

# Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, Way for capital creation for Agriculture Sector

Dr.Renu Sharma

Associate Professor Dept. of Eco, Vardhman College Bijnor

**Abstract - National Agri-infrastructure fund For Rs.100000 crore announced by the PM of India on 15.05.2022 to fulfill the gap of investment credit. Scheme provides a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support. It is a running scheme, review of PMU portal, as on 16.08.22, shows that all stake holders needs much higher level of efforts to achieve the allocated targets up to 2026-27 and hand holding of projects up to 2031-32. More allocation is required to aggregation of farm products through digital modes. The scheme certainly provide a great boost to agriculture sector by reducing wastage (Perishability) and improving income with better marketing.**

## INTRODUCTION

Agricultural production and productivity can be understood by the functional relationship between output and basic factors of production which is often written as:  $Y = f(L, K)$ , where, Y is output, L is labour and K is capital. The term capital strictly implies building up of capital assets like pumpsets, tractors etc. The procurement of these assets by the farmers depends on the credit availability and credit policy of term lending institutions. Capital creation is directly proportion to the investment credit is increasing as production credit. The CAGR growth of total agri loan is 10.5% (since FY 18 to FY 22) out which ATL growth (CAGR) remained 14.4%. It is imperative to increase the share of investment credit which declined from 43.3% in FY2021 to 40.2% in FY2022 (As per Nabard annual report 2021-22)

It has been observed during the course of analysis that substantial downward movement of investment–production credit ratio from the ideal range beyond 1995- 96 has caused twin effects which are not healthy for agricultural growth as well as for the farming community which is dependent on the farm sector as a source of production and investment credit by lenders.

One, it has significantly decelerated growth of capital formation and secondly greater dependence of cultivators on short term loans rather than on long term loans. The outcome of the Study (By Arvind Awasthi) is that comparatively significant impact of term loan on value of agricultural output on per hectare basis is substantially mitigated and became statistically insignificant after 1995-96. As a consequence agricultural growth rate came down to about 2 per cent per annum during Ninth Plan Period (1997-2002) from around 4 per cent per annum and above during different plan periods between 1980 to 1996. Most of the agriculture flow remained as production credit. The investment credit growth remains lower than growth in production credit. Gradually it became an issue before credit planners how to increase investment credit to enhance farmers’ capital. PM of India announced a scheme named Agriculture Infrastructure Fund in August 2020. The scheme shall provide a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support. The scheme will be operational since 2020-21 to 2031-32. The disbursement period will be 10 years, the first-year budget Rs 10000 crore than Rs30000 crore per year for next 03 years. Moratorium period for the schemes will vary from 06 months to 2 years.

Table showing the smooth growth of production credit in India

Year	Target Allotted by Government of India ( Crore)	Actual achievement (Crore)	Percentage Achievement
2014-15	800000	845328	105
2015-16	850000	915509	107
2017-18	900000	1065755	118
2020-21	1500000	1575398	105
2021-22	1650000	736000 (First Half)	-

The salient features of the scheme are:

Serial No.	Sources	Details
1	Interest Subvention Cost	All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of Rs. 2 crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. In case of loans beyond Rs.2 crore, interest subvention will be limited up to 2 crore. The extent and percentage of funding to private entrepreneurs out of the total financing facility may be fixed by the National Monitoring Committee.
2	Credit Guarantee Cost	Credit guarantee coverage will be available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme for a loan up to Rs. 2 crore. The fee for this coverage will be paid by the Government. In case of FPOs the credit guarantee may be availed from the facility created under FPO promotion scheme of DACFW.
3	Administrative cost of PMU	Farmers Welfare Programme Implementation Society under DACFW will provide PMU support to the scheme at the central level and state PMUs of PM KISAN at state level. Services of knowledge partners will be engaged to identify clusters including export clusters and gaps in supply chains to target projects and prepare viable project.
4	Who controls agriculture infrastructure fund	The scheme also entails providing credit guarantee coverage under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) for loans up to Rs. 2 Crore. NABARD will steer this initiative in association with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

#### OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The scheme (agriculture Rural infrastructure Fund) announced by PM on May 2020 is operational up to 2032-33. First six years 2020-21 to 2025-26 are disbursement years, repayment, subject to moratorium, will end in the year 2032-33. The challenges in investment credit are much higher for lending institutions as well as to farmers but essential for credit creation. The study will analyze the results of first two years. The investment credit being utilized mostly for purchase equipments related with farm mechanization. Agri Infrastructure projects are ignored at individual level.

