



**REPORT ON  
TASK FORCE TO DERIVE SUGGESTIONS TO  
INCREASE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT  
IN GUJARAT**

**November 2015**



**Department of Agriculture & Cooperation  
Government of Gujarat  
Gandhinagar**







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# **1. Gujarat Agricultural Scenario**

## **1.1 Agro-Climate and Soils**

Gujarat has varying topographic features though a major part of the state was dominated by parched and dry region. The distinctive features of agro-climatic zones are briefly presented in Table as below. The average rainfall in the state varies widely from 250 mm to 1500 mm across various zones. Out of 8 agro-climatic zones, five are arid to semi-arid in nature, while remaining three are dry sub-humid in nature. Deep black to medium black soils dominate the soil types in the state.

Based on soil characterization, rainfall and temperature, eight agro climatic zones in Gujarat have been identified as under:

<b>Agro climatic zone</b>	<b>Type of soil</b>	<b>Rain fall (in mm)</b>
<b>South Gujarat (Heavy Rain Area)</b>	Deep black with few patches of coastal alluvial, laterite and medium black	1500 and more
<b>South Gujarat</b>	Deep black clayey	1000-1500
<b>Middle Gujarat</b>	Deep black, medium black to loamy sand	800-1000
<b>North Gujarat</b>	Sandy loam to sandy	625-875
<b>Bhal &amp; Coastal Area</b>	Medium black, poorly drained and saline	625-1000
<b>South Saurashtra</b>	Shallow medium black calcareous	625-750
<b>North Saurashtra</b>	Shallow medium black	400-700
<b>North West Zone</b>	Sandy and saline	250-500

## **1.2 Land holding status**

Total geographical area of the state is about 196 lakhs hectares. Out of total geographical area, 99.66 lakh hectares are under net cultivable area which is 50% of total geographical area. Total gross cropped area is about 122.11 lakh hectares in the state. Total gross irrigated area is 56.14 lakhs ha which is accounted for 45.97% of total crop area. Total operational land

holders in the state are 48.86 lakh, who possess the cultivable land with an average of 2.03 ha. per land holders. Out of total land holders, 37.16% marginal farmers, 29.25% small farmers, 22.10% Semi- medium farmers, 10.49% medium farmers & 1.00% large farmers. (Source: Agriculture Census, 2010-11).

### **1.3 Agriculture Production**

Major Agricultural produce of the state include cotton, groundnut (peanuts), dates, and sugar cane, milk & milk products. Gujarat is the dominant producer of tobacco, cotton, and groundnuts in India. Other major crops produced in state are rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, pigeon pea and gram. Castor, Groundnut and Mustard are the important oilseed s crops of the state. The state has notable achievement in production and productivity scenario in cotton, castor and groundnut. Cotton is an important crop of the state which covers 27.97 lakh ha. Area under cultivation and produced 98.72 lakh bales during 2014-15(as per fourth advance estimate of 2014-15) which is approximately 1/3 production of the country. State has recognition for highest area, production and productivity of castor in India.

State produced 84% of total castor production of the country with area of 6.83 lakh ha. And 12.98 lakh MT production. State has a 30% share in country for production of Groundnut with 20.37 lakh MT production through area coverage of 14.02 lakh ha.

### **1.4 Horticulture**

Horticulture production scenario gives the shining of increment. Area under cultivation of horticulture crops and production are continuously increasing in the state. “Gir Kesar Mango” and “Kutchi Date” have unique identity in the country. State is known for Cumin, Fennel and Isabgul production and productivity. State contributes more than 90% production of the country in Fennel. Farmers’ efforts make Gujarat proud in productivity of the onion and potato. State has highest productivity in country for onion (25 MT/ha.) and potato (28.81 MT/ha.). Farmer of the state has notable achievement in potato productivity i.e. 87 MT/ha., which is highest in the world.

Gujarat state is 1st in the production of Cumin, Fennel and Date palm, 2nd in production of Banana, Papaya and lime. Productivity of Onion and Potato is highest in the country where productivity of Banana, pomegranate and sapota is 2nd highest in country. State enjoys monopoly in processing of Isabgul. The crop specific Centers of Excellence for the crops like Vegetables, Mango and Date palm have been planned and shall be established with the support of world best technologies with a view to increase the productivity and quality by capacity building of the farmers. Couple of good integrated pack houses, air cargo complex and Gama irradiation projects has been established by Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation. Onion dehydration industry of the state is biggest in the country.

