

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EVALUATION OF GREEN HOUSE
FARMING UNDER PROTECTED CULTIVATION STRUCTURES DONE
UNDER NHM (PERIOD 2010-11 TO 2012-13) AND RKVY (PERIOD 2012-13
TO 2013-14) OF HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

1. Title of the study:

The title of the study is "*Concurrent Evaluation of Green House Farming under Protected Cultivation Structures done under NHM (Period 2010-11 to 2012-13) and RKVY (Period 2012-13 to 2014-15) of Horticulture Department*".

2. Background Information:

There are more than 50 countries in the world where cultivation of crops is undertaken on a commercial scale under protected cover. Netherlands is a traditional exporter of Green House grown flowers and vegetables all over the world, with 89000 hectares under protected cover. Dutch Green House industry is the most advanced in the world. Israel is the World's largest exporter of cut flowers and vegetables with 15000 hectares under protected cover and Turkey has 10,000 hectares under protected cover cultivation for cut flowers and vegetables. In Saudi Arabia, Green House grown cucumbers and tomatoes are the most important crops contributing to more than 94% of the total production. Egypt has about 1000 hectares of Green House, consisting mainly of plastic covered tunnel type structures. Spain has 25000 hectares and Italy 18500 hectares under Green House cultivation mostly for vegetable crops like watermelon, capsicum, strawberries, beans, cucumbers and tomatoes. US of America has an area of 4000 hectares under Green House, mostly used for floriculture. Japan has more than 40,000 hectares under Green House of which 7500 hectares are devoted to fruit orchards. South Korea has more 21000 hectares for flowers and fruits. The most common cooling method employed in these areas is evaporative cooling. In Asia, China and

Japan are the largest users of Green House. The area of Green House in China is 48000 hectares, out of which 11000 hectares is under fruits.

The demand for vegetables and flowers has tremendously increased in local as well as export markets. Vegetables and flowers are now important commercial crops. The primary aim of the Green House farming scheme is to increase the productivity of vegetable and flowers, and consequently the profitability of farmers along with encouraging 'off season' production under different types of protected cultivation structures. To encourage farmers, the department of Horticulture is implementing various State and centrally sponsored schemes with the objective of promoting protected cultivation with sound scientific base since 2005-06.

3. The Objectives of the scheme are:

- A. To improve the economic status of farmers by producing quality flowers and vegetables in off season (high rate) and to increase yield productivity in flower and fruit cultivation.
- B. Production of non-local or exotic flowers and vegetables.
- C. To encourage farmers to take up Green House cultivation to suit the interest of consumers after globalization.
- D. Employment generation for skilled and unskilled workers.
- E. Optimal use of water and sunlight.
- F. Reducing the depletion of water table and usage of plant protection chemicals.

The scheme guidelines of Government of India (GOI) did not prescribe any technical specifications of materials to be used for construction of different types of structures.

During the course of implementation, it has been observed that the protected cultivation structures are customised based on the knowledge of the construction agencies and local farmers. To ensure stability and uniformity of these structures,

prescription of the designs and technical specifications of materials to be used for construction of various types of protected cultivation structures play a vital role. Keeping this in view, the department of Horticulture proposed to standardise the specifications for various protected structures and empanel eligible construction agencies through e-tender process by presenting type of structure, its unit cost, design and technical specifications of material to be used.

A Technical Committee was constituted vide Office Order no. DH/JDH/VEG/SADH/ PHM/AHO/13/2012-13, dated 23.05.201, under the chairmanship of the Director of Horticulture with a panel of experts from Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), GKVK and officers of the department of Horticulture as its members. This committee made a thorough study of the subject, conducted field inspections, interacted with farmers and construction agencies and submitted the final report.

Vide Annexure-1

The schemes implemented are:

- 1) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (NIHM) from 2005-06
- 2) RKVY from 2012-13.

4. Eligibility criteria for beneficiaries

A. The land should be in the name of beneficiary. Landless farmers cannot get the benefit of the scheme. Only one person of a family is eligible for benefit in a family in whose name the Record of Tenancy Certificate (RTC) is there. In case of death of a family member holding the RTC, the subsidy is given to the successor provided other members of the family give their consent.

- B. No subsidy is given to members holding land on lease basis.
C. Farmers who have started protected cultivation structures during 2012-13 only are eligible for subsidy.

