

**APPENDIX I**  
**(Reference: Paragraph 1.1 and 2.2)**  
**Components under package declared by GOM and GOI**

(Rupees in crore)

Sr. No.	Components under package declared by GOM	Amount
1.	Immediate relief	-
2.	Rescheduling of loan Interest more than principle should not be charged for Co operative loan Loan disbursement to Self Help Groups of farmers Restructuring of credit disbursement procedure	225.00
3.	Regulation of loan disbursed by money lenders	Nil
4.	Agriculture Insurance scheme	30.00
5.	Financial assistance to farmers for increase in production	150.00
6.	Agriculture Allied Activities	30.00
7.	Agro Based Industries	Nil
8.	Joint Farming of Cotton	Nil
9.	Community Marriages	6.00
10.	Refund of Capital Formation Fund	370.00
11.	Compensation to Cotton Growing Farmers	134.00
12.	Organic Farming Technology	30.00
13.	Vidarbha Panlot Mission	100.00
14.	Help Line for Farmers	Nil
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1075.00</b>
Components under package declared by GOI		Amount
1.	Ex-gratia assistance from PMNRF	-
2.	Debt Relief to Farmers and Credit Flow	-
3.	Interest Waiver	712.00
4.	Assured irrigation facilities	2177.00
5.	Seed Replacement and Cropping Intensity	180.00
6.	Watershed Development	240.00
7.	Horticulture Development	225.00
8.	Micro Irrigation	78.00
9.	Extension Services	3.00
10.	Subsidiary income	135.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3750.00</b>

Note:- Sr.No. 4, 10, 11 & 12 of GOM package (total: Rs 564 crore) and no. 8, 9 and 10 of GOI package (total: Rs 306 crore) were for entire State.

**APPENDIX II**  
**(Reference: Paragraph 1.2)**  
**Implementing departments**

Sr. No.	Implementing Departments	Implementing District/Taluka level offices	Components
1.	Revenue and Forests Department (Relief & Rehabilitation Wing)	District Collectors & Tahsildars	(i) Immediate relief (ii) Help Line (iii) Ex-gratia assistance from PMNRF
2.	Co-operation & Textile Department	(i) RBI/NABARD/ (ii) DDRCS/ Nationalised and Co-operative Banks (iii) Cotton Federation	(i) Rescheduling of loan, (ii) Regulation of loan disbursed by money lenders, (iii) Interest more than principle should not be charged for Co-operative loan, (iv) Loan disbursement to Self Help Groups of farmers (v) Restructuring of credit disbursement procedure
3.	Agriculture department	Agriculture Insurance Company, Taluka Agriculture Officer, District Superintending. Agriculture Officer-	(i) Agriculture Insurance scheme, (ii) Financial assistance to farmers for increase in production, (iii) Agro Based Industries, (iv) Joint/Contract Farming of Cotton, (v) Compensation to Cotton Growing Farmers, (vi) Organic Farming Technology, (vii) Vidarbha Panlot Mission, (viii) Seed Replacement and Cropping Intensity, (ix) Watershed Development, (x) Horticulture Development, (xi) Micro Irrigation, (xii) Extension Services
4.	Animal Husbandry Department	Maharashtra Live Stock Development Board (MLDB), Akola, District & Taluka level Offices of Animal Husbandry Deptt.	Agriculture Allied Activities
5.	Women & Child Welfare Deptt.	District Women & Child Welfare Officer	Community Marriages
6.	Water Resources Department	Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation (VIDC)	Assured irrigation facilities
7.	Water Conservation Department	Taluka Agriculture Officer, Chief Engineer (Local Sector)	Construction of check dams, Minor Irrigation (Local Sector)