### **1.5 Animal husbandry**

Animal husbandry and dairying sector has played vital role in socio-economic development of Gujarat state. Animal husbandry provides employment to every class of society and is also an important source of income for poor families of Gujarat. Gujarat is rich with various indigenous pure breeds including Gir and Kankarej breed of cow; Mahesani, Surti, Jaffrabadi and Bunni breed of Buffalo; Marwari and Patanvadi breed of sheep; Sirohi, Surti, Mehsani, Kuchchhi, Gohilwadi and Zalawadi breed of goat; Kutchi and Kharai breed of camel, Kathiyavadi breed of Horse etc. Gujarat possesses 19 registered breeds (13%) out of total 151 registered breeds of the country. As per Livestock Census-2012, Gujarat possess 2, 71, 28,200 Livestock contributing 5.30% to total 51, 20, 57,000 livestock population of India.

Gujarat has been a leader in milk production. In 2014-15, Gujarat stood at 3rd position in India with milk production of 116.91 Lakhs metric tons. Gujarat has attained notable 7.33% average growth rate in milk production during last decade.

## 1.6. Initiatives by Government of Gujarat

### 1.6.1 Soil Health Card

With a progressive outlook towards strengthening agriculture infrastructure and increasing the agriculture productivity, Government of Gujarat took lead and launched first of its kind initiative of preparing Soil Health Cards for the farmers in Gujarat Since 2003-04.

- In the year, 2013-14, 11.58 lakhs soil samples were collected and 11.46 lakhs soil health cards were distributed to farmers.
- In last four years, state has established 111 soil testing laboratories at various APMC/ science collages/Sugar Co-operatives/GLDC/GSSC on the PPP mode. There are total **133** soil testing laboratories in Gujarat State at present.
- With a view to educate the farmers regarding micronutrient availability and its use, Government has launched new programme to prepare the map showing micronutrient status of village on GPS basis.
- Soil Fertility Maps for **9300** villages are prepared and distributed at district level to display in Villages by Gram Panchayats.

### 1.6.2 Krushi Mahotsav

- Moving to the second green revolution in the state and doubling the income of farmers in five years, Krushi Mahotsav is introduced in the state by the State Government since 2005 as an innovative approach in agriculture.
- Krishi Mahotsav promises an innovative approach :
- To reinvent agricultural extension,
- To reconnect the scientist with the farmer, and
- To extend the farmer's production possibility frontier.

A unique way to promote scientific and sustainable method of crop production and development of agriculture and allied sector among farmers, it leads to state's agricultural prosperity as well as better socio economic condition of the farmers. Guidance is provided to farmers of all villages



through different activities during Krushi mahotsav. The animal vaccination camp and artificial insemination activities are carried out during the Krushi mahotsav.

Agriculture scientists and officers have provided guidance to farmers about scientific farming, organic farming, farm mechanization; Micro Irrigation, crop value addition and agriculture related information as well as provided knowledge of Government Scheme. In additions to this, free kits are distributed to small farmer during Krushi Mahotsav.

The year 2014-15 was celebrated as “Krushivikas Varsh” and the “Rabi Krushi mahotsav” was also organized in the state during year2014-15.

### **1.6.3 I-khedut Portal**

The online portal <http://kcc.gujarat.gov.in/> for farmers was started by Agricultural Department having the salient features are as following

- Online Application to get benefits of various agriculture related schemes including National Agriculture Insurance Scheme started from 2014-15.
- Detailed list of dealers providing equipments related to agriculture.
- Information of Banks/Organizations providing agricultural credit.
- Latest technical information related to agriculture.
- Various APMC market price of agricultural commodities
- Solutions related to problems in agriculture.
- Details of agricultural land.
- 15, 33,022 farmers are registered on this I-Khedut portal.

### **1.6.4 Agro Policy and PPP Projects**

Gujarat is keen to encourage investment in agro industries, agro infrastructure and hi-tech agriculture. The state government has taken up several agro-industrial projects for development and facilitation of infrastructure, marketing and research. The state's Agro Policy aims to create a world-class supply chain to facilitate transfer between the centre of cultivation and agro-processing zones. It proposes to encourage agro-research through institutes like Gujarat's Agriculture University.

