CHAPTER – II

AGRICULTURE

1. Introduction

The food production required to be enhanced to provide food and nutritional security to the growing population. In order to retain the farmers especially the younger generation to take up agriculture as a profession, the income from the farm holdings required to be increased considerably. In Tamil Nadu, 90% of the farmers belong to small and marginal category and their operational holdings account 56% of the total areas. So the small and marginal farmers play a key role in overall development in Agriculture and the adoption of scientific technologies by these farmers needs focused attention. The Gross Cropped Area in Tamil Nadu is around 58.43 lakh hectares of which the Gross Irrigated Area is 33.09 lakh hectares which is 57% and the balance 43% of the area are under rainfed cultivation. Major efforts are required to increase the productivity of rainfed crops by overcoming the various challenges such as; erratic monsoon rains, soil with low nutrient and organic contents / poor water holding capacity, soil and water erosion, etc. The labour scarcity especially during the peak cropping season is also causing difficulty to the farmers to takeup timely field operations. In respect of agricultural crops, the crop cultivation is taken up in two to three season annually. Hence to achieve sustainable development and break-through in agricultural production, continuous concentration on technical advancement, input supply, credit and market supports are required. The Government is implementing various programmes to address the issues and constraints faced by the farmers to achieve the targeted growth in agriculture. The Government also primarily shoulders the major task of disseminating advanced technologies to 78.59 lakhs farm holdings through the departmental functionaries.

2. Seasonal Conditions

2.1 Rainfall

The seasonwise rainfall during the year 2008-09 is indicated below:-

(in mm)

Season	**Normal Rainfall**	**Actual Rainfall**		**Deviation % w.r.to normal**	
		2007	**2008**	**2007**	**2008**
2008					
Winter Season (January – February)	36.80	11.90	46.00	(-)69.0	(+) 25.0
Summer season (March- May)	129.70	100.90	261.90	(-) 22.2	(+) 102.0
South West Monsoon (June - Sept.)	332.80	341.50	324.90	(+) 2.60	(-) 2.40
North east Monsoon (Oct. – Dec)	431.40	582.76	630.50	(+) 15.5	(+) 46.2
Total	**930.70**	**1037.06**	**1263.30**	**(+) 4.2**	**(+) 35.70**
2009		**2008**	**2009**	**2008**	**2009**
Winter Season (January – February)	36.80	46.00	**7.80**	(+) 25.0	(-) 79.0
Summer season (March- May)	129.70	261.90	**131.00**	(+) 102.0	(+) 1.0

The State experienced favourable seasonal conditions during the initial period of 2008-09, and the Mettur Reservoir was opened for Kuruvai cultivation on the scheduled date of 12th June. This has helped to cover the entire area under Kar / Kuruvai / Sornawari seasons. Though the samba season started with favorable situations, the Samba and Thaladi crops severely affected due to the heavy rains in November 2008.

2.2 Flood Damage

The heavy rains from 19.11.2008 to 28.11.2008 due to cyclone NISHA had caused severe damage to paddy and other crops and the details are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Crop	Extent of damage (more than 50%) (ha)				No. of farmers affected
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Perennial	Total	
1.	Paddy	4,71,246	-	-	4,71,246	7,16,087
2.	Millets	2,625	52,079	-	54,704	76,701
3.	Pulses	1,383	2,565	-	3,948	5,615
4.	Cotton	-	32,087	-	32,087	46,220
5.	Sugarcane	10,356	-	-	10,356	10,071
6.	Oilseeds	3,412	1,301	-	4,713	6,113
7.	Coconut / Oilpalm	-	-	784	784	1,619
8.	Horticultural Crops	18,765	-	440	19,205	47,871
	TOTAL	**5,07,787**	**88,032**	**1,224**	**5,97,043**	**9,10,297**

Due to the flood, the cropwise production loss estimated are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Crop	Area affected (L.ha)	Production loss (LMT)
1	Paddy	4.712	12.817
2	Millets	0.547	1.094
3	Pulses	0.039	0.020
4	Oilseeds	0.047	0.089
5	Cotton	0.321	0.718 (lakh bales)
6	Sugarcane	0.103	5.665
7	Horticultural Crops	0.192	2.894

The farmers are extended with the relief assistance @ Rs.2000 per hectare for rainfed crops, Rs.4000 per hectare for irrigated crops and Rs.6000 per hectare for perennial crops as per Government of India norms. In respect of paddy the enhanced relief assistance of Rs.7500 per hectare is continued and extended. The ceiling of 2 hectares for getting compensation per farmer has also been relaxed and the entire affected area has been extended with relief assistance. An amount of Rs.404.07 crores was extended as compensation to the affected farmers.

2.3 Area coverage and production during 2008-09

The estimates for area coverage and production during 2008-09 are as follows:

Crop	Area (L.Ha.)		Production (L.MT)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Paddy	21.50	20.72	80.00	64.61
Millets	12.00	10.64	21.00	21.95
Pulses	12.00	8.27	7.00	4.55
Total food grains	**45.50**	**39.63**	**108.00**	**91.11**

Oilseeds	10.00	7.23	17.50	13.01
Cotton (L.Bales)	1.50	1.12	4.00	2.56
Sugarcane	3.50	3.14	472.50	392.50
Total	**60.50**	**51.12**		

2.4 Area coverage and production target for 2009-2010

The Target fixed for crop coverage and production for the year 2009-10 are as follows:

Crop	Area (L.Ha.)	Production (L.MT)
Paddy	21.50	80.60
Millets	12.00	23.00
Pulses	12.00	6.90
Total food grains	**45.50**	**110.50**
Oilseeds	10.00	17.50
Cotton (L.Bales)	1.50	4.00
Sugarcane	3.50	472.50
Total	**60.50**	

2.5. Major Initiatives to Enhance the Agricultural Production:

The major initiatives envisaged to achieve the targeted agricultural production during 2009-10 are listed below:-

- Adoption of System of Rice Intensification technology .
- Promotion of Precision Farming - adoption of drip fertigation with all scientific practices.
- Restoration of Soil Health – Need based Macro and Micro Nutrient application as per Soil Health Card recommendations.
- Quality seed supply – Promotion of newly released High Yielding / Hybrids. Special steps to enhance the availability of quality pulses seeds and oilseeds.
- Encouraging production of Vermi Compost at Farm Hold Level and Municipal Compost production and Bio-input production by Self Help Groups for enriching soil health besides promoting green manuring and use of bio-fertilizers**.**
- Promotion of Micro Irrigation – especially for high water intensive crops like sugarcane and coconut
- Special focus to enhance the productivity of pulses through DAP spraying / Micro Nutrient application and timely plant protection.
- Steps to promote soil and moisture conservation measures, compartmental bunding, establishsing farm ponds and adoption of dryland development technologies to enhance productivity of rainfed crops, besides distribution of machineries suitable for rainfed condition.
- Farm Mechanization - Distribution of machineries to overcome the problem of labour scarcity.
- Technology dissemination through private extension and input supply by establishing Agri Clinics with soil testing facilities in all the blocks.
- Empowerment of farm women groups technologically, socially, and economically by involving them to take up entrepreneurial activities.