The benefits of the scheme are to be given as per rule in the following way-

- (a) 33% Women,
(b) 16.25% SCs,
(c) 6.50% STs,
(d) Minorities 5%, and,
(e) Physically Handicapped 3.5%.

5. Quantum of subsidy

50% subsidy is allowed to farmers who construct protected cultivation structures measuring 1000 sq/mts to a maximum of 4000 sq/mts for commercial/vegetable crops if they have followed the specifications of items prescribed by the Technical Committee, subject to the condition that the structures are constructed by eligible and empanelled institutions/ NGOs registered with Horticulture Department under RKVY.

Sl. no.	Activity	Type of structure	Min Area sq.mtrs.	Cost per sq.mtr (Rs)	Main Subsidy (Rs in lakhs)	Quantum
1	Raising of Seedlings	Shade net House with/granite structure	500	265 (Granite)	5.30	Max.4000 sq.mtr.per beneficiary
2	Vegetable Crops	Shade net house with Tubular structure	1000	474 (Tubular)	9.48	Max.4000 sq.mtr/beneficiary
3	Floriculture & Vegetable Crops	Naturally ventilated ploy house with Tubular structure	100	820 (Tubular)	16.40	Max.4000 sq.mtr/beneficiary

KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
18TH TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING DATED 18TH AUGUST 2015

The cost details of activities for different structures constructed under NHM are as follows:

Sl. no	Item	Maximum Permissible Cost	Pattern of Assistance
1	Protected Cultivation		
	Green House		
	a) Small & Marginal farmers	Rs. 650/sqmt for big Green House	50% of the cost of the house @ Rs. 325/sqmt limited to 1000sqm.
		Rs. 250/sqmt for small Green House	50% of the cost of the house @ Rs. 125/sqmt limited to 1000sqm.
	b) Others farmers	Rs. 650/sqmt for big house	33% of the cost of the house @ Rs. 217/sqmt limited to 1000sqm.
		Rs. 250/sqmt for small house	33% of the cost of the house @ Rs. 83/sqmt limited to 1000sqm.
2	Mulching	Rs. 14000/hectare	50% of the cost subject to maximum of 2 hectares per beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 7000 per hectare
3	Shade Net	Rs. 14/sqmt.	50% of the cost subject to maximum of 2 hectares per beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 3500/500/sqmts. per hectare
4	Anti Bird Net	Rs. 0.5 lakh/hectare	50% of the cost subject to maximum of 2 hectares per beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 25000 per hectare
5	Insect Proof Net	Rs. 1,00 lakh/1000sqmt.	50% of the cost subject to maximum of 1000 sqmts per beneficiaries for one

			unit Rs. 50,000. Given only to farmers raising Vegetables Seedlings in insect proof houses.
6	Plastic Tunnel	Rs. 10/sqmt.	50% of the cost of plastic Tunnel subject to maximum of 5hectares per beneficiaries. Rs. 5000/1000 sqmts.
7	Precision Farming development centers (PFDC)	Depending on plan/item.	100% of the cost incurred.

6. Selection of Beneficiary Procedure

The Deputy Directors of Horticulture advertise in local Newspapers/issue Notifications giving details of eligibility, whom to apply and last dates etc.

The interested farmers apply in the prescribed form with RTC (proof of owning of land)and social category proof. The seniority of these applicant farmers is drawn and maintained and letter of intent issued to all eligible applicant farmers. After getting the letter of intent from the department, farmers get the construction work done with any of the empanelled institutions/ NGOs registered with Horticulture Department under RKVY. After construction is over, the proposal for subsidy is sent through concerned *Raitha Samparka Kendra* (RSK) to the Deputy Director of Horticulture. The Block level officer maintains in a register the following details-

- (a) Photographs of protected cultivation structures before and after construction from different angles of view.
- (b) Original bills of various components of construction.

- (c) Certification by empaneled institutions/ NGOs registered with Horticulture Department under RKVY regarding completion of the structures as per technical specifications.
- (d) Certification by the Senior Assistant Director of Horticulture/ Assistant Director of Horticulture on spot verification in prescribed check list.
- (e) Certification by farmers on satisfactory completion of work as per technical specifications.

