

Directorate of Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare

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CIRCULAR

Sub:- Agriculture Department– Scheme on Rice Development 2023-24–
Administrative sanction received - working instructions issued - reg

Ref:- G.O.(Rt)No.800/2023/AGRI dated Thiruvananthapuram, 08
/08/2023.

During the financial year 2023-24, there is a budget provision of Rs.9510 lakh for implementation of the “Scheme on Rice Development” under the ‘Area Expansion and Development Approach’ programme in the Annual Plan 2023-24 under the H/A 2401-00-102-90 (Plan) for which Administrative Sanction has been received for Rs.9315 lakh as per reference cited.

Objective

The ultimate objective of Scheme on Rice Development during the 14th Plan is to augment the rice area in the State and aim for self-sufficiency. AEU based approach will be followed for the scheme implementation. Rice development programme will be implemented with the active involvement and convergence of MNREGS, Kudumbasree, PACS, FPO and LSGD institutions.

The important strategies proposed to be adopted for sustaining and improving Rice cultivation in the State during 2023-24 are:

I. Sustaining existing area under paddy cultivation through :

- Financial assistance for group farming activities
- Provision of Royalty to paddy land owners
- Assistance for Paddy development Agencies
- Promotion of Specialty Rice Cultivation
- Operational support to Padasekhara Samithies for group farming

II. Increasing area under paddy cultivation through:

- Promotion of fallow land cultivation
- Conversion of single crop paddy lands to double cropped lands
- Promotion of upland rice cultivation
- Operation Double Kole

III. Maintaining Soil health in paddy fields through support for application of soil ameliorants

- Support for soil and root health management and productivity improvement through the support for application of soil ameliorants.

IV.Improving production and productivity of rice and increasing fertilizer use efficiency

- Foliar application of micro nutrients

V. Developing infrastructure facilities in padasekharams and support for processing, branding and marketing through :

- Project based support for infrastructure development in padashekharams for reviving paddy cultivation including block level convergence, establishment of rice mills and promotion of local brands.

• VI. Production of quality seeds at regional level through :

- Registered Seed Growers Programme (RSGP)

The various components under this programme and budget provisions for 2023-24 are as follows:

Sl .no.	Component	Physical	Rate of Assistance	Financial (Rs. In lakh)

1.	Assistance for Sustainable Rice Development and Royalty to paddy land owners			
a.	Assistance for Sustainable Rice Development	90909.09 Ha	Rs. 5500/ha	5000.00
b.	Royalty to Paddy land owners	20000 Ha	Rs. 3000/ha	600.00
	Sub Total			5600.00
2.	Support for Soil and root health management and productivity improvement through lime application for paddy crop.			
a.	Liming material	49074.07 Ha	Rs.5400/-ha	2650.00
b.	Transportation & handling charges			10.00
	Sub Total			2660.00
3.	Area expansion			
a.	Fallow land paddy cultivation	950.00 Ha	Rs. 40000/ha	380.00
b.	Promotion of Specialty rice cultivation	200 Ha	Rs. 10000/ha	20.00
	Sub Total			400.00
4.	Registered Seed Growers Programme	3000 ha		150.00
5.	Operation Double Kole			50.00
6.	Operational support to padashekara samithies and Paddy Development Agencies			
a.	Operational support to padashekara samithies for group farming	66666.67 Ha	Rs.360/ha. subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/ Padasekharam	240.00
b.	Operational support to Paddy Development Agencies	10 Paddy Development Agencies		30.00
	Sub Total			270.00
	Project based support			

7.	for infrastructure development in padasekharams for reviving paddy cultivation including block level convergence, establishment of rice mills, promotion of local brands			178.69025
8.	Treasury queue bills of 2022-2023			6.30975
	Total			9315.00

The details of various components of the scheme are as follows :

1. Assistance for Sustainable Development of Rice and Royalty to paddy land owners: (Rs. 5600.00 lakh)

a. Sustainable Development of Rice : (Rs.5000.00 lakh)

The component is proposed to be implemented to achieve a rice-based farming system approach based on group farming concept and scientific package of cultivation practices suited to each agroclimatic condition. It aims at enhancing production and productivity and simultaneously bringing down cost of cultivation. The group farming activities in each padasekharam will be undertaken in each season in a coordinated manner as per an action plan prepared at Krishi Bhavan level which will be approved by the concerned block level ADA.

An amount of Rs.5000.00 lakh is proposed for the provision of input assistance under sustainable rice development for 90909.09 Ha @ Rs.5500/Ha. The support for input assistance will be in the form of quality seeds, inputs and bio control agents only.

b. Royalty to owners of cultivable Paddy land : (Rs.600.00 lakh)

The role of paddy land in ecosystem conservation are multi fold . They play a major role in water conservation, providing living habitat for

various species of flora and fauna, conservation of natural enemies of pests and diseases and carbon sequestration to name a few. Thus, considering the role of paddy fields in Ecosystem Service (ESS), Government of Kerala, have introduced and accorded sanction for the payment of **“Royalty” to the owners of cultivable paddy land** for conserving cultivable paddy lands vide **G.O.(Rt)No.483/2020/AGRI dated 01.06.2020**. Such a support is also recommended in the Agricultural Policy of the State. As per G.O.(Rt) No. **976/2021/AGRI dated 03.12.2021**, paddy royalty can be availed as a one time assistance every year.