3. Major Activities:

- **Promotion of System of Rice Intensification Technology**

During 2008-09, effective steps have been taken to promote System of Rice Intensification technology to cover an extent of 7.50 lakh hectares and an area of 5.38 lakh hectares has been covered. The System of Rice Intensification technologies are promoted by conducting demonstrations covering 42,546 hectares through Cereal Development Programme, National Food Security Mission, IAMWARM and ATMA programme at a total cost of Rs.10.32 crores by providing inputs and Conoweeder / Marker with subsidy. under National Food Security Mission 1,03,551 nos of conoweeder and markers were distributed to the farmers in the National Food Security Mission - Rice districts of Nagapattinam,

Thiruvarur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai at a cost of Rs.11.41 Cr. The TANWABE groups, Farmers' Interest Groups, Farmers' Training Centres Convener have been motivated to promote this technology. The district collectors have been sensitized through special workshops conducted at Coimbatore and Madurai on the importance of this programme and the Collectors are closely monitoring the performance.

Greater awareness has been created among the farmers on the benefit of this technology. Highest yield of 13.7 MT per hectare in Salem district, 12.5 MT per hectare in Trichy district and 11.24 MT per hectare in Tiruvarur district has been recorded by adoption of System of Rice Intensification . The Government will take steps to bring 7.5 L.Ha under System of Rice Intensification during 2009-10 and more attention will be given for perfect adoption of this technology to achieve higher production in paddy. In view of this, during 2009-2010, steps will be taken to conduct demonstrations on System of Rice Intensification, to cover around 50,000 hectares through various schemes.

4. State Schemes

4.1 Seeds

Seed is a major input required by the farmers to take up of cultivation of agricultural crops. The productivity of the crops basically depends on the quality of seeds with more specific on genetic and physical purity. Hence it is imperative that quality seeds of high yield potential varieties suitable for different agro climatic conditions and seasons are to be made available to the farmers at affordable price adequately. The desirable Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) to achieve higher productivity is 25% for self-pollinated crops like paddy, ragi, pulses, groundnut, gingelly, etc., 35% for cross-pollinated crops such as cholam, cumbu and cotton and 100% for hybrids. The present seed replacement rate of all the crops is higher except Pulses and Oil seeds. The Government is taking various steps to ensure availability of quality seeds to the farming community through public and private seed production and distribution system. During 2009-2010, 18,000 MTs of Paddy seeds , 450 MTs of Millets, 2,500 MTs of Pulses, 6,386 MTs of Oilseeds and 175 MTs of Cotton seeds will be procured and distributed to the farmers by the Agriculture Department. The quality seeds are being produced by adopting generation system of seed multiplication ie from Breeder seed to Foundation seeds and then to Certified seeds. The Foundation seeds production are being done in 43 State Seed Farms by getting Breeder Seeds from the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The Foundation seeds are further multiplied as Certified Seeds in the farmers' holdings and the Certified seeds are distributed to the farmers through 880 Agricultural Extension Centres. To ensure quality of the seeds, the Seed Certification Department is involved and only Certified seeds are distributed by the department.

To process the seeds produced in the Government farms and seed farm farmers, the department have 16 major, 2 medium and 63 mini Seed Processing Units including 20 new mini Seed Processing Units established during 2008-09 at a cost of 1.12 crores with an annual processing capacity of 29,600 MTs. Further, 75 Seed Processing Units are under establishment through farmers / SHGs / Women Groups and NGOs, with a backended subsidy of Rs.7.50 lakhs per unit at a total cost of Rs.5.62 crores.

The private seed producers also play a major role in producing and distributing quality seeds to the farmers. However, the private seed producers are concentrating more on low volume high value seeds. The private hybrids on maize, sunflower, vegetables are largely produced and distributed to the farmers. The Bt.Cotton seeds are entirely produced and distributed by private seed producers. The production and supply of high volume low value seeds like pulses and groundnut are still with the public sector organizations.

The details of quality seeds distributed to the farmers and the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) achieved during 2008-09 are indicated below:

Crop	100%	2008-09 (Seed Distributed) (MTs)

	Seed Reqmt.	Govt. (Certi-fied seed)	Private (Certi-fied Seeds)	Private (TFL seeds)	Farmers' farm saved seeds	Total	% of SRR achie-ved
Paddy	107000	17006	38366	19540	32588	107500	69
Millets	11785	345	1818	3920	5702	11785	52
Pulses	16540	1732	240	261	14307	16540	13.5
Oil-seeds	110931	3371	1750	5419	100391	110931	9.5
Cotton	425	110	150	165	-	425	100

During 2009-10, it is programmed to distribute the quality seeds to the farmers as indicated below.

CROP	100% Seed Requirement (MT)	2009-10 Programme (M.Ts.)					
		Govt. (Certi-fied seed)	Private (Certi-fied Seeds)	Private (TFL seeds)	Farmers' farm saved seeds	Total	SRR %
Paddy	107500	18000	34891	22055	32554	107500	70
Millets	11785	450	2642	3388	5305	11785	55
Pulses	24000	2500	725	1894	18881	24000	20
Oil-seeds	158898	6386	889	16822	134801	158898	15
Cotton	612	175	240	197	-	612	100

4.2 FERTILIZERS

Application of inorganic fertilizers based on the soil test recommendations are advocated as application of excess or inadequate quantity will have negative impact in the productivity of crops. This Government have efficiently managed the DAP fertilizer scarcity situation prevailed throughout the country. The Government have taken immediate early steps by nominating TANFED as a State nodal agency and extended Rs.70 crores as interest free loan to purchase DAP from the importers and to distribute through Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks throughout the State. The sale of DAP only through Primary Agricultural Co-operatives Banks ordered, with effect from 11.07.2008. This timely action has ensured the availability of DAP to the farmers adequately. Suitable continuous action resorted to get required quantity of Urea, Potash and Complex fertilizers through Government of India allocation and supplied adequately at district and block level. The availability and supply position of fertilizers are constantly monitored through computerized Fertilizer Monitoring System on daily basis. This Government is continuously insisting the Government of India to make required allocation of fertilizers one month in advance. Besides, allocation for an additional quantity of 1 LMT of Urea, 1 LMT of DAP and 50,000 MTs of Complex has been requested from Government of India for Kharif season to have buffer stock.