7. Training and exposure visits

Training is imparted to farmers and officers of various levels of the department regarding quality of material to be used for various types of protected structures, design, raising seedlings in structures and production of fruits and vegetables. Exposure visit of farmers is organized to institutes/places where Rejuvenation Technology has been developed and adopted by the farmers.

8. Documentation

After implementation of the scheme, documentation is done on fruits and vegetables growth after and before implementation of the scheme to compare the results of the quality and quantity of fruits and vegetables, with photographs. The details of subsidy given for different units, photographs and short films on successful implementation of the scheme are also documented.

9. Payment Procedure

It is the responsibility of the disbursing officer to check whether the guidelines prescribed and the work completion norms have been followed or not and only then disburse the subsidy accordingly. The subsidy is paid to the farmers bank accounts through ECS. The photographs taken before and after completion of the structures is also checked and confirmed.

10. Delegation of powers

- (a) The structures costing upto Rs.25.00 lakhs can be sanctioned by the Deputy Director of Horticulture concerned.
- (b) Sanctions for structures costing above Rs. 25 lakhs are approved by the Director of Horticulture.

11. Monitoring arrangements:

The scheme is reviewed monthly by Assistant Directors at the taluk level and the Deputy Directors of Horticultures in all the districts concerned. At the State level, the Secretary to Government, Horticulture Department reviews the scheme in the MPIC meetings every month.

12. Evaluation Scope, purpose and objectives:

The Scope of the evaluation study is 18 Districts covered under RKVY in 2012-13 and 2013-14 namely 1)Haveri,2)Kolar, 3)Ramanagaram,4) Hassan, 5) Mandya, 6) Chamarajanagar, 7) Mysore, 8) Bagalkote,9)Kalburgi, 10)Vijayapura,11) Chickballapur, 12) Tumkur, 13) Dakshina Kannada 14) Shimoga, 15) Belgaum, 16) Davanagere, 17) Bangalore Rural and 18)Chitradurga of the State. The period of the study is from 2012-13 to 2013-14.

The scope of study will also cover the same districts for comparison of structures created in the same period under NHM and those under private enterprise without government aid against RKVY.

The purpose of the study is to know whether the desired objectives set are achieved or not? If not, then why not? NHM has been in implementation since 2005-06, but in a rather unelaborated unstructured way. Private enterprise in the field has been since earlier than NHM. The evaluation will also study whether the standardization and clarity incorporated in RKVY has been beneficial or not when compared to NHM? Also, where do the works under government schemes (NHM

and RKVY) stand when compared with works under the private sector which took no aid? Further the evaluation will endeavour to study and assess the role of protected structures, their maintenance, and sustainability and to what extent they have been helpful in increasing the production of quality vegetables and flowers vis-à-vis improvement in the economic status of farmers. Further, it is aimed to know the outcome of the scheme, the drawbacks and lacunae in its implementation and whether it can be recommended for continuation with improvements, if any.

13. Evaluation Questions (inclusive not exhaustive):

A. About beneficiaries:

1. Has the benefit of protected cultivation given to ineligible farmers (please see eligibility conditions in paragraph 4 above) anywhere in any year? If the answer to this is in the affirmative, full details of the ineligible farmers may be given in the report.
2. In selecting beneficiaries has the ratio prescribed [33% Women, 16.25% SCs, 6.50% STs, Minorities 5%, and, Physically Handicapped 3.5%] been followed in all districts in each year? If not, what have been the deviations in which district and year may be detailed in the report.
3. If the land is taken on long time lease can the benefit of the scheme be recommended to be given to farmers?

B. Comparison of NHM, RKVY and private enterprise:

4. How do the protected structures created in the same period under NHM and those under private enterprise without government aid compare against RKVY in terms of atleast (a) Cost per unit area protected, (b) Stability, sturdiness and life of the structure, (c) quality of materials used for making the structure and providing environment, (d) the productivity of crops grown (crop wise) etc.

5. What lessons can be learnt for RKVY from this comparison and what recommendations for change of guidelines can be made?

C. About farming in the structures and implementing RKVY guidelines:

6. What are the current issues in the maintenance of protected cultivation structures and drip irrigation pipes? How are the farmers addressing it now?

7. What is the cropping pattern being followed now? What cropping pattern is ideally the best for the districts being evaluated?

