	3	122
Ent inigation scheme (smail)	3.300	75.00%	B.L.	26.25	31.50	13.13	47.25	57.75	7.88	5.25	18.38	18.38	18.38	34.13	13.13	13.13	7.88	7.88	320.25
Pipe line System	0.500	mt.	Phy	50	100	100	75	75	25	5.23	0	10.50	0	50	50	25	7.00	50	750
pcc system	0.500	90.00%	B.L.	22.50	45.00	45.00	33.75	33.75	11.25	22.50	0.00	45.00	0.00	22.50	22.50	11.25	0.00	22.50	337.50
Borewell	0.420	No.	Phy	5	12	10	11	13	0	0	10	18	5	11	0	10	7	5	117
Boreweii	0.420	75.00%	B.L.	1.58	3.78	3.15	3.47	4.10	0.00	0.00	3.15	5.67	1.58	3.47	0.00	3.15	2.21	1.58	36.86
sub total		7 3 . 3 3 7 0	B.L.	105.79	162.13	149.35	191.56	196.97	50.17	58.72	72.82	154.03	56.93	143.64	87.16	81.15	36.03	48.45	1594.90
(c) Farm Mechanisation			D.L.	103.73	102.13	145.55	131.30	150.57	30.17	30.72	, 2.02	134.03	30.53	173.04	37.10	01.13	30.03	70.43	1334.30
Tractor with two Implements	6.000	No.	Phy	6	8	6	15	12	5	7	10	12	5	10	5	6	2	0	109
, year man and migramores	2.000	80.00%	B.L.	28.80	38.40	28.80	72.00	57.60	24.00	33.60	48.00	57.60	24.00	48.00	24.00	28.80	9.60	0.00	523.20
Power Tiller	2.000	No.	Phy	55	55	55	71	65	30	25	0	50	25	52	50	25	20	0.00	578
. ette. illei	2.000	80.00%	B.L.	88.00	88.00	88.00	113.60	104.00	48.00	40.00	0.00	80.00	40.00	83.20	80.00	40.00	32.00	0.00	924.80
Agri. Implements	0.500	No.	Phy	76	88	75	157	136	56	37	0.00	119	27	122	75	25	21	0	1014
Op	2.230	90.00%	B.L.	34.20	39.60	33.75	70.65	61.20	25.20	16.65	0.00	53.55	12.15	54.90	33.75	11.25	9.45	0.00	456.30
		50.0070	D.L.	37.20	33.00	33.73	70.03	01.20	23.20	10.03	0.00	33.33	12.13	37.30	33.73	11.23	رج.ر	0.00	750.50

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit Size		Alibag	Karjat	Khalapur	Mahad	Mangaon	Mhasala	Murud	Panvel	Pen	Poladpur	Roha	Shrivardhan	Sudhagad	Tala	Uran	TOTAL
sub total			B.L.	151.00	166.00	150.55	256.25	222.80	97.20	90.25	48.00	191.15	76.15	186.10	137.75	80.05	51.05	0.00	1904.30
(d) Plantation / Horticulture																			
Cashew Plantation	1.000	ha.	Phy	0	0	0	200	200	250	0	0	0	200	100	120	0	100	0	1170
		75.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	187.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	75.00	90.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	877.50
Mango Plantation	1.640	ha.	Phy	125	165	150	210	200	100	0	0	155	75	150	100	75	95	0	1600
		75.00%	B.L.	153.75	202.95	184.50	258.30	246.00	123.00	0.00	0.00	190.65	92.25	184.50	123.00	92.25	116.85	0.00	1968.00
Coconut Plantation	1.000	ha.	Phy	205	0	0	100	0	128	227	0	100	0	0	255	0	0	10	1025
		75.00%	B.L.	153.75	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	96.00	170.25	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	191.25	0.00	0.00	7.50	768.75
Arecanut Plantation	0.600	ha.	Phy	90	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	250	0	50	0	550
		75.00%	B.L.	40.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.50	0.00	22.50	0.00	247.50
Herbal/medicinal Plants	1.500	ha.	Phy	10	20	10	10	10	10	5	0	15	10	10	10	10	10	0	140
		75.00%	B.L.	11.25	22.50	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	5.63	0.00	16.88	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	0.00	157.50
Floriculture-On Farm	0.600	ha.	Phy	0	15	15	15	15	10	0	0	10	0	20	0	0	0	0	100
		75.00%	B.L.	0.00	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	4.50	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00
High- tech Floriculture - Græn Houses	5.200	500 Sq.Mt	Phy	0	2	5	2	3	0	0	5	5	0	5	1	1	1	0	30
		75.00%	B.L.	0.00	7.80	19.50	7.80	11.70	0.00	0.00	19.50	19.50	0.00	19.50	3.90	3.90	3.90	0.00	117.00
Shed Net	3.630	500 Sq.Mt	Phy	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
		75.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.61	13.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.84
Private Fruit Nursery	3.100	ha.	Phy	2	5	7	3	1	2	0	5	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	35
		75.00%	B.L.	4.65	11.63	16.28	6.98	2.33	4.65	0.00	11.63	6.98	4.65	11.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.38
Spices Plantation	0.330	ha.	Phy	60	40	40	25	20	25	30	0	25	25	20	20	15	0	0	345
		75.00%	B.L.	14.85	9.90	9.90	6.19	4.95	6.19	7.43	0.00	6.19	6.19	4.95	4.95	3.71	0.00	0.00	85.39
sub total			B.L.	378.75	261.53	248.18	535.88	432.98	433.09	255.30	44.74	333.30	264.34	315.83	536.85	111.11	229.50	7.50	4388.85
(e) Forestry & Waste Land Development																			
Wasteland dev. (Social	0.418	ha.	Phy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry)			'																
		90.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farm forestry - Pvt. wasteland	0.418	ha.	Phy	0	0	0	50	45	20	0	0	50	30	55	30	40	30	0	350
		90.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.81	16.93	7.52	0.00	0.00	18.81	11.29	20.69	11.29	15.05	11.29	0.00	131.67
Kisan ropvatika (Nursery)	3.410	No.	Phy	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	5	0	5	5	5	4	0	57
		75.00%	B.L.	12.79	12.79	12.79	12.79	12.79	7.67	7.67	5.12	12.79	0.00	12.79	12.79	12.79	10.23	0.00	145.78
Bamboo Plantation	0.300	No.	Phy	25	75	50	75	50	75	0	0	75	75	100	0	50	50	0	700
		90.00%	B.L.	6.75	20.25	13.50	20.25	13.50	20.25	0.00	0.00	20.25	20.25	27.00	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00	189.00
sub total			B.L.	19.54	33.04	26.29	51.85	43.22	35.45	7.67	5.12	51.85	31.54	60.48	24.07	41.34	35.02	0.00	466.45
(f) Animal Husbandry - Dairy																			
Cows (cross breed) (2Nos.)	1.330	No.	Phy	30	40	30	90	95	0	0	0	75	0	100	50	30	0	0	540
Indiana coa Cassa	0.560	90.00%	B.L.	35.91	47.88	35.91	107.73	113.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.78	0.00	119.70	59.85	35.91	0.00	0.00	646.38
Indigenous Cows	0.560	No.	Phy	50	100	80	160	100	30	30	300	250	60	120	0	120	0	0	1400
Craded Buffalass (2 Nas.)	1 5 40	90.00%	B.L.	25.20	50.40	40.32	80.64	50.40	15.12	15.12	151.20	126.00	30.24	60.48	0.00	60.48	0.00	0.00	705.60
Graded Buffaloes (2 Nos.)	1.540	No. 90.00%	Phy B.L.	50 69.30	83.16	83.16	80 110.88	100 138.60	50 69.30	20 27.72	120 166.32	100 138.60	83.16	80 110.88	30 41.58	60 83.16	30 41.58	0.00	900 1247.40
Calf Rearing (Heifer)	0.250	90.00% No.	Phv	10	20	20	50	50	10	0	100.32	138.60	10	110.88	41.58	10	41.58	0.00	200
Can realing (neiter)	0.250	90.00%	B.L.	2.25	4.50	4.50	11.25	11.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00	45.00
Milk collection unit/ Milk booth	1.000	No.	Phy	2.23	3	2	6	6	2.23	0.00	20	20	6	6	4	6	6	0.00	89
		90.00%	B.L.	1.80	2.70	1.80	5.40	5.40	1.80	0.00	18.00	18.00	5.40	5.40	3.60	5.40	5.40	0.00	80.10
Mini Dairy Unit (10 animals)	6.000	No.	Phy	8	10	8	12	12	0	0	25	15	5	10	0	10	0	0	115
		90.00%	B.L.	43.20	54.00	43.20	64.80	64.80	0.00	0.00	135.00	81.00	27.00	54.00	0.00	54.00	0.00	0.00	621.00
Fodder Cultivation	0.300	ha.	Phy	60	100	50	160	120	60	0	0	100	60	60	20	50	20	0	860
		90.00%	B.L.	16.20	27.00	13.50	43.20	32.40	16.20	0.00	0.00	27.00	16.20	16.20	5.40	13.50	5.40	0.00	232.20

