

NATIONAL MISSION ON OILSEEDS & OIL PALM (NMOOP)

INTRODUCTION:

The Department of Agriculture & Co operation has been decided to continue the National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) Scheme during the year 2016-17 under 12th Plan.

During the last few years, the domestic consumption of edible oils has increased substantially and has touched the level of 18.90 million tonnes in 2011-12 and is likely to increase further. It is, therefore, necessary to exploit domestic resources to maximize production to ensure edible oil security for the country.

OBJECTIVES:

The NMOOP envisages increase in Production of vegetable oils sourced from Oilseeds, Oilpalm and TBOs from 7.06 million tons (average of 2007-08 to 2011-12) to 9.51 million tons by the end of Twelfth Plan (2016-17). The Mission is proposed to be implemented through three Mini Missions with specific target as detailed below:

Mini Mission (MM): Target of 12th Plan

- 1. MM I on Oilseeds:** Achieve production of 35.51 million tones and productivity of 1328 kg/ha of oilseeds from the present average production & productivity of 28.93 million tonnes and 1081 kg/ha during the 11th Plan period respectively.
- 2. MM II on Oil Palm:** Bring additional 1.25 lakh hectare area under oil palm cultivation through area expansion approach in the States including utilization of wastelands with increase in productivity of fresh fruit brunches (FFBs) from 4927 kg per ha to 15000 kg per ha.
- 3. MM III on TBOs:** Enhance seed collection of TBOs from 9 lakh tones to 14lakh tonnes and to augment elite planting materials for area expansion under waste land.

3. STRATEGY:

To achieve the above objectives, the Mission would adopt following strategies:

- ❖ Increasing Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) with focus on Varietal Replacement.
- ❖ Increasing irrigation coverage under oilseeds from 26% to 36%.

- ❖ Focus on low productivity and high potential districts
- ❖ Diversification of area from low yielding cereals crops to oilseeds crops.
- ❖ Inter-cropping of oilseeds with cereals/ pulses/sugarcane.
- ❖ Sowing of Oilseeds in fallow lands after paddy Harvest.
- ❖ Promotion and extension of improved technologies i.e., Quality seed, integrated nutrient management (INM) including micronutrients, soil amendments, integrated pest management (IPM), input use efficiency and resource conservation technologies along with capacity building of the farmers/extension functionaries.
- ❖ Integration of various proposed interventions and targets with the district plan of each identified district.
- ❖ Constant monitoring and concurrent evaluation by the implementing agencies for assessing the impact of the interventions for a result oriented approach.
- ❖ The scheme would be implemented in a mission mode through active involvement of all the stakeholders.
- ❖ Close monitoring of flow of funds to ensure that benefit of the Mission reaches the targeted beneficiaries in time to achieve the intended results.

FUNDING PATTERN:

The Funding Pattern is 60:40 (Central: State)

AREA OF OPERATION:

The NMOOP-Oil seeds scheme will be implemented in all 9 districts in the State.

AREA EXPANSION:

The Mini Mission – I for Oilseeds is being implemented from 2014-15 in all districts in Telangana State. The district Joint Directors of Agriculture may assess the total potential for expansion of area under different situations and draw action plan to exploit these situations. Crop diversification, improvement in cropping intensity, relay-cropping, inter-cropping.

- Extension of crops in irrigated areas through localization of area from high water demanding crops to low demanding oilseed crops.
- Adoption of improved irrigation methods and equipments.

- Through adoption of improved agronomic practices, identifying the thrust areas for each agro ecological/cropping situation and technological and productivity gaps in farmers practices and improved production technologies to be adopted.

Scope for area expansion under Oilseeds by diversification of low yielding Cereal Crops / Inter Cropping / use of fallow land.