The role of infrastructure is crucial for agriculture development and for taking the production dynamics

to the next level. It is only through the development of infrastructure, especially at the post harvest stage that the produce can be optimally utilized with opportunity for value addition and fair deal for the farmers. Development of such infrastructure shall also address the vagaries of nature, the regional disparities, development of human resource and realization of full potential of our limited land resource.

In view of above, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced, on 15.05.2020, the allocation Rs.1 lakh crore Agri Infrastructure fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers. Financing facility of Rs. 1,00,000 crore will be provided for funding Agriculture Infrastructure Projects at farm-gate & aggregation points (Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, Farmers Producer Organizations, Agriculture entrepreneurs, Start-ups, etc.). Impetus for development of farm gate and aggregation point, affordable and financially viable Post Harvest management infrastructure.

Accordingly, DA&FW has formulated the Central Sector Scheme to mobilize a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects relating to post harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support.

Subsequently, in the budget announcement made on 01.02.2021, it was decided to extend the benefit of the scheme to APMCs. Accordingly, modifications in the scheme were carried out with the approval of Cabinet to make it more inclusive.

Credit guarantee coverage will be available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme for loans up to Rs. 2 crore. The fee for this coverage will be paid by the Government. In case of FPOs the credit guarantee may be availed from the facility created under FPO promotion scheme of DA&FW.

All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of Rs. 2 crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. In case of loans beyond Rs. 2 crore, then interest subvention will be limited up to Rs. 2 crore. The extent and percentage of funding to private entrepreneurs out of the total financing facility may be fixed by the National Monitoring Committee. The Scheme will be operational from 2020-21 to 2032-33. Loan disbursement under the scheme will

complete in six year, including maximum allowed moratorium period.

Farmers include FPOs, PACS, Marketing Cooperative Societies, Multipurpose cooperative society.

#### BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

##### A. Farmers' Interest

- Improved marketing infrastructure to allow farmers to sell directly to a larger base of consumers and hence, increase value realization for the farmers. This will improve the overall income of farmers.
- With investments in logistics infrastructure, farmers will be able to sell in the market with reduced post-harvest losses and a smaller number of intermediaries. This further will make farmers independent and improve access to market.
- With modern packaging and cold storage system access, farmers will be able to further decide when to sell in the market and improve realization.
- Community farming assets for improved productivity and optimization of inputs will result in substantial savings to farmers.

##### B. Government

- Government will be able to direct priority sector lending in the currently unviable projects by supporting through interest subvention, incentive and credit guarantee. This will initiate the cycle of innovation and private sector investment in agriculture.
- Due to improvements in post-harvest infrastructure, government will further be able to reduce national food wastage percentage thereby enable agriculture sector to become competitive with current global levels.
- Central/State Government Agencies or local bodies will be able to structure viable PPP projects for attracting investment in agriculture infrastructure.

##### C. Agri entrepreneurs and startups

- With a dedicated source of funding, entrepreneurs will push for innovation in agriculture sector by leveraging new age technologies including IoT, AI.
- It will also connect the players in ecosystem and hence, improve avenues for collaboration between entrepreneurs and farmers.

##### D. Banking eco-System

- With Credit Guarantee, incentive and interest subvention lending institutions will be able to lend with a lower risk. This scheme will help to enlarge their customer base and diversification of portfolio.
- Refinance facility will enable larger role for cooperative banks and RRBs.

##### E. Consumers

- With reduced inefficiencies in post-harvest ecosystem, key benefit for consumers will be a larger share of produce reaching the market and hence, better quality and prices. Overall, the investment via the financing facility in agriculture infrastructure will benefit all the eco-system players.

#### OPERATIONAL FEATURE

- Convergence with all schemes of central or state government.
- Online single window facility in collaboration with participating lending institutions.
- Project Management Unit (PMU) to provide handholding support for projects including project preparation.
- Size of the financing facility – Rs. 1 lakh Crore.
- Credit Guarantee for loans up to Rs. 2 Crore.
- Interest subvention of 3% p.a., limited to Rs.2 crore per project in one location, though loan amount can be higher.
- Cap on lending rate, so that benefit of interest subsidy reaches the beneficiary and services to farmers remain affordable.
- Multiple lending institutions including Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks, NCDC, NBFCs etc.
- One eligible entity puts up projects in different locations then all such projects will be eligible under the scheme for loan up to Rs.2 crore.
- For a private sector entity, such as farmer, agriculture entrepreneur, start-up there will be a limit of maximum of 25 such projects.
- Limitation of 25 projects will not be applicable to state agencies, national and state federations of cooperatives, federations of FPOs and federation of SHGs.