8. Whether the problems of pests/diseases of the clusters have been identified? If so, are the farmers using pesticides, fertilizers and Plant Protection chemicals under protected cultivation accordingly? If yes, what are the quantities used for each crop as an average? How does this compare with the figures for open cultivation of the same crop in the same area?

9. Whether the Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) measures have been adopted in the clusters to correct soil deficiency and reduce excessive dependence on chemical fertilizers? If so, give details (crop wise).

10. Have the farmers adopted water harvesting structure for poly houses? If not, why not?

11. How many farmers have availed benefit Integrated Post Harvest Management practices pack house facility? What are the post-harvest management practices like handling, grading, packing and using plastic crates adopted by the farmers?

12. Do the farmers enter into any kind of agreement with the empanelled agencies for any problem during implementation? If not, why not? If yes, what is the duration of agreement? What is the feedback of farmers on empanelment of agencies for supply of material for protected cultivation structure?

13. What is the arrangement made for conducting training to farmers by the department and what is its frequency?
14. How many exposure visits/study tours have been conducted for farmers and what is the feedback of the farmers? Have the farmers been benefited by this? If not, give details?
15. How many clusters/individuals of protected cultivation under vegetables are provided with other infrastructure facilities like pre-cooking units, cold storages and reefer vans etc. and marketing arrangement are tied up by linking with co-operatives/private retail chains like Safal/ More/HOPCOMS etc.
16. As per guidelines while implementing NHM/RKVY convergence and synergy should be ensured with the other scheme like Micro Irrigation, MNREGA and Water Shed Development etc. To what extent the convergence has been adopted for protected cultivation of vegetables & flowers by the department? Give details.
17. Karnataka has 10 agro-climatic zones, but only three treatments are suggested for these 10 zones. Is there a need to increase the number of treatments so that more appropriate technology/treatment is prescribed?
18. Are farmers aware of soilless cultivation technology (Hydroculture / Hydroponics) in protected cultivation? What measures are being currently practiced?

D. General and Inferences:

19. Are the objectives set for the scheme (please see paragraph 3 above) achieved? If not, why?

20. What are the results of Cost-Benefit analysis of protected cultivation? Based upon this, what is the break-even size of protected cultivation structures for the districts being evaluated?
21. What is the average and maximum span of each type of protected cultivation structure in each of the districts being evaluated? (This will be the base line date for future evaluations too).
22. Are there any instances of duplication of the benefit going to the farmers under RKVY and NHM? If yes, please give instances of these and the remedial measures that can be suggested to the department?
23. Should the scheme be continued? If yes, are there any recommendations for course corrections?

14. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:

It is emphasized that the purpose of this evaluation is not to study the NHM or RKVY or both the schemes *per se*, but confined to only the structures of protected cultivation created under them. The secondary purpose of the evaluation is to compare the protected structures made there in, and to rate them against the structures that have been built with no government assistance in part, or full.

Thus the study area shall be limited to the 18 districts in which RKVY was being implemented upto 2013-14. NHM however is implemented all over the State.

It is only the following three structures that are common to RKVY and NHM, namely –

- (a) Naturally ventilated polyhouse with tubular structures,
- (b) Shadenet house with tubular structures, and
- (c) Shade net house with granite structures.

The achievements of the schemes in the period 2010-11 to 2013-14 for these structures is given in **Appendices 1 and 2**.

In case of RKVY, the achievements are reported and known on beneficiary basis. Thus, it is better to have sampling done on beneficiary basis. Since beneficiaries are under Special Development Programme (SDP) and other schemes and Special Component Plan (SCP), adequate representation for both needs to be done in the sample. The following is the SCP sample for RKVY –

Sl. No.	YEAR	TOTAL SCP BENEFICIARIES	SAMPLE SCP BENEFICIARIES
1	2012-13	6	The only one of Devanahalli and one of the two of Malur taluks.
2	2013-14	5	The only ones of Vijayapura and Kalburgi Districts.

In case of non SCP beneficiaries under RKVY, the total number of beneficiaries in 2012-13 is 142, and in 2013-14 they are 43. The sample size for these will be 15 and 5 respectively, thereby sampling intensity being 10%. The 2012-13 sample beneficiaries should be drawn in a random manner from the nine districts in which it was operational then with 2 from Bangalore Urban, 3 from Bangalore Rural, 1 from Chickballapur, 2 from Kolar, 1 from Ramnagaram, 1 from Tumkur, 1 from Davanagere, 1 from Shimoga and 3 from Belgaum Districts. For 2013-14, the sample beneficiaries will comprise of 1 from Chamarajanagar, 1 from Chitradurga, 1 from Hassan and 2 from Bagalkote districts.

