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MPVJ H INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE Ltd.



M.P.Vindhya Jaivik Herbal Development Foundation



M.P.VINDHAYA JAIWEEK&HERBAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

MPVJ H INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE Ltd.

Head Office :- 37katangi Road star city Karameta Jbalpur 482002
PH: 07614926137-8989891359,7067933880



PART – I

Organizational Details

1. Name & Address of the Organization with date and year of registration, Telephone, Telegram, Mobil, Fax numbers and e-mail Address, if any.

Reg-U01100MP2019PLC048861 *Foundation year 2005* Web_www.mpvjhdf.org & www.vindhyaorganic.com
FSSAI -21419170001544 GST-23BULPS0399F12Z Email mpvjhdfmd@gmail.com & rmlimd@gmail.com

M P V J HERBAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Ltd



M.P. Vindhya Organic & Herbal Development Foundation

Spon.by- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Ruler Development Research & Training Institute (U.P.)

Major Offices:

H.Off. - KOADRA, SAHJANWA, GORAKHPUR

R.Off. - MIG-8, H.B. Colony, Umaria(M.P.)

Corporate Office: Kachnar City, Vijaynagar, JABALPUR

Tel. : 0761 2642660 , 4054914, 6560738, 4053053

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Email :- mpvjhdfmd@gmail.com & rmlimd@gmail.com

Web : - www.rmlivjhdf.com

2. Nature of the Organization
(PSU or Voluntary Organization)

Voluntary Organization

3. Registration No.
(Copy included)

52F/4476/14-1995/52/500 (U.P.)

Renewed no. F-385/2042/4476(U.P.)

1096/05/R.S.- 6277 (M.P.)

4. Articles of the Association & constitution of the Organization.

(Enclosed)

5. Objectives of Organization

Socio-Economic Development

(Through Skill development of Youth Farmer & women in rural & urban area.)

6. List of Members of the Executive Committee with their occupation and background

(Enclosed)

7. Audited statements and statements of receipts and payment for two year

(Enclosed Three years)

8. Audited balance sheet for last year

(Enclosed Three years)

9. Copy for the Annual Report

(Enclosed)

10. Copy for the IT Return (Last 3 years)

(Enclosed)

(Enclosed list of Program)

11. Major programmers of the Organization under implementation at present.

ORGANIZATION CAPABILITIES

11. **BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANIZATION**
(Nature of activities) (Enclosed – about Organization)
12. Experience in income generating program. Agriculture based income generating product organic grain, vegetable and medication plant and medicine, Spices etc other bio based manure and bio Product s, parcel, namkeen, achar, chips, spices , cold oil Aonla product- murabba, achar, liquid, barfi, supari etc. Skill development of youth farmer and women. Bio product unit establishing-support direction and fully help for marketing of product.
13. Experience of Sector The institute work done in educational, social and agriculture sector- research , training and production, marketing of production unit.
14. **Infrastructure available interims of Organization Managements.** The institute has a host of eminent personalities on its board of working committee.
15. **Districts/Blocks being covered at Present.** 21 districts all block covered in U.P. and all district of Rewa Zone. Integrate development program, agriculture education , planning and rural development ,community development, health and family welfare, women and child development, SGSY, N.E.D.P., Samagra Svakchhta program, Research and training groups formation and establishment of production unit.
16. **Existing marketing capacities.** Institute marketing channel establishes in U.P. & M.P. and import and export for medicinal plant and farmers and women groups products.
(Enclosed list of Program)

PROJECT PARPOSL

17. **DURATION OF THE PROJECT** 03 Year
18. Project Area **M.P.- All District of REWA, JABALPUR, SATANA Division.**
19. Sector
20. **Developmental objectives of the**
1. Agri Export Zone Development .
2. To Develop Herbal – info City.
3. Skill development of below poverty line

Project

formers woman and youth literate illiterate by the community and group formation.

4. Socio-Economic development through organic farming by grain, fruit, vegetable, flowers and medicinal plants.
5. Economic development by Bio-products of agricultural based and established "Jaiv Gram Sungh" and "Mahila Gramodhyog Sungh".
6. Skill development in the group activities.
7. Motivation of the community development.
8. Latest Agricultural Technology and Latest research Technology provided farmers and groups.
9. Establishment Agricultural based Bio-product production unit and provide marketing help.

21.

Proposed physical activities

1. training for skill development of youth and farmer and women and farmer's groups for agriculture based product and bio-product. Planning and rural development by self help groups.
2. Education and entrepreneurship.



AGRI EXPORT ZONES

Vindhaya Organic & Herbs FoodPark in Jabalpur MP

(CONCEPT AND BENEFITS)

Under chapter 16 of Exim Policy 2001, a new concept of Agri Export Zone (AEZ) has been inserted by Govt. of India. APEDA has been nominated as the Nodal Agency to coordinate the efforts on the part of Central Govt. negotiations. This concept has been explained below :

1. The Concept of Agri Export Zone / Vindhaya Organic & Herbs FoodPark in Jabalpur MP

Sporadic efforts have been made in the past for promoting export of agricultural produce/products from the country. Thus, on the one hand Research and Development has taken place with little bearing on the development of a particular agricultural produce for the purpose of export, on the other hand financial and fiscal incentives are being provided for exporting a particular produce without actually addressing pre-harvesting and post-harvesting practices. The concept of agri export zone thus attempts to take a comprehensive look at a particular produce/product located in a contiguous area for the purpose of developing and sourcing the raw materials, their processing/packaging, leading to final exports. Thus, the entire effort is centred around the cluster approach of identifying the potential products, the geographical region in which these products are grown and adopting an end-to-end approach of integrating the entire process right from the stage of production till it reaches the market. There would also be a need to identify/enlist difficulties/ problems encountered at each stage. These difficulties could be procedural in nature or may relate to a particular quality standard. A package needs to be developed to suggest solutions to these problems and agency/agencies identified to implement these in a given time frame.

2. Measures envisaged to promote exports from such Zone

i. Financial Assistance

Both Central as well as State Government and their agencies are providing a variety of financial assistance to various agri export related activities. These extend from providing financial assistance for Training and Extension, R&D, Quality Upgradation, Infrastructure and Marketing etc.

Thus, whereas Central government Agencies like APEDA, NHB, Deptt. of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Agriculture provide assistance, a number of State Governments have also extended similar facilities. All these facilities would have to be dovetailed and extended to promote agri exports from the proposed Zones in a coordinated manner. Some additional features like providing grants from Market Access Initiative fund could also be considered.

ii. Fiscal Incentives

The benefits under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, which were hitherto available only to direct exporters, have now been extended to service exporters in the Agri Export zones. Thus, even service provided to ultimate exporters will be eligible for import of capital goods at a concessional duty for setting up of common facilities. They shall fulfil their export obligation through receipt of foreign exchange from ultimate exporters who shall make the payments from their EEFC account.

