

Evaluation and Impact Assessment for the Central Sector Scheme of Grameen Bhandaran Yojna



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Warehousing is one of the critical infrastructural facilities needed to support marketing of agriculture produce. Total storage capacity for agricultural produce and inputs in the country is 108.75 MMT. As per working group on warehousing 35 MMT additional capacity needs to be created just to meet the existing demand for storage to address the national food security concerns. There will be additional requirement for storage of inputs and byproducts which has not been estimated.

In India, small and marginal farmers constituting major farming community do not have the facility to retain the farm products with themselves till the market prices are favorable. In order to create good marketing infrastructure, there is a need to have adequate warehousing capacity in conjunction with wholesale markets.

Moreover, it is very much essential to provide the growers facilities for scientific storage so as to avoid produce deterioration during post harvest period till the produce is withheld for marketing at appropriate time. Therefore, an establishment of Rural Godowns will enable small and marginal farmers to increase their holding capacity which will make them to sell their produce at remunerative prices and avoid distress sales.

Among the major agencies engaged in warehousing and storage, Food Corporation of India (FCI) constructs godowns for its own need of procurement and public distribution. The storage facilities of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporation (SWCs) are by and large used by FCI, traders and for stocking fertilizers. The farmers either do not have access to warehousing or primarily depend on the private facilities wherever these exist.

1.1 Necessity of Warehousing in rural areas

- To store food grains in scientific manner, minimize losses and maintain quality.
- To avoid damages by rats, birds, small insects etc. and deterioration in quality of the grains.
- Non-availability of storage facilities at the farmers, forces them to sell their produce during the peak harvest season, when prices are the lowest depriving of remunerative prices.

In a macro view of all the above and to facilitate farmers with the diverse benefits of the Rural Godowns and associated schemes especially initiated for them, Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, a Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction / Renovation / Expansion of Rural Godowns has been introduced by Govt. of India.

The main objectives of the scheme include:

- Creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet the requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs;
- Promotion of grading, standardization and quality control of agricultural produce to improve their marketability;
- Prevention of distress sale immediately after harvest by providing the facility of pledge financing and marketing credit;
- Strengthen agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country by paving the way for the introduction of a national system of warehouse receipts in respect of agricultural commodities stored in such Godowns and
- To reverse the declining trend of investment in agriculture sector by encouraging private and cooperative sectors to invest in the creation of storage infrastructure in the country.

Major Findings

Profile of godown owners

- During survey, 66.60 percent of the respondents were having farming as their main occupation, whereas around 4.82 percent trading as their mainstay. Around 11.03 percent respondents were engaged in activities apart from farming or trading, whereas 17.56 respondents did not respond. It may be noted that the significant majority of the godowns are owned by farmers which fulfills the objectives of the Scheme.
- Evaluation of the education profile of godown owners reflects that around 38% of the respondents were educated till high school whereas 35.5% were Intermediate. It is important to note that around 22.2% of the respondents were educated till graduation. Only 2.0 % of the farmers were illiterate.
- More than 66% of the godown owners throughout the country belong to the General Caste category, while 16.6% individuals belonging to SC/ST and 16.8% belonging to OBC category owned the godowns.

Ownership Type

- The survey reveals that the majority of the godowns by NABARD are owned by individual. During the study it was found that 885 respondents owning godowns were individual's including farmers which constituted 94.75 of the total NABARD godown studied and only 5.25 % godowns were owned by companies/ corporation/ firms etc.
- Only two categories viz. Corporation, Cooperative and Federation took benefit of NCDC programme on rural godown. Under the Scheme, 169 godowns were constructed with assistance from NCDC of which 167 godowns were owned by corporation/ cooperatives constituting around 98.82 per cent.

- The Study also reveals that around 85.49 % of surveyed godowns are being managed by the owners whereas around 14.51 per cent of godowns are being managed by the employee's.
- During the study it was found that 95.07 percent of the beneficiaries had their own land for construction of godowns, whereas 4.93 per cent beneficiaries had leased land for construction of godowns.

Godown Profile

- It has been found that most of the godowns have single chamber constituting 82.59% on pan India basis. Whereas 14.32 percent godowns had two chambers. Around 4.8 percent godowns had three or more than three chambers. More than 76% of surveyed godowns are of less than 1000 MT capacity and remaining less than 14 % were more than that of 1000 MT. This also explains the reason for majority being of single chambered godowns
- Newly constructed godowns accounted for 100% of the total projects sanctioned by NABARD.
- Report reveals that NCDC assisted newly constructed godowns accounted for 84.02 percent of all the projects sanctioned by NCDC whereas 15.98 godowns were renovated. Tamil Nadu has one of the states where found the 100 per cent newly constructed godowns. In case of NABARD newly constructed godowns account for 100 % as no godowns was renovated.

Utilization of godown

- The average capacity utilization of all surveyed godowns is 76.02 % and the average capacity utilization of godowns sanctioned by NABARAD and NCDC are 77.02 % and 70.50 %, respectively. The Gujarat has the maximum capacity utilization of 95.16 % and Assam has the minimum i.e. 56.5 %
- It has been revealed by the survey that most of the godowns were being used for storage of own produce and only spare capacity was being offered to other users. As shown in the table above 62.4% units are captive and 37.6% are non captive units.

States of Uttarakhand, Punjab, Gujarat were the top three States with maximum number of captive units. The overall per cent of non-captive units of NABARD godown is limited to 37.6 %. Meghalaya, M.P. and Odisha have the maximum numbers of such units in the country.

- Overall 81.14% projects utilization was for the storage of the agricultural produce and 18.86% for that of Agri inputs. Bihar and Haryana had 100% projects relating to input storage
- About 43.43 % of surveyed godowns remain engaged for a period of 4-6 months and about 34.36 per cent of godowns were reported to be engaged for 2-3 months. Only few godowns accounting 4.9 per cent remains busy for more than 6 months. There has not been even single godown which does not get utilized during main crop season.

Wastage Reduction

- The study reveals that programme has achieved success in achieving reduction in wastage through its programme. During interaction with farmers, around 54 per cent farmers reported reduction of wastage by 50 percent whereas around 9.75 percent farmers succeeded in achieving reduction between 60- 75 percent. The extent of reduction was reported to be as high as 75% and 30% on the lower side.

Employment Generation

- The employment generation is very impressive as employment generated per crore subsidy is around 13. It may be seen that average employment per project is 6.25 persons which on extrapolation on 28087 projects promoted by DMI will work out to 1.75 lakhs persons that too in rural areas.

Quality control measures taken at time of storage

- It is quite evident from the study that quality control measures such as frequent spraying of insecticides, fumigation and stacking is being adopted and practiced in most of the godowns which were surveyed. Around 76.79 percent respondents reported to have sprayed insecticides on regular intervals whereas 64.73 percent

respondents used fumigation for maintaining the quality of produce. Similarly 53.22 percent farmers were adopting stacking of sacks in their godowns.

Impact on credit facilitation

- It important to note that only 10.55 percent farmers reported to have availed the credit against the store produce whereas 89.45 percent farmers did not availed any credit facility against stored produce.
- Pledge loan against stored produce is not yet a popular practice among farmers and significant numbers i.e. 37.42% were not even willing to avail the credit. Out of remaining 26.71% were not aware about the credit facility and 24.06% did not get support from the godown owners. Only 10.55% farmers availed pledge loan out of which 4.96% got loan up to 60% of market value and 3.32% got loan up to 70% of the market value. (Please refer table below)
- The state-wise analysis revealed that in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana 100% farmers responded that they don't have any interest in availing the marketing credit and in Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Orissa, Karnataka and West Bengal, the main reason behind it is the lack of support from the rural godown.

Price Realization

- Majority of respondents (62.30 percent) reported in affirmation when asked whether they are realizing better price since storage. Only 1.50 said that they are not getting better price for their produce and 36.20 percent did not responded to the query.
- There is a positive impact on the price realization as 62.30% users have experienced increase in the prices. Even those who have not experience increase belong to states where procurement under MSP is very high as such 100% respondents in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and 80% respondents in Punjab have indicated no increase in price realization which constitutes 19.60% of farmers who use rural godowns for storage of output.

Role of Intermediaries

- About 42.10% farmers mentioned that the role of intermediaries and brokers has been reduced. Out of remaining 66.21%, the farmers of UP, Haryana and Punjab (constituting 21.30% of sample size) is mostly engaged in MSP related sales and thus has to follow the procedures specified by the procurement agencies.

Marketing of produce

- It is important to note that rural godowns do not help in marketing their produce. The rural godown only helps in storing the produce to prevent the produce from wastage; it does not have any relation with marketing services.

Avoidance of Transportation

- According to the most of the farmers rural godown helps in avoidance of problem in transportation and in avoidance of brokerage and intermediary charges.

Funding

- The study also reveals the varied number of installment in which bank loan were disbursed which ranged from 1 to 10 installments. In 74.9% cases the installment numbers are indicated to be 2 to 4 installments. Majority of promoters received approval for subsidy within six months; only 17.49% received approval after six months. The major problem facing by farmers in getting the subsidy are:
 - Lengthy procedure
 - No cooperation from officials
 - Delay in release subsidy

Operating Profit

- Most of the godown owners did not have standard accounting system, therefore, the detailed financial analysis and operating ratios could not be obtained. However, being generally aware about the profitability position and the trend over previous year, the owners were able to provide the operating profit position. 61% projects were showing profit of up to Rs.1 lakhs and only 9 projects out of 1103 had shown a

profit of Rs.20 lakhs and above. No project has indicated operating loss. The increment over the previous year, 41% projects have indicated more or less the same position as last year and about 40% has shown increase in operating profit at 3 to 6%.

Quality of Construction and Scientific Designing

- Maximum rural godowns have been constructed under the rural godown programme through NABARD's assistance and during construction of these godowns 16 quality parameters were finalized for scientific storage which assess the quality construction of godowns. The study reveals that quality has been compromised in many States such Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Punjab and M.P.

Recommendations

A. Continuation of the Scheme during XII Plan

a. Performance of the Scheme

- The Scheme has made impressive progress since inception (2001) by establishing 28087 godowns in the country creating storage capacity of 31.71 million MT. Farmers & entrepreneurs in some States such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal have taken maximum benefit of the Scheme by creating network of godowns in their respective States. So it is recommended to continue the scheme.
- Indian farming community is dominated by small & marginal farmers with bare minimum income level which was substantiated during the study wherein annual income of 77.81 percent farmers was found to be below 1.80 lacs which is not sufficient for undertaking any investment for creation of infrastructural facilities like scientific ware housing. Therefore, the subsidy programme on rural godown should continue further to assist farmers and rural entrepreneurs in establishing scientific storage structures.

b. Future Requirements

- The country at present has storage capacity of around 108.75 million metric tonnes (as per Working Group on Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure, Secondary Agriculture and Policy Required for Internal and External Trade for XII Plan Period). As per Working Report on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Statistics for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, country would require 257 million metric tones of food grains by the end of XII Plan. Similarly, estimates of National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP) have projected the total demand for foodgrains of the country at 281 MMT by 2020-21. *On extrapolating the figures, total the storage requirement for food grains stands at about 180 MMT & 200 MMT by the end of 2017-18 and 2020-21 respectively.*

c. Target for XII Plan

- *As discussed above there is voluminous task ahead to create additional storage space in the Country. It is therefore recommended that the scheme may be continued and higher target may be fixed for setting up godowns under the scheme. Target for XII Plan may be fixed at least at 20 MMT, an increase of about 50% over the achievement in XI Plan.*

B. Capacity Building

- To encourage and promote warehousing on scientific lines it is important to train Godown owners on *standard packages of practices for scientific management of stocks; costing methods, basic accounting & book keeping etc. and training on communication and basic internet usage for tracking price movement through various websites such as AGMARKNET, TNAU, IFFCO, etc.*

a. Target for XII Plan

- National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) should be assigned the task to prepare co-curriculum on above mentioned topics. Based on the syllabus six to seven days training capsules may be designed. It is proposed that training may be made mandatory to all new projects and all existing Godown owners may also be covered in this programme. On the lines of training in Agri Clinics scheme, about ten institutes / NGOs may be selected to impart training and capacity building exercise. These institutes may take up batches of 30-40 entrepreneurs at the rate of one batch per month. This way about 4500 to 5000 entrepreneurs can be trained per year and therefore, target of 20,000 entrepreneurs may be fixed for the XII Plan period. These institutes are to be supported and monitored by NIAM who should submit quarterly progress report and fund release may be linked to the progress of the programme.

C. Pattern of Assistance

a. Cost of Project

- In order to create quality infrastructure, the level of assistance needs to be kept reasonable. The survey brings out the fact that Godowns lack in quality of construction on various counts. The latest trend in private warehousing is to construct pre-engineered building, which scores much higher on meeting quality parameters. However, keeping in view the higher cost of such structures, the consultants propose the conventional cost may be considered for setting the limit of assistance. ***However, entrepreneurs may be given liberty to construct pre-engineered building or conventional building.***
- Our study and interactions with godown experts reiterated the fact that the pattern of assistance is insufficient as the cost of construction works out to be Rs. 4000/MT. Food Corporation of India has also recently revised the cost of construction. ***Looking at the urgency for modern and scientific storage system in the country the consultants have recommend that cost of construction and pattern of assistance be revised @ Rs 4000/ MT irrespective of storage capacity.***

b. Subsidy level in lagging states

- During study it was found that many States despite being large in area and with significant food grain production have not taken advantage of the Scheme to create additional storage capacity. ***The Department should therefore focuss and direct all States, which has created less than 10% storage space in comparison to their food production, to step up their effort to create additional storage space in their States.***

D. Conversion of Land Use

- During discussion with entrepreneurs it was found that the process of conversion of land use takes lots of time and was cited one of the major impediments in construction of godowns. ***Since rural godown is an important agricultural activity, it is recommended that obtaining Conversion of Land Use (CLU) may be exempted for construction of godowns. Similarly, water and electricity may be provided to***

godowns and charged at par with farmers.

E. Networking and National Data Bank of Capacity and Availability

- To strengthen food security it is important to bring all godowns in the country under internet based network. For this adequate software must be developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) which should be installed/ distributed to all the godown owners. ***Installation of the software must be made mandatory for all the godown owners and some incentives may be provided to them for regular uploading of the data and maintaining the systems.***

Chapter 1:

1 Introduction

Warehousing is one of the critical infrastructural facilities needed to support marketing of agriculture produce. Total storage capacity for agricultural produce and inputs in the country is 108.75 MMT. As per working group on warehousing 35 MMT additional capacity needs to be created just to meet the existing demand for storage to address the national food security concerns. There will be additional requirement for storage of inputs and byproducts which has not been estimated.

In India, small and marginal farmers constituting major farming community do not have the facility to retain the farm products with themselves till the market prices are favorable. In order to create good marketing infrastructure, there is a need to have adequate warehousing capacity in conjunction with wholesale markets.

Moreover, it is very much essential to provide the growers facilities for scientific storage so as to avoid produce deterioration during post harvest period till the produce is withheld for marketing at appropriate time. Therefore, an establishment of Rural Godowns will enable small and marginal farmers to increase their holding capacity which will make them to sell their produce at remunerative prices and avoid distress sales.

Among the major agencies engaged in warehousing and storage, Food Corporation of India (FCI) constructs godowns for its own need of procurement and public distribution. The storage facilities of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporation (SWCs) are by and large used by FCI, traders and for stocking fertilizers. The farmers either do not have access to warehousing or primarily depend on the private facilities wherever these exist.

1.1 Necessity of Warehousing in rural areas

- To store food grains in scientific manner, minimize losses and maintain quality.
- To avoid damages by rats, birds, small insects etc. and deterioration in quality of the grains.

- Non-availability of storage facilities at the farmers, forces them to sell their produce during the peak harvest season, when prices are the lowest depriving of remunerative prices.

1.2 Gramin Bhandaran Yojna

The need for scientific storage is well recognized due to the following advantages:

- Scientific storage leads to maintain quality of food grains
- Safety from rodents and insects
- Realization of remunerative prices
- The farmers can expect pledge loan against stored produced
- Creation of employment in rural areas
- Timely availability of inputs

In a macro view of all the above and to facilitate farmers with the diverse benefits of the Rural Godowns and associated schemes especially initiated for them, Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, a Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction / Renovation / Expansion of Rural Godowns has been introduced by Govt. of India.

Rural godown scheme plays a very vital role in promoting agriculture marketing, rural banking and financing and ensuring Food Security in the country. It enables the markets to ease the pressure during harvest season and to maintain uninterrupted supply of agricultural commodities during off season. Hence, it solves the problems of glut and scarcity, which are the usual problems in agricultural marketing. Though warehousing is an independent economic activity, yet is closely linked with production, consumption and trade.

The main objectives of the scheme include:

- Creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet the requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs;

- Promotion of grading, standardization and quality control of agricultural produce to improve their marketability;
- Prevention of distress sale immediately after harvest by providing the facility of pledge financing and marketing credit;
- Strengthen agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country by paving the way for the introduction of a national system of warehouse receipts in respect of agricultural commodities stored in such Godowns and
- To reverse the declining trend of investment in agriculture sector by encouraging private and cooperative sectors to invest in the creation of storage infrastructure in the country

1.3 Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the study

In November, 2011 DMI awarded M/s Global AgriSystem Pvt. Ltd. (as “The Consultants”) the contract to evaluate the impact of the centre sector scheme-The Capital Investment Subsidy for construction/renovation of Rural Godowns of Government of India.

To carry out the study ‘Consultants’ was allotted following objectives to evaluate the performance of the scheme:

1. To assess overall performance and impact of the scheme with respect to its objectives.
2. To assess the extent of coverage of the scheme in terms of profile of its beneficiaries, region wise commodities storage, extent of capacity utilization of storage.
3. Extent to which the scheme has rendered benefits in terms of storage of agriculture commodities near to production centers, reduction of post harvest losses, access to credit and realization of remunerative prices and increase in income to farmers for their produce.
4. Extent to which operation of these godown have helped rural economy by way of investment, rural employment and rural marketing.

5. Quality of construction of godown with reference to prescribed technical specifications, quality of manpower engaged for warehouse operations, extent of return on investment.
6. To review and identify the constraints, gaps, both in the design and implementation of the scheme, impeding its implementation and attainment of the stated goals and provide recommendations/suggestions/policy framework for overcoming these constraints.
7. Reasons for regional imbalance and suggestions for improvement in the scheme with reference to its objectives. Reasons for low performance of the scheme in North Eastern Region/States and suggestions to improve the scheme with objective of improving performance under the scheme.
8. Extent of participation of various categories of entrepreneurs such as women entrepreneurs, S/C & S/T entrepreneurs in the scheme and the suggestions to improve the same.
9. To examine the procedure followed and time taken by the participating lending banks and NABARD/NCDC in appraisal and approval of the projects for loan and subsidy as well as to examine the status of the projects sanctioned-whether they are being completed as per time schedule and delays, if any and the reasons for the same and to provide suitable recommendations.
10. To examine the procedure and time taken by NABARD/NCDC for release of subsidy and the reasons for delay. Whether the release of subsidy is as per operational guidelines of the scheme or not.
11. To identify the reasons of de-sanctions of projects by NABARD and NCDC.
12. The role of DMI and NIAM in popularizing the scheme and training of entrepreneurs. Effectiveness of training and awareness programs conducted for the bankers, entrepreneurs and farmers through the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) Jaipur.
13. To assess the extent to which the godown are participating in the storage for procurement purpose.
14. Assess the need and suitability for accreditation of existing godown under Warehousing Development and Regulation Act 2007.

15. Quality and extent of maintenance of Rural Godown and percentage of godown still in use vis-à-vis godown constructed during X & XI Plan under the scheme.
16. Percentage of utilization of rural godown during different periods in a year (peak post harvest period and non peak period).
17. Percentage wise nature of agricultural produce stored in godown i.e. cereals, pulses etc.

Chapter 2:

2 Methodology

2.1 Secondary information review

Secondary data with respect to the Rural Godowns, location and their addresses and other related information for evaluation study was collected from Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), Faridabad and official website of DMI was referred incorporate the secondary information for the reference to follow the objectives in the interest of the evaluation study.

2.2 Field Research and Primary data collection

Field research was based on the predefined questionnaires designed and approved for beneficiaries –Owner’s Godowns and Farmers to record their feedback with regard to the subsidy and Rural Godowns utilization. Various questions related to the Rural Godowns and their users were contacted and Focused Group Discussion (FGD) was carried out to extract the reliable information. The collected primary data from questionnaires was tabulated and organized for the analysis of the data and inferences were drawn from the evaluation study leading to recommendations and suggestions.

2.3 Sampling Methodology

As per the given list of Rural Godowns to conduct physical survey for the collection of data with respect to evaluation study, the Rural Godown samples were selected from the states divided according to the subsidy sanctioned to the willing respondents by NABARD, NCDC etc. Selection of Rural Godown samples was based on the number of RGs present in the respective states so the sampling was done proportionately to the number of Rural Godowns present in the states, likewise the Rural Godowns in the selected districts were surveyed for the information with respect to the objectives of the study.

2.3.1 Sampling Plan

A list of 15 states was provided to 'consultants' with numbers of rural godown projects in which survey was to be conducted. From these states samples were selected wherein the survey for evaluation of the rural godown was carried out. . As seen in the below given table the state wise samples of rural godown projects have been mentioned.

Table 1: No. of sample projects in selected states for evaluation of Rural Godown Scheme

A. Other than NE States (Sanctioned by NABARD)				
SL. No.	Name of States	Total No. of projects	Approximate % of Sample out of total no. of projects	Total No. of Projects Selected for evaluation
1	Andhra Pradesh	1027	10	100
2	Madhya Pradesh	1625	10	99
3	Gujarat	6585	2.3	150
4	Maharashtra	2179	7	150
5	Karnataka	2452	5	126
6	Punjab	1238	10	127
7	Odisha	292	8.6	25
8	West Bengal	2238	5	125
Total		17636		900
B. North Eastern States (Sanctioned by NABARD)				
9	Meghalaya	8	25	2
10	Assam	190	10	20
Total		198		22
C. Hilly States (Sanctioned by NABARD)				
11	*Uttarakhand	126	10	10
Total		126		10
*Rural Godown located at a height of more than 1000 meters above mean sea level				
D. Sanctioned by NCDC (Cooperative Sector)				
12	Haryana	1117	5	50
13	Tamilnadu	1287	5	60
14	Uttar Pradesh	561	5	24
15	Bihar	683	5	35
Total		3648		171
Grant Total		21608		1103

Note: Out of 1107 rural godowns originally planned to be surveyed, 1103 godowns were surveyed. The change in sampling was necessitated due to the fact that the number of godowns sanctioned by NCDC in UP were only 24 whereas the sample size for UP was 30. In case of Punjab 2 extra godowns with higher capacity were included in the samples to get fair representation of high capacity godown.

Table 2: Coverage of Newly Constructed and Renovated Godowns

States	Newly constructed	% of New constructed	Renovated	% Renovated	Grand Total
	Godowns	Godowns	Godowns	Godowns	
Andhra Pradesh	100	100			100
Assam	20	100			20
Bihar	32	91.43	3	8.57	35
Gujarat	150	100			150
Haryana	46	92	4	8	50
Karnataka	126	100			126
Madhya Pradesh	99	100			99
Maharashtra	150	100			150
Meghalaya	2	100			2
Orissa	25	100			25
Punjab	127	100			127
Tamil Nadu	60	100			60
Uttar Pradesh	4	16.67	20	83.33	24
Uttarakhand	10	100			10
West Bengal	125	100			125
Grand Total	1076	97.55%	27	2.45%	1103

During the survey 1064 newly constructed godowns were visited by the team which was around 97.55 percent of the total sample size. Similarly, 27 renovated godowns were studied during the survey which constituted 2.45% of the sample size.

Table 3: Status of funding agencies' sample coverage states

States	NABARD	% NABARD	NCDC	% NCDC	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	100	100			100
Assam	20	100			20
Bihar			35	100	35
Gujarat	150	100			150
Haryana			50	100	50
Karnataka	126	100			126
Madhya Pradesh	99	100			99
Maharashtra	150	100			150
Meghalaya	2	100			2
Orissa	25	100			25
Punjab	127	100			127
Tamil Nadu			60	100	60
Uttar Pradesh			24	100	24
Uttarakhand	10	100			10
West Bengal	125	100			125
Grand Total	934	84.68	169	15.32	1103

The survey for evaluation was conducted to cover the godowns constructed since 2004 and included even a few constructed in 2012

Table 4: Year-wise construction of Godowns for the evaluation of study

States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			3	26	17	17	28	9		100
Assam			1	3	6	5	5			20
Bihar			2	20	8	2	2	1		35
Gujarat		1	8	14	40	32	40	15		150
Haryana				2	6	7	22	10	3	50
Karnataka			29	62	11	14	1	9		126
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	42	36	15	3				99
Maharashtra			12	54	27	26	22	9		150
Meghalaya				1	1					2
Orissa			4	19	2					25
Punjab			120	7						127
Tamil Nadu					1	31	10	18		60
Uttar Pradesh			5	18				1		24
Uttarakhand				6	3		1			10
West Bengal		2	41	16	24	18	19	5		125
Grand Total	2	4	267	284	161	155	150	77	3	1103
Percentage	0.18	0.36	24.21	25.75	14.60	14.05	13.60	6.98	0.27	100.00

2.3.2 Selection of farmers from godown locations for their feedbacks on use of godown

As per the sampling plan 5 farmers were selected from each godown location. Therefore 5520 farmers were contacted for their feedbacks on rural godowns activities carried out by them from application for the subsidy and final construction of the godowns and their usage afterwards.

2.4 Field Study

Field study of the project on ground level was undertaken for seeking appropriate feedback of Godown owners/ users, farming community and other stakeholders, which were carried out by using the quantitative as well as qualitative research methodology.

The team in the field kept an open line of communication with a variety of stakeholders/beneficiaries/respondents. The opinions, knowledge and idea of stakeholders/beneficiaries/respondents were well circulated and understood by all team members through a continuous effort to translate these ideas into clear statements.

The secondary data was collected to understand the pattern and for insight of the distribution of the Rural Godown in the selected states. In this respect all the regional

offices of NABARD and NCDC were approached for secondary information for visiting the rural godowns.

For collection of the data following questionnaires were used:

- i. Owners' questionnaires for NABARD godowns
- ii. Farmers' questionnaires for NABARD godowns
- iii. NCDC questionnaires
- iv. Farmer's questionnaires for NCDC godowns

2.4.1 Focused Group Discussion

- Based on the questionnaires Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out to collect the authentic data for analysis. The beneficiaries/farmers were approached for the observation and recording of the statements with respect to the feedback responses to the construction, prevalence of Rural Godowns in the selected area and usage of Rural Godown
- Owners of the Rural Godown and the individual farmers who owned the godown were contacted for their respective experience regarding the construction and usage of the godowns and in addition the facts/complaints/ideas suggested by them were also incorporated in the list of significant facts exploring the inferences of the Rural Godown study

Table 5: Details of survey schedule

SN	Region/States	Survey	
		Start date	End date
	North		
1	Punjab	2/3/2012	31/3/2012
2	Haryana	7/4/2012	30/4/2012
3	Uttar Pradesh	1/6/2012	20/6/2012
4	Uttarakhand	15/4/2012	25/4/2012
	Central		
5	Madhya Pradesh	20/2/2012	18/3/2012
	South		
6	Karnataka	12/3/2012	15/4/2012
7	Andhra Pradesh	12/3/2012	20/5/2012
8	Tamil Nadu	19/4/2012	10/5/2012
	East		
9	West Bengal	16/3/2012	20/4/2012
10	Odisha	10/4/2012	30/4/2012
11	Assam	25/3/2012	10/4/2012

12	Meghalaya	12/4/2012	17/4/2012
13	Bihar	3/5/2012	20/5/2012
	West		
14	Maharashtra	25/4/2012	27/5/2012
15	Gujarat	25/2/2012	30/3/2012

2.5 Desk Research and Analysis

Qualitative and Quantitative research methodology was adopted to carry out the analysis of the survey data.

- ✓ Quantitative Research Methodology was applied while taking care of the measurement of the parameters associated with the Rural Godown evaluation
- ✓ Qualitative Research Methods {such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) provided important information about the preferences and perception of the participants in the evaluation of the Rural Godown scheme evaluation process. The information acquired from these processes needed to be discussed for the formulation of the decisions and consequent future plans to implement the scheme for the extent of the scope of the Rural Godown usage for the benefit of the concerned people/farmers/respondents

2.6 Constraints Encountered During the Study

In Madhya Pradesh, it was observed during the physical survey of the rural godown sites, that the godowns were owned by consumer, was in collaboration with the Food Corporation of India (FCI), everything from storage of agriculture commodities and its procurement was in charge of FCI and farmer had nothing to do much with the godown.

On the other hand it was also noticed that the owners of the godowns in Gujarat state followed by Karnataka and Punjab, were using the godowns for their own consumption or they were the sole beneficiary of the godowns without involvement of other farmers, with these ongoing practices the statements of the marginal/small farmers' usage or their utilization of the godowns could not be recorded.

While surveying the rural godowns it was found that majority of the people were using the godowns below 500 MT capacities as noticed in Gujarat.

Inception of the study took place with collection of the database of the state rural godown projects where the survey was to be conducted. Database for the rural godown was not provided to the consultants in time and we were routed to the regional offices for the collection of the rural godown database. During the survey the consultants contacted all the regional offices under study and requested them to release the rural godown database. The database was sent to us but not in time and we waited for a significant length of time.

We did not have complete list with addresses of the rural godowns. We requested the regional offices executives who also took their own time to accompany us to show the godown locations.