- Increasing Oilseeds area through crop diversification from Cotton to Soybean and cereals crops to Groundnut will be promoted in high area low productivity areas in Adilabad, Nizambad & Medak for Soybean and Mahabubnagar, Medak, Rangareddy, Nalgonda districts for Groundnut.
- Sesamum crop will be promoted in the districts like Karimnagar, Nizambad & Warangal having low area with high productivity .
- Increasing Oilseeds area through crop diversification from low productive paddy areas in Adilabad & Rangareddy districts.
- To make up for low production in traditional areas, it is proposed to take up production in new areas, as the Groundnut production in fertile soils is high compare to marginal lands.
- Increasing Oilseeds area through popularization of inter cropping technique with crops like Groundnut + Red gram in 11:1 or 7:1 ratio, Soybean + Red gram 4:2 which will reduce the risk of adverse climatic conditions.
- Promoting Groundnut inter crop with bajra/ sorghum/ maize/castor/ in the ratio of 7:1 and Sunflower + Redgram in 4:2 ratio

The other Strategies proposed for increasing the Production and Productivity of Oil Seeds in Telangana State

- Strengthening of seed chain & supply of quality certified seed of recommended potential genotypes (cultivar) for different farming situations. Distribution of Certified seed of Oilseeds with financial assistance under NMOOP, RKVY, Normal State Plan (NSP) - State funds.
- Production of Foundation/ Certified seed of Oilseeds by TSSSDC, TSOILFED, HACA and Private seed suppliers.

- The old varieties like TMV 2 and JL24 are replaced with K6 and promoting new varieties like K9, ICGV 91114, Anantha and Dharani etc., in Groundnut .
- Supply of seed treatment chemical along with Groundnut seed bags.
- To make up for the low production in traditional areas, to take up new areas like Karimnagar and Warangal during Rabi Groundnut Production in fertile soils than in marginal lands.
- Major Kharif Groundnut area is in Southern Telangana districts where it is grown as Rainfed crop in marginal lands. It is planned to replace old varieties in such areas with new varieties having drought resistance and short duration, varieties like K9, Anantha and ICGV 91114.
- In the districts where excessive Vegetative growth and Leaf spot disease is observed on groundnut crop supply of new short duration varieties like Rohini, K9, Anantha.
- The Old variety of Soybean JS-335 to be replaced by JS-95-60, DSB-21 and JS-93-05.
- Popularizing intercropping oilseeds with pulse crop like Groundnut with Red gram in 11:1 or 7:1 ratio & Soybean with Redgram with 4:2 ratio in Northern Telangana districts.
- Efforts to manage to produce Aflatoxin free groundnut.
- Introduction of Sesamum, Linseed, Niger and Mustard in Nontraditional areas.
- Broad bed and Furrow method of planting is advocated in Oilseeds.
- Introduction of Sesamum and Mustard in Non- traditional areas.
- Supply of Seed treatment drums on subsidy for facilitating the Seed treatment of Oilseeds to control Seed borne diseases in Oilseed areas.
- The sowings of Soybean shall be completed by 15th July and the Seed rate shall be adopted is 25-30 Kg/acre.
- Timely supply of quality inputs and micro irrigation with sprinklers and management of Pests in Telangana districts like Mahabubnagar, Warangal, and Karimnagar where groundnut will be grown mainly during Rabi season.

- Increasing area through crop diversification /crop rotation/Intercropping/mixed cropping. Groundnut crop will be promoted in upland areas of Nalgonda, Medak, Mahabubnagar, districts and low productive Paddy areas.
- Planning to eradicate the Parthenium weed and soil application of FYM enriched with Trichoderma viride to manage the Peanut Stem Necrosis disease (PSND) and Peanut Bud Necrosis disease (PBND).\
- Managing the stemfly menace in soyabean by cultural and chemical methods.
- Adopting improved package of practices in Oilseed crops as recommended by the Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agril. University.
- Supply Gypsum, Bio fertilizers, Micronutrients.
- Adopting dry land technology like Harvesting structure (Farm Ponds) for protective irrigation and effective utilization of water resources.
- Introducing custom hiring services and supply of farm machines on subsidy for popularization of Mechanized cultivation.
- Enhancing the Extension reach through Departments, NGOS' Rythu club and SHG etc., by utilizing electronic media.
- Planning with research back up working in co-ordination with scientists of Prof. Jayashankar Telangana Agricultural University, DAATT centers and IIOR to extend timely guidance.