The state has taken a number of measures to double its agro-processing capability. These include setting up food parks, agro-processing zones of international standards and agro-export zones to provide impetus to the export of perishables. It provides support to the co-operative industries, private sector industries, apex and Agriculture Product Marketing Committees (APMCs) for setting up centre of Excellence. Besides this, it offers 25 per cent air freight subsidy on agro exports. For undertaking research and developmental activities, it provides up to 50 percent financial assistance. To develop large-scale cold storages, the state uses LNG available at Dahej and Hazira, which is more cost effective.

#### **1.6.5. Vibrant Gujarat Global Agricultural Investors' Summit (VGGAS)**

The Vibrant Gujarat Global Agricultural Investors' Summit (VGGAS) was organized in the state in 2013-14 in September 2013. Approximately 7000 farmers participated among which 3500 was from other states. 184 national and 14 international companies had participated and exhibition of latest technology and agri produce was done. The next VGGAS is going to be organized in 2016.

## 2. TASK FORCE on Agriculture Development

With reference to meeting of Niti Aayog held at New Delhi, the Government Resolution No. parach-102015-480-k-7, dated 19.3.2015 of task force was issued by Gujarat Government. Accordingly, a committee of 15 members was constituted which consists of members as given below:

No.	Name	Designation	Position in committee
1.	Shri Nitinbhai Patel	Hon'ble Minister (Cabinet) Health, Medical Education, Family Welfare, Road and Building, Capital Project, Gujarat State	Chairman
2.	Shri. Bhupendrasinh Chudasama	Hon'ble Minister (Cabinet) Education (Primary, Secondary and Adult), Higher and Technical Education, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer affairs, Legislative and Parliamentary affairs, Gujarat State	Vice-chairman
3.	Shri. Babubhai Bokhiriya	Hon'ble Minister (Cabinet ) Water Resources (excluding Kalpasar), Water Supply, Agriculture, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Cow Breeding, Gujarat State	Member
4.	Shri. Jayantibhai Kavadia	Hon'ble Minister (State) Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development (All Independent Charge), Co-operation, Gujarat State	Member
5.	Shri. Nanubhai Vanani	Hon'ble Minister (State) Sports, Youth Cultural activities (Independent Charge), Water Resources (excluding Kalpasar), Education (Primary, Secondary and Adult), Gujarat.	Member

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Position in committee</b>
6.	Shri. Jashabhai Barad	Hon'ble Minister (State) Agriculture, Civil aviation, Gujarat State	Member
7.	Shri. Bachubhai Khabad	Hon'ble Minister (State) Fisheries, Forest and Environment Gujarat State.	Member
8.	Shri. R.K.Tripathy	Retired IAS	Specially Invitee Member
9.	Shri. K.Kailasnathan	Chief Principal Secretary to Hon'ble CM, Gujarat State	Member
10.	Shri. H.F.Gandharv	Joint Secretary (energy) Gujarat State. Gandhinagar	Member
11.	Shri. Arunkumar Solanki	Principal Secretary(Agri.), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Gujarat State	Member
12.	Dr. Kirit shelat	Former Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Gujarat State.	Invitee Member
13.	Dr. A.A.Patel	Vice Chancellor, Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University.	Invitee Member
14.	Shri. Maganbhai Patel	President, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Gujarat	Invitee Member
15.	Dr. B.R.Shah	Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.	Member secretary

First of all, a state level meeting on “Task force to derive Suggestions to increase the Agricultural Growth” held on 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Principal Secretary to CM, Government of Gujarat. Another meeting of stakeholders of agriculture and allied field was organized on 13<sup>th</sup> July 2015 under chairmanship of Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

Then after, three meetings were organized under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister, Shri Nitinbhai Patel, Gujarat State, for discussion on different issues and the suggestions derived in presence of all committee members, representatives of SAUs (State Agriculture Universities), NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development), GSC bank, APMC (Agricultural Produce Market Committee), GNFC (Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.), GSFC (Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.), HODs of Agriculture department, GCMMF (Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation) and representatives of Dairy.