**APPENDIX III**  
**(Reference: Paragraph 1.5 & 2.1)**  
**Special Package (GOM)**

(Rupees in crore)						
Sr. No.	Name of Component	Grant released (six districts) as per VNSSM	Expenditure as of 31/03/2007 (six districts) as per VNSSM	Whether component was for entire State	Grant entire State as per VNSSM	Expenditure entire State as per VNSSM
1.	Immediate relief	11.32	11.32	No	-	-
2	Rescheduling of loan; Interest more than principle should not be charged for Co-operative loan; Loan disbursement to Self Help Groups of farmers; Restructuring of credit disbursement procedure.	240.98	239.12	No	-	-
3	Agriculture Insurance scheme	19.00*	9.87	Yes	NA	NA
4	Financial assistance to farmers for increase in production	50.20	49.99	No	-	-
5	Agricultural allied activities	31.00	23.22	No	-	-
6	Community Marriage	14.23	9.22	No	-	-
7	Refund of Capital Formation Fund	405.15*	396.59	Yes	875.53	704.48
8	Compensation to cotton growing farmers	131.72*	130.12	Yes	299.49	265.09
9	Organic Farming Technology	10.30*	9.15	Yes	26.44	25.39
10	Vidarbha Panlot Mission	97.00	17.04	No	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1010.90</b>	<b>895.64</b>		<b>1201.46</b>	<b>994.96</b>

\* Component implemented in entire State

**Note:-** Expenditure in six districts : GOM package Rs 895.64 crore

GOI package Rs 1532.78 crore

Rs 2428.42 crore

Less amount repeated in GOM package Rs 239.12 crore

Net Rs 2189.30 crore

**APPENDIX IV**  
**(Reference paragraph 1.5)**

**Details of expenditure covered under audit**

<b>Government of Maharashtra</b>		
<b>(I) District Level Component</b>		<b>(Rupees in crore)</b>
1.	Capital Formation Fund	396.59
2.	Community Marriages	4.43
3.	Crop Insurance	9.87
4.	Allied Activities	9.73
<b>(II) Taluka Level Component</b>		
1.	Cotton Compensation	36.87
2.	Organic Farming	1.94
3.	Immediate Relief	3.10
4.	Agriculture Inputs (60,000 farmers)	13.75
5.	Vidarbha Panlot Mission	17.04
<b>Government of India</b>		
<b>(I) District Level Component</b>		
1.	Interest Waiver	824.99
2.	Assured Irrigation	-
3.	Seed supply	13.20
4.	National Horticulture Mission	11.71
5.	Micro Irrigation	20.62
6.	Allied Activities	4.44
<b>(II) Taluka Level Component</b>		
1.	Watershed Development Programme	13.64
2.	PMNRF	0.88
3.	ATMA	0.66
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1383.46</b>

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**APPENDIX V**  
**(Paragraph 1.5)**

**Sampling Plan for survey of the land holders conducted by ERA**

**Methodology**

Data pertaining to 7/12 of the farmers for all suicide prone districts of Vidarbha region was obtained from the Settlement Commissioner and Superintendent of Land Records, Maharashtra State, Pune and then 12 Talukas namely Amravati, Anjangaon, Chandur Bazar, Morshi, Deulgaonraja, Jalgaon Jamod, Malkapur, Mehkar, Motala, Karanja, Ghatanji, Pusad were selected randomly out of 64 Talukas in these six districts. For the process of sampling, village was considered as one unit. Villages were selected by stratifying them into two categories.

**Category-1:** Twenty villages were selected for Census on the basis of benefits given to the farmers under the 3 package components namely Immediate Relief, Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and Community Marriages.

**Category-2:** For survey, twenty-five percent villages from the 12 Taluka were extracted as sample by Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) Method. The sample interval for each was derived from the control total of the remaining villages (i.e. villages which remained after deleting the names of Census villages selected in Category-1).

In this category, for survey of villages, twenty percent land holders were selected from each strata after stratifying the land holders into following 3 stratas. (Sampling done by the survey firm.)

Stratum 1 – Land holders with less than 2 hectares of land.

Stratum 2 – Land holders with 2 to 6 hectares of land.

Stratum 3 – Land holders with more than 6 hectares of land.

On the basis of issues identified, questionnaires in Marathi were designed and canvassed. 41663 land holders were surveyed by the firm M/s Empirical Research Agency Private Limited and Gomukh Environmental Trust for Sustainable Development, Pune.