Special emphasis on information technology by providing information online through AGRISNET.

Programme: Guidelines for Implementation:

The Components under MM-I on Oilseeds will be classified broadly in three categories namely **Seed Components, Transfer of Technology, Production Inputs and Farm Mechanization and Irrigation Tools**. The Scheme is to be implemented with the following components.

I. Seed Component:

Shortage of quality seed continues to be one of the major constraints in spread of new improved varieties/hybrids and realizing their yield potential. Production of seed is time consuming, cost intensive and risky under rainfed conditions. Seed production thus requires advance planning by taking following factors into account.

- Increase in area under crop,
- Varietal replacement contemplated,
- Progressive replacement of seed in case of self/open pollinated varieties
- Area expansion under hybrids and
- Promotion of the new varieties / hybrids

The agencies like NSC, TSSDC, HACA, T.S.MARKFED and TS OILFED shall prepare a Five Year Seed Plan indicating requirement of breeder seed, production of foundation and certified seeds for each year and ensure their proper multiplication and distribution.

A).Purchase of Breeder Seed:

Lifting of breeder seed of varieties by indenting agencies and its supply to them by producing agencies will strictly in accordance with the allocation made by Govt. of India. In order to ensure availability of quality seed to farmers, it is necessary to maintain the seed chain y taking up seed multiplication from Breeder seed to Foundation and Foundation to Certified seed.

B. Production of Foundation & Certified seed production:

In order to make available sufficient quantities of foundation seed, in addition to TSSDC, HACA, TS.MARKFED & TS OILFED, the dist. Joint Directors of Agriculture shall plan for production of foundation seed in the identified areas with assured/supportive irrigation facilities preferably in the departmental seed farms and under Seed Village Programme scheme.

C).Distribution of Certified seed on subsidy:

Certified seed of groundnut , soybean , Castor and Sunflower seed on 50% subsidy limited to @ Rs. 2500/- per qtl for varieties not older than 15 yrs & for Hybrids @ 50% cost limited to Rs. 5000/-per Qtl not older than 15yrs . At least 15.44 % Scheduled caste and 9.34 % Scheduled Tribe and 30% women farmers should be covered.

D). Seed Minikits (100 % funding by G.O.I.):

Minikits are meant for introduction and popularization of latest released / pre released varieties / hybrids not older than 10 years among the farmers free of cost. NSC / KRIBHCO / IFFCO/ HIL / Central Multi state Cooperatives such as NCCF/ SSCs etc., will be involved in the supply of minikits at national level. Allocation will be made@ one minikit for every 20Ha area under each crop containing 20 kg seed for Ground nut, 8 kg seed for Soyabean, 2 kg seed of each rapeseed, mustard, sunflower, safflower, linseed, castor and one kg seed each of Sesame and niger. It is a vital component of NMOOP and can help the extension workers and farmers to expose to new varieties and facilitate their spread and also in introducing oilseeds crop in new areas and situations.

II. Transfer of Technology:

A. Block Demonstrations: Block demonstrations are organized in Cluster mode with a continuous area of 50 ha in a village/ villages/block except hilly regions where the cluster size shall not be less than 10Ha. Demonstration of improved package of practices including intercropping / improved varieties .One demonstration will be allowed to one farmer with a ceiling of one Ha under each crop.