Exporters of value added agri products will be eligible for sourcing duty free fuel for generation of power, provided the cost component of power in the ultimate product is 10% or more and the input-output norms are fixed by the advance licencing committee of the DGFT. In view of the power intensive nature of most of the value addition, almost all the exporters of value added agriculture produce will

become eligible for such facility. Similarly, input-output norms can also be fixed for sourcing other inputs, like fertilizer, pesticides etc. duty free for cultivation purpose.

3. Anticipated benefits

- i) Strengthening of backward linkages with a market oriented approach.
- ii) Product acceptability and its competitiveness abroad as well as in the domestic market.
- iii) Value addition to basic agricultural produce.
- iv) Bring down cost of production through economy of scale.
- v) Better price for agricultural produce.
- vi) Improvement in product quality and packaging.
- vii) Promote trade related research and development.
- viii) Increase employment opportunities.

4. Operation of the Concept

The entire approach of promoting the Agri Export Zone would have to be taken on a project mode. This would mean that the need to identify potential export products which could be selected for development with a cluster approach. We will have to evolve Projects which are feasible and are possible to be implemented immediately. They have also to conform to the indicative guidelines given below. We forward such project proposals to APEDA which will conduct the initial scrutiny of the proposals .If found feasible ,APEDA may provide necessary guidance in preparing the detailed project report.

the project proposal has been approved by the Committee, an MOU would be signed between APEDA (on behalf of the Central Government) and the organization for providing possible assistance at each stage of the project.. The responsibilities of the Organization, State government and Central Govt. would also be defined in the MOU, a draft of which is under preparation.

5. Guidelines

The proposal for developing an Agri Export Zone take into account all activities necessary to set up projects in such a Zone. Some basic for developing such projects are detailed below:

- i) Identification of a agricultural produce (cash crop) which would be developed for export through a cluster approach.
- ii) The Zone be a block/group of blocks or a district/group of districts.
- iii) JNKVV Agricultural University identified & assist in the R&D work relating to development of the project.
- iv) It is a Horticulture based projects, source produce from 100-200 orchards in a contiguous area..
- v) Enough production crops to enable the unit to run round the year.
- vi) The entire range of activities involved in the process,.

Vindhaya Organic & Herbs FoodPark in Jabalpur MP

GOV.of India provided by Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.Investment

5.1.83 There is shortage of basic infrastructure for agriculture, irrigation, roads, electricity, storage facilities and marketing. The Tenth Plan must aim at a major revival of public investment in infrastructure. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is a potentially important instrument for providing resources to State Governments in support of on-going irrigation schemes. Greater attention will also have to be paid to rainwater harvesting and irrigation potential through scientific watershed development.

Credit

5.1.84 Continued emphasis will be placed on progressive institutionalisation for providing timely and adequate credit support to farmers with particular focus on small/ marginal farmers and weaker sections of society to enable them to adopt modern technology and improved practices for increasing agriculture production and productivity. An amount of Rs. 3,59,701 crore is estimated as production credit for distribution through intuitional sources and Rs. 3,76,869 crore investment credit; making a total of Rs. 7,36,570 crore for the Tenth Plan.

Agriculture Extension

5.1.81 The extension services in the States would be reformed to make these demand driven. The role of the non-government sector in agriculture extension would be encouraged and an innovative approach in the field of television/ radio broadcast including specific channels in an interactive mode would be developed. With farreaching changes in the communication technology and breakthrough in space technology, remote sensing, satellite broadcasting and the media revolution, extension workers will be reoriented and retrained to adapt themselves to those developments and make full use of emerging opportunities. With the private sector, communication networking will be encouraged to have backward linkages. Besides, private sector would also be encouraged to provide extension services, both information and services including input supply and testing facilities for soil and inputs. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, along with

NABARD, has already introduced a scheme for establishment of agri-clinics / agri-business centres / ventures by the agricultural graduates.

5.1.82 The ICAR is also associated in agriculture extension activities through its 314 KVKs, Institute Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) and also its institutes / centres all over the country. The interaction of KVKs activities with the State / district extension machinery will be strengthened. It is planned to strengthen linkages between research and extension to improve quality and effectiveness of research and extension system. The extension system will be revitalised and broad based through KVKs, NGOs, farmers' organisations, cooperatives, the corporatesector and agri-clinics / agri-business centres. KVKs and ICAR/SAUs units will be designated nodal agencies for quality certification including organic products, bio-fertilisers, and bio-pesticides. The supply of inputs, agro-processing and trade through such cooperatives / companies will be encouraged through the availability of credit with the help of NABARD. Every institute / research centre of ICAR will have IVLP as one of its mandates for testing, Eleventh Five Year Plan

CHALLENGES FOR THE ELEVENTH PLAN

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1.22 The major challenges facing us in formulating policy for the Eleventh Plan are discussed below.

1.23 The DARE has an extensive network comprising 48 Central Institutes, 5 National Bureaux, 12 Project Directorates, 32 National Research Centres (NRC), and 62 All-India Co-ordinated Research Projects(AICRP). It also supports research and education in 41 State Agriculture Universities, 5 Deemed Universities, and 1 Central Agriculture University. During

Tenth Plan period 2 Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes, 1 National Bureau, 3 Project Directorates, and 10 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have been established. Over the years, its co-ordinated trials have helped the nation improve varieties of sugarcane, rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, groundnut, mustard, etc., considering the ecological

variations with respect to each crop. However, two glaring features are now obvious. First, the productivity achieved on farms has fallen short of those in the field trials. Clearly, the KVKs that have the mandate of technology validation and transfer have not delivered their full potential. Second, as observed earlier, there is some evidence of technological

fatigue in terms of yields obtainable with the newest varieties being delivered by the NARS. Since access to international research is now much more circumscribed by intellectual property rights (IPRs), this will have to be addressed largely by toning up NARS capacity.

1.24 The following are critical research gaps:

- Integrating methods of traditional and modern biology giving attention to both yield and quality aspects.

