9.3 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Introduction

An efficient and organized marketing system is necessary to enable producers to realise a just price for their produce and to reduce their exploitation by middlemen, commission agents and traders. Realising the need for efficient marketing system, the Royal Commission which was set up in 1928 recommended to improve the economic conditions of the farmers and protect them from the clutches of traders by providing better selling facilities, basic infrastructure etc. In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations the Government of Madras enacted the "Madras Commercial Crops Market Act" in 1933, which heralded the beginning of regulated markets in Tamil Nadu. Later, in 1959, the 1933 Act was modified as "Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Market Act 1959". This Act envisaged the formation of Market Committees at district headquarters with functions of identifying agricultural produce, notifying them under the Act and establishing regulated markets in important assembling centres.

Subsequently, the 1959 Act was revised as "The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Marketing (Regulation) Act 1987" and was brought into force from 1.2.1991. At present there are 16 Market Committees with 272 regulated markets covering the entire State except Chennai and Nilgiris districts.

Forty important agricultural commodities have been notified so far under the Act (Fruit and vegetables, cattle, poultry, sheep, pisciculture and apiculture products have not been notified).

In order to grade the agricultural commodities brought to the regulated markets by the farmers according to the specifications, 96 commercial grading centres, 11 kapas grading centres, one tobacco-grading centre are functioning in the State.

In a broader sense, Agricultural marketing may be viewed as a process encompassing all the steps involved from the producer to the consumer including pre and post harvest operations such as assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution. By performing these operations, it adds value to the produce in terms of time, place and farm utilities. Storage facilities are also essential in marketing infrastructure.

Agricultural marketing has assumed increased importance after launching of the new economic policy and consequent opening up of India's markets to foreign suppliers and buyers and access by Indians to world markets. To enable Indian farmers to derive the full benefits from the new liberalized World trade regime, it is necessary to remove various constraints and deficiencies in the existing domestic markets and marketing practices.
In the present era of WTO it has become absolutely necessary to be prepared to compete in World Trade and any slackness will not only reduce the share in world trade but is also likely to cause heavy damage to the domestic industry through imports. To promote export of agricultural commodities, quantity produced should be surplus after meeting the domestic demands and the quality of the produce should be on par with international standards. The seed is the basic input in Agriculture and it plays a vital role in sustained growth and development of agricultural sectors. A study report on certified seeds show that 1% increase in production and distribution of certified seeds increases the value of Agricultural production by 1.05% in Tamil Nadu. This shows that agricultural production in the State responds well to certified seeds produced and distributed. At present only about 10% of the total seed requirement in the State is met with certified and 6% with labelled seeds. Thus there exists a wide gap between the requirement and availability.

**Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act 2001**

The objectives of protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act are

1. To establish an effective system for Protection of Plant Varieties, the rights of the farmers and plant breeders to encourage the development of new varieties of plant.
2. To recognize and protect the right of the farmers in respect of the contribution made at any time in conserving, improving and making available plant genetic resources for the development of new plant varieties.
3. To accelerate agricultural development in the country by protecting the plant breeders’ right to stimulate investment for research and development.
development, both in the public and private sector for the development of new plant varieties.

4. To facilitate the growth of the seed industry in the country by ensuring the availability of high quality and planting materials to the farmers.

Patenting of the products may be helpful to improve competitiveness in the International Market. Government of India has preferred to use sui generis system instead of patents because of three major advantages namely flexibility, better protection of farmers’ rights and stronger researcher exemption. Accordingly, the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act was enacted in the Parliament for the registration and better protection of geographical indication of goods.

**Ninth Plan Review**

The Ninth Five Year Plan aimed to increase loan facilities to the farmers, to provide transport facilities for transport of produce from village to the regulated markets, to strengthen Agmark laboratories, to create Cold Chain facilities in major marketing centres, decentralized storage facilities for buffer stock of seed production and to improve infrastructure in major rural shandies in each district.

During Ninth Plan 19 Agmark Laboratories were strengthened as against the target of 25 laboratories. Two new Laboratories were constructed as against three laboratories, which were programmed for construction. Ten agricultural production and marketing information centres have been established.

Physical progress made under seed certification, seed testing, and training during the Ninth Plan is given below.