#### PROJECT MONITORING

The implementation of the proposed scheme will be through three levels -

National level, State level and District Level Monitoring Committees it will ensure for real-time monitoring and effective feed-back.

The National Level Monitoring Committees:

- National level Monitoring Committee (NLMC) will guide and steer the implementation of the project. It will approve the guidelines for implementation of the project.
- National level Implementation Committee (NLIC) will examine and recommend the guidelines for implementation of the project. It also will ensure and review the implementation of the scheme as per approved guidelines by the National level Monitoring Committee (NLMC).

The State Level Monitoring Committees:

- State level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) will implement the NIMC guidelines at the state level and provide feedback to NIMC.
- It will also guide and steer the implementation of the scheme in the state.
- It will also examine and approve the selected list of beneficiaries/ projects for inclusion in the scheme in consultation with DLMC.
- It will set the targets as per OOMF format (Output vector field file format) and review the progress regularly.

The District Level Monitoring Committees

- District level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) The DLMC will be the first line of implementation and monitoring system within the overall framework.
- It will identify the beneficiaries, to ensure viability of the project and prepare viable project reports to support the beneficiaries in collaboration with PMU.

- It will also examine the proposal and recommend to SLMC for consideration.
- DLMC will set targets in consultation with SLMC as per OOMF format (format (Output vector field file format) and monitor the progress closely with the support of PMU.
- DLMC will maintain the Dashboard in collaboration with PMU.
- It will be responsible for the smooth implementation of the scheme and resolve any issues at the district level. In the process of sorting out implementation issues the Committee would be supported by the district administration wherever required.

Project Management Units (PMU):

- Farmers Welfare Programme Implementation Society under DACFW will provide PMU Support to the scheme at the central level and state PMUs of PM KISAN at state level.
- Services of knowledge partners will be engaged to identify clusters including export Clusters and gaps in supply chains to target projects and prepare viable project reports to. Support the beneficiaries.
- PMUs will provide handholding support for implementation of the scheme It will also monitor the progress closely with the support of DLMC. PMU will also maintain the Dashboard in collaboration with DLMC.

Total Coverage Of the scheme:

	Total No.	Amount (crore)
Registered Beneficiary	39485	NA
Application received	27031	24668
Application sanctioned	14819	11119
Application Disbursed	10072	6354
User	118083	NA
State /Union Territory	34	

Status of the scheme up to August 16, 2022: Status of the Applications Received

SN	Particulars	Commercial Banks		PACS		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	Applications Received	19,044	20,097	7,987	4,571	27,031	24,668
2	Applications Sanctioned	9,752	8,075	5,067	3,044	14,819	11,119
3	Applications Disbursed	7,979	6,022	2,093	332	10,072	6,354

State-wise loan sanctioned under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

SN	State/ UT	Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by SCB		Total sanctioned	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	Madhya Pradesh	351	125	3,598	2,985	3,949	3,110
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,367	1,519	271	274	1,638	1,792
3	Maharashtra	309	72	1,380	831	1,689	903
4	Rajasthan	258	49	701	767	959	815
5	Telangana	207	178	329	439	536	617
6	Karnataka	826	288	273	275	1,099	563
7	Gujarat	151	56	516	495	667	551
8	Tamil Nadu	201	310	238	150	439	460
9	Uttar Pradesh	549	87	399	369	948	457
10	Haryana	95	26	384	383	479	410
11	Punjab	60	7	371	295	431	303
12	West Bengal	200	41	392	203	592	244
13	Kerala	70	144	144	58	214	202
14	Chhattisgarh	123	20	182	180	305	199
15	Bihar	40	71	116	86	156	157
16	Odisha	103	26	186	100	289	125
17	Assam	7	3	75	67	82	70
18	Uttarakhand	102	14	71	50	173	64
19	Himachal Pradesh	20	6	41	19	61	25
20	Jharkhand	1	0	52	24	53	24
21	Goa	-	-	6	6	6	6
22	Delhi	-	-	5	6	5	6
23	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	16	4	16	4
24	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2	2	2	2
25	Chandigarh	-	-	1	2	1	2
26	MEGHALAYA	-	-	1	2	1	2
27	Mizoram	3	2		-	3	2
28	Nagaland	10	1		-	10	1
29	Sikkim	11	1		-	11	1
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	-	-	1	1	1	1
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0		-	3	0
34	Manipur	-	-	1	0	1	0
	Grand Total	5,067	3,044	9,752	8,075	14,819	11,119