In case of both the samples, at least 2 cases of 2012-13 and 1 of 2013-14 should be of a size greater than 1000 sq. mts. Only after the selections of the more than 1000 sqmts. beneficiary are done, the other beneficiaries are included in the sample.

In case of NHM, the sampling intensity shall be the same, but applied to area, as data is available only about extent. The sampling period will be 2010-11 to 2012-13, and should be drawn from 6 districts selected randomly without replacement from the 18 districts where RKVY was implemented in 2013-14 for the sample of 2010-11, another 6 for 2011-12 and the remaining 6 for 2012-13.

At least one private enterprise structure of each type of three structures being studied should be selected in each of the 14 districts for comparison with NHM and RKVY structures.

Individual interviews of beneficiaries/structure owners should be done for collection of quantitative and qualitative data and opinion. In case of officials and elected representations, the methodology of data/information collection can be Focused Group Discussions (FGD).

15. Deliverables and time schedule:

The Director Horticulture will issue instructions to The Deputy Director of concern Districts to provide the details of Protected Cultivation Structures, the area and production of different crops along with the type of structures and amount provided by Government etc. to the Consultant Evaluation Organization for completing the study in time. The Consultant Evaluation Organization is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

The Consultant Evaluation Organization should complete the study in 6 months time, excluding the time taken for approval. They are expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables or be quicker than the follows.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. Work plan submission | : One month after signing the agreement. |
| b. Field Data Collection | : Two months from date of Work Plan approval. |
| c. Draft report Submission | : One month after field data collection. |
| d. Final Report Submission | : Two month from draft report approval. |
| e. Total duration | : 6 months. |

16. Qualifications of the Consultant Evaluation Organization and method of selection:

Consultant Evaluation Organizations should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

- i. MSc Horticulture/Agriculture with at least 5 years' experience in the field (if Graduate in horticulture, experience needed is 10 years or more),
- ii. MBA(Finance) or (Marketing) or equivalent,

Consultant Evaluation Organizations not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

17. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report:

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

1. By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of the Horticultural Department and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KFA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
2. Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly.
3. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should form the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
4. The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered individually. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR are answered, that results over and above these can detailed.

5. In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is the measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(A) **Short Term practicable recommendations**

These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that they can be acted upon without major policy changes and expenditure, and within (say) a year or so.

(B) **Long Term practicable recommendations**

These may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that they can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.

(C) **Recommendations requiring change in policy**

These are those which will need a lot of time, resources and procedure to implement.

18. Cost and schedule of budget releases:

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The **first installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank, valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The **second installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The **third and final installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in

the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used in the final report.

Taxes will be deducted from each payment, as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluating agency/consultant is expected to pay service tax at their end.

19. Selection of Consultant Agency for Evaluation:

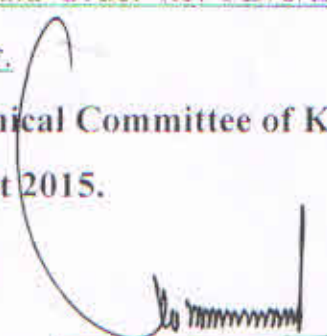
The selection of evaluation agency should be finalized as per provisions of KTPP Act and rules without compromising on the quality.

20. Contact person for further details:

Sri. S.P.KshadakshariSwamy, IAS, Director of Horticulture Govt. of Karnataka, Lalbagh, Bangalore-4 Mobile: 9448999200, Land Line Ph.: 26571925, Basavaraju, Additional Director, (NHM)Lalbagh, Bangalore-4 Ph:26577304 Mob.: 9448999208 and Gurumurthy, Joint Director, (Fruit and Vegetable), Lalbagh,Bangalore-4 Ph: 26573391 Mob:9448999256will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the Government of Karnataka Order no. PD/8/EVN (2)/2011 dated 11th July 2011 and orders made there under.

These Terms of Reference were approved by the Technical Committee of KEA in its 19th Meeting held on 18th August 2015.


Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

APPENDIX -1

DETAILS OF WORKS OF NHM AND RKVY DONE (TO BE USED FOR SAMPLING)

Sl. No.	District	WORK DONE IN NHM IN 2010-11 (HEC)			WORK DONE IN NHM 2011-12 (HEC)			WORK DONE IN 2012-13			WORK DONE IN 2013-14								
		NVSTS	SNTS	SHGS	NVPTS	SHTS	SHGS	IN NHM (HEC)			IN RKVY (BEN)								
								NVPTS	SHTS	SHGS	NVPTS	SHTS	SHGS	NVPTS	SHTS	SHGS			
1	Bijapur	0.25	0.3	0.10	0	0.30	0	0	0	0.30	0.50	0	1	0	0				
2	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0.15	0.10	0.03	0.30	0.03	0.17	0.44	0	0	0	0	0				
3	Chitradurga	0	0	0.27	0.20	0.20	0.15	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0				
4	Gulbarga	0	0.13	0	0	0.59	0.17	1.31	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0				
5	Hassan	4.00	0	0	2.15	0.20	0.94	2.68	0.58	0	0	0	0	2.20	1.17				
6	Haveri	0.60	0	0	2.60	0.10	0	1.90	0	0	0	0	5	0.67	1.00				
7	Kolar	0.50	0	0	0.60	0	2.15	1.50	0	3.05	0	0	0	1.88	0				
8	Mysore	0	0	0.17	0.53	0.20	1.93	0.63	0	1.13	0	0	0	0.20	0				
9	Bagalkote	1.20	0	0	0.60	0	0	0.40	0	0	0	0	0	0.81	0				
10	Mandya	0	0	0	0.40	0	0	3.14	0	0	0	0	0	1.55	0.50				
11	Ram nagaram	0.43	0	0	1.20	0	2.02	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	3.90	0.60				
12	Tumkur	0.70	0.19	0	0.60	0.95	0.40	0.90	0.50	0.59	0.20	13	0	1.14	0				
13	Chikaballapur	0.11	0	0	2.00	0	0.30	21.43 *	0	0.20	0	0	3	5.23	0.45				
14	Bangalore Urban	0.70	0	0	1.76	0	0	2.43	0.20	0	0	0	0	2.21	0.30				
15	Shimoga	0.50	0	0.06	1.20	0	0	1.70	0.20	0	0	0	0	0.60	0.32				
16	Belgaum	0.20	0	0	0.60	0.30	0	1.30	0.20	0	0	0	2	0	0				
17	Davangere	0.40	0	0	0.20	0.50	0	1.50	0.61	0	0	0	0	5.44	0.28				
18	Bangalore Rural	2.66	0	0.51	3.86	0.10	2.17	7.21	0	0.65	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL		12.25	0.62	1.26	18.60	3.47	10.53	48.48	4.86	6.31	125	13	10	34.19	5.35	3.62	34	4	10

* The figure is doubtful and needs to be confirmed by Horticulture Department.

- NVSTS: Naturally Ventilated System with Tubular Structure
- SNTS: Shadenet house with Tubular Structure
- SHGS: Shadenet house with Granite Structure
- BEN: Beneficiaries (unit is number)

District wise progress report of Protected Cultivation of Flowers and Vegetables under RKVY 2012-13 upto January 2015