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit Size		Alibag	Karjat	Khalapur	Mahad	Mangaon	Mhasala	Murud	Panvel	Pen	Poladpur	Roha	Shrivardhan	Sudhagad	Tala	Uran	TOTAL
Pvt. Vet Cilnic	2.000	No.	Phy	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	20
		90.00%	B.L.	1.80	3.60	1.80	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	5.40	3.60	1.80	3.60	1.80	3.60	1.80	0.00	36.00
Working Capital - KCC Cow (1 unit)	0.150	No.	Phy	20	25	25	35	40	15	0	50	50	25	35	25	55	0	0	400
		100.00%	B.L.	3.00	3.75	3.75	5.25	6.00	2.25	0.00	7.50	7.50	3.75	5.25	3.75	8.25	0.00	0.00	60.00
Working Capital - KCC Buffalo (1 unit)	0.200	No.	Phy	30	43	22	65	55	18	0	120	100	15	67	0	55	10	0	600
		100.00%	B.L.	6.00	8.60	4.40	13.00	11.00	3.60	0.00	24.00	20.00	3.00	13.40	0.00	11.00	2.00	0.00	120.00
sub total				195.66	273.24	224.19	427.50	420.17	104.67	42.84	475.92	486.23	166.05	372.51	112.23	258.30	54.18	0.00	3793.68
(g) Animal Husbandry - Poultry																			
Backyard poultry-layers	0.150	bird	Phy	50	60	75	75	70	20	20	100	100	20	70	0	20	20	0	700
		75.00%	B.L.	5.63	6.75	8.44	8.44	7.88	2.25	2.25	11.25	11.25	2.25	7.88	0.00	2.25	2.25	0.00	78.75
Comm. Layer - 3000 birds (Unit Cost - 500 per bird)	10.000	bird	Phy	4	8	12	12	10	0	0	12	15	0	6	0	3	0	3	85
		75.00%	B.L.	30.00	60.00	90.00	90.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	112.50	0.00	45.00	0.00	22.50	0.00	22.50	637.50
Comm. broiler - 1000 brids (Unit Cost - 350 Per Bird)	3.500	bird	Phy	30	40	50	50	30	0	5	50	35	5	20	5	5	0	5	330
		75.00%	B.L.	78.75	105.00	131.25	131.25	78.75	0.00	13.13	131.25	91.88	13.13	52.50	13.13	13.13	0.00	13.13	866.25
Contract Farming - Broiler- Sheds/Equip.	3.500	No.	Phy	15	10	20	25	20	10	0	25	20	0	20	0	5	0	5	175
		75.00%	B.L.	39.38	26.25	52.50	65.63	52.50	26.25	0.00	65.63	52.50	0.00	52.50	0.00	13.13	0.00	13.13	459.38
Broiler Dressing Unit (300 Birds/Day)	5.000	No.	Phy	10	15	10	15	5	0	0	25	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	110
		90.00%	B.L.	45.00	67.50	45.00	67.50	22.50	0.00	0.00	112.50	67.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.50	495.00
EOU(1.5 lakh Eggs/Day)	80.000	No.	Phy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		90.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feed Plants godown	16.000	No.	Phy	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	11
		75.00%	B.L.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	36.00	12.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	132.00
Working Capital - KCC Broiler (100 unit)	0.100	No.	Phy	40	45	55	75	75	35	0	100	100	0	125	0	55	25	0	730
Madia Carial	0.200	100.00%	B.L.	4.00	4.50	5.50	7.50	7.50	3.50	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	5.50	2.50	0.00	73.00
Working Capital - KCC Layer (100 unit)	0.200	No.	Phy	25	35	25	100	75	25	0	60	55	0	55	0	45	0	0	500
sub total		100.00%	B.L.	5.00 219.75	7.00	5.00 349.69	20.00 402.31	15.00 271.13	5.00 37.00	0.00 15.38	12.00 468.63	11.00 368.63	0.00 15.38	11.00 193.38	0.00 13.13	9.00 65.50	0.00 4.75	0.00 128.25	100.00 2841.88
(h) Animal Husbandry - Goatery			B.L.	219.75	289.00	349.69	402.31	2/1.13	37.00	15.38	468.63	368.63	15.38	193.38	13.13	65.50	4./5	128.25	2841.88
Goat rearing (10+1)	0.780	No.	Phy	20	60	30	60	50	50	10	40	50	20	90	10	20	10	0	520
		70.00%	B.L.	10.92	32.76	16.38	32.76	27.30	27.30	5.46	21.84	27.30	10.92	49.14	5.46	10.92	5.46	0.00	283.92
Stall Fed Goat Rearing (40+2)	2.120	No. 85.00%	Phy B.L.	25 45.05	35 63.07	30 54.06	55 99.11	40 72.08	2 3.60	10 18.02	35 63.07	30 54.06	10 18.02	35 63.07	10 18.02	15 27.03	3.60	0.00	334 601.87
Breeding Farm (100+5)	5.600	No.	Phy	0	3	1	33.11	2	0	0	3	34.00	0	2	0	27.03	0	0.00	18
0 - (/		85.00%	B.L.	0.00	14.28	4.76	14.28	9.52	0.00	0.00	14.28	14.28	0.00	9.52	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	85.68
Sheep Rearing (20+1)	1.300	No. 75.00%	Phy B.L.	0.00	5 4.88	2 1.95	5 4.88	5 4.88	2 1.95	0.00	0.00	3 2.93	0.00	5 4.88	0.00	3 2.93	0.00	0.00	30 29.25
Working Capital - KCC for Goat rearing (10+1)	0.200	No.	Phy	35	55	35	75	75	0	0	50	75	20	35	0	25	20	0	500
		100.00%	B.L.	7.00	11.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	4.00	7.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	100.00
sub total			B.L.	62.97	125.99	84.15	166.03	128.78	32.85	23.48	109.19	113.57	32.94	133.61	23.48	50.64	13.06	0.00	1100.72
Total - Animal Husbandry			B.L.	478.38	688.23	658.03	995.84	820.07	174.52	81.70	1053.74	968.42	214.37	699.49	148.84	374.44	71.99	128.25	7736.27
(i) Fisheries - Inland]]					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			I							

