Subsidy Pattern of Greenhouse in Sangli District

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Abstract –

Indian government trying promotes greenhouse farming overall the country and they offered a subsidy for greenhouse farming through the horticulture department. Government gives a subsidy from 50% to 60% to the project cost of greenhouse. Percentage of subsidy varies from state to state. The main objective of this study is to presents the status of greenhouse in selected area. The present study based on the primary and secondary source of information. Analysis indicates the amount of NHM subsidy fund drastically decreased from 2008-09 to 2016-17. The available amount of fund Rs 2338.81 lakhs in the year 2008-09 it was decreased up to Rs. 349.90 lakhs in the year 2016-17 in India. The highest area of greenhouse covered by NHM in the year 2014-15 it was 87.90 hectare and lowest area covered in the year 2010-11 it was 10.70 hectare in Maharashtra. The area under subsidy increased between the years of 2011-12 to 2015-16. It shows the government has positive for the improvement of greenhouse farming in the study period.

Introduction

Greenhouse farming system incorporated farming activities concerning with floriculture and horticulture. For the construction of the greenhouse require the large amount of capital investment. This system is a environmental modification system and management that allow plants to be grown in different climates and seasons. Greenhouse can be used to grow many different kind of plants with a wide range of environmental requirements.

Indian government trying promotes greenhouse farming overall the country and they offered a subsidy for greenhouse farming through the horticulture department. Government gives a subsidy from 50% to 60% to the project cost of greenhouse. Percentage of subsidy varies from state to state.

Objectives

1. To study the performance of NHM programme in India.
2. To study the subsidy pattern of greenhouse in Sangli district.

Methodology

The present research study is based on the primary and secondary source of data. The primary data is collected through field work with the help of interviews and discussion with the relevant persons and authorities. The secondary data were collected from the district agriculture office of Sangli district.

National Horticultural Mission (NHM)

The NHM is the major programme under which the funds were allocated for the purpose of the development of the greenhouse in the India. The scheme offered a 50 per cent subsidy for construction of greenhouse structures and also provided a 50 per cent subsidy for the purchase of planting materials and cultivation of vegetables and flowers. The cost norms varied depending upon the size of the greenhouse structure and type of greenhouse.

Fund allocated under NHM programme in India

Year	Fund available (Rs. in Lakh)	Utilised Fund (Rs. in Lakh)	Percent of fund utilised
2008-09	2338.81	2332.00	99.71
2009-10	206.82	141.13	68.24
2010-11	290.69	99.94	34.38
2011-12	196.14	160.00	81.57
2012-13	141.50	134.08	94.76
2013-14	210.55	188.63	89.59
2014-15	292.59	249.76	85.36
2015-16	164.55	131.22	79.74
2016-17	349.90	279.59	79.91

(Source- NHM report 2008-09 to 2016-17)

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The above table shows the amount of funds available under the National Horticultural Mission. The amount of fund drastically decreased from 2008-09 to 2016-17. The available amount of fund Rs 2338.81 lakhs in the year 2008-09 it was decreased up to Rs. 349.90 lakhs in the year 2016-17 in India. The point of concern was the low available of funds every year by the government which needs to be increased fund in order to have a greater impact on the spreading of greenhouses technologies.

Above table present the large amount fund utilised in the year 2008-09 it was Rs 2332.00 lakh it has 99.71% of available fund and very less amount of fund utilised in the year 2010-11 was Rs. 99.94 lakh it has 34.38% of available fund in India.

Performance of Nhm In Maharashtra

Year	Area Covered (ha)		No of beneficiaries		Subsidy Disbursed (Rs. Lakh)		Average area covered (ha)		Average Subsidy Distributed (Rs. Lakh)	
	Greenhouse	Shade net house	Greenhouse	Shade net house	Greenhouse	Shade net house	Greenhouse	Shade net house	Greenhouse	Shade net house
2005-06 to 09-10	39.50	-	228	-	245.63	-	0.17	-	1.08	-
2010-11	10.70	36.20	120	522	459.44	579.34	0.09	0.07	3.83	1.11
2011-	23.80	45.40	215	579	1021.71	730.24	0.11	0.08	4.75	1.26
12										
2012-13	51.80	40.00	596	401	1914.84	623.40	0.09	0.10	3.21	1.55
2013-14	71.30	63.00	472	502	2623.21	993.75	0.15	0.13	5.56	1.98
2014-15	87.90	78.30	660	503	3668.16	1828.70	0.13	0.16	5.56	3.64
2015-16	82.37	253.78	343	670	2408.72	2790.09	0.24	0.38	7.02	4.16
2016-17	36.07	41.95	177	187	1312.34	867.09	0.20	0.22	7.41	4.64
Total	403.44	558.63	2811	3364	13654.05	8412.61	0.14	0.17	4.86	2.50