### **3. SECTOR-WISE SUGGESTIONS**

The sector-wise suggestions derived in these three meetings of Task Force, Gujarat state are as described below:

<b>3.1</b>	<b>Credit</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The upper credit limit should be increased from 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs for subsidized rates and the credit limit should be based on Land holding of farmers.</li><li>• Credit should be well spread out by nationalized/private/co-operative banks so as to increase the number of loanee farmers and loan amounts.</li><li>• Schemes' delivery system should be strengthened so that all farmers' can be covered under credit; and financing can be done as per needs/requirements.</li><li>• Scale of finance should be fixed on the district and crop-wise scientific calculations with the review at State level. The maximum and minimum limits of finance decided at state level should be conveyed to all districts in advance.</li><li>• Also in cases of medium and long term crop loans, the low-interest loans, like crop loans, should be made available for mechanical farm implements, greenhouses, net houses, animal sheds/shelters, drip irrigation, go-downs, on-farm value additions etc.</li><li>• The convenient/suitable areas should be identified in advance to create clusters for the development of all sectors viz. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries etc. The value chain should be created and the low-interest loans should be made available to raise infrastructure facilities for exports.</li><li>• Generally, the 3 per cent interest subvention claims of farmers are released to banks after one year by the central government, which is considered late, and timely release should be arranged or release the average amount of claims in advance to banks</li></ul>

	<p>and set it off against the actually payable claims; and in the cases where the Banks pay such claims to farmers out of their own fund/money, interest to the Banks should be provided by the Central Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relief for interest should also be provided for medium/long-term loans like crop loan.</li> <li>• In the planning process of crop loans, the public representatives and progressive farmers should be involved as such process is already implemented by the Gujarat State.</li> <li>• The re-financing ceiling of NABARD should be increased for credit.</li> <li>• Short term loans to farmers should be encouraged.</li> <li>• 6% interest subsidy for agriculture inputs; and the warehouse subsidy at the rate of 90% for agricultural service and cooperatives (65% Central Government share and 25% State Government) should be provided in the current year as provided in year 2014-15.</li> <li>• The interest subsidy should be provided to farmers for credit given by co-operatives in the state.</li> <li>• 6% relief should be provided for credits of JLG (Joint Liability Group).</li> </ul>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Crop Insurance Scheme</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The crop insurance scheme should be made more practical and easy to increase participation of farmers and to pay the claims quickly within short period.</li> <li>• Like major crop insurance markets in the countries i.e., China and USA, subsidy in premium may share up to 50% by Central Government, 25% by the State Government &amp; 25% by concerned farmers.</li> <li>• The crop insurance scheme should have smooth implementation and farmers' interests to avoid moral hazards in CCEs and area sown discrepancies. The farmers' income should be protected in addition to agricultural production of farmers under the crop insurance scheme.</li> </ul>

- All fruits and vegetables crops should be covered under the crop insurance scheme.
- Use of technology should be increased to obtain more accuracy and transparency in data verification for crop sown area and Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) through satellite.
- Crop insurance premium of cereal crops such as maize, ragi and pulses which are sown by small and poor farmers in dry areas, should be paid by State and/or Central Government as to increase the coverage of such poor farmers.
- The subsidy for crop insurance premium assistance should be provided up to 90% to small/marginal as well as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers. Such assistance should be shared on 50%: 50% basis by central and State Government.
- The provision of NO CLAIM BONUS should be there in the circumstances where insurance claims do not arise.
- To reduce the administrative burden of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), the 100 % weightage of CCEs results in calculation of crop insurance claims should be reduced to 50% and for remaining 50%
  - (1) 20% weightage for the average yield of defined area for respective crop of last ten years,
  - (2) 10% weightage to weather parameters,
  - (3) 20% weightage to average productivity of a notified crop grown by SAUs/KVK/Government Farms falling in the District in the respective year.
- The premium rate for all crops of crop insurance must be one percent.
- Subsidy should be provided so that farmers have to pay only 1% premium for crop insurance.
- The crop insurance scheme should be planned in such a way that the farmers can get income assurance and crop assurance both.