Chapter 3:

3 Physical and Financial Progress of the scheme

3.1 Physical Progress of rural godown scheme (as on 31/03/2012)

The scheme has made significant progress in terms of creating storage capacity in rural areas and to some extent addressing the need for storage of agricultural produce and agri. Inputs. NABARD and NCDC have been entrusted with processing applications, sanction and monitoring of the progress of various projects relating to the general beneficiaries and cooperative organizations, respectively. Main features of the progress of scheme are as follows:

- Total 28,087 rural godowns were constructed /renovated creating additional storage capacities of 31,718,380 MT
- Out of total projects implemented, new godowns were 25,434 with a total capacity of 29,414,818 MT
- Renovation was undertaken in 2,653 godowns. All the renovation projects have been sanctioned by NCDC, indicating that this activity has been concentrated around cooperative sector only
- The proportion of projects in general and cooperative sector is 80.70% in general sector and 19.30% in cooperative sector. Similarly in capacity creation the proportion of general sector is 87% and that of cooperative sector is 13%
- Few states like Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have created good network of rural godowns
- However, in many States such as J&K, Jharkhand and N.E. States the progress of implementation is not to the desired extent

Table 6 : State wise Storage created under RGS vis-à-vis Food Grain production

S.No	States	Position as on 31/03/2012 – (Cumulative)								Food grain Production in'000' tones*	Storage capacity as % of production
		Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by NCDC (New)		Sanctioned by NCDC (Renovation)		Total			
		No. of projects	Capacity in'000' tones	No. of projects	Capacity in'000' tones	No. of projects	Capacity in'000' tones	No. of projects	Capacity in'000' tones		
1	2	3		4		5		6(3 to5)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	1130.0	4369.3	25.0	38.6	8.0	0.8	1163.0	4408.7	18363.1	24.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	362.5	0.3
3	Assam	197.0	346.9	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	198.0	347.6	4663.3	7.5
4	Bihar	144.0	200.5	659.0	69.5	24.0	4.8	827.0	274.8	14047.2	2.0
5	Chhatisgarh	312.0	889.7	77.0	258.4	0.0	0.0	389.0	1148.0	6870.5	16.7
6	Goa	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	130.2	0.2
7	Gujarat	7988.0	2216.5	80.0	237.1	19.0	19.6	8087.0	2473.2	8874.3	27.9
8	Haryana	430.0	2779.4	599.0	336.3	525.0	274.8	1554.0	3390.5	17958.7	18.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.0	2.4	45.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	7.4	1510.3	0.5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.8	1586.3	0.4
11	Jharkhand	6.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	8.6	4175.3	0.2
12	Karnataka	2903.0	1879.7	318.0	161.1	84.0	9.5	3305.0	2050.3	12095.1	17.0
13	Kerala	38.0	35.2	126.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	164.0	63.4	572.1	11.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	1645.0	3594.1	226.0	131.4	64.0	75.1	1935.0	3800.6	20394.8	18.6
15	Maharashtra	2585.0	3444.8	34.0	246.0	53.0	132.0	2672.0	3822.8	12544.0	30.5
16	Meghalaya	9.0	19.8	7.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	16.0	20.6	249.1	8.3
17	Mizoram	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	68.0	1.1
18	Nagaland	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	566.5	0.0
19	Odisha	292.0	548.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	11.0	296.0	559.3	6412.3	8.7
20	Punjab	1272.0	3156.4	19.0	3.9	213.0	387.1	1504.0	3547.3	28389.1	12.5
21	Rajasthan	821.0	640.3	96.0	41.4	127.0	12.7	1044.0	694.4	19469.7	3.6
22	Tamil Nadu	158.0	584.3	349.0	74.6	969.0	125.5	1476.0	10.2	10151.8	0.1
23	Uttar Pradesh	278.0	1440.6	15.0	115.6	546.0	1230.8	839.0	2787.0	50283.6	5.5
24	Uttarakhand	163.0	416.9	33.0	25.3	4.0	18.6	200.0	460.7	1852.0	24.9
25	West Bengal	2273.0	1011.3	54.0	5.6	13.0	1.3	2340.0	1018.1	15985.7	6.4
26	Tripura	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	729.9	0.1
27	others (including UTs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	815.1	1018.1	80.1
	Total	22665.0	27594.9	2769.0	1819.9	2653.0	2303.6	28087.0	31718.4	259323.5	12.2

Source: Agricultural statistics at a glance, Ministry of agriculture, Govt. of India, *Production data includes total food grains and oil seeds

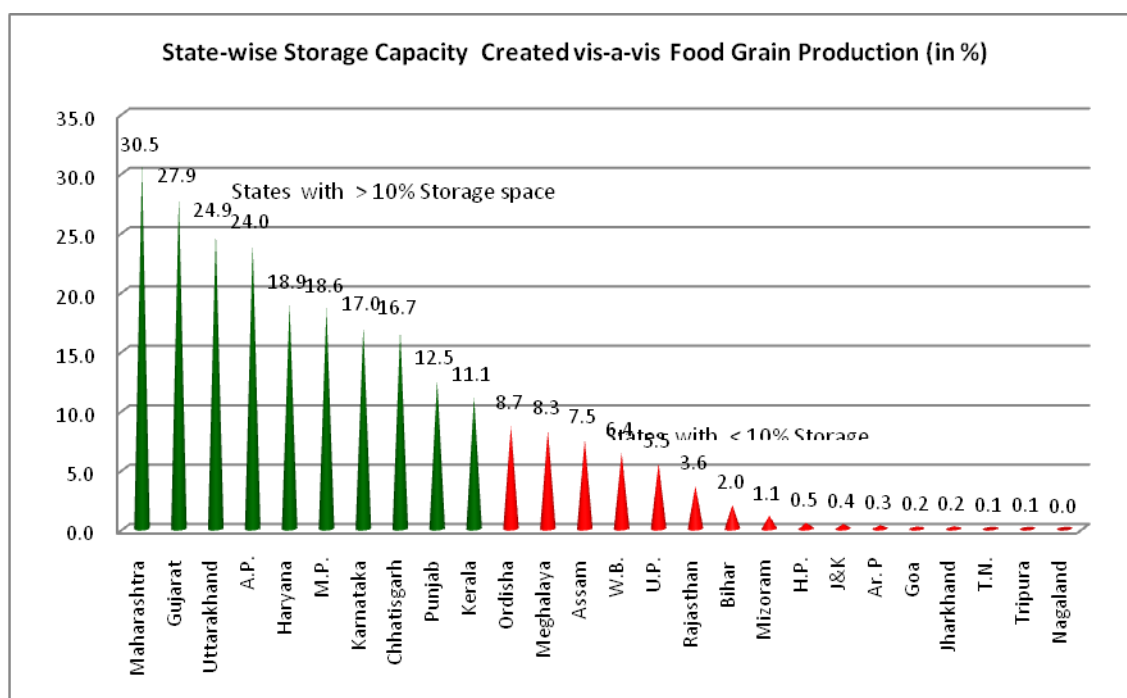
From the above table we can clearly see that highest storage capacity of 44 lakh tones under the **Grameen Bhandaran Yojna was created in the Andhra Pradesh** , followed by Maharashtra with capacity of 38.22lakh tones, Madhya Pradesh(38 lakh tones), Punjab (35 lakh tones), and Haryana(33 lakh tones). Some states like North Eastern states, Union Territories, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh created very low storage facilities. Some major producing states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have created very low storage capacity against their production.

However on comparison of storage capacity created *vis-a-vis* total food grain production in the state we find that Maharashtra has created maximum storage capacity (30.5), followed by Gujarat 27.9 % %), Uttarakhand (24.9%), Andhra Pradesh (24.0%), Haryana (18.9%) and Madhya Pradesh (18.6%). Besides, few States despite being large in size such as U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, Odisha, T.N. etc, did not took advantage of the Scheme to create sufficient storage space for food grains. States located in North East & Himalayas are also way behind in utilizing the Scheme for creating storage infrastructure in their States.

Some states have performed better in terms of the number of projects implemented as well as creation of capacity for storage as shown in Table No. 7. In brief analysis of comparative performance in various states is as follows:

- Punjab (5.35% of the numbers and 12.5% of the total storage facilities created)
- Andhra Pradesh (4.14% of the numbers and 24.0% of the total storage facilities created)
- Haryana (5.53% of the numbers and 18.9% of the total storage facilities created)
- Madhya Pradesh (6.89% of the numbers and 18.6% of the total storage facilities created)

Figure 1.State wise storage capacity created under the Scheme against food grain production



➤ Maharashtra (9.51% of the numbers and 30.5% of the total storage facilities created)

➤ Uttar Pradesh (2.99%of the numbers and 5.5% of the total storage facilities created)

On the other hand, five states have accounted for larger share of projects implemented but the capacity creation has been relatively less, which means that the average capacity per project is lower than the average.

➤ Karnataka (11.77% of the numbers and 17.0% of the total storage facilities created)

➤ West Bengal (8.33% of the numbers and 6.4% of the total storage facilities created)

➤ Gujarat (28.79% of the numbers and 27.9% of the total storage facilities created)

➤ Tamil Nadu(5.26% of the numbers and 0.1% of the total storage facilities created)

➤ Rajasthan (3.72% of the numbers and 3.6% of the total storage facilities created)

Table 7: State-wise sanction of godowns through NABARD and NCDC

SL No	States	Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by NCDC (New)		Sanctioned by NCDC (Renovation)		Total	
		No. of projects (%)	Capacity in tones (%)	No. of projects (%)	Capacity in tones (%)	No. of projects (%)	Capacity in tones (%)	No. of projects (%)	Capacity in tones (%)
1	2	3		4		5		6(3 to 5)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.99	15.83	0.90	2.12	0.30	0.03	4.14	13.90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.87	1.26	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.70	1.10
4	Bihar	0.64	0.73	23.80	3.82	0.90	0.21	2.94	0.87
5	Chhattisgarh	1.38	3.22	2.78	14.20	0.00	0.00	1.38	3.62
6	Goa	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
7	Gujarat	35.24	8.03	2.89	13.03	0.72	0.85	28.79	7.80
8	Haryana	1.90	10.07	21.63	18.48	19.79	11.93	5.53	10.69
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.01	1.63	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
11	Jharkhand	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
12	Karnataka	12.81	6.81	11.48	8.85	3.17	0.41	11.77	6.46
13	Kerala	0.17	0.13	4.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.20
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.26	13.02	8.16	7.22	2.41	3.26	6.89	11.98
15	Maharashtra	11.41	12.48	1.23	13.52	2.00	5.73	9.51	12.05
16	Meghalaya	0.04	0.07	0.25	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
17	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
19	Orissa	1.29	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.48	1.05	1.76
20	Punjab	5.61	11.44	0.69	0.21	8.03	16.80	5.35	11.18
21	Rajasthan	3.62	2.32	3.47	2.27	4.79	0.55	3.72	2.19
22	Tamil Nadu	0.70	2.12	12.60	4.10	36.52	5.45	5.26	2.47
23	Uttar Pradesh	1.23	5.22	0.54	6.35	20.58	53.43	2.99	8.79
24	Uttarakhand	0.72	1.51	1.19	1.39	0.15	0.81	0.71	1.45
25	West Bengal	10.03	3.66	1.95	0.30	0.49	0.06	8.33	3.21
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	UTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	NAFED	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.10
29	NCCF	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.2 Financial Progress of the rural godown schemes (31/03/2012)

The scheme is being implemented by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad and its sub-offices through NABARD and NCDC. The Directorate had envisaged creating 90.00 lakh MT storage capacities in the country during XI Plan for which Rs. 529 crores were earmarked. However the programme achieved phenomenal success by creating additional 45.01 lakh MT storage space which was 150% of the targetted goal and that too within the sanctioned allocation. Only Rs. 511.44 of funds was utilized to achieve the target goals thus saving around 3.32 percent of funds.

Table 8: Financial target and achievement during XI Plan

Year	Financial (Rs in crores)	
	Target	Achievement
2007-08	70	69.96
2008-09	80	80
2009-10	68	61
2010-11	120	109.74
2011-12	191	190.74
Total	529	511.44

Table 9: Physical target and achievement during XI Plan

Year	Physical (Capacity in Lakh MT)	
	Target	Achievement
2007-08	15	32.11
2008-09	15	24.08
2009-10	20	18.28
2010-11	20	26.62
2011-12	20	33.92
Total	90	135.01

NABARD has accounted for 80.69% of the projects sanctioned and NCDC has accounted for 19.60% of projects sanctioned, wherein the proportion for release of fund was in the ratio of 93.63% and 6.36% respectively. Average capacity per godown works out to about 1130MT.

Table 10: Statewide financial progress of rural godown scheme

Sl. No.	States	NABARD		NCDC		NCDC		Total Rs. In lac	
		Subsidy sanctioned	Subsidy released	(Construction)		(Renovated)		Subsidy sanctioned	Subsidy released
				Subsidy sanctioned	Subsidy released	Subsidy sanctioned	Subsidy released		
1	Andhra Pradesh	16880.77	14357.00	181.34	23.34	0.87	0.00	17062.98	14380.34
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30	6.30
3	Assam	2082.58	1607.56	3.33	3.33	0.00	0.00	2085.91	1610.89
4	Bihar	919.46	527.74	346.74	346.74	5.75	5.75	1271.95	880.23
5	Chhatisgarh	2981.36	2590.50	509.62	509.62	0.00	0.00	3490.98	3100.12

6	Goa	1.86	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.86	0.90
7	Gujarat	11311.67	7700.94	923.52	572.92	9.24	9.24	12244.42	8283.10
8	Haryana	7690.55	5708.93	1601.94	1214.07	80.93	42.43	9373.42	6965.43
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.51	8.31	33.32	33.32	0.00	0.00	42.83	41.64
10	Jammu & Kashmir	19.87	9.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.87	9.43
11	Jharkhand	24.26	18.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.26	18.99
12	Karnataka	8219.32	7302.38	869.31	495.12	16.94	0.57	9105.57	7798.06
13	Kerala	153.91	114.57	163.14	124.57	0.00	0.00	317.05	239.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	12163.81	11938.46	650.39	306.26	41.60	41.61	12855.80	12286.32
15	Maharashtra	11133.55	11015.83	741.73	521.26	84.79	34.32	11960.07	11571.40
16	Meghalaya	178.10	105.51	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	183.10	110.52
17	Mizoram	5.04	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.04	2.52
18	Nagaland	4.35	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.83
19	Orissa	1808.03	1683.17	0.00	0.00	4.40	4.70	1812.43	1687.87
20	Punjab	4900.27	4256.68	23.36	4.38	68.89	66.95	4992.51	4328.01
21	Rajasthan	2243.98	1918.73	182.13	182.13	14.99	14.99	2441.10	2115.85
22	Tamilnadu	1886.26	1667.19	340.92	149.92	167.48	42.33	2394.65	1859.44
23	Uttar Pradesh	3612.00	3405.21	268.62	268.62	126.63	126.63	4007.25	3800.46
24	Uttarakhand	1634.53	1135.67	103.75	91.88	8.85	8.85	1747.13	1236.39
25	West Bengal	3837.86	2764.23	27.75	24.25	1.31	1.31	3866.92	2789.79
26	Tripura	8.30	4.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.30	4.15
27	UTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	NAFED	0.00	0.00	114.38	114.38	0.00	0.00	114.38	114.38
29	NCCF	0.00	0.00	37.50	37.50	0.00	0.00	37.50	37.50
Total		93717.48	79851.72	7127.78	5028.58	632.67	399.68	101477.9	85279.98

Overall achievement of release of subsidy against the sanctioned amount is 84.02%. The Proportion for projects sanctioned by NABARD is 84.20% and for the projects sanctioned by NDCDC the release is 69.94% of the sanctioned subsidy. The release is less than the sanctioned amount in almost all the states except for smaller states like Arunachal Pradesh and organizations like NCCF and NAFED. Few states like Himachal Pradesh, MP and Maharashtra have also achieved more than 95% release of the sanctioned amount.

Table 11: Year wise status of release of subsidy

Name of the states	2001 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)
Andhra Pradesh			20.00	40.00	13.00	21.00	5.00	1.00	
Assam				20.00	25.00	15.00	30.00	5.00	5.00
Bihar			62.86	17.14	11.43	2.86	5.71		
Gujarat			4.67	19.33	29.33	15.33	22.00	8.67	0.67
Haryana			2.00	4.00	20.00	34.00	30.00	10.00	
Karnataka			48.41	32.54	10.32	7.94		0.79	
Madhya Pradesh			45.45	39.39	11.11	4.04			
Maharashtra			34.67	30.00	19.33	7.33	6.67	2.00	
Meghalaya			50.00		50.00				
Orissa			88.00	8.00	4.00				
Punjab		0.79	97.64	1.57					
Tamil Nadu					6.67	61.67	30.00	1.67	
Uttar Pradesh		45.83	50.00				4.17		
Uttarakhand			30.00	60.00		10.00			
West Bengal	0.80		25.60	41.60	12.80	8.80	7.20	3.20	
Grand Total %	0.09	1.09	36.45	24.30	13.69	12.60	8.98	2.63	0.18

When the godown owners are asked about the year when they got subsidy for the rural godown, then out of 100% around 37% godown owners replied that they got subsidy during 2006 while 24% godown owners got the subsidy during 2007. During 2011 and 2012 only 3% and 0.18% godown owners got the subsidy. This shows that progress during last two years of the plan has been rather slow. Major users like Punjab, Odisha, AP, Bihar, UP and MP have slowed down in terms of usage of subsidy under the scheme.

Chapter 4:

4 Findings of the Primary Survey

The findings mentioned in the report are based on the samples of NABARD and NCDC assisted rural godowns for which the subsidy was availed for the construction of the godowns. The godown owners as well as the farmers were interviewed with the assistance of structured questionnaire (one for godown owners and one for farmers), to arrive at conclusions relating to the types of godowns, their usages, utilization, drawbacks in the design of the construction, crops stored, storage capacity, storage of commodities during the peak and off season etc. The benefit of establishment of rural godowns in terms of remunerative price realization by farmers, facilitation of marketing, timely availability of inputs, reduction of wastage, pledge funding and Warehousing Receipt System (WRS) etc. were also evaluated.

As mentioned earlier in the methodology fifteen states were covered in this survey, out of which eleven states covering assistance availed by individuals and private sector organizations (scheme implemented through NABARD) and four states covering cooperative sector (scheme implemented through NCDC) were included. These states based on the end usage of the capacity created can be categorized as follows:

1. States where procurement under MSP operations is predominant mode of sales. These states include Punjab and Uttar Pradesh
2. The second category is those of Bihar and Haryana where all of the godowns surveyed were undertaking input storage activities and no output storage was undertaken
3. Third category constitutes remaining states where output storage for open market had been predominant activity.

The findings of the survey presented in the following sections are based on the analysis of various parameters with due consideration to the above categories.

4.1 Profile of Godown Owners

During the survey godown owners were interviewed and accordingly they categorized as follows to understand the demographic spread of the beneficiaries:

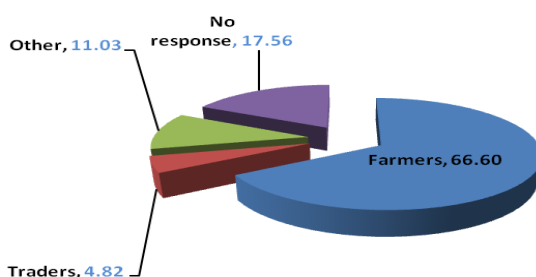
- i. Primary occupation
- ii. Educational background
- iii. Social caste categories
- iv. Land holdings

In this chapter we will discuss the detail profiles of (A) Godowns Owners, (B) Farmers (C) Godown profiles, on above criteria:

4.1.1 Godowns Owners Profile

A. Primary occupation

Figure 2: Primary occupation of the NABARD assisted godown owners



During survey, 66.60 percent of the respondents said that farming is their main occupation, whereas around 4.82 percent respondents reported trading as their mainstay. Around 11.03 percent respondents were engaged in activities apart from farming or trading, where as 17.56 respondents did not responded. It is may be noted that the significant majority of the godowns are owned by farmers which fulfills the objectives of the Scheme.

B. Education profile

Table 12: Godown owners' education profile (in %)

State	Illiterate	X Standard	XII Standard	Graduate	Professional
Andhra Pradesh		21.0	41.0	36.0	2.0
Assam	10.0	15.0	30.0	40.0	5.0
Gujarat	6.7	50.0	22.7	19.3	1.3
Karnataka		44.4	43.7	11.1	0.8
Madhya Pradesh	4.0	22.2	35.4	29.3	9.1
Maharashtra		13.3	48.0	37.3	1.3
Meghalaya			50.0	50.0	
Orissa		32.0	64.0	4.0	
Punjab	0.8	70.9	22.0	4.7	1.6
Uttarakhand		10.0	70.0	20.0	
West Bengal	1.6	47.2	29.6	20.0	1.6
Grand Total	2.0	38.0	35.5	22.2	2.2

Evaluation of the education profile of godown owners reflects that around 38% of the respondents were educated till high school whereas 35.5% were Intermediate. It is important to note that around 22.2% of the respondents were educated till graduation. Only 2.0 % of the farmers were illiterate. It is interesting to note that professionally qualified entrepreneurs are also participating in the Scheme though in small numbers. It is also interesting to note that godown owners in two States of North East region i.e. Meghalaya & Assam were graduates with 50 percent and 40 percent share respectively. This was followed by the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh where the percent education of the owners were graduates.

C. Distribution by castes

As can be seen from the table given below, more than 66% of the godown owners throughout the country belong to the General Caste category, while 16.6% individuals belonging to SC/ST and 16.8% belonging to OBC category owned the godowns. Amongst SC/ST individuals, respondents from Karnataka, Punjab, and West Bengal & Assam availed more benefits of the Scheme. Similarly OBCs in Meghalaya, Gujarat, M.P. and Karnataka were participative and took more interest in the Scheme.

Table 13: Distribution of rural godowns among social caste categories (in %)

State	Gen	OBC	SC/ST
Andhra Pradesh	100		
Assam	70	10	20
Gujarat	68	32	
Karnataka	30.2	24.6	45.2
Madhya Pradesh	62.6	27.3	10.1
Maharashtra	100		
Meghalaya	50	50	
Orissa	96		4
Punjab	48	18.9	33.1
Uttarakhand	90		10
West Bengal	48.8	19.2	32
Grand Total	66.6	16.8	16.6

D. Ownership types

Various categories which took benefit of the NABARD assisted project were individual's partnership, proprietor, companies, cooperatives etc. The survey reveals that the majority of the godowns by NABARD are owned by individuals including farmers. During the study it was found that 885 respondents owing godowns were individual's including farmers which constituted 94.75 of the total NABARD godown studied. Maximum numbers of godown owned by individuals were reported from the State of Maharashtra followed by Punjab, Karnataka, West Bengal and Gujarat. Other categories of owners such as companies/ corporation/ firms etc. owned only 49 godowns which were only 5.25 percent of the godowns. The State of Gujarat had highest number of godowns under the ownership of companies/ corporation followed by Assam and Maharashtra.

Table 14: Ownership profile of NABARD & NCDC Godowns

States	NABARD				NCDC			Grand Total
	Companies/ Corporation	Individuals /Farmers	Partnership/ Proprietary Firm	Total	Corporation, Cooperative	APMC	Total	
Andhra Pradesh		100		100				100
Assam	2	11	7	20				20
Bihar		0			35		35	35
Gujarat	28	122		150				150
Haryana		0			50		50	50
Karnataka		126		126				126
Madhya Pradesh	1	94	4	99				99
Maharashtra	1	144	5	150				150
Meghalaya		2		2				2
Orissa		25		25				25
Punjab	1	126		127				127
Tamil Nadu		0			60		60	60
Uttar Pradesh		0			22	2	24	24
Uttarakhand		10		10				10
West Bengal		125		125				125
Grand Total	33	885	16	934	167	2	169	1103
% age based on NABARD & NCDC	3.53	94.75	1.71	100.00	98.82	1.18	100.00	
% age based on overall	2.99	80.24	1.45	84.68	15.14	0.18	15.32	100.00

The table data shows that only two categories viz. Corporation, Cooperative and Federation took benefit of NCDC programme on rural godown. Under the Scheme, 169 godowns were constructed with assistance from NCDC of which 167 godowns were owned by corporation/ cooperatives constituting around 98.82 per cent. Maximum numbers of such godowns are constructed in the State of Tamil Nadu, followed by Haryana, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, APMCs owns 2 godowns in Bihar with a share of 1.18 percent of the total NCDC samples.

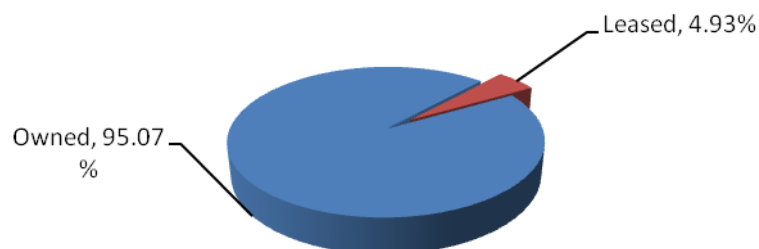
The Study also reveals that around 943 godowns are being operated and managed by the owner's which is 85.49 per cent of the total samples, wherein around 14.51 per cent of godowns are being managed by the employee's. It is also observed that maximum numbers of godown, owned and managed by owners, were located in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, wherein godown in the Bihar, Haryana, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh were constructed by NCDC and are owned by cooperatives/ federations.

Table 15: Status of owner/main person responsible for running of Godowns done

Name of the states	Owner Managed	Owner Managed (%)	Employee Managed	Employee Managed (%)	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	82	82.00	18	18.00	100
Assam	19	95.00	1	5.00	20
Bihar	35	100.00			35
Gujarat	67	44.67	83	55.33	150
Haryana	50	100.00			50
Karnataka	120	95.24	6	4.76	126
Madhya Pradesh	90	90.91	9	9.09	99
Maharashtra	149	99.33	1	0.67	150
Meghalaya	1	50.00	1	50.00	2
Orissa	25	100.00			25
Punjab	122	96.06	5	3.94	127
Tamil Nadu	60	100.00			60
Uttar Pradesh	24	100.00			24
Uttarakhand	10	100.00			10
West Bengal	89	71.20	36	28.80	125
Grand Total	943	85.49	160	14.51	1103

E. Land ownership for rural godowns

Figure 3: Land ownership type for rural godowns



It is evident from the pie chart that the most of the godowns constructed on the land owned by the beneficiaries. During the study it was found that 95.07 percent of the beneficiaries had their own land for construction of godowns, whereas 4.93 per cent beneficiaries had to lease land for construction of godowns.

4.1.2 Godown Profile

During the evaluation 934 godowns were evaluated thereafter all these godowns were categorized capacity as well as chamber wise. It was found that most of the godowns have single chamber constituting 82.59% on pan India basis. 14.32 percent godowns had two

chambers. Around 4.8 percent godowns had three or more than three chambers. The States of Odisha & Uttarakhand lead the table with maximum number of one chambered godowns, followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal as the major States. Similarly all the godowns constructed in Haryana & Meghalaya had two chambered structure followed by Bihar. Similarly, Uttar Pradesh has maximum number of godowns with 3 or more than 3 chambers followed by Assam, Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra.

Table 16: Categorization based on number of chambers per godown (state-wise percentage)

Name of the states	Chamber 1	Chamber 2	Chamber 3	Chamber 4	Chamber 5	Chamber 6
Andhra Pradesh	88 (88.00%)	7 (7.00%)	5 (5.00%)			
Assam	11 (55.00%)	5 (25.00%)	4 (20.00%)			
Bihar		33 (94.29%)		2 (5.71%)		
Gujarat	122 (81.33%)	23 (15.33%)	4 (2.67%)	1 (.67%)		
Haryana		50 (100.00%)				
Karnataka	123 (97.62%)	3 (2.38%)				
Madhya Pradesh	89 (89.90%)	9 (9.09%)	1 (1.01%)			
Maharashtra	135 (90.00%)	8 (5.33%)	2 (1.33%)	5 (3.33%)		
Meghalaya		2 (100.00%)				
Orissa	25 (100.00%)					
Punjab	119 (93.70%)	6 (4.72%)	1 (0.79%)	1 (.79%)		
Tamil Nadu	59 (98.33%)	1 (1.67%)				
Uttar Pradesh	13 (54.17%)	4 (16.67%)	3 (12.50%)	2 (8.33%)	1 (4.17%)	1 (4.17%)
Uttarakhand	10 (100.00%)					
West Bengal	117 (93.60%)	7 (5.60%)	1 (.80%)			
Grand Total	911 (82.59%)	158 (14.32%)	21 (1.90%)	11 (1.00%)	1 (0.09%)	1 (0.09%)

Table 17: Godown Capacity

States	(Less than 250 Mt.) %	(250 to 1000 Mt.) %	(Above 1000 to 5000 Mt.) %	(Above 5000 Mt.) %
Andhra Pradesh	4.00	14.00	51.00	31.00
Assam		30.00	30.00	40.00
Bihar	100.00			
Gujarat	58.00	35.33	6.00	0.67
Haryana	98.00	2.00		
Karnataka	34.92	50.00	8.73	6.35
Madhya Pradesh		44.44	51.52	4.04
Maharashtra	34.67	39.33	20.67	5.33
Meghalaya		50.00		50.00
Orissa	12.00	56.00	32.00	
Punjab	83.46	15.75		0.79
Tamil Nadu	56.67	43.33		
Uttar Pradesh	4.17		16.67	79.17
Uttarakhand	80.00	10.00	10.00	
West Bengal	68.80	24.80	6.40	
Grand Total	46.15	30.19	16.32	7.34

More than 76% projects are less than 1000MT capacity. This also explains the reason for majority being of single chambered godowns. Maximum numbers of godown having capacity below 1000 MTs were constructed in Gujarat, Punjab and Maharashtra, however, it may be noted that the secondary data for Punjab indicates that the average size of the godowns is higher than the national average, which indicates that remaining godowns are of very large capacities and being hired out to procurement agencies as indicated by the primary survey. Similarly, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra constructed maximum number of godown with capacity between 1000-5000 MTs. In Andhra Pradesh maximum units of godowns above having 5000 MTs followed by Uttar Pradesh & Maharashtra.

Table 19: Percentage of NCDC assisted new and renovated Godowns

States	New	Renovated
Bihar	91.43	8.57
Haryana	92	8
Tamil Nadu	100	0
Uttar Pradesh	16.67	83.33
Total	84.02	15.98

The above table reveals that NCDC assisted newly constructed godowns accounted for 84.02 percent of all the projects sanctioned by NCDC whereas 15.98 godowns were renovated. Tamil Nadu has one of the states where found the 100 per cent newly constructed godowns followed by Haryana, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh maximum work of renovation was undertaken followed by Bihar and Haryana.

4.1.3 Captive Usage

Analysis has been carried out to study proportion of captive usage and third party service units. The findings of the survey are detailed in the table below:

Table 20: Percentage of godowns used as captive unit

Storage Capacity of Godown (MT)	Non Captive Unit				Captive Unit					Grand Total
	Godown Leased to ITC Co.	Multiple Crops	Single Crop	Total	Godown Leased Out to ITC Co.	Multiple Crops	No Response	Single Crop	Total	
0-200	0	49	13	62	0	211	5	46	262	324
201-500	0	66	5	71	0	135	0	14	149	220
501-2000	0	118	17	135	3	85	0	12	100	235
Above 2000	3	72	8	83	0	67	0	5	72	155
Total	3	305	43	351	3	498	5	77	583	934

During the study of around 934 godowns, it was found that around 324 godowns with storage capacity ranging between 0-200 MT have been created of which 62 number of godowns are non captive whereas, 262 numbers of godowns are captive, similarly 220 godowns with storage capacity 201-500MT have been created in the country of which 71 units are non-captive and 149 are captive. Around 235 godowns with capacity ranging between 501-2000MT have been created of which 135 godowns are being used as non captive and rest are the captive units. Godowns with capacity above 2000MT are 155 in numbers of which 83 are non captive units and 72 are captive. In the 934 godowns studied percentage of captive units and non- captive units are 62.42% and 37.58% respectively.