Paddy fields kept as fallow and availed Royalty for the past 3 years will be eligible to avail Royalty during the current year only if this land is used for cultivation as per the scheme.

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs.600.00 lakh is set apart as Royalty to the owners of cultivable paddy land @ Rs.3000/Ha for conserving cultivable paddy lands. A total area of 20000 Ha of paddy area will be benefited by the implementation of this component. The component will be implemented in online mode through AIMS portal. The Registration in the AIMS portal is an one time process, but the online application submitted during previous years should be updated each year by including changes in the details already entered, if any, and also by uploading the latest document regarding paddy land owned.

2. Support for Soil and root health management and productivity

improvement through lime application for paddy crop: (Rs.2660 lakhs)

Soil is the basis of farming activity. Soil health/quality refers to the physical, chemical and biological features of a soil that are essential for long term sustainable agricultural production with minimal environmental impact. Healthy soils have optimal physical, chemical and biological properties. Modern agricultural practices tend to deplete soil health and the improvement of soil health is essential for augmenting crop productivity. Soil health is the basic factor for optimising crop productivity. Soil acidity is a major issue in Kerala soils and about 90% of the soil are acidic with over 50% strongly to extremely acidic. Application of soil ameliorants and nutrients based on soil testing, help in augmenting crop production. Correcting soil acidity is very much

essential for getting optimum yield from our crops. Since soil acidity is a major issue in Kerala soils, amelioration of soil has to be given top priority and this component is included as a systematic intervention in correcting soil acidity to improve soil fertility status.

Objectives:

- 1) To correct this soil acidity(pH) and improve the soil fertility status and thereby the crop productivity of Paddy.
- 2) To supplement Calcium and Magnesium deficiencies in the soils.
- 3) To improve the intake of primary, secondary and micro-nutrients by the crops by improving soil health status.
- 4) To sustain good soil health and improved agricultural practices.

Programme:

Support for Soil and Root Health Management and productivity through lime application for Paddy crop will be provided under this component with an assistance @ 75% of the total cost limited to Rs.5400/ha towards the cost of lime including application charges. The common recommendation for correction of soil acidity for paddy crop is lime 600 Kg/Ha. This will vary from place to place based on soil test data. If the quantity of lime required as per soil test data exceeds the common recommendation the cost for the excess quantity applied will be borne by the farmers themselves. The farmers who avail any assistance from any other scheme for the same purpose will not be considered for subsidy under this scheme.

An amount of Rs.2650 lakh is set apart for the subsidy of liming materials for an area of 49074.07 Ha and an amount of Rs. 10 lakh is set apart for transportation and handling charges.

The liming material like Dolomite/ Lime/ powered lime stone @ 600 Kg/Ha should be arranged in the Primary Agricultural Co-op Banks/ Societies and supplied to the farmers de linking the e- payment system. Necessary Stores Purchase Rules are to be followed for arrangement of the materials at the Co-operative Societies/ Co- operative Banks. The Government have accorded sanction for inclusion of Kainakary Limeshell Co-operative Society Ltd. No. 2065 also for stocking and distribution of

lime, they may also be considered.

The Agricultural Officer will test and ensure the quality of liming materials and quality materials alone will be distributed. This should be ensured by the Principal Agricultural Officer and Deputy Director of Agriculture (WM).

Neutralising value (Calcium carbonate equivalent) of liming materials

Liming materials differ in their ability to neutralise soil acidity. The effectiveness or efficiency of liming material is expressed as Calcium carbonate equivalent or neutralising value. Pure calcium carbonate is taken as the standard with a value of 100 percent. The neutralising value of common liming materials is given in Table below. The values mentioned are for pure materials and will change depending on the material. The highest neutralising value for Calcium oxide is indicative of its superiority over other liming materials in terms of efficiency to neutralise acidity.

Table. Calcium carbonate equivalent of pure forms of liming materials

Liming materials	Neutralizing value(%)
Calcium Oxide	179
Calcium hydroxide	136
Magnesium Carbonate	109
Dolomite (Calcium Magnesium Carbonate)	109
Calcium Carbonate	100
Calcium Silicate	86

(Source: Outcome of Soil Based Plant Nutrient Management Plan for Agro Eco systems of Kerala)

In the case of dolomite, materials of different quality and different price tags are available in the local market. To ensure supply of quality materials to the farmers at fair prices, it is absolutely necessary to enforce standards already fixed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

Pricing:

The neutralizing value requirement (minimum) for dolomite is 70% and this shall be taken as the basis for fixing maximum price. Materials with neutralising value less than 60% shall be rejected. Price of materials with NV in between may be fixed using the following formula:

$$\text{Price (calculated)} = A \times B \div 70$$

where, A = market price, B = NV as per analytical report

For example, Sample with NV 65 % and market price for standard material is Rs. 4.50 per Kg, the price for the sample can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Price} = 4.5 \times 65 \div 70 = \text{Rs. } 4.17/-.$$

This scheme component will be implemented in an area covering all districts of Kerala.