<b>3.3</b>	<b>Soil health and Reclamation of problematic soil</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gujarat model of Soil Health Card programme should be adopted in soil management.</li> <li>• Revive the earlier concept of crop advisory module in soil health programme.</li> <li>• Put more efforts through extension functionaries for better understanding of soil health card programme to the farmers and the survey should be done to evaluate the implementation of soil health card programmes by farmers.</li> <li>• Give more emphasis on micronutrient deficiency in irrigated area.</li> <li>• Mapping of the soil health &amp; micronutrient should be carried out.</li> <li>• A scheme should be planned for immediate reclamation of problematic soil in coastal areas.</li> <li>• Sea water ingress to be addressed immediately through creating Trenches and bandhara to protect sea water ingress.</li> <li>• Under Ocean area development programme, submerged/affected area due to sea water should be studied.</li> <li>• Erosion pattern due to sea water should be studied.</li> <li>• Special programme for reclamation of saline and alkaline soil.</li> <li>• Deep recharge canal like “Sujalam Suflam” should be dug near to the coast across so the rainwater can be collected and water table can be recharged and the salty seawater percolation to underground can be prevented.</li> <li>• To reduce salinity ingress of coastal soils, scheme should be planned to increase recharge/storage of rain water.</li> <li>• The activities like deepening of lake, forestation and ground leveling should be greatly increased under watershed programmes. The representation of the people should be encouraged in the scheme.</li> <li>• Gorge and non-fertile fallow land should be used based on PPP model or it should be leased for agriculture / horticulture / Animal Husbandry / water accumulation, etc. purpose.</li> </ul>

<b>3.4</b>	<b>Agri. inputs Viz. Soil health, irrigation, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc.</b>
<b>3.4.1</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logistic supports-tracking system should be strengthen.</li> <li>• Prepositioning of fertilizers should be done with the help of corpus fund in slack season</li> <li>• Storage capacity of fertilizers at taluka level should be increased.</li> <li>• Transportation facilities should be strengthen.0.</li> <li>• Removal or reduction of subsidy in N, P, and K fertilizers adversely affected C: N ratio in the soil health. The resultant adverse effect is the reduction in crop production. So the subsidized rates for fertilizers should be fixed in such way that the ideal C: N ratio can be maintained.</li> <li>• Diploma/Degree holder in the field of Agriculture should be involved in agro inputs distribution network.</li> <li>• Use of Organic fertilizer and bio-fertilizer should be encouraged.</li> <li>• Subsidy for chemical fertilizers should be deposited in bank account of farmers like the LPG subsidy.</li> <li>• All the government taxes on agricultural inputs like farm implements, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. should be removed.</li> <li>• Modern communication technology should be used for timely and required quantity of agri inputs to make use of based requirements management plan should be ensured.</li> <li>• There is a need to manage the amount of fertilizer consumption at the district headquarters by identifying the demand in 15 days advance. So the question of shortage doesn't arise.</li> <li>• Community biogas plant should be encouraged and a scheme should be planned for this.</li> </ul>
<b>3.4.2</b>	<b>Seed sector</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create appropriate seed storage technology &amp; infrastructure like CA (Controlled Atmosphere) storage.</li> <li>• The seed legislations should be strict in cases of duplicate,</li> </ul>

	<p>adulterated and mixed seeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public sector companies should be strengthened and the responsibility of seed production should be given to the state agricultural universities.</li> <li>• Increase harmony between Public and private sector</li> <li>• Joint venture research activity may be undertaken by SAU's and private companies.</li> <li>• Joint venture of public and private seed companies may be promoted.</li> <li>• Expansion of "Seed Bank" scheme should be done.</li> <li>• Seeds research, production and development should be time-bound and it should be done in the country and the cluster approach should be employed for the production of seeds</li> <li>• Government should have control over the price of seeds sold by private seed companies.</li> <li>• Seed research agreement should be done with developed countries to make India the hub of seeds.</li> </ul>
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Crop production, primary processing and value addition</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme for organic farming should be promoted on large scale.</li> <li>• By identifying the world's demand of farm produce for next five years, five-year contracts of price and quantity should be done with needed countries and the farmers should be encouraged to cultivate the crops.</li> <li>• Exemption/reduction should be given for excise duty and other taxes for fruit and vegetables processing machinery, cold chain infrastructure, refrigerated van etc.</li> <li>• APMC should facilitate the packing and grading and contracts of selling should be done with Public sector companies like AMUL and shopping mall etc.</li> </ul>
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Water conservation, consumption and distribution for Irrigation</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replicate Gujarat model of check dam, farm pond for water harvesting.</li> <li>• Watershed development programme must be rejuvenated and it</li> </ul>