The details of fertilizers distributed nutrient wise during 2008-09 and programme for 2009-2010 are as follows:-

(L.MT)

Nutrient	2008-09		2009-2010 programme
	Target	Achmt.	
Nitrogen	5.55	6.48	6.75
Phosphorous	2.38	3.55	3.75
Potash	2.50	4.15	4.50
Total	10.43	14.18	15.00

4.2.1 Quality Control on Fertilizers:

The Fertilizer Control Order 1985 is enforced strictly in order to ensure quality of fertilizers supplied to the farming community. There are 14 notified Fertilizer Control Laboratories functioning in the Department to test the samples drawn from retail sale points and manufacturing units with an annual testing capacity of 17,500 samples. During 2008-09, 12,375 samples were tested, of which 296 nos. of samples declared as non-standard and suitable departmental and legal action has been taken up on the merit of the case. This programme will be continued during 2009-10.

4.3 Soil Fertility Management.

Application of required quantity of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers in a balanced way based on the need of the crops is essential to get maximum productivity. Most of the soils in Tamil Nadu are found to be highly deficit in organic matter and micro nutrients content. The decline in organic matter content reduces the biological activity of soil, water holding capacity, nutritional availability which affects productivity of crops. In order to improve soil health and soil fertility, the application of Bio-fertilizer, cultivation of Green Manure crops, Vermi compost, composting of farm wastes through Pleurotus are recommended. In order to restore soil health and management the following programmes were implemented during 2008-09.

- Distribution of 250MTs of Green Manure Seeds at 25% subsidy at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs to encourage the farmers to cultivate green manure crops.
- In order to produce compost using pleurotus from farm waste, a kit worth of Rs.120 each containing 1kg of pleurotus, 5 kgs of urea with a technical pamphlet were distributed. During 2008-09, 5000 kits distributed at a cost of Rs.6.00 lakhs.
- To encourage farmers to take up vermi composting at farm hold level, 197 demonstrations were organized and 9850 farmers were trained at 50 farmers per demonstration at a cost of Rs.7.58 lakhs.
- Establishment of 1295 vermi compost units in farmers' holdings with a backended subsidy of Rs.45,000 per unit, 259 nos. of Municipal Compost Units @ Rs.2.05 lakhs subsidy each through Self Help Groups with the allocation of Rs.11.461 crores.
- In addition to 6 Bio-Fertilizer Production Unit functioning now, 9 new Bio-Fertilizer Units are being established at a cost of Rs.814.50 lakhs, By this, the annual bio-fertilizer production will be enhanced to 192.50 lakh packets from the present level production of 80 lakh packets.
- The Government after assumed office have taken up the programme to distribute Soil Health Cards to all the 78.6 lakh farm holdings, and so far 13.67 lakh no. of soil health cards were distributed.
- 525 MTs of Blue Green Algae and 500 MTs of Azolla are produced and distributed to the farmers every year.

The above schemes will be continued during 2009-10.

In order to help the paddy farmers who adopt System of Rice Intensification technology to visually assess the need for Nitrogen and apply fertilizers at right time at required quantity, 1.78 lakh Leaf Colour Chart (LCC) were distributed at a cost of Rs.45 lakhs.

4.3.1 Soil Testing Facilities:

Need based application of fertilizers and micro nutrients will not only help the farmers to get higher yield but also reduces the input cost. In addition to existing 19 Soil Testing Laboratories and 16 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories,11 new Soil Testing Laboratories have

been established and will be functioning during 2009-10. 6.82 lakh Nos. of samples have been analyzed during 2008-09. In 2009-10, it is programmed to analyze 11.33 lakh samples. In order to provide soil testing facilities at block level all the 385 blocks are being established with Agri clinics with mini Soil Testing Laboratories at a cost of Rs.11.94 Crores.

4.4 Micro Nutrients

Micro Nutrients plays an important role in sustaining the soil health and soil fertility. Most of the soils in Tamil Nadu are deficit in micro nutrient content and this deficiency has a direct impact on the productivity of crops and quality of the produce. A Micro Nutrient Production Centre belongs to the Department is functioning at Kudumiyanmalai to produce 14 types of notified micro nutrient mixture for different crops with an annual production capacity of 1400 MTs. During 2008-09, 1501 Mts of Micro Nutrient mixtures have been produced and 1309 Mts distributed. Besides, the private producers are also distributing around 6000 Mts of Micro Nutrient mixture through retail sale points and the Department ensures quality through FCO. This scheme will be continued during 2009-10.

4.5 Pest and Disease Management

The loss of agricultural produce due to pest and diseases is estimated to be around 20% without affecting the productivity. The pest and disease have to be controlled effectively Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State in adoption of Integrated Pest Management technology through Farmers' Field Schools. Under Integrated Pest Management concept, conservation of farmers' friendly insects (defenders) which controls the crop pest, release of parasites and predators, use of bio-inputs are largely recommended. Because of the massive adoption of Integrated Pest Management technology, the major pests like paddy sterm borer, leaf folder, green jassids, redhairy caterpillar and prodenia in groundnut, pod borer in pulses and boll worm in cotton which caused severe damage in the 1990s brought under complete control. The application of pesticides is advocated when the occurrence of pest and diseases exceeds the tolerance limit. The required plant protection chemicals are made available to the farmers through 8,610 nos. of private outlets. The quality of pesticides is ensured by enforcing Insecticides Act 1968 and Rules 1971.

The major activities taken up to control the pest and diseases are as follows:-

❖ 10 Bio Control Labs, 59 Parasite Breeding Centres and 2 Integrated Pest Management Centres are functioning in Tamil Nadu to produce and distribute bio control agents to cover around one lakh hectare. The bio control agents for the control of Red hairy caterpillar and Prodenia in groundnut, Black headed caterpillar and rhinoceros beetle in coconut, Inter node borer in sugarcane, Pseudomonas and Trichoderma viridii for the control of diseases are produced and distributed to the farmers.