(Source- State horticulture board Pune)

Above table describes in performance of NHM scheme in Maharashtra state. The highest area of greenhouse covered in the year 2014-15 it was 87.90 hectare and lowest area covered in the year 2010-11 it was 10.70 hectare. Also the 660 is the highest no of beneficiaries of greenhouses in the year 2014-15 and lowest beneficiaries in the year 2010-11 it was 120. The highest amount subsidy distributed in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 3668.16 lakh and highest average amount of subsidy per beneficiary distributed of Rs. 7.41 lakh in the year 2016-17 and lowest amount of subsidy per beneficiary distributed of Rs. 1.08 lakh in the year 2010-11.

The highest area of shade net house covered in the year 2015-16 it was 253.78 hectare and lowest area covered in the year 2010-11 it was 36.20 hectare. Also the 670 is the highest no of

beneficiaries of shade net house in the year 2015-16 and lowest beneficiaries in the year 2016-17 it was 187. The highest amount of subsidy distributed in the year 2015-16 it was Rs. 2790.09 lakh and lowest amount of subsidy distributed in the year 2010-11 it was Rs. 579.34 lakh. The highest amount of subsidy per beneficiary distributed of Rs. 4.64 lakh in the year 2016-17 and lowest amount of subsidy per beneficiary distributed of Rs. 1.11 lakh in the year 2010-11.

Status In Sangli District
Subsidy Pattern for Flowers

Sr. No	Name of Expenses	Expenses per Square Meter (in Rs)			Subsidy Limit
		Gerbera & Carnation	Anthurium & orchid	Rose & Lilicum	
1	Cultivation material	490	539	193	50% of payable expenses, for maximum 4,000 Square Meters
2	Bed preparation	20	27	39	
3	Soluble Fertilizers	50	67	97	
4	Crop Safety Medicines	50	67	97	
Total		610	700	426	

(Source- Field work)

Above table indicates the amount of subsidy provided to the greenhouse farmer for the flowers cultivation in the greenhouse area. Subsidy pattern of flowers depend on the cultivation expenses incurred to the greenhouse owner. Government considers the cultivation material Rs. 490 per square meter, bed preparation Rs. 20 per square meter, soluble fertilizer Rs. 50 per square meter and for crop safety medicine Rs. 50 per square meter. Total expenses Rs. 610 per square meter considered by the government for the gerbera and carnation cultivation. Similarly Rs. 539 per square meter for cultivation material, Rs. 27 per square meter for bed preparation Rs. 67 per square meter soluble fertilizer and Rs. 67 per square meter for crop safety medicine and total cost Rs. 700 for anthurium and orchid flower. Also subsidy amount of Rs. 350 per square meter, maximum for 4,000 square meters for anthodium flower. The total cost of rose flower considered Rs. 426 per square meter considered by the government and 50% of that expenses i.e.Rs.213 per square meter subsidy given by the government for maximum 4,000 square meters.

NHM Subsidy Area under Greenhouse

Crop	Area in are Gunta			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Flowers	150	484	693	830
Vegetables	-	61	43	-
Nursery	-	40	90	-
Other	-	00	-	-
Total	150	585	826	830

(Source – District Agriculture Office, Sangli)

The Indian government provide subsidy for 150 gunta in the year 2012-13 through the NHM scheme. That area of subsidy increased in the next year 2013-14 and reached up to 585 gunta. In the year 2014-15 total area under subsidy was 826 gunta and in the last year 2015-16 the area reached upto 830 gunta.

The above table indicates the area under subsidy increased between the periods 2011-12 to 2015-16. It shows the government has positive for the improvement of greenhouse farming in the study period.

Conclusion

Greenhouse is innovative farming practice to the agriculture sector. The amount of subsidy has provided by the NHM that amount of subsidy fund drastically decreased from 2008-09 to 2016-17. The available amount of fund Rs 2338.81 lakhs in the year 2008-09 it was decreased up to Rs. 349.90 lakhs in the year 2016-17 in India. The highest area of greenhouse covered by NHM in the year 2014-15 it was 87.90 hectare and lowest area covered in the year 2010-11 it was 10.70 hectare in Maharashtra. The area under subsidy increased between the years of 2011-12 to 2015-16. It shows the government has positive for the improvement of greenhouse farming in the study period. Government has provided 50% amount of subsidy for maximum 4,000 Square

Meters in the study area. Area under subsidy increased between the periods 2011-12 to 2015-16. It shows the government has positive for the improvement of greenhouse farming in the study period.

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