Total Coverage Of the scheme:

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Registered Beneficiary	39485	
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Landing Institution Wise Sanction / Disbursement:

Total lending institutions: 461 (State coop banks 23, District Cooperative banks 365, commercial Bank 28 and other landing Institutions 45)

Particulars	Application Recieved	Amount (crore)	Application Sanctioned	Amount (crore)	sanctioned	Appl. disbursed	Amount Disbursed(Crore)
Branches of Commercial Banks	19044	20097	9752	8075		7979	6022
Dist coop banks and Other PACS Lending Institution	7987	4571	5067	3044		2093	332
	27031	24668	14819	11119		10072	6354

WHO can Apply (Eligibility for Projects):

- Agricultural Produce Market Committee.
- Agri-Entrepreneur
- Central sponsored Public-Private Partnership Project
- Farmer (Individual or Jointly)
- Farmer Producers Organization

- Federation of Farmer Produce Organisations
- Joint Liability Groups (JLG)
- Local Body sponsored Public-Private Partnership Project
- Marketing Cooperative Society
- Multipurpose Cooperative Society
- National Federations of Cooperatives
- Primary Agricultural Credit Society
- Self Help Group
- Federations of Self Help Groups
- Start-Up
- State Agencies
- State Federations of Cooperatives
- State sponsored

**NABARD Refinance & Cap on landing Rates:**

Refinance If required, need based refinance support will be made available by NABARD to all eligible lending entities including cooperative banks and RRBs as per its policy

Lending Rate Cap- Lending rate of participating lending entities are decided after due consultation with lending entities and same be circulated to all stake holders. Lending institutions have already signed MOU with DAC&FW/ NABARD for implementation of the Scheme, during the year 2020-21 after due negotiations with DAC&FW/NABARD with banks/financial institutions. Indian Bank Association mediated the process for all commercial banks (including private banks)

**ELLEGIBLE LENDING INSTITUTION**

After signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD)/ DAC&FW, all following eligible lending institutions may participate to provide this financing facility.

- All scheduled Commercial Banks.
- Scheduled Cooperative Banks.
- Regional Rural Banks (RRBs).
- Small Finance Banks.
- Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs).
- National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).
- DCCBs with PACS affiliation.

**Eligible Projects:**

The scheme will facilitate setting up and modernization of key elements of the value chain including

(A) Post Harvest Management Projects like: (i) Supply chain services including e-marketing platforms (ii) Warehouses (iii) Silos (iv) Pack houses (v) Assaying units (vi) Sorting & grading units (vii) Cold chains (viii) Logistics facilities (ix) Primary processing centers (x) Ripening Chambers .

(B) Viable projects for building community farming assets– (i) Organic inputs production (ii) Bio stimulant production units (iii) Infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture. (iv) Projects identified for providing supply chain infrastructure for clusters of crops.

Crop-wise Illustrative eligible PHM & Primary Processing Activities			
Sl. No	Crops	Eligible PHM & Primary Processing Activities	Not eligible under AIF
1	Cereals (Wheat, Paddy, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning,</li> <li>• De-stoning</li> <li>• Sorting &amp; grading</li> <li>• Hulling</li> <li>• Milling</li> <li>• Pounding</li> <li>• Grinding</li> <li>• Tempering</li> <li>• Parboiling</li> <li>• Soaking</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Sieving</li> <li>• Irradiation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fermentation</li> <li>• Baking</li> <li>• Puffing</li> <li>• Flaking</li> <li>• Frying</li> <li>• Extrusion</li> <li>• Blending</li> <li>• Roasting</li> </ul>
2	Fruits and vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washing</li> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Sorting</li> <li>• Grading</li> <li>• Blanching for primary processing</li> <li>• Cooling</li> <li>• Waxing</li> <li>• Conditioning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dehydration</li> <li>• Concentrated products</li> <li>• Canning</li> <li>• Juice extraction</li> <li>• Sterilization</li> </ul>
3	Oilseeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• De-stoning</li> <li>• De-husking (decorticating machines)</li> <li>• Winnowing</li> <li>• Oil extraction (ghani,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By-product utilization</li> <li>• Refining</li> <li>• Neutralization</li> <li>• Bleaching</li> </ul>