	<p>should be strengthened. Watershed development programme should be under one department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the role of agriculturist in irrigation canal water distribution network and by strengthening it the efficiency of water distribution can be increased.</li> <li>• For Micro Irrigation System, Gujarat model of PPP mode should be adopted at national level.</li> <li>• Community based farm pond should be encouraged.</li> <li>• The de-silting of farm ponds/dams should be covered in the schemes like MNREGA.</li> <li>• Special attention given to tribal area/tracks by water impounding system.</li> <li>• Revival of river basin system through a forestation, nala plugging, check dam etc.</li> <li>• Drip irrigation should be made mandatory for crops like castor, cotton, fruit and vegetables which can be grown with drip irrigation system.</li> <li>• Water use efficiency concept should be given priority to connect the water consumption and water use for agricultural production and irrigation rates should be uniform.</li> <li>• The irrigation equipments sold under Government assistance which are as per the prescribed standards of government (ISI / BIS), the farmers should be allowed to purchase from appropriate organization / dealer / company.</li> <li>• All Dem should be connected with the small water conservation units so that the water of flood can be stored at another places</li> </ul>
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Agricultural extension</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple agencies in the field of extension education services at taluka level should be synchronized.</li> <li>• ATMA scheme should be restructured like earlier T &amp; V system where permanent manpower deployed with infrastructure facility at taluka and District level and their sitting arrangement should be made available at taluka place.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One extension worker should be made available per 500 farmer families.</li> <li>• Sufficient technical manpower should be provided for all agricultural units.</li> <li>• Farmer training centre does not have sufficient manpower, it should be strengthen with manpower.</li> <li>• Kisan call centre should be strengthened with qualified manpower.</li> <li>• Crop specific extension services should be encouraged.</li> <li>• District level / State level / National level / international level training should be arranged for knowledge updating of manpower.</li> <li>• The services of agriculture graduate and veterinary doctor should be made available for a cluster of Ten (10) villages.</li> </ul>
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Availability of power connection for agriculture irrigation</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power connections should be given to the farmers for drip Irrigation and to draw water from check dam, lake, Canal etc.</li> <li>• Considering the area of farmers field, more than one electrical connection should be allowed if needed.</li> <li>• The standards of priority for power connection should be in relation with the implementation of micro irrigation system.</li> <li>• Country's 100% fruit and vegetable crops should be covered under micro irrigation system by 2025.</li> </ul>
<b>3.9</b>	<b>Farm Mechanization</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To overcome the labour shortage, priority should be given to farm mechanization.</li> <li>• Certain new technology evolved in the field of mechanization should be increase for the efficiency of farm operation and increase the quality of agricultural produce.</li> <li>• In export front, highly mechanized agriculture should be give an extra edge in terms of quality and maintaining time schedule.</li> <li>• Agro service provider should be encouraged so that small,</li> </ul>

	<p>marginal &amp; other farmers can get benefit by farm mechanization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm mechanization should be encouraged under government schemes and the company/model should be approved by government level and the arrangement should make that the base price of model should be declared by the company. So that the farmers can bargain appropriately at the time of purchasing.</li> </ul>
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Agricultural Marketing</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APMC reforms should be undertaken and concept of private APMC should be encouraged.</li> <li>• Extension functionaries have transferred the technology on Pre-harvest advisory to the farmers but attention should be given to post harvest technology transfer too.</li> <li>• While conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land, 5 % land should be reserved to set up “farmer Mandi”.</li> <li>• Due to perishable nature of fruits &amp; vegetables, it should not be traded under APMC acts.</li> <li>• Fruits &amp; Vegetables should be covered under minimum support price scheme.</li> <li>• Additional support should be provided to the horticultural produce exporters.</li> <li>• e - Marketing of agricultural produce may be promoted.</li> <li>• APMC should give a different arrangement for the storage. So that in the cases of the market price goes down, farmers shall not be forced to sell their agricultural produce.</li> <li>• APMC should have separate arrangement for selling of fruits and vegetables.</li> <li>• Each APMC should have facility for Agri-clinics, grading and processing.</li> <li>• The central government AMI scheme for go-downs by NABARD is discontinued from 5/8/2014. It should be started again.</li> <li>• Rural Hat should be built in tribal areas.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Agri Export Zone for fruits and vegetables should be set up in fruit and vegetable growing areas.</li> <li>• The area-based co-operative market, government market as well as private market should be set up for fruit and vegetable crops.</li> <li>• To determine in advance what prices do farmers get for their produces, the government should make policy to strengthen the process of purchasing at determined base price.</li> <li>• A market should be developed where the farmers, themselves can sell their organic agricultural produces.</li> </ul>
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Agro industrial policy and promotion</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air cargo/cold chain infrastructure should be developed in the State for export of fruits and vegetables.</li> <li>• Co-operative sector should be strengthened for implementation of agriculture related schemes and priority should be given for the implementation of such agriculture related schemes.</li> <li>• Assistance should be provided for export of agriculture crops.</li> </ul>
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Climate change</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weather advisory should be precise &amp; location specific.</li> <li>• Due attention should be given on climate change research programme.</li> </ul>
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Agricultural statistics</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A scheme should be made for agricultural statistical information i.e., Remote sensing, use of satellite images for monitoring or estimation of crop area sown.</li> <li>• There should be allocation for use of latest software and highly skilled man power for data processing.</li> <li>• There should be allocation for GPS based software and skilled manpower at grass root level for speedy and precise information of area sown, crop failure etc. from village level.</li> </ul>