To conduct block demonstrations, assistance will be given to meet the expenses/cost of critical inputs like seed, seed treatment, micronutrients, organic/bio agents, organic/bio fertilizers, eco friendly light traps (NCIPM model) etc, at the rate, as proposed in the table below:

| Sl.No | Crop | Assistance(Rs/ha) |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Groundnut | 7500 |
| 2 | Soybean | 4500 |
| 3 | Sunflower | 4000 |
| 4 | Sesamum/Safflower/Castor | 3000 |
| 5 | Linseed | 3000 |
| 6 | Niger | 3000 |

Maximum 10% cost of block demonstration could be utilized for preparation of sign boards/printed material etc and 90% expenditure to be made for providing inputs and technology at farmers' field.

The following interventions are proposed under Cluster Demonstrations:

a) Distribution of Certified Seeds: Newly released Varieties less than 10 years:

The subsidy rate is Rs.2500/- per qtls,. The seed of Groundnut, Soybean, Sunflower, Castor, and Safflower, Niger will be distributed.

b) Seed treatment:

- Seed treatment with Imidachloprid @ 2 ml / kg seed followed by Mancozeb @ 3 gm / kg seed.
- Trichoderma viride seed treatment @ 4 g/kg seed for root rot prone areas
- Rhizobium inoculation for groundnut in non-traditional areas to increase the population of nitrogen fixing bacteria.

c) Weedicides

- Preplanting application of Fluchloralin @ 2.5 to 3.0 l/ ha.
- Pre-emergence application of Butachlor /Metalachlore/ Pendimethalin @ 2.5 to 3.0 l/ ha.or Oxyflourfen 1.5 to 2.0 l/ha followed by one inter cultivation and one hand weeding will effectively control the weeds.
- Wherever, pre-emergence herbicides could not be applied, weeds can be controlled by post-emergence herbicides by spraying Imazethaphyr @ 750 ml/ha or Quizalofop ethyl @ 1.0 l/ha at 20 DAS, i.e; when the weeds are at 2 leaves stage.

d) Integrated Nutrient Management:

- NPK recommendations should be on soil test basis
- Apply 20N + 40 P₂O₅ + 50 K₂O kg/ha as basal . Phosphorus should be applied preferably through single super phosphate.
- Apply Gypsum @ 500 kg /ha at flowering stage by placement.

e) Micronutrients:

- Wherever Zinc deficiency is observed, application of Zinc sulphate 25 kg/ha. once in 3 seasons.
- Wherever Iron deficiency is noticed on crop, spray 0.5 % ferrous sulphate along with 0. 1 % citric acid two times with one week interval.

f) Integrated Pest Management (IPM):

- a) **IPM Package** :Insects and diseases attack is one of major threat in Oilseeds production. IPM is one of the tools for effective control of pests and diseases. IPM measures such as pheromone traps, light traps, bio-agents and bio –pesticides can be adopted under this programme.

b) **Organic/Bio-agents:** Supply of bio-agents (Trichoderma viridie for seed treatment, Pheramone traps, lures, Tricho cards, & Bio-pesticide like Neem oil .

c) **Organic/Bio fertilizers: Rizobium culture/Phosphate Solublizing Bacteria distribution:** It is proposed to supply @ Rs. 300/- per ha & will be supplied through PJTSAU and Departmental Labs only.

B. Farmers Training: Cropping system based Trainings on Oilseeds ,trainings will be organized for a group of 30 farmers for 2 days and @ Rs.400/- per participant per day with a financial provision of Rs.24,000/-.

The breakup of expenditure on farmer training is as under:

| Components | Rate | Amount(Rs.) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Training material/stationery/ venue | | |
| cost/ Audio-visual aids etc | Rs. 2500/- per training | 2500.00 |
| Dormitory/Travel/Transport etc | Rs.4500/- per training | 4500.00 |
| Honorarium to SMS/ Scientist etc | Rs.250/lecture X 8 Lectures in 2 days | 2000.00 |
| 2 Meals /Refreshment for farmers | Rs.250/day X 30 farmers X 2days | 15000.00 |
| TOTAL | | 24000.00 |