Table 21: Percentage of godowns as used as captive unit

State	Captive Unit (50% capacity for own use)	Non Captive Unit	Total
Andhra Pradesh	67.0	33.0	100
Assam	50.0	50.0	100
Gujarat	76.0	24.0	100
Karnataka	66.7	33.3	100
Madhya Pradesh	1.0	99.0	100
Maharashtra	58.0	42.0	100
Meghalaya		100.0	100
Orissa	40.0	60.0	100
Punjab	89.0	11.0	100
Uttarakhand	90.0	10.0	100
West Bengal	70.4	29.6	100
Grand Total	62.4	37.6	100

It has been revealed by the survey that most of the godowns were being used for storage of own produce and only spare capacity was being offered to other users. As shown in the table above 62.4% units are captive and 37.6% are non captive units. States of Uttarakhand, Punjab, Gujarat were the top three States with maximum number of captive units. The overall per cent of non-captive units of NABARD godown is limited to 37.6 %. Meghalaya, M.P. and Odisha have the maximum numbers of such units in the country.

4.1.4 Commodity wise utilization of storage space created by rural godowns

In order to understand the co-relation between local production and utilization of the rural godowns, specific information was collected which is presented in the table below. The usage is determined by the local production profile of the area. This data clearly brings out the fact that storage has been created to meet the local storage needs and to that extent

and the storage capacity has been created and helping the farmers of the area in realizing remunerative marketing of their produce.

It has also been informed that the godowns have been established both for storage of output and input. The analysis of the utilization strongly points towards the fact that the facilities are being created based on the needs of the local areas.

Table 22: Utilization of godowns for Agri inputs and produces

Name of the states	Agri Inputs	Agri Inputs %	Agriculture Produce	Produce %
Andhra Pradesh			100	100.00
Assam	4	20.00	16	80.00
Bihar	35	100.00		
Gujarat	39	26.00	111	74.00
Haryana	50	100.00		
Karnataka			126	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	1	1.01	98	98.99
Maharashtra			150	100.00
Meghalaya			2	100.00
Odisha			25	100.00
Punjab	74	58.27	53	41.73
Tamil Nadu	3	5.00	57	95.00
Uttar Pradesh	2	8.33	22	91.67
Uttarakhand			10	100.00
West Bengal			125	100.00
Grand Total	208	18.86	895	81.14

It may be noted that 8 of 15 states surveyed had few projects for storage of inputs, out of these states Bihar and Haryana had 100% projects relating to input storage. Overall

81.14% projects utilization was for the storage of the agricultural produce and 18.86% for that of Agri inputs.

In states like AP, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttrakhand and West Bengal majority of Godowns are being used for storage of output.

As may be seen from the table below all types of agricultural produce including wheat, paddy, rice, cotton, supari, tea, processed products, edible oil, pulses, maize, soybean, jute, sesame seed, spice etc. are being stored in the rural godowns constructed under the scheme. It has also been found that large spaces in all categories of godowns are allocated to cereals like wheat and paddy and small proportion for other agricultural outputs.

Table23: Commodity wise utilization of storage space created

States	< 1000 MT					1000 ~ 4999 MT					> 5000 MT				
	< 10%	10 ~ 25%	25 ~ 50%	50 ~ 75%	75 ~ 100%	< 10%	10 ~ 25%	25 ~ 50%	50 ~ 75%	75 ~ 100%	< 10%	10 ~ 25%	25 ~ 50%	50 ~ 75%	75 ~ 100%
Andhra Pradesh	Cotton	Wheat, Pulses			Rice/ paddy		Wheat, Cotton	Pulses		Rice/paddy	Cotton		Wheat, Pulses		Rice/paddy
Assam		Tea		Wheat	Rice/ Paddy		Wheat, Supari, Tea,papad					Edible Oil,Tea,Tej patta,Spice s,Supari,Jut	Rice/Paddy		
Gujarat	Jute, Spices	Rice/Paddy ,Pulses		Cotton	Wheat		Pulses	Rice/Paddy		Wheat,Cott on					Wheat,Cotto n
Karnataka			Maize	Rice/Paddy		Pulses		Wheat	Maize	Rice/Paddy			Wheat	Maize	Rice/Paddy
Madhya Pradesh				Wheat, Pulses		Rice/Paddy				Wheat, Pulses					Wheat, Pulses
Maharashtra	Soybeans	Pulses, Cotton	Wheat	Rice/Paddy		Pulses, Soybeans	Cotton			Wheat, Rice/Paddy		Cotton, Soybeans	Pulses		Wheat,Rice/ Paddy
Meghalaya				Wheat, Rice/Paddy											Wheat,Spice s
Odisha					Rice/Paddy, Pulses					Rice/Paddy , Pulses					
Punjab	Pulses		Cotton	Rice/Paddy	Wheat										Wheat,Rice/ Paddy,Cotto n
Uttarakhand		Soyabean	Wheat		Rice/Paddy					Wheat, Rice/Paddy					
West Bengal	Wheat, Pulses	Till		Jute	Rice/Paddy		Wheat, Jute			Rice/Paddy					

4.1.5 Utilization of Godowns

Utilization of the infrastructure depends on the local needs for storage duration owing to various factors like price movement of the stored commodities, local consumption pattern and the entrepreneur's efforts to attract business. The data of utilization as may be seen in the table below clearly indicates that utilization is mostly less than six months, which is justified as these are located in rural areas where main business is to store either inputs or agriculture produce, both are seasonal activities.

No specific answers were given when the owners were asked about the utilization of the storage space, however, they responded when asked about average capacity utilization of the godowns during previous year based on their knowledge and experience. The state wise capacity utilization is given in the table below.

State wise Average Capacity Utilization of surveyed Godowns

State	Avg. Capacity Utilization (%)
Godowns sanctioned by NABARD	
Andhra Pradesh	75.55
Assam	56.50
Gujarat	60.39
Karnataka	95.16
Madhya Pradesh	70.00
Maharashtra	80.30
Meghalaya	60.00
Orissa	83.80
Punjab	74.74
Uttarakhand	63.00
West Bengal	87.16
Total Average	77.02
Godowns sanctioned by NCDC	
Bihar	65.57
Haryana	61.80
Tamil Nadu	75.83
Uttar Pradesh	82.50
Total Average	70.50
Grand Average	76.02

From the above table, it is apparent that the average capacity utilization of all the surveyed godowns is 76.02 % and the average capacity utilization of godowns sanctioned by NABARAD and NCDC are 77.02 % and 70.50 %, respectively. The Gujarat has the maximum capacity utilization of 95.16 % and Assam has the minimum i.e. 56.5 %. Newly constructed godowns accounted for 100 % of the total projects sanctioned by NABARD.

Table 24: Status of all India rural godown capacity created and utilization in a year

Rural Godown capacity created and utilized	All Rural Godowns (NABARD+ NCDC)	NABARD assisted Rural Godown (11 States)	NCDC assisted Rural Godowns (4 States)
All India percentage of RG utilizations	76.02	77.02	70.50
All India total Capacity created in tones	1,496,909.75	1,161,409.75	335,500

Table 25: Utilization of Godowns

1 Month	2 & 3 Months	4 & 6 Months	Above 6 Months	Total
191	379	479	54	1,103
17.32 %	34.36 %	43.43%	4.90 %	100.00 %

It is pertinent to mention here that any storage, even if it's for few days, could be termed as utilization if it serves the purpose for which it was constructed. All the godowns which were evaluated during the study were found to be fully utilized, however, the period of utilization varied from 1 to 6 months which is quite obvious considering the varied agroclimatic condition & diverse agricultural practices in the country. It is evident that around 43.43 per cent of the godown remains engaged for a period of 4-6 months. Around 34.36 per cent of godowns were reported to be engaged for 2-3 months. Only few godowns accounting 4.9 per cent remains busy for more than 6 months. There has not been even single godown which does not get utilized during main crop season. On overall basis even though the utilization seems to be less than optimum, yet keeping in view rural location and dependence on local produce, which is seasonal activity, the utilization is reasonable.

During the survey it was found that 43.43 % of surveyed godowns are being utilized for 4-6 months and 34.36% & 17.32 % of surveyed godowns have utilization duration 2-3 months and 1 months respectively. Only 4.90 % of godowns are being utilized more than 6 months. All type of capacity godowns i.e. <250 MT, 250-1000 MT and 1000-5000 MT except above 5000 MT have maximum godowns with utilization for 4-6 months.

44.60 % of surveyed godowns of less 250 MT capacity has utilization duration 4-6 months whereas 39.88 % for 2-3 months. 46.55 %, 43.89 %, and 22.22 % of Surveyed godowns of 250-1000 MT, 1000-5000 MT and above 5000 MT, respectively have utilization duration of 4-6 months. In case of godowns of above 5000 MT around 21 % godowns are being utilized for more than 6 months whereas 35.80 % are being utilized for 2-3 months.

Table26: Month wise utilization of godowns

	< 250 MT				250-1000 MT				1000-5000 MT				> 5000 MT			
	Months															
States	1	2-3	4-6	> 6	1	2-3	4-6	> 6	1	2-3	4-6	> 6	1	2-3	4-6	> 6
A.P.	1	2	1		3	5	6		22	12	10	7	15	4	3	9
Assam						1	4	1			5	1		3	4	1
Bihar			35													
Gujarat	22	47	13	5	19	21	12	1	2	6	1				1	
Haryana		34	15				1									
Karnataka	19	24	1		19	33	11		1	5	3	2		2	3	3
M.P.						9	34	1		9	39	3		1	3	
Maharashtra	21	12	18	1	24	12	20	3	15	3	10	3	2		2	4
Meghalaya						1								1		
Orissa		3				5	9				8					
Punjab		10	94	2		1	18	1							1	
T.N.		28	6			1	24	1								
U.P.		1								4				18	1	
U.K.		6	2				1				1					
W.B.	4	36	42	4	1	14	15	1	1	5	2					
Grand Total	67	203	227	12	66	103	155	9	41	44	79	16	17	29	18	17

4.1.6 Wastage level at godowns

One of the important objectives of establishing rural godowns is to reduce the wastage of agricultural produce by the way of providing scientific storage infrastructure close to production areas. It may be noted from the table below that the wastage is reported to be uniformly less than 5% with an exception of very small proportion of warehouses (1.44%) in Gujarat reported wastage between 5 to 10%. All other states covered under survey uniformly reported the wastage level of less than 5%.

Table 27: Crop wastage level at godowns

States	< 1000 MT			1000 - 4999 MT			> 5000 MT		
	< 5%	5 ~ 10%	> 10%	< 5%	5 ~ 10%	> 10%	< 5%	5 ~ 10%	> 10%
% of respondents									
Andhra Pradesh	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Gujarat	98.56	1.44	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Karnataka	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Maharashtra	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Meghalaya	100	0	0		0	0	100	0	0
Orissa	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Punjab	100	0	0		0	0	100	0	0
Uttarakhand	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0

4.1.7 Employment Generation

The employment generation is very impressive as employment generated per crore subsidy is around 13.

Table 28: Number of employees

Particulars	Storage Capacity				Total
	Less than 250 MT	250 - 1000 MT	Above 1000 to 5000MT	Above 5000 MT	
No. of Employee	2317	1929	1703	948	6897
No. of Godown	509	333	180	81	1103
Average of employee/ Godown	4.55	5.79	9.46	11.7	6.25

It may be seen that average employment per project is 6.25 persons which on extrapolation on 28087 projects promoted by DMI will work out to 1.75 lakhs persons that too in rural areas.

4.2 Analysis of Farmer's feedback

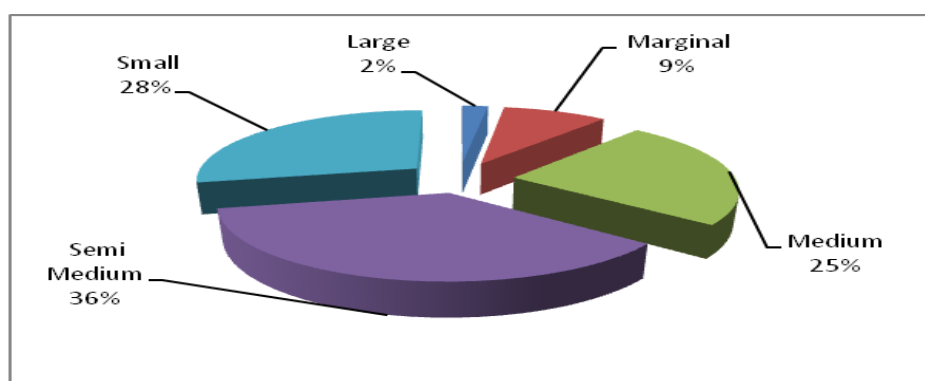
4.2.1 Profile of surveyed farmers

As mentioned in the methodology, five farmers per godown were also interviewed to understand the utility of the facility in terms of increase in income etc. Various categories of farmers were covered in this survey. The general profile of the surveyed farmers is as follows:

Table 29: State wise % breakup of the Category of the farmers' (Land holding)

States	Large (%)	Marginal (%)	Medium (%)	Semi Medium (%)	Small (%)
Andhra Pradesh	0.80	7.80	7.00	36.60	47.80
Assam		3.00	29.00	35.00	33.00
Bihar	3.43	4.00	21.14	33.14	38.29
Gujarat	0.93	41.20	7.33	17.20	33.33
Haryana		1.60	45.60	40.00	12.80
Karnataka	2.70	0.63	40.63	43.97	12.06
Madhya Pradesh	10.30	2.02	42.83	34.95	9.90
Maharashtra	2.65	0.53	31.66	48.87	16.29
Meghalaya		10.00	10.00	20.00	60.00
Orissa		8.00	0.80	29.60	61.60
Punjab	2.68	0.94	34.80	40.47	21.10
Tamil Nadu		6.67	23.00	44.00	26.33
Uttar Pradesh			26.67	56.67	16.67
Uttarakhand		20.00		16.00	64.00
West Bengal	0.16	11.36	6.56	27.20	54.72
Total	2.23	9.02	24.31	36.20	28.24

Figure 4: - % Breakup of Category of farmers' (land holding)



As can be seen above table that semi medium & medium farmers were found 61 percent of the total samples farmers, followed by 28 percent small, 9 percent marginal and 2 percent large farmers.

4.2.2 Land ownership pattern

The survey covered both, the farmer's owing land as well as farmer undertaking agricultural activities on leased land. According to the survey 99.75 per cent of farmers owned land and 0.25 percent farmers were farming on leased land. Madhya Pradesh led with maximum number of farmers taking land on lease for construction of godowns; other States where farmer took land on lease for construction of godowns are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal.

Table 30: Land ownership profile

Name of the states	Leased		Own		Grand Total
	Number	% age	Number	% age	
Andhra Pradesh	1	0.20	499	99.80	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	1	0.13	749	99.87	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	9	1.82	486	98.18	495
Maharashtra	2	0.26	753	99.74	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu			300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal	1	0.16	624	99.84	625
Grand Total	14	0.25	5506	99.75	5520

4.2.3 Demographic Profile

Table 31: Category of farmers

States	GEN		OBC		SC/ST	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andhra Pradesh	500	100.00				
Assam					100	100.00
Bihar	11	6.29	58	33.14	106	60.57
Gujarat	648	86.40	6	0.80	96	12.80
Haryana	13	5.20	54	21.60	183	73.20
Karnataka	513	81.43	86	13.65	31	4.92
Madhya Pradesh	495	100.00				
Maharashtra	755	100.00				
Meghalaya	10	100.00				
Orissa	125	100.00				
Punjab	635	100.00				
Tamil Nadu			2	0.67	298	99.33
Uttar Pradesh	2	1.67	48	40.00	70	58.33
Uttarakhand	50	100.00				
West Bengal	625	100.00				
Total	4382	79.38	254	4.60	884	16.01

The project was undertaken by different sections of society which itself speaks of its success. Maximum no of farmers who were interviewed belong to general category with overall 79.38 per cent this was followed by farmers belonging to SC/ST category with 16.01 per cent. In Tamil Nadu SC/ST farmers took maximum benefit of the Scheme followed by Haryana, Bihar, Assam Gujarat, etc. Similarly, OBC farmers in Karnataka took maximum benefit of the Scheme followed by Bihar, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

4.2.4 Farmers' Income Level

Tables 32: State-wise category of farmer's income group

States	High Income		Low Income		Middle Income	
	Number of Respondents	%	Number of Respondents	%	Number of Respondents	%
Andhra Pradesh	137	27.4	122	24.4	241	48.2
Assam	28	28	4	4	68	68
Bihar	63	36	8	4.57	104	59.43
Gujarat	54	7.2	277	36.93	419	55.87
Haryana	68	27.2	2	0.8	180	72
Karnataka	110	17.46	3	0.48	517	82.06
Madhya Pradesh	204	41.21	24	4.85	267	53.94
Maharashtra	264	34.97	4	0.53	487	64.5
Meghalaya	1	10	1	10	8	80
Orissa			10	8	115	92
Punjab	164	25.83	14	2.2	457	71.97

Tamil Nadu	72	24	19	6.33	209	69.67
Uttar Pradesh	32	26.67			88	73.33
Uttarakhand			10	20	40	80
West Bengal	28	4.48	88	14.08	509	81.44
Grand Total	1225	22.19	586	10.62	3709	67.19

The project was various income sects of the farmers which included low, medium and high income group. The coverage of the farmers in the survey was (67.2%) of farmers belonging to middle income group followed high income group (22.2%) and low income group as depicted in above table. Interestingly, 10.62% farmers who availed the benefits of the Scheme belonged to low income group. Low income farmers from Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh & West Bengal took maximum benefit of the Scheme. Similarly, middle Income group farmers from Karnataka, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Punjab & Gujarat took maximum benefit.

4.2.5 Godown User and Non User

It is interesting to note that maximum number of farmers constructed the godown for storing his produce whereas a significant number of respondents said that they have rented out the facility. During the survey it was found that 52.4 percent farmers uses the Godowns for storing whereas 47.6 percent farmers reported to have rented out the facility and were not using for their own purpose.

Figure 5: overall details of farmers using and not using the rural godowns



During field visit team interacted with farmers and their feedback owing with scheme is as follows:

Table 33: Frequency of cultivation in a year

Name of the states	Only One Crop		Two Crops per Year		Three Crops per Year	
	Numbers	%age	Numbers	%age	Numbers	%age
Andhra Pradesh	264	52.80	236	47.20		
Assam	35	35.00	65	65.00		
Bihar			175	100.00		
Gujarat	281	37.47	464	61.87	5	0.67
Haryana			250	100.00		
Karnataka	449	71.27	181	28.73		
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00		
Maharashtra	315	41.72	431	57.09	9	1.19
Meghalaya			10	100.00		
Orissa	35	28.00	90	72.00		
Punjab	15	2.36	619	97.48	1	0.16
Tamil Nadu	179	59.67	121	40.33		
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00		
Uttarakhand	20	40.00	30	60.00		
West Bengal	285	45.60	324	51.84	16	2.56
Grand Total	1878	34.02	3611	65.42	31	0.56

It is well known fact that due to varied agroclimatic conditions the frequencies of sowing varies from place to place. This was quite evident during the evaluation where godowns located in various agroclimatic zones were evaluated for their usage. During the survey it was found that around 65.42 per cent of farmers cultivate their land twice a year whereas 34.02 percent of farmers cultivated their land once a year. However, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal farmers are cultivated their land thrice a year which accounted very limited 0.56 per cent of the total. Thus all types of growers were covered in the survey and were found to be using the facilities.

Table 34: Time since using Godown for storage

Name of the States	0 Day/Non User %	1day - 6 Months%	6-12 Month%	One – Two Years %	Two-Three years %	More than three years %	Total
Andhra Pradesh	22.40	19.60	22.20	28.00	3.00	4.80	100.00
Assam	82.00	3.00	12.00	2.00	1.00		100.00
Bihar	100.00						100.00
Gujarat	83.87	3.47	2.27	2.27	5.73	2.40	100.00
Haryana	100.00						100.00
Karnataka	19.68	5.56	14.13	51.90	3.49	5.24	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	26.06	50.71	9.70	6.67	2.42	4.44	100.00
Maharashtra	36.03	12.72	22.65	27.68	0.93		100.00
Meghalaya	20.00			60.00		20.00	100.00
Orissa	20.80	2.40	29.60	36.80		10.40	100.00
Punjab	79.21	13.86	2.36	3.62	0.79	0.16	100.00

Tamil Nadu	20.00	40.33	12.67	27.00			100.00
Uttar Pradesh	100.00						100.00
Uttarakhand	20.00	6.00	6.00	62.00		6.00	100.00
West Bengal	20.00	6.88	29.76	23.52	7.68	12.16	100.00
Grand Total	47.45	13.89	13.17	19.24	2.77	3.48	100.00

Majority of the farmers constituting around 52.55 percent are using the godown. However, the time since utilizing the facility varies between below 6 months to more than 3 years. Around 3.48 percent farmers are utilizing the facility since last 3 or more years, whereas percent of farmers using the godown varying between 2-3 years was found to be 2.77. Similarly 19.24 percent farmers were found using the godown since last 1-2 years. Around 27 percent respondents reported using the godown starting with day 1 to last 1 year. Around 47.45 percent farmers are yet to start using the godowns.

4.3 Impact on reduction of wastage

In addition to creation of storage capacity, the scientific design of the warehouses is expected to have positive impact on the wastage reduction. The consultants have interviewed the farmers to get the feedback on the wastage reduction. Four states where MSP or input storage has been dominant activities have been rated separately as reduction in wastage is not so much relevant to the farmers of these states as they sell their produce right at the time of harvest and are not aware of reduction in wastage during Storage. The outcome of this aspect is presented in the tables below where analysis of these two categories is presented separately:

Table 35: Reduction in wastage as compared to traditional storage

States	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	75%	No Response %
Andhra Pradesh	13.40	61.40	2.80				22.40
Assam	2.00	8.00	3.00	5.00			82.00
Gujarat	2.00		6.00	1.87		6.27	83.87
Karnataka	0.48	13.17	37.46	29.21			19.68
Madhya Pradesh	9.49	22.63	23.84	12.32	5.66		26.06
Maharashtra	11.39	51.79	0.79				36.03
Meghalaya	20.00	60.00					20.00
Orissa	6.40	59.20	13.60				20.80
Tamil Nadu	14.00	62.67	3.33				20.00
Uttarakhand	18.00	62.00					20.00
West Bengal	16.96	62.40	0.64				20.00
Grand Total	1.54	11.79	40.62	8.11	0.66	1.08	36.20

Table 36: Reduction in wastage as compared to traditional storage (Input and MSP dominant States)

States	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	No Response %
Bihar						100.00
Haryana						100.00
Punjab	1.10	3.46	13.23	2.36	0.63	79.21
Uttar Pradesh						100.00
Grand Total	0.59	1.86	7.12	1.27	0.34	88.81

The study reveals that programme has achieved success in achieving reduction in wastage through its programme. During interaction with farmers, 54 per cent farmers reported reduction of wastage by 50 percent whereas around 9.75 percent farmers succeeded in achieving Reduction between 60- 75 percent. The extent of reduction was reported to be as high as 75% and 30% on the lower side. The farmers who did not respond constituted the remaining 36% respondents. In the special category states such as Haryana, Bihar, UP and Punjab the reduction in wastage has been reported by much small number of farmers since the farmers from Bihar and Haryana were from those areas where the projects were dedicated for input storage. In case of Punjab and UP since MSP operations dominate, the farmers do not give much attention to the wastage reduction as storage is undertaken by the procurement agencies.

Table 37: Traditional storage method for wheat

States	In jute bag	In jute bag (%)	No Response	No Response (%)	Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam	55	55.00	45	45.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00			175
Gujarat	427	56.93	323	43.07	750
Haryana	244	97.60	6	2.40	250
Karnataka	23	3.65	607	96.35	630
Madhya Pradesh	483	97.37	13	2.63	495
Maharashtra	216	28.61	539	71.39	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab	635	100.00			635
Tamil Nadu			300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	98	81.67	22	18.33	120
Uttarakhand	20	40.00	30	60.00	50
West Bengal	7	1.12	618	98.88	625
Grand Total	2382	43.15	3138	56.85	5520

Table 38: Satisfaction level of farmers regarding reduction in wastages (Output Storage Dominant States)

Name of the states	Least Satisfied (%)	Not Satisfied (%)	Average (%)	Satisfied (%)	Most Satisfied (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	3.00	8.40	63.60	2.40	0.20	22.40
Assam			18.00			82.00
Gujarat	2.27	0.27	2.67		10.93	83.87
Karnataka	0.32	0.16	66.83	13.02		19.68
Madhya Pradesh	4.24	8.89	56.77	4.04		26.06
Maharashtra	0.53		63.05	0.40		36.03
Meghalaya			20.00	60.00		20.00
Orissa			65.60	13.60		20.80
Tamil Nadu	1.00	3.67	62.33	9.33	3.67	20.00
Uttarakhand			20.00	60.00		20.00
West Bengal	0.32		79.68			20.00
Grand Total	1.47	2.30	53.29	4.56	2.17	36.20

During interaction with farmers, around 53.29 percent farmers responded their satisfaction as average when they were asked about their satisfaction level pertaining to reduction in wastage of produce. Around 7 percent farmers were satisfied/ most satisfied with reduction in wastage of their produce. Interestingly, in hilly States of Meghalaya & Uttarakhand farmers were more satisfied than their counterparts in plain area.

Table 39: Satisfaction level of farmers regarding Reduction in wastage as compared to traditional storage

(Input and MSP dominant States)

States	Not Satisfied (%)	Average (%)	Satisfied (%)	No Response%
Bihar				100.00
Haryana				100.00
Punjab	0.31	20.16	0.31	79.21
Uttar Pradesh				100.00
Grand Total	0.17	10.85	0.17	88.81

4.4 Impact on quality

It is expected that the godowns constructed with the assistance under scheme should be scientifically designed and therefore the quality of the produce of storage should remain intact. The farmers were interviewed regarding their perception on quality of produce after storage. The responses given in the table below:

**Table 40: Farmer's perception about difference in quality after storage
(Output Storage Dominant States)**

States	Better as compared to traditional methods (%)	No difference in Quality (%)	No Response %
Andhra Pradesh	67.40	10.20	22.40
Assam	18.00		82.00
Gujarat	16.13		83.87
Karnataka	42.86	37.46	19.68
Madhya Pradesh	73.94		26.06
Maharashtra	62.65	1.32	36.03
Meghalaya	80.00		20.00
Orissa	69.60	9.60	20.80
Tamil Nadu	78.33	1.67	20.00
Uttarakhand	74.00	6.00	20.00
West Bengal	52.16	27.84	20.00
Grand Total	52.49	11.31	36.20

**Table 41: Farmer's perception about difference in quality after storage
(Input and MSP Dominant States)**

States	Better as compared to traditional methods (%)	No response (%)
Bihar		100.00
Haryana		100.00
Punjab	20.79	79.21
Uttar Pradesh		100.00
Total	11.19	88.81

During this study 52.49% farmers stated that they had good experience after storing the crop / commodities in the godowns as compared to the traditional storage methods as shown in the above table. Around 11.31% farmers did not find any impact on quality whereas 36.20% have not responded to this question probably due to the fact that they are not storing the produce on their own account and hence are not aware about the impact on quality. It is pertinent to mention here that in case of the states where MSP operations dominates such as Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab which constitute about 20% of the sample, there is no response from farmers about improvement in quality as they sell their produce at MSP and don't bother about storage etc.

4.5 Impact on credit facilitation

The pledge loan facility on the stocks stored in accredited warehouses is in vogue in recent he times. This facility helps the farmers to get funding on the agricultural produce while holding the same in their own account. The extent to which the farmers beneficiaries of the

infrastructure created under the scheme are able to utilize these facilities was also studied during the survey. It important to note that only 10.55 percent farmers reported to have availed the credit against the store produce whereas 89.45 percent farmers did not availed any credit facility against stored produce. Farmers from Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Karnataka availed maximum benefit by availing the credit against stored produce followed by farmers from M.P., Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

Table 42: Availed Credit facility for produce kept in godowns

States	Credit Availed	Credit Availed (%)	Credit Not Availed	Credit Not Availed (%)	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	11	2.20	489	97.80	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Gujarat	12	1.60	738	98.40	750
Karnataka	99	15.71	531	84.29	630
Madhya Pradesh	51	10.30	444	89.70	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Tamil Nadu	179	59.67	121	40.33	300
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal	106	16.96	519	83.04	625
Grand Total	458	10.55	3882	89.45	4340

**Table 43: Availed Credit facility for produce kept in godowns
(Input Storage & MSP Dominant States)**

Name of the states	Credit Not Availed	Credit Not Availed (%)	Grand Total
Bihar	175	100.00	175
Haryana	250	100.00	250
Punjab	635	100.00	635
Uttar Pradesh	120	100.00	120
Grand Total	1180	100.00	1180

In States dominated by MSP not a single farmers reported availing any credit facility against stored produce. When the farmers were asked as to why they did not availed the credit facility against produce stored, around 37.42 percent farmers said that they were not willing for any credit, whereas 26.71 percent farmers informed that they were not aware of the programme.

**Table 44: Reason behind not availing marketing credit for keeping the goods in godowns
(Output storage dominant States)**

States	No Awareness (%)	Not willing (%)	No Need (%)	No Support from godown owner (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	64.00	22.60		11.20	2.20
Assam	18.00	82.00			
Gujarat	15.33	69.33	0.13	13.60	1.60
Karnataka		19.84		64.44	15.71
Madhya Pradesh	40.00	38.79	10.91		10.30
Maharashtra	63.97	36.03			
Meghalaya		40.00		60.00	
Orissa		31.20		68.80	
Tamil Nadu	8.00	32.33			59.67
Uttarakhand		26.00		74.00	
West Bengal	0.16	26.72		56.16	16.96
Grand Total	26.71	37.42	1.27	24.06	10.55

**Table 45: Reason behind not availing marketing credit for keeping the goods in godowns
(Input & MSP Dominant States)**

States	No Awareness %	No interest%	No Need%
Bihar		100.00	
Haryana		100.00	
Punjab	18.74	77.32	3.94
Uttar Pradesh		100.00	
Grand Total	10.08	87.80	2.12

Pledge loan on stored produce is not yet a popular practice among farmers and significant numbers i.e. 37.42% were not even willing to avail the credit. Out of remaining 26.71% were not aware about the credit facility and 24.06% did not get support from the godown owners. Only 10.55% farmers availed pledge loan out of which 4.96% got loan up to 60% of market value and 3.32% got loan up to 70% of the market value. (Please refer table below)The state-wise analysis revealed that in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana 100% farmers responded that they don't have any interest in availing the marketing credit And in Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Orissa, Karnataka and West Bengal, the main reason behind it is the lack of support from the rural godown.