- An orientation of public sector research in 'hybrid development with commercial viability' has to be reintroduced on a mission mode at least in crops like pigeon pea, soybean, and mustard.
- Indigenous plant types that inherently possess genes responsible for higher nutritive value (more protein, micronutrients, etc.) need to be identified and used for enriching nutrients in rainfed crops.
- The implications of climate change on agriculture and vice versa need to be studied and a dedicated research programme should be initiated to combat global warming.
- A major research thrust is warranted in areas of balanced and site-specific nutrient supply and efficient water management strategies.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) needs greater emphasis. The existing package of practices is not fully integrated between various plant protection sciences. This results in duplication, overlapping as well as unrealistic recommendations in the name of IPM. There is a need for interdisciplinary research in plant protection to elucidate basic issues of herbivory as well as to develop suitable mitigations.
- In horticulture, the research agenda needs to emphasize survey of indigenous biodiversity for resistance to various biotic and abiotic stresses for improvement in production, productivity, and quality of produce.
- In livestock, there is an urgent need to reorient research and assess the genetic potential of indigenous breeds. Intensive research work needs to be undertaken for genetic identification of traits of excellence in Indian breeds, such as Jaffarabadi buffalo, Black Bengal goat, Garole sheep, etc., and identify the functional genomics associated with their traits of excellence.
- With endemic shortage of animal feeds, research should explore technologies to augment feed resources, including genetic modification of microorganism to utilize high lignin forage grasses.
- With large quantities of animal products now being produced, research on process technologies, value addition, packaging, storage, transportation, and marketing should receive high priority. In the absence of a proper slaughter regime, there is considerable wastage and an effective package of practices for management of slaughterage needs to be evolved. Prevention of animal losses due to disease should be the major area of focus with emphasis on development of diagnostic kits and vaccine. The health of the human population is intimately connected to the health of the animal with several fatal and debilitating diseases being common to both man and animal. Serious attention to animal health care, disease diagnosis, and prophylactics will go a long way in ensuring human health also.
- Overall, there is a need to identify integrated farming systems in different agro-ecological regions, internalizing synergies of different components to enhance resource utilization, income, and livelihood generation and minimize environmental loading.

1.25 It is necessary to take a comprehensive view of the functioning of the agricultural research system and make systemic changes in the course of the Eleventh Plan. Thus far, research has tended to focus mostly on increasing the yield potential by more intensive use of water and bio-chemical inputs. Far too little attention has been given to the long-term environmental impact or on methods and practices for the efficient use of these inputs for sustainable agriculture. These features are widely known but efforts to correct them have not been adequate; at any rate they have not made much of a difference.

1.26 Agricultural research is underfunded but lack of resources is not the only problem. Available resources also have not been optimally utilized because of lack of a clearly stated strategy that assigns definite responsibilities, prioritizes the research agenda rationally, and recognizes that the research mode is not always best suited for product development and delivery:

- Dominance of commodity-based research and development (R&D), that is lack of a holistic approach involving a matrix of farm enterprises.
- Strict compartmentalization of R&D agencies, i.e., lack of effective bilateral flow of information among research, extension, and implementation departments.

- Lack of large-scale on-farm validation of techniques and feedback thereon, leading to practically no scope for their refinement.

1.27 As far as possible, ICAR institutes should mainly undertake basic, strategic, and anticipatory research in line with national priorities, while SAUs do applied and adaptive research addressing location-specific problems, with complementarities also found between the public and private sectors in product development.

A distinction also needs to be made between basic research which has knowledge advancement and scientific curiosity as its major focus and strategic research which is aimed at well-defined researchable problems which are of high development priority and worthy of multi-discipline and multi-institution effect on an mission mode.

1.28 A major paradigm shift is needed to transform the present commodity-based research to a systems approach. Since farm-level problems are specific to agro-climatic zones (ACZs), what is needed is a convergence between R&D agencies within individual ACZs so as to bring region-specificity in technologies and their time-bound assessment. This requires a

seven-step mechanism:

- Problem identification and prioritization;
- Convergence of existing technologies to match the need;
- Generation of need-based viable technologies using the holistic farming system approach;
- On-farm assessment and evaluation;
- Feedback on the technologies;
- Refinement of technologies, if necessary;
- Ensuring timely availability of inputs.

1.29 This kind of approach will help in establishing a research-development-technology transfer continuum involving all stakeholders.

1.30 SAUs are the key to regionally relevant research and for generating quality human resources. Unfortunately, SAUs are so poorly funded by their own State Governments that some are in chronic overdraft, only a quarter are accredited, and almost all rely mainly on ICAR funding for research. This situation, where States still provide salary and establishment costs but SAUs look to ICAR for other funds, not only affects their education function adversely but it also distances SAUs from State Agricultural Departments and reduces relevance of their research for local problems. Thus, although Central support for revamping SAUs is justified, this is likely to be effective only where States recognize the value of agricultural education and research. An important criterion for identifying SAUs for support from the Centre should be the investment that the State itself is making. Moreover the biggest problem with NARS remains that it is strictly governed by the same rules and regulations relating to expenditure and filling up of positions as operative in government departments of States and the Centre. This robs the system of flexibility and discretion which are essential for healthy functioning of scientific institutions.

1.34 There are many extension service providers in the field, providing different kinds of useful services such as information and service support to farmers. They are State Government and Central Government agencies,

agri-business companies, agripreneurs, input dealers, manufacturing firms, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), farmers' organizations, and progressive farmers. There is duplication of efforts with multiplicity of agents attending extension work without convergence.

There should be co-ordinated attempt to synergize and converge these efforts at the district level and below to improve the performance of various stakeholders. It is essential to route all the State and Central Government extension funds through single agency like ATMA for effective utilization of crucial resources.

1.36 Public-private partnership (PPP) in extension has to be promoted for convergence and sharing of Agriculture 15resources. Horizontal expansion of private sector increases through partnership with the

public extension system, while vertical expansion of public extension increases through partnership with the private sector. The potential private extension service providers could be identified and made partners in PPP mode for effective management of services and for nurturing a plurality of institutions. Under extension reform, minimum 10% of the fund allocation is made to undertake extension activities through private extension agencies. This needs to be continued and, where appropriate, even expanded by framing suitable guidelines.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

1.58 Credit is an essential requirement for revitalizing agriculture and there have been some important positive developments in this area. The total credit to agriculture increased from Rs 62045 crore during 2001-02, the terminal year of the Ninth Five Year Plan, to Rs 200000 crore during 2006-07, the final year of the Tenth Five Year Plan. This was a more than threefold increase over five years. The share of commercial banks in total agricultural credit increased from 54% in 2001-02 to around 69% in 2005-06. The share of investment credit increased from 35% in 2001-02 to around 41% in 2004-05, despite the negative growth achieved by the long-term co-operative credit structure. As against a target of Rs 736570 crore, the total institutional credit flow to agriculture during the Tenth Five Year Plan is expected to be above Rs 650000 crore, that is, a likely compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 26%. This is much better than the CAGR of 18% achieved during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Integrated Pest Management

5.1.78 Concern about the adverse effects of chemical pesticides due to their indiscriminate use is growing. Pesticides residues are being found increasingly in our farm produce posing a threat to human health. The integrated pest management (IPM) approach, being promoted since 1985, is an eco-friendly strategy of pest containment by exploiting the role of natural agents / forces in harmony with other pest management tactics and with the sole aim to effect minimum disturbance to environment. Cultural control, use of natural enemies and plant resistance are basically compatible and supportive tactics in the IPM strategy. Strengthening of IPM infrastructure, especially for surveillance and forecasting the outbreak of pests and diseases and production/multiplication of bio-control agents for field use, would be given adequate attention. Besides, reliable methods of forecasting would be developed and efforts would be made to make bio-control agents available on demand to farmers to help them adopt IPM in the true spirit by encouraging the private sector, ICAR and SAUs in providing such support services. The Government's efforts would be to provide new, safer and efficacious quality pesticide products to the farmers and encourage the use of bio-pesticides and bio-control agents.