Mode of Implementation:

The field level implementation will be done by the Agricultural Officers of the concerned Krishi Bhavans. The quality of soil ameliorants should be ensured before distribution. The required soil ameliorants will be stocked and distributed to Padasekhara Samithies/ farmers as per the permits issued by the Agricultural Officers of the concerned Krishi Bhavans. The subsidy amount will be issued to the concerned Co-operative Societies/ Co-operative Banks who distribute the soil ameliorants, after the completion of the distribution.

The scheme will be implemented by the Deputy Directors of Agriculture (WM) at the District level and the Assistant Director of Agriculture at Block level. Since the Government is giving emphasis to women participation and gender budgeting, maximum efforts should be made to include women beneficiaries in the scheme. The number of beneficiaries and the amount utilized for such beneficiaries (component wise) should also be separately shown in the monthly progress report

Timeline for implementation:

Period	Progress (%)
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April- September	75
April- December	90
April-March	100

3. Area Expansion : (Rs. 400.00 lakh)

“Njungalum Krishiyilekku” is a campaign programme being organized on a massive scale by the Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare Department. It aims to bring more area under cultivation by attracting people from all sections of the society into farming activities. Area expansion programme under Rice Development will be linked to this campaign activity. The following activities will be implemented for area expansion activities during 2023-24.

a. Fallow Land Cultivation : (Rs.380.00 lakh)

In order to increase rice production in the State, it is important to revive paddy cultivation in paddy lands kept fallow. The owners of fallow land may be persuaded to take up paddy cultivation on their own or can lease out their land to willing individuals/groups based on mutual agreement. Active involvement of LSG Institutions, MNREGS and Kudumbasree shall be assured for sustainable cultivation in fallow lands. Since the land preparation and weed control for this type of cultivation is labour intensive, reasonable assistance has to be given to farmers for resorting to fallow land cultivation. Fallow land cultivation will be taken up in an area of **950.00 Ha** by providing assistance @ **Rs.40000/- per hectare**, out of which Rs.35000/- will be for the actual cultivator and Rs.5000/- for the paddy land owner. The total financial outlay for this activity is **Rs.380.00 lakh**.

b. Promotion of Specialty Rice : (Rs.20.00 lakh)

The programme envisaged under this scheme is to promote and encourage the cultivation of traditional specialty rice varieties of Kerala like Pokkali, Njavara, Jeerakasala and Gandhakasala . Basmati cultivation will also be promoted since it is highly profitable. In order to motivate farmers to undertake cultivation of special rice varieties, which have high relevance in GI registry and biodiversity conservation, it is proposed to provide incentive @ Rs.10,000/ha. In addition to the

above-mentioned specialty rice, other special varieties like Rakthashali and other traditional varieties will also be promoted. Assistance for Specialty Rice Cultivation will be @Rs.10,000/ha.

Special rice varieties will be cultivated in 200 ha during 2023-24 with a financial outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh.

4. Registered Seed Growers Programme (RSGP) : Rs.150.00 lakh

Seed is the critical input necessary for enhancing crop production and productivity, hence the use of good quality seeds by the farmers has to be ensured. Farmers usually prefer good quality seeds raised in their region. These seeds which are suited to the region are preferred to seeds obtained from totally different regions. The Registered Seed Growers' Programme (RSGP) will be implemented during 2023-24 too in order to meet the requirement of certified seeds in the state. Existing rules and norms for the scheme will be followed.

The Kerala State Seed Development Authority (KSSDA) functioning under the Department of Agriculture will coordinate the activities such as Foundation seed production in State Seed Farms and certified seed production by Registered seed growers.

Registered Seed Growers Programme will be implemented in **3000 Ha** in the State with the co-operation of the Kerala Agricultural University, State Seed Production Centres, Krishi Bhavans and farmers of registered Padashekhara Samithies at Panchayat level. Foundation seeds are produced in various state seed production centres from the breeder seeds obtained from Kerala Agricultural University. Under the programme Foundation seeds will be supplied free of cost to registered seed growers for the production of certified seeds, which can be distributed to farmers. **The detailed Working instruction for implementation of Registered Seed Growers Programme 2023-24 will be issued separately.**

5. Operation Double Kole : (Rs. 50.00 lakh)

Operation Double Kole aims to promote double crop in Kole lands by providing attractive incentives to farmers who are taking extra risks for raising additional crop of paddy and also for raising second crop of pulses

or fodder crops .

