

NoTS(2)8233/2020

Directorate of Agriculture Development and  
Farmers Welfare Department, Vikas Bhavan

Dated: 18/08/2020

**CIRCULAR**

Sub: Annual Plan 2020-21 – Scheme of ‘Revitalization of agriculture sector in Wayanad’  
– Continuous Administrative sanction accorded for the component-**Integrated Pepper Development 2020-21(Additional Targets)**– working instructions issued- reg:

- Read: 1) Order no.ADFW/479/2020-TP2 dated 15/06/2020  
2) Minutes of the Working Group held on 28/05/2020  
3) Circular NoNoTS(2)8233/2020 dtd30/06/2020 of this office  
4)Order No.ADFW/479/2020/- Dated:30.07.2020 of TP(2) section

As per the circular under reference 3rd cited above working instructions was issued for the component-Integrated Pepper Development for an amount of Rs380.57775Lakhs.Now additional targets were given for the component **Integrated Pepper Development** for an amount of **Rs.75 lakh** vide order under reference 4<sup>th</sup> cited under the scheme“Revitalization of agriculture sector in Wayanad”.(H/a2401-00-800-27 plan from current years budget)

The details of additional targets given for the continuing components worth **Rs.75.00 lakh** during 2020-21 are as follows

**I) Integrated Pepper Development – Additional targets – Rs.75.00 lakh**

The following activities are included under this component.

**1. Area Expansion of Pepper (Rs.40.00 lakh for additional 200ha)**

Establishment of new pepper garden with high yielding varieties of pepper can be undertaken for improving the productivity of pepper and increasing production. The estimated cost for the establishment of one ha of pepper garden is Rs. 40000/- as given below.

Estimated cost for establishing new garden in one hectare

Sl No	Item	Cost in Rs.
1	Land preparation and labour charge for planting	8000.00
2	Cost of planting materials and standards	20000.00
3	Organic manures	10000.00
4	Others including plant protection	2000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40000.00</b>

An amount of Rs. 20000/- ( limited to 50% of the total cost) will be provided as assistance.

During the current financial year, an additional area of **200 ha** is proposed to be brought under cultivation with improved varieties of pepper and an amount of **Rs.40.00 lakh** is set apart for this component.

**This is in addition to the physical and financial targets sanctioned for this component as per circular under reference (3) cited.**

## **2. Whole farm development (Rs. 20.00 lakh for additional 100ha)**

Financial assistance will be provided for adoption of good management practices in an additional area of 100 Ha of pepper to rejuvenate pepper plantations through proper crop health management giving emphasis to organic methods.

Financial assistance will be provided to following activities in pepper gardens:

- ① **Terracing** as per contour in uneven lands
- ② **Digging around the standards** twice a year before the onset of the 2 monsoons
- ③ **Pruning and training standards** in March-April every year.
- ④ **Under planting** on steady yield reduction or after 20 years of planting with removal of old and senile vines 3-5 years after under planting
- ⑤ **Organic manure application** around basin @ 10kg/year with the onset of SW monsoon, application of lime 50g/vine during April-May and NPK application @50:50:150 NPK g/vine/year applied in 2 doses as a general recommendation.

⑥ **Plant protection including phytosanitation** - Removal and burning of infested vines, facilitating drainage in water stagnation areas, pruning of runner shoots or their tying back to the main trunk are some of the practices that can be adopted. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is the most suitable way where chemical pest control methods are advocated only as a last resort and that too in a very judicious manner. Promotion of Integrated Pest /Disease Management Integrated Pest/Disease Management, involves a combination of various measures to ensure effective pest /disease management without disturbing the eco system, reducing environment pollution and eliminating direct and indirect health hazards to human beings. The methods employed are observation, prevention and intervention. Identification, surveillance and forecasting of pests/disease can be done through observation whereas scientific cultural operations like use of tolerant varieties, water management etc. can be used as preventive measures. Pest management can be done through intervention method like mechanical control, biological control and need based chemical control.

Against fungal diseases, drenching of the soil with 0.20 % Copper oxychloride 5-10l/vine or 1% Bordeaux mixture twice a year is the general recommendation. Application of Biocontrol agents like *Trichoderma* and *Pseudomonas* around the basin of vines is also recommended. Kerala Agricultural University and Indian Institute of Spices Research has recommended IPM strategies for pepper which can be applied in the field to get desired results.

⑦ **Replanting/rejuvenation:** Under planting on yield reduction observed regularly or after 20 years of planting can be done with replacement of standards wherever necessary. Removal of old and senile vines can be done 3-5 years after under planting.

As per cost norms and pattern of assistance under MIDH during 12<sup>th</sup> plan for NHM & HMNEM sub schemes, for rejuvenation of existing senile plantations, the total cost is estimated to be Rs.40,000/- per ha. **Assistance given is 50% of the total cost limited to Rs.20,000/- per ha.**

Following this pattern the total cost of management of existing pepper garden is estimated as follows.