<b>3.14</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The livestock unit costs should be increased by NABARD periodically.</li><li>• Gauseva Commission and Gauchar Development Board should encourage the growing of fodder crops in ravine soil.</li><li>• Short-term credit should be made available to farmers for the purchase of cattle, other related infrastructure and equipment; and the interest rates on this credit should be made equivalent to agricultural credit.</li><li>• Priority should be given to pure culture/breeding of indigenous breeds. So production capacity and animal health can be maintained in adverse conditions.</li></ul>



**Formation of Task Force to  
derive suggestions to increase  
Agriculture development**

**Government of Gujarat,  
Agriculture & Co-operation Department,  
G.R. No: PARACH-102015-480-K.7,  
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar  
Dated: 19 -03- 2015**

**Preamble:**

The central and state sponsored programs / projects are implemented to increase agricultural production and agricultural productivity in the state. Various components like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, market management, irrigation, crop storage management, mechanization, farm produce harvest management, natural calamities management, energy etc. components are subsidized and farmers are encouraged to increase agricultural production and agricultural productivity. There is wide opportunity to increase efficiency and maximum utilization of agriculture sector. The efficiency of the agricultural sector can be utilized completely by collective efforts of central and state.

The formation of Task Force was decided in a meeting of “Niti Aayog” recently held at New Delhi for deriving suggestions to increase agriculture development in the state.

**Resolution:**

After careful consideration of government, the task force is formed as below to derive suggestions for increasing agricultural development.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name and Designation</b>	<b>Position in committee</b>
1.	Shri Nitinbhai Patel , Hon'ble Minister (Cabinet),Health, Gujarat State	Chairman
2.	Shri. Bhupendrasinh Chudasama , Hon'ble Minister (Cabinet), Education, Gujarat State	Vice-chairman
3.	Shri. Babubhai Bokhiriya , Hon'ble Minister (Cabinet ) Water Resources ,Gujarat State	Member
4.	Shri. Jayantibhai Kavadia , Hon'ble Minister (State) Panchayat, Gujarat State	Member
5.	Shri. Nanubhai Vanani , Hon'ble Minister (State) Sports, Youth Cultural activities ,Gujarat State	Member
6.	Shri. Bachubhai Khabad , Hon'ble Minister (State) Fisheries, Gujarat State.	Member
7.	Shri. R.K.Tripathy , Retired IAS	Specially Invitee
8.	Shri. K.Kailasnathan, Chief Principal Secretary to Hon'ble CM, Gujarat State	Member
9.	Shri. H.F.Gandharv , Joint Secretary (energy) Gujarat , Gandhinagar	Member

10.	Shri. Arunkumar Solanki , Principal Secretary(Agri.), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Gujarat State	Member
11.	Dr. Kirit shelat, Former Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Gujarat State.	Invitee Member
12.	Dr. A.A.Patel , Vice Chancellor, Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University.	Invitee Member
13.	Shri. Maganbhai Patel , President, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Gujarat	Invitee Member
14.	Dr. B.R.Shah , Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.	Member secretary

2. The above Task Force is authorized to include other experts of this field as per their need to derive suggestions to increase agriculture development.

3. The task force shall submit their report to state government within two months of issuing this order.

4.The Director of Agriculture will get the details of date/time/place of meeting from the hon'ble Chairman and will timely inform all the concerned members ,compile the agenda of meeting and will prepare the minutes of meeting.

5. All the expenditure of task force meeting will be incurred from the contingency grant allotted to Directorate of Agriculture.