C. Training of Extension Officers/ workers/ Input dealers:

Time to time capacity enhancement of the officers/ extension staff is essential. About 20 officers will be trained for 2 days and @ Rs.900/- per participant per day with a financial provision of Rs.36,000/-. The trainings for **Extension Officers** will be conducted by the DDA(Farmers Training Centers) in coordination with crop experts like Principle scientist of concern crops, DAAT centre Scientist & KVKs etc.

| Components | Rate | Amount (Rs.) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Training material/stationery/ | | |
| Lodging/Travel/Transport/Visits etc | Rs.15000/- per training | 15000.00 |
| Honorarium to Trainer/Scientist | Rs.500/lecture X 8 Lectures intwo days | 4000.00 |
| 2 Meals /Refreshment for officers/ extension workers officers/extensionworkers X 2 days | @Rs.300/day X 20 | 12000.00 |
| TOTAL | | 36000.00 |

III. Production Inputs:

The support for the other non-seed component inputs will be provided to the farmers through the State Department of the Agriculture. The Production inputs will be supplied through different agencies like TSAIDC, MARKFED, and PJTSAU etc. The inputs like Zinc Sulphate & Gypsum will supply through the nodal agency MARKFED and other inputs like Farm implements will be supplied by the approved firms or as per the decision made by the authority concerned. Bio Fertilizers will be supplied through departmental labs only.

i. P.P. Equipment:

Distribution of P.P. equipment (**Manually operated Knap Sack sprayer**) is proposed @ 50 % of the cost of procurement subject to a ceiling of Rs. 600 /- per equipment whichever is less for manually operated only for SC/ST/SF/MF/Women groups.

Distribution of **Knap Sack and Taiwan power sprayers** (capacity above 16 lts)) is proposed @ 50 % of the cost of procurement subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10000 /- per equipment whichever is less for SC/ST/SF/MF/Women groups. For other farmers @40% of the cost of procurement subject to a ceiling of Rs. 8000 /- per equipment.

ii. Plant Protection chemicals:

One of the major limiting factors in crop production of Oilseeds is incidence of Pest and diseases. Need based supply of PP Chemicals, Insecticides, Fungicides and bio pesticides to the farmers @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 500/- ha .

iii. Weedicides:

Weed control in early stages of crop is very important for effective use of soil nutrients by the crop. Supply the weedicides to the farmers @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 500/- ha.

iv. Supply of Micronutrients:

For proper Plant growth and seed setting with higher oil content, it is essential to use balanced application of fertilizers with organic manure and application of micronutrients. The

micronutrients essential for plant growth are Zinc, Boron, Iron, Manganese, Molybdenum & Copper.

Since 40 per cent of soils are deficient in Zinc in the state, Supply of Zinc Sulphate application @50 % of the cost limited to Rs.500/ha for correction of micronutrient deficiencies either by foliar spray or basal soil application.

v. Distribution of Gypsum:

Deficiencies of secondary nutrients like Calcium and Sulphur in Groundnut, Sulphur in other Oilseeds adversely impact productivity of Oilseeds.

Gypsum is the cheapest source of important secondary nutrients particularly Sulphur. Its application is known to increase both production and oil content in oilseed crops. Gypsum application requires special attention and thrust because farmers are using mostly non Sulphur containing fertilizers like DAP and mixtures. High transport costs are stated to be one of the constraints in making available gypsum to farmers. Supply of Gypsum @ 50 % of cost of material + transportation charges limited to Rs. 750/- per Ha.

vi. Rhizobium Culture / Phosphatic solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/Azatobactor :

Rhizobium culture is one of the cheapest inputs in increasing production of leguminous crops. Treatment of seed with culture helps in fixation of atmospheric Nitrogen through its symbiotic activity. The treatment is particularly beneficial in areas where crops are newly introduced. P.S.B. has a capacity to release Phosphorus and has been recommended as one of the low cost inputs for all crops. It helps to reduce nearly 20 % of phosphoric fertilizer input to crops. The response to PSB is very good in acidic soils.