- ❖ Farmers' Field Schools were conducted to provide seasonal long training to the farmers for various crops during 2008-09 are as follows:-

Crop	No. of Farmers' Field Schools organized	No. of farmers trained	Funds utilized (Rs. in lakhs)
Paddy	1003	30,090	170.51
Oilseeds	100	5,000	22.68
Pulses	200	10,000	24.63
Maize	40	2000	9.07

Cotton	700	21,000	119.00
TOTAL	2043	68,090	345.89

- In addition to 9 Pesticides Testing Laboratories functioning, 6 new Pesticides Testing Laboratories established and started functioning recently and by this the analyzing capacity enhanced to 21850 samples. During 2008-09, 9220 nos. of samples were analyzed and 35 nos. of samples declared misbranded of which departmental action taken against 3 cases and legal action initiated against 32 cases.

4.6. Extension

During the year 2007-08, a massive Restructuring was done in the Department by bringing two tier system at district level and block level. Considering the needs of the farmers, at Block level, the officers of Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Marketing & Agri Business, Seed Certification and Organic Certification Departments have been positioned at the Agricultural Extension Centres to provide technical advice, input supply and implementation of schemes of all departments at a single point. So all the departments under Agriculture are functioning at block level. This has provided greater avenue to the farmers to get integrated advice at block level. During 2008-09, 1595 posts of Assistant Agricultural Officers and 457 posts of Agricultural Officers have been filled up.

The Agricultural Extension Centres at block level have been strengthened by providing various facilities as indicated below to speed up the input supply and scheme benefits.

- All the Agricultural Extension Centres have been provided with computers and other accessories.
- 120 Agricultural Extension Centres are already having telephone connection. The balance 265 Agricultural Extension Centres have been provided with telephone connection at a cost of Rs.68.90 lakhs and by this all the 385 blocks are now having telephone facility.
- During 2008-09, 138 Agricultural Extension Centres have been repaired and 220 Extension Centres were provided with lavatory facilities at a cost of Rs.391.50 lakhs.
- Furniture were provided to 219 Agricultural Extension Centres at a cost of Rs.74.46 lakhs.

4.6.1 Agri Council

The long felt demand of the Agricultural Graduates has been accepted by the Government and at all India Level, Tamil Nadu is the first State establishing Agri Council. A draft bill will be placed in the assembly for approval. This Agri Council will function with similar pattern like Medical, Dental and Veterinary Councils. The Agri Council will provide necessary recommendations for the agriculture development besides it will play a major role in providing quality inputs, technologies, post harvest management, marketing and processing activities.

4.6.2 Construction of Integrated Office Complex at Thiruvannamalai and Krishnagiri.

Presently, 22 Joint Director of Agriculture offices are functioning in Government building. Now it is programmed to construct 5 integrated office complex to accommodate district level offices of Agriculture, Horticulture, Marketing, Agricultural Engineering and Seed Certification Departments at Thiruvannamalai, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Kanyakumari and Perambalur Districts. At the first instance, during 2009-2010 under Part-II scheme, two integrated office complex will be constructed in two districts viz. Thiruvannamalai and

Krishnagiri with an outlay of Rs.300 lakhs @ Rs.150 lakhs each. The construction of building for the remaining districts is proposed to be taken up in the succeeding years.

4.6.3 Construction of Agricultural Extension Centres.

The Agricultural Extension Centres are functioning wherein the officers of Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Marketing and Seed Certification departments have been positioned. The building of the 5 Agricultural Extension Centres located at Puduchatram of Namakkal District, Thirunavalur of Villupuram District, Krishnarayapuram and Thogaimalai of Karur District are ordered for demolition due to highway expansion and the building of Chitamoor of Kancheepuram District is in damaged condition. Under Part-II Scheme for 2009-2010, the new building for the above Extension Centres will be constructed at a cost of Rs.75 lakhs.

4.7 Farmers Training Centres.

Dissemination of latest technologies to the farmers and to ensure its adoption is the prime responsibility of the Department. Training of farmers is a continuous process due to the change in agricultural scenario like cropping pattern, new technological interventions, market preference, demand for agricultural produce, value addition, crop diversification as these are the major factors deciding the profit in Agriculture. With this objective, 22 Farmers Training Centres are functioning in the State at Kancheepuram, Tindivanam, Vellore, Salem, Dharmapuri, Erode, Lalgudi, Kudumianmalai, Sakkottai, Paramakudi, Palayamkottai, Nagercoil, Thiruvannamalai, Namakkal, Perambalur, Karur, Dindigul, Theni, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi and Krishnagiri.

The Physical and Financial programme and progress during 2008-09 are as follows:

S. No	Component	Unit	2008- 09			
			Physical (Nos.)		Financial (Rs.in Lakhs)	
			Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.
1.	Village Based Training	Nos.	484	484	10.36	10.35
2.	Conveners' Training	Nos.	220	220		
3.	Method Demonstration	Nos.	968	968		
4.	Peripatetic Training	Nos.	2420	2420		

The scheme will be continued during 2009-2010.

4.8 State Agricultural Management Institute (STAMIN)

To impart training to the extension personnel on advanced technologies and to enhance their managerial ability, a State Level Training Institute (STAMIN) is functioning at Kudumianmalai. This institute is also engaged in conducting special training courses to NGOs, Agricultural Students, personnel from Sister Departments.

382 officers were trained in administration, management and computer operation with a financial expenditure of Rs.2.55 lakhs during 2008-09 and the training programme will be continued during 2009-2010 also.