5.1.79 In view of the WTO and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) agreements, international trade is likely to increase and pesticides residue certificate on agricultural commodities would become unavoidable. Therefore, emphasis would be given to establish facilities for pesticides residue testing in agricultural commodities being imported or exported and also for the regular monitoring in all agricultural commodities marketed within the country. Besides, the infrastructure/ facilities for pesticide quality testing would be developed and strengthened to enforce the quality concept for manufacture and marketing of pesticides.

5.1.80 Plant quarantine is a regulatory function under the Destructive Insect Pests (DIP) Act, 1914 and the Plants, Fruits and Seeds (Regulation of Imports into India) Order, 1989. Being a signatory to WTO-SPS agreement, it is obligatory upon India to provide quarantine services. Plant quarantine is bound to assume greater significance in future as this plays an important role in regulating import and export. Quarantine services will be required to be provided in all the international airports and seaports. Therefore, there is need to strengthen and modernise the plant quarantine facilities in the country to keep pace with the increased volume of trade of agricultural products. Recognising the importance of the plant quarantine services, the Planning Commission recommended

the establishment of a National Plant Quarantine Authority while reviewing the schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Agriculture Extension

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The role of the non-government sector in agriculture extension would be encouraged and an innovative approach in the field of television/radio broadcast including specific channels in an interactive mode would be developed. With farreaching changes in the communication technology and breakthrough in space technology, remote sensing, satellite broadcasting and the media revolution, extension workers will be reoriented and retrained to adapt themselves to those developments and make full use of emerging opportunities. With the private sector, communication networking will be encouraged to have backward linkages. Besides, private sector would also be encouraged to provide extension services, both information and services including input supply and testing facilities for soil and inputs. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, along with

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centres / ventures by the agricultural graduates. 5.1.82 The ICAR is also associated in agriculture extension activities through its 314 KVKs, Institute Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) and also its institutes / centres all over the country. The interaction of KVKs activities with the State / district extension machinery will be strengthened. It is planned to strengthen linkages between research and extension to improve quality and effectiveness of research and extension system. The extension system will be revitalised and broad based through KVKs, NGOs, farmers' organisations, cooperatives, the corporate sector and agri-clinics / agri-business centres. KVKs and ICAR/SAUs units will be designated nodal agencies for quality certification including organic products, bio-fertilisers, and bio-pesticides. The supply of inputs, agro-processing and trade through such cooperatives / companies will be encouraged through the availability of credit with the help of NABARD. Every institute / research centre of ICAR will have IVLP as one of its mandates for testing, TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-07

536 refinement and dissemination of improved farm technologies in nearby / adopted villages.

Investment

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5.1.85 Thrust areas for increasing the flow of bank credit will include:

- i) The present flow of bank credit will be enhanced.
- ii) Kisan Credit Card and schematic lending will be promoted and Kisan Credit Cards would be issued to all entitled farmers.
- iii) States will be asked to consider warehousing receipts for grant of credit. Self-help groups will be encouraged.
- iv) The Multi State Cooperatives Act, 2002 has been passed. States will be persuaded to also take follow up action.
- v) Recommendations received for revamping of cooperative credit structure would be examined and appropriate policy formulated.
- vi) Reform in the sector will be made a condition for getting assistance from departments and the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

Activities against objectives:~

SN	Program	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Integrated Watershed Development Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Development of an integrated approach to the problems based on community needs; ❖ Protected afforestation on community land; ❖ Distribution of seedlings to encourage planting on private land; ❖ Soil and water conservation; ❖ Pasture improvement through planting pasture grasses; ❖ Water harvesting; ❖ Distribution of subsidised fuel and energy saving devices; ❖ Integration of land-use innovations with measures to improve community livelihoods; ❖ Promotion of alternative income generating activities to reduce poverty and discourage seasonal migration. ❖ Works based on urgent needs of the local communities such as revival of common natural resources, drinking water, development of local energy potential, augmenting ground water potential etc. ❖ Repair, restoration and upgradation of existing common property assets and structures (such as village tanks) may be undertaken to obtain optimum and sustained benefits from previous public investments and traditional water harvesting structures. ❖ Productivity enhancement of existing farming systems could also be an activity that helps in community mobilization and building rapport. ❖ Initiating the development of Village level institutions such as Watershed Committees (WCs), Self- Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups (UGs) and Capacity Building of different stakeholders on institutional and work related aspects. ❖ Environment building, awareness generation, undertaking of intensive IEC activities, creating involvement and participatory responses. ❖ Baseline surveys needed for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), selection of sites and beneficiaries. Every effort must be made to collect gender-disaggregated data to adequately reflect the situation and priorities of women. ❖ Hydro-geological survey of the watershed to map out zones of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

		<p>potential groundwater recharge, storage and sustainable groundwater utilisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Building up a network of technical support agencies. ❖ Preparation of the DPR, including activities to be carried out, selection of beneficiaries and work-sites and design and costing of all works, ensuring that the interests, perceptions and priorities of women, dalits, adivasis and the landless are adequately reflected in the DPR. ❖ Working out detailed resource-use agreements (for surface water, groundwater and common/forest land usufructs) among User Group members in a participatory manner based on principles of equity and sustainability. ❖ Participatory monitoring of progress and processes. Etc. 	
2	Income Generating Activity Program	Income Generating Activity Program have also following Sub - Programs.	•
2a	Self Employment Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Socio-Economic development through organic farming by grain, fruit, vegetable, flowers and medicinal plants. 11. Economic development by Bio-products of agricultural based and established "Jaiv Gram Sungh" and "Mahila Gramodhyog Sungh". 12. Skill development in the group activities. 13. Motivation of the community development. 14. Latest Agricultural Technology and Latest research Technology provided farmers and groups. 15. Establishment Agricultural based Bio-product production unit and provide marketing help. 16. Training and Information communication about Organic and Herbal and Medicinal Plantation and farming. 17. Develop the agricultural activities as a professional business. 18. Engage the educated youth and professional to the agro based programs and villages. 19. Alleviation of poverty and unemployment through Organic, Herbal and Medicinal Farming and through creation of basic social and 	•