Objectives:-

- To increase paddy production in Kole lands of Thrissur District as part of ensuring food security
- Increase and utilize the potential of Kole lands infrastructure
- Enrichment of soil through cultivation of Pulses
- Additional income to farmers through additional crop
- Empowering the farm mechanization through Agro service centres.
- Additional farm employment generation

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is earmarked for the “Operation Double Kole” programme during 2023-24 . This component is implemented for encouraging double cropping in Kole areas. The assistance should be provided for inputs and infrastructure development activities as detailed below, which is based on project proposal submitted by the Principal Agricultural Officer/ Special Officer of the programme.

Sl. No.	Sub-Component	Maximum Rate admissible (Rs in lakh)
1	Assistance for machinery/pump sets (50HP, 30HP, 20 HP, 10 HP submersible pumps)	50.00
2	Infrastructural assistance (Breach of bunds/ Bund maintenance/ sluices)	15.00
3	Electric connection/ Transformer installation	5.00
4	Assistance for taking double crop paddy in 900 Ha @ Rs.20000/Ha (Critical inputs, land preparation, need based plant protection etc.) No additional assistance will be provided.	180.00
5	Assistance for cultivating second crop Pulses/ Maize/ Oilseeds in 200 Ha @ Rs.7500/Ha (Critical inputs, land preparation, need based plant protection etc.)	15.00

6	Operational expenses	10.00
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1) Machinery/pumpsets

Machineries / pumpsets (10 HP to 50 HP submersible pumps) can be purchased under the scheme. Store purchase rules should be strictly adhered to. Duplication of subsidy should be strictly avoided.

2) Infrastructural Assistance

Include assistance for strengthening of weak bunds between Padasekharams, maintenance of sluices and other need based infrastructural activities. The estimate/valuation of works should be undertaken by LSGD Engineer or A Ex E (Agri). During selection of works, care should be taken to avoid those works selected under LSGD/RIDF/RKVY etc. No duplication of assistance will be permitted.

3) Electricity connection/Transformer Installation

Substitution of Transformer for low voltage problem, electricity connection should be provided to Kole padasekharams taking double crop. Estimate of the work should be taken by KSEB.

4) Incentive for taking double crop

For promotion of double crop in Kole lands, an Incentive @ Rs 20,000/- per hectare will be given, where second crop of Paddy having more than 90 days duration is taken. Incentive @ Rs 7,500/- per hectare will also be given, where second crop of Pulses/fodder crops such as Maize having duration less than 90 days or oil seeds like sesamum is being taken. Priority should be given to those padasekharams who are completing first crop in time.

The area of paddy/pulses/maize/oil seed crops will be finalised at district level committee based on the time available for taking second crop after first crop completes. The electric motors HP should be decided based on the padasekharams area requirement assessed by A. Exe.(Agri).

5) Operational Expenses

Project expenses for hiring vehicles for field visits, conducting meetings, seminars, trainings, deputing pest scouts (where there are no pest scouts in

Krishi Bhavan) for crop monitoring, data entry operators on daily wages basis, purchase of laptop for data operation on yield analysis, innovative operations like use of drone for spraying different combinations of water soluble fertilizers and bio pesticides, crop monitoring and surveillance, use of different machine trails in kole lands like puddler, rain gun irrigation and other innovative activities to be conducted, different sprayers for spraying (ULV), use of motorised cono weeder, use of critical inputs like ppm, bleaching powder, water soluble fertilizers, critical inputs through group activities like pest/disease surveillance and control measures, and any other activities proposed by Executive committee, documentation, demonstrations on increasing the yield in first and second crop providing assistance for critical inputs, maize harvester, pulses harvester, winnowing, weed management in pulses, fallow kole lands for pulses or oil seed cultivation etc., for purchase of inputs/machineries for demonstration value through ADA/Agri ExE/KAICO/KAU. Also deputing the pest scouts and data operator on daily wages basis for crop monitoring from the beginning with regard to soil nutrients, pests diseases, water management, timely operations and data compiling and data observations.

The Crop insurance coverage can be given to those padasekharams who are following cropping plan according to the time schedule fixed by Operation Kole Double Executive Committee.

A Liason Officer can be deputed as special Officer to look after all the project activities and monitor the project throughout the implementation. He/She will work under the supervision and guidance of Deputy Director of Agriculture (WM) and Principal Agricultural Officer and will co-ordinate the activities through padasekharasamithies, officials of Agriculture department, Kerala Agricultural University and line departments for the timely and successful implementation of the scheme. Liason officer will promote the farmer groups to take second crop and complete the activities in time, give necessary trainings, plan the requirement of inputs and machineries well in advance and ensure their timely availability, procurement of paddy, monitoring of water level at Enamakkel regulator and all such activities for the successful implementation of the programme.

Liason officer will also co-ordinate Plant Health Management in Kole land paddy cultivation in association with NIPHM and KAU to monitor the pests, disease, nutrients and their management during the crop period through Plant Health Clinics. ATMA, BTM & ATM and Pest scouts of

concerned blocks will assist in this regard for taking observations.