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Tenth Five Year Plan

Approach and Strategy

Agricultural Marketing and Agri-business

- To enhance marketability of agriculture commodities by providing infrastructure facilities, revamping the regulated markets.
- Provision of post harvest handling facilities for value addition and prevention of wastage (like cold storage).
- To provide backward and forward linkages through marketing, agro-processing and export.
- Better realization for agriculture produce through alternative markets like product-wise Terminal Markets
- Stepping up export of agri / horti produce-with setting up of AEZ and establishment of Food Laboratories.
- Policy to attract private sector in storage and agro-processing industries.

Integrated approach from planting to marketing, which includes choice of crops, grading, packaging, storage and marketing for domestic and international.

Seed Certification

- Increasing the production of certified seed to maintain the quality of produce.
- Improving the storage facilities to preserve the guard samples for a long period.
- Ensuring quality of certified seed distribution among the farming community by strengthening the seed inspection wing of the department.
- Providing computer facilities for improving present reporting system.
- Facilitating timely testing of seeds at reasonable time with modern equipments.
- Establishing market intelligence and demand forecasting cell.
- Creating website exclusively for the Department of Seed Certification.
- Strengthening of Grow Out Test (GOT) Farm at Kannampalayam

Tenth Plan Schemes

I. Seed Certification Department

Ongoing Schemes

1) Seed Certification Programme (Rs. 6 crores)

Seed Certification is a regulatory process designed to secure, maintain and make available the prescribed levels of seed quality namely germination, physical purity, genetic purity and seed health. Though the certified seed production had doubled in a decade, still ten percent of the total requirement
could alone be covered with certified seeds. To increase the area under certified seed production and to increase the quantity of the certified seeds, it is proposed to continue the Seed Certification programme during the Tenth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 6 crores.

2) Seed Inspection (Rs. 0.22 crore)

To ensure the quality of the seeds distributed to the farmers, seed selling points are inspected periodically and seed samples are drawn and sent for analysis to the notified Seed Testing Laboratory. Based on the results legal action is being initiated against the defaulters. Quality control measures for seed enhances the agricultural production. This programme will be continued during the Tenth Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 0.22 crore.

3) Seed Testing (Rs. 1.75 crores)

Seed testing is being carried out to analyze the quality of the seed lots. Factors like germination; physical purity, moisture, seed health and admixture of other distinguishable varieties are being analyzed in the notified seed testing laboratories. There are seven notified Seed testing laboratories functioning in the State with an annual capacity of testing 42,000 seed samples. This programme will be continued during the Tenth Five Year Plan also with an outlay of Rs. 1.75 crores.

New Schemes

1. Creation of Infrastructure facilities (Rs. 4.61 lakhs)

The guard samples pertaining to certification of each seed lot have to be preserved for two years from the date of grant/ extension of the certificate and four years in respect of rejected seed group lots from the date of communication of rejection. It is proposed to equip the office of Assistant Director of Seed Certification with storage facilities at a cost of Rs. 4.61 lakhs.

2. Computerisation of offices of the Assistant Director of Seed Inspection (Rs. 8.80 lakhs)

To monitor closely the seed transactions and detain sub standard seeds at once and for the data collection with regard to quantity of seeds distributed and to send the report to the Government, it is proposed to computerise 11 Offices of Assistant Director of Seed Inspection at a total cost of Rs. 8.80 lakhs.

3. Establishment of Mini Seed Testing Laboratories. (Rs. 1.27 crores)

There are seven notified Seed Testing Laboratories in the State with a capacity to test 42,000 seed samples annually. In view of the increase in the quantum of certified seed production, 62,000 seed samples are being received for testing. To facilitate timely testing of seed samples, it is proposed to establish 13 mini Seed Testing laboratories at a total cost of Rs.1.27 crores.
4. Improve / Maintenance of the Existing Seed Laboratory Equipment/ Grow out Test Farm (Rs. 13 lakhs)

As a measure to improve the facilities by provision of new equipments in the existing seed testing laboratories and in Grow Out Test Farm at Kannapalayam, a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs is provided for Tenth Five Year Plan.

