

PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF AGRICLINIC AND AGRIBUSINESS CENTRES SCHEME OF NABARD IN INDIA

Pankaj Sharma*

ABSTRACT

India is the country of villages. About 75 percent population of India are live in village and depend on agriculture sector by directly and indirectly. Agriculture growth is very weak in India. India's farmer faces many problems in agriculture activity due to lack of resources. India's government made many policies for agriculture sector and farmers benefit. But not give proper attention on these policies so all these policies are not give full benefit to farmers. Agriclincs and agribusiness centres scheme is one of them. This scheme made for farmer. This scheme has many provisions for farmer benefit. The study paper focused on the growth and implementation of Agriclincs and agribusiness centres scheme in India after a long period. For determine the performance of this scheme by the base of states wise progress, training institutes wise progress and project wise progress. In the analysis of the scheme, it was measure that some states are doing growth and some states have very weak position in this scheme. So it is required for government to give full focus on implementation of scheme in every state by proper way and get the objective of AC & ABC scheme.

KEYWORDS: *Agriclincs, Agribusiness, NABARD, Performance Appraisal, AC & ABC Scheme.*

Introduction

- **Agriclincs:** It scheme for give support to farmer in different field. It give valuable advice to farmer on their problems like soil health, protection of plant, method of cropping, insurance of crop. It also gives different service to farmer like service of clinic for animals, help in fix market price of various crops. It fulfils the purpose to increase the income of farmers.
- **Agribusiness Centres:** These centres are source of employment through establish of agriventures. Only trained agriculture professionals can establish agriventures. This type of ventures give many services to farmer like maintained of farm equipment, support in buying of inputs for farming, give market platform for sale of crops. Main purpose of these centres is to increase the income of farmer's together development of entrepreneurship.

Objectives of the AC & ABC Scheme

- To give help to farmers in farming on the base of payment and free of cost as per service condition
- To support in development of agriculture sector
- To create employment for graduates in agriculture related courses
- To give opportunities to diploma holders of agriculture course for increase the scope of operating area.

Origin of Agriclinic and Agribusiness Centre Scheme

Government of India feel for do work in the field of agriculture and allied sector. so government organised a committee for this purpose and professor M.S. Swaminathan was appointed head of this committee. The committee check lack of agricultrre sector and after that give a valuable suggestion for make agriclincs and agribusiness centres. The agrigraduates are appointed in these centres to give consultancy services to farmers.

* Research Scholar, Department of Accountancy & Business Statistics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

After the suggestion of committee, government of india decided to make a scheme for agriclincs and agribusiness centres. The finance minister of inida had announced AC&ABC scheme on 28/02/2001 in budget speech. Table 1 gives the information about the agriclincs and agribusiness centres (AC & ABC) scheme in India.

Table 1: General Information Regarding Agrilclinic and Agribusiness Centres Scheme (AC & ABCs)

S. No.	Particulars	Remarks
1.	Recommendation of agrilclinic and agribusiness centres scheme by the committee	M.S. Swaminathan committee
2.	Date of announcement of scheme by union finance minister	28 th February 2001
3.	Date of launching of the scheme	9 th April 2002
4.	Eligibility criteria	Graduate in agriculture and allied subject
5.	Implementing agencies	MANAGE, NABARD, Department of Agriculture, Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) and commercial Banks.
6.	Total numbers of NTIs in India	136
7.	Total numbers of agrigraduate trained under the scheme	65855
8.	Total numbers of agriventure established under the scheme	28365
9.	Maximum number of agriventure established under the scheme in India	Maharashtra (8023)
10.	Minimum number of agriventure established under the scheme in India	Mizoram(0)
11.	Subsidy and margin money under the scheme	Subsidy- 33% for General candidates and 44% for SC/ST/Women candidates Margin – Accordance to RBI guideline

Source: Compiled by Authors

Earn Money and Prestige by becoming a Consultant to Farmers

The farmers get service from agribusiness centres for the purpose of increase in agriculture production and their income. Centres give the advice to farmers on various aspect like which crops are valuable, how do better farming, important information about agriculture, news for market platform, price fixing, insurance of crop etc. Farmers give money to centres for these services.

Free Training to Set Up your Agrilclinic or Agribusiness Centre

Many institutes give training to interested candidate who is graduate in agriculture. The institute provided special course for the period of two months and free of any charges. MANAGE and SFAC also help to these institutes in different activities. Institutes make experts to candidate in the field of entrepreneurship, management of business, improvement in skill and any other related activities.

Bank Loans Available for Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centres

It is mandatory that the cost of project for subsidy is rupees 20 lakh for single project and rupees 100 lakh for a project group. Candidate must pay the loan of agriclincs and agribusiness centres within 5 to 10 years as per term and condition of loan. Bank considers the guideline of RBI in fix of interest rate, amount of margin and loan security.

Objective of the Study

- To Analysis the performance of Agriclincs
- To evaluate the benefit of the AC&ABC scheme for farmers.
- To Analysis the role of NABARD in the scheme.
- To Analysis the performance of Agribusiness centres
- To evaluate of the success of the scheme.
- To Analysis the present status of the scheme.
- To Analysis the impact of scheme on employment creation

The main purpose of this study was to analysis the different area and growth rate of the AC&ABC scheme on the base of special achievement of states, nodal training institute and project.