**APPENDIX VI  
(Paragraph 1.5)**

**Executive Summary of Survey Results of Farmers' Package**

In all 383 villages were covered in the survey. Twenty villages were covered on Census basis and 363 villages were covered on sample basis. Total farmers covered in the survey were 41,663. Out of them 8697 farmers were selected in the sample but were not residents of that village. Hence, the number of resident farmers contacted was 32,966. The responses of these farmers were further analyzed to get output formats, non-resident farmers were not considered while analyzing the data. District-wise coverage of villages and farmers/khatedars is presented in the following table:

District	No. of villages	No. of nonresident farmers	No. of farmers
Washim	39	1016	3051
Yavatmal	77	1476	4500
Amravati	136	4104	13753
Buldhana	131	2101	11662
Total	383	8697	32966

**Land holding pattern**

Majority of farmers (71 *per cent*) owned land up to 2 ha. The second largest group was of those farmers who held land in range of 2 to 6 ha. Whereas, those reporting ownership of land more than 6 ha. were approximately 4 *per cent* in the total sample. Except Yavatmal District a similar trend is evident in all other districts. In Yavatmal however, those owning land up to 2 ha. were 54 *per cent*. Those reporting land holding in range of 2 to 6 ha. were 40 *per cent* and approximately six *per cent* reported land holding more than 6 ha.

**Source of irrigation**

Wells are reported as major source of irrigation. In overall sample 77 *per cent* of farmers reporting irrigation depend on well water as a source of irrigation. However, in Washim and Yavatmal district around 56- to 58 *per cent* reported well as source of irrigation. In Amravati and Buldhana 84 and 80 *per cent* farmers respectively, reported well as source of irrigation. A considerable percentage of farmers reporting irrigation, depended on river as source of irrigation in Washim and Yavatmal district.(around 20 *per cent*) , and 16 *per cent* farmers from Washim district reported bore wells as source of irrigation. Average irrigated land is reported at 1.50 ha. in overall sample. It is maximum in Washim at 2.17 ha. and is minimum in Buldhana at 1.00 ha.

**Survey in 2006**

Only 8 *per cent* farmers confirmed the visit of any government official in the year 2006. This percentage was minimum in Washim at just 3 *per cent*. Some six *per cent* in total sample did not remember about such visit. Whereas, 85 *per cent* in total sample stated that they were not visited by any government official. This percentage is highest in Washim at 95 *per cent*.

**About GOI / GOM Package**

In the total sample 40 *per cent* farmers were aware about the GOI / GOM Package. This awareness was found maximum in Washim district at 54 *per cent* and it was minimum in Amravati district at 32 *per cent*. Some 22 *per cent* farmers had heard about the package. Those who had heard about the package were maximum at 33 *per cent* in Washim and Buldhana districts and minimum at 8 *per cent* in Amravati

district. Those who did not know about the package were 36 *per cent* in overall sample. This group was maximum in Amravati at 57 *per cent*.

Forty-nine *per cent* farmers were aware about the advantages of the packages. This percentage was highest in Yavatmal at 74 *per cent* and minimum in Washim and Buldhana at 31 *per cent*. Village meetings was the source of information in case of maximum farmers (40 *per cent*), whereas, other sources were reported by 34 *per cent* farmers. This included discussions with fellow farmers etc.

Albeit availing the information about the packages declared by the government almost half of the farmers did not approach any body to understand as to how they could be benefited by these packages. Only 5 *per cent* of those who were aware about the package could avail the desired benefits from these packages.

#### **About loans from money lenders**

In the overall sample 75 *per cent* farmers were not aware about the relief from the unregistered money lenders. Only 1.30 *per cent* farmers reported taking loans from unregistered money lenders.

#### **Bank Loans**

Fifty five *per cent* farmers took loans from banks in overall sample. This percentage is reported highest in Washim and Yavatmal districts at around 70 *per cent*. Almost 70 *per cent* loans were taken in the period of three years i.e. 2004-06. Only 25 *per cent* farmers were aware that the interest upto 30-06-06 on their loans was waived. Farmers applying for new loans were 25 *per cent*. In 72 *per cent* cases the loan was sanction within 1 to 3 months. 67 *per cent* farmers stated that mortgage was necessary to take new loan. Moreover, those who were asked to repay the old dues while sanctioning new loans were 44 *per cent*. Some 8 *per cent* farmers reported that the fees were charged while processing the new loans.

Most of the farmers among those taking loans, had taken only one loan during the period 2000 to 2005. (83 *per cent*). Another 11 *per cent* had taken loan two times during this period. Those taking loan for three times during this period were 5 *per cent* and only one *per cent* had taken loan for 4 times during this period.