		<p>economic infrastructure, provision of training to rural unemployed youth and providing employment to marginal Farmers/Laborers.</p> <p>20. To discourage seasonal and permanent migration to urban areas.</p>	
2b	(b) Small Skill Industries Development Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote Small Skill Industries based on Agriculture , Organic farming and Medicinal Plants Farming. ❖ Skill development of below poverty line formers woman and youth literate illiterate by the community and group formation. ❖ Train unskilled and semi-skilled workers employed in the small scale industrial units for upgrading their technical skills and knowledge. ❖ Skill development in the group activities. ❖ Training in Agricultural Extension , Training in use of Agricultural Implements & machinery, Soil Conservation Training Centre, Cooperative Education and Training. ❖ Promote and develop small scale industries and small scale service and business entities (collectively referred to as small enterprises) and their graduation to medium enterprises. ❖ Providing techno-economic and managerial consultancy, common facilities and extension services to small enterprises. ❖ Providing facilities for technology up gradation, modernization, quality improvement and infrastructure of/for small enterprises. ❖ Developing human resources through training and skill up gradation of small entrepreneurs as well as its own manpower. ❖ Providing economic information services to the Government and small enterprises. ❖ Maintaining liaison with other Central Ministries, Planning Commission, State Governments and other organisations concerned with development of small enterprises. 	•
2c.	(c) Organic Farming Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To generate awareness among the farming community about ill-effects of chemicals in farming and the importance of organic farming and to motivate the community to adopt organic farming techniques. 2) To introduce and extend the concept of organic farming amongst farmers and individuals using various techniques. 	

- 3) To identify traditional knowledge in organic farming and incorporate with frontier science for large-scale application.
- 4) To identify local pests and parasites causing diseases in plants and to multiply and promote the use of pest resistant varieties of indigenous seeds among the farmers.
- 5) To evolve an economic basis for organic farming through feasibility studies involving VOs and farmers for each agro-ecological zone.
- 6) To develop techniques in organic farming which produce reproducible results for each agro-ecological zone.
- 7) To promote mixed farming and composite farming.
- 8) To organize training in various techniques of organic farming.
- 9) To promote organic processing and preservation and storage of food products.
- 10) To initiate fundamental and adaptive research and development activities related to organic farming technologies.
- 11) To develop a data bank of technologies for organic farming for each agro-ecological zone.
- 12) To establish and support organizations for developing and dissemination of technologies to farmers for gainful agriculture by a premium market for organic produce.
- 13) To help develop basic standards, guidelines and certification schemes for the benefit of growers and consumers.
- 14) To establish network with concerned agencies for marketing of agricultural produce.
- 15) To establish contacts, networking and co-ordination with all the agencies engaged in promotion of organic farming.
- 16) To document and publish literature on organic farming in various forms.
- 17) To use print and electronic media for

		<p>popularization of organic farming techniques.</p> <p>18) To develop organic farming packages.</p>	
2d.	(d) Medicinal Plant Farming Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of existing forest medicinal plant resources, their most appropriate period and time of harvesting and to involve rural and tribal population in the collection of medicinal plants from the forests on sustainable basis. 2. To promote and protect the interest of collectors/tribals engaged in collection of herbal raw materials from wild areas. 3. Imparting training for the collectors in identification of various species of medicinal herbs, their timely collection/sustainable harvesting of plant materials from wild sources, maintaining the quality of raw materials, their proper storage, packaging techniques and marketing. 4. Awareness generation, motivation and training of farmers for nursery raising and cultivation of demand based medicinal plants in their fields using organic farming techniques. 5. Promoting cultivation of endangered plant species by the farmers in their fields. Identification of useful species which are poorly regenerating and may be at the verge of extinction, multiplication of these species using low cost tissue culture and micro-propagation techniques and promoting their cultivation by the farmers. 6. Information dissemination to the farmers, Collectors/ tribals about the market available for different medicinal plants. Identification and arrangement of suitable market for the collected produce. 7. Conducting meetings/ seminars/ workshops for providing 	

		<p>common platform for marketeers, Phyto-pharmaceutical industries, farmers and collectors who are engaged in cultivation of medicinal plants and collection of raw materials.</p> <p>8. Documentation and publication of useful information concerning nursery raising using tissue culture, micro-propagation and green house techniques and package of practices for cultivation of various medicinal plants using organic farming techniques, their semi-processing and preservation, quality control packaging and marketing.</p> <p>9. Networking and collaboration among the various stakeholders dealing with medicinal plants.</p>	
3.	Yuva Jyoti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To motivate youth to make their carrier in agricultural activities and village based small skill industries. ❖ Training and development program for youth employment . ❖ To develop better and employment raised education system. ❖ To promote Herbal and Organic Farming through Youth. ❖ To engage the youth in rural development activities. ❖ To increase the livelihood activities through youth. ❖ To increase the employment through Organic and Herbal/medicinal farming, Small Skill development and through Self employment. ❖ to create awareness among the youth about their roles to be played in the society. ❖ Decrease the Migration of Youth from rural areas. ❖ Provide information about govt. schemes about employment. 	
4.	Village Knowledge Center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct surveys for implementation of action oriented projects for impact assessment on completion of technology oriented action projects. 2. Transfer of need-based appropriate technologies through training programmes, demonstration, dissemination, propagation and 	

		<p>popularization with active community participation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Need-based adaptive research and development of new rural technologies or optimization of existing technologies. 4. Entrepreneurship Development Programme by application of Science & Technology. 5. Network and organise the rural producers, provide technical and managerial inputs to the rural enterprises and link up with local/regional/national agencies for technical, financial and marketing support, assistance and collaboration. 6. Establishment of organizational structures in rural locations for transfer of appropriate technologies, better management and marketing facilities for increasing rural prosperity. 7. Dissemination of scientific and technological information of relevance through leaflets, brochures, bulletins, booklets, news letters, CDs, films, Internet and other audio-visual aids. 	
	Income generation activity program	To strengthen capacities of local NGOs on Income Generation Activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of local NGO on IGA, Making of business plan • Training on Marketing Skill, challenges and Strategy.
		To create two sustainable model of IGA with the support of CBO and Local NGO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively work with 20 Women's SHG in Baihar and Birsa Block. • Capacity building of SHGs for management of group, its record, bank and financial management • Create 5 sustainable model of Income Generation Programme with these 50 SHGs [IGA activities could be Honey processing, Primary processing of selected NTFPs] and Forest Herbal produce~Like herbal tea & Trifla chrunna, agarbatti etc.
		Capacity building of women's on management of their SHGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize trainings for women's on leadership, SHG management. • Organize monthly meeting with SHGs. • Develop bank linkages of SHGs with NABARD & SGSY schemes.
		To strengthen and linkup district NGO network member organization with to take up developmental programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize monthly meeting of District Network. • Training on account management and proposal development. • Training on communication and Documentation Of SHG;S. • Create Database of District Network.