5. Training (Rs. 5 lakhs)

To impart training to the farming community, seed producers and seed dealers, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided.

6. Establishment of Market intelligence and Demand forecasting cell (Rs. 4 lakhs)

To forecast the demand and price of seeds of various crop varieties, establishment of market intelligence and demand forecasting cell in the Directorate of Seed Certification is proposed. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for this programme.

7. Creation of Web Site exclusively for the Department of Seed Certification (Rs. 0.50 lakh)

It has been proposed to create exclusive website for the Department of Seed Certification to serve the farming community, seed growers, seed producers, seed dealers and distributors at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

II Agriculture Department

Ongoing Scheme

Establishment of Fertiliser Control Laboratories (Rs. 1.08 crores)

There are 14 Fertiliser Control Laboratories in the State with an annual capacity to analyse 17,220 numbers of samples to ensure the availability of good quality fertilizers and manure mixtures as per the standards prescribed. An amount of Rs. 1.08 crores is provided for this scheme for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

III Agricultural Marketing and Agri-Business Department

a) State Scheme

Own building for Agmark Laboratories, Strengthening of Agmark Laboratories and Provision of Computers (Rs. 3.07 crores)

There are 30 State Agmark Grading Laboratories, one Principal Laboratory and 15 Agricultural marketing centres functioning in the State. It is proposed to construct building for Agmark Labs as well as modernize the equipments during the Tenth Five Year Plan for which a sum of Rs. 3.07 crores is provided.
b) **Schemes proposed to be implemented availing financial assistance from the other financial institutions**

1) **Provision of infrastructure facilities (Rs. 100 crores).**

   i. *Creation of infrastructure facilities*

   There is a need to provide infrastructure facilities like transaction shed, drying yard, farmers rest sheds, sanitation facilities, drinking water supply, electronic weighing scales, cleaning and washing facility, moisture meters, scientific instruments for grading, rural godowns etc., for which an amount of Rs. 100 crores is provided.

   ii. *Revamping Tamil Nadu Agricultural Marketing Board*

   There is an imperative need to revitalize the Board activities by making this body more responsive and independent decision-making body. It should be given administrative and financial powers.

   iii. *Revitalising the market committees*

   At present the Act provides for nomination of members to the Market Committees. To make it more accountable and democratic, it is necessary that members be elected so that there is a sense of belonging. Secondly, there is lack of professionalism in the staff of the Market Committees. Their mind set is more of regulation than market oriented approach. Training to the existing staff and inclusion of professionals is a must.

   iv. *Provision of infrastructure facilities in Post Harvest Centres.*

   At present the post harvest centres in the Regulated markets conduct training programmes to the farmers and exhibitions on various post harvest practices. The regulated markets should expand their activities through provision of whole storage CA, MA, Retardation and ripening facilities for the agricultural produce.

   v. *Agricultural Marketing Extension*

   Strong network of marketing extension is very much necessary at block level to effectively advise farmers on various aspects of marketing, advise on product planning, marketing information, and securing market for farmers, and advise on improved market practices and advise on post harvest management practices.

   To strengthen the regulated market it is proposed to provide infrastructure facilities like transaction shed, drying yard, farmers resting shed, sanitation facilities, drinking water supply, electronic weighing scales, cleaning and washing facility, moisture meters, scientific instruments for grading, rural godowns etc. at a cost of Rs. 100 crores with financial assistance from Marketing Committee, NABARD, GOI.

2) **Provision of infrastructure facilities in Post Harvest Centres-Cold Storage (Rs. 200 crores- National Horticultural Board/Private Sector)**

   It is estimated that around 30% of the horticulture produce is wasted due to inadequate cold chain facility and appropriate technology for the preservation of horticultural produce. At present the combined cold storage capacity of 133 units in Tamil Nadu is around 1 LMT. The existing capacity is
not sufficient to store horticultural, dairy, and marine products. In order to meet the demand it is proposed to establish an additional 1 LMT capacity of cold storage facility, at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 crore. Taking into consideration the initial capital investment, high recurring cost and low capacity utilisation and project failure, it has been proposed to attract investment by private sector through measures like financial incentives in addition to NHB's subsidy and power tariff concession.