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit Size		Alibag	Karjat	Khalapur	Mahad	Mangaon	Mhasala	Murud	Panvel	Pen	Poladpur	Roha	Shrivardhan	Sudhagad	Tala	Uran	TOTAL
Fish Pond / Tank	2.000	ha.	Phy	30	0	0	0	10	25	45	50	35	0	30	25	0	20	3	273
,		75.00%	B.L.	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	37.50	67.50	75.00	52.50	0.00	45.00	37.50	0.00	30.00	4.50	409.50
Fresh Water Prawn	4.000	ha.	Phy	10	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	25	0	0	10	0	0	2	122
		75.00%	B.L.	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	150.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	366.00
Reservior Fishery (Boat & Net)	0.400	No.	Phy	25	0	0	0	0	20	27	20	0	0	5	18	0	0	13	128
		75.00%	B.L.	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	8.10	6.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	5.40	0.00	0.00	3.90	38.40
Reverine Fishery (Nets)	0.250	ha.	Phy	25	0	0	10	0	0	25	25	15	0	10	25	0	0	0	135
		85.00%	B.L.	5.31	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	5.31	5.31	3.19	0.00	2.13	5.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.69
sub total			B.L.	87.81	0.00	0.00	2.13	15.00	43.50	155.91	236.31	130.69	0.00	48.63	78.21	0.00	30.00	14.40	842.59
Brackish Water Prawn																			
Brackish Water Prawns Culture	5.000	ha.	Phy	15	0	0	0	0	18	28	20	27	0	0	34	0	20	0	162
		75.00%	B.L.	56.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.50	105.00	75.00	101.25	0.00	0.00	127.50	0.00	75.00	0.00	607.50
sub total			B.L.	56.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.50	105.00	75.00	101.25	0.00	0.00	127.50	0.00	75.00	0.00	607.50
Fisheries - Marine																			
Mechanised Boats	15.000	No.	Phy	7	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	1	0	0	2	0	1	6	32
		75.00%	B.L.	78.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	67.50	78.75	11.25	0.00	0.00	22.50	0.00	11.25	67.50	360.00
Non-Mechanised Boats	5.000	No.	Phy	5	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	1	0	0	8	0	1	5	40
		75.00%	B.L.	18.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.25	26.25	37.50	3.75	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	3.75	18.75	150.00
Out Board Engine	0.200	No.	Phy	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	35
		90.00%	B.L.	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	6.30
Fishing Nets/Equipments	0.300	No.	Phy	50	0	0	10	0	15	75	75	35	0	0	50	0	0	30	340
		90.00%	B.L.	13.50	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	4.05	20.25	20.25	9.45	0.00	0.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	8.10	91.80
In Board Engine	5.000	No.	Phy	10	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	45
		75.00%	B.L.	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	37.50	168.75
Intermediary Vessels	30.000	No.	Phy	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	26
		75.00%	B.L.	67.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.50	180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.50	0.00	0.00	157.50	585.00
sub total			B.L.	216.90	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	37.80	284.55	319.20	24.45	0.00	0.00	171.00	0.00	15.00	290.25	1361.85
Total- Investment Credit Fishery				360.96	0.00	0.00	4.83	15.00	148.80	545.46	630.51	256.39	0.00	48.63	376.71	0.00	120.00	304.65	2811.94
Fishermen co ops. (working capital)	215.000	No.	Phy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		90.00%	B.L.	193.50	0	0	0	0	0	193.50	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	387.00
Total -Working Capital for Fishery				193.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	193.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	387.00
Working Capital - KCC for Fish pond & Shrimp	2.000	No.	Phy	7	0	0	0	0	8	5	2	3	0	0	8	0	0	3	36
		100.00%	B.L.	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	72.00
Working Capital - KCC for Non mech boats & sale of fish	0.500	No.	Phy	100	25	0	0	0	150	250	150	125	0	0	85	0	0	125	1010
		100.00%	B.L.	50.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	125.00	75.00	62.50	0.00	0.00	42.50	0.00	0.00	62.50	505.00
Working Capital - KCC for Jitada Pond Fishery	0.620	No.	Phy	75	0	0	0	0	30	50	100	100	0	20	75	0	30	50	530
		100.00%	B.L.	46.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.60	31.00	62.00	62.00	0.00	12.40	46.50	0.00	18.60	31.00	328.60
Total - KCC			<u> </u>	110.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.60	166.00	141.00	130.50	0.00	12.40	105.00	0.00	18.60	99.50	905.60
Total Fisheries			B.L.	664.96	12.50	0.00	4.83	15.00	258.40	904.96	771.51	386.89	0.00	61.03	481.71	0.00	138.60	404.15	4104.54
(j) Agriculture Others																			
Bullocks (non-discript)	0.250	No.	Phy	10	20	0	20	20	0	10	0	20	10	20	10	10	0	0	150
		85.00%	B.L.	2.13	4.25	0.00	4.25	4.25	0.00	2.13	0.00	4.25	2.13	4.25	2.13	2.13	0.00	0.00	31.88
Conventional bullockcarts	0.170	No.	Phy	2	3	0	5	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	1	2	0	27
		85.00%	B.L.	0.29	0.43	0.00	0.72	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.14	0.29	0.00	3.90