4.9 Crop Insurance

A. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (Provision of 50% Premium Subsidy to Non-Loanee and Loanee Farmers)

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme is being implemented in Tamilnadu from the year Kharif 2000 onwards. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme is implemented in all the districts by the state Government through Agricultural Insurance company of India Ltd with the objective;

- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases.
- To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and higher technology in Agriculture.
- To help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

Under this scheme, the Food crops (Cereals, Millets and Pulses), Oilseeds, Sugarcane, Cotton, Annual Commercial/ Annual Horticultural Crops are covered. All farmers including share croppers, tenant farmers growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage. Till 2005-06, only the enrolled loanee farmers got the benefits. In order to provide the benefits of the scheme to non loanee farmers also, the State Government have sanctioned Rs.8 crores to extend 50% premium subsidy during 2006-07 to non-loanee farmers to motivate them to enroll under crop insurance scheme. During 2007-08, the State Government sanctioned Rs 15 crores to extend 50% premium subsidy both for non-loanee and loanee farmers. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.40 crores sanctioned to extend 50% subsidy and Tamil Nadu is the only State providing premium subsidy under crop insurance scheme for protecting the farmers. Besides, as per Government of India norms 5% subsidy is provided by Government of India to small and marginal farmers in both loanee and non-loanee category. The details of premium subsidy extended are as follows:

		% of subsidy on premium		
		by Govt. of India	by State Government	Total (%)
Loanee Farmers	Small & Marginal Farmers	5	50	55
	Other Farmers	--	50	50
Non-Loanee Farmers	Small & Marginal Farmers	5	50	55
	Other Farmers	--	50	50

Because of the massive assistance provided by the Government, for the first time in Tamil Nadu, the farmers received high compensation to the tune of Rs.279.55 crores for the crop loss in 2007-08.

B. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme.

The Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme aims to mitigate the hardship of the insured farmers against the likelihood of financial loss on account of anticipated crop loss resulting from incidence of adverse weather conditions. The scheme will cover the risk of deficit and excess rainfall.

The scheme is applicable to all major Cereals, Millets, Pulses, Oilseeds and Commercial / Horticultural Crops. The scheme is compulsory for loanee and optional for Non-loanee farmers.

The scheme was implemented in Tamil Nadu on pilot basis in 8 districts from 1.9.2008 through the following companies.

Name of the Insurance Company	Districts Covered

Agricultural Insurance Company	Dharmapuri, Salem, Virudhunagar, Perambalur and Ariyalur
ICICI Lombard Insurance Company	Villupuram and Dindigul
IFFCO-TOKIO Insurance Company	Coimbatore

12,664 farmers have been enrolled under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme by providing 50% subsidy on premium cost.

The details of financial allocation, number of farmers enrolled, subsidy utilized and compensation amount received by the farmers for the past 3 years are indicated below:

Details	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Funds sanctioned for 50% premium subsidy (Rs. in crores)	8.00	15.00	40.00
Subsidy utilized (Rs. in crores)	1.16	10.29	24.34
Farmers enrolled (Lakh nos.)	1.05	5.57	10.37
Compensation disbursed amount (Rs. in crores)	9.43	279.55	

The compensation claim for 2008-09 is being worked out by Agricultural Insurance Company. These schemes will be continued with the financial allocation of Rs.40 crores during 2009-2010.

4.10 Crop Yield Competition.

To motivate the farmers to aim and achieve high productivity through adoption of advanced scientific techniques in crops like Paddy, Groundnut, Cholam, Cumbu, Greengram and Blackgram, the crop yield competition programme is under implementation.

Cash Prizes are awarded to the farmers who have achieved the highest productivity at State level and District level as indicated below:

Crop	State Level		District Level	
	1st Place	2nd Place	1st Place	2nd Place
Paddy & Groundnut	25,000	15,000	15,000	10,000
Other Crops	15,000	10,000	10,000	5,000

The enrolment fee for Paddy & Groundnut Crops for State Level Competition is Rs.100/- and for Other Crops is Rs.50/-. Similarly the enrolment fee for Paddy and Groundnut Crops for District Level Competitions is Rs.50/- and for Other Crops it is Rs.25/-.

During 2008-09, the scheme was implemented with an allocation of Rs.14.07 lakhs and the Scheme will be continued during 2009-2010 also.

4.11 Additional Central Assistance Scheme National Agricultural Development Programme Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

A special additional central assistance scheme namely **National Agricultural Development Programme** - **(RKVY)** launched during 11th Five Year Plan to achieve 4% growth rate in agricultural sector. The objective of the scheme is to increase public investment in agriculture, reducing yield gap in key crops through focused interventions, maximize returns to the farmers and bringing quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of agriculture and allied sectors. Greater flexibility and autonomy is given to the States to develop and implement projects on the basis of their priorities by formulating District and State Agricultural Plan. The projects relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries and also minor irrigation are focused under this programme. The Government of India provides 100% financial assistance for this programme. An amount of Rs.185.31 crores for 2007-08 and Rs.140.38 crores for 2008-09 was sanctioned for Tamil Nadu. The scheme will be continued during 2009-10 also.

The details of the projects taken up by the Agriculture Department are as follows:-

- **Precision Farming -** Under this programme, drip irrigation with fertigation are provided besides ensuring adoption of all other scientific cultivation methods in 10,360 hectares at a cost of Rs.48.51 crores. A subsidy of Rs.40,000 per Ha. is extended as 50% subsidy for installation of Drip Fertigation System, besides Rs.25000/- per Ha. is provided as assistance towards the cost of seeds, water soluble fertilizers and plant protection chemicals.
- **Agri Clinic –** Under this scheme, Agri Clinics with soil testing facilities is being established at a total outlay of Rs.11.94 crores in all 385 blocks which will serve as a technical and quality inputs providing centres. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs per centre as 50% back ended subsidy is extended if the entrepreneur establishes the Agri Clinic at a cost of Rs.6.00 lakhs.
- **Organic Farming and Organic Manure Production -** To improve the soil health the following schemes are undertaken
    - Establishment of 1295 Vermi Compost unit at farm hold level at a cost of Rs.6.15 crores by providing Rs.45000/- per unit as 50% subsidy.
    - Establishment of 259 Municipal Compost units at a cost of Rs.5.31 crores through Self Help Groups/ NGOs / Women groups with an assistance of Rs.2.05 lakhs per unit as 50% subsidy.
    - Establishment of 259 Bio-input production units with an outlay of Rs.3.24 crores by providing an assistance of Rs.1.25 lakhs per unit as 50% subsidy.
- **Scheme for Dryland Development -** The scheme is under implementation in 70 blocks to cover 10,500 hectares at cost of Rs.4.26 crores. An assistance of Rs.2500/- per Ha. is extended as 50% subsidy for cultivation cost, besides, distribution of Agricultural machineries like chisel plough, broad bed furrow, seed drill, long handled weeder, fertilizer applicator, multicrop thrasher, etc., at subsidized cost.
- **Quality Seed Production -** To make available sufficient quantity of high yielding quality seeds to the farmers:-
    - The Breeder Seed Production Centres of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at a cost of Rs.2.90 crores and 43 State Seed Farms and 22 Coconut Nurseries at a cost of Rs.4.20 crores have been strengthened for land development work and irrigation facilities besides purchase of agricultural machineries.
    - Seed processing activities of the Department have been strengthened by establishing 20 new Seed Processing Unit and repairing of existing units at an allocation of Rs.1.68 crores.