Sl. No.	Components	Estimated cost (Rs. per ha)
1	Hired human labour, mainly for manure and fertilizer application, plant protection and harvesting	11000
2	Planting materials & standards	1000
3	Organic manures and chemical fertilizers	16000
4	Plant protection	10000
5	Other expenses	2000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40000</b>

Financial assistance provided is 50% of the above limited to Rs.20,000/- per ha. An additional area of 100 ha. is proposed to be covered with a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

This is in addition to the physical and financial targets sanctioned for this component as per circular under reference (3) cited.

### 3. Strengthening Pepper Development Samities (Rs.15.00 lakh)

There are 200 Pepper Development Samities working at the grass root level in various grama panchayats of Wayanad district. They are actively involved in arranging and distributing planting materials and other inputs received from various government agencies like Department of Agriculture, KAU and IISR to pepper cultivators. They also act as a link between such institutions and farmers in the transfer of technology. At present these samities have no fund of their own to carry out their activities. Financial assistance upto Rs.10000/- per samithy can be provided for carrying out basic functions like registration, maintenance of records, organising meetings, arranging inputs etc. Expenditure for activities related to organic farming can also be met from this provision. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakh is earmarked for this purpose.

This is in addition to the physical and financial targets sanctioned for this component as per reference (3) cited.

Abstract of the additional sub-components under Integrated Pepper Development is furnished below.

Sl No	Sub Components	Rate (Rs)	Phy .target	Fin. Target (Rs. in lakh)
1	Area Expansion of Pepper	20000/- per ha	200 ha	40.00
2	Whole Farm Development	20000/- per ha	100 ha	20.00
3	Strengthening of Pepper Development Samities	10000/- per samiti		15.00
	<b>Total</b>			<b>75.00</b>

(Rupees seventy five lakh only)

**Mode of implementation**

The Principal Agricultural Officer Wayanad will take necessary steps to implement the scheme successfully. Small and marginal farmers only should be considered for providing assistance. Ten percent of the total assistance should be extended to SC/ST farmers. Wide publicity should be given for collecting eligible applications. Proper publicity is to be made for the success of the programme as the spraying against quick wilt of pepper is to be carried out in a campaign mode involving local leadership in definite time frame.

The scheme will be implemented effectively by the Agricultural officer at Krishibhavan level, Asst Director of Agriculture at block level and Deputy Director of Agriculture(H) and the Principal Agricultural Officer at the district level. Participation of all the stake holders including research institutions, Indian Institute of Spice Research(IISR), Kerala Agricultural University, NGO's, pepper samithies etc should be ensured. The details of the scheme should be maintained in separate register in the Krishibhavan where the scheme is implemented. Assistance under the programme should be given to the beneficiaries through e-payment to the bank account of the beneficiary. The scheme should be implemented through mobilizing Pepper Smithies and Local leadership in a campaign mode.

Principal Agricultural Officer should take utmost vigil in implementing the programme through effective monitoring and should assure the reach of inputs to individual farmers and proper adoption. Agricultural Assistants should verify all the plots before releasing of assistance to ensure proper adoption of technology. Agricultural Officers should inspect 30% of the plots and Assistant Director of Agriculture should inspect 20% of the plots at block level . Deputy Director of Agriculture ( H) will inspect 10% of the plots at district level .

Additional Director of Agriculture (CP) will be in charge of the programme at the state level. The Principal Agricultural Officer , Wayanad will do the district level monitoring of the scheme. The Assistant Directors of Agriculture at block level will be monitoring the implementation of the programme through respective Krishibhavans. The field level implementation will be done by the Agricultural Officers of the concerned Krishibhavans. The supervision of the spraying programme is to be carried out by deploying Agricultural Assistants in the field and necessary certificates in this regard is to be obtained as and when the claim is entertained for sanctioning financial assistance.

Progress of implementation should be reported to the Director of Agriculture on or before 1st of every month. The Principal Agricultural Officer should take maximum effort for the effective and timely implementation of the scheme. Monthly Progress Report should contain component wise physical and

financial targets and achievements and the stage of implementation of each component. Since Government is giving emphasis to women participation and gender budgeting maximum efforts have to be made to include women beneficiaries in the scheme. The total number of women beneficiaries and the amount utilised for such beneficiaries (component wise) should also be included in the monthly progress report.

Principal Agricultural Officer should implement the scheme with the technical guidance of the expert committee and quarterly meetings are to be conducted for the purpose.

Sd/-

Director of Agriculture

To

Principal Agricultural Officer, Wayanad

Copy to

1. TA to Director of Agriculture
2. CA to all Additional DAs
3. All JDAs at HQ / SFO
4. Finance section
5. Planning section
6. SW Section
7. Stock file/Spare
8. IT Cell for publishing in web site



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