Table 46: Credit availed by Farmers (Output Storage Dominant States)

States	60 (%)	65(%)	70(%)	No Response %
Andhra Pradesh	2.20			97.80
Assam				100.00
Gujarat	1.60			98.40
Karnataka	11.27		4.44	84.29
Madhya Pradesh	3.43	0.20	6.67	89.70
Maharashtra				100.00
Meghalaya				100.00
Orissa				100.00
Tamil Nadu	35.00		24.67	40.33
Uttarakhand				100.00
West Bengal	9.28		7.68	83.04
Grand Total	6.31	0.02	4.22	89.45

Table 47: Credit availed by Farmers (Input & MSP Dominant States)

Name of the states	No Response	No Response %
Bihar	175	100.00
Haryana	250	100.00
Punjab	635	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	120	100.00
Grand Total	1180	100.00

Table 48: Farmers' awareness about Negotiable Warehouse Receipt System (NWRS) (Output Dominant States)

States	Aware		Not Aware		Grand Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
Andhra Pradesh	9	1.80	491	98.20	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Gujarat	76	10.13	674	89.87	750
Karnataka	496	78.73	134	21.27	630
Madhya Pradesh	310	62.63	185	37.37	495
Maharashtra	627	83.05	128	16.95	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Tamil Nadu	299	99.67	1	0.33	300
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	1817	41.87	2523	58.13	4340

Table 49: Farmers' awareness about Negotiable Warehouse Receipt System (NWRS) (Input and MSP dominant States)

States	Aware		Not Aware	
	Number	%	Number	%
Bihar	175	100.00		
Haryana			250	100.00
Punjab	5	0.79	630	99.21
Uttar Pradesh	54	45.00	66	55.00
Grand Total	234	19.83	946	80.17

It was found that the farmers also have awareness about the Negotiable Warehouse Receipt System (NWRS) under Ware Act. Overall there were across the country 41.87% of farmers who did have the awareness about the said system. State wise data gave the facts that the states such as Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu had the highest percentage of the farmers who responded to the awareness about the NWRS system. Rest of the states had average percentage of farmers who knew about this system.

4.6 Quality Systems adopted by Rural Godowns

Adoption of quality control measures for storage is an important function to be performed by the management of rural godowns. The survey included the following parameters for evaluation on this count.

- Grading of the produce
- Quality measures taken by the godowns during storage

4.6.1 Adoption of sorting and grading

The following table indicates the sorting and grading measures adopted on pre storage stage. It may be seen that only manual sorting and grading is in vogue in few states. In other states either the response was negative i.e. no specific sorting and grading method exist or the respondents declined to give any response.

Table 50: Adoption of sorting and grading for agriculture produces

States	Adopted (Manually) (%)	No Grading Method Adopted (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	100.00		
Assam			100.00
Bihar			100.00
Gujarat	78.67		22.33
Haryana			100.00
Karnataka	100.00		
Madhya Pradesh		100.00	
Maharashtra	100.00		
Meghalaya	100.00		
Orissa	100.00		
Punjab		100.00	
Tamil Nadu			100.00
Uttar Pradesh			100.00
Uttarakhand	100.00		
West Bengal	100.00		

4.6.2 Quality control measures taken at time of storage

Scientific storage requires regular inspection and undertaking preventive measures to ensure the quality and the health of the stocks. Although majority of surveyed godown adopted various measures, yet a significant proportion of the godowns were found to be lacking in this regard.

Table 51: Quality control measures taken at time of storage.

Quality control measures	Being Followed		Not Followed	
	Number	%	Number	%
Frequent spraying of insecticides	847	76.79	256	23.21
Fumigation of food grains	714	64.73	389	35.27
Stacking of grains	587	53.22	516	46.78

It is quite evident from the above table that quality control measures such as frequent spraying of insecticides, fumigation and stacking is being adopted and practiced in most of the godowns which were surveyed. Around 76.79 percent respondents reported to have sprayed insecticides on regular intervals whereas 64.73 percent respondents used Fumigation for maintaining the quality of produce. Similarly 53.22 percent farmers were adopting stacking of sacks in their godowns.

Table 52: Adoption of standard procedures

Name of the states	Fumigation and Insecticide Spray before storing (%)	Storage on the Plastic sheet (%)	Use Plastic Mat On The Floor (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh			9.00	91.00
Assam	20.00	80.00		
Bihar			100.00	
Gujarat	44.00	56.00		
Haryana			100.00	
Karnataka		100.00		
Madhya Pradesh	43.43	56.57		
Maharashtra				100.00
Meghalaya		100.00		
Orissa			40.00	60.00
Punjab	48.82	51.18		
Tamil Nadu			100.00	
Uttar Pradesh				100.00
Uttarakhand				100.00
West Bengal	12.00	88.00		
Grand Total	17.23	41.61	14.87	26.29

Adoption of standard technique for the assurance of quality of produce, as can be seen above data which reflects 17.23 per cent godowns were found to be treated by fumigation and spraying of insecticides, whereas rest godowns across the country were used storage plastic sheet and plastic mat which accounted 41.61 and 14.87 per cent, respectively. Around 26 percent respondents did not response about techniques of quality assurance. This indicates that there is need to train the godown owners on package of practices for scientific storage, which can further reduce the wastage and losses due to infestation.

4.7 Impact on price realization

In the event of availability of infrastructure, the farmers can prevent the distress sale at the time of harvesting and take a decision to sell at a later stage keeping in view the price movement of the produce. The farmers were asked about their experience in this regard.

Table 53: Status of improvement in price realization of agricultural produce (Output dominant states)

States	Improvement in Price Realization (%)	No Improvement in Price Realization (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	74.60	3.00	22.40
Assam	18.00		82.00
Gujarat	11.33	4.80	83.87
Karnataka	80.32		19.68
Madhya Pradesh	73.13	0.81	26.06
Maharashtra	63.97		36.03
Meghalaya	80.00		20.00
Orissa	79.20		20.80
Tamil Nadu	76.67	3.33	20.00
Uttarakhand	80.00		20.00
West Bengal	80.00		20.00
Grand Total	62.30	1.50	36.20

Majority of respondents (62.30 percent) reported in affirmation when asked whether they are realizing better price since storage. Only 1.50 said that they are not getting better price for their produce and 36.20 percent did not responded to the query.

Table 54: Status of improvement in price realization of agricultural produce (MSP dominant states)

States	Improvement in Price Realization (%)	No Improvement in Price Realization (%)	No Response %
Bihar			100.00
Haryana			100.00
Punjab	20.00	0.79	79.21
Uttar Pradesh			100.00
Grand Total	10.76	0.42	88.81

Similarly, in MSP dominant States 10.76 respondents reported to fetching better price for their produce since storage. However, 0.42 percent farmers reported to be not getting better price and 88.81 percent did not respond to the query.

Table 55: Prevention of distress sale (output dominant states)

States	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	71.80	5.80	22.40
Assam	6.00	12.00	82.00
Gujarat	1.20	14.93	83.87
Karnataka	48.89	31.43	19.68
Madhya Pradesh	6.87	67.07	26.06
Maharashtra	63.97		36.03
Meghalaya	20.00	60.00	20.00
Orissa	65.60	13.60	20.80
Tamil Nadu	76.00	4.00	20.00
Uttarakhand	20.00	60.00	20.00
West Bengal	80.00		20.00
Grand Total	46.57	17.24	36.20

Table 56: Prevention of distress sale (MSP dominant states)

States	Yes %	No %	No Response %
Bihar			100.00
Haryana			100.00
Punjab	5.98	14.80	79.21
Uttar Pradesh			100.00
Grand Total	3.22	7.97	88.81

When the respondents were asked about prevention of distress sale, 88.81 percent respondents did not responded where as 3.22 percent answered in positive manner say it reduced the distress sale. Around 7.97 percent farmers reported in 'No' when asked about reduction in distress sale.

Table 57: Satisfaction level regarding right price realization (Output Storage Dominant States)

States	Least Satisfied (%)	Not Satisfied (%)	Average Satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Most Satisfied (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	11.00	31.80	32.00	2.60	0.20	22.40
Assam		1.00	17.00			82.00
Gujarat	1.87	1.60	11.07	0.67	0.93	83.87
Karnataka	0.16	16.51	29.52	34.13		19.68
Madhya Pradesh	52.32	20.40	1.21			26.06
Maharashtra	1.85	29.27	32.58	0.26		36.03
Meghalaya		20.00		60.00		20.00
Orissa		36.00	29.60	13.60		20.80
Tamil Nadu	0.67	31.33	35.00	10.00	3.00	20.00
Uttarakhand		14.00	6.00	60.00		20.00
West Bengal	0.16	35.04	31.68	13.12		20.00
Grand Total	7.97	22.24	23.99	9.22	0.39	36.20

There is a positive impact on the price realization as 62.30% users have experienced increase in the prices. Even those who have not experience increase belong to states where procurement under MSP is very high as such 100% respondents in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and 80% respondents in Punjab have indicated no increase in price realization which constitutes 19.60% of farmers who use rural godowns for storage of output.

Table 58: Satisfaction level regarding right price realization (MSP Dominant States)

States	Least Satisfied (%)	Not Satisfied (%)	Average Satisfied (%)	No Response %
Bihar				100.00
Haryana				100.00
Punjab	2.52	2.36	15.91	79.21
Uttar Pradesh				100.00
Grand Total	1.36	1.27	8.56	88.81

In terms of realization of right price with the help of rural godown around 21% respondents are in the state of medium level of satisfaction whereas around 7% respondents replied that they are least satisfied.

Table 59: Rural godown helps in market services (i.e. selling etc)

States	No	No (%)	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	500	100.00	500
Assam	100	100.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00	175
Gujarat	750	100.00	750
Haryana	250	100.00	250
Karnataka	630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	495	100.00	495
Maharashtra	755	100.00	755
Meghalaya	10	100.00	10
Orissa	125	100.00	125
Punjab	635	100.00	635
Tamilnadu	300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand	50	100.00	50
West Bengal	625	100.00	625
Grand Total	5520	100.00	5520

According to all the respondents rural godowns does not help in marketing their produce. The respondents responded that the rural godown only helps in storing the produce to prevent the produce from wastage; it does not have any relation with marketing services.

**Table 60: Avoidance of brokerage and intermediary charges
(Output dominant states)**

States	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	46.00	31.60	22.40
Assam	12.00	6.00	82.00
Gujarat	14.27	1.87	83.87
Karnataka	53.33	26.98	19.68
Madhya Pradesh	71.72	2.22	26.06
Maharashtra	36.42	27.55	36.03
Meghalaya	60.00	20.00	20.00
Orissa	43.20	36.00	20.80
Tamil Nadu	48.67	31.33	20.00
Uttarakhand	66.00	14.00	20.00
West Bengal	43.68	36.32	20.00
Grand Total	42.10	21.71	36.20

**Table 61: Avoidance of brokerage and intermediary charges
(MSP dominant states)**

States	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Response (%)
Bihar			100.00
Haryana			100.00
Punjab	5.98	14.80	79.21
Uttar Pradesh			100.00
Grand Total	3.22	7.97	88.81

About 42.10% farmers mentioned that the role of intermediaries and brokers has been reduced. Out of remaining 66.21%, the farmers of UP, Haryana and Punjab (constituting 21.30% of sample size) is mostly engaged in MSP related sales and thus has to follow the procedures specified by the procurement agencies. In spite of this the percentage of farmers resorting to sale through intermediaries and brokers is rather high and is corroborated by the fact that the godown owners just provide storage services and don't help in marketing of produce. (Refer table above).

Table 62: Satisfaction level regarding Storages Charges (Output Storage Dominant States)

States	Least Satisfied (%)	Not Satisfied (%)	Average Satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Most Satisfied (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	10.60	33.80	32.40	0.60	0.20	22.40
Assam		1.00	17.00			82.00
Bihar						100.00
Gujarat	2.00	0.80	8.80	3.07	1.47	83.87
Haryana						100.00
Karnataka	0.16	50.63	29.52			19.68
Madhya Pradesh	46.26	25.45	2.22			26.06
Maharashtra	1.72	29.54	32.72			36.03
Meghalaya		80.00				20.00
Orissa		49.60	29.60			20.80
Punjab	2.83	2.20	15.43	0.31		79.21
Tamilnadu	0.67	29.33	37.33	9.33	3.33	20.00
Uttar Pradesh						100.00
Uttarakhand		74.00	6.00			20.00
West Bengal		48.16	31.84			20.00
Grand Total	6.00	24.53	20.62	1.01	0.40	47.45

Table 63: Avoidance of problem in transporting (Output Storage Dominant States)

Name of the states	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	73.80	3.80	22.40
Assam	16.00	2.00	82.00
Gujarat	15.87	0.27	83.87
Karnataka	63.65	16.67	19.68
Madhya Pradesh	67.88	6.06	26.06
Maharashtra	63.97		36.03
Meghalaya	80.00		20.00
Orissa	79.20		20.80
Tamil Nadu	77.33	2.67	20.00
Uttarakhand	80.00		20.00
West Bengal	66.40	13.60	20.00
Grand Total	58.02	5.78	36.20

Table 64: Avoidance of problem in transporting (MSP Dominant States)

States	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Response (%)
Bihar			100.00
Haryana			100.00
Punjab	19.37	1.42	79.21
Uttar Pradesh			100.00
Grand Total	10.42	0.76	88.81

According to the 58.02% farmer's rural godown help in avoidance of problem in transporting only 5.78% farmers are denied with this fact.

Table 65: Facility provided to farmers apart from storing the grains and inputs

Name of the states	Agri Insurance (%)	Give to Agri Loan (%)	Support Getting Marketing Support (%)	No response (%)
Andhra Pradesh			22.00	78.00
Assam			5.00	95.00
Bihar		100.00		
Gujarat			48.00	52.00
Haryana		100.00		
Karnataka			31.75	68.25
Madhya Pradesh			100.00	
Maharashtra			34.67	65.33
Meghalaya			100.00	
Orissa			52.00	48.00
Punjab				100.00
Tamil Nadu	10.00	25.00	65.00	
Uttar Pradesh				100.00
Uttarakhand				100.00
West Bengal			48.80	51.20
Grand Total	0.54	9.07	36.36	54.03

As shown above the table 36 per cent farmers responded that they are getting marketing support whereas 9.07 per cent responders are getting agri loan. Only 0.54 per cent farmers are getting support for insurance. It is noted that more of numbers responders accounted 54.03 per cent of the total.

Table 66: Awareness programmes are required to be conducted by Regional Office for GBY

Name of the states	Can't say	Awareness About Benefit of Scientific Storage In Godown	Awareness about other farmer friendly schemes	Know How Related Training	Training Related To Marketing of Produce	Training related to new farming technology	Training Related to Scientific Storage	Waste Control	Wastage Control , Training Related to Scientific Storage
Andhra Pradesh	2	4		32	9	10	25	17	
Assam		100							
Bihar	2	8	1				38	1	49
Gujarat		100							
Haryana	12	5	64					20	
Karnataka	1	6		14	61			17	

Madhya Pradesh		100							
Maharashtra		18		32	11			39	
Meghalaya					100				
Orissa		26		11	40			22	
Punjab		100							
Tamilnadu	3	8	2		7	1	38	41	
Uttar Pradesh		7			8	13	43	30	
Uttarakhand		16		12	52			20	
West Bengal	2	20		13	52			14	
Grand Total	1	43	3	11	17	1	6	15	2

When the respondents are asked about the requirement of more awareness programmes to be conducted by Regional Office for GYB, then out of the total surveyed sample around 43% farmers responded that they want to be more aware about the benefits to use the rural godown while 17% farmers responded that they want more training related to the marketing of produce and 15% farmers responded that they want more training related to wastage control. In Meghalaya almost 100% farmers need more training related to marketing of produce. So, according to the data of survey it is clear that most of the farmers want training related to understanding benefits of scientific storage, wastage control and marketing of produce.

4.8 Funding and Financial Status

4.8.1 Funding

Since the scheme is back ended and linked to bank finance, the promoters were interviewed for understanding their issues relating to project funding, including time taken for obtaining bank loan, problems faced in projects sanction, installment period and subsidies. Main findings of the survey are presented in the subsequent sections below.

A. Bank Loan

There is a varied number of installment in which bank loan was disbursed ranging from 1 to 10 installments; however in cases 74.9% cases the installment numbers was indicated to be 2 to 4 installments. This information shows that banks have been disbursing loans in reasonable number of installments. Even 94.11% promoters agreed that they have been receiving installments on time and no time over run has occurred due to late disbursement of loan. As regards moratorium for repayment only 1.09% promoters received sanction with moratorium period and 98.91% did not get any moratorium period.

B. Subsidy

Majority of promoters received approval for subsidy within six months, only 193 (17.49%) received approval after six months. Out of these 377 promoters representing 34.17% of the total 1103 projects received subsidy within three months and remaining 48.33% received subsidy sanction in three to six months. Godown owners from Gujarat responded that getting the approval for subsidy takes very long time around 25 to 36 months.

C. Problems in getting approval for subsidy

437 promoters representing 39.61% of total surveyed promoters mentioned that they faced difficulties in getting approval for subsidies, whereas 60.38% did not faced any difficulties. Main difficulties experienced are:

- Lengthy procedure (14.77%)
- No cooperation from officials (17.58%)
- Delay in release subsidy (7.26%)

Karnataka state is having highest no. of godown owners (around 93%) who responded that due to no cooperation from official it is very difficult to get the approval.

4.8.2 Operating Profit

Most of the godown owners did not have standard accounting system, therefore, the detailed financial analysis and operating ratios could not be obtained. However, being generally aware about the profitability position and the trend over previous year, the owners were able to provide the operating profit position. 61% projects were showing profit of up to Rs.1 lakhs and only 9 projects out of 1103 had shown a profit of Rs.20 lakhs and above. No project has indicated operating loss. The increment over the previous year, 41% projects have indicated more or less the same position as last year and about 40% has shown increase in operating profit at 3 to 6%.

Table 67: Operating Profit for 2010-11

States	Upto 1 lakhs	1 to 5 lakhs	5 to 10 lakhs	10 to 15 lakhs	15 to 20 lakhs	20 to above lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	13	31	26	15	9	6
Assam	7	6	2	4	1	
Bihar	13	22				
Gujarat	148				1	1
Haryana	46	4				
Karnataka	87	35	4			
Madhya Pradesh	32	59	7	1		
Maharashtra	68	65	9	4	2	2
Meghalaya		1	1			
Orissa	12	13				
Punjab	126	1				
Tamil Nadu	24	31	3	2		
Uttar Pradesh	22	2				
Uttarakhand	9	1				
West Bengal	69	53	1	2		
Grand Total	675	324	53	28	13	9

Table 68: Change in Operating Profit as compared to last year

States	0 to 3 (%)	4 to 6 (%)	7 to 10 (%)	More than 10 (%)	No response
Andhra Pradesh	56	40	4		
Assam	1	3			16
Bihar	16	19			
Gujarat		1	1		148
Haryana	38	12			
Karnataka	22	102	1	1	
Madhya Pradesh	23	53	23		
Maharashtra	82	66	1	1	
Meghalaya		2			
Orissa	13	12			
Punjab	117				10
Tamil Nadu	22	35	3		
Uttar Pradesh	24				
Uttarakhand	7	3			
West Bengal	33	86	6		
Grand Total	454	434	39	2	174

4.9 Quality of Construction and Scientific Designing

Information regarding quality of construction and designing of the godowns was collected during the visit to the site. The information was based on a structured questionnaire and covered following parameters:

- Specifications and workmanship of construction for flooring, walls, roofing, doors and windows, plinth elevation, fire fighting etc.
- Water proofing
- Ventilation and bird proofing thereof
- Rodent proofing
- Drainage and compound management including parking and internal roads

4.9.1 Quality of construction in NABARD assisted godowns

Table 69: Quality of construction (%) in NABARD assisted godowns

NABARD	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Gujarat	Karnataka	MP	Maharashtra	Meghalaya	Orissa	Punjab	UK	W B
Construction of Godown on the Basis of CPWD/SPWD specification	96	100	66	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Proper ventilation	98	100	73.3	100	98	100	100	100	93.7	100	98.4
Well fitted doors	96	100	74	100	94	99.3	100	100	90.6	100	97.6
Windows	96	100	70.7	100	97	100	100	100	78.7	100	37.6
Waterproof (control of moisture from floor, walls and roof etc)	95	95	57.3	100	96	96.7	100	100	92.1	100	90.4
Protection from rodents	94	100	50.7	100	95	80.7	100	100	92.9	50	89.6
Protection from birds	87	100	66.7	100	97	66.7	50	100	93.7	30	90.4
Effective fumigation	86	100	58.7	93.7	88	56	50	92	92.1	40	73.6
Accessibility	85	100	54	69.8	93	76	100	56	89.8	100	95

to Road											.2
Pucca Internal Road	79	95	66.7	65.1	39	72.7	100	60	86.6	100	80.8
Proper drainage facility	89	100	66	81.7	46	76.7	100	92	90.6	90	79.2
Effective control against fire and theft	93	100	72.7	91.3	92	82	100	100	91.3	100	48.8
Plastering of outer wall	97	100	86	92.1	98	94	100	100	95.3	100	91.2
Plastering of Inner Wall	97	100	94	98.4	96	97.3	100	100	93.7	90	96
Pucca Flooring	97	100	94.7	100	98	99.3	100	100	88.2	100	98.4
Elevated plinth	98	100	91.3	100	83	99.3	100	100	57.5	100	59.2

Maximum rural godowns have been constructed under the rural godown programme through NABARD's assistance and during construction of these godowns 16 quality parameters were finalized for scientific storage which assess the quality construction of godowns. The table reveals that quality has been compromised in many States such Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Punjab and M.P. As can be seen in table 12, 75-100% parameters met the criteria of quality construction and below 75% percent led to conclude that the following parameters have been compromised with the scientific storage:

- i. Accessibility of road
- ii. Pucca Internal Road
- iii. Protection from Bird
- iv. Effective fumigation
- v. Protection from rodents
- vi. Effective control over fire and theft
- vii. Proper Drainage facilities

In Gujarat, only 4 parameters of quality constructions found to be in the range of 75-100% and remaining parameters having been compromised which are from Sl. No. 1-12 as given in the table 12.

4.9.2 Quality of construction in NCDC assisted godowns

In NCDC assisted godowns it has been observed that Tamil Nadu is the only state where all the criteria have been followed while in states Bihar, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh the criteria of quality construction have been followed partially.

- i. Accessibility of road
- ii. Pucca Internal Road
- iii. Protection from Bird
- iv. Protection from rodents
- v. Effective control over fire and theft
- vi. Proper Drainage facilities
- vii. Windows
- viii. Water proof

However, only Tamilnadu had effective fumigation and other NCDC assisted godowns have been found far away from the fumigation.

Table 70: Quality of construction in NCDC assisted godowns

NCDC Assisted godowns	Bihar (%)	Haryana (%)	Tamil Nadu (%)	Uttar Pradesh (%)
Construction of Godown on the basis of CPWD/SPWD specification	100	100	100	80
Proper ventilation	80	88	100	6.7
Well fitted doors	91.4	86	100	80
Windows	100	70	100	56.7
Waterproof (control of moisture from floor, walls and roof etc)	85.7	66	100	80
Protection from rodents	82.9	66	100	76.7
Protection from birds	71.4	46	100	63.3
Effective fumigation	0	0	100	0
Accessibility to Road	97.1	64	98.3	80
Pucca Internal Road	80	56	98.3	80
Proper drainage facility	62.9	54	100	43.3
Effective control against fire and theft	60	62	100	46.7
Plastering of outer wall	97.1	100	100	80
Plastering of Inner Wall	100	100	100	80
Pucca Flooring	100	98	100	80

Table 71: Problems faced while construction

States	Disbursal of Loans (%)	Problem In Land Acquisition (%)	Lack of assistance from local administration (%)	Others not specified (%)
Andhra Pradesh	18.00	17.00	6.00	59.00
Assam	95.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Bihar	5.71	25.71	2.86	65.71
Gujarat	17.33	1.33	0.67	80.67
Haryana	20.00	2.00	12.00	66.00
Karnataka	11.11	52.38	34.13	2.38
Madhya Pradesh	14.14	56.57	26.26	3.03
Maharashtra	32.00	24.00	18.00	26.00
Meghalaya	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Punjab	18.90	42.52	25.20	13.39
Tamil Nadu	15.00	10.00	0.00	75.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Uttarakhand	30.00	0.00	0.00	70.00
West Bengal	11.2	24.00	64.00	0.80
Total	18.31	25.11	20.22	36.36

Above table data revealed that 36.36 per cent rural godowns face the problems in a process of loan at different layer. Similarly, problems in land acquisition were found to be 25.11 per cent across the country, whereas lack of assistance from local administrative and disbursal of loans were 20.22 and 18.31 per cent respectively. Amongst sample states, Assam had 95.00 percent problems in disbursal of loan followed by Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Madhya Pradesh had more problems in land acquisition accounted 56.57 per cent followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal, whereas Meghalaya and Odisha did not have problems for the same. In lack assistance from local administration, West Bengal was found to be 64 per cent followed by Meghalaya, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra.

Table 72: Level of Wastage reported (per Qtl.)

States	(up to 1 kg) (%)	(1.1 to 2 kg) (%)	3 kg (%)	4 kg (%)	Above 5 kg (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh	100.00					
Assam	40.00	60.00				
Bihar	45.71	54.29				
Gujarat	23.33	44.67	26.67	4.00	1.33	
Haryana	92.00	8.00				
Karnataka	46.83	53.17				
Madhya Pradesh	24.24	17.17	20.20	38.38		
Maharashtra	100.00					
Meghalaya	100.00					

Orissa	100.00					
Punjab	33.86	26.77	12.60	26.77		
Tamil Nadu	66.67	33.33				
Uttar Pradesh	4.17	4.17				91.67
Uttarakhand	100.00					
West Bengal	61.60	37.60	0.80			
Grand Total	57.66	26.11	6.98	7.07	0.18	1.99

In response of this question around 58% godown owners replied that the amount of wastage from their end is 0 to 1 kg whereas around 26% godown owners replied that the amount of wastage from their end is 1.1 to 2 kg. Only 0.18% godown owners replied that the amount of wastage from their end is above 5 kg. The amount of wastage is very less at the godown owners' end in the state Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa and Uttarakhand.

Table 73: Rural godowns taken step for eliminating the wastage

States	Periodical Inspection (%)	Fumigation (%)	Restacking (%)	Rodent Protection (%)	Spray Fungicide (%)	Spray Insecticide (%)	Stock Checking (%)	Storage On Polythene Sheet (%)	No Response (%)
Andhra Pradesh			9.00	50.00		23.00	18.00		
Assam				30.00					70.00
Bihar			54.29	5.71			28.57		11.43
Gujarat		1.33	23.33	15.33		7.33	39.33		
Haryana	12.00		36.00	6.00			8.00		38.00
Karnataka	2.38		19.05	76.19			2.38		
Madhya Pradesh			19.19	33.33	19.19			28.28	
Maharashtra			25.33	6.00		2.00	14.67		52.00
Meghalaya			50.00	50.00					
Orissa				32.00		20.00	48.00		
Punjab			9.45	24.41	18.11	17.32		30.71	
Tamil Nadu			21.67	18.33		10.00	28.33		21.67
Uttar Pradesh			8.33						91.67
Uttarakhand			20.00	20.00		30.00	30.00		
West Bengal			9.60	62.40		0.80	27.20		
Grand Total	0.81	0.18	18.50	32.00	3.81	6.71	16.50	6.07	15.42

When the godown owners are asked about the steps which they are taking in eliminating the wastage, then around 32% godown owners replied that they use rodent protection technique for wastage elimination and 19% godown owners replied that they use restacking techniques in eliminating the wastage from rural godown. Stock checking technique is also

using by around 17% godown owners. Spray fungicide, spray insecticide, caring, fumigation are also using by some of the godown owners

Table 74: Suggestions for further improvement of the scheme

States	Preferential assistance to Small Farmers (%)	Awareness About Benefit of Scientific Storage (%)	Easy Process to Avail Loan (%)	Farmer Awareness Program (%)	Increase Subsidy Amount (%)	Less Storage Charge (%)	More Godowns (%)	More Godowns for Input Storage (%)	No Suggestion (%)
Andhra Pradesh	50.80	4.00			22.00	14.80			8.40
Assam	69.00	5.00	3.00		15.00	6.00	2.00		
Bihar	38.29			0.57	42.29	13.71	5.14		
Gujarat	10.67	0.67	0.13		17.60	23.20			44.93
Haryana							65.20	34.80	
Karnataka	51.59	7.62			24.13	15.87			0.79
Madhya Pradesh	2.22	1.41			2.22	67.68	1.62		24.85
Maharashtra	36.82	5.96			53.11	2.38			1.72
Meghalaya	100.00								
Orissa	48.80	8.00			43.20				
Punjab	16.54	6.61	1.57		7.72	1.42	0.47		65.67
Tamil Nadu	34.00				57.00	8.33			0.67
Uttar Pradesh	43.33	4.17				12.50			40.00
Uttarakhand	58.00	10.00			32.00				
West Bengal	59.84	12.00			27.52	0.64			
Grand Total	32.92	4.84	0.25	0.02	24.58	14.20	3.73	1.58	17.88

Chapter 5:

5. Observations and Recommendations

5.1. Observations

Profile of godown owners

- During survey, 66.60 percent of the respondents said that farming is their main occupation, whereas around 4.82 percent respondents reported trading as their mainstay. Around 11.03 percent respondents were engaged in activities apart from farming or trading, where as 17.56 respondents did not responded. It is may be noted that the significant majority of the godowns are owned by farmers which fulfills the objectives of the Scheme.
- Evaluation of the education profile of godown owners reflects that around 38% of the respondents were educated till high school whereas 35.5% were Intermediate. It is important to note that around 22.2% of the respondents were educated till graduation. Only 2.0 % of the farmers were illiterate. It is interesting to note that professionally qualified entrepreneurs are also participating in the Scheme though in small numbers. It is also interesting to note that godown owners in two States of North East region i.e. Meghalaya & Assam were Graduate with 50 percent and 40 percent share respectively. This was followed by the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh where the percent education of the owners were Graduate.
- More than 66% of the godown owners throughout the country belong to the General Caste category, while 16.6% individuals belonging to SC/ST and 16.8% belonging to OBC category owned the godowns. Amongst SC/ST individuals, respondents from Karnataka, Punjab, and West Bengal & Assam availed more benefits of the Scheme. Similarly OBCs in Meghalaya, Gujarat, M.P. and Karnataka were participative and took more interest in the Scheme.

Ownership Type

- Various categories which took benefit of the NABARD assisted project were individual's partnership, proprietor, companies, cooperatives etc. The survey reveals that the majority of the godowns by NABARD are owned by individuals including farmers. During the study it was found that 885 respondents owing godowns were individual's including farmers which constituted 94.75 of the total NABARD godown studied. Maximum numbers of godown owned by individuals were reported from the State of Maharashtra followed by Punjab, Karnataka, West Bengal and Gujarat. Other categories of owners such as companies/ corporation/ firms etc. owned only 49 godowns which were only 5.25 percent of the godowns. The State of Gujarat had highest number of godowns under the ownership of companies/ corporation followed by Assam and Maharashtra.
- Only two categories viz. Corporation, Cooperative and Federation took benefit of NCDC programme on rural godown. Under the Scheme, 169 godowns were constructed with assistance from NCDC of which 167 godowns were owned by corporation/ cooperatives constituting around 98.82 per cent.
- The Study also reveals that around 943 godowns are being operated and managed by the owner's which is 85.49 per cent of the total samples. Whereas around 14.51 per cent of godowns are being managed by the employee's. It is also observed that maximum numbers of godown, owned and managed by owners, were located in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, wherein godown in the Bihar, Haryana, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh were constructed by NCDC and are owned by cooperatives/ federations. During the study it was found that 95.07 percent of the beneficiaries had their own land for construction of godowns, whereas 4.93 per cent beneficiaries had to lease land for construction of godowns.