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District Names	Component											Target		Balance (15-14)	
		Naturally ventilated polyhouse with tubular structures (Unit cost Rs. 93.50, Subsidy 50% Rs. 46.75)			Shadenet House with Tubular Structures (Unit cost Rs. 60.00, Subsidy 50% Rs. 30.00)			Shadenet House with Granite Structures (Unit cost Rs. 41.00, Subsidy 50% Rs. 20.50)			Grand Total		Fin.	Fin.	Fin.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1 Bangalore (U)																
	Anekal	14	51719	235.40				3	17700	20.75	17	69419	256.15			
	Yalahanka	3	11000	48.66							3	11000	48.66	304.90	0.09	
	SDP & O	17	62719	284.06				3	17700	20.75	20	80419	304.81			
	Anekal	1	3500	16.26							1	3500	16.26	71.30	55.04	
	SCP	1	3500	16.26							1	3500	16.26			
	Sub Total	18	66219	300.32		0	0.00	3	17700	20.75	21	83919	321.07	376.20	55.13	
2 Bangalore (R)																
	Devanahalli	7	15560	66.40							7	15560	66.40			
	Dhoddaballapura	8	40064	185.71							8	40064	185.71			
	Hoskote	7	22162	102.57		1	1000	2.78		1	10000	16.17		471.49	24.26	
	Nelmangala	3	10160	43.44		2	7888	18.71		1	4000	11.45				
	SDP & O	25	87946	398.12		3	8888	21.49		2	14000	27.62				
	Devanahalli	1	1000	4.00							1	1000	4.00			
	Nelmangala	1	2080	9.72							1	2080	9.72	78.00	64.28	
	SCP	2	3080	13.72							2	3080	13.72			
	Sub Total	27	91026	411.84		3	8888	21.49		2	14000	27.62		549.49	88.54	
3 Chickballapur																
	Chickballapur	2	5992	27.86							2	5992	27.86			
	Chintamani	2	7060	30.14							2	7060	30.14			
	Gowribidanuru	2	8000	32.64							2	8000	32.64	165.11	0.00	
	Shidlaghatta	7	16096	74.47							7	16096	74.47			
	SDP & O	13	37148	165.11							13	37148	165.11			
	SCP										0	0	0.00	32.84	32.84	
	Sub Total	13	37148	165.11		0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	13	37148	165.11	197.95	32.84	

Appendix-2 Continued
District wise progress report of Protected Cultivation of Flowers and Vegetables under RKVY 2013-14 upto end of March 2014

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District & Taluk Names	Component						Grand Total		Target Fin.	Balance (15-14) Fin.				
		Naturally ventilated polyhouse with			Shadonet House with Tubular			Shadonet House with Granite							
		Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Fin.	Fin.			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bijapur														
	(i) Sindagi	1	1000	4.67							1	1000	4.67	10.67	6.00
	A. SCP (i)	1	1000	4.67							1	1000	4.67		
	B. Others										0	0	0.00	19.90	19.90
	Sub total (A+B)	1	1000	4.67	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	1000	4.67	30.57	25.90
2	Channarayana														
	(i) Kollegala	1	4000	17.64							1	4000	17.64	17.64	0.00
	A. Others (i)	1	4000	17.64							1	4000	17.64		
	Sub total (A)	1	4000	17.64	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	4000	17.64	17.64	0.00
3	Chitradurga														
	(i) Chitradurga	1	2000	5.13							1	2000	5.13	6.00	0.87
	A. Others (i)	1	2000	5.13							1	2000	5.13		
	Sub total (A)	1	2000	5.13	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	2000	5.13	6.00	0.87
4	Gubbi														
	(i) Alandi	1	1008	3.00							1	1008	3.00	3.84	0.84
	A. SCP (i)	1	1008	3.00							1	1008	3.00		
	(ii) Gulbarga	2	5000	14.03							2	5000	14.03	20.16	0.65
	(iii) Channarayana	1	2000	5.48							1	2000	5.48		
	B. Others (i+ii)	3	7000	19.51							3	7000	19.51		
	Sub total (A+B)	0	0	0.00	4	8008	22.51	0	0	0.00	4	8008	22.51	24.00	1.49

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District & Taluk Names	Component						Grand Total			Target	Balance (15-14)		
		Naturally ventilated polyhouse with	Shadenet House with Tubular	Shadenet House with Granite	Benefit. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefit. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.				
5	Hassan													
	(i) Arosikere	3	4116	16.80			3	4116	16.80				16.80	0.00
	A. Others (i)	3	4116	16.80			3	4116	16.80					
	Sub total (A)	3	4116	16.80	0	0	3	4116	16.80	0.00			16.80	0.00
6	Haveri													
	(i) Rannabennur	2	3000	14.02			2	3000	14.02					
	(ii) Herkeruru	1	1000	4.67			1	1000	4.67				28.56	0.52
	(iii) Hanagal	1	2000	9.35			1	2000	9.35					
	A. Others (i+ii+iii)	4	6000	28.04			4	6000	28.04					
	Sub total (A)	4	6000	28.04	0	0	4	6000	28.04	0.00			28.56	0.52
7	Kolar													
	(i) Bangarapeet	1	4200	19.63			1	4200	19.63					
	(ii) Kolar	1	4160	19.14			1	4160	19.14				38.79	0.02
	A. SCP (i+ii)	2	8360	38.77			2	8360	38.77					
	(i) Meluru	2	3768	17.61			2	3768	17.61					
	(ii) Kolar	2	7920	37.02			2	7920	37.02				92.40	9.81
	(iii) Srirahvaspura	3	5984	27.96			3	5984	27.96					
	B. Others (i+ii+iii)	7	17672	82.59			7	17672	82.59					
	Sub total (A+B)	9	26032	121.36	0	0	9	26032	121.36	0.00			131.19	9.83