The scheme will be reviewed by Operation Kule Double Executive Committee chaired by Principal Agricultural Officer, Thrissur (members selected during 2018-19 can be continued for 2023-24 also) once in a month and physical and financial progress should be reported in monthly review meetings .

Financial outlay:

An amount of Rs 50.00 lakh is provided under the head of account 2401-00-102-90 Plan for meeting the expenses under the scheme.

6. Operational support to Padasekhara Samithies and Paddy Development agencies : (Rs. 270.00 lakh)

(a). Operational support to Padasekhara Samithies for group farming : (Rs.240.00 lakh)

In the major rice growing tracts of the State with natural endowments to sustain rice cultivation and to augment the average productivity above 3 MT per hectare through group farming activities, financial support will be provided to Padasekhara Samithies for meeting their operational expenses, based on transparent criteria for promoting group farming with a total outlay of Rs.240.00 lakh.

The Padasekhara Samithies have to be strengthened to encourage group activities by integrating state schemes for rice development, rice development programme of Local Self Governments & rice promotion schemes under RKVY. Operational support to Padasekhara Samithies is an inevitable item for their existence and functioning. Hence an amount of Rs.240.00 lakhs has been set apart as operational support to Padasekhara Samithies for group farming for an area of 66,666.67 Ha @ Rs.360/Ha subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/- for one padasekharam. The padasekharams having a minimum area of 5 ha alone should be

considered for assistance under this programme.

The activities which require additional amounts for the Padasekhara Samithies to execute the group activities are enlisted below:

- Renewal of registration.
- Maintenance of accounts.
- Conducting group meetings, executive committee meetings etc.
- Office expenses for printing charges of forms, registers etc.
- Laying out of demonstration plots, erecting boards etc.
- Repair and maintenance of farm machineries and equipment.
- Hiring of machineries during peak seasons.
- Maintenance and repair of common bunds, channels etc.
- Expenses for the repair of bunds breached due to flood.
- Registered seed growers programme.
- Additional expenses for de watering and irrigation.
- Selling the produce through Civil Supplies Corporation.
- Preparation of claims and statement for e-payment.
- Organising seminars, campaigns, harvest melas with farmers participation, highlighting their achievements.
- Development of infrastructural facilities for Selected Group Farming Padasekharams in the Block Area.
- Mechanisation of tillage operations. Packing and distribution of seeds, fertilizers, PP chemicals and other inputs.

(b). Operational support to Paddy Development Agencies : (Rs.30.00 lakh)

Government of Kerala has constituted 10 Paddy Development Agencies for tackling the problems of rice cultivation in special problem areas. Financial assistance will be provided to these agencies for development of the

problem areas for taking up location specific projects based on actual needs. The funds will be provided to Paddy Development Agencies based on the proposals approved by the Executive Committee of the concerned agency. Operational support to paddy development agencies includes honorarium to the Vice Chairman of the paddy development agency, sitting fees to members and funds for infrastructure development work on a project-based manner. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakh is set apart for this component for the following items.

Sl.No.	Item	Amount (Rs. In lakh)
1	Project based assistance	21.10
2	Administrative expenses (5%)	1.10
3	Honorarium to Vice Chairman (Rs. 4000 per month x 12 x 10)	4.80
4	Sitting fee to members once in 2 months (Rs.500X10X6) X 10 agencies	3.00
	Total	30.00

7. Project based support for infrastructure development in padashekharms for reviving paddy cultivation including block level convergence, establishment of rice mills, promotion of local brands: (Rs.178.69025 lakh)

Considering the need for reviving paddy cultivation in the backdrop of recurring floods and natural calamities, an amount of Rs. 178.69025 lakh is proposed to set apart for project- based support for infrastructure development in padashekharms including block level convergence and establishing rice mills and parboiling units for the promotion of local brands.

7(a). Project based support for infrastructure development in padashekharms including block level convergence

There are projects for Rice Development which are to be considered beyond the boundaries of a single panchayat. Community nursery, development of irrigation and drainage facilities, purchase of machinery including combine harvester, establishment of seed godowns, organizing plant protection measures including rodent control campaigns, establishment of processing and marketing units etc. are such components which benefit a wider area covering more than one panchayat within a block. It is proposed to extend 50% assistance for production-oriented activities, and 100% for infrastructure development activities. Existing norms will be followed for major components. However, relaxation of norms may be sanctioned by the Sanctioning Committee, subject to justification. It shall be ensured that infrastructure development will benefit paddy cultivation and that the proposal is supported by estimate prepared as per Government approved norms. The District Sanctioning Committee will sanction project proposals up to Rs. 5.00 lakh. Projects above Rs.5.00 lakh will be recommended and forwarded to the State Sanctioning Committee for approval. Convergence of activities under RKVY, RIDF, other CSS and LSGD schemes should be ensured in undertaking infrastructural development.