#### **Refund of Capital Formation Fund**

In the total sample 80 *per cent* farmers reported growing cotton during the period of 1974 to 1993. About 65 *per cent* of the cotton growers received the dues on account of Capital Formation Fund. More or less the percentage of these farmers is the same in all the districts.

In the year 2005, 63 *per cent* farmers reported cultivating cotton. Average yield per acre was reported at less than half quintal per acre. The expected yield per acre was reported at about 2 quintal per acre. In the year 2006, same percentage of farmers cultivated cotton. The average yield they could get was about 2 and half quintal per acre and the yield they expected this year was more than 4 and half quintal per acre.

Crop insurance was reported by just 3 *per cent* farmers in the total sample. As compared to other districts in Yavatmal the figure of those going for crop insurance is higher at 14 *per cent*.

Forty six *per cent* farmers reported the receipt of 'lalya' (a disease resulting in reddening of cotton) compensation. It is reported maximum in Yavatmal at 70 *per cent* and minimum in Amravati at 34 *per cent*.

### **Supply of Agricultural inputs**

Sixty three *per cent* farmers were aware about the supply of inputs at subsidized rates. Major source of information was the village level officers like Gram sevaks and Talathis in case of about 44 *per cent* farmers. Delay in the supply of inputs was reported by 28 *per cent* farmers. Out of them almost 94 *per cent* were of the opinion that the delay was not due to late payment of contribution amount by the farmers. 60 *per cent* of those who received inputs felt that these inputs were profitable whereas, only in case of 2 *per cent* they felt that they have incurred losses due to the supply of these inputs. Those who thought that neither they got profit nor they incurred losses were 38 *per cent*.

### **Sprinkler and Drip irrigation facilities**

Hardly 2 *per cent* farmers reported applying for the above mentioned irrigation facilities. The percentage is more or less the same in all the 4 districts.

### **Community marriage scheme**

This is also a component which has not succeeded in drawing attention of the farmers. It is reported that less than one *per cent* of the farmers applied for participation under this scheme. The percentage is slightly higher at 2 *per cent* in Yavatmal district. However, in case of almost 38 *per cent* farmers they did not think of this scheme because they did not have marriageable daughter. Out of those who applied, 30 *per cent* farmers reported having married their daughters in community marriage events.

### **Suicide cases**

In the overall sample only 0.65 *per cent* farmers reported suicide cases in the family. It was maximum at 0.9 *per cent* in Yavatmal and minimum at 0.5 *per cent* in Buldhana. 60 *per cent* of those reporting suicide felt that no proper action was taken by concerned authorities after the incident of suicide. 46 *per cent* claimed that they did not get any assistance. 23 *per cent* got the assistance during the time span of 1 to 3 months. Only 4 *per cent* claimed that they got assistance within a month.

### **Health and Education**

Overall 18 *per cent* farmers were aware about the free telephone service (helpline) started by the government. This awareness was maximum in Yavatmal at 25 *per cent* and minimum in Washim at 9 *per cent*.

### **Assistance required**

Forty four *per cent* farmers demanded assistance for children's education, 35 *per cent* needed assistance to practice organic farming, another 34 *per cent* asked for assistance for the treatment of sickness in family. Assistance for sprinkler and electricity for pumps was the demand of 32 and 33 *per cent* respectively. Comparatively, negligible percentage of farmers has asked for assistance to start horticulture crops (1 *per cent*). Although, these demands were put forth by the farmers, most of them. 87 *per cent* had not taken any action in order to get the desired assistance. Training was attended by only 1 *per cent* farmers.

### **Livestock**

The survey indicated that less than 1 *per cent* farmers, received assistance in the form of livestock. 95 *per cent* farmers could not get benefit from vaccination service provided by government. Moreover, 99 *per cent* farmers did not get the milk cans provided by the government.