- Rs. 16.91 crores allotted to provide production and distribution subsidy for 5991 Mts of seeds of hybrid rice, pulses and oilseeds and distribution of 15 lakhs coconut seedlings at subsidized cost.
- Establishment of 75 Seed Processing Unit by self help groups, women groups, NGOs and farmers @ Rs.7.50 lakhs subsidy per unit at a cost of Rs.5.62 crores
- 128 batches of training conducted to officers, farmers, NGOs, Self Help Groups and TANWABE groups at a cost of Rs.30.53 lakhs.
- Action initiated to establish 18 Seed Testing Laboratories at a cost of Rs.1.08 crores.

- **Automatic Weather Stations -** In order to provide forecast to the farming community through medium range forecast four days in advance, 224 Automatic Weather Stations are under establishment at a cost of Rs.16.90 crores.
- **e. Agriculture -** All the block level Agricultural Extension Centres are provided with computers and other accessories at a cost of Rs.135.20 lakhs. These computers at block level are programmed to be linked with district and state level offices and also with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Centres through Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN) connectivity. This will help to provide quick solution to the field problems such as control measures for pest and diseases, information on cultivation technology, inputs availability, sale price of inputs, market trend, etc.
- **Establishment of Land Resource Inventory and GIS Date Base** –The soil data in GIS format are being collected in 10 districts at one block per district to cover 3,60,000 hectares at a cost of Rs.3.60 crores. The outcome of the project will be selection of potential crops, providing recommendation for fertilizer, micro nutrients and other inputs, etc. precisely.
- **Spraying of DAP for increasing the Pulses production –** To increase the productivity of Rainfed and Rice Fallow Pulses, spraying of DAP has been done to cover one lakh hectare at a cost of Rs.2.28 crores. A subsidy of Rs.200/- per hectare was provided towards cost of DAP and spraying charges.
- **Distribution of Leaf Colour Chart -** Under this scheme, 1.78 lakh numbers of Leaf Colour Charts were distributed at a cost of Rs.45 lakhs to the farmers who adopted System of Rice Intensification to decide the quantity of Nitrogen to be applied based on the crop need.
- **Establishment of New Bio-fertilizer Production Units –** 9 new Bio-fertilizer Production Units are being established additionally at a cost of Rs.8.14 crores in Kancheepuram, Tiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Erode, Thiruvarur, Tirunelveli, Theni and Thoothukudi districts.

5 Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

5.1 National Food Security Mission

'National Food Security Mission' programme as a directed funded scheme of Government of India with 100% assistance is under implementation since 2007-08 with an objective to increase the production of rice and pulses. The five districts where the rice productivity is less than the State average taking 2003-04 as a base year and have more than 50,000 hectares of area under rice viz., Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai have been identified by the Government of India to implement rice programme under National Food Security Mission. The 12 potential pulses districts viz., Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Erode, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Thiruvarur,

Thiruvallur, Thoothukudi, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Villupuram and Virudhunagar have been selected for implementing National Food Security Mission programme on pulses.

The programme on rice contemplates demonstration on improved technologies, SRI techniques and Hybrid rice cultivation besides extending subsidy for quality high Yielding varieties and Hybrid seeds, Micro nutrients, distribution of conoweeder / other implements, 10 HP pumpsets, Seed Drill, Rotovator, Knap Sack Sprayer, Power Weeder, besides conducting farmers' field school on Integrated Pest Management technology.

Under NFSM Pulses, incentives for production and distribution of quality seeds, distribution of gypsum, micro nutrients, sprinkler sets, pumpsets, hand sprayer and Integrated Pest Management demonstration and farmers' training are extended.

During 2008-09, the Government of India have released Rs.3797.81 lakhs and an amount of Rs.2958.03 lakhs has been utilized so far.

During 2009-2010, this scheme will be continued.

5.2 Macro Management Scheme for Agriculture:

The Macro Management of Agriculture scheme is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented since 2000 and the expenditure is shared between Government of India and State Governments at 90 : 10 basis. The details of various programmes implemented under Macro Management of Agriculture are as follows:

5.2.1 Cereals Development Programme:

The Cereals Development Programme is implemented in all the other districts except in five Rice National Food Security Mission districts in Tamilnadu, to increase the productivity of Rice through distribution of quality certified seeds with subsidy, conduct of System of Rice Intensification Technology demonstrations in 10 hectare clusters and Farmers' Field School. The details of the programme during 2008-09 and achievements made are as follows.

S. No.	Component	Unit	Physical		Finance (Rs. in lakh)	
			Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.
1	Certified paddy seed distribution	Mt	4800	9176	274.27	297.48
2	Farmers' Field School	Nos.	1003	985	170.51	167.33
3	Promotion of SRI technology	Nos.	4035	3930	831.00	804.24
4	Contingencies		-	-	6.86	6.82
5	Village Campaigns	Nos	10000	9478	100.00	94.78
	Total				**1382.64**	**1370.65**

This programme will be continued during 2009-2010.

5.2.2 Scheme for Balanced and Integrated Use of fertilizers (BIUF)

Under this scheme, printing of soil health cards at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs for distribution to the farmers with recommendations based on soil test analysis and training of analysts on testing techniques by conducting 10 trainings at a cost of Rs.0.60 lakhs are contemplated. This scheme will be continued during 2009-2010.

5.2.3 Farmers' Interest Groups:–

Group approach will help the farmers to access information on advanced technologies easily and will enhance the bargaining power in getting inputs at reasonable price, post harvest management, value addition and to market their produce at fair price etc. This innovative scheme contemplates formation of Farmers Interest Groups with 10-15

members at Village level for major crops. The Farmers Interest Groups are also strengthened with technical back up by office automation, setting up of library and periodical supply of technical bulletins. 2400 Farmers' Interest Groups have been formed till 2007-08.

During 2008-09, this scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs.127.68 lakhs towards formation of 1000 new Farmers' Interest Groups for providing training, Issue of I.D.Cards, District and State Level meetings, etc., under innovative schemes of Macro Management Mode.