7(b). Establishment of rice mills and promotion of local brands

It is proposed to establish Rice mills including mini Rice mills and parboiling units to undertake local processing and distribution of rice and rice products in potential padasekharams. The aim is to process, brand and market the rice produced in each region within that region itself, converting each area into self-sustaining units. In areas where specialty rice varieties like Njavara are grown, special mini rice mills to process such rice varieties are also proposed to be established. The scheme can also be implemented in integration with good working PACS in the area. Such interventions from seed to marketing of produce will fetch more income to the farmer. This component will be implemented on a project mode in a need based manner.

Selection of beneficiaries - Co-operatives, Padasekharasamithies, other registered groups and individual entrepreneurs recommended by padasekhara samithies are eligible beneficiaries of this component.

Rice mill proposals upto Rs. 5.00 lakh will be sanctioned by the District Committee and eligible proposals above Rs. 5.00 lakh will be scrutinized by District Committee and forwarded to State Committee with clear recommendations for approval.

An amount of **Rs. 178.69025 lakh** is proposed for the above two sub-components which will be sanctioned on a project-based manner.

Implementation

The projects received under the above two sub components will be sanctioned by the District Level Sanctioning Committee or the State Level Sanctioning Committee depending upon the total cost of the programme. The constitution of the District Level Sanctioning Committee or the State Level Sanctioning Committee are furnished below:

State Level Sanctioning Committee

1	Director of Agriculture	Chairman
2	Additional Director of Agriculture (CP)	Member
3	Additional Director of Agriculture (Extension)	Member
4	Additional Director of Agriculture (Plg.)	Member
5	State Agricultural Engineer	Member
6	Joint Director of Agriculture(WM)	Convenor

District Level Sanctioning Committee

1	Principal Agricultural Officer	Chairman
2	Project Director ATMA	Co-Chairman
3	Deputy Director of Agriculture (WM)	Convenor
4	Assistant Director of Agriculture (concerned block)	Member
5	Assistant Executive Engineer (Agri)	Member

6	Expert from KAU/ KVK (wherever possible)	Member
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8. Treasury Queue Bills: (Rs.6.30975 lakh)

An amount of Rs.6.30975 lakh is proposed to be set apart for encashment of treasury queue bills of 2022-23 of Scheme for Rice Development during 2023-24.

GUIDE LINES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION

1. For each padasekharam, an action plan should be prepared by the Agricultural Officer with the involvement of all stake holders by integrating schemes implemented by various agencies. In the padasekhara samithy, 10-20 members should be entrusted with special tasks for collecting information from Krishibhavan, Panchayath and Karshika vikasana samithy and to give information to members and give feedback. A representative from the local financial institution should also be invited to the padasekhara samithy. The action plan should contain the details of all activities right from the arrangement of seed till production, procurement as seed / paddy including their post harvest management and marketing.
2. The annual action plan at Krishi bhavan level should be verified and approved by the concerned block level ADAs.
3. The assistance of subject experts from KAU and KVK institutions can be utilized in solving the field problems.
4. The scheme will be implemented in all potential rice growing tracts with the active participation of group farming samithies. The activities should be carried out based on action plan already prepared for each samithi before the commencement of each cropping season.
5. Soil testing campaigns should be arranged in all the padasekharams or padasekharams combined and the Chief Soil Chemist has to see that the campaigns are arranged accordingly, in a co-ordinated and effective manner covering all the major areas, before the start of the season.
6. Extension support through ATMA and LEADS, including Farm school and Farmer's Field School should be ensured, in consultation with the block level ADAs for imparting training programmes. PAOs can utilize the funds available under ATMA programme.

7. Services of PGDPHM officers can be spared for trainings, workshops etc., for promoting latest technologies among farmers
8. Timely availability of sufficient quantities of inputs like seeds, lime, manures, fertilisers, inputs for plant protection etc., should be ensured. In the case of other inputs, necessary arrangements should be made by the Agricultural Officers under the guidance and supervision of Block level ADAS /DDA (WM) of District HQ.
9. Availability of agricultural machinery should be ensured and put to effective use for reducing the cost of cultivation and to overcome labour scarcity.
10. Regular, continuous and need based transfer of new techniques in rice cultivation should be made available and also necessary steps should be taken to solve field problems. The visit of extension staff of Krishi Bhavans to padasekarams has to be ensured by fixing a schedule of visit.
11. Support of LSGDs and NGOs can be sought for the effective implementation of the programme.
12. Use of soil ameliorants, biofertilizers, light traps, biocontrol agents etc., should be promoted on padasekharam basis as a part of INM and IPM programmes.
13. Action should be initiated to insure the crops under the Insurance schemes and proper arrangements should be done in advance at all levels.
14. Activities of Surveillance Teams, Plant Health Clinics, Referral Clinics etc., should be equipped before the commencement of each season.
15. Proper documentation should be done by the grass root level officers incorporating the achievements of each samithi in connection with the implementation of the programmes.
16. ADA at block level should give proper guidance for the successful implementation of the programme and the field level functionaries should visit all the padasekharams.
17. The assistance to the beneficiary will be transferred through e-payment.
18. No Double benefit should be given to any beneficiaries and regular

monitoring of fund flow should be ensured.