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit Size		Alibag	Karjat	Khalapur	Mahad	Mangaon	Mhasala	Murud	Panvel	Pen	Poladpur	Roha	Shrivardhan	Sudhagad	Tala	Uran	TOTAL
Two wheeler	0.800	No.		50	50	60	50	40	30	50	85	50	25	40	25	40	25	80	700
		70.00%		28.00	28.00	33.60	28.00	22.40	16.80	28.00	47.60	28.00	14.00	22.40	14.00	22.40	14.00	44.80	392.00
sub total		7 0.0070	B.L.	30.41	32.68	33.60	32.97	26.94	17.09	30.41	47.60	32.54	16.13	27.08	16.56	24.67	14.29	44.80	427.78
Total Farm Credit				6050.59	5177.78	3648.24	6562.29	6257.27	2728.88	3147.61	3661.04	5933.22	2073.84	5420.42	3623.77	2187.93	1561.88	746.25	58960.99
Agriculture Infrastructure																			
Storage Facilities																			
Godown (upto 1000 MT)	40.000	MT	Phy	5	5	10	10	15	5	5	30	20	0	10	2	3	0	20	140
· ·		80.00%	B.L.	160.00	160.00	320.00	320.00	480.00	160.00	160.00	960.00	640.00	0.00	320.00	64.00	96.00	0.00	640.00	4480.00
Cold Storage (500 MT)	50.000	MT	Phy	1	0	3	3	3	1	2	30	5	0	5	2	1	0	15	71
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		75.00%	B.L.	37.50	0.00	112.50	112.50	112.50	37.50	75.00	1125.00	187.50	0.00	187.50	75.00	37.50	0.00	562.50	2662.50
Cold Chain (Referg. Van, bulk milk cooler, etc.)	20.000	No.	Phy	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
		75.00%	B.L.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.00
Market Yards	5.000	No.	Phy	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
		75.00%	B.L.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	0.00	3.75	3.75	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.75
sub total			B.L.	216.25	178.75	451.25	451.25	611.25	201.25	250.00	2103.75	846.25	0.00	526.25	139.00	133.50	0.00	1202.50	7311.25
Land Development, Soil Conservation & Watershed Development																			
Land levelling & bunding	0.500	ha	Phy	145	165	150	300	235	75	100	750	275	100	225	130	100	130	500	3380
,		90.00%	B.L.	65.25	74.25	67.50	135.00	105.75	33.75	45.00	337.50	123.75	45.00	101.25	58.50	45.00	58.50	225.00	1521.00
Stone bunds/contour stone walls	0.500		Phy	50	75	50	125	100	75	85	0	110	50	100	50	50	50	0	970
		90.00%	B.L.	22.50	33.75	22.50	56.25	45.00	33.75	38.25	0.00	49.50	22.50	45.00	22.50	22.50	22.50	0.00	436.50
Field drainage for wet lands	0.300	ha	Phy	75	25	25	150	150	150	100	0	150	0	100	100	0	100	0	1125
		90.00%	B.L.	20.25	6.75	6.75	40.50	40.50	40.50	27.00	0.00	40.50	0.00	27.00	27.00	0.00	27.00	0.00	303.75
Farm Ponds for water conservation / fisheries	1.400	No.	Phy	5	4	3	5	7	13	8	5	12	0	8	7	0	7	3	87
		75.00%	B.L.	5.25	4.20	3.15	5.25	7.35	13.65	8.40	5.25	12.60	0.00	8.40	7.35	0.00	7.35	3.15	91.35
Reclamation/treatment of Khar Land	1.000	ha	Phy	105	0	0	130	0	0	115	0	200	0	150	110	0	65	0	875
		90.00%	B.L.	94.50	0.00	0.00	117.00	0.00	0.00	103.50	0.00	180.00	0.00	135.00	99.00	0.00	58.50	0.00	787.50
sub total			B.L.	207.75	118.95	99.90	354.00	198.60	121.65	222.15	342.75	406.35	67.50	316.65	214.35	67.50	173.85	228.15	3140.10
Others																			
Seed Production – paddy	0.700	ha	Phy	0.00	30.00	0.00	25.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	50.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170
		75.00%	B.L.	0.00	15.75	0.00	13.13	15.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13	0.00	26.25	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.25
Bio pesticided/ fertilisers mfg.units	4.000	No.	Phy	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
Managing and Comment in State of the Comment in State	2.400	75.00%	B.L.	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
Vermi Compost (Comm.units)	3.100	No. 80.00%	Phy B.L.	2 4.96	4.96	2.48	7.44	2 4.96	0.00	2.48	0.00	4.96	2.48	5 12.40	2.48	2.48	2.48	0.00	54.56
Vermi compost (Individual farmer"s Units)	0.250	80.00% No.	Phy	10	12	5	23	20	11	10	10	20	5	12.40	7	5	5	0.00	159
Tarrier 3 Offics)		50.00%	B.L.	1.25	1.50	0.63	2.88	2.50	1.38	1.25	1.25	2.50	0.63	2.00	0.88	0.63	0.63	0.00	19.88
sub total		30.0070	D.L.	6.21	25.21	3.11	23.44	26.21	1.38	3.73	4.25	23.59	3.11	43.65	8.61	3.11	3.11	0.00	178.69
Total Agriculture				430.21	322.91	554.26	828.69	836.06	324.28	475.88	2450.75	1276.19	70.61	886.55	361.96	204.11	176.96	1430.65	10630.04
Anciliary Activities															1				
(I) Food & Agro Processing															i	İ	İ	i	
Investment Credit															i	İ	İ	i	
Processing of Grains & Pulses	25.000	No.	Phy	1	2	2	5	4	2	2	5	3	0	3	2	2	2	0	35
		75.00%	B.L.	18.75	37.50	37.50	93.75	75.00	37.50	37.50	93.75	56.25	0.00	56.25	37.50	37.50	37.50	0.00	656.25