This resolution is issued with reference to government's instruction on dt.27/02/2015 and dt.17/03/2015 on same numbered file.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat,

-sd-

**(H.A.Sanghariyat)**  
**Deputy Secretary ,**  
**Agriculture and Co-operation Department.**

**To**

• All related Hon'ble Ministers (Cabinet) and Hon'ble Ministers (State)
• Shri. R.K.Tripathy, Retired IAS
• MD ,Gujarat state fertilizers co.ltd
• Shri. K.Kailasnathan, The P S to Hon'ble Chief Minister Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
• The Principal Secretary, (Expenditure),Finance Department, Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.
• The Principal Secretary, (Agriculture) Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.
• The Principal Secretary, (Energy), Enegy and petrochemicals Department, Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.
• The Secretary (Cooperation) Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.
• The Secretary (Water resources), Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.
• Dr. Kirit shelat, Former Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Gujarat State.
• Vice Chancellor, Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University.

• Shri. Maganbhai Patel, President, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Gujarat
• Commissioner cooperation and registrar ,cooperatives, Gandhinagar.
• Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Sector 10/A, Gandhinagar.
• Director of Horticulture, Gujarat State, Sector 10/A, Gandhinagar.
• Director of Animal husbandry, Gujarat State, Sector 10/A, Gandhinagar
• The Registrar , Anand Agri University,Navsari Agri University ,Junagadh Agri University And Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University
• MD ,Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation ,Gandhinagar
• MD ,Gujarat state land development Corporation ,Gandhinagar
• MD ,Gujarat state seeds Corporation ,Gandhinagar
• MD ,Gujarat Green Revolution co. ltd.,Vadodara.
• Accountant general (audit), ahmedabad,rajkot,(A and E), Ahmedabad/Rajkot.
• Pay and Audit officer, Ahmedabad /Gandhinagar.
• Finance division/Budget division/Select File, Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.

**Formation of Task Force to derive suggestions to increase Agriculture development**

**Government of Gujarat,  
Agriculture & Co-operation Department,  
G.R. No: PARACH-102015-480-K.7,  
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar  
Dated: 11-06- 2015**

**Corrigendum:**

The task force is formed by government's resolution of same numbered dt.19/03/2015 to derive suggestions to increase agriculture development. Shri Jashabhai Barad, Hon'ble Minister of state (Agriculture) is included as member of this Task force.

This corrigendum is issued with permission of government's instruction on dt.08/06/2015's note on same numbered file.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat,

-sd-

**(H.A.Sanghariyat)  
Deputy Secretary,  
Agriculture and Co-operation Department.**

**To**

- All related Hon'ble Ministers (Cabinet) and Hon'ble Ministers (State)
- Shri. R.K.Tripathy, Retired IAS
- MD ,Gujarat state fertilizers co.ltd
- Shri. K.Kailasnathan, The P S to Hon'ble Chief Minister Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- The Principal Secretary, (Expenditure), Finance Department, Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.
- The Principal Secretary, (Agriculture) Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- The Principal Secretary, (Energy), Energy and petrochemicals Department, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- The Secretary (Cooperation) Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- The Secretary (Water resources), Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.
- Dr. Kirit shelat, Former Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Gujarat State.
- Vice Chancellor, Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University.
- Shri. Maganbhai Patel, President, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Gujarat
- Commissioner cooperation and registrar ,cooperatives, Gandhinagar.
- Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Sector 10/A, Gandhinagar.

- Director of Horticulture, Gujarat State, Sector 10/A, Gandhinagar.
- Director of Animal husbandry, Gujarat State, Sector 10/A, Gandhinagar
- The Registrar , Anand Agri University, Navsari Agri University , Junagadh Agri University And Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University
- MD ,Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation ,Gandhinagar
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- Accountant general (audit), ahmedabad,rajkot,(A and E), Ahmedabad/Rajkot.
- Pay and Audit officer, Ahmedabad /Gandhinagar.
- Finance division/Budget division/Select File, Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Sachivalaya Gandhinagar.

## **REFERENCES**

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5. Fourth advance estimate of Area, Production and Productivity of major crops - 2014-15 of Gujarat State
6. 19<sup>th</sup> livestock census 2012 All India Report, Ministry of Agriculture, Dept of Animal husbandry ,Dairying and Fisheries, Govt. of India
7. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2014 by Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.





**Government of Gujarat  
Gandhinagar**