19. As far as Operation Double Kole is concerned, the entire AIMS beneficiary data base should be brought under the unified registry setting by the Government.

20. DDA (WM) in each district HQ should monitor the progress of achievements of each component of the scheme and should visit a minimum of 10 % of the areas of implementation.

21. Agricultural Officer should give the padasekharam wise detailed report (name of padasekharam, area covered, variety grown, No of farmers benefitted, assistance given to various components through various agencies etc.) to the block level ADA soon after the completion of each season. The ADAs should submit a consolidated block wise report to the DDA (WM) who in turn will submit detailed report to Additional Director Of Agriculture (CP) along with panchayath wise area covered under paddy cultivation and the yield obtained, soon after the completion of each season. Wide publicity and media coverage of the scheme should be ensured through FIB. Principal Agricultural Officer of each district will submit monthly progress report to the Additional Director of Agriculture (CP) by 5th of every month.

22. Maximum number of crop cutting experiments should be taken so that productivity and production can be highlighted.

23. Principal Agricultural Officers should assign Agro Ecological Units (AEU) wise targets within the district.

24. Monthly progress report should invariably contain component wise physical and financial targets and achievements and the stage of implementation of each component. Since the Government is giving emphasis to women participation and gender budgeting, maximum efforts have to be made to include women beneficiaries in the scheme. The number of women beneficiaries and the amount utilized for such beneficiaries (component wise) should also be separately show in the monthly progress report.

Publicity

The major project based programmes with associated norms will be given

wide publicity through mass media - audio, visual and print - at State and district levels. The Principal Information Officer, Farm Information Bureau should give maximum coverage to the special achievements in this regard.

Monitoring and evaluation

At the grass root level, the programme will be implemented and monitored by the Agricultural Officer and Krishi Bhavan staff with the support of registered Padasekhara Samithies. At the block level, Assistant Director of Agriculture will give proper guidance for the successful implementation of the programmes to the farmers and the field level functionaries. At district level, Deputy Director of Agriculture (WM) will be monitoring the progress of achievement of each component of the scheme. At the state level, Additional Director of Agriculture (CP) will be the Project Manager for the Scheme and the project will be implemented before 31/03/2023. Expenditure of Rs. 9315 lakh (Rupees Ninety three crore and fifteen lakh only) under the scheme will be met from the H/A 2401-00-102-90 Plan. The Director of Agriculture is also authorized to draw and disburse the above amount .

The following general conditions should be followed wherever applicable.

- i. All rules, formalities and procedures shall be followed for the implementation of the scheme. The norms of financial propriety shall be adhered to.
- ii. The expenditure should be met only from the provisions available under the appropriate head of account
- iii. The fund release will be based on actual requirement and the fund released should not be parked in banks.
- iv. Store purchase rules shall be strictly adhered to for all kinds of purchases.
- v. Tender/ e- Tender and other stipulated formalities shall be followed wherever necessary.
- vi. Post creation and purchase of vehicles are not admissible under the scheme.

vii. Principal Agricultural Officer shall monitor the implementation of the scheme and ensure that the implementation is as per the existing procedures, rules and regulations.

viii. Principal Agricultural Officer should prepare and submit an implementation schedule to complete the project in time and send regular progress report on financial and physical progress every month

ANJU K S IAS
DIRECTOR
Director of Agriculture

To All Principal Agricultural Officers

Copy to: 1) TA to Director

2) CA to the Additional Director of Agriculture (CP)

3) CA to the Additional Director of Agriculture (Plg)

4) SW Section

5) IT Cell for publishing in the Web Site

6) All ADAs,

7) All AOs

**RICE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2023 -24
COMPONENT WISE TARGET**

RICE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2023 -24 Target for Assistance for Sustainable Rice Development						
H/A-2401-00-102-90 Plan						
	TARGET-1 allotted earlier in anticipation of getting sanction as per Circular No ADFW/7800/2023/TA(1) dated 09/06/2023		TARGET-2		REVISED TOTAL TARGET	
District	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)
Thiruvananthapuram	454.545	25	170	9.35	624.545	34.35
Kollam	272.725	15	130	7.15	402.725	22.15
Alappuzha	10636.48	585	3825	210.375	14461.48	795.375
Pathanamthitta	727.27	40	290	15.95	1017.27	55.95
Idukki	90.9	5	50	2.75	140.9	7.75
Kottayam	4545.45	250	1700	93.5	6245.45	343.5
Ernakulam	1090.9	60	420	23.1	1510.9	83.1
Thrissur	4727.25	260	1710	94.05	6437.25	354.05
Palakkad	17454.5	960	6264.16	344.5288	23718.66	1304.5288
Malappuram	1545.45	85	580	31.9	2125.45	116.9
Wayanad	1818.18	100	660	36.3	2478.18	136.3
Kozhikode	454.5	25	170	9.35	624.5	34.35
Kannur	1090.9	60	430	23.65	1520.9	83.65
Kasargode	545.45	30	215	11.825	760.45	41.825
Total	45454.5	2500	16614.16	913.7788	62068.66	3413.7788