3) **Agricultural Marketing Extension / Packaging Training (Rs. 42.95 crores)** - Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB)

Agricultural farmers require advice on various aspects of marketing like selection of the crops to be grown with marketability in mind, current price, market arrival and forecasting of market trends, and on post harvest management practices.

Marketing Extension Network is proposed to be formed integrating with the extension network already available with Agriculture Department. Officers of Agriculture, Horticulture and Agricultural Marketing departments will be given training on various aspects of Agricultural Production and Marketing for the purpose of carrying out extension works effectively and efficiently. A sum of Rs. 65 lakhs is proposed during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Further, the Government will also facilitate private sector to carryout extension work for the quick reach of farm information to the farmers.

To improve market practices and also sale of specific agricultural products, two products' specific market Complexes viz - Turmeric Market Complex at Erode at a total cost of Rs. 32.30 crores, and Jaggery Market Complex at Trichy at a total cost of Rs. 10 crores will be established. These market complexes will be established incurring expenditure initially from Market Committees and financial institutions like NABARD and then recovered from the traders in instalments.

4) **Agro processing Food Park (Rs. 10 crores)** - Private Sector

It is estimated that about 10-20 % of the food grain production and 30-35 % of fruits and vegetables are wasted at various stages from picking to consumption. This indicates the need to establish food-processing industries to preserve and minimize the wastage. To encourage private sector to establish agro-processing industries, the Government of India, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has formulated two models of Food Park for Food Processing Industries apart from other incentives. It is proposed to set up a Food Park at a cost of Rs. 10 crores either in private sector or by Market Committees.
Alternative Marketing Forms

Role of Government in managing markets is on decline worldwide. It is not easy to bring major changes in the traditional marketing system. The only way to modernize marketing is to promote alternative marketing system and that may operate parallel to and in addition to present marketing system. The purpose of the proposed alternative marketing is to promote modern trade practices, which in turn will pave way for transparency and efficiency in market.

Even though, the various forms of alternate marketing like (a) direct marketing, (b) marketing through farmers interest group, (c) setting up of terminal markets, (d) forward and future market, (e) e-commerce, (f) setting up of mega markets, (g) negotiable warehouse receipt system etc. have been suggested by Expert Committee on Agricultural Marketing headed by Shankarlal Guru, three important marketing methods could be considered in the State viz., Terminal Market, Mega Market and Direct Market.

5) Setting up of Terminal Markets and Collection Centres (Rs. 160 crores)

Private sector or growers association in partnership with private sector can organise Terminal Markets for specified products with backward integration with collection centres (value addition centres). Fifteen to twenty collection centres established nearer to the production area, can feed one Terminal Market. Two such a Terminal Markets will be established one each at Chennai and at Coimbatore with NDDB assistance.

6) Mega Markets (Rs. 10 crores)

A mega market centre can cater to the needs of wholesale dealers, exporters and food processing industries. The availability of horticultural products in large scale in one place would promote exports and provide single sourcing to agri processing industries. It is proposed to establish a mega market for vegetables at Oddanchatram in Dindigul District at a cost of Rs. 2.59 crore. Depending on the success of this project, mega markets could be developed at Mettupalayam in Coimbatore District and Athur in Salam District either through Market Committees or private sector.

7) Agro Processing Industries (Rs. 10 crores)

Food Processing Industries provide the crucial farm - industry linkages, which help to add value to the produce, generate employment opportunities and increase the net income to the farmers. The Market Committees will establish these through private sector in 10 places with an incentive of 20% of the capital cost. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 10 crores. Packaging fresh fruits, vegetables and other farm produce is an important process as it reduces post harvest losses, increases the income of the farmers and ensures clean and hygienic farm produce to the consumers.

It is proposed to create awareness and impart training on farm produce packaging to the technical officers of Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business departments during the Tenth Plan period. It is proposed to train 600 officials and 400 farmers at a total estimated cost of
Rs. 25 lakhs. It is also proposed to conduct studies for developing low cost packaging techniques and material for some specific commodities at a cost of Rs. 0.35 crore.