The subsidy is limited to 50 % cost to the tune of Rs. 300 per Ha whichever is less will be supplied through Departmental Labs only.

vii. Supply of Improved Tractor driven Farm Implements;

The cost and availability of labor for agriculture have become a major bottleneck and to address this problem as well as to enhance efficiency of the farmers but also help them timely

completion of operations support will be provided for supply of following farm implements as per rates/norms of Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM):

- a) Tractor drawn Farm Implements like Rotovators; Financial assistance will be provided at @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs.50000 per implement, for SC/ST/SF/MF/Women groups.

viii. Micro Irrigation Systems:

A).Supply of Sprinklers:

Micro irrigation is one of the most important tools in modern agriculture for efficient use of water resources. Use of Sprinkler Irrigation system, even at most conservative estimates, can improve water use efficiency by 40%. In Telangana, Oilseeds are grown mostly under rain-fed conditions which results in exposing of crops to moisture stress at critical crop growth stages thereby reduction of yields. 1 to 2 life saving irrigations at critical crop growth period is very effective in increasing the Oilseeds yield. To bring more area of Oilseeds under assured conditions, it is proposed to supply sprinkler units on subsidy .

Support will be provided to the Oilseed growers for Sprinkler subsidy as per the norms under the National Mission for sustainable Agriculture(NMSA) as detailed below.

a). 35% of the total cost of installation for small & marginal farmers and 25% of cost of installation for others in non-DPAP/DDP.

b). 50% of the actual cost of installation for small & marginal farmers and 35% of actual cost of installation for others in DPAP/DDP.

Estimated cost of installation of Portable Sprinkler Irrigation System is Rs. 19600/-Ha. Maximum permissible assistance will be as per length of pipe and restricted to 5ha per beneficiary/group.

B). Water Carrying Pipes:

Supply the Water Carrying Pipes for carrying water from water source to the field with an assistance of 50% cost limited to Rs. 50/- per meter with maximum limit of unit length up to 300 meters and cost of Rs.15000 /- per farmer for Water Carrying

Pipes of all types of pipes i.e HDPE etc and of all sizes of farmers' choice. For PVC pipes the assistance is provided Rs.35/- per meter.

IV. Innovative Components :

A. Local Initiatives: 1.0% of the total allocation is allowed under MM-I for Contingency for Monitoring & Evaluation, including operational cost, engagement of consultants. One per cent of the amount allotted under Oilseeds will be utilized for the following items.

a) **Publicity/Seminars/Workshop/Telhan Mela :** to disseminate the scientific day to day knowledge printing and distribution of literature & organizing Seminars/Workshop/Telhan Mela for Oilseeds .

b) **Exposure Visits to farmers/ Officers:**

Support for organizing exposure visits (inter and intra state) of farmers and/or officials and for organizing Seminar/Conference/Workshop/Telhan Mela etc, by the implementing states on oilseed crops & its technologies.

“Seeing is believing”. To motivate farmers towards latest technologies under crop production of oil seeds, it is proposed to organise “Exposure visits” with farmers to other district and states, where improved technology is being adopted by which farmers will be exposed to latest technologies of crop production. Exposure visits shall be organized covering 50 farmers for each visit from one or two districts with an assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for farmers (includes transport, boarding, lodging etc expenses) .

B. Contingency, Monitoring & evaluation: Concurrent/Mid Term and end of the Plan period evaluation of Mini-Mission components by an independent agency.

C. Engage of State level Consultants and Hiring of Vehicles/ Monitoring of scheme/ attending workshop/meeting by the mission staff etc. The selection and remuneration to consultants and Technical Assistants will be as per the guidelines of NFSM Scheme.

D. Flexi Funds: Flexi funds i.e upto 10% from allotted budget in the Annual Action plan to meet the unforeseen expenditure which are not covered in the Action plan like supply of seeds in heavy floods or drought, supply of P.P chemicals, Outbreak of any Pest or diseases under NMOOP for Oilseeds.