**APPENDIX VII**  
**(Reference: Paragraph 2.1)**

**Special Rehabilitation Package (GOI)**

**(Rupees in crore)**

Sr. No	Name of Component	Grant released (six districts) as per VNSSM		Expenditure as of 31/03/2007 (six districts) As per VNSSM	Whether component was for entire State	Grant entire State	Expenditure entire State
		Central	State				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1	Ex-gratia assistance from PMNRF	3.00	1.80	4.26	No	-	-
2	Debt Relief to Farmers, Credit Flow, Interest Waiver	125.00	356.00	824.99	No	-	-
3	Assured irrigation facilities	122.50	882.00	613.70	No	-	-
4	Seed Replacement and Cropping Intensity	17.50	-	13.20	No	-	-
5	Watershed Development	-	60.00	33.35	No	-	-
6	Horticulture Development *	14.48	-	11.71	Yes	82.60	76.56
7	Micro Irrigation *	16.54	4.13	20.62	Yes	109.93	98.82
8	Extension Services *	3.83	0.44	3.81	Yes	6.84	5.90
9	Subsidiary income	23.11	2.25	7.14	No	-	-
		<b>325.96</b>	<b>1306.62</b>	<b>1532.78</b>		<b>199.37</b>	<b>181.28</b>

\* Component implemented in entire State

**APPENDIX VIII**  
**(Paragraph 3.4)**  
**Excess area under cotton cultivation**

(Rupees in lakh)

District	Area of cotton cultivation (in ha) as reported by			Amount paid for area assessed in excess of the area shown in the CCR	Taluka	Excess of area assessed for payment of compensation over the area shown in CCR in the Taluka	
	MRSAC	DSAO & ADO(ZP) (% increase) as reported through CCR	Collector (through Talathi) (% increase)			(in hectares)	Amount
Akola	170120	197501 (16%)	213098 (25%)	156.02	Murtizapur*	--	--
Amravati	212790	241051 (13%)	254400 (20%)	212.48	Nandgaon Khandeshwar	9861.00	98.93
					Chandur Bazar	4498.00	44.98
					Morshi	2790.32	27.90
					Chikhaldara	825.94	8.26
					Anjangaon Surji*	--	--
					Amravati*	--	--
Buldana	190770	209630 (10%)	278963 (46%)	693.33	Lonar	449.45	4.50
					Motala	30488.00	304.88
					Deulgaon Raja	1961.00	23.13
					Malkapur	3866.89	38.66
					Jalgaon Jamod	8129.77	81.30
					Mehkar*	--	--
Wardha	105460	96632 (-8%)	137163.52 (30%)	405.31	Seloo	4571.63	45.72
Washim	56880	58591 (3%)	82400 (45%)	238.09	Washim	457.96	4.57
					Karanja Lad	17030.76	170.31
Yeotmal	313200	320494 (2%)	349200 (11%)	285.06	Ghatanji	10259.00	102.59
					Pusad*	--	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1049220</b>	<b>1123899</b>	<b>1315224.50</b>			<b>95189.72</b>	<b>955.73</b>

\* Area of cotton cultivation as per Crop Cultivation Report (CCR) was more than the area for which compensation was paid.

**APPENDIX IX**  
**(Reference Paragraph 4.2.1)**  
**Excess payment of subsidy**

(Rupees in lakh)

Sr. No.	District	TALUKA	No. of APL groups	Project ccst	Subsidy actually paid	Subsidy payable (Rs 1.50 lakh per project)	Excess subsidy
1.	Akola	Murtizapur	15	45.60	34.21	22.50	11.71
2.	Amravati	Amravati	10	38.15	28.61	15.00	13.61
3.		Morshi	06	22.70	17.02	9.00	8.02
4.		Chandur Bazar	10	41.30	30.98	15.00	15.98
5.		Chikhaldara	03	10.20	7.65	4.50	3.15
6.		Nandgaon Khandeshwar	06	23.10	17.32	9.00	8.32
7.	Buldhana	Motala	07	22.50	16.88	10.50	6.38
8.		Lonar	07	22.50	16.87	10.50	6.37
9.		Malkapur	10	33.50	24.75	15.00	9.75
10.		Mehkar	07	23.25	17.44	10.50	6.94
11.		Jalgaon Jamod	06	16.25	12.19	9.00	3.19
12.	Yavatmal	Ghatanji	09	30.00	22.50	13.50	9.00
13.		Pusad	09	23.61	17.70	13.50	4.20
			<b>105</b>	<b>352.66</b>	<b>264.12</b>	<b>157.50</b>	<b>106.62</b>