The details of progress made during 2008-09 are as follows:-

S No	Component	Unit	2008- 2009			
			Physical (Nos.)		Financial (Rs.in Lakhs)	
			Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt.
I.	Formation of New FIGs	Rs.5000/- per group for office automation and library	1000	1017	50.85	50.85
2.	Training to farmers	Rs.4000/- per group	1000	997	40.00	39.88
3.	Issue of ID cards	Rs.400/- per group	1000	999	4.00	3.99
4.	District level meeting	Rs.20,000/- per meeting	70	70	14.00	14.00
5.	Contingency/ documentation/ communication	Rs.1,500/- per group	1000	989	15.00	14.83
6.	State Level meeting	Rs.50,000/- per meeting	2	2	1.00	1.00
7.	POL/Hiring of Vehicle	Rs.10,000/- per district	..	..	2.83	2.33
	Total				**127.68**	**126.88**

During 2009-10, this programme will be continued.

5.2.4 Tamil Nadu Women in Agri Business and Extension (TANWABE)

This Scheme aims empowerment of Farm women socially, economically and technically by way of capacity building in farm and non-farm activities. Under this scheme, training of farm women groups and providing assistances to start entrepreneurial activities are contemplated.

During 2008-09, 2023 women groups were extended with an assistance of Rs.10,000/- per group for starting entrepreneurial activities and trainings were provided @ Rs.750/- per group with a total financial expenditure of Rs.218.96 Lakhs. Besides farm machineries were distributed to 223 groups with subsidy at a cost of Rs.100 lakhs.

This scheme will be continued during 2009 -2010.

5.3 Intensive Cotton Development Programme

In order to step up the area and production of cotton the Intensive Cotton Development Programme is under implementation with the Government of India assistance. The expenditure between the Government of India and State Government is 75 : 25 basis and the scheme is under implementation in all the districts of the State except The Nilgiris, Kanyakumari, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram.

Production and Distribution of Foundation / Certified Seeds at subsidized cost, conduct of Farmers' Field Schools and Pest and Diseases Surveillance, distribution of seed treating chemicals, pheromone traps, Bio Control Agents, Plant Protection Equipments, Bio-fertilizers, Micro Nutrients at subsidized cost are the major activities, besides training of farmers and extension officers.

During 2008-09, this scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs.507.68 lakhs. This scheme will be continued during 2009-2010 with an allocation of Rs.501.30 lakhs.

5.3 Integrated scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM)

This scheme is implemented with an objective to increase area and production of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize. The expenditure is shared between Government of India and State at 75:25 basis.

5.4.1 Oil Seeds

The programme on Oilseeds is under implementation in all the districts except Kanyakumari & Nilgiris. The scheme contemplates Foundation / Certified seeds production and certified seed distribution with subsidy, conduct of compact block demonstration and providing inputs like gypsum, biofertilizers, biopesticides, plant protection equipments, weedicides, pipes for carrying water from source with subsidised cost.

5.4.2 Pulses

The programme on Pulses is under implementation in all the districts except in 12 NFSM districts. The major activities under this scheme are – Foundation / Certified Seed production and distribution, conduct of block demonstration / IPM Demonstration, subsidy distribution of biofertilizers, NP Virus, Plant Protection Equipments, pipes for carrying water from source, besides conducting training for farmers. Subsidy is also extended for DAP spraying and also micro nutrient spray to enhance productivity.

5.4.3 Oilpalm

Oilpalm crop is the highest edible oil producing crop per unit area and also a high income generating crop. In order to expand the area and to set up extraction units in the State, five entrepreneurs have signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Government to bring substantial area under Oilpalm and to establish Oil Crushing Units in the districts. The scheme is under implementation in Trichy, Perambalur, Karur, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Theni and Thoothukudi districts. At present one Oilpalm Crushing Unit established by Cauvery Oilpalm Limited is functioning at Varanavasi of Ariyalur district with a capacity to crush 2.5 MTs of Oilpalm fruit bunches per hour. Now, the Cauvery Oilpalm Limited is procuring Oilpalm Fruit Bunches at Rs.5000/- per MT. As per Memorandum of Understanding the remaining companies should establish crushing units within three years. In 2008 – 09, Oilpalm has been cultivated in an extent of 1,938 hectares. Under this scheme, subsidy extended for planting materials, area expansion, cultivation maintenance, besides assistance for training of farmers / extension officers. During 2009-10, it is programmed to cover an area of 3,375 Hectares under Oilpalm cultivation.

5.4.4 Maize

The maize area which was around 0.81 Lakh hectares during 2000-2001 has been increased to more than 3 lakh hectares in the recent years. The hybrid maize are extensively being cultivated and the average productivity is around 3 to 4 tonnes per hectare. To sustain the productivity of maize, this scheme is under implementation by providing subsidy for production and distribution of certified seeds, block demonstration, Integrated Pest Management demonstration and distribution of pipeline to carry water.

The financial outlay and achievement during 2008-09 under ISOPOM are as follows:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Crop	2008-09	
	Outlay	**Achmt.**
Oilseeds	1211.54	1151.33
Pulses	811.37	627.91
Oilpalm	598.99	349.30
Maize	76.94	76.19
Total	**2698.84**	**2204.73**

This scheme will be continued during 2009-2010.

5.5 Coconut Development Board Schemes (CDB)

In order to increase the production of coconut through adoption of latest technologies, production and distribution of quality hybrid coconut seedlings, strengthening of Regional Coconut nurseries and laying out of demonstration plots, a Coconut Development Board scheme is under implementation in Tamilnadu.

Under this scheme, 0.74 lakh numbers of T x D coconut seedlings were produced and distributed during 2008-09 at a cost of Rs.24.90 lakhs, at Coconut Nursery, Novlock at Vellore district. In other Regional Nurseries, 1.81 lakh numbers of Tall coconut seedlings were produced and distributed at a cost of Rs.45.26 lakhs. Further, under the scheme on Integrated Farming in Coconut Holdings to increase the productivity of coconut, demonstrations are laid out in 250 hectares at a cost of Rs.43.75 lakhs. Farmers laying demonstration plot are extended with a subsidy of Rs.35,000/- per hectare in two years.

This scheme will be continued during 2009-2010.

5.6 Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms through ATMA

To support the State Extension Programme and to bring Extension Reforms, the ATMA scheme is under implementation with 90:10 sharing basis of Government of India and State. This scheme is under implementation in all districts except The Niligiris and Chennai covering 381 blocks. TAWDEVA (Tamil Nadu Watershed development Agency) is the State Nodal Agency and the scheme is implemented through District Watershed Development Agency (DWDA).