		Skill development of below poverty line formers woman and youth literate illiterate by the community and group formation.	
		Socio-Economic development through organic farming by grain, fruit, vegetable, flowers and medicinal plants.	
		Economic development by Bio-products of agricultural based and established "Jaiv Gram Sungh" and "Mahila Gramodhyog Sungh".	
		Skill development in the group activities.	
		Motivation of the community development. Latest Agriculture Technology and Latest research Technology provided formers and groups	
		Establishment Agricultural based Bio-product production unit and provide marketing help	

Implementation Strategy: ~

The project will be implemented in whole 10 districts mentioned above step by step as follows:

1. To develop awareness for adopting horticultural, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops and export.
2. To establish educational, training and research centers for imparting horticulture Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops and export education, training and carrying out research activities.
3. To conduct training for the members for cultivation, contract farming, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops, post harvest handling and marketing and export.
4. To develop post-Harvest technologies and popularize them among the farmers. Contract farming, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops production, post harvest handling and marketing and export.
5. To develop post-harvest handling infrastructural facilities for in-house use as well as for beneficiary members.
6. To develop modern state-of-art and specialized cold chambers for various organic fruits and vegetables.
7. To develop day-to-day data bank on price index for the use of beneficiary members through contract farming, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops, post harvest handling and marketing and export.
8. To develop market linkages between producer and suitable markets.
9. To market the produce in suitable market for the contract farming, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops, post harvest handling and marketing and export.
10. To assist beneficiaries by providing specialized transportation facilities.
11. To provide technical support to the beneficiaries.
To arrange various inputs to beneficiary members through various Govt. as well as private agencies.
To help the members to identify suitable crops on the basis of their agro climatic conditions and market availability.
12. To take steps either under its auspices, or through other organizations or individuals for designing and developing plants and process, tools, machines and equipments for economics and industrial activities on a small scale with view to augmenting employment opportunities.
13. Orientation of District Development Group members on the program to make effective network of NGO, SHG, and other societies & communities.
14. Capacity building of member organization on various issues, organize regular meeting of the network.
15. Publish NGO works in monthly basis in local news paper and coordination with district administration.
16. Develop two sites at block level with the collaboration of existing SHGs,
17. Capacity and skill building on SHG members and establish two model of sustainable livelihood by the using of local available resources, it could be honey processing unit and primary processing and marketing of selected NTFPs.
18. To linkage SHGs with SANJEEVNI outlets.
19. To make rainwater harvesting structure with the collaboration of SHG and local NGOs of the block.
20. Develop NGO capacity on handling development projects of and other organization. Facilitate NGO to develop need-based project and apply to .

21. Create Database of local NGO and disseminate in development sector and Govt. departments.
22. The district office of the CDC will function as focal point or resource center for local NGOs and agencies.
23. The team of Eight persons [1 Project Coordinator, 1 Computer operator, 2 Community Organizer and 1 Supervisor and 3 Field Workers] will implement this project in each block of the district.
24. To increase processing of perishables crops.
25. To increase India's Share in global food trade .
26. To establishing a "direct linkage from farm produce to processing market (processors and retailers) and then to consumer markets" through a network of collection centres and primary processing centers.
27. To check agricultural wastage by providing necessary infrastructure facilities .
28. To reduce wastage of perishables; rise processing of food items from 6% to 20% and raise India's share in Food Processing Industry from 1.5% to 3% Providing a mechanism to link agricultural production to the market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers so as to ensure maximizing value addition, minimizing wastage, increasing farmers' income and creating employment opportunities particularly in rural sector .
29. To provide high quality food processing infrastructure near the farms. These included logistics, transportation, and central processing centres so as to ensure – Direct as well as indirect employment generation in rural areas.
30. • Exposing farmers to a more systematic, market driven and profitable farming.
31. • activities Generation of additional income for the farmers.
32. • Reduction in post harvest losses.
33. • Maintenance of value chain from the farm to the market.

Role of PRI and Community:~

- Panchayat representatives are not aware on nutrition and health issue.
- Lacking of knowledge on service providers role and responsibility and role of panchayat.
- Community is not involved in these social issues and solution of these big problems due to high unawareness and responsibility.
- There is no community participation on these issues for understanding the problems and solutions.
- No effort made by Govt. or Non Govt. organization in previous for information dissemination on this issue.

~: METHODOLOGY:~

Baseline surveys:~During the initiation of the project baseline surveys would be carried out in the target villages. These surveys would include:

- Rapport building.
- Estimation of prevalence of protein energy malnutrition as well as anaemia in children aged 0-6 years, adolescent girls and women.
- Understanding nutritional and child feeding practices of the community.
- Mapping the various resources available in area.
- provide prompt and reliable information regarding schemes, projects, implementing agencies, areas and impact etc.
- work in an integrated manner for holistic development of the rural areas by catering to the needs of people and work for development of untouched areas.
- establish a resourceful network of development practitioners in each Block [JANAPAD]so that, voluntary organizations would be able to have dependable representatives in the grassroots.

Identification and training of volunteers:~The key to implement the project would be the volunteers, who will be selected from the respective community. These volunteers could be traditional birth attendants, village health guides, and teachers of schools etc. They can be trained in various aspects of malnutrition, behavioral communication change and marketing and distribution of products. They can act as resource persons for the village and can play a crucial role in creating awareness in the

field of nutrition. The SHGs would be the nuclei for implementing the project. They can serve as ideal platforms for the promotion of nutritional messages as well as in the distribution and marketing of the nutritional supplements. Apart from SHGs other POs in the areas like- Mahila Mandal, Youth Clubs, VDCs and PRIs could also be involved.

Awareness generation:~

Awareness would be generated in the project areas about nutrition issues, the intergenerational life cycle approach and subsequently about proper nutritional intake. This can be done through suitable **IEC** materials in the form of posters, flip charts, kits etc. Other events like camps, puppet shows, folk theatre, and celebration of World Health Day or Nutrition Week could be organized to improve community participation. These events can be conducted in collaboration with Government Departments, PRIs as well as other NGOs and hence foster linkages essential for the sustainability of the project.