Godown Profile

- It has been found that most of the godowns have single chamber constituting 82.59% on pan India basis. Whereas 14.32 percent godowns had two chambers. Around 4.8 percent godowns had three or more than three chambers. The States of Odisha & Uttarakhand lead the table with maximum number of one chambered godowns, followed by

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal as the major States. Similarly all the godowns constructed in Haryana & Meghalaya had two chambered structure followed by Bihar. Similarly, Uttar Pradesh has maximum number of godowns with 3 or more than 3 chambers followed by Assam, Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra.

- More than 76% projects are less than 1000MT capacity. This also explains the reason for majority being of single chambered godowns. Maximum numbers of godown having capacity below 1000 MTs were constructed in Gujarat, Punjab and Maharashtra, however, it may be noted that the secondary data for Punjab indicates that the average size of the godowns is higher than the national average, which indicates that remaining godowns are of very large capacities and being hired out to procurement agencies as indicated by the primary survey. Similarly, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra constructed maximum number of godown with capacity between 1000-5000 MTs. In Andhra Pradesh maximum units of godowns above having 5000 MTs followed by Uttar Pradesh & Maharashtra.
- Newly constructed godowns accounted for 98.7% of the total projects sanctioned by NABARD. Whereas, Andhra Pradesh is the only state in the country where renovation of old godown was undertaken which accounted for 1.3 of the entire projects taken by NABARD. In all other states construction of new godowns were undertaken during the period.
- Report reveals that NDCDC assisted newly constructed godowns accounted for 84.02 percent of all the projects sanctioned by NDCDC whereas 15.98 godowns were renovated.
- Tamil Nadu has one of the states where found the 100 per cent newly constructed godowns followed by Haryana, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh maximum work of renovation was undertaken followed by Bihar and Haryana.

Utilization of godown

- It has been revealed by the survey that most of the godowns were being used for storage of own produce and only spare capacity was being offered to other users. As shown in the table above 62.4% units are captive and 37.6% are non captive units. States of Uttarakhand, Punjab, Gujarat were the top three States with maximum number of captive

units. The overall per cent of non-captive units of NABARD godown is limited to 37.6 %. Meghalaya, M.P. and Odisha have the maximum numbers of such units in the country.

- It may be noted that 8 of 15 states surveyed had few projects for storage of inputs, out of these states Bihar and Haryana had 100% projects relating to input storage. Overall 81.14% projects utilization was for the storage of the agricultural produce and 18.86% for that of Agri inputs. In states like AP, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttarakhand and West Bengal majority of Godowns are being used for storage of output.
- It is pertinent to mention here that any storage, even if it's for few days, could be termed utilization if it serves the purpose for which it was constructed. All the godowns which were evaluated during the study were found to be fully utilized, however, the period of utilization varied from 1 to 6 months which is quite obvious considering the varied agro climatic condition & diverse agricultural practices in the country. It is evident that around 43.43 per cent of the godown remains engaged for a period of 4-6 months. Around 34.36 per cent of godowns were reported to be engaged for 2-3 months. Only few godowns accounting 4.9 per cent remains busy for more than 6 months. There has not been even single godown which does not get utilized during main crop season.

Wastage Reduction

- The study reveals that programme has achieved success in achieving reduction in wastage through its programme. During interaction with farmers, around 54 per cent farmers reported reduction of wastage by 50 percent whereas around 9.75 percent farmers succeeded in achieving reduction between 60- 75 percent. The extent of reduction was reported to be as high as 75% and 30% on the lower side. The farmers who did not respond constituted the remaining 36% respondents.
- In the special category states such as Haryana, Bihar, UP and Punjab the reduction in wastage has been reported by much small number of farmers since the farmers from Bihar and Haryana were from those areas where the projects were dedicated for input storage. In case of Punjab and UP since MSP operations dominate, the farmers do not give much attention to the wastage reduction as storage is undertaken by the procurement agencies

Employment Generation

- The employment generation is very impressive as employment generated per crore subsidy is around 13. It may be seen that average employment per project is 6.25 persons which on extrapolation on 28087 projects promoted by DMI will work out to 1.75 lakhs persons that too in rural areas.

Quality of stored produce

- During this study 52.49% farmers stated that they had good experience after storing the crop / commodities in the godowns as compared to the traditional storage methods as shown in the above table. Around 11.31% farmers did not find any impact on quality whereas 36.20% have not responded to this question probably due to the fact that they are not storing the produce on their own account and hence are not aware about the impact on quality. It is pertinent to mention here that in case of the states where MSP operations dominates such as Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab which constitute about 20% of the sample, there is no response from farmers about improvement in quality as they sell their produce at MSP and don't bother about storage etc. It is important to note that around half the farmers are aware about the Negotiable Warehouse Receipt System (NWRS) under Ware Act.

Quality control measures taken at time of storage

- It is quite evident from the study that quality control measures such as frequent spraying of insecticides, fumigation and stacking is being adopted and practiced in most of the godowns which were surveyed. Around 76.79 percent respondents reported to have sprayed insecticides on regular intervals whereas 64.73 percent respondents used fumigation for maintaining the quality of produce. Similarly 53.22 percent farmers were adopting stacking of sacks in their godowns.
- Adoption of standard technique for the assurance of quality of produce, as can be seen above data which reflects 17.23 per cent godowns were found to be treated by fumigation and spraying of insecticides, whereas rest godowns across the country were used storage plastic sheet and plastic mat which accounted 41.61 and 14.87 per cent, respectively. Around 26 percent respondents did not response about techniques of quality

assurance. This indicates that there is need to train the godown owners on package of practices for scientific storage, which can further reduce the wastage and losses due to infestation.

Impact on credit facilitation

- The pledge loan facility on the stocks stored in accredited warehouses is in vogue in recent he times. This facility helps the farmers to get funding on the agricultural produce while holding the same in their own account. It important to note that only 10.55 percent farmers reported to have availed the credit against the store produce whereas 89.45 percent farmers did not availed any credit facility against stored produce. Farmers from
 - Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Karnataka availed maximum benefit by availing the credit against stored produce followed by farmers from M.P., Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.
 - Pledge loan on stored produce is not yet a popular practice among farmers and significant numbers i.e. 37.42% were not even willing to avail the credit. Out of remaining 26.71% were not aware about the credit facility and 24.06% did not get support from the godown owners. Only 10.55% farmers availed pledge loan out of which 4.96% got loan up to
 - 60% of market value and 3.32% got loan up to 70% of the market value. (Please refer table below)
 - The state-wise analysis revealed that in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana 100% farmers responded that they don't have any interest in availing the marketing credit and in Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Orissa, Karnataka and West Bengal, the main reason behind it is the lack of support from the rural godown.
 - It was found that the farmers also have awareness about the Negotiable Warehouse Receipt System (NWRS) under Ware Act. Overall there were across the country 41.87% of farmers who did have the awareness about the said system.

State wise data gave the facts that the states such as Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu had the highest percentage of the farmers who responded to the awareness about the NWRS system. Rest of the states had average percentage of farmers who knew about this system.

Price Realization

- Majority of respondents (62.30 percent) reported in affirmation when asked whether they are realizing better price since storage. Only 1.50 said that they are not getting better price for their produce and 36.20 percent did not responded to the query.
- There is a positive impact on the price realization as 62.30% users have experienced increase in the prices. Even those who have not experience increase belong to states where procurement under MSP is very high as such 100% respondents in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and 80% respondents in Punjab have indicated no increase in price realization which constitutes 19.60% of farmers who use rural godowns for storage of output.

Role of Intermediaries

- About 42.10% farmers mentioned that the role of intermediaries and brokers has been reduced. Out of remaining 66.21%, the farmers of UP, Haryana and Punjab (constituting 21.30% of sample size) is mostly engaged in MSP related sales and thus has to follow the procedures specified by the procurement agencies. In spite of this the percentage of farmers resorting to sale through intermediaries and brokers is rather high and is corroborated by the fact that the godown owners just provide storage services and don't help in marketing of produce.

Marketing of produce

- It is important to note that rural godowns do not help in marketing their produce. The rural godown only helps in storing the produce to prevent the produce from wastage; it does not have any relation with marketing services.

Avoidance of Transportation

- According to the most of the farmers rural godown helps in avoidance of problem in transportation and in avoidance of brokerage and intermediary charges.

Funding

- The study also reveals the varied number of installment in which bank loan were disbursed which ranged from 1 to 10 installments. In 74.9% cases the installment numbers are indicated to be 2 to 4 installments. Majority of promoters received approval for subsidy within six months; only 17.49% received approval after six months. The major problem facing by farmers in getting the subsidy are:

- Lengthy procedure
- No cooperation from officials
- Delay in release subsidy

- One of the major observations is that, most of the godown owners do not have standard accounting system, therefore, the detailed financial analysis and operating ratios could not be obtained. As for as concern about operating profit, 61% projects were showing profit of up to Rs.1 lakhs and only 9 projects out of 1103 had shown a profit of Rs.20 lakhs and above.

Operating Profit

- Most of the godown owners did not have standard accounting system, therefore, the detailed financial analysis and operating ratios could not be obtained. However, being generally aware about the profitability position and the trend over previous year, the owners were able to provide the operating profit position. 61% projects were showing profit of up to Rs.1 lakhs and only 9 projects out of 1103 had shown a profit of Rs.20 lakhs and above. No project has indicated operating loss. The increment over the previous year, 41% projects have indicated more or less the same position as last year and about 40% has shown increase in operating profit at 3 to 6%.

Quality of Construction and Scientific Designing

- Maximum rural godowns have been constructed under the rural godown programme through NABARD's assistance and during construction of these godowns 16 quality parameters were finalized for scientific storage which assess the quality construction

of godowns. The study reveals that quality has been compromised in many States such as Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Punjab and M.P.

5.2. Recommendation:

A. Continuation of the Scheme during XII Plan

i. Performance of the Scheme

The main objectives of the scheme for construction/renovation of rural godown, launched in 2001, include creation of scientific storage capacity in rural areas to meet the requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs, promotion of grading standards and quality control of agricultural produce to improve their marketability and prevention of distress sale immediately after harvest. Individual farmers, Group of Farmers/Growers, Partnership Proprietary Firms, NGO's/Self-Help Groups, Co-operatives, APMCs and Agro Processing Corporations are eligible for the scheme.

The Scheme has made impressive progress since inception by establishing 28087 godowns in the country creating storage capacity of 31.71 million MT. Farmers & entrepreneurs in some States such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal have taken maximum benefit of the Scheme by creating network of godowns in their respective States.

ii. Future Requirements

There is a need that sufficient modern warehousing capacity should be created in the country to store and preserve the food grains produced and procured under MSP. Apart from this, there is also requirement for construction of storage facilities for agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers etc.

According to Working Group report on Warehousing, additional 35 million MTs warehousing capacity is required in next 5 to 10 years. Besides, a report by CARE (Credit Analysis & Research Ltd, Dated 24 July 2011) states that 'though the storage capacity has increased at a CAGR of 6.7% during the last decade till March 2010, the irony remains that around 20-30% of the total food grain harvest is wasted due to lack of availability of storage capacity'. This report also analyses that, 'with annual food grain production of 232 MMT the required

storage capacity is around 162 MMT'. The country has around 108.75 MMT storage capacity available in public, cooperative and private sectors which means that we are yet short of around 53 MMT capacity.

The godowns in India are not only used for storing outputs but are also utilized for storing inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, agri-chemicals, etc. and byproducts like oil cakes, wheat straw, bran etc. According to survey undertaken in this study around 19 percent of the storage structures are being utilized for storing inputs which means that at present the storage capacity for input is around 20.66 MMT which is around 11.0 MMT short of desired storage capacity of 31.00 MMT. It is estimated that by 2020-21 the country would need 280 million metric tonnes of food grains to meet the demand of growing population. On extrapolating the estimates give by CARE, *total the storage requirement for food grains stands at about 180 MMT & 200 MMT by the end of 2017-18 and 2020-21 respectively.* Thus, total additional storage capacity needed in the country by 2020-21 works around to be around 71 MMT & 91 MMT by the end of 2017-18 & 2020-21. This leaves a voluminous task ahead to be achieved in next 7 years.

Target for XII Plan

Its well established fact that the Indian farming community is dominated by small & marginal farmers with bare minimum income level which was substantiated during the study wherein annual income of 77.81 percent farmers was found to be below 1.80 lacs which is not sufficient for undertaking any investment for creation of infrastructural facilities like scientific ware housing. *Therefore, the subsidy programme on rural godown should continue further to assist farmers and rural entrepreneurs in establishing scientific storage structures.*

It is recommended that the scheme may be continued and higher target may be fixed for setting up godowns under the scheme. Keeping in view the requirement as mentioned above and that the target fixed by the Government for creation of additional capacity by FCI & CWC under PPP mode at 20 MMT, remaining gap can be filled through Gramin Bhandaran Yojana in next 5-10 years. Target for XII Plan may be fixed at least at 20 MMT, an increase of about 50% over the achievement in XI Plan.

B. Capacity Building

Proper usage of the infrastructure created is very important to reap the benefits of the investment. During the survey and interaction with godown owners it was found that most of the Godown owners were not maintaining books as per standard accounting norms, which is quite normal considering the fact that the majority of godown owners were educated up to XII class or lower education level (75.50 percent out of which 2.0 percent were completely illiterate), during interaction it was also found that the stocks in godowns were not being maintained on scientific lines with occasional sprays of insecticide & fumigants.

• Training Content

To encourage and promote warehousing on scientific lines it is important to train these Godown owners on:

- Standard packages of practices for scientific management of stocks through various measures for control of fungus, insects, birds etc. by scientific use of insecticide, pesticides, fumigants and post harvest management practices
- Training for making them economically viable by way of keeping track of costs and revenue. This training should include costing methods, basic accounting and book keeping etc.
- Communication and basic internet usage for tracking price movement through websites like AGMARKNET, TNAU, IFFCO which would help them in taking informed decisions regarding sale and price negotiations with buyers. The consultants also recommend that national networking of godowns for keeping and linkage with MRIN scheme of DMI (details given below) for which this type of training will facilitate the process.

• Target for XII Plan

National Institute of Agricultural Management (NIAM) should be assigned the task to prepare co-curriculum on above mentioned topics. Based on the syllabus six to seven days

training capsules may be designed. It is proposed that training may be made mandatory to all new projects and all existing Godown owners may also be covered in this programme. On the lines of training in Agri Clinics scheme, about ten institutes /

NGOs may be selected to impart training and capacity building exercise. These institutes may take up batches of 30-40 entrepreneurs at the rate of one batch per month. This way about 4500 to 5000 entrepreneurs can be trained per year and therefore, target of 20,000 entrepreneurs may be fixed for the XII Plan period. These institutes are to be supported and monitored by NIAM who should submit quarterly progress report and fund release may be linked to the progress of the programme.

C. Pattern of Assistance

Cost of Project

In order to create quality infrastructure, the level of assistance needs to be kept reasonable. The survey brings out the fact that Godowns lack in quality of construction on various counts, including:

- Water proofing
- Raised plinth
- Ventilation
- Firefighting equipment
- Well fitted doors
- Windows
- Proper drainage facility
- Plastering of outer and inner walls
- Pucca flooring
- Elevated top to keep produce
- Protection from birds and rodents

The latest trend in private warehousing is to construct pre-engineered buildings, which score much higher on meeting quality parameters. However, keeping in view the higher cost of such structures, the consultants propose the conventional cost may be considered for

setting the limit of assistance. However, entrepreneurs may be given liberty to construct pre-engineered building or conventional building.

During past years the cost of construction including labor cost has escalated by many times and with present norms of assistance it would not possible to construct modern and scientific storage structure. Our study and interactions with godown experts reiterated the fact that the pattern of assistance is insufficient as the cost of construction works out to be Rs. 4000/MT. Food Corporation of India has also recently revised the cost of construction. Looking at the urgency for modern and scientific storage system in the country the consultants have recommend that cost of construction and pattern of assistance be revised @ Rs 4000/ MT irrespective of storage capacity.

Subsidy level in lagging states

The study reveals that there are many States in the country such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura were found to be laggard and much work on storage is desired. To encourage construction of godowns in these States, it is felt that these States also should be brought under at par with North Eastern States and accordingly subsidy @ 33.33% of project cost be provided to the beneficiaries in these States.

D. Conversion of Land Use

During discussion with entrepreneurs it was brought to notice that the conversion of land use takes lots of time and was cited one of the major impediments in construction of godowns. Since rural godown is an important agricultural activity, it is recommended that obtaining Conversion of Land Use (CLU) may be exempted for construction of godowns. Similarly, water and electricity may be provided to godowns and charged at par with farmers.

E. Networking and National Data Bank of Capacity and Availability

To strengthen food security it is important to bring all godowns in the country under internet based network. For this adequate software must be developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) which should be installed/ distributed to all the godown owners. Installation of the software must be made mandatory for all the godown owners and some incentives may be provided to them. This will help the policy makers in assessing the exact status of inventory of food grains in the country at any given point besides linking these godowns to AGMARKNET and other related websites will help the users/ farmers to know location and availability of space in the godowns.

Annexures

State wise Land used for Farming. (1-Own, 2-Leased)

Name of the states	Leased	Leased %	Own	Own %	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	1	0.20	499	99.80	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	1	0.13	749	99.87	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	9	1.82	486	98.18	495
Maharashtra	2	0.26	753	99.74	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu			300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal	1	0.16	624	99.84	625
Grand Total	14	0.25	5506	99.75	5520

Annexure - II

State Wise Frequency of cultivation

Name of the states	Only Once	% Only Once	Twice	% Twice	Thrice	% Thrice	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	264	52.80	236	47.20			500
Assam	35	35.00	65	65.00			100
Bihar			175	100.00			175
Gujarat	281	37.47	464	61.87	5	0.67	750
Haryana			250	100.00			250
Karnataka	449	71.27	181	28.73			630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00			495
Maharashtra	315	41.72	431	57.09	9	1.19	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00			10
Orissa	35	28.00	90	72.00			125
Punjab	15	2.36	619	97.48	1	0.16	635
Tami Nadu	179	59.67	121	40.33			300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00			120
Uttarakhand	20	40.00	30	60.00			50
West Bengal	285	45.60	324	51.84	16	2.56	625
Grand Total	1878	34.02	3611	65.42	31	0.56	5520

State Wise - Godowns & Farmers details

Name of the states	No. of Godown	Godown %	No. of Farmers	Farmers %
Andhra Pradesh	100	9.07	500	9.06
Assam	20	1.81	100	1.81
Bihar	35	3.17	175	3.17
Gujarat	150	13.60	750	13.59
Haryana	50	4.53	250	4.53
Karnataka	126	11.42	630	11.41
Madhya Pradesh	99	8.98	495	8.97
Maharashtra	150	13.60	755	13.68
Meghalaya	2	0.18	10	0.18
Orissa	25	2.27	125	2.26
Punjab	127	11.51	635	11.50
Tamil Nadu	60	5.44	300	5.43
Uttar Pradesh	24	2.18	120	2.17
Uttarakhand	10	0.91	50	0.91
West Bengal	125	11.33	625	11.32
Grand Total	1103	100.00	5520	100.00

Annexure - IV
Categorization of godown owners

Name of the states	GEN	GEN %	OBC	OBC %	SC/ST	SC/ST %	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	500	100.00					500
Assam					100	100.00	100
Bihar	11	6.29	58	33.14	106	60.57	175
Gujarat	648	86.40	6	0.80	96	12.80	750
Haryana	13	5.20	54	21.60	183	73.20	250
Karnataka	513	81.43	86	13.65	31	4.92	630
Madhya Pradesh	495	100.00					495
Maharashtra	755	100.00					755
Meghalaya	10	100.00					10
Orissa	125	100.00					125
Punjab	635	100.00					635
Tamil Nadu			2	0.67	298	99.33	300
Uttar Pradesh	2	1.67	48	40.00	70	58.33	120
Uttarakhand	50	100.00					50
West Bengal	625	100.00					625
Grand Total	4382	79.38	254	4.60	884	16.01	5520

State wise Farmers Education Profile

Name of the states	% Illiterate	% Primary	% Middle School	% High School	% Intermediate	% Graduate	% Post Graduate	% Professional	Total
Andhra Pradesh		1.20		31.40	51.00	16.20		0.20	100.00
Assam	2.00	2.00		27.00	37.00	32.00			100.00
Bihar		35.43		10.29	39.43	14.86			100.00
Gujarat	5.47	9.47	14.53	41.73	24.67	4.13			100.00
Haryana	8.40	3.20		49.20	29.60	9.60			100.00
Karnataka		2.06		44.76	39.52	13.65			100.00
Madhya Pradesh	2.42	0.20	21.82	46.46	26.26	2.83			100.00
Maharashtra		0.40		30.86	38.54	30.07		0.13	100.00
Meghalaya				10.00	50.00	40.00			100.00
Orissa				48.00	41.60	10.40			100.00
Punjab	1.89		0.79	53.54	33.23	10.55			100.00
Tamil Nadu		8.00		22.67	27.33	41.67	0.33		100.00
Uttar Pradesh				40.83	38.33	20.83			100.00
Uttarakhand		2.00		32.00	56.00	10.00			100.00
West Bengal		0.16		43.52	37.60	18.40		0.32	100.00
Grand Total	1.59	3.48	4.02	39.66	35.31	15.85	0.02	0.07	100.00

Annexure - VI

State Wise - Godowns & Farmers details

Name of the states	No. of Godown	Godown %	No. of Farmers	Farmers %
Andhra Pradesh	100	9.07	500	9.06
Assam	20	1.81	100	1.81
Bihar	35	3.17	175	3.17
Gujarat	150	13.60	750	13.59
Haryana	50	4.53	250	4.53
Karnataka	126	11.42	630	11.41
Madhya Pradesh	99	8.98	495	8.97
Maharashtra	150	13.60	755	13.68
Meghalaya	2	0.18	10	0.18
Orissa	25	2.27	125	2.26
Punjab	127	11.51	635	11.50
Tamil Nadu	60	5.44	300	5.43
Uttar Pradesh	24	2.18	120	2.17
Uttarakhand	10	0.91	50	0.91
West Bengal	125	11.33	625	11.32
Grand Total	1103	100.00	5520	100.00

User/Non user

Name of the states	User	% User	Non User	% Non User	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	388	77.60	112	22.40	500
Assam	18	18.00	82	82.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	121	16.13	629	83.87	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka	506	80.32	124	19.68	630
Madhya Pradesh	356	71.92	139	28.08	495
Maharashtra	483	63.97	272	36.03	755
Meghalaya	8	80.00	2	20.00	10
Orissa	99	79.20	26	20.80	125
Punjab	132	20.79	503	79.21	635
Tamil Nadu	240	80.00	60	20.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand	40	80.00	10	20.00	50
West Bengal	500	80.00	125	20.00	625
Grand Total	2891	52.37	2629	47.63	5520

Annexure - VIII

Annual Household Income {1- Low Income Group (Rs.) up to 45,000, 2- Middle Income Group (Rs.) 45,000 to 1.80 lac, 3- High Income Group (Rs.) Above 1.8 Lac}

Name of the states	High Income Group	% High Income Group	Low Income Group	% Low Income Group	Middle Income Group	% Middle Income Group	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	137	27.40	122	24.40	241	48.20	500
Assam	28	28.00	4	4.00	68	68.00	100
Bihar	63	36.00	8	4.57	104	59.43	175
Gujarat	54	7.20	277	36.93	419	55.87	750
Haryana	68	27.20	2	0.80	180	72.00	250
Karnataka	110	17.46	3	0.48	517	82.06	630
Madhya Pradesh	204	41.21	24	4.85	267	53.94	495
Maharashtra	264	34.97	4	0.53	487	64.50	755
Meghalaya	1	10.00	1	10.00	8	80.00	10
Orissa			10	8.00	115	92.00	125
Punjab	164	25.83	14	2.20	457	71.97	635
Tamil Nadu	72	24.00	19	6.33	209	69.67	300
Uttar Pradesh	32	26.67			88	73.33	120
Uttarakhand			10	20.00	40	80.00	50
West Bengal	28	4.48	88	14.08	509	81.44	625
Grand Total	1225	22.19	586	10.62	3709	67.19	5520

Name of the states	Large	% Large	Marginal	% Marginal	Medium	% Medium	Semi Medium	% Semi Medium	Small	% Small	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	4	0.80	39	7.80	35	7.00	183	36.60	239	47.80	500
Assam			3	3.00	29	29.00	35	35.00	33	33.00	100
Bihar	6	3.43	7	4.00	37	21.14	58	33.14	67	38.29	175
Gujarat	7	0.93	309	41.20	55	7.33	129	17.20	250	33.33	750
Haryana			4	1.60	114	45.60	100	40.00	32	12.80	250
Karnataka	17	2.70	4	0.63	256	40.63	277	43.97	76	12.06	630
Madhya Pradesh	51	10.30	10	2.02	212	42.83	173	34.95	49	9.90	495
Maharashtra	20	2.65	4	0.53	239	31.66	369	48.87	123	16.29	755
Meghalaya			1	10.00	1	10.00	2	20.00	6	60.00	10
Orissa			10	8.00	1	0.80	37	29.60	77	61.60	125
Punjab	17	2.68	6	0.94	221	34.80	257	40.47	134	21.10	635
Tamil Nadu			20	6.67	69	23.00	132	44.00	79	26.33	300
Uttar Pradesh					32	26.67	68	56.67	20	16.67	120
Uttarakhand			10	20.00			8	16.00	32	64.00	50
West Bengal	1	0.16	71	11.36	41	6.56	170	27.20	342	54.72	625
Grand Total	123	2.23	498	9.02	1342	24.31	1998	36.20	1559	28.24	5520

Average Sale Price

Name of commodity	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Meghalaya	Orissa	Punjab	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal
Caster				3,279							1,250				
Cotton	3,000			3,463				3,000							
Cumin				10,000											
Devala				3,450											
Gram				4,400			2,533								
Jute															2,704
Peas							1,800								
Mustard					3,200										2,300
Paddy	1,103	900				1,006		964	1,100	1,100		833	976	1,100	1,102
Potato		775													600
Pulses								3,739							3,800
Soybean	2,400							2,569							
Sugarcane					200							250	300		
Supari		1,250										22,958			
Tea		1,747													
Tilli							2,200								

Tobacco				2,917											
Turmeric											3,000				
Wheat		1,000	987	1,157	1,139	1,096	1,008	1,036			1,213		1,096	1,175	1,400

Annexure - XI

Market Price (Rs. /Quintal)

Name of commodity	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Meghalaya	Orissa	Punjab	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Uttara khand	West Bengal
Caster				3,399							1,250				
Cotton	4,000			3,785				3,548							
Cumin				11,000											
Devala				3,500											
Gram				4,480			2,533								
Jute															2,969
Peas							2,000								
Mustard					3,280										2,500
Paddy	1,199	1,000				1,099		1,034	1,200	1,200		908	1,057	1,200	1,202
Potato		940													800
Pulses								3,951							4,000
Soybean	2,800							2,769							
Sugarcane					230							250	300		
Supari		1,450										24,917			
Tea		2,000													
Till							2,200								
Tobacco				2,992											
Turmeric												3,005			
Wheat		1,100	1,070	1,246	1,230	1,196	1,108	1,134			1,253		1,152	1,250	1,457

Annexure - XII

Types of commodity cultivated Crop-1

Name of Commodity	%Andhra Pradesh	% Assam	% Bihar	% Gujarat	% Haryana	% Karnataka	% Madhya Pradesh	% Maharashtra	% Meghalaya	% Orissa	% Punjab	% Tamil Nadu	% Uttar Pradesh	% Uttara khand	% West Bengal
Caster				5.07							0.16				
Cotton	11.00			67.87				16.82							
Cumin				0.13											
Devala				0.13											
Gram				0.67			1.82								
Jute															14.40
Peas							0.20								
Mustard					2.00										0.80
Paddy	86.00	10.00				96.35		33.25	100.00	100.00		81.00	17.50	60.00	82.40
Potato		10.00													0.80
Pulses								17.88							0.48
Soybean	3.00							3.44							
Sugarcane					0.40							0.33	0.83		
Supari		10.00										8.00			
Tea		15.00													
Till							1.01								
Tobacco				0.80											
Turmeric												10.67			
Wheat		55.00	100.00	25.33	97.60	3.65	96.97	28.61			99.84		81.67	40.00	1.12
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Harvest Season

Name of commodity	Q3a. Harvest Season	Percentage	Total
Caster	February	84.62	33
	March	10.26	4
	October	2.56	1
	November	2.56	1
Caster Total		100.00	39
Cotton	February	1.16	8
	March	37.34	258
	April	2.17	15
	May	1.01	7
	October	57.16	395
	November	1.16	8
Cotton Total		100.00	691
Cumin	February	100.00	1
Cumin Total		100.00	1
Devala	February	100.00	1
Devala Total		100.00	1
Gram	March	64.29	9
	October	35.71	5
Gram Total		100.00	14
Jute	October	100.00	90
Jute Total		100.00	90
Peas	March	100.00	1
Peas Total		100.00	1
Mustard	March	100.00	10
Mustard Total		100.00	10
Paddy	March	0.13	3
	May	0.04	1
	October	39.07	876
	November	60.62	1359

	December	0.13	3
Paddy Total		100.00	2242
Potato	February	13.33	2
	March	80.00	12
	October	6.67	1
Potato Total		100.00	15
Pulses	March	99.28	137
	November	0.72	1
Pulses Total		100.00	138
Soybean	October	39.02	16
	November	60.98	25
Soybean Total		100.00	41
Sugarcane	November	66.67	2
	December	33.33	1
Sugarcane Total		100.00	3
Supari	April	29.41	10
	November	2.94	1
	December	67.65	23
Supari Total		100.00	34
Tea	April	100.00	15
Tea Total		100.00	15
Till	September	100.00	5
Till Total		100.00	5
Tobacco	April	100.00	6
Tobacco Total		100.00	6
Turmeric	November	6.25	2
	December	93.75	30
Turmeric Total		100.00	32
Wheat	March	72.69	1557
	April	25.44	545
	May	1.59	34
	October	0.09	2
	November	0.19	4
Wheat Total		100.00	2142
Grand Total		100.00	5520

Area (Ha.)