At district level the District Collector is the Chairman and the Joint Directors of Agriculture as Project Director will execute the ATMA project. At block level, the Block Technical Team consisting technical officers of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture and Farmers' Advisory Committee with farmers as members with a chairman are implementing the programme through Farm Information Advisory Committee (FIAC). Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore is functioning as State Agricultural Management Extension Training Institute (SAMETI).

ATMA is fulfilling the needs of trainings, demonstrations, farmers' interest group formation, capacity building and providing Revolving funds for entrepreneurial activities,

Inter-State and Inter-District exposure visits, best performing farmers at Block, District and State levels are felicitated with awards.

During 2008-09 Rs.12.66 crores was released by Government of India and scheme was implemented. During 2009-2010 this scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.20.12 crores.

5.7 National Project 0n Organic Farming

In order to increase the organic content of the soil which helps not only to improve soil health but also to enhance productivity and also to improve the quality of the produce, this scheme is implemented with full assistance from Government of India. Setting up of model organic farms in State seed Farms and vermi compost units strengthening of bio fertilizer production unit and training to farmers on organic farming are the components implemented at a cost of Rs.176.50 lakhs. The details are as follows:

S. No.	Component	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Setting up of model organic farms in 20 State Seed Farms (2 hectares each)	20	40.00
2.	Setting up of working model units of vermi compost in 20 State Seed Farms	20	30.00
3.	Organizing State and Regional workshops on organic farming	1+4	2.00
4.	Training of farmers on organic farming	100	13.00
5.	Strengthening of Bio fertilizer Production unit by providing new equipments		91.50
	TOTAL		**176.50**

5.8 Seed Village Scheme

To educate and motivate the farmers to produce quality seeds for their own use and to distribute to the neigbouring farmers to ensure availability of quality seeds adequately at farm hold level, the Government of India have introduced a Seed Village Scheme with 100% financial assistance. This scheme is implemented since 2006-07 in Tamil Nadu. Under the scheme, foundation / certified seeds of paddy, pulses and groundnut are distributed to the farmers at 50% subsidy to enable them to take up seed production besides training to the farmers on seed production technologies.

The details of progress made during 2008-09 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Component	2008-2009			
		Physical		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
		Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt
1.	Distribution of Seeds (in MT) (50% Subsidy)				

	(a) paddy	1537	1503	95.00	101.67
	(b) Pulses	50	64	10.00	12.87
	(C) Groundnut	400	303	40.00	30.33
2.	Training (Nos)	366	369	55.00	55.34
	TOTAL			**200.00**	**200.21**

This scheme will be continued during 2009-2010.

5.9 TN IAMWARM PROJECT - Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM) Project

This project is implemented through Water Resources Organisation. Agricultural, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture marketing & Agri Buisiness, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries departments and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University are involved in implementing the programme. It is a six year project aims to improve effective integrated water resource management in selected 55 sub basins with the assistance of World Bank.

In Phase I, the scheme was implemented during 2007-08 in 9 sub-basins viz., Varaganathi (Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai), Upper Vellar (Salem), Palar (Coimbatore & Erode), Aliyar (Coimbatore) South Vellar (Pudukottai & Trichy), Pambar (Pudukottai and Sivagangai), Kottakaraiyar (Sivagangai & Ramnad), Manimuthar (Sivagangai, Ramnad and Madurai), Arjunanathi (Virudhunagar) at a cost of Rs.4.27 crores.

In Phase II during 2008-09, the scheme was extended and implemented in 16 more Sub-basins, viz., Poiney (Vellore), Koundinyanadi (Vellore), Ponnaiyar upto Krishnagiri (Krishnagiri), Swethanadhi (Salem, Namakkal and Perambalur), Anaivari Odai (Perambalur), Chinnar (Perambalur), Agniar (Thanjavur and Pudukottai), Ambuliyar (Thanjavur and Pudukottai), Upper Vaigai (Theni), Varattar-Nagalar (Theni), Nichabanadhi (Tirunelveli), Kalinagalar (Tirunelveli),Sindapalli-Uppodai (Virudhunagar),Senkottaiyar (Virudhunagar), Upper Gundar (Madurai) and Thekar (Madurai).

An amount of Rs.3.92 Crores allotted for 2008-09 to cover above 25 Sub-basins to take up various activities like demonstrations, Distribution of farm implements and Information Education and Communication components. The farmers through water users' association in the respective sub-basin are benefited under this scheme.

The achievements during 2008-09 are as follows:

Component of Activities	**Physical (Ha.)**		**Financial (in L.Rs.)**	
	Target	**Ach.**	**Target**	**Ach.**
Demonstrations (Ha)	6751	6751	290.66	287.62
Distribution of Agricultural Implements (No)	1934	1934	33.85	33.75
Training			66.21	63.10
Capacity Building - HQ			1.42	0.64
Total			**392.14**	**385.11**

In Phase III from 2009-2010, it is proposed to extend the scheme to another 30 Sub-basins Araniyar (Tiruvallur) Kosasthalaiyar (Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur) Nallavur (Villupuram) Ongur (Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Tiruvanamalai) Markandanadhi (Krishnagiri) Kambainallur (Dharmapuri) Kovilar (Dharmapuri), Pambanar Varattar (Tiruvanamalai), Gedilam (Cuddalore, Villupuram), Pambar To Tirukoilur (Tiruvanamalai), Thurinjalar (Tiruvanamalai, Villupuram), Gomukhinadhi (Villupuram, Cuddalore), Kanal Odai

(Virudhunagar, Ramnathapuram, Madurai), Uthirakosamangai (Ramanathapuram), Vembar (Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar), Palar (Ramanathapuram), Girdhamal (Sivagangai, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram), Lower Gunder (Ramanthapuram), Deviar (Virudhunagar), Nagarier (Virudhunagar), Sevalaperiar (Virudhunagar), Uppathur (Thoothukudi), Vallampatti (Virudhunagar), Uppodai (Thoothukudi), Hanumannadhi - Nambiyar (Tirunelveli), Karumeniar (Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi), Salikulamar (Toothukudi), Korampallaam (Thoothukudi), Vaipar (Thoothukudi / Virudhunagar) Theniar(Theni)

This project will be implemented in all the 55 Sub basins during 2009-10.