Setting up of units of **production and marketing** and distribution of products Units of production will be set up for manufacturing energy rich foods based on inexpensive and indigenous raw material such as wheat, jawar, ragi, jaggery, peanuts & forest herbal-medicinal plant etc. Specific compositions will be prepared to meet the specific requirements of the 5 critical groups namely, infants and children, adolescent girls and women and men. These units will provide a source of income generation for the **SHG's** and would supplement their family income. Increased income would help in improving the nutritional status as well as the quality of life of the rural community. Some proportion of the produce will be utilized for consumption whereas the rest of the produce will be marketed in rural areas.

Encouraging consumption:~

In order to improve the nutritional status of the targeted community, emphasis should be given on encouraging self-consumption of the product. This is important for breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and ill health. Improving the nutritional status of the target village should be the most important area of priority. If the entire produce is marketed there will be no change in the consumption pattern of the community. Special emphasis should be given to encourage the consumption of energy foods especially by children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women.

Rural Marketing:~

Providing energy foods to the target population is the major component of the project. This includes setting up of well equipped units for production as well as marketing and distribution of energy foods in rural areas to meet the nutritional requirements the community especially infants, adolescent girls and women. For this purpose training will be given to volunteers and **SHGs** members who would take a lead in distribution and marketing of the energy foods etc. so as to provide income generation. The units will be managed by the NGO only for the first 1 year and after which the SHGs can decide the ownership. NGO is expected to also play a pivotal role in facilitating and providing the required linkages to the beneficiaries / local people in the form of marketing, technical know how etc.

Monitoring and evaluation:~

Monitoring and evaluation systems would be put in place to ensure that the project be routinely monitored. There will be concurrent monitoring of the project. Each stakeholder of the scheme should understand the required parameters of effective implementation of the projects. The NGOs would fill the formats available to them in order to monitor the progress in physical and financial terms. The evaluation of the project would be done by a reputed external agency so that fair assessment may be ensured in real terms.

Expected Outcomes

- District Network will be strengthened and member of the network will be able to take up need based developmental programme.
- There will be 50 active SHGs in each blocks and 2 Sustainable IGA units in each blocks will be established.

- SHGs members will be able to take benefits by Govt. and other Schemes
- All member organization of district network will have own communication strategy and organization policy and system.
- Linkages of the other NGOs will be improved with .
- develop awareness for adopting horticultural , Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops and export.
- Establish educational, training and research centers for imparting horticulture Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops and export education, training and carrying out research activities.
- Trained members for cultivation, contract farming, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops , post harvest handling and marketing and export.
- Developed Post-Harvest technologies and popularize them among the farmers.
- Contract farming, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops production , post harvest handling and marketing and export.
- Developed post-harvest handling infrastructural facilities for in-house use as well as for beneficiary members.
- Developed modern state-of-art and specialized cold chambers for various organic fruits and vegetables.
- Developed day-to-day data bank on price index for the use of beneficiary members through contract farming, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops , post harvest handling and marketing and export.
- Developed market linkages between producer and suitable markets.
- Developed market for the contract farming, Organic grain, fruits and vegetable crops , post harvest handling and marketing and export.
- Beneficiaries will have viding specialized transportation facilities.
- Beneficiaries will have well known about the technology.
- Members be able to identify suitable crops on the basis of their agro climatic conditions and market availability.
- Designing and developing plants and process, tools, machines and equipments for economics and industrial activities on a small scale with view to augmenting employment opportunities.
- Combating malnutrition in the communities
- Improved awareness in the communities about intergenerational lifecycle of malnutrition and ill health and its control
- Demonstrable behavioral changes in nutrition/diet in the communities
- Strengthening of local people's organizations, especially the SHGs
- Demonstrable action by the community in addressing malnutrition and related issues
- Functional units of nutritional supplements for manufacturing and distribution/marketing.
- Contribution to income generation of the families
- Creation of a cadre of village volunteers for sustainability as well as replicability of the programme to other areas.
- Strengthened linkages with various Government departments as well as local NGOs/CBOs
- Development and formation of a network of credible and resourceful agencies/NGOs for dissemination of information, pooling of ideas, building up of a platform where NGOs could share the successful

models, success stories and can share their problems faced during the implementation and find out the best and alternate solutions.

- Formulation of need based, realistic and area specific programmes. This will also ensure the participation of local people in planning and implementation, which would lead to effective results.
- Develop, repair and re-assists the water resources of villages of district.
- Water Availability for agricultural activity, small skill industries and for other activities.
- Availability of Drinking water.
- Employment for youth.
- Engage youth in rural and social development activities.
- Stop youth Migration to urban areas from rural areas.
- A VKC at every panchayat and make rural population specially farmers, youth, women have the knowledge power about the new technologies, development programs, government's schemes etc.

SN	ACTIVITY	YEAR -I			
		QTR I	QTR II	QTR III	QTR IV
1	Prepare data base of existing SHGs in both block	√			
2	Organize meetings of SHGs	√	√	√	√
3	Training on leadership for SHG members		√	√	
4	Training on SHG management for SHG members. 100 women's 2 from each SHGs.		√	√	√
5	Training to women's on marketing skill and strategy. 30 women's		√	√	√
6	Skill development of SHG members on honey processing 30 women's			√	√
7	Skill development of women's on primary processing of selected NTFPs 30 women's				√
8	Establish processing unit for SHG women's				√
9	Organize monthly meeting of NGOs	√	√	√	√
10	Training on organizational management, account for local NGOs 30 participants		√		
11	Workshop for Network NGOs on s schemes and writing need based proposal.			√	
12	Creating Database of NGOs.	√			
13	Skill development of below poverty line formers woman and youth literate illiterate by the community and group formation.	√	√	√	√
14	Socio-Economic development though organic forming by grain, fruit, vegetable, flowers and medicinal plants.	√	√	√	√
15	Economic development by Bio-products of agricultural based and established "Jaiv Gram Sungh"and "Mahila Gramodhyog Sungh" .	√	√	√	√
16	Skill development in the group activities.	√	√	√	√
17	Motivation of the communitie development.Latest Agricultura Technology and Latest research Technology provided formers and groups	√	√	√	√
18	Establishment Agricultural based Bio-product production unit and provide marketing help	√	√	√	√
19	Creation Of New SHGs (Youth SHG, Women SHG, Disables SHG, Old Persons SHG etc.)	√	√		
20	Conduct Weekly meetings	√	√	√	√
21	Motivate for Money Saving		√	√	
22	Provide Management Knowledge to Group Leader and Secretary		√	√	√
23	Promote the abaliavle Resources		√	√	√

24	Develop the skills					√	√
25	Provide Trainings and motivation to collecting, Storing and marketing of the abalivle Forestry products / substains and pramote to create sub-products						√
26	Develop and assist employment based activities					√	√
27	Motivate Beneficiaries to get attached with govt. schemes					√	√
28	Organise Seminars, Meetings, Confrences and create a network chain of beneficiary-Organisation-Govt.					√	√
29	Create Data base and yearly evalution of Project						√

The Forth QTR work will continued to the Second last QTR quarter of project's last year and the last QTR will be accessible QTR of Project .