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit Size		Alibag	Karjat	Khalapur	Mahad	Mangaon	Mhasala	Murud	Panvel	Pen	Poladpur	Roha	Shrivardhan	Sudhagad	Tala	Uran	TOTAL
Production of food grade	25.000	No.	Phy	5	2	5	7	7	1	2	10	8	0	4	0	1	0	3	55
packing material	25.000		,		_			•	_	_	10			•		_		9	33
pacining material		75.00%	B.L.	93.75	37.50	93.75	131.25	131.25	18.75	37.50	187.50	150.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	18.75	0.00	56.25	1031.25
Rice Flour & Poha Mills	10.000	No.	Phy	2	3	55.75	7	7	2	3	10	7	2	4	1	0	0.00	0	53
Nice Flour & Foria Willis	10.000	75.00%	B.L.	15.00	22.50	37.50	52.50	52.50	15.00	22.50	75.00	52.50	15.00	30.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	397.50
Bakery and Confectionary	15.000	No.	Phy	10	5	10	5	7	5	0	25	10	5	10	7.50	2	0.00	5	99
Products	13.000	NO.	Fily	10	1	10	1	,	,	0	23	10		10	0	2	U	3	33
Floudets		75.00%	B.L.	112.50	56.25	112.50	56.25	78.75	56.25	0.00	281.25	112.50	56.25	112.50	0.00	22.50	0.00	56.25	1113.75
Managa /Oth on Fruit Brossocias	12.000	No.	Phy	112.50	7	112.50	15	20	15	5	201.23	112.30	2	112.50	9	1	5	0	145
Mango/Other Fruit Processing	12.000	80.00%	B.L.	96.00	67.20	96.00	144.00	192.00	144.00	48.00	192.00	144.00	19.20	105.60	86.40	9.60	48.00	0.00	1392.00
Cashew Processing	2.500	No.	Phy	90.00	07.20	90.00	45	25	30	48.00	192.00	0	50	20	35	9.00	48.00	0.00	205
Castlew Processing	2.300	75.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.38	46.88	56.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.75	37.50	65.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	384.38
Fish Deserving	245.000			0.00	0.00				50.23	10						0.00	0.00	15	
Fish Processing	215.000	No.	Phy B.L.	_	_	2 322.50	0.00	0.00	806.25		22 3547.50	5	0	1 1 2 5	5 806.25	ŭ	0.00		67
C)Tatal Assa Busa luu		75.00%		322.50	0.00					1612.50		806.25	0.00	161.25		0.00		2418.75	10803.75
C)Total -Agro Proc Inv. Credit			B.L.	658.50	220.95	699.75	562.13	576.38	1134.00	1758.00	4377.00	1321.50	184.20	578.10	1003.28	88.35	85.50	2531.25	15778.88
Agro Processing - Working																			
Capital			L	_	_										_				
Processing of Grains & Pulses	5.000	small	Phy	5	5	6	13	12	5	5	15	15	2	12	5	5	0	2	107
		75.00%	B.L.	18.75	18.75	22.50	48.75	45.00	18.75	18.75	56.25	56.25	7.50	45.00	18.75	18.75	0.00	7.50	401.25
Production of food grade	6.000	Micro	Phy	5	8	10	10	10	5	3	25	20	2	15	5	2	2	3	125
packing material																			
		75.00%	B.L.	22.50	36.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	22.50	13.50	112.50	90.00	9.00	67.50	22.50	9.00	9.00	13.50	562.50
Rice Flour & Poha Mills	2.500	Small	Phy	12	11	13	15	17	12	9	20	13	4	10	3	11	5	10	165
		75.00%	B.L.	22.50	20.63	24.38	28.13	31.88	22.50	16.88	37.50	24.38	7.50	18.75	5.63	20.63	9.38	18.75	309.38
Bakery and Confectionary	5.000	Micro	Phy	5	5	10	20	15	10	6	30	15	3	5	10	5	5	25	169
Products																			
		75.00%	B.L.	18.75	18.75	37.50	75.00	56.25	37.50	22.50	112.50	56.25	11.25	18.75	37.50	18.75	18.75	93.75	633.75
Mango/Other fruit Processing	2.500	Micro	Phy	16	12	10	22	21	7	2	6	14	0	8	22	5	5	0	150
		80.00%	B.L.	32.00	24.00	20.00	44.00	42.00	14.00	4.00	12.00	28.00	0.00	16.00	44.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	300.00
Cashew Processing	1.500	Micro	Phy	5	0	0	21	18	17	0	10	0	15	14	20	0	0	0	120
		75.00%	B.L.	5.63	0.00	0.00	23.63	20.25	19.13	0.00	11.25	0.00	16.88	15.75	22.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.00
Fish Processing	125.000	Small	Phy	5	0	2	0	1	7	6	15	5	0	0	5	0	0	15	61
		75.00%	B.L.	468.75	0.00	187.50	0.00	93.75	656.25	562.50	1406.25	468.75	0.00	0.00	468.75	0.00	0.00	1406.25	5718.75
D)Total -Agro Proc Working			B.L.	588.88	118.13	336.88	264.50	334.13	790.63	638.13	1748.25	723.63	52.13	181.75	619.63	77.13	47.13	1539.75	8060.63
Capital																			
sub total				1247.38	339.08	1036.63	826.63	910.50	1924.63	2396.13	6125.25	2045.13	236.33	759.85	1622.90	165.48	132.63	4071.00	23839.50
(II)Others																			
Farmers Producer Organisation	50.000	No.	Phy	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	12
		85.00%	B.L.	127.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	42.50	0.00	0.00	510.00
Agri-business center	11.000	No.	Phy	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	14
		85.00%	B.L.	9.35	18.70	0.00	28.05	18.70	0.00	0.00	9.35	18.70	0.00	18.70	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	130.90
Total				136.85	61.20	42.50	70.55	61.20	0.00	0.00	9.35	103.70	0.00	103.70	9.35	42.50	0.00	0.00	640.90
Total Ancilliary activities				1384.23	400.28	1079.13	897.18	971.70	1924.63	2396.13	6134.60	2148.83	236.33	863.55	1632.25	207.98	132.63	4071.00	24480.40
Total Agriculture				7865.02	5900.96	5281.62	8288.16	8065.03	4977.78	6019.62	12246.39	9358.23	2380.77	7170.52	5617.97	2600.01	1871 <i>A</i> 6	6247.90	94071.42
MSME																			
Term Loan - Manufacturing																			
sector																			
Micro Enterprises	30.000	No.	Phy	50	50	100	150	75	25	30	450	150	20	200	50	10	5	300	1665
		80.00%	B.L.	1200.00	1200.00	2400.00	3600.00	1800.00	600.00	720.00	10800.00	3600.00	480.00	4800.00	1200.00	240.00	120.00	7200.00	39960.00
Small Enterprises	200.000	No.	Phy	2	1	9	7	1	0	0	109	7	0	2	0	0	0	50	188
												1	<u> </u>						