Agro Processing Industries

Food Processing Industries provide the crucial farm - industry linkages which helps to accelerate overall agricultural development, adding value to the produce, generating employment opportunities and increasing the net income to the farmers. In India, only 2% of the total horticultural produce is processed. In countries like Brazil, it is in the range of 70%. Considering the rising demand for good quality products, there is an urgent need to enhance capacities for value added and processed products. At present, value addition is estimated at 7% of the total production within next 5 years. There is a need to increase value addition to 20% and processing at 7%. To increase our country's share in the world trade of agri products which stands at less than 1% at present, the most critical factor in the highly competitive market environment is quality processed products.

In Tamil Nadu, food processing in the form of drying, vegetable oil, grain processing, sugar breweries are in existence for a quite long period. Lack of adequate infrastructure facilities like storage, processing, marketing besides technical know-how have been the major constraints affecting the growth of the industry. Tamil Nadu with a coastline of 922 K.M. and surface boundary of 1200 K.M. with tropical and sub-tropical climate is ideally suited for the production of a host of agricultural, horticultural, aquacultural and animal husbandry produces. Thus there is vast scope for setting up of Food Processing Industries in Tamil Nadu.

The growth of food processing industry, which is included in the priority-lending sector, will bring immense benefit to the economy. Economic liberalization and raising consumer prosperity is opening up new vistas in food processing sector.

Tamil Nadu produces 103 lakh metric tonnes of food grains, 22 lakh metric tonnes of oil seeds, 37 lakh metric tonnes of sugarcane, 53.89 lakh metric tonnes of fruits, 54.65 lakh metric tonnes of vegetables, 2.95 lakh metric tonnes of spices and 6.94 lakh metric tonnes of plantation crops.

10 to 20% of food grain production is lost every year both at pre and post harvest stages. Similarly 30 to 35% of fruits and vegetables produced are also wasted at various stages from picking to final consumption. This only indicates the immense potential and scope that exists for setting up of food processing industries so that the available raw materials may be put into the most judicious use. This also indicates the scope that exists for adoption of post harvest modern techniques ensuring preservation and minimizing wastages of agricultural produce.
Constraints

- Very high difference in price between the farmers’ realisation and consumer even for the fresh produce. In processed food the high price of raw materials, excessive spoilage, inefficient and costly transportation, high cost of finance due to high taxes and duties leads to low demand of processed foods.
- Lack of linkage with R &D institutions with the users like farmers and industry.
- Impediment in the flow of credit from financial institutions to the food processing industry due to the improper understanding of this sector to attain the required level of imparting skill.
- Low margins, seasonality and high perishability being the distinct features of this industry the access to seed capital and working capital is not easy.
- Indian brands of processed food are yet to be established in the international Market.
- Competition with imported goods in the wake of liberalization of world trade.
- Week database and lack of market intelligence.
- Backward linkage between the farmers and the processor is yet to take proper shape to tide over the impediments.
- Multiplicity of laws and regulatory authorities affect the growth of industry.
- Prevailing packaging system lacks requisite quality and shelf life.
- Lack of knowledge of quality parameters and standards.
- Lack of participation by people, local bodies, NGOs farmers' organisation and industrial association.

Food Processing Policy will therefore, have to address itself to:

- Promoting innovative measures for fostering group co-operation in adoption of pre-harvest and post-harvest technologies.
- Development of cropping pattern as per food processing units’ requirements.
- Speedy development in infrastructure to promote food-processing industry.
- Removing legal / statutory hurdles affecting growth of food processing industry.
- Facilitating liberalized financial assistance to the industry considering the high risk and capital-intensive nature.
- Processing standards may be upgraded by introduction of mechanised cleaning, sorting / grading of agricultural produces
- The policy will seek to create an appropriate environment for entrepreneurs to set up food processing industry through Fiscal initiatives / intervention like rationalization of tax structure on fresh foods as well as processed foods and machinery for production of processed foods.
9.3 Agricultural Marketing

- Enactment of food laws to enable the industry for effective implementation.
- Creation of infrastructure development connected with fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, poultry etc.
- Land ceiling exemption for captive farming / contract farming duly taking care to protect the rights of farmers.
- Creation of a venture capital fund for soft loan assistance to the food processing industry
- Incentive like power tariff concessions and sales tax.
- Creation of technology development centres in private sector for the dissemination of modern technology
- Providing cold chain, cold storage system, tissue culture plant for the production of planting materials.