Involvement of co-operative sector in other activities:

A provision has been made under the Mission for involvement of Co-operative Societies, Self Help/Women Groups/FIGs/FPOs etc., in implementation of the Mission. The nodal/central agencies will be encouraged to involve co-operative sector participation for identified & feasible components within 15% of allocation under Annual Action Plan (AAP) for such activities.

The district Joint Directors of Agriculture may identify the suitable agencies for organizing the programmes through them and proposals may be sent to this office.

As per guidelines (Government of India), the following administrative aspects will strictly be monitored /adopted while implementing the programme.

1. No proposals of any kind outside the frame of approved components issued by Government of India should be sent to this office.
2. Under no circumstances at any stage of implementation, diversion of allotted/released funds from one component to other or from approved component to non approved component shall be entertained. Hence any such proposals received from district Joint Directors of Agriculture shall be considered as violation of norms.
3. While releasing the funds for different components enough care shall be taken to release the funds based on ratio of 75.5%: 15.44%: 9.34% between General, SCP, and TSP categories of farmers. They should see that the maximum benefits at least to the extent allocations made to S.C and S.T. farmers be passed on.
4. Atleast 15.44 % to SCs, 9.34% to STs and 30% to Women farmers should be given under all components of NMOOP for Oilseeds scheme.
5. The tentative General, SC, and ST category wise break up of final physical targets and financial allocations are communicated herewith.
6. Required inputs may be procured from the identified Agencies i.e for Fertilizers as per the guidelines communicated by the Fertilizers Section, for Seeds as per the guidelines communicated by the Seed Section and for PP Equipment/Taiwan Sprayers & Mannual/Power Operated Implements as per guidelines given by the Farm Mechanisation Section of this Office .

7. The Joint Directors of Agriculture, based on the village level plans/Mandal plan, can revise component wise targets and allocations now itself duly substantiating the cause for modifications suggested and send final proposals for approval.
8. The district Joint Directors of Agriculture should communicate the detailed guidelines to the Mandal Agricultural Officers and Asst. Directors of Agriculture (R) with component wise targets and allocations immediately under a copy to this office.
9. The Joint Directors of Agriculture should submit the monthly report on progress of implementation of MM-I for Oilseeds under NMOOP separately before 2nd of every month in the prescribed format as communicated last year.
10. The Joint Directors of Agriculture of I.T.D.A. districts should monitor the implementation of the programme under T.S.P. with P.O. ,I.T.D.As and submit the progress report every month by 2nd under TSP separately .
11. The Joint Directors of Agriculture should explain in detail about the implementation of programme and positioning of inputs by convening a meeting of Asst. Directors of Agriculture/ AOs along with input Agencies in the district at the earliest.
12. The Joint Directors of Agriculture should involve Panchayath - Raj institution system for implementation of the scheme and identification of beneficiaries to verify components in this scheme.
13. Maintain Minikit register at all levels ADA/MAO/AEO level and the results of the minikits organized along with the control plot data to be submitted immediately after the harvest along with hard and soft copies.
14. Budget should be booked regularly soon after receipt of budget from this office, other wise the concerned DAOs is held responsible for any budget lapses. No budget will be provided for the pending liabilities in future.
15. Beneficiary list, Photographs, Documentations, success stories should be submitted to this office under all components of the scheme.
16. The District Agriculture Officer should send the utilization certificates for the prescribed components of the scheme on or before end of February for making subsidy payment with in the financial year. Otherwise concerned DAOs will be held responsible.
17. The District Agriculture Officer should nominate one Nodal Officer either Asst. Director of Agriculture of his office to monitor the implementation of the programme

regularly with the Mandal Agricultural Officers and Asst. Directors of Agriculture(R) in the district .

These guidelines are comprehensive, but not complete. There may be, changes in the existing norms and addition of new operational norms as per the decisions taken by the Government from time to time.