		hydraulic press etc	
4	Pulses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• De-stoning</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Sorting &amp; grading</li> <li>• De-husking</li> <li>• Splitting</li> <li>• De-hulling</li> <li>• Milling</li> <li>• Irradiation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canning</li> <li>• Besan</li> <li>• Papads</li> <li>• Pulse based foods</li> <li>• Puffed chickpea</li> <li>• Pulse polishing</li> </ul>
5	Cotton	Cleaning	
6	Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cane unloading</li> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Cane breaking</li> <li>• Cane milling</li> <li>• Straining</li> <li>• Evaporators</li> <li>• Centrifugation</li> <li>• Storage tanks</li> <li>• Dryers</li> </ul>	
7	Spices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Sorting</li> <li>• Boiling</li> <li>• Polishing</li> <li>• Grinding</li> <li>• Packaging</li> <li>• Storage</li> <li>• Irradiation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roasting</li> <li>• Sterilizing</li> <li>• Thermal treatment</li> </ul>
8	Cocoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Gathering of pods</li> <li>• Sorting</li> <li>• Breaking of pods</li> <li>• Fermentation of cocoa</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roasting</li> <li>• Winnowing</li> <li>• Alkalization</li> </ul>
9	Coffee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Drying of cherries</li> <li>• Washing</li> <li>• Hulling</li> <li>• Pulping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roasting</li> <li>• Grinding</li> <li>• Extraction</li> </ul>
10	Jute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutting</li> <li>• Retting</li> <li>• Stripping</li> <li>• Washing</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Bailing</li> <li>• Packing</li> <li>• Storage</li> </ul>	

11	Cashew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Streaming in boiler</li> <li>• Shell cutting</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Peeling</li> <li>• Grading</li> <li>• Packaging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Streaming in boiler</li> <li>• Shell cutting</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Peeling</li> <li>• Grading</li> <li>• Packaging</li> </ul>
12	Moringa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washing</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Milling</li> <li>• Storage</li> <li>• Packaging</li> </ul>	
13	Tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Withering</li> <li>• Rolling</li> <li>• Fermentation</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Sorting</li> </ul>	
14	Rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mastication</li> <li>• Mixing</li> <li>• Shaping</li> <li>• Curing</li> <li>• Irradiation</li> </ul>	
15	Herbal and Medicinal Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning</li> <li>• Sorting</li> <li>• Drying</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syrup</li> <li>• Pills</li> <li>• Cream</li> <li>• Roasting</li> <li>• Frying</li> <li>• Distillation</li> <li>• Ncentration</li> </ul>

#### INFERENCES / OUTCOME OF STUDY

- National Agri-infra structure fund was announced and implemented to full fill the needs of investment credit in Agri-Infrastructure required to avoid wastage and better aggregation to enhance the farmers' income.
- All implementations were completed well within time. All banks signed MoU with DA&FW /NABARD.
- GOI and NABARD made strong persuasion with LIs to achieve the targets as per schedule and reach to the beneficiaries with offer of subsidy and lower interest rates with suitable/ practical moratorium.
- 80.0 % in numbers and 85.0% in amount beneficiaries are Agri-entrepreneur and PACS. While individual farmers' ratio are 16.35 % and 10.62% respectively. Hence lesser penetration to rural households.

- FPO and startup beneficiaries are 208 and 219 respectively with amount size below Rs.50.00 lacs.
  - Warehouses (construction and up gradation) projects, in numbers, consumed 45 % out of total out lay.
  - Supply chain infrastructure for cluster of crops are negligible in numbers (80) with Rs.50.00 lacs (average and approx) per unit.
  - As PMU portal dated 16.08.2022 there are huge gap in application verified by PMU and sanctioned by LI after that much lesser disbursement.
  - Lot of pendency and delays are at LI level. Although project rejection are much lesser than pending projects.
  - NAIF could reach to the 79% (disbursed no.) and 60 % (disbursed amount) of first years target (10000 cr) after 16 months as on 16.08.22. First year target was kept 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of second year keeping in view the time and teething troubles.
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#### SUGGESTION

- Interest Cap is always a challenge to the Landing institutions. Since interest subsidy is available in the scheme rate of interest should be project base with MLI system.
- Intense training programs for LI concerned staff and to the eligible organizations particularly individual farmers are to be organized.
- Review and monitoring by PMU requires follow up with persons at top of the LI.
- All UTs, including Delhi and Chandigarh are much behind their allocated targets review is required.
- J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which are fruit producing states could not take the advantage of scheme till now, PMU should review.

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