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit Size		Alibag	Karjat	Khalapur	Mahad	Mangaon	Mhasala	Murud	Panvel	Pen	Poladpur	Roha	Shrivardhan	Sudhagad	Tala	Uran	TOTAL
·		80.00%	B.L.	320.00	160.00	1440.00	1120.00	160.00	0.00	0.00	17440.00	1120.00	0.00	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8000.00	30080.00
Medium Enterprises	2100.000	No.	Phy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
		80.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	1680.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13440.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1680.00	16800.00
Total Manufacturing sector				1520.00	1360.00	5520.00	4720.00	1960.00	600.00	720.00	41680.00	4720.00	480.00	5120.00	1200.00	240.00	120.00	16880.00	86840.00
Term loan																			
Term Loan - Service sector																			
Micro Enterprises	15.000	No.	Phy	30	50	150	150	75	10	25	225	125	15	56	20	15	12	125	1083
Constitution of the	100.000	80.00%	B.L.	360.00	600.00	1800.00	1800.00	900.00	120.00	300.00	2700.00	1500.00	180.00	672.00	240.00	180.00	144.00	1500.00	12996.00
Small Enterprises	100.000	80.00%	Phy B.L.	80.00	0.00	160.00	5 400.00	160.00	0.00	0.00	200 16000.00	10 800.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20 1600.00	241 19280.00
Medium Enterprises	2100.000	No.	Phy	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	3
Wediam Enterprises	2200,000	80.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1680.00	5040.00
Total Service sector Term				440.00	600.00	1960.00	2200.00	1060.00	120.00	300.00	22060.00	2300.00	180.00	752.00	240.00	180.00	144.00	4780.00	37316.00
Loan																			
Working Capital - Manufacturing sector																			
Micro Enterprises	10.000	No.	Phy	25	25	50	150	75	10	45	300	100	10	55	10	27	18	300	1200
·		80.00%	B.L.	200.00	200.00	400.00	1200.00	600.00	80.00	360.00	2400.00	800.00	80.00	440.00	80.00	216.00	144.00	2400.00	9600.00
Small Enterprises	50.000	No.		5	10	45	50	37	0	10	350	32	1	27	1	0	0	270	838
		80.00%	B.L.	200.00	400.00	1800.00	2000.00	1480.00	0.00	400.00	14000.00	1280.00	40.00	1080.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	10800.00	33520.00
Medium Enterprises	175.000	No.	Phy	1	1	7	4	2	0	0	50	5	0	3	0	0	0	31	104
		80.00%	B.L.	140.00	140.00	980.00	560.00	280.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00	700.00	0.00	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4340.00	14560.00
Total manufacturing sector working capital				540.00	740.00	3180.00	3760.00	2360.00	80.00	760.00	23400.00	2780.00	120.00	1940.00	120.00	216.00	144.00	17540.00	57680.00
Working captial - Service																			
Sector																			
Micro Enterprises	8.000	No.		25	35	57	59	30	10	27	543	150	5	75	15	15	20	300	1366
		80.00%		160.00	224.00	364.80	377.60	192.00	64.00	172.80	3475.20	960.00	32.00	480.00	96.00	96.00	128.00	1920.00	8742.40
Small Enterprises	60.000	No.		0	1	5	13	1	0	10	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	50	200
Madium Fatamaiaaa	100.000	80.00%	Dhii	0.00	48.00	240.00	624.00	48.00	0.00	480.00	4800.00	960.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2400.00	9600.00
Medium Enterprises	180.000	No.	Phy	2	1 1 1 1 0 0	1206.00	720.00	3	0	0	32	576.00	0	200.00	0	0	0	26	12006.00
Total Working captial -		80.00%	B.L.	288.00 448.00	144.00 416.00	1296.00 1900.80	720.00 1721.60	432.00 672.00	0.00 64.00	0.00 652.80	4608.00 12883.20	576.00 2496.00	0.00 32.00	288.00 768.00	0.00 96.00	0.00 96.00	0.00 128.00	3744.00 8064.00	12096.00 30438.40
Service Sector																			
Total MSME				2948.00	3116.00	1256080	12401.60	6052.00	864.00	2432.80	10002320	12296.00	812.00	8580.00	1656.00	732.00	536.00	47264.00	21227440
Export Credit	E0.000	No	Driv		0	2	0	0	0	0	60	0	_	0	0	0	0	30	92
Export Credit for various commodities	50.000		Phy	0		2							0						
7.1.1.5		80.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	3680.00
Total Export Credit	10.000	No	Dr.	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	3680.00
Educational Loans	10.000	No. 90.00%	Phy B.L.	93 837.00	53 477.00	174 1566.00	107 963.00	65 585.00	18 162.00	34 306.00	1627 14643.00	205 1845.00	90.00	83 747.00	30 270.00	15 135.00	12 108.00	627 5643.00	3153 28377.00
Housing		50.00%	D.L.	637.00	4//.00	1300.00	202.00	303.00	102.00	300.00	14045.00	1045.00	50.00	747.00	2/0.00	133.00	109.00	3043.00	203//.00
Rural Housing	30.000	No.	Phy	50	50	25	120	120	75	100	25	100	25	110	25	25	15	0	865
	33.000	70.00%	B.L.	1050.00	1050.00	525.00	2520.00	2520.00	1575.00	2100.00	525.00	2100.00	525.00	2310.00	525.00	525.00	315.00	0.00	18165.00
Urban Housing	45.000	No.	Phy	70	75	140	35	34	0	0	1575	115	0	65	0	0	0	1525	3634
	.5.550	70.00%	B.L.	2205.00	2362.50	4410.00	1102.50	1071.00	0.00	0.00	49612.50	3622.50	0.00	2047.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	48037.50	114471.00
Repairs to Houses in rural area	2.000	No.	Phy	50	25	25	250	125	55	75	10	20	5	25	50	15	10	0	740
		70.00%	B.L.	70.00	35.00	35.00	350.00	175.00	77.00	105.00	14.00	28.00	7.00	35.00	70.00	21.00	14.00	0.00	1036.00
Repairs to Houses in urban area	5.000	No.	Phy	50	50	75	10	5	0	0	500	50	0	77	0	0	0	500	1317
u. cu	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	1										1			1	