To encourage private sector to establish agro-processing industries, the Government of India, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has formulated **two models of Food Park for Food Processing Industries** apart from other incentives.

**Industrial Estate Model** - In this model, the entrepreneurs are encouraged to set up agro processing industries in well-developed, well laid out industrial plots. The developer of the food park also provide common facilities, like water supply, storage, laboratories, warehousing facilities, common effluent treatment plant and other facilities.

**Another model** which is being tried out in Punjab State, where all common facilities are located in a hub with agro processing units function in a radius of 50 kms. In the second model, the initial capital outlay is less and small agro processing units and farmers can utilise the services at a reasonable cost. This can be either in the private sector or set up by the Market Committees.

8) Agri Export Zone (Rs. 150 crores) – GOI

The most critical factor to meet the challenges of export will be enhancing exporting capability of our State in a highly competitive environment. To promote export of agri products, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce has announced in 2001 - Exim Policy, a scheme of establishing Agri Export Zone (AEZ). In AEZ, institutional and physical infrastructure would be created as per the needs of the specific commodity. Steps have been taken to establish AEZ for cut flowers, mangoes, bananas, medicinal plants and vegetables. To promote agricultural exports, it is proposed to educate and train the growers of identified crops in producing, grading and packing for international market, and in establishment of analytical laboratories, setting up of Export promotion cell in Agri Business department to disseminate information and harmonization of standards of Indian products with international standards (Codex).
Agri Export

Tamil Nadu endowed with cheap labour, diverse agro climatic conditions and soil resource with favourable Government policies is poised for accelerated growth in agricultural / horticultural commodities export. With trade barriers falling apart, we should take advantage of new international trade environment. The most critical factor to meet the challenges will be enhancing exporting capability of our State in a highly competitive environment. To take advantage over other States in India, Tamilnadu should create necessary infrastructure for export like post harvest facilities, food-processing capability, handling facilities at port, food analytical laboratories to certify the quality aspects etc. To promote export of agri products, the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce has announced in 2001 - Exim Policy, a scheme of establishing Agri Export Zone (AEZ). In AEZ institutional and physical infrastructure would be created as per the needs of the specific commodity. AEZ may be established for cut flowers, mangoes, bananas, medicinal plants and vegetables.

The following steps may help to boost agri exports:

- Vigorous extension work to educate and train the growers of identified crops in producing, grading and packing for international markets.
- Establishment of analytical laboratories.
- Setting up of Export promotion cell in Agri Business department to disseminate information on export opportunities and destinations, obtain sanitary and phyto sanitary standards of various countries and make it known to the prospective exporters.
- Harmonisation of standards of Indian products with the international standards (Codex).
- Provision of common facilities / infrastructure in AEZ.

There is a great demand for organic farm products in developed countries. In the recent report of FAO, it has been stated that domestic production of organic products in developed countries is expected to rise within the next few years. But it is unlikely to meet the demand.

“As demand for organic fresh produce is expected to continue to increase in developed countries, imports will be needed to meet consumers' demand” says the FAO study report entitled world markets for organic fruits and vegetables.
### Tenth Five Year Plan Outlay – State Plan

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<th>Department/Scheme</th>
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<td><strong>New Schemes</strong></td>
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### Tenth Five Year Plan Outlay Funded by Other Agencies

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<td>d) Agro processing Food park</td>
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<td>e) Setting up of Terminal markets and collection centres</td>
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<td>f) Mega markets</td>
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<td>g) Agri-processing Industries</td>
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## Physical Targets

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<td>4) Seed selling point inspection ('000 no)</td>
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<td>5) Seed samples taken ('000 no)</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) Persons to be trained on Seed aspects ('000 no)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural Marketing and Agri-business Department</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Own buildings for Agmark grading Laboratories (No.)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Strengthening of Agmark Laboratories (No.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Provision of computer to Agmark laboratories. (No.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Provision of Air conditioning facilities to Agmark laboratories. (No.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Provision of Modern equipments to Agmark laboratories.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture Department</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of fertiliser samples to be tested (in No.)</td>
<td>85,000</td>
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