Research Methodology

This study is based on the secondary data collected from various journals, research studies and websites as on May 2019. In this research it is tried to understand different matter related to agriclincs and agribusiness centre scheme. For make the study more valuable the further knowledge gain from various research articles and unpublished thesis.

Progress of Agrilclinics and Agribusiness Centres Scheme

Agri-Clinics and Agri-business Centres (AC&ABC), a flagship scheme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India was launched on 9th April, 2002. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme with a network of Nodal Training Institutes spread across the country. The main object of the AC&ABC scheme is to give support to talented agriculture professionals for sector of ventures and agrilclinics. On the base of these support agripreneures get self-employment and give the different service to farmer. The result of hard work of government and various institutes have given training to 53000 candidates and 23000 startups establish in agriculture sector in the whole India. The successful program gives two main results as employment generation and reduction in migration of rural graduates. The number of agriventure established during this period was estimated to be 28365. It is interesting to mention here that there are 136 nodal training institution (NTIs) identified by MANAGE all over the country for training purpose. The programme is being successfully implemented in 32 states across the country.

Table 2: Gives Important Information about the Progress of Agrilclinics and Agribusiness Centre Scheme Made During Inception to May, 2019

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Trained Graduate	No. of Agriventure Established	No. of Nodal Training Institutes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1167	321	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	3	1
3.	Assam	735	227	1
4.	Bihar	3955	1392	3
5.	Chandigarh	3	1	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	773	335	2
7.	Delhi	34	6	0
8.	Goa	13	7	0
9.	Gujarat	1904	740	4
10.	Haryana	702	234	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	421	108	0
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1491	191	2
13.	Jharkhand	747	186	2
14.	Karnataka	3979	1618	9
15.	Kerala	223	51	2
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3314	1307	11
17.	Maharashtra	15929	8023	28
18.	Manipur	439	128	1
19.	Meghalaya	35	3	2
20.	Mizoram	34	0	1
21.	Nagaland	184	21	1
22.	Orissa	603	114	4
23.	Pondicherry	135	84	1
24.	Punjab	658	218	2
25.	Rajasthan	3522	1387	6
26.	Sikkim	9	1	2
27.	Tamil Nadu	7135	3689	15
28.	Telangana	1642	417	9
29.	Tripura	5	1	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	14396	7096	14
31.	Uttarakhand	470	160	0
32.	West Bengal	1163	296	2
	Total	65855	28365	136

Source: MANAGE, 2019

States wise Progress of Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centre Scheme

Agriclincs and agribusiness centre scheme implementing in the 32 states of the country including union tertiary. It is observed that Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Bihar are the leading states in overall performance of agriclincs and agribusiness centres scheme. These states have maximum number of trained candidates, agriventure established, nodal training institutes and number of training batches completed under the scheme. Maharashtra is leading state in number of candidates trained (15929) followed by Uttar Pradesh (14396), Tamil Nadu (7135), Karnataka (3979) and Bihar (3955). Total number of agriventure established under AC & ABCs is 28365 in the country. Maharashtra has highest number of agriventure established (8023) followed by Uttar Pradesh (7096), Tamil Nadu (3689), Karnataka (1618) and Bihar (1392). Table 3 shows the state wise progress of agriclincs and agribusiness centre scheme in top ten states.

Table 3: Progress of Top Ten (10) States having under AC&ABCs Scheme as on May 2019

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Agriventure Established	No. of Training Completed
1.	Maharashtra	15929	8023	483
2.	Uttar Pradesh	14396	7096	439
3.	Tamil Nadu	7135	3689	211
4.	Karnataka	3979	1618	125
5.	Bihar	3955	1392	120
6.	Rajasthan	3522	1387	108
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3314	1307	104
8.	Gujarat	1904	740	69
9.	Telangana	1642	417	75
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1491	191	49

Source: Compiled by author from database available at AC&ABC Cell, MANAGE

Project wise Progress of Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centre Scheme

MANAGE identified 32 various agricultural projects for Agrigraduate as business opportunities under agriclincs and agribusiness centres scheme. In top five projects, Dairy/ Poultry/ Piggary/ Goatary project have maximum undertaken (9352) by trained Agrigraduate as their business choice for establishment of agriventure and it followed by Agriclincs and agribusiness centres (7938), Agriclincs (4557), Veterinary clinics (940), Farm Machinery Unit (801), and Nursery (588). The other project under this scheme does not undertake by agrigraduates due to lack of suitable environment, Product demand, less scope and non viable agricultural projects. Table 4 shows top ten projects on the basis of maximum undertaken by agripreneurs under scheme as on May 2019.