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit Size		Alibag	Karjat	Khalapur	Mahad	Mangaon	Mhasala	Murud	Panvel	Pen	Poladpur	Roha	Shrivardhan	Sudhagad	Tala	Uran	TOTAL
		70.00%	B.L.	175.00	175.00	262.50	35.00	17.50	0.00	0.00	1750.00	175.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1750.00	4609.50
Total Housing				3500.00	3622.50	5232.50	4007.50	3783.50	1652.00	2205.00	51901.50	5925.50	532.00	4662.00	595.00	546.00	329.00	49787.50	13828150
Renewable Energy																			
Bio Gas Plants	0.270	No.	Phy	5	10	5	10	10	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	55
		50.00%	B.L.	0.68	1.35	0.68	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.43
Community Bio Gas Plants	0.500	No.	Phy	8	7	8	10	10	8	8	0	10	5	10	10	3	3	0	100
·		50.00%	B.L.	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.50	1.25	2.50	2.50	0.75	0.75	0.00	25.00
Compost Plant based on	5.250	No.	Phy	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	16
Urban Waste																			
		75.00%	B.L.	0.00	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	0.00	3.94	19.69	7.88	0.00	7.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.88	63.00
Solar Home Light	0.340	No.	Phy	25	10	35	50	55	20	35	100	20	5	15	10	10	5	55	450
		50.00%	B.L.	4.25	1.70	5.95	8.50	9.35	3.40	5.95	17.00	3.40	0.85	2.55	1.70	1.70	0.85	9.35	76.50
Solar Water Pumping System upto 5 HP	3.400	No.	Phy	3	3	5	7	4	1	1	13	5	2	2	2	2	0	10	60
		80.00%	B.L.	8.16	8.16	13.60	19.04	10.88	2.72	2.72	35.36	13.60	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.44	0.00	27.20	163.20
Biomass based briquette making unit	2.250	No.	Phy	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	10
		50.00%	B.L.	0.00	1.13	0.00	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00	11.25
Total Non-Conventional Energy			B.L.	15.09	18.02	26.16	36.45	29.14	9.25	15.28	72.05	30.30	7.54	20.17	10.77	9.02	2.73	44.43	346.38
Others																			
Loan to SHGs	1.000	No.	Phy	100	100	125	100	110	115	100	250	125	50	100	75	75	25	150	1600
		100.00%	B.L.	100.00	100.00	125.00	100.00	110.00	115.00	100.00	250.00	125.00	50.00	100.00	75.00	75.00	25.00	150.00	1600.00
Consumption Loan	1.000	No.	Phy	45	25	35	40	55	25	25	125	55	15	45	30	25	20	35	600
		100.00%	B.L.	45.00	25.00	35.00	40.00	55.00	25.00	25.00	125.00	55.00	15.00	45.00	30.00	25.00	20.00	35.00	600.00
Loan to JLGs	2.500	No.	Phy	20	20	25	30	35	10	25	110	50	25	40	10	25	25	50	500
		100.00%	B.L.	50.00	50.00	62.50	75.00	87.50	25.00	62.50	275.00	125.00	62.50	100.00	25.00	62.50	62.50	125.00	1250.00
Others - Misc	1.500	No.	Phy	50	35	45	50	55	45	40	120	75	25	35	45	40	25	65	750
		100.00%	B.L.	75.00	52.50	67.50	75.00	82.50	67.50	60.00	180.00	112.50	37.50	52.50	67.50	60.00	37.50	97.50	1125.00
(P) Total Others			B.L.	270.00	227.50	290.00	290.00	335.00	232.50	247.50	830.00	417.50	165.00	297.50	197.50	222.50	145.00	407.50	4575.00
Social Infrastructure involving bank credit																			
Construction of New School buildings/Renovation of existing ones	40.000	No.	Phy	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	20
		85.00%	B.L.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	204.00	68.00	0.00	68.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.00	680.00
Construction of New Hospital buildings / Renovation of existing ones	30.000	No.	Phy	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	18
		85.00%	B.L.	25.50	25.50	25.50	51.00	51.00	0.00	0.00	102.00	25.50	0.00	51.00	25.50	0.00	0.00	76.50	459.00
Water Purifying RO plants	10.000	No.	Phy	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	14
		85.00%	B.L.	8.50	17.00	17.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	25.50	8.50	0.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	119.00
Working women/girls hostel	40.000	No.	Phy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
		85.00%	B.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.00	136.00
Total Social Infrastructure				68.00	76.50	76.50	93.50	93.50	0.00	0.00	399.50	102.00	0.00	127.50	25.50	0.00	0.00	331.50	1394.00
GRAND TOTAL				1550311	13438 <i>4</i> 8	2511358	2608021	18943.17	7897.52	1122620	182515.64	2997453	3987.31	2160468	8372.74	4244.52	2992.18	11092583	482999.70

Annexure II

An Overview of Ground Level Credit Flow – Agency wise and Sector wise – 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and targets for 2021-22

(₹ lakh)

Particulars	201	18-19	201	9-20	202	20-21	2021-22
Particulars	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
Crop Loans	24600.00	19991.00	26000.00	22279.00	28000.00	25025.00	31000.00
Com. Banks	13070.00	8029.00	13970.00	10098.00	15610.00	12139.00	18128.20
RDCCB	11500.00	11959.00	12000.00	12175.00	12360.00	12884.00	12834.10
MGB	30.00	3.00	30.00	6.00	30.00	2.00	37.70
Agril.Term Loans	23100.00	32859.00	26500.00	36087.00	30004.00	49095.00	33000.00
Com. Banks	21919.00	32852.00	24150.00	34604.00	27466.00	48437.00	30277.99
RDCCB	1181.00	0.00	2350.00	1446.00	2480.00	562.00	2663.63
MGB	0.00	7.00	0.00	37.00	58.00	96.00	58.38
Total Agril. Credit	47700.00	52850.00	52500.00	58366.00	58004.00	74120.00	64000.00
Com. Banks	34989.00	40881.00	38120.00	44702.00	43076.00	60576.00	48406.19
RDCCB	12681.00	11959.00	14350.00	13621.00	14840.00	13446.00	15497.73
MGB	30.00	10.00	30.00	43.00	88.00	98.00	96.08
MSME	149580.00	129176.00	164500.00	163216.00	178572.00	140133.00	196094.00
Com. Banks	132292.00	129135.00	146240.00	160308.00	159395.00	132355.00	175030.46
RDCCB	16974.00	0.00	17900.00	2863.00	18800.00	7714.00	20648.19
MGB	314.00	41.00	360.00	45.00	377.00	64.00	415.35
Other Priority Sector	130938.00	77236.00	139000.00	126312.00	152973.00	55738.00	162799.00
Com. Banks	115547.75	77188.00	125180.00	124940.00	137968.00	54412.00	150973.26
RDCCB	14793.25	0.00	13060.00	1205.00	14180.00	1206.00	10849.08
MGB	597.00	48.00	760.00	167.00	825.00	120.00	976.66
GRAND TOTAL	328218.00	259262.00	356000.00	347894.00	389549.00	269991.00	422893.00
Com. Banks	282828.75	247204.00	309540.00	329950.00	340439.00	247343.00	374409.91
RDCCB	44448.25	11959.00	45310.00	17689.00	47820.00	22366.00	46995.00
MGB	941.00	99.00	1150.00	255.00	1290.00	282.00	1488.09

Annexure III

An Overview of Ground Level Credit Flow – Agency wise and Sector wise – 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and targets for 2021-22

(₹ lakh)

	Best Level		2042	40			2012	20			2022	24			2024	22	(Kiakii
SI. No.	Particulars of		2018-		1		2019-	_	1		2020-		T		2021		
	Agency/Activity	CBs	RDCCB	MGB	Total	CBs	RDCCB	MGB	Total	CBs	RDCCB	MGB	Total	CBs	RDCCB	MGB	Total
I	Crop loans	8029.00	11959.00	3.00	19991.00	10098.00	12175.00	6.00	22279.00	12139.00	12884.00	2.00	25025.00	18128.20	12834.10	37.70	31000.00
П	Term loans																
а	MI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1391.74	585.01	13.72	1990.47
b	LD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	895.94	190.74	4.06	1090.74
С	FM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1753.23	258.76	5.95	2017.94
d	P & H	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2331.81	162.68	7.57	2502.06
е	F/WLD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5320.46	79.82	0.00	5400.28
f	DD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1623.37	191.49	8.56	1823.42
g	Poultry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1099.35	70.05	0.00	1169.40
h	S/G/P	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	851.66	125.24	3.92	980.82
i	Fisheries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1201.21	126.67	0.00	1327.88
j	SG/MY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1307.33	15.27	0.34	1322.94
k	BG/RSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	Agro- processing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m	Sericulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
n	Others	32852.00	0.00	7.00	32859.00	34604.00	1446.00	37.00	36087.00	48437.00	562.00	96.00	49095.00	12773.13	580.65	20.27	13374.05
П	Sub-Total - II	32852.00	0.00	7.00	32859.00	34604.00	1446.00	37.00	36087.00	48437.00	562.00	96.00	49095.00	30549.23	2386.38	64.39	33000.00
Of wh	nich under SGSY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agri.	Grand Total (I+II)	40881.00	11959.00	10.00	52850.00	44702.00	13621.00	43.00	58366.00	60576.00	13446.00	98.00	74120.00	48677.43	15220.48	102.09	64000.00