RICE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2023 -24 Target for Assistance for Soil and Root Health Management - Lime Application for Paddy Crop			
H/A-2401-00-102-90 Plan			
	TARGET-1 (subsidy for Lime) allotted earlier in anticipation of getting	TARGET-2 (subsidy for	REVISED TOTAL TARGET

	sanction as per Circular No ADFW/7800/2023/ TA(1)dated 09/06/2023		Lime)			
District	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)
Thiruvananthapuram	231.48	12.5	231.48	12.5	462.96	25
Kollam	231.48	12.5	231.48	12.5	462.96	25
Alappuzha	6851.85	370	6951.85	375.4	13803.7	745.4
Pathanamthitta	601.85	32.5	601.85	32.5	1203.7	65
Idukki	277.7	15	277.7	15	555.4	30
Kottayam	3703.7	200	3703.7	200	7407.4	400
Ernakulam	1111.11	60	1111.11	60	2222.22	120
Thrissur	3703.7	200	3753.7	202.6	7457.4	402.6
Palakkad	3240.74	175	3276.31	177	6517.05	352
Malappuram	2407.4	130	2407.4	130	4814.8	260
Wayanad	694.44	37.5	694.44	37.5	1388.88	75
Kozhokode	277.7	15	277.7	15	555.4	30
Kannur	694.44	37.5	694.44	37.5	1388.88	75
Kasargode	416.66	22.5	416.66	22.5	833.32	45
Total	24444.25	1320	24629.82	1330	49074.07	2650

RICE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2023 -24 Target for Assistance for Root Health Management - Transportation and Handling charge for Application of Lime			
H/A-2401-00-102-90 Plan			
District	TARGET-1 (Amount) alloted earlier in anticipation of getting sanction as per Circular No ADFW/7800/2023/ TA(1)dated 09/06/2023	TARGET-2 (Amount)	REVISED TOTAL TARGET
Thiruvananthapuram	0.06	0.06	0.12
Kollam	0.06	0.06	0.12
Alappuzha	1	1	2
Pathanamthitta	0.175	0.175	0.35
Idukki	0.05	0.05	0.1
Kottayam	0.625	0.625	1.25
Ernakulam	0.25	0.25	0.5

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Thrissur	0.95	0.95	1.9
Palakkad	0.8	0.8	1.6
Malappuram	0.75	0.75	1.5
Wayanad	0.09	0.09	0.18
Kozhokode	0.05	0.05	0.1
Kannur	0.09	0.09	0.18
Kasargode	0.05	0.05	0.1
Total	5	5	10

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RICE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2023 -24 - Target for Fallow Land Paddy Cultivation		
H/A-2401-00-102-90 Plan		
District	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)
Thiruvananthapuram	20	8
Kollam	17	6.8
Alappuzha	110	44
Pathanamthitta	80	32
Idukki	6	2.4
Kottayam	90	36
Ernakulam	120.48	48.192
Thrissur	75	30
Palakkad	55	22
Malappuram	100	40
Wayanad	38	15.2
Kozhokode	35	14
Kannur	70	28
Kasargode	14	5.6
Total	830.48	332.192

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RICE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2023 -24 Target for Promotion of Specialty Rice Cultivation		
H/A-2401-00-102-90 Plan		
District	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)

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Thiruvananthapuram	0	0
Kollam	0	0
Alappuzha	15	1.5
Pathanamthitta	1	0.1
Idukki	20	2
Kottayam	0	0
Ernakulam	50	5
Thrissur	15	1.5
Palakkad	7	0.7
Malappuram	5	0.5
Wayanad	69.69	6.969
Kozhokode	0	0
Kannur	5	0.5
Kasargode	8	0.8
Total	195.69	19.569

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RICE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2023 -24 Target for Operational Support to Padasekhara Samithies		
H/A-2401-00-102-90 Plan		
District	Physical Target (Ha)	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)
Thiruvananthapuram	300	1.08
Kollam	275	0.99
Alappuzha	6990	25.164
Pathanamthitta	810	2.916
Idukki	160	0.576
Kottayam	5020	18.072
Ernakulam	1100	3.96
Thrissur	5900	21.24
Palakkad	23483.5	84.5406
Malappuram	2810	10.116
Wayanad	3430	12.348
Kozhokode	780	2.808
Kannur	1300	4.68
Kasargode	600	2.16
Total	52958.5	190.6506

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RICE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2023 -24 Target for Operational Support to Paddy Development Agencies		
H/A-2401-00-102-90 Plan		
District	Number of Paddy Development Agencies	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)
Alappuzha	4	3.12
Kottayam	1	0.78
Ernakulam	1	0.78
Thrissur	1	0.78
Palakkad	1	0.78
Wayanad	1	0.78
Kannur	1	0.78
Total	10	7.8

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Director of Agriculture