Name of commodity Crop-1	0 to 5 (Ha.) %	5.1 to 10 (Ha.) %	10 to 20 (Ha.) %	Above 20 (Ha.) %	Grand Total
Caster	0.72	0.60			39
Cotton	13.47	4.00		12.5	691
Cumin	0.02				1
Devala	0.02				1
Gram	0.22	0.60			14
Jute	1.73	0.60	2.70		90
Peas	0.02				1
Mustard	0.20				10
Paddy	41.67	31.40	29.73	12.5	2242
Potato	0.30				15
Pulses	2.65	1.00	2.70		138
Soybean	0.82				41
Sugarcane	0.06				3
Supari	0.58	1.00			34
Tea	0.28	0.20			15
Till	0.10				5
Tobacco	0.12				6
Turmeric	0.58	0.60			32
Wheat	36.42	60.00	64.86	75	2142
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	5520

Annexure - XV
Production (Q)

Name of commodity	(0 to 100) %	(101 to 500) %	(501 to 1000) %	(Above 1000) %	Grand Total
Caster	1.19	0.22			39
Cotton	23.51	1.42			691
Cumin	0.04				1
Devala	0.04				1
Gram	0.36	0.15			14
Jute	2.59	0.64	2.13		90
Peas	0.04				1
Mustard	0.36				10
Paddy	25.38	56.50	42.55	26.32	2242
Potato		0.41	8.51		15
Pulses	3.46	1.57			138
Soybean	1.30	0.19			41
Sugarcane			2.13	10.53	3
Supari	0.90	0.34			34
Tea		0.04	10.64	47.37	15
Till	0.18				5
Tobacco	0.22				6
Turmeric	0.43	0.75			32
Wheat	40.03	37.78	34.04	15.79	2142
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	5520

Cultivated Wheat

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam	55	55.00	45	45.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00			175
Gujarat	427	56.93	323	43.07	750
Haryana	244	97.60	6	2.40	250
Karnataka	23	3.65	607	96.35	630
Madhya Pradesh	482	97.37	13	2.63	495
Maharashtra	216	28.61	539	71.39	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab	635	100.00			635
Tamil Nadu			300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	98	81.67	22	18.33	120
Uttarakhand	20	40.00	30	60.00	50
West Bengal	7	1.12	618	98.88	625
Grand Total	2382	43.15	3138	56.85	5520

Annexure - XVII

Storage method before RG_Wheat

Name of the states	In jute bag	% In jute bag	No Storage	% No Storage	No Response	No Response %	Total
Andhra Pradesh					500	100.00	500
Assam	55	55.00			45	45.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00					175
Gujarat	427	56.93			323	43.07	750
Haryana	244	97.60			6	2.40	250
Karnataka	23	3.65			607	96.35	630
Madhya Pradesh	477	96.36	5	1.01	13	2.63	495
Maharashtra	216	28.61			539	71.39	755
Meghalaya					10	100.00	10
Orissa					125	100.00	125
Punjab	635	100.00					635
Tamil Nadu					300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	98	81.67			22	18.33	120
Uttarakhand	20	40.00			30	60.00	50
West Bengal	7	1.12			618	98.88	625
Grand Total	2377	43.06	5	0.09	3138	56.85	5520

difference between traditional storage and current storage method_ Wheat

Name of the states	% Good Price	% Good Quality	% Less Wastage	% Storage method is good	% No Change	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh						100.00	100.00
Assam			10.00			90.00	100.00
Bihar						100.00	100.00
Gujarat	0.53	7.73	4.27			87.47	100.00
Haryana						100.00	100.00
Karnataka		0.95	1.90			97.14	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	1.41	6.87	63.64	0.61	0.40	27.07	100.00
Maharashtra	20.00					80.00	100.00
Meghalaya						100.00	100.00
Orissa						100.00	100.00
Punjab	1.10	1.26	18.43			79.21	100.00
Tamil Nadu						100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh						100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand		24.00	8.00			68.00	100.00
West Bengal			0.80			99.20	100.00
Grand Total	3.06	2.14	8.97	0.05	0.04	85.74	100.00

Annexure - XIX

Options of Storage of Produce

Name of the states	In home	% In home	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam	45	45.00	55	55.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00			175
Gujarat	333	44.40	417	55.60	750
Haryana	244	97.60	6	2.40	250
Karnataka	5	0.79	625	99.21	630
Madhya Pradesh	121	24.44	374	75.56	495
Maharashtra	65	8.61	690	91.39	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab	503	79.21	132	20.79	635
Tamil Nadu			300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	98	81.67	22	8.33	120
Uttarakhand	4	8.00	46	92.00	50
West Bengal	2	0.32	623	99.68	625
Grand Total	1595	28.89	3925	71.11	5520

Reason for not storing Wheat

Name of the states	% High Storage Charge	% No Facility	% No facility at village level	% Not Interested	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh					100.00	100.00
Assam		45.00			55.00	100.00
Bihar			35.43	64.57		100.00
Gujarat		44.40			55.60	100.00
Haryana			97.60		2.40	100.00
Karnataka	0.48			0.32	99.21	100.00
Madhya Pradesh		24.44			75.56	100.00
Maharashtra	3.05			5.83	91.13	100.00
Meghalaya					100.00	100.00
Orissa					100.00	100.00
Punjab		79.21			20.79	100.00
Tamil Nadu					100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh			81.67		18.33	100.00
Uttarakhand	6.00			6.00	88.00	100.00
West Bengal				0.32	99.68	100.00
Grand Total	0.53	18.15	7.32	2.97	71.03	100.00

Annexure - XXI
Cultivated Rice / Paddy

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	430	86.00	70	14.00	500
Assam	55	55.00	45	45.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00			175
Gujarat	1	0.13	749	99.87	750
Haryana	134	53.60	116	46.40	250
Karnataka	612	97.14	18	2.86	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra	301	39.87	454	60.13	755
Meghalaya	10	100.00			10
Orissa	125	100.00			125
Punjab	267	42.05	368	57.95	635
Tamil Nadu	243	81.00	57	19.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	38	31.67	82	68.33	120
Uttarakhand	45	90.00	5	10.00	50
West Bengal	522	83.52	103	16.48	625
Grand Total	2958	53.59	2562	46.41	5520

Storage method before RG_Rice / Paddy

Name of the states	% In house	% In Jute Bag	% In The Dram	% Sell From Farm	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh		86.00			14.00	500
Assam		52.00		3.00	45.00	100
Bihar	67.43	32.57				175
Gujarat		0.13			99.87	750
Haryana		53.60			46.40	250
Karnataka	9.37	85.24	2.54		2.86	630
Madhya Pradesh					100.00	495
Maharashtra	13.77	26.09			60.13	755
Meghalaya			100.00			10
Orissa		43.20	56.80			125
Punjab		42.05			57.95	635
Tamil Nadu	2.00	79.00			19.00	300
Uttar Pradesh		31.67			68.33	120
Uttarakhand		30.00	60.00		10.00	50
West Bengal	1.12	82.40			16.48	625
Grand Total	5.33	45.91	2.30	0.05	46.41	5520

Annexure - XXIII

Difference between traditional storage and current storage method Rice / Paddy

Name of the states	% Good Facility	% Good Price	% Good Quality	% Less Wastage	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh		0.20	66.20		33.60	500
Assam				11.00	89.00	100
Bihar					100.00	175
Gujarat	0.13				99.87	750
Haryana					100.00	250
Karnataka		4.29	32.22	41.59	21.90	630
Madhya Pradesh					100.00	495
Maharashtra			26.23		73.77	755
Meghalaya		80.00			20.00	10
Orissa		47.20	32.00		20.80	125
Punjab		1.73		6.93	91.34	635
Tamil Nadu		5.67	5.67	53.33	35.33	300
Uttar Pradesh					100.00	120
Uttarakhand		72.00			28.00	50
West Bengal			4.96	61.92	33.12	625
Grand Total	0.02	2.88	14.86	15.65	66.59	5520

Storage options for Rice/ Paddy

Name of the states	in home	% in home	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	12	2.40	402	80.40	500
Assam	44	44.00	56	56.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00			175
Gujarat			750	100.00	750
Haryana	134	53.60	116	46.40	250
Karnataka	120	19.05	510	80.95	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra	103	13.64	652	86.36	755
Meghalaya	2	20.00	8	80.00	10
Orissa	26	20.80	99	79.20	125
Punjab	212	33.39	423	66.61	635
Tamil Nadu	49	16.33	251	83.67	300
Uttar Pradesh	38	31.67	82	68.33	120
Uttarakhand	9	18.00	41	82.00	50
West Bengal	104	16.64	521	83.36	625
Grand Total	1114	20.18	4406	79.82	5520

Annexure - XXV

Reason for not storing Rice / Paddy

Name of the states	% High Storage Charge	% Sell at the point	% No facility at village level	% No facility available	% can't say	% Not Interested	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	7.20					12.40	80.40	100
Assam				44.00			56.00	100
Bihar				35.43	64.57			100
Gujarat							100.00	100
Haryana				53.60			46.40	100
Karnataka	11.11					7.94	80.95	100
Madhya Pradesh							100.00	100
Maharashtra						13.64	86.36	100
Meghalaya	10.00					10.00	80.00	100
Orissa	15.20					5.60	79.20	100
Punjab				32.44	0.94		66.61	100
Tamil Nadu	9.33	0.33			6.67		83.67	100
Uttar Pradesh			31.67				68.33	100
Uttarakhand	18.00						82.00	100
West Bengal	9.76			4.48		2.40	83.36	100
Grand Total	4.06	0.02	0.69	8.59	2.52	4.31	79.82	100

Annexure - XXVI

Cultivated Pulses

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	212	42.40	288	57.60	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	3	0.40	747	99.60	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	466	94.14	29	5.86	495
Maharashtra	391	51.79	364	48.21	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa	90	72.00	35	28.00	125
Punjab	1	0.16	634	99.84	635
Tamil Nadu	5	1.67	295	98.33	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal	99	15.84	526	84.16	625
Grand Total	1267	22.95	4253	77.05	5520

Annexure - XXVII

Storage method before RG_Pulses

Name of the states	% At home	% In Jute bag	% In The Drum	% No Storage	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh		42.40			57.60	500
Assam					100.00	100
Bihar					100.00	175
Gujarat		0.40			99.60	750
Haryana					100.00	250
Karnataka					100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	3.64	84.04	5.66	0.81	5.86	495
Maharashtra		51.79			48.21	755
Meghalaya					100.00	10
Orissa	26.40	45.60			28.00	125
Punjab		0.16			99.84	635
Tamil Nadu		1.67			98.33	300
Uttar Pradesh					100.00	120
Uttarakhand					100.00	50
West Bengal	0.32	15.52			84.16	625
Grand Total	0.96	21.41	0.51	0.07	77.05	5520

Reason for not storing Pulses

Name of the states	% High Storage Charge	% Long Distance	% No Awareness	% No Facility Available	% Not Interested	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	2.60					90.60	500
Assam						100.00	100
Bihar						100.00	175
Gujarat				0.13		99.87	750
Haryana						100.00	250
Karnataka						100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	6.87	0.81	1.21	14.55		76.57	495
Maharashtra	5.03		2.12	3.97	6.49	82.38	755
Meghalaya						100.00	10
Orissa	3.20		5.60		5.60	85.60	125
Punjab	0.16					99.84	635
Tamil Nadu					0.33	99.67	300
Uttar Pradesh						100.00	120
Uttarakhand						100.00	50
West Bengal			1.28	1.12	0.80	96.80	625
Grand Total	1.63	0.07	0.71	1.99	1.70	93.89	5520

Annexure - XXIX
Difference between traditional storage and current storage method Pulses

Name of the states	% Good Price	% Less Wastage	% Quality Maintained	% Storage Method Is Good	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	33.00				67.00	500
Assam					100.00	100
Bihar					100.00	175
Gujarat	0.13	0.13			99.73	750
Haryana					100.00	250
Karnataka					100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	6.06	64.24		0.40	29.29	495
Maharashtra	23.18	8.34	2.65		65.83	755
Meghalaya					100.00	10
Orissa		9.60	48.00		42.40	125
Punjab					100.00	635
Tamil Nadu		1.33			98.67	300
Uttar Pradesh					100.00	120
Uttarakhand					100.00	50
West Bengal		4.16	8.48		87.36	625
Grand Total	6.72	7.68	2.41	0.04	83.15	5520

Storage options for Pulses

Name of the states	In home	% In home	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	47	9.40	453	90.60	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	1	0.13	749	99.87	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	116	23.43	379	76.57	495
Maharashtra	133	17.62	622	82.38	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa	18	14.40	107	85.60	125
Punjab	1	0.16	634	99.84	635
Tamil Nadu	1	0.33	299	99.67	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal	20	3.20	605	96.80	625
Grand Total	337	6.11	5183	93.89	5520

Reason for not storing Pulses

Annexure – XXXI

Name of the states	% High Storage Charge	% Long Distance	% No Awareness	% No Facility Available	% Not Interested	% No Response	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2.60		0.40		6.40	90.60	500
Assam						100.00	100
Bihar						100.00	175
Gujarat				0.13		99.87	750
Haryana						100.00	250
Karnataka						100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	6.87	0.81	1.21	14.55		76.57	495
Maharashtra	5.03		2.12	3.97	6.49	82.38	755
Meghalaya						100.00	10
Orissa	3.20		5.60		5.60	85.60	125
Punjab	0.16					99.84	635
Tamil Nadu					0.33	99.67	300
Uttar Pradesh							120

						100.00	
Uttarakhand						100.00	50
West Bengal			1.28	1.12	0.80	96.80	625
Grand Total	1.63	0.07	0.71	1.99	1.70	93.89	5520

Annexure - XXXII

Cultivated Spices

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	10	1.33	740	98.67	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	1	0.20	494	99.80	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya	10	100.00			10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	108	36.00	192	64.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	129	2.34	5391	97.66	5520

Annexure - XXXIII

Storage method before RG_Spices

Name of the states	% In house	% In jute bag	% In The Drum	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh				100.00	500
Assam				100.00	100
Bihar				100.00	175
Gujarat	0.40	0.53	0.40	98.67	750
Haryana				100.00	250
Karnataka				100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh		0.20		99.80	495
Maharashtra				100.00	755
Meghalaya		100.00			10
Orissa				100.00	125
Punjab				100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	2.00	34.00		64.00	300
Uttar Pradesh				100.00	120
Uttarakhand				100.00	50
West Bengal				100.00	625
Grand Total	0.16	2.12	0.05	97.66	5520

Annexure - XXXIV

Difference between traditional storage and current storage method Spices

Name of the states	% Good price	% Good quality	% Less Wastage	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh				100.00	500
Assam				100.00	100
Bihar				100.00	175
Gujarat			0.27	99.73	750
Haryana				100.00	250
Karnataka				100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh			0.20	99.80	495
Maharashtra				100.00	755
Meghalaya			80.00	20.00	10
Orissa				100.00	125
Punjab				100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	2.00	3.00	24.00	71.00	300
Uttar Pradesh				100.00	120
Uttarakhand				100.00	50
West Bengal				100.00	625
Grand Total	0.11	0.16	1.50	98.22	5520

Annexure - XXXV

Storage options for Spices.

Name of the states	in home	% in home	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	8	1.07	742	98.93	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya	2	20.00	8	80.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	21	7.00	279	93.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	31	0.56	5489	99.44	5520

Reason for not storing Spices

Name of the states	% No Facility	% No Interested	% Sell at the point	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh				100.00	500
Assam				100.00	100
Bihar				100.00	175
Gujarat	0.80	0.13	0.13	98.93	750
Haryana				100.00	250
Karnataka				100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh				100.00	495
Maharashtra				100.00	755
Meghalaya		20.00		80.00	10
Orissa				100.00	125
Punjab				100.00	635
Tamil Nadu		3.67	3.33	93.00	300
Uttar Pradesh				100.00	120
Uttarakhand				100.00	50
West Bengal				100.00	625
Grand Total	0.11	0.25	0.20	99.44	5520

Annexure - XXXVII

Cultivated Cotton (1-Yes/ 2-No)

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	258	51.60	242	48.40	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	637	84.93	113	15.07	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh	1	0.20	494	99.80	495
Maharashtra	197	26.09	558	73.91	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab	265	41.73	370	58.27	635
Tamil Nadu			300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	1358	24.60	4162	75.40	5520

Storage method before RG_Cotton

Name of the states	% In home	% In Jute bag	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	45.40	6.20	48.40	500
Assam			100.00	100
Bihar			100.00	175
Gujarat		84.93	15.07	750
Haryana			100.00	250
Karnataka			100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh		0.20	99.80	495
Maharashtra	11.52	14.57	73.91	755
Meghalaya			100.00	10
Orissa			100.00	125
Punjab		41.73	58.27	635
Tamil Nadu			100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			100.00	120
Uttarakhand			100.00	50
West Bengal			100.00	625
Grand Total	5.69	18.91	75.40	5520

Annexure - XXXIX

Difference between traditional storage and current storage method Cotton

Name of the states	% Good Facility At Village	% Good Price	% Good Quality Maintained	% Less Wastage	% No Change	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh		12.80	7.20	19.80		60.20	100
Assam						100.00	100
Bihar						100.00	100
Gujarat	1.60	7.33	4.93	6.67		79.47	100
Haryana						100.00	100
Karnataka						100.00	100
Madhya Pradesh				0.20		99.80	100
Maharashtra		0.13		15.50		84.37	100
Meghalaya						100.00	100
Orissa						100.00	100
Punjab		2.20		7.40	2.52	87.87	100
Tamil Nadu						100.00	100
Uttar Pradesh						100.00	100
Uttarakhand						100.00	100
West Bengal						100.00	100
Grand Total	0.22	2.43	1.32	5.69	0.29	90.05	100

Storage options for Cotton

Name of the states	In home	% In home	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	59	11.80	441	88.20	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	483	64.40	267	35.60	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra	79	10.46	676	89.54	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab	188	29.61	447	70.39	635
Tamil Nadu			300	100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	809	14.66	4711	85.34	5520

Annexure - XLI

Reason for not storing Cotton

Name of the states	% Long Distance	% No Awareness	% No Facility	% Not Interested	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh		3.60	5.60	2.60	88.20	500
Assam					100.00	100
Bihar					100.00	175
Gujarat	0.67	7.60	10.13	38.67	42.93	750
Haryana					100.00	250
Karnataka					100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh					100.00	495
Maharashtra		1.19		9.27	89.54	755
Meghalaya					100.00	10
Orissa					100.00	125
Punjab			29.61		70.39	635
Tamil Nadu					100.00	300
Uttar Pradesh					100.00	120
Uttarakhand					100.00	50
West Bengal					100.00	625
Grand Total	0.09	1.52	5.29	6.76	86.34	5520

Cultivated Sugarcane

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat			750	100.00	750
Haryana	22	8.80	228	91.20	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	15	5.00	285	95.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	101	84.17	19	15.83	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	138	2.50	5382	97.50	5520

Annexure - XLIII

Storage method before RG_Sugarcane.

Name of the states	Sell at the point	% Sell at the point	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat			750	100.00	750
Haryana	22	8.80	228	91.20	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	15	5.00	285	95.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	101	84.17	19	15.83	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	138	2.50	5382	97.50	5520

Difference between traditional storage and current storage method Sugarcane.

Name of the states	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	500	100	500
Assam	100	100	100
Bihar	175	100	175
Gujarat	750	100	750
Haryana	250	100	250
Karnataka	630	100	630
Madhya Pradesh	495	100	495
Maharashtra	755	100	755
Meghalaya	10	100	10
Orissa	125	100	125
Punjab	635	100	635
Tamil Nadu	300	100	300
Uttar Pradesh	120	100	120
Uttarakhand	50	100	50
West Bengal	625	100	625
Grand Total	5520	100	5520

Annexure - XLV

If not stored in Godown then where it is stored Sugarcane.

Name of the states	Sell at the point	% Sell at the point	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat			750	100.00	750
Haryana	22	8.80	228	91.20	250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	15	5.00	285	95.00	300
Uttar Pradesh	101	84.17	19	15.83	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	138	2.50	5382	97.50	5520

Period of Association of Farmers with Godowns

Annexure - XLVI

Name of the States	0 Day/Non User %	1day - 6 Months %	6-12 Months %	More than three years %	One – Two Years %	Two-Three years %	Total
Andhra Pradesh	22.40	19.60	22.20	4.80	28.00	3.00	100.00
Assam	82.00	3.00	12.00		2.00	1.00	100.00
Bihar	100.00						100.00
Gujarat	83.87	3.47	2.27	2.40	2.27	5.73	100.00
Haryana	100.00						100.00
Karnataka	19.68	5.56	14.13	5.24	51.90	3.49	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	26.06	50.71	9.70	4.44	6.67	2.42	100.00
Maharashtra	36.03	12.72	22.65		27.68	0.93	100.00
Meghalaya	20.00			20.00	60.00		100.00
Orissa	20.80	2.40	29.60	10.40	36.80		100.00
Punjab	79.21	13.86	2.36	0.16	3.62	0.79	100.00
Tamil Nadu	20.00	40.33	12.67		27.00		100.00
Uttar Pradesh	100.00						100.00
Uttarakhand	20.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	62.00		100.00
West Bengal	20.00	6.88	29.76	12.16	23.52	7.68	100.00
Grand Total	47.45	13.89	13.17	3.48	19.24	2.77	100.00

Annexure - XLVII

Wastage before produce reaches to Godown (%)

Name of the states	0.05 (%)	0.1 (%)	0.5(%)	1(%)	2(%)	3(%)	4(%)	5 (%)	No Response (%)	Total
Andhra Pradesh		0.40		46.00	14.40	16.80			22.40	100.00
Assam			11.00		6.00	1.00			82.00	100.00
Bihar									100.00	100.00
Gujarat				1.47	6.13	8.00	0.27	0.27	83.87	100.00
Haryana									100.00	100.00
Karnataka	0.16								19.68	100.00

		0.16	4.44	32.70	27.94	14.92				0
Madhya Pradesh				8.08	56.57	9.29			26.06	100.00
Maharashtra				26.49	11.39	26.09			36.03	100.00
Meghalaya				80.00					20.00	100.00
Orissa				72.80	6.40				20.80	100.00
Punjab			0.16	6.30	11.18	3.15			79.21	100.00
Tamil Nadu				22.33	34.33	23.33			20.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh									100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand				80.00					20.00	100.00
West Bengal				33.44	24.64	21.92			20.00	100.00
Grand Total	0.02								47.45	100.00
		0.05	0.72	20.69	18.15	12.84	0.04	0.04		0

Annexure - XLVIII

Reduction in wastages due to storage in godowns (%)

Name of the states	0.5 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	30 (%)	40 (%)	50 (%)	60 (%)	70 (%)	75 (%)	No Response (%)	Total
Andhra Pradesh		13.40	61.40	2.80							22.40	100.00
Assam					2.00	8.00	3.00	5.00			82.00	100.00
Bihar											100.00	100.00
Gujarat					2.00		6.00	1.87		6.27	83.87	100.00
Haryana											100.00	100.00
Karnataka	0.48	13.17	37.46	29.21							19.68	100.00
Madhya Pradesh					9.49	22.63	23.84	12.32	5.66		26.06	100.00
Maharashtra		11.39	51.79	0.79							36.03	100.00
Meghalaya			20.00	60.00							20.00	100.00
Orissa		6.40	59.20	13.60							20.80	100.00
Punjab					1.10	3.46	13.23	2.36	0.63		79.21	100.00
Tamil Nadu		14.00	62.67	3.33							20.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh											100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand			18.00	62.00							20.00	100.00
West Bengal		16.96	62.40	0.64							20.00	100.00
Grand Total	0.05	7.10	28.93	4.93	1.29	2.57	4.53	1.72	0.58	0.85	47.45	100.00

Amount of wastage reduce by storing in scientific godowns (%)

Name of the states	0.5 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	5 (%)	30 (%)	40 (%)	50 (%)	60 (%)	70 (%)	75 (%)	No Response (%)	Total
Andhra Pradesh		38.00	37.20	2.40								22.40	100.00
Assam						2.00	8.00	3.00	5.00			82.00	100.00
Bihar												100.00	100.00
Gujarat						2.00		6.00	1.87		6.27	83.87	100.00
Haryana												100.00	100.00
Karnataka	0.16	34.60	26.19	19.21	0.16							19.68	100.00
Madhya Pradesh						9.49	22.63	23.84	12.32	5.66		26.06	100.00
Maharashtra		22.52	41.19	0.26								36.03	100.00
Meghalaya		80.00										20.00	100.00
Orissa		40.80	38.40									20.80	100.00
Punjab						1.10	3.46	13.23	2.36	0.63		79.21	100.00
Tamil Nadu		17.33	59.67	3.00								20.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh												100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand		70.00	10.00									20.00	100.00
West Bengal		34.56	43.04	2.24	0.16							20.00	100.00
Grand Total	0.02	17.03	21.07	2.86	0.04	1.29	2.57	4.53	1.72	0.58	0.85	47.45	100.00

Difference in the quality of produce before and after using the rural godown

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	No %	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	337	67.40	163	32.60	500
Assam	18	18.00	82	82.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	121	16.13	629	83.87	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka	270	42.86	360	57.14	630
Madhya Pradesh	366	73.94	129	26.06	495
Maharashtra	473	62.65	282	37.35	755
Meghalaya	8	80.00	2	20.00	10
Orissa	87	69.60	38	30.40	125
Punjab	132	20.79	503	79.21	635
Tamil Nadu	235	78.33	65	21.67	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand	37	74.00	13	26.00	50
West Bengal	326	52.16	299	47.84	625
Grand Total	2410	43.66	3110	56.34	5520

Annexure - LI

Awareness about pledge loan for keeping the produce in rural Godown

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	10	2.00	490	98.00	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	9	1.20	741	98.80	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka	146	23.17	484	76.83	630
Madhya Pradesh	242	48.89	253	51.11	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	240	80.00	60	20.00	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal	212	33.92	413	66.08	625
Grand Total	859	15.56	4661	84.44	5520

Availing of marketing credit for keeping the goods in godown

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	11	2.20	489	97.80	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar			175	100.00	175
Gujarat	12	1.60	738	98.40	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka	99	15.71	531	84.29	630
Madhya Pradesh	51	10.30	444	89.70	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	179	59.67	121	40.33	300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal	106	16.96	519	83.04	625
Grand Total	458	8.30	5062	91.70	5520

Annexure - LIII

Reasons for not availing the marketing credit

Name of the states	No Awareness %	No interest %	No Need %	No Support From Rural Godown %	No Response %	Grand Total %
Andhra Pradesh	64.00	22.60		11.20	2.20	100.00
Assam	18.00	82.00				100.00
Bihar		100.00				100.00
Gujarat	15.33	69.33	0.13	13.60	1.60	100.00
Haryana		100.00				100.00
Karnataka		19.84		64.44	15.71	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	40.00	38.79	10.91		10.30	100.00
Maharashtra	63.97	36.03				100.00
Meghalaya		40.00		60.00		100.00
Orissa		31.20		68.80		100.00
Punjab	18.74	77.32	3.94			100.00
Tamil Nadu						100.00

	8.00	32.33			59.67	0
Uttar Pradesh		100.00				100.00
Uttarakhand		26.00		74.00		100.00
West Bengal	0.16	26.72		56.16	16.96	100.00
Grand Total	23.15	48.19	1.45	18.91	8.30	100.00

Annexure - LIV

Problems in getting the Pledge loan

Name of the states	No	No %	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	500	100	500
Assam	100	100	100
Bihar	175	100	175
Gujarat	750	100	750
Haryana	250	100	250
Karnataka	630	100	630
Madhya Pradesh	495	100	495
Maharashtra	755	100	755
Meghalaya	10	100	10
Orissa	125	100	125
Punjab	635	100	635
Tamil Nadu	300	100	300
Uttar Pradesh	120	100	120
Uttarakhand	50	100	50
West Bengal	625	100	625
Grand Total	5520	100	5520

Annexure - LV

Percentage of credit availed

Name of the states	60 (%)	65(%)	70(%)	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	2.20			97.80	100.00
Assam				100.00	100.00
Bihar				100.00	100.00
Gujarat	1.60			98.40	100.00
Haryana				100.00	100.00
Karnataka	11.27		4.44	84.29	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	3.43	0.20	6.67	89.70	100.00
Maharashtra				100.00	100.00
Meghalaya				100.00	100.00
Orissa				100.00	100.00
Punjab				100.00	100.00

Tamil Nadu	35.00		24.67	40.33	100.00
Uttar Pradesh				100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand				100.00	100.00
West Bengal	9.28		7.68	83.04	100.00
Grand Total	4.96	0.02	3.32	91.70	100.00

Annexure - LVI

Benefits of godowns (%)

Name of the state	% Get Good Price of Produce	% Good Quality Maintained	% Less Wastage	% No Response	% Storage Facility	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	68.80	0.60	8.20	22.40		100.00
Assam	17.00	1.00		82.00		100.00
Bihar				100.00		100.00
Chhattisgarh	9.20	5.20	1.73	83.87		100.00
Goa				100.00		100.00
Gujarat	46.03		34.29	19.68		100.00
Karnataka	54.75	1.82	17.37	26.06		100.00
Kerala	62.12	0.13	1.72	36.03		100.00
Madhya Pradesh	20.00		60.00	20.00		100.00
Madhesh Pradesh	65.60		13.60	20.80		100.00
Odisha	19.06		1.73	79.21		100.00
Punjab	68.67	4.67	6.67	20.00		100.00
Rajasthan				100.00		100.00
Tamil Nadu	20.00		60.00	20.00		100.00
Uttar Pradesh	68.32		11.52	20.00	0.16	100.00
Uttarakhand	41.81	1.21	9.51	47.45	0.02	100.00
West Bengal						
Grand Total						

Annexure - LVII

Marketing of produce by rural godowns (%)

Commodities	Market Services	Services for inputs
Wheat	No	No
Rice/Paddy	No	No
Pulses	No	No
Spices	No	No
Cotton	No	No
Sugarcane	No	No
Pesticides	No	No
Fertilizers	No	No
Consumer articles	No	No
Any Other	No	No

Details of procure/obtain the inputs material

Annexure - LVIII

Input Material	Rural Godown Sells		Source				Is it timely available	
	Yes	No	Rural Godown		Any Other		Yes	No
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
Pesticides	860	4660	860	4660	Shop		5444	76
Fertilizers	860	4660	860	4660	Shop		5418	102
Consumer articles		5520		5520	3540 (Shop)	1980 (Market)	5380	140
Any Other	860	4660	497	5023	363 (Shop)	5157	674	4846

Annexure - LIX

Details of Substantial improvement using Rural Godown

Particulars	Yes	Yes %	No	No %	Total
Reduction in wastages	2717	49.22	2803	50.78	5520
Timely availability of inputs (Fertilizers / Pesticides etc.)	271	4.91	5249	95.09	5520
Prevention of distress sale	2059	37.30	3461	62.70	5520
Right Price realization	2831	51.29	2689	48.71	5520
Maintaining quality of the produce	2825	51.18	2695	48.82	5520
Getting credit from bank	178	3.22	5342	96.78	5520
Avoidance of brokerage and intermediary charges	1865	33.79	3655	66.21	5520
Avoidance of problem in transporting	2641	47.84	2879	52.16	5520