Annexure IV

Indicative unit costs for various agricultural activities as arrived at by State Level Unit Cost Committee

Sr. No.	ltem	Unit Cost (₹)
Α	Minor Irrigation	
1	Dug well	120000-157300
2	Bore well	31460-42350
3	Submersible Pumpsets 5 HP	55000
4	Electric Pump sets 5 HP	30000
5	Diesel Pump sets 5 HP	35000
6	Drip Irrigation Systems in	100000
	Grape, Sugarcane, Cotton, Ginger, Vegetable Rose, Strawberry, Other	
	flowers (Rs./ha)	
7	Drip in Banana (1.5 m*1.5 m)	85000
8	Drip in other fruit crops (Rs./ha)	25000-60000
9	Sprinklerin pulses, oilseeds, other field crops (Rs./ha)	25000-30000
В	Plantation and Horticulture (Rs./ha)	
1	Mango (10 x 10 m)	157000-165000
2	Guava (5 x 5 m)	108000
3	Grapes	1054000
4	Pomegranate	205000
5	Mandarin orange	176000
6	Sweet orange	161000
7	Acid lime	167000
8	Aonla	79000
9	Sapota	129000
10	Custard apple	114000
11	Cashewnut	94000-96000
12	Fig	158000
13	Drumstick	148000
14	Champaca (Sonchapha)	353000
15	Bamboo plantation	30000
16	Shade net for flowers and vegetables 10 R	363100
17	Shade net for flowers and vegetables 20 R	627400
С	Land Development	
1	Farm bunding (4% slope, medium soil, 1 SqM c/s 200 m/ha)	15600
2	Graded bunding (0.95 Sq.mt c/s, 210 m l/ha)	17270
3	Land levelling and shaping slope 1-2%	11700
4	Fencing (running mts) (barbed 1.8 m)	145
5	Field drainage for wet lands	29600
D	Animal Husbandry	
1	2 CB Cows	133000
2	2 Graded Murrah Buffaloes	154000
3	Goat rearing (10+1) (Osmanabadi/Sangamneri)	89000
4	Goat rearing (10+1) Non-descript	78000
E	Fisheries	
1	Composite pond new	206800
2	Composite pond renovation	176200
3	Shrimp Farming	448140

For details, please refer to the State Level Unit Cost Committee meeting proceedings

Annexure V

Scale of Finance for different crops grown in Raigad district approved in DLTC meeting dated 07.01.2021

Sr. No	Name of crop	SoF as advised by State	SoF 2021-22
		Agriculture Commissioner, Pune	(Max)
		for Konkan region	
Α			
1	Paddy (Ordinary Variety)		58,000
2	Paddy (High Yielding Variety)	53,000	58,000
3	Paddy (Basmati)	55,100	58,000
4	Nagli vari		33,000
5	Groundnut	40,000	40,000
6	Urid	20,000	25,000
7	Wal	25,000	50,000
8	Moong	20,000	25,000
9	Sesame	25,000	25,000
10	Tur	40,000	35,000
11	Sunflower	27,000	30,000
В	Vegetables	•	
1	White Onion	80,000	100,000
2	Chillies	75,500	100,000
3	Kundru (Tondali)		150/PER RING
4	Tomato	80,000	100,000
5	Snake Gourd (Padval)	25,000	100,000
6	Ghewada	15,000	25,000
7	Brinjal (Vaangi)	30,000	80,000
8	Laddy's Fingure (Bhedi)	25,000	100,000
9	Bitter Gourd (Karle)	30,000	100,000
10	Cucumber (Kakdi)	25,000	100,000
11	Cauliflower	42,000	50,000
12	Watermelon (Kalingad)	40,000	120,000
С	Field Crops		·
1	Coconut (₹ 1000/- per tree)	100,000	175,000
2	Arecanut (₹600/-pertree)	60,000	120,000
3	Mango (₹ 1500/-per tree)	150,000	170,000
4	Cashewnut	100,000	110,000
5	Banana	100,000	250,000
6	Guava	60,000	66,000
7	Spices - blackpepper for 10 guntha	10,000	45,000
D	Flowers		
1	Marigold	41,000	50,000
Е	Fodder		
1	Gajraj Grass	32,000	50,000
2	La sun Grass	75,000	80,000
3	Pawna Grass	75,000	80,000

List of the District Development Managers of Maharashtra

S.N.	Name of the	Name of the DDM	Mobile No.	E-mail
	District	Shri/Smt		
1	Ahmednagar	Sheelkumar B. Jagtap	9828647823	ahmednagar@nabard.org
2	Akola	Sharad P. Walke	7415403877	akola@nabard.org
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4	Aurangabad	Suresh R. Patwekar	9575390390	aurangabad@nabard.org
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6	Bhandara	Sandeep M. Deogirkar	7073350545	bhandara@nabard.org
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9	Dhule	Vivek K. Patil	8528458621	dhule@nabard.org
10	Gadchiroli	Rajendra G. Chaudhari	9890404589	gadchiroli@nabard.org
11	Gondia	Neeraj B. Jagare	8827694389	gondia@nabard.org
12	Jalgaon	Shrikant K. Zambre	8160363418	jalgaon@nabard.org
13	Jalna	Tejal Kshirsagar	7709981977	jalna@nabard.org
14	Kolhapur	Ashutosh Jadhav	9414037647	kolhapur@nabard.org
15	Nagpur	Sachin M. Sonone	9805070077	nagpur@nabard.org
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17	Nandurbar	Pramod D. Patil	9987667891	nandurbar@nabard.org
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	/Latur			
20	Parbhani / Hingoli	Pritam M. Jangam	9446060035	parbhani@nabard.org
21	Pune	Rohan R. More	9420835131/	ddm.pune@nabard.org
	-		9021804727	
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	Ratnagiri	Shrradha V. Hajirnis	7275000138	ratnagiri@nabard.org
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	Satara	Subodh S. Abhyankar	9869308384	satara@nabard.org
	Sindhudurg	Ajay A. Thute	9007607414	sindhudurg@nabard.org
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	•	Kishor G. Padghan	9822668185	palghar@nabard.org
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	Yavatmal	Deepak B. Pendam	9907433101	yeotmal@nabard.org
32	Mumbai -City	Senthilvel Balasubramanian	9962256223	senthilvel.balasubramanian@ nabard.org
	Mumbai - Suburb	Elangaivendhan A	8277390537	elangaivendhan.a@nabard.org

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Raigad district.
Under this
programme rural
youth were
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in skill trades. viz.
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Beauty Parlour,
etc.



Skill Development Programme



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- The fund takes significant minority / minority positions.

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- e-mail:finance@nabkisan.org
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- > 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.



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Trustee Private Limited

Corporate Office NABARD C-24, G Block, BKC, Bandra East, Mumbai-400051 Ph:022-26539410/26537039

- > Established to manage various credit guarantee funds of Government of India, State Government etc.
- and multiple credit › NABSanrakshan 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).