Table 4: Top Ten (10) Projects under Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centre Scheme as on May, 2019

S. No.	Project Description	No. of Ventures Established
1.	Dairy/ Poultry/ Piggary/ Goatary	9352
2.	Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centres	7938
3.	Agriclincs	4557
4.	Veterinary Clinics	940
5.	Farm Machinery Unit	801
6.	Nursery	588
7.	Vermicomposting/ Organic manure	536
8.	Value Addition	405
9.	Fisheries Development	395
10.	Vegetable Production and Marketing	394

Source: Compiled by author from database available at AC&ABC Cell, MANAGE

Training Institute wise Progress of Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centre Scheme

National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) will be responsible for providing to eligible candidates, through Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) and motivating them for setting up of Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centres. MANAGE identified 136 NTIs in all over the country for the training purpose for Agrigraduate under the scheme. Maharashtra has maximum number of training institute (28) followed by Tamil Nadu (15), Uttar Pradesh (14), Madhya Pradesh (11), Karnataka (9), Telangana (9) and other hand some states of India have very poor position in established of nodal training institutes i.e. Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Utrakhand have zero nodal training institutes.

Shree Maa Guru Gramodhyog Sansthan, Varanasi is a leading nodal training institute among all (136) NTIs which has maximum number of trained candidates (4380), agriventre established (2642) and training batches completed (129) followed by Krishna Valley Advanced Agriculture Foundation, Sangli, Jubilant Agriculture Rural Development Society, Moradabad, Voluntary Association for People Service, Madurai, and M/S Terra- Firma Bio Technologies Ltd, Bangalore under the agrilclinics and agribusiness scheme. Table 5 show the nodal training institute's wise progress of agrilclinics and agribusiness centre scheme.

Table 5: Top Ten (10) Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) under Agrilclinics and Agribusiness Centres Scheme as on May 2019

S. No.	Name of the Institute	No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Agriventre Established	No. of Training Completed
1.	Shree Maa Guru Gramodhyog Sansthan, Varanasi	4380	2642	129
2.	Krishna Valley Advanced Agriculture Foundation, Sangli	2798	1395	82
3.	Jubilant Agriculture Rural Development Society, Moradabad	2521	1383	76
4.	Voluntary Association for People Service, Madurai	2261	1350	66
5.	M/S Terra-Firma Bio Technologies Ltd, Bangalore	1903	794	57
6.	Mitcon Consultancy Services Ltd, Pune	1763	765	51
7.	SRISTI Foundation, Patna	1727	648	50
8.	Shriram Gramin Sanshadhan Va Vikas Pratishthan, Wadala	1321	736	39
9.	Jaipur School of Business & Finance Management, Jaipur	1260	508	36
10.	Jubilant Agriculture Rural Development Society, Agra	1204	583	35

Source: Compiled by author from database available at www.agrilclinics.net

Conclusion

Although, AC & ABC scheme give special training, various facility, subsidy and helpful support to agriculture graduates for establishment of agribusiness/ agriventre but growth rate of total agriventre establishment is very weak against total trained graduates in the country. The success rate is 43 percent against 65855 trained candidates as on May 2019. There is a require to review on whole structure of scheme such as programme of training, Institutes for training, credit facility, subsidy and scheme monitoring for effectly implementation of scheme. The scheme get some object but now require some improvement in scheme advertisement and get service from experts. It is founded in the present research that Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar and Rajasthan have high ranked states in overall performance of agrilclinics and agribusiness centres scheme. These states have maximum number of trained candidates, agriventre established, nodal training institutes and number of training batches completed under the scheme. While, on the side, the some states and union tertiary of the country have very weak position of performance of the scheme. The highest number of agriventre established are 9352 under Dairy/ Poultry/ Piggary/ Goatary project categories followed by agrilclinics and agribusiness centres, agrilclinics, veterinary clinics under the project wise progress of AC&ABCs scheme.

The north eastern region should be given more attention by the Government in which the agrilclinics and agribusiness centres scheme was reported insignificant. To achieve the objectives of this scheme government should make pertinent policies specifically for the north east states for the suitable execution and advancement in the performance in AC&ABC scheme. After this study we feel that it is necessary for every agrigraduate candidate to attache regulary with MANAGE and NABARD for pilotage and endorsement. Consonance is also necessary between MANAGE and Nodal Training Institutes for better advancement of the agrilclinics and agribusiness centres scheme in India.

References

- ❖ Dr. S.K. Pattanayak, Secretary (A,C&FW) (2017) statement give in 100 Startups by Agripreneurs
- ❖ Global Agrisystem (2010). "Evaluation study of Agriclincs and agribusiness centre scheme" Global Agrisystem Private Limited, New Delhi.
- ❖ Karjagi, R., H. S. S., and Vijaykumar, H. S. (2006). "Performance of agriclincs and agribusiness centres scheme in south India." Ph.D. Thesis, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Bangalore.
- ❖ MANAGE (2019). Database available at Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centres Cell, MANAGE, Hyderabad, retrieved from <http://www.agriclincs.net>
- ❖ NABARD (2010). "Evaluation study of agri-clinics and agri-business centres (ACABC) in Himachal Pradesh" Evaluation Study Series Himachal Pradesh, RO NO. 5, Shimla.
- ❖ Shoji Lal Bairwa, Saket Kushwaha, Lokesh Kumar Meena, Kerobim Lakra (2014). "Present Status of Agriclincs and Agribusiness Centers Scheme in India: An Analysis. <https://www.nabard.org>.