Annexure - LX

Rural Godown sells Pesticides

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00			175
Gujarat	135	18.00	615	82.00	750
Haryana	250	100.00			250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	300	100.00			300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	860	15.58	4660	84.42	5520

Pesticide From - Rural Godown

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			500	100.00	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00			175
Gujarat	135	18.00	615	82.00	750
Haryana	250	100.00			250
Karnataka			630	100.00	630
Madhya Pradesh			495	100.00	495
Maharashtra			755	100.00	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab			635	100.00	635
Tamil Nadu	300	100.00			300
Uttar Pradesh			120	100.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	860	15.58	4660	84.42	5520

Annexure - LXII

Satisfaction on a five-point after started using Godown

Particulars	1 point %	2 point %	3 Point %	4 point %	5 Point %	No Response %	Total
Reduction in wastages	1.16	1.85	44.22	3.62	1.70	47.45	100.00
Accessing Credit	24.51	20.60	6.63	0.63	0.18	47.45	100.00
Right Price Realization	6.56	17.75	20.69	7.25	0.31	47.45	100.00
Utilization of storage space	6.32	17.52	20.78	1.99	5.94	47.45	100.00
Storage charges	6.00	24.53	20.62	1.01	0.40	47.45	100.00
Prevention of distress sale	6.76	17.88	26.72	0.60	0.60	47.45	100.00
Avoidance of brokerage and intermediary charges	7.05	17.64	26.36	0.78	0.72	47.45	100.00
Avoidance of problem in transporting	7.12	17.25	19.93	7.54	0.72	47.45	100.00

Annexure - LXIII

State wise details of General opinion about Gramin Bhandaran Yojna (GBY) and its benefits to farmers

Name of the states	% Agri inputs available at village level at good price	% Awareness Required About Benefit Of Storage In Godown	% Get good prices	% Good Quality Maintained Of Produce	% Good quality of inputs available from the Rural godown	% Increase Subsidy Amount	% It is good but storage facility also should be provided	% Less Waste Of Produce	% More Godown Required	% Sanction To Small Farmer Also	% Storage Facility Available At Village Level	% Can't say	Total
Andhra Pradesh				46.40				20.80			30.40	2.40	100.00
Assam		2.00		27.00				14.00			57.00		100.00
Bihar				46.29				39.43			13.71	0.57	100.00
Gujarat				6.13				21.60	0.80		36.67	34.80	100.00
Haryana	33.20				4.00		21.20				41.60		100.00
Karnataka				24.13		0.16		17.94			57.14	0.63	100.00
Madhya Pradesh				4.44				5.86			63.84	25.86	100.00
Maharashtra				31.52		0.13		41.06			27.02	0.26	100.00
Meghalaya											100.00		100.00
Orissa				17.60				35.20			47.20		100.00
Punjab				5.98				11.02	0.16	0.16	17.01	65.67	100.00
Tamil Nadu			3.33	36.00				33.33			19.67	7.67	100.00
Uttar Pradesh				19.17				35.83				45.00	100.00
Uttarakhand				20.00				30.00			50.00		100.00
West Bengal				23.20				12.32			64.48		100.00
Grand Total	1.50	0.04	0.18	20.72	0.18	0.04	0.96	20.83	0.13	0.02	39.06	16.34	100.00

State wise Negotiable Warehouse Receipt System (NWRS)

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	9	1.80	491	98.20	500
Assam			100	100.00	100
Bihar	175	100.00			175
Gujarat	76	10.13	674	89.87	750
Haryana			250	100.00	250
Karnataka	496	78.73	134	21.27	630
Madhya Pradesh	310	62.63	185	37.37	495
Maharashtra	627	83.05	128	16.95	755
Meghalaya			10	100.00	10
Orissa			125	100.00	125
Punjab	5	0.79	630	99.21	635
Tamil Nadu	299	99.67	1	0.33	300
Uttar Pradesh	54	45.00	66	55.00	120
Uttarakhand			50	100.00	50
West Bengal			625	100.00	625
Grand Total	2051	37.16	3469	62.84	5520

Annexure – LXV

Suggestions for further improvement of the scheme

Name of the states	% Allotment More Godowns To Small Farmers	% Awareness About Benefit Of Storage In Godown	% Easy Process To Avail Loan	% Farmer awareness program	% Increase Subsidy Amount	% Increased subsidy amount less storage charge	% Less Storage Charge	% More Godowns Required At Village Level	% Rural Godown Awareness Program Increase Subsidy Amount	% Storage facility should be provided	% Timely supply of inputs	% Can't say	Total
Andhra Pradesh	50.80	4.00			22.00		14.80					8.40	100.00
Assam	69.00	5.00	3.00		15.00		6.00	2.00					100.00
Bihar	38.29			0.57		42.29	13.71		5.14				100.00
Gujarat	10.67	0.67	0.13		17.60		23.20	2.80				44.93	100.00
Haryana										65.20	34.80		100.00
Karnataka	51.59	7.62			24.13		15.87					0.79	100.00
Madhya													

Pradesh	2.22	1.41			2.22		67.68	1.62				24.85	100.00
Maharashtra	36.82	5.96			53.11		2.38					1.72	100.00
Meghalaya	100.00												100.00
Orissa	48.80	8.00			43.20								100.00
Punjab	16.54	6.61	1.57		7.72		1.42	0.47				65.67	100.00
Tamil Nadu	34.00				57.00		8.33					0.67	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	43.33	4.17					12.50					40.00	100.00
Uttarakhand	58.00	10.00			32.00								100.00
West Bengal	59.84	12.00			27.52		0.64						100.00
Grand Total	32.92	4.84	0.25	0.02	23.24	1.34	14.20	0.62	0.16	2.95	1.58	17.88	100.00

Annexure - LXVI

State wise details of Loss reduced by storing in scientific godown.

Name of the states	0.50%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	No Response %	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	0.40	35.80	40.40	1.00					22.40	100.00
Assam		1.00		2.00	8.00	3.00	5.00		81.00	100.00
Bihar									100.00	100.00
Gujarat		2.00	4.13	5.87		12.27	1.87		73.87	100.00
Haryana									100.00	100.00
Karnataka	0.16	36.03	26.19	17.94					19.68	100.00
Madhya Pradesh			2.22	10.10	22.63	24.04	12.32	5.66	23.03	100.00
Maharashtra		22.38	41.59						36.03	100.00
Meghalaya		20.00		60.00					20.00	100.00
Orissa		25.60	40.80	12.80					20.80	100.00
Punjab			0.16	1.10	3.46	13.23	2.36	0.63	79.06	100.00

Tamil Nadu		17.67	60.67	1.67					20.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh									100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand		10.00	8.00	62.00					20.00	100.00
West Bengal		36.80	42.72	0.48					20.00	100.00
Grand Total	0.05	16.54	22.25	5.11	2.57	5.40	1.72	0.58	45.78	100.00

Annexure - LXVII

Details of Training received regarding agricultural Practices.

Name of the states	No	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	500	9.06	500
Assam	100	1.81	100
Bihar	175	3.17	175
Gujarat	750	13.59	750
Haryana	250	4.53	250
Karnataka	630	11.41	630
Madhya Pradesh	495	8.97	495
Maharashtra	755	13.68	755
Meghalaya	10	0.18	10
Orissa	125	2.26	125
Punjab	635	11.50	635
Tamil Nadu	300	5.43	300
Uttar Pradesh	120	2.17	120
Uttarakhand	50	0.91	50
West Bengal	625	11.32	625
Grand Total	5520	100.00	5520

Annexure - LXVIII

State wise - trainings held details.

Name of the states	No Training	% No Training	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	500	9.06	500
Assam	100	1.81	100
Bihar	175	3.17	175
Gujarat	750	13.59	750
Haryana	250	4.53	250
Karnataka	630	11.41	630
Madhya Pradesh	495	8.97	495
Maharashtra	755	13.68	755
Meghalaya	10	0.18	10
Orissa	125	2.26	125
Punjab	635	11.50	635
Tamil Nadu	300	5.43	300
Uttar Pradesh	120	2.17	120

Uttarakhand	50	0.91	50
West Bengal	625	11.32	625
Grand Total	5520	100.00	5520

Annexure - LXIX

State wise Owner/Main person Details.

Name of the states	NABARD			NCDC		Grand Total
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	82	18	100			100
Assam	19	1	20			20
Bihar				35	35	35
Gujarat	67	83	150			150
Haryana				50	50	50
Karnataka	120	6	126			126
Madhya Pradesh	90	9	99			99
Maharashtra	149	1	150			150
Meghalaya	1	1	2			2
Orissa	25		25			25
Punjab	122	5	127			127
Tamil Nadu				60	60	60
Uttar Pradesh				24	24	24
Uttarakhand	10		10			10
West Bengal	89	36	125			125
Grand Total	774	160	934	169	169	1103

State wise type of Godown details

Name of the states	Newly constructed Godowns		Renovated Godowns		Grand Total
	Number	%age	Number	%age	
Andhra Pradesh	100	100	0	0	100
Assam	20	100.00			20
Bihar	32	91.43	3	8.57	35
Gujarat	150	100.00			150
Haryana	46	92.00	4	8.00	50
Karnataka	126	100.00			126
Madhya Pradesh	99	100.00			99
Maharashtra	150	100.00			150
Meghalaya	2	100.00			2
Orissa	25	100.00			25
Punjab	127	100.00			127
Tamil Nadu	60	100.00			60
Uttar Pradesh	4	16.67	20	83.33	24
Uttarakhand	10	100.00			10
West Bengal	125	100.00			125
Grand Total	1064	96.46	39	3.54	1103

Name of the states	NABARD				NCDC			Grand Total
	Comp anies/ Corporation	Individuals /Farmers	Partnership / Propriety Firm	Total	Corporati on, Cooperati ve	APM C	Total	
Andhra Pradesh		100		100				100
Assam	2	11	7	20				20
Bihar		0			35		35	35
Gujarat	28	122		150				150
Haryana		0			50		50	50
Karnataka		126		126				126
Madhya Pradesh	1	94	4	99				99
Maharashtra	1	144	5	150				150
Meghalaya		2		2				2
Orissa		25		25				25
Punjab	1	126		127				127
Tamil Nadu		0			60		60	60
Uttar Pradesh		0			22	2	24	24
Uttarakhand		10		10				10
West Bengal		125		125				125
Grand Total	33	885	16	934	167	2	169	1103
%age based on Nabard	3.53	94.75	1.71	100.00	98.82	1.18	100.00	
%age based on overall	2.99	80.24	1.45	84.68	15.14	0.18	5.32	100.00

Annexure - LXXII

Chambers in godown (%)

Name of the states	Chamber 1 (%)	Chamber 2 (%)	Chamber 3 (%)	Chamber 4 (%)	Chamber 5 (%)	Chamber 6 (%)	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh	88.00	7.00	5.00				100.00
Assam	55.00	25.00	20.00				100.00
Bihar		94.29		5.71			100.00
Gujarat	81.33	15.33	2.67	0.67			100.00
Haryana		100.00					100.00
Karnataka	97.62	2.38					100.00
Madhya Pradesh	89.90	9.09	1.01				100.00
Maharashtra	90.00	5.33	1.33	3.33			100.00
Meghalaya		100.00					100.00
Orissa	100.00						100.00
Punjab	93.70	4.72	0.79	0.79			100.00
Tamil Nadu	98.33	1.67					100.00
Uttar Pradesh	54.17	16.67	12.50	8.33	4.17	4.17	100.00
Uttarakhand	100.00						100.00
West Bengal	93.60	5.60	0.80				100.00
Grand Total	82.59	14.32	1.90	1.00	0.09	0.09	100.00

Funding Agency

Name of the states	NABARD		NCDC		Grand Total
	Number	%age	Number	%age	
Andra Pradesh	100	100.00			100
Assam	20	100.00			20
Bihar			35	100.00	35
Gujarat	150	100.00			150
Haryana			50	100.00	50
Karnataka	126	100.00			126
Madhya Pradesh	99	100.00			99
Maharashtra	150	100.00			150
Meghalya	2	100.00			2
Orissa	25	100.00			25
Punjab	127	100.00			127
Tamil Nadu			60	100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh			24	100.00	24
Uttarakhand	10	100.00			10
West Bengal	125	100.00			125
Grand Total	934	84.68	169	15.32	1103

Annexure - LXXIV

Godowns run by the owner (%)

Name of the states	Yes		No		Grand Total
	Number	%age	Number	%age	
Andhra Pradesh	82	82.00	18	18.00	100
Assam	19	95.00	1	5.00	20
Bihar	35	100.00			35
Gujarat	67	44.67	83	55.33	150
Haryana	50	100.00			50
Karnataka	120	95.24	6	4.76	126
Madhya Pradesh	90	90.91	9	9.09	99
Maharashtra	149	99.33	1	0.67	150
Meghalaya	1	50.00	1	50.00	2
Orissa	25	100.00			25
Punjab	122	96.06	5	3.94	127
Tamil Nadu	60	100.00			60
Uttar Pradesh	24	100.00			24
Uttarakhand	10	100.00			10
West Bengal	89	71.20	36	28.80	125
Grand Total	943	85.49	160	14.51	1103

No. of employees

Name of the states	No. Of Total Employees	% Of Total Employees
Andhra Pradesh	1413	20.49
Assam	54	0.78
Bihar	146	2.12
Gujarat	395	5.73
Haryana	168	2.44
Karnataka	1040	15.08
Madhya Pradesh	396	5.74
Maharashtra	1061	15.38
Meghalaya	22	0.32
Orissa	233	3.38
Punjab	362	5.25
Tamil Nadu	252	3.65
Uttar Pradesh	234	3.39
Uttarakhand	41	0.59
West Bengal	1080	15.66
Grand Total	6897	100.00

Annexure - LXXVI

Total Storage Capacity of the Godown

Name of the states	(Less than 250 Mt.) %	(250 to 1000 Mt.) %	(Above 1000 to 5000 Mt.) %	(Above 5000 Mt.)%	Total
Andhra Pradesh	4.00	14.00	51.00	31.00	100.00
Assam		30.00	30.00	40.00	100.00
Bihar	100.00				100.00
Gujarat	58.00	35.33	6.00	0.67	100.00
Haryana	98.00	2.00			100.00
Karnataka	34.92	50.00	8.73	6.35	100.00
Madhya Pradesh		44.44	51.52	4.04	100.00
Maharashtra	34.67	39.33	20.67	5.33	100.00
Meghalaya		50.00		50.00	100.00
Orissa	12.00	56.00	32.00		100.00
Punjab	83.46	15.75		0.79	100.00
Tamil Nadu	56.67	43.33			100.00
Uttar Pradesh	4.17		16.67	79.17	100.00
Uttarakhand	80.00	10.00	10.00		100.00
West Bengal	68.80	24.80	6.40		100.00
Grand Total	46.15	30.19	16.32	7.34	100.00

Primary usage of the Godown

Name of the states	Inputs		Outputs		Grand Total
	Number	%age	Number	%age	
Andhra Pradesh			100	100.00	100
Assam	4	20.00	16	80.00	20
Bihar	35	100.00			35
Gujarat	39	26.00	111	74.00	150
Haryana	50	100.00			50
Karnataka			126	100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	1	1.01	98	98.99	99
Maharashtra			150	100.00	150
Meghalaya			2	100.00	2
Orissa			25	100.00	25
Punjab	74	58.27	53	41.73	127
Tamil Nadu	3	5.00	57	95.00	60
Uttar Pradesh	2	8.33	22	91.67	24
Uttarakhand			10	100.00	10
West Bengal			125	100.00	125
Grand Total	208	18.86	895	81.14	1103

Annexure - LXXVIII

Employment Generation

Particulars	Storage Capacity				Total
	(Less than 250 Mt.)	(250 to 1000 Mt.)	(Above 1000 to 5000 Mt.)	(Above 5000 Mt.)	
No of Employee	2317	1929	1703	948	6897
No of Godown	509	333	180	81	1103
Employees/Godown	4.55	5.79	9.46	11.70	6.25

Annexure - LXXIX

Year of start of godown (%)

Name of the states	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh			3	26	17	17	28	9		100
Assam			1	3	6	5	5			20
Bihar			2	20	8	2	2	1		35
Gujarat		1	8	14	40	32	40	15		150
Haryana				2	6	7	22	10	3	50
Karnataka			29	62	11	14	1	9		126
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	42	36	15	3				99
Maharashtra			12	54	27	26	22	9		150
Meghalaya				1	1					2
Orissa			4	19	2					25

Punjab			120	7						127
Tamil Nadu					1	31	10	18		60
Uttar Pradesh			5	18				1		24
Uttarakhand				6	3		1			10
West Bengal		2	41	16	24	18	19	5		125
Grand Total	2	4	267	284	161	155	150	77	3	1103
Percentage	0.18	0.36	24.21	25.75	14.60	14.05	13.60	6.98	0.27	100.00

Annexure - LXXX

Maximum utilization of godown (%)

1 Month	2 & 3 Months	4 & 6 Months	Above 6 Months	Total
191	379	479	54	1,103
17.32	34.36	43.43	4.90	100.00

Annexure - LXXXI

Minimum utilization of godown (%)

1 Month	2 & 3 Months	4 & 6 Months	Above 6 Months	Total
193	450	407	53	1,103
17.50	40.80	36.90	4.81	100.00

Annexure - LXXXII

Godowns help the small farmers in getting the marketing credit from banks (%)

Name of the states	Yes	No	% Yes	% No	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	1	99	1.00	99.00	100
Assam		20		100.00	20
Bihar		35		100.00	35
Gujarat	3	147	2.00	98.00	150
Haryana		50		100.00	50
Karnataka		126		100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	60	39	60.61	39.39	99
Maharashtra	17	133	11.33	88.67	150
Meghalaya		2		100.00	2
Orissa		25		100.00	25
Punjab	2	125	1.57	98.43	127
Tamil Nadu	60		100.00		60
Uttar Pradesh		24		100.00	24
Uttarakhand		10		100.00	10
West Bengal		125		100.00	125
Grand Total	143	960	12.96	87.04	1103

Input (1-Fertilizers, 2-Pesticides, 3-Seeds, 4- any other)

Name of the states	% Pesticides	% Seeds	% Fertilizers	% Fertilizers & Pesticides	%Fertilizers & Seeds	Fertilizers, Pesticides & Seeds And Others	% Fertilizers, Pesticides & Seeds And Others	% Any Other	% No Response	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh									100.00	100
Assam								5.00	95.00	20
Bihar			34.29		40.00	9	25.71			35
Gujarat	1.33	0.67	40.00	16.67				0.67	40.67	150
Haryana			22.00		26.00	26	52.00			50
Karnataka									100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh		1.01				3	3.03		95.96	99
Maharashtra									100.00	150
Meghalya									100.00	2
Orissa									100.00	25
Punjab		1.57	1.57	40.16	5.51	61	48.03		3.15	127
Tamil Nadu			5.00						95.00	60
Uttar Pradesh					8.33				91.67	24
Uttarakhand									100.00	10
West Bengal									100.00	125
Grand Total	0.18	0.36	7.98	6.89	3.26	99	8.98	0.18	72.17	1103

Name of the states	2001 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2011(%)	2012(%)	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh			20.00	40.00	13.00	21.00	1.00		100.00
Assam				20.00	25.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	100.00
Bihar			62.86	17.14	11.43	2.86			100.00
Gujarat			4.67	19.33	29.33	15.33	8.67	0.67	100.00
Haryana			2.00	4.00	20.00	34.00	10.00		100.00
Karnataka			48.41	32.54	10.32	7.94	0.79		100.00
Madhya Pradesh			45.45	39.39	11.11	4.04			100.00
Maharashtra			34.67	30.00	19.33	7.33	2.00		100.00
Meghalya			50.00		50.00				100.00
Orissa			88.00	8.00	4.00				100.00
Punjab		0.79	97.64	1.57					100.00
Tamil Nadu					6.67	61.67	1.67		100.00
Uttar Pradesh		45.83	50.00						100.00
Uttarakhand			30.00	60.00		10.00			100.00
West Bengal	0.80		25.60	41.60	12.80	8.80	3.20		100.00
Grand Total	0.09	1.09	36.45	24.30	13.69	12.60	2.63	0.18	100.00

Annexure - LXXXV

Govt. Subsidy_ Installment on Time

Name of the states	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh	89	89.00	11	11.00	100
Assam	17	85.00	3	15.00	20
Bihar	35	100.00			35
Gujarat	142	94.67	8	5.33	150
Haryana	50	100.00			50
Karnataka	122	96.83	4	3.17	126
Madhya Pradesh	17	17.17	82	82.83	99
Maharashtra	150	100.00			150
Meghalya	2	100.00			2
Orissa	25	100.00			25
Punjab	122	96.06	5	3.94	127
Tamil Nadu	60	100.00			60
Uttar Pradesh	24	100.00			24
Uttarakhand	10	100.00			10

West Bengal	120	96.00	5	4.00	125
Grand Total	985	89.30	118	10.70	1103

Annexure - LXXXVI

Govt. Subsidy_Loan Holiday

Name of the states	No	% No	Yes	% Yes	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh	100	100.00			100
Assam	20	100.00			20
Bihar	35	100.00			35
Gujarat	148	98.67	2	1.33	150
Haryana	50	100.00			50
Karnataka	126	100.00			126
Madhya Pradesh	98	98.99	1	1.01	99
Maharashtra	150	100.00			150
Meghalya	2	100.00			2
Orissa	25	100.00			25
Punjab	118	92.91	9	7.09	127
Tamil Nadu	60	100.00			60
Uttar Pradesh	24	100.00			24
Uttarakhand	10	100.00			10
West Bengal	125	100.00			125
Grand Total	1091	98.91	12	1.09	1103

Annexure - LXXXVII

Govt. Subsidy_No of months

Name of the states	1Month %	2 Month %	4 Month %	6 Month %	No Response (%)	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh					100.00	100
Assam					100.00	20
Bihar					100.00	35
Gujarat		1.33			98.67	150
Haryana					100.00	50
Karnataka					100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh		1.01			98.99	99
Maharashtra					100.00	150
Meghalya					100.00	2
Orissa					100.00	25
Punjab	0.79	3.15	0.79	2.36	92.91	127
Tamil Nadu					100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh					100.00	24
Uttarakhand					100.00	10
West Bengal					100.00	125
Grand Total	0.09	0.63	0.09	0.27	98.91	1103

Problem in getting the approval

Name of the states	% Delay Subsidy	% Lengthy Procedure	% Mental & Physical Harasment	% No Cooperation From Official	% Yes	% No	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh		11.00				89.00	100.00
Assam		10.00				90.00	100.00
Bihar					51.43	48.57	100.00
Gujarat		14.00				86.00	100.00
Haryana					68.00	32.00	100.00
Karnataka		7.14		92.86			100.00
Madhya Pradesh						100.00	100.00
Maharashtra		35.33		2.00		62.67	100.00
Meghalya		50.00		50.00			100.00
Orissa		4.00		72.00		24.00	100.00
Punjab						100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu					25.00	75.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh					37.50	62.50	100.00
Uttarakhand		20.00				80.00	100.00
West Bengal	0.80	50.40	2.40	44.00		2.40	100.00
Grand Total	0.09	14.78	0.27	17.59	6.89	60.38	100.00

Annexure - LXXXIX

Time taken in getting the approval for Subsidy

Name of the states	(1 to 3 Months)%	(4 to 6 Months)%	(7 to 9 Months)%	(10 to 12 Months)%	(13 to 18 Months)%	(19 to 24 Months)%	(25 to 36 Months)%	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh	50.00	48.00	2.00					100.00
Assam		65.00	5.00	15.00		5.00	10.00	100.00
Bihar	97.14	2.86						100.00
Gujarat		35.33	4.67	12.00	0.67	12.67	34.67	100.00
Haryana	96.00	4.00						100.00
Karnataka	12.70	87.30						100.00
Madhya Pradesh	12.12	14.14		46.46		27.27		100.00
Maharashtra	76.00	24.00						100.00
Meghalya	100.00							100.00
Orissa		80.00	20.00					100.00

								00
Punjab	5.51	87.40	1.57	3.15		2.36		100.00
Tamil Nadu	43.33	56.67						100.00
Uttar Pradesh	87.50	12.50						100.00
Uttarakhand	80.00	20.00						100.00
West Bengal	31.20	68.80						100.00
Grand Total	34.18	48.32	1.54	6.44	0.09	4.53	4.90	100.00

Annexure - XC

Grading methods for agriculture produce

Name of the states	% By Hand	% Manually	% No Grading Method Adopted	% No Response	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh		100.00			100.00
Assam				100.00	100.00
Gujarat	0.67	78.67		20.67	100.00
Karnataka		100.00			100.00
Madhya Pradesh			100.00		100.00
Maharashtra		100.00			100.00
Meghalaya		100.00			100.00
Orissa		100.00			100.00
Tamil Nadu				100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand		100.00			100.00
West Bengal		100.00			100.00
Grand Total	0.12	75.66	11.42	12.80	100.00

Grading method for agriculture produce

Name of the states	% No Grading Method Adopted	% No Response	Grand Total
Bihar		100.00	100.00
Haryana		100.00	100.00
Punjab	100.00		100.00
Uttar Pradesh		100.00	100.00
Grand Total	53.81	46.19	100.00

Annexure - XCII

Other facility you provide to farmers apart from storing the grains and providing the inputs

Name of the states	% Agri Insurance	% Give Support To Getting Agri Loan	% Marketing Support	% No	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh			22.00	78.00	100.00
Assam			5.00	95.00	100.00
Gujarat			48.00	52.00	100.00
Karnataka			31.75	68.25	100.00
Madhya Pradesh			100.00		100.00
Maharashtra			34.67	65.33	100.00
Meghalya			100.00		100.00
Orissa			52.00	48.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu	10.00	25.00	65.00		100.00
Uttarakhand				100.00	100.00
West Bengal			48.80	51.20	100.00
Grand Total	0.69	1.73	46.25	51.33	100.00

Annexure – XCIII

Name of the states	% Give Support To Getting Agri Loan	% No	Grand Total
Bihar	100.00		100.00
Haryana	100.00		100.00
Punjab		100.00	100.00

Uttar Pradesh		100.00	100.00
Grand Total	36.02	63.98	100.00

Annexure – XCIV

Quality control measures

Quality control	Yes	Yes %	No	No %	Total
Frequent spraying of insecticides	847	76.79	256	23.21	1103
Fumigation of food grains	714	64.73	389	35.27	1103
Stacking of grains / Restacking / Conventional	587	53.22	516	46.78	1103

Annexure – XCV

Standardization techniques

Name of the states	% Feticide And Spray Insecticide Before Storing	% Storage On The Plastic Sheet Only	% Use Plastic Mat On The Floor	% No Response	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh			9.00	91.00	100
Assam	20.00	80.00			20
Gujarat	44.00	56.00			150
Karnataka		100.00			126
Madhya Pradesh	43.43	56.57			99
Maharashtra				100.00	150
Meghalya		100.00			2
Orissa			40.00	60.00	25
Tamil Nadu			100.00		60
Uttarakhand				100.00	10
West Bengal	12.00	88.00			125
Grand Total	14.76	45.44	9.11	30.68	867

Name of the states	Fumigation & Insecticide Spray before storing %	Storage On The Plastic Sheet Only %	Use Plastic Mat On The Floor %	No Response %	Grand Total
Bihar			100.00		100.00
Haryana			100.00		100.00
Punjab	48.82	51.18			100.00
Uttar Pradesh				100.00	100.00
Grand Total	26.27	27.54	36.02	10.17	100.00

Annexure – XCVII

Actual customer of godown(1-Farmers, 2-Traders, 3-FCI, 4-Others)

Name of the states	% Farmers	% Farmers & Traders	% FCI	% Traders	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh	26.00	44.00		30.00	100.00
Assam	30.00		5.00	65.00	100.00
Gujarat	23.33			76.67	100.00
Karnataka		100.00			100.00
Madhya Pradesh	28.28	1.01	8.08	62.63	100.00
Maharashtra	24.00	4.00	0.67	71.33	100.00
Meghalya		100.00			100.00
Orissa	52.00	44.00		4.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu	58.33	41.67			100.00
Uttarakhand		40.00		60.00	100.00
West Bengal		100.00			100.00
Grand Total	20.65	39.68	1.15	38.52	100.00

Name of the states	% Farmers	% Farmers & Traders	% FCI	% Traders	% Others	% Traders & FCI	% Traders & Others	Grand Total
Bihar	100.00							100.00
Haryana	100.00							100.00
Punjab	14.96	0.79	1.57	76.38	2.36	3.15	0.79	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	8.33					91.67		100.00
Grand Total	44.92	0.42	0.85	41.10	1.27	11.02	0.42	100.00

Annexure – XCIX

Selling Process

Name of the states	% At Sell Point	% Local Market	% Through Broker	% Through Mandi	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh		100.00			100.00
Assam			5.00	95.00	100.00
Gujarat			75.33	24.67	100.00
Karnataka		100.00			100.00
Madhya Pradesh			22.22	77.78	100.00
Maharashtra		100.00			100.00
Meghalya		100.00			100.00
Orissa		100.00			100.00
Tamil Nadu	100.00				100.00
Uttarakhand		100.00			100.00
West Bengal		100.00			100.00
Grand Total	6.92	62.05	15.69	15.34	100.00

Annexure –C

Selling Process

Name of the states	% At Sell Point	% Local Market	% Through Broker	% Through Mandi	Grand Total
Bihar	100.00				100.00
Haryana	100.00				100.00
Punjab			22.83	77.17	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	100.00				100.00
Grand Total	46.19	0	12.29	41.53	100.00

Annexure – CI

Verification of given conditions of scientific storage

Conditions for Scientific Storage	Yes	Yes%	No	No%	Total
Construction of Godown on the basis of CPWD/SPWD specification	1048	95.01	55	4.99	1103
Proper Ventilation	1015	92.02	88	7.98	1103
Well fitted doors	1029	93.29	74	6.71	1103
Windows	926	83.95	177	16.05	1103
Waterproof (control on moisture from floor, walls and roof etc.)	981	88.94	122	11.06	1103
Protection from rodents	939	85.13	164	14.87	1103
Protection from birds	918	83.23	185	16.77	1103
Effective fumigation	781	70.81	322	29.19	1103
Accessibility to Road	889	80.60	214	19.40	1103
Pucca Internal Road	805	72.98	298	27.02	1103
Proper drainage facility	842	76.34	261	23.66	1103
Effective control against fire and theft	892	80.87	211	19.13	1103
Plastering of outer wall	1041	94.38	62	5.62	1103
Plastering of Inner wall	1068	96.83	35	3.17	1103
Pucca Flooring	1072	97.19	31	2.81	1103
Elevated top to keep produce	963	87.31	140	12.69	1103