Sl No.	District & Taluk Name	Component												Target Fin.	Balance (15-14) Fin.
		Naturally ventilated polyhouse with			Shaded House with Tubular			Shaded House with Granite			Grand Total				
Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	
8	Mysore														
	(i) T. Narasipura	1	10000	46.75											
	A. Others (i)	1	10000	46.75					1	10000	46.75				
	Sub total (A)	1	10000	46.75					1	10000	46.75				55.00
9	Bagalakote														
	(i) Badami														
	A. Others (i)								10	10728	13.20				
	Sub total (A)	0	0	0.00					10	10728	13.20				13.20
10	Mandya														
	(i) Malavalli	1	3920	18.32											
	A. SCP (i)	1	3920	18.32					1	3920	18.32				
	(i) Srirangapatna	1	3584	16.75					1	3920	18.32				18.70
	B. Others (i)	1	3584	16.75					1	3584	16.75				0.38
	Sub total (A+B)	2	7504	35.07					1	3584	16.75				16.75
11	Ramanagara														
	(i) Magadi	2	10000	45.06					2	7504	35.07				35.45
	(ii) Kanakapura	1	10000	46.53					2	10000	45.06				
	A. Others (i+ii)	3	20000	91.59					1	10000	46.53				91.59
	Sub total (A)	3	20000	91.59					3	20000	91.59				0.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District & Taluk Names	Component										Target Fin.	Balance (15-14) Fin.	
		Naturally ventilated polyhouse with			Shadeneri House with Tubular			Shadeneri House with Granite			Grand Total			
Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Fin.	Fin.	
12	Tumkur													
	A. TSP	0	0	0.00					0	0	0.00		18.70	18.70
	(i) Tumkur	2	20000	93.00					2	20000	93.00		93.00	0.00
	B. Others (i)	2	20000	93.00					2	20000	93.00		93.00	0.00
	Sub total (A+B)	2	20000	93.00	0	0	0	0	2	20000	93.00		111.70	18.70
13	CB pure													
	A. TSP								0	0	0.00		5.30	5.30
	(i) Shidlaghatta	1	6000	28.05					1	6000	28.05		28.05	
	(ii) Gowribidnur	1	4000	18.70					1	4000	18.70		18.70	
	(iii) Chintamani	2	9100	42.39					2	9100	42.39		42.39	4.53
	B. Others (i+ii+iii)	4	19100	89.14					4	19100	89.14		89.14	
	Sub total (A+B)	4	19100	89.14	0	0	0	0	4	19100	89.14		98.97	9.83
14	B (U)													
	(i) Anekol	1	5376	24.93					1	5376	24.93		24.93	
	(ii) Yalohanka	2	14200	66.21					2	14200	66.21		66.21	0.00
	A. Others (i+ii)	3	19576	91.14					3	19576	91.14		91.14	
	Sub total (A)	3	19576	91.14	0	0	0	0	3	19576	91.14		91.14	0.00
	Total SCP	4	13280	61.76	1	1008	3.00	0	5	14288	64.76		72.00	7.24
	Total TSP	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00		24.00	24.00
	Total Others	30	126048	578.57	3	7000	19.51	10	43	143776	611.28		655.81	44.53
		34	139328	640.33	4	8008	22.51	10	48	158064	676.04		751.81	75.77

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District & Taluk Names	Component						Grand Total			Target	Balance (15-14)
		Naturally ventilated polyhouse with Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Shadenet House with Tubular Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Shadenet House with Granite Benefi. No.	Sq.mt	Fin.	Fin.	Fin.

Abstract

Sl.No.	Component	Ha.	Financial	Beneficiary No.
1	Naturally ventilated polyhouse with tubular structures	13.93	640.33	34
2	Shadenet House with Tubular Structures	0.80	22.51	4
3	Shadenet House with Granite Structures	1.07	13.20	10
	Grand Total	15.80	676.04	48