Annexure – CII
Problems/difficulties faced while constructing Rural Godown

Name of the states	% Any Other Problem	% Disbursal of Loans	% Lack of assistance from local administration	% Money Problem	% No Problem	% Problem In Land Acquisition	Grand Total	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh		18.00	6.00		59.00	17.00	100.00	100
Assam		95.00		5.00			100.00	20
Bihar		5.71	2.86		65.71	25.71	100.00	35
Gujarat		17.33	0.67	80.67		1.33	100.00	150
Haryana		20.00	12.00		66.00	2.00	100.00	50

Karnataka		11.11	34.13		2.38	52.38	100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	3.03	14.14	26.26			56.57	100.00	99
Maharashtra		32.00	18.00		26.00	24.00	100.00	150
Meghalaya		50.00	50.00				100.00	2
Orissa					100.00		100.00	25
Punjab	13.39	18.90	25.20			42.52	100.00	127
Tamil Nadu		15.00			75.00	10.00	100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh	100.00						100.00	24
Uttarakhand		30.00			70.00		100.00	10
West Bengal		11.20	64.00		0.80	24.00	100.00	125
Grand Total	3.99	18.31	20.22	11.06	21.31	25.11	100.00	1103

Annexure – CIII

Wastage at farmers end

Name of the states	(0 to 1 kg) %	(1.1 to 2 kg) %	3 kg %	4 kg %	Above 5 kg %	No Response %	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	100.00						100.00
Assam	40.00	60.00					100.00
Bihar	45.71	54.29					100.00
Gujarat	23.33	44.67	26.67	4.00	1.33		100.00
Haryana	92.00	8.00					100.00
Karnataka	46.83	53.17					100.00
Madhya Pradesh	24.24	17.17	20.20	38.38			100.00
Maharashtra	100.00						100.00
Meghalaya	100.00						100.00
Orissa	100.00						100.00
Punjab	33.86	26.77	12.60	26.77			100.00
Tamil Nadu	66.67	33.33					100.00
Uttar Pradesh	4.17	4.17				91.67	100.00
Uttarakhand	100.00						100.00
West Bengal	61.60	37.60	0.80				100.00
Grand Total	57.66	26.11	6.98	7.07	0.18	1.99	100.00

Name of the states	% Car ing	% Fumigati on	% Restack ing	%Rode nt Protec tion	% Spray Fungici de	% Spray Insectic ide	% Stock Checki ng	% Stock Checki ng every 15 Day	% Storage On Polythe ne Sheet	% No Respo nse	% Nothin g	Tota l
Andra Pradesh			9.00	50.00		23.00	18.00					100
Assam				30.00						70.00		100
Bihar			54.29	5.71			28.57				11.43	100
Gujarat		1.33	23.33	15.33		7.33	39.33			13.33		100
Haryana			36.00	6.00			8.00	12.00			38.00	100
Karnataka	2.38		19.05	76.19			2.38					100
Madhya Pradesh			19.19	33.33	19.19				28.28			100
Maharashtra			25.33	6.00		2.00	14.67				52.00	100
Meghalya			50.00	50.00								100
Orissa				32.00		20.00	48.00					100
Punjab			9.45	24.41	18.11	17.32			30.71			100
Tamil Nadu			21.67	18.33		10.00	28.33				21.67	100
Uttar Pradesh			8.33							91.67		100
Uttarakhand			20.00	20.00		30.00	30.00					100
West Bengal			9.60	62.40		0.80	27.20					100
Grand Total	0.27	0.18	18.50	32.00	3.81	6.71	16.50	0.54	6.07	5.08	10.34	100

Annexure – CV

Duration of Training

Name of the states	3 Hour	% 3 Hour	7 Days	% 7 Days	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh					100	100.00	100
Assam					20	100.00	20
Bihar					35	100.00	35
Gujarat					150	100.00	150
Haryana					50	100.00	50
Karnataka					126	100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	1	1.01	1	1.01	97	97.98	99
Maharashtra					150	100.00	150
Meghalya					2	100.00	2
Orissa					25	100.00	25
Punjab					127	100.00	127
Tamil Nadu					60	100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh					24	100.00	24
Uttarakhand					10	100.00	10
West Bengal					125	100.00	125
Grand Total	1	0.09	1	0.09	1101	99.82	1103

Scientific storage system

Name of the states	1	1 (%)	No Response	No Response %	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh			100	100.00	100
Assam			20	100.00	20
Bihar			35	100.00	35
Gujarat			150	100.00	150
Haryana			50	100.00	50
Karnataka			126	100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	2	2.02	97	97.98	99
Maharashtra			150	100.00	150
Meghalya			2	100.00	2
Orissa			25	100.00	25
Punjab			127	100.00	127
Tamil Nadu			60	100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh			24	100.00	24
Uttarakhand			10	100.00	10
West Bengal			125	100.00	125
Grand Total	2	0.18	1101	99.82	1103

Annexure – CVII

Objectives of the Training

Name of the states	% Scientific Storage System	% No Response	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh		100.00	100.00
Assam		100.00	100.00
Bihar		100.00	100.00
Gujarat		100.00	100.00
Haryana		100.00	100.00
Karnataka		100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	2.02	97.98	100.00
Maharashtra		100.00	100.00
Meghalya		100.00	100.00
Orissa		100.00	100.00
Punjab		100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu		100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh		100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand		100.00	100.00
West Bengal		100.00	100.00
Grand Total	0.18	99.82	100.00

Frequency of the Training

Name of the states	1	1 (%)	No Response	No Response %	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh			100	100.00	100
Assam			20	100.00	20
Bihar			35	100.00	35
Gujarat			150	100.00	150
Haryana			50	100.00	50
Karnataka			126	100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	2	2.02	97	97.98	99
Maharashtra			150	100.00	150
Meghalya			2	100.00	2
Orissa			25	100.00	25
Punjab			127	100.00	127
Tamil Nadu			60	100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh			24	100.00	24
Uttarakhand			10	100.00	10
West Bengal			125	100.00	125
Grand Total	2	0.18	1101	99.82	1103

Annexure – CIX

Last training held

Name of the states	Chattarpur	% Chattarpur	Sagar	% Sagar	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh					100	100.00	100
Assam					20	100.00	20
Bihar					35	100.00	35
Gujarat					150	100.00	150
Haryana					50	100.00	50
Karnataka					126	100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	1	1.01	1	1.01	97	97.98	99
Maharashtra					150	100.00	150
Meghalya					2	100.00	2
Orissa					25	100.00	25
Punjab					127	100.00	127
Tamil Nadu					60	100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh					24	100.00	24
Uttarakhand					10	100.00	10
West Bengal					125	100.00	125
Grand Total	1	0.09	1	0.09	1101	99.82	1103

Relevancy of training

Name of the states	Good	% Good	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh			100	100.00	100
Assam			20	100.00	20
Bihar			35	100.00	35
Gujarat			150	100.00	150
Haryana			50	100.00	50
Karnataka			126	100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	2	2.02	97	97.98	99
Maharashtra			150	100.00	150
Meghalya			2	100.00	2
Orissa			25	100.00	25
Punjab			127	100.00	127
Tamil Nadu			60	100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh			24	100.00	24
Uttarakhand			10	100.00	10
West Bengal			125	100.00	125
Grand Total	2	0.18	1101	99.82	1103

Annexure – CXI

. Usefulness_(1-Very Useful, 2-Useful,3-Neither, 4-Not Useful, 5-Not Useful at all

Name of the states	Very useful	% Very useful	No Response	% No Response	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh			100	100.00	100
Assam			20	100.00	20
Bihar			35	100.00	35
Gujarat			150	100.00	150
Haryana			50	100.00	50
Karnataka			126	100.00	126
Madhya Pradesh	4	4.04	95	95.96	99
Maharashtra			150	100.00	150
Meghalya			2	100.00	2
Orissa			25	100.00	25
Punjab			127	100.00	127
Tamil Nadu			60	100.00	60
Uttar Pradesh			24	100.00	24
Uttarakhand			10	100.00	10
West Bengal			125	100.00	125
Grand Total	4	0.36	1099	99.64	1103

Name of the states	% Very Relevant	% Very Irrelevant	% No Response	Grand Total
Andra Pradesh			100.00	100.00
Assam			100.00	100.00
Bihar			100.00	100.00
Gujarat			100.00	100.00
Haryana			100.00	100.00
Karnataka			100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh		4.04	95.96	100.00
Maharashtra			100.00	100.00
Meghalya			100.00	100.00
Orissa			100.00	100.00
Punjab	0.79		99.21	100.00
Tamil Nadu			100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh			100.00	100.00
Uttarakhand			100.00	100.00
West Bengal			100.00	100.00
Grand Total	0.09	0.36	99.55	100.00

QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTIONAIRES

Questionnaire Code						
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Godown Number				
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FARMERS QUESTIONNAIRE

Interviewer's Name: _____ Supervisor's Name: _____

Status: SC/ST – 1 OBC – 2 GEN– 3

Name of the Respondents					
Address					
Distance (in Km.) of Godown/Warehouse from Residence.					
Education					
Age (in Yrs.)					
Annual Household Income	1. Low Income Group (Rs.) up to 45,000.	2. Middle Income Group (Rs.) 45,000 to 1.80 lac	3. High Income Group (Rs.) Above 1.8 Lac		
Total Area of the Land used for Farming	Marginal Land Below 1 Ha.	Small Land 1 to 2 Ha.	Semi-Medium Land 2 to 4 Ha.	Medium land 4 to 10 Ha.	Large Land 10 Ha. and above.

Q1 Type of Land used for Farming.

Own	1
Leased	2

Q2 Frequency of cultivation in a year

Only Once	1
Twice	2
Thrice	3
More than Three times	4

Q3a Types of commodity cultivated

Crop	Harvest Season	Area (ha)	Prod. (Qtls)	Sale Price	Market Price (Rs./Quintal)

Q4 Stored Vs Not Stored

Commodities	Cultivated	What was the	difference seen	If not stored	Reason for not
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		storage method before RG	between traditional storage and current storage method	in Godown then where it is stored	storing
Wheat					
Rice / Paddy					
Pulses					
Spices					
Cotton					
Sugarcane					
Any Other					

Q5. Store Utilization

Commodities	Storage Duration		Space Taken (in sq Meter)	Net Charge (in INR)	Extra Price (in per Kg)	Total Wastage (in Kg)
	From	To				
Wheat						
Rice / Paddy						
Pulses						
Spices						
Cotton						
Sugarcane						
Any Other						

Q6 Time since using Godown for storage

Time period for storage	Code
0 days	0
1day - 6 Months	1
6-12 Months	2
One – Two Years	3
Two – Three Years	4
More than Three years	5

Q6.1 How much is there the wastage before it reaches to Godown?

Q6.2 How much wastage has reduced because of storage in Godown?

Q6.3 Percentage of loss reduced by storing in scientific godown?

Q6.4 Did you feel any difference in the quality of produce before and after using the rural godown?

Yes	1
No	2

Q7.Are you aware that banks provide pledge loan for keeping the produce in rural Godown? Yes/No

Q7a. Have you ever availed the marketing credit for keeping the goods in Godown? Yes/No

If no why you have not availed

Q7b. Did you face any problem in getting the Pledge loan?

Q8. How much credit have you availed? (Take the response in % terms of the cost of goods)

Q9. What is your realization on your output that has changed since you have started storing in Rural Godown.

Q10 Does rural godown helps in market services (i.e. selling etc) of below given produce and inputs?

Commodities	Market Services	Services for inputs
Wheat		
Rice / Paddy		
Pulses		
Spices		
Cotton		
Sugarcane		
Pesticides		
Fertilizers		
Consumer articles		
Any Other		

Q11. Where do you procure/obtain the Inputs material?

Input material	Rural Godown sells	Source		Is it timely available?
		Rural Godown	Any Other	
Pesticides				
Fertilizers				
Consumer articles				
Any Other				

Q12. Do you think there is a substantial improvement in the following since the time you are using Rural Godown.

Particulars	Yes	No
Reduction in wastages	1	2
Timely availability of Inputs (Fertilizers/Pesticides etc)	1	2
Prevention of distress sale	1	2
Right Price realization	1	2
Maintaining quality of the produce	1	2
Getting credit from bank	1	2
Avoidance of brokerage and intermediary charges	1	2
Avoidance of problem in transporting	1	2

Q13 (a). Satisfaction on a five-point scale on following parameters after started using Godown

Least Satisfied ← Most Satisfied

Reduction in wastages	1	2	3	4	5
Accessing Credit	1	2	3	4	5
Right Price realization	1	2	3	4	5
Utilization of storage space	1	2	3	4	5
Storage charges	1	2	3	4	5
Prevention of distress sale	1	2	3	4	5
Avoidance of brokerage and intermediary charges	1	2	3	4	5
Avoidance of problem in transporting	1	2	3	4	5

Q13 (b) What is your general opinion about Gramin Bhandaran Yojna (GBY) and its benefits to farmers?

Q13 (c) Whether you know about Negotiable Warehouse Receipt System (NWRS) under WAR act?

Q13 (d) Any suggestions for further improvement of the scheme?

Q13 (e) Whether more awareness programme's are required to be conducted by Regional Office for GBY?

Q13 (f) Percentage of loss reduced by storing in scientific godown.

Training Received

Q14 Any training received regarding agricultural Practices?

Yes	
No	

If Yes

Q15. Who organized the training?

Q16. Please provide following details about Training.

Number of trainings held	
Last training held	
Frequency of the Training	
Objectives of the Training	
Scientific storage system	
Cultivation and Harvesting	
Any Other(Please Specify)	

Q17 Do you think, you got benefited from the training?

Yes	
No	

Questionnaire Code					
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Godown Code				
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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GODOWNS [SANCTIONED BY NABARD]

Interviewer's Name: _____ Supervisor's Name: _____

Status: SC – 1 BC – 2 ACC – 3

Name of the Rural Godown (RG) No.	
Address	
Telephone number	
Address of Godown	
Village	
Block / Tehsil	
District	
Nearest Market Location	
Distance from Village	

Selected states for evaluation of Rural Godown Scheme

(I) Other than NE States (Sanctioned by NABARD)		Please Tick
Code	Name of States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	
2	Madhya Pradesh	
3	Gujarat	
4	Maharashtra	
5	Karnataka	
6	Punjab	
7	Odisha	
8	West Bengal	

(II) North Eastern States (Sanctioned by NABARD)		Please Tick
Code	Name of States	
9	Assam	
10	Meghalaya	
Total	2	

Sanctioned by NCDC (Cooperative Sector)		Please Tick
Code.	Name of States	
12	Haryana	
13	Tamilnadu	
14	Uttar Pradesh	
15	Bihar	
Total	4	

Hilly States (Sanctioned by NABARD)		Please Tick
Code	Name of States	
11	Uttarakhand*	
Total	1	

Type of Godown			Funding Agency	
New	Renovated	Other	NABARD	NCDC
1	2	3	1	2

*Rural Godown located at a height of more than 1000 meters above mean sea level

SECTION 1: PROFILE

QA. Are you the owner/Main Person responsible for running of Godown? Yes- 1, No- 2
IF YES THEN GO TO SECTION 1 OR ELSE GO TO QB.

QB. May I know the owners, Co-operatives etc name, address and contact details?

Name of the Respondents	
Address	
Telephone number	

Q1a. What kind of ownership pattern exists for this Godown?

Ownership Type	Code	Ownership Type	Code
Individuals	1	Companies	7
Men/Women farmers	2	Corporation, Cooperative	8
Group of farmers/growers	3	Federation, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee	9
Partnership/Proprietary firm	4	Marketing Board	10
NGO	5	Agro Processing Corporation	11
SHGs	6	Any Other (Pls Specify)	12

If Coded either "1", "2" or "3" then continue else Go To Q2

Q1b. How much land do you have?

In Hectare	In Acre	In Any Other specify	

Q1c Is it a captive unit? Yes 1 No 2

Q2. Do you belong to any reserved community?

Community	SC	ST	General	NA
Please tick code	1	2	4	5

Q2. Which agency has issued you the license?

Authority	State Warehouse	Agency 1 (Other than the state warehouse)	Agency 2 (Any other)
Please tick the code	1	2	

Q3. What is the land ownership type for the Godown?

Land Ownership	Leased	Owned	Other (Please Specify)
Please tick the code	1	2	3

Q4 Do you have any other occupation other than running this Godown? Yes 1 No 2

Q4a.If Yes then could you please tell me what other occupation (Source of Income) you have?

--

Q5. What is the owner Education?

Owner Education	Upto 10	Upto 12th	Graduate	Professional	NA
Please tick the code	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION 2: GODOWN PROFILE

Q6(a) when did you start this Godown? (If this Godown has been renovated under the scheme then note down the year in which he took the subsidy)

Q6 (b) What was the Total Financial Outlay ((Total Expenditure) of the Rural Godown?

--

Q7 How many chambers are there in the Godown?

Q8 What is the dimensions of each Chamber?

Q9. What is the total Storage Capacity of the Godown?

Q10 What has been the storage utilization in the last years?

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Type of Rural Godown	Years of establishment /Planned	No. of Chambers	Size (Cu. Mt)	Capacity (in tonnes)	Occupancy Rate (Last one year)

Q11. Which months of the year you have the maximum utilization?

Q12. Which months of the year you have minimum utilization?

Maximum	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Minimum	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Q13a. Which all products, I am talking about both inputs and outputs, do you stock?

Q13b. Which all products contribute maximum to your Godown storage utilization?

Outputs	Q13a	Q13b	Input	Q13a	Q13b
Wheat	1	1	Fertilizers	1	1
Rice / Paddy	2	2	Pesticides	2	2
Pulses	3	3	Seeds	3	3
Spices	4	4			
Cotton	5	5	Any Other (Pl. specify)		
Sugarcane	6	6		4	4
Any Other (Pl. specify)					

	7	7		5	5
	8	8		6	6

Q13c. What is the primary usage of the Godown?

Inputs	1	Output	2
--------	---	--------	---

Q14(a). Which all products, I am talking about both inputs and outputs, do you stock?

Major Commodity	Peak Duration		% Contribution in total utilization	Charges (Peak Season)	Charges (Off Peak)
	From	To			
Output					
Wheat					
Rice / Paddy					
Sugarcane					
Others					
Inputs					
Seeds					
Fertilizers					
Pesticides					

Q14 (b) Percentage of Total Storage commodities by following respondents:-

Farmers	
Traders	
Self	
Companies	
Corporations	

14 (c) Does rural godowns help those respondents who do not store?

Yes -1, No – 2 if yes then specify how?

Q15a. How many employees you have?

Q15b. How many Permanent employees you have?

Q15a	Q15b	Q15c
Total no of employees	Permanent Employees	Casual Employees

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Q15c. How many Casual workers you have?

Q16a. Do you offer any credit to your customers? Yes 1 No 2

Q16b. If yes, how many days of credit do you give to farmers?

Q17. Do you help the small farmers to get the marketing credit from various banks/ Govt. agencies in lieu of keeping the produce in your godown? Yes 1 No 2

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC PROFILE

Q18. What was your total revenue in Year 2010-11?

	Year 2010-11	% Change from last year	Expected growth in FY 11-12
Total Revenue			
<i>Storage</i>			
<i>Sale of Goods</i>			
Running Expenses			
<i>% expenses on wage</i>			
<i>Fixed expenses</i>			
<i>Other expenses</i>			
Operating Profit			

Q19. When and How much subsidy did you get from the government for this Godown?

Type of subsidy	Amount Received	
	Month/Year	Amount (in Rs.)
Govt. Subsidy		
Bank Loan		

Q20. Have the agencies disbursed the money in the installment?

Type of subsidy	Installment		Total no of installment	No of Installment Received	Installment on Time	
	Yes	No			Yes	No
Govt.						

Subsidy						
Bank Loan						

Type of Subsidy	Loan Holiday		No of months	Installment Periodicity
	Yes	No		
Govt. Subsidy				
Bank Loan				

Q20. What is the current status of project?

Completely Constructed	1
Any Other Operational Godown (Please specify)	2

Q20.1 Where did you get to know about the Rural Godown scheme?

Bank officials	1
Media/Newspapers	2
Mandi	3
Panchayat/Mukhiya	4
Others (Please Specify)	5

Q20.2 How much time it took in getting the approval for Subsidy?

Q20.3 Did you face any problem in getting the approval?

Yes-1, No-2

Q20.4 How much time it took in getting the approval for Bank Loan?

Q20.5 Did you face any problem in getting the Bank Loan or subsidy amount under GBY?

Yes 1 No 2

Q20 Do you issue the receipt to the farmers? Yes 1 No 2

Q20 Do you help farmers in getting the pledge loan? Yes1 No 2

Q20.6 Any other problem faced?

Q20.7: Any other Suggestion for Improvement?

SECTION 4: QUALITY ASSURANCE

Q21. What all-grading method for agriculture produce do you adopt?

Q21A what other facility do you provide to farmers apart from storing the grains and providing the inputs?

Q22 What do you all quality control measures take?

Quality control measures	Yes	No
Frequent spraying of insecticides	1	2
Fumigation of food grains	1	2
*Stacking of grains /Restacking/Conventional		

*Piling/keeping of grains (process of preserving the grains)

Q23. What all standardization technique do you adopt?

Q24 .Who is your actual customer and how do you sell?

	Code	Selling Process
Farmers	1	
Traders	2	
FCI	3	
Others	4	

SECTION 5: QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION

Q25. #. Verification of the following given conditions of scientific storage is to be made during visit to Godown and needs to be filled by the Interviewer.

Conditions for scientific storage	Yes	No
Construction of Godown on the basis of CPWD/SPWD specification	1	2
Proper ventilation	1	2
Well fitted doors	1	2
Windows	1	2
Waterproof (control of moisture from floor, walls and roof etc)	1	2
Protection from rodents	1	2
Protection from birds	1	2
Effective fumigation	1	2
Accessibility to Road	1	2
Pucca Internal Road	1	2
Proper drainage facility	1	2
Effective control against fire and theft	1	2
Plastering of outer wall	1	2
Plastering of Inner Wall	1	2
Pucca Flooring	1	2
Elevated top to keep produce	1	2

Q26. What types of problems/difficulties you faced while constructing Rural Godown?

Disbursal of loans	1
Problem in Land acquisition	2
Lack of assistance from local administration	3
Any Other	4

Q27. How much wastage happens at your end?

Q28. What steps do you take in eliminating the wastage?

SECTION 6: TRAINING

Q29a. Tell me something about the kind of training you have got from NIAM Jaipur.

Number of trainings held	
Last training held	
Frequency of the Training	
Objectives of the Training	
Scientific storage system	
Records	
Quality Checks	
Maintenance	
Any Other	
Duration of Training	

Q29b. How relevant that training was for your need?

29c. How useful was this training?

Response	Very Relevant	Relevant	Neither Relevant nor irrelevant	Irrelevant	Very Irrelevant
Relevancy	1	2	3	4	5
	Very Useful	Useful	Neither Useful nor Un useful	Not Useful	Not Useful at all
Usefulness	1	2	3	4	5

Q29d. If Coded either "1" or "2", then ask, how was it useful?

Q 29e. If Coded either "4" or "5", then ask why it was not useful

Questionnaire Code					
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Godown Code				
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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GODOWNS [SANCTIONED BY NCDC]

Interviewer's Name: _____ Supervisor's Name: _____

Status: SC – 1 BC – 2 ACC – 3

Name of the Respondents	
Address	
Telephone number	
Address of Godown	
Village	
Block / Tehsil	
District	
Nearest Market Location	
Distance from Village	

(I) Other than NE States (Sanctioned by NABARD)		Please Tick
Code	Name of States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	
2	Madhya Pradesh	
3	Gujarat	
4	Maharashtra	
5	Karnataka	
6	Punjab	
7	Odisha	
8	West Bengal	
Total	8	

(II) North Eastern States (Sanctioned by NABARD)		Please Tick
Code	Name of States	
9	Assam	
10	Meghalaya	
Total	2	

Sanctioned by NCDC (Cooperative Sector)		Please Tick
Code.	Name of States	
12	Haryana	
13	Tamilnadu	
14	Uttar Pradesh	
15	Bihar	
Total	4	

*Rural Godown located at a height of more than 1000 feet

QA. Are you the owner/Main Person responsible for the Godown?
if yes then go to section 1 or else go to B.

QB. May I know Co-operative etc name, address and contact details?

Name of the Respondents	
Address	
Telephone number	

SECTION 1: PROFILE

Q1a. What kind of ownership pattern exists for this Godown?

Ownership Type	Code
Corporation, Cooperative	1
Federation, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee	2

Marketing Board	3
Agro Processing Corporation	4
Any Other (Please Specify)	5

Q1b. Please provide us the detail about your co-operative?

Heads	Details
Name of the Co-operative Societies	
Year of Registration	
Address of Co operative	
Location of Godown	
Address of Godown	
Capacity of Godown	

SECTION 2: GODOWN PROFILE

Q2 When did you start this Godown? (If this Godown has been renovated under the scheme then note down the year in which he took the subsidy)

Q3. How many chambers are there in the Godown?

Q4. What is the total size of the Godown?

Q5. What is the dimension of each Godown?

Q6 What has been the storage utilization in the last years?

Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
Years of Establishm ent /Planed	No. of Chambers	Size (Cu. Mtrs)	Dimensions Sq. Meter	Occupancy Rate (Last one year)

Q7. Which months of the year you have the maximum utilization?

Q8. Which months of the year you have minimum utilization?

Maximum	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Minimum	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Q9a. Which all products, I am talking about both inputs and outputs, do you stock?

Q9b. Which all products contribute maximum to your Godown storage utilization?

Outputs	Q9a	Q19b	Input	Q9a	Q9b
Wheat	1	1	Fertilizers	1	1
Rice / Paddy	2	2	Pesticides	2	2
Pulses	3	3	Seeds	3	3
Spices	4	4			
Cotton	5	5	Any Other (Pl. specify)		
Sugarcane	6	6		4	4

Any Other (Pl. specify)					
	7	7		5	5
	8	8		6	6

Q9c. What is the primary usage of the Godown?

Inputs	1	Output	2
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Q10. Which all products, I am talking about both inputs and outputs, do you stock?

Major Commodity	Peak Duration		% Contribution in total utilization	Charges (Peak Season)	Charges (Off Peak)
	From	To			
Output					
Wheat					
Rice / Paddy					
Sugarcane					
Others					
Inputs					
Seeds					
Fertilizers					
Pesticides					

Q11a. How many employees do you have?

Q11b. How many Permanent employees do you have?

Q11c. How many Casual workers do you have?

Q11a	Q11b	Q11c
Total no of employees	Permanent Employees	Casual Employees

Q12. Do you help the Non-member farmers to get the marketing credit from various banks/Govt. agencies in lieu of keeping the produce in your godown?

Yes 1 No 2

Q13. Do you help the member farmers to get the marketing credit from various banks/Govt. agencies in lieu of keeping the produce in your godown?

Yes 1 No 2

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC PROFILE

Q14. What was your total revenue in Year 2010-11?

	Year 2002-	% Change from last	Expected growth in FY 2012
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	2010-11	year	
Total Revenue			
<i>Storage</i>			
<i>Sale of Goods</i>			
Running Expenses			
<i>% expenses on wage</i>			
<i>Fixed expenses</i>			
<i>Other expenses</i>			
Operating Profit			

Q15. When and How much subsidy did you get from the government for this Godown?

Mode of subsidy	Amount Received	
	Month/Year	Amount (in Rs.)
Govt. Subsidy		
Bank Loan		

Q16. Have the agencies disbursed the money in the installment

Type of subsidy	Installment		Total no. of installment	No of Installment Received	Installment on Time	
	Yes	No			Yes	No
Govt. Subsidy						
Bank Loan						

Type of subsidy	Loan Holiday		No. of months	Installment Periodicity
	Yes	No		
Govt. Subsidy				
Bank Loan				

Q17. What is the current status of project?

Completely Constructed	1
Any Other Operational Godown	2

Q18 Where did you get to know about the Rural Godown scheme?

Bank Officials	1
Media/Newspapers	2
Mandi	3
Panchayat/Mukhiya	4
Others (Please specify)	5

Q19 How much time it took in getting the approval for Subsidy?

Q20a Did you face any problem in getting the approval? Yes 1 No 2 Please Elaborate.

Q20b. Has the joint inspection of your Godown has been done by the concerned officials

Yes 1 No 2

Q20c. Have you received the second installment of the subsidy? Yes 1 No 2

Q21 How much time it took in getting the approval for Bank Loan?

Q22 Did you face any problem in getting the Bank Loan? Yes 1 No 2

Q23 Do you issue the receipt to the farmers? Yes 1 No 2

Q24 Do you help farmers in getting the pledge loan? Yes 1 No 2

Q25 Any other problem faced.

Q26 Any Suggestion for Improvement

SECTION 4: QUALITY ASSURANCE

Q27: What all-grading method for agriculture produce do you adopt?

Q28 What other facility do you provide to farmers apart from storing the grains and providing the inputs?

Q29 What all quality control measures do you take?

Quality control measures	Yes	No
Frequent spraying of insecticides	1	2

Fumigation of food grains	1	2
Conventional Method of Preservation		

SECTION 6: TRAINING

Q30. What all standardization technique do you adopt?

Q31 .Who is your actual customer and how do you sell?

Actual customer	Code	Selling Process
Farmers	1	
Traders	2	
FCI	3	
Others	4	

SECTION 5: QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION

32 #. Verification of the following given conditions of scientific storage is to be made during visit to Godown and needs to be filled by the Interviewer.

Conditions of scientific storage	Yes	No
Construction of Godown on the basis of CPWD/SPWD specification	1	2
Proper ventilation	1	2
Well fitted doors	1	2
Windows	1	2
Waterproof (control of moisture from floor, walls and roof etc)	1	2
Protection from rodents	1	2
Protection from birds	1	2
Effective fumigation	1	2
Accessibility to Road	1	2
Pucca Internal Road	1	2
Proper drainage facility	1	2
Effective control against fire and theft	1	2
Plastering of outer wall	1	2
Plastering of Inner Wall	1	2
Pucca Flooring	1	2
Elevated top to keep produce	1	2

Q33. What types of problems/difficulties you faced while constructing Rural Godown?

Disbursal of loans	1
Problem in Land acquisition	2
Lack of assistance from local administration	3
Any Other	4

Q34. How much wastage happens at your end?

Q35. What steps do you take in eliminating the wastage?

Q35a. Tell me something about the kind of training you have got from NIAM Jaipur.

Number of trainings held	
Last training held	
Frequency of the Training	
Objectives of the Training	
Scientific storage system	
Records	
Quality Checks	
Maintenance	
Any Other	
Duration of Training	

Q35b. How relevant that training was for your need.

Q35c. How useful was this training?

	Very Relevant	Relevant	Neither Relevant nor irrelevant	Irrelevant	Very Irrelevant
Relevancy	1	2	3	4	5
	Very Useful	Useful	Neither Useful noR Un useful	Not Useful	Not Useful at all
Usefulness	1	2	3	4	5

Q35d. If Coded either "1" or "2", then ask, how was it useful?

Q 35e: If Coded either "4" or "5", then ask why it was not useful?