Expected outcomes of the project:~

ACTIVITIES	QTR I			QTR II			QTR III			QTR IV		
	MONTHS			MONTHS			MONTHS			MONTHS		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baseline survey	√	√	√									
Awareness generation		√	√	√	√	√						
Capacity building and training		√	√	√								
Production unit establishment		√	√	√	√	√						
Running production unit			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Marketing campaigns and activities		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Organic and Medicinal Farming Awareness campaigns and activities	√	√	√	√	√	√						
Organic & Medicinal Farming and Production							√	√	√	√	√	√
Income generation through Organic & Medicinal Farming and Production									√	√	√	√

MPVindhayaOrganic & Herbs FoodPark in Jabalpur MP

MP AN OVERVIEW

LANDSCAPE :~

Madhya Pradesh has two mountain range – the Vindhyas & Satpudas. The chief rivers on the Banks of which a profusion of the cultures flourished from the Pri-Historic times are the Chamble, Betwa, Narmada, Soan, Tapti, Mahanadi, Urar . Rich archaeological wealth has been unearthed ion various parts of the state throwing light of its history. The state is divided into seven region based on geographical terms of cultural diversity, Socio-economic condition and status of women. MP covering 9.5 % of the country's area endowed with reach natural resources, salubrious climate and fertile agro climate conditions.

DEMOGRAPHY ;~

The population of M.P. is 6,03,85,118. the male population is 3,14,56,873 (52.09% of whole population) while the female population is 2,89,28,245 (47.91%) The scheduled tribes population is 96,82,28,245(19.94%) , which constitutes about 22.73% of the total tribal population of India. With 46 ethnic groups of the central Indian tribal stoke MP presents a miniature model of vivid and varied picture of tribal ways of life in the state. The population density varies from a high of 488 in Bhopal district to a low of 54 in Bastar. Almost half of all villages in the state numbering 71,526 have fewer than 500 inhabitants, although this proportion varied from 29% in the district of east Nimar to 66% in Raigarh. The south part of the state consisting of Mahakoshal region and the southeastern part district like Batul, Chhinwara has the largest concentration of the tribal population in the State. It further stretches out to the western part of the state including district of Jhabua, Dhar, Barwani & Khargone.

SOCIO CULTURAL SITUATION ;~

There are 11 languages spoken in the state. Hindi is the language spoken by majority, 57 million as per the 1991 census, the state has 45 scheduled tribes that account for 23% of the state population and hence there is varied cultural diversity in way of life of the people adding to the richness of the cultural scenario of the region. The Gond comprises the largest section of the tribal population. There are primitive tribes in the state like the Bharia, Baigas, Kumar & etc. they are still in their hunter-gatherer stage of economy but some of them are striving to access land and other resources and are found in a transitory stage of settled agricultural economy.

ECONOMY :~

The wide ranging economic reforms undertaken by the country in the nineties aimed at extensive liberalization efforts, catapulted the economy on a high growth path. Many industries with foreign collaboration were open to enter the country. There was large scale exploitation of the resources by the industrialist lobby. However in MP this industrialization is seen in certain region and cities like Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior Jabalpur etc. this has led to a lopsided industrial growth in the state. The state if the experienced growth rates of in 1993-94 to 1989-99 compared to the nation growth of 6.8 during the industry sector contributes only 8% to employment of the state work force and 23% in to state GDP. The economy of the state is the largely agrarian, employing 77% of the total work force and contributing who has 40% to the state is the domestic product. Yet the agriculture situation in the state is also static.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :~

The agriculture sector forms backbone of MP economy. With the majority of of the population deriving its livelihood from agriculture, its condition has a direct impact on the propensity of MP. Nearly 44.33% of the land is utilized for agriculture with a few variations every year, which to a large extent depends upon the onset of monsoon and rainfall variability.

To increase food production, intensive agriculture based on high yielding varieties, chemical fertilizers and pesticides is being increasingly advocated and gradually practiced by farmers with capital and exposure. However these practices have brought in various problems, which include salinity of land, pesticide resistance in insect pests and pollution of water resources. The primitive tribes are first generation farmers and have meager landholding accentuating their livelihood issues. Therefore, there is need for ecological agriculture based environment-friendly frontier technologies, i.e. agriculture based on bio fertilizer, bio-pesticides, which are specific and biodegradable, proper water management practices etc. while the employment scope of agriculture may not be very favorable, its allied sectors of Horticulture, Dairy and inland fisheries provide ample employment opportunities, as they tend to be labor intensive in nature. However these are also neglected by the state by non provision of capitals, know how and poor market network.

INDUSTRY :~

MP is the second richest state in the mineral resources. On one hand the exploitation of mineral resources is the revenue source of the state as well as the major cause of environmental degradation like loss of forest cover and cropland, accelerated erosion, silting of water bodies, air & water pollution etc. the major players in the exploitation of mineral resources in the state, for coal, iron-ore, copper, bauxite etc are Govt. of India undertaking. The open cast mining in places like Korba and Bailadila for coal and Malanjkhand for copper had caused large-scale destruction of some of the best forests and forest dwelling communities. Industrialization has mainly been driven by its mineral resource industrialization is also the driving force behind urbanization, over congestion and excessive pollution and diversion of population and economic resources from the rural areas on the other hand.

FOREST :~

MP has a forest area of 150079 square kilometer that amount of 34.84% of its total geographical area, as against 19.5% for the country. The area under reserved forest is 80996 sq. km. i.e. 53.96%. while that of the protected forest is 69083 sq.km. i.e. 46.03%. the existing percentage of forest cover of the state is an indicator of quite a rich forest cover in the state. The famous BANDHAWGARH NATIONAL PARK lies in the state of MP and falls in the UMARIA district. Located in Vindhya and Satpuras the park is internationally famous for its rich floral and faunal attributes. It is also famous as a beautiful TIGER RESERVE. The first WHITE TIGER MAY BE FOUND IN THE BANDHAWGARH'S FOREST. Large and dense forest of sal & palash followed by teak, Mahua, Beja, Asaja, Tendu, Bamboo exists in MP. Tendu leaves which are used for preparing bidies (local cigarettes) is one of the important produce of the area. Apart from the fauna and flora supported by the vast forest tract of the state it also houses a number of tribal and forest dwelling communities of the state. The forest support the lives of these people for various purposes like nutrition, shelter, medicines as well livelihood resources. Many types and sizable quantity of NTFP's (non-timber forest produce) are collected by the forest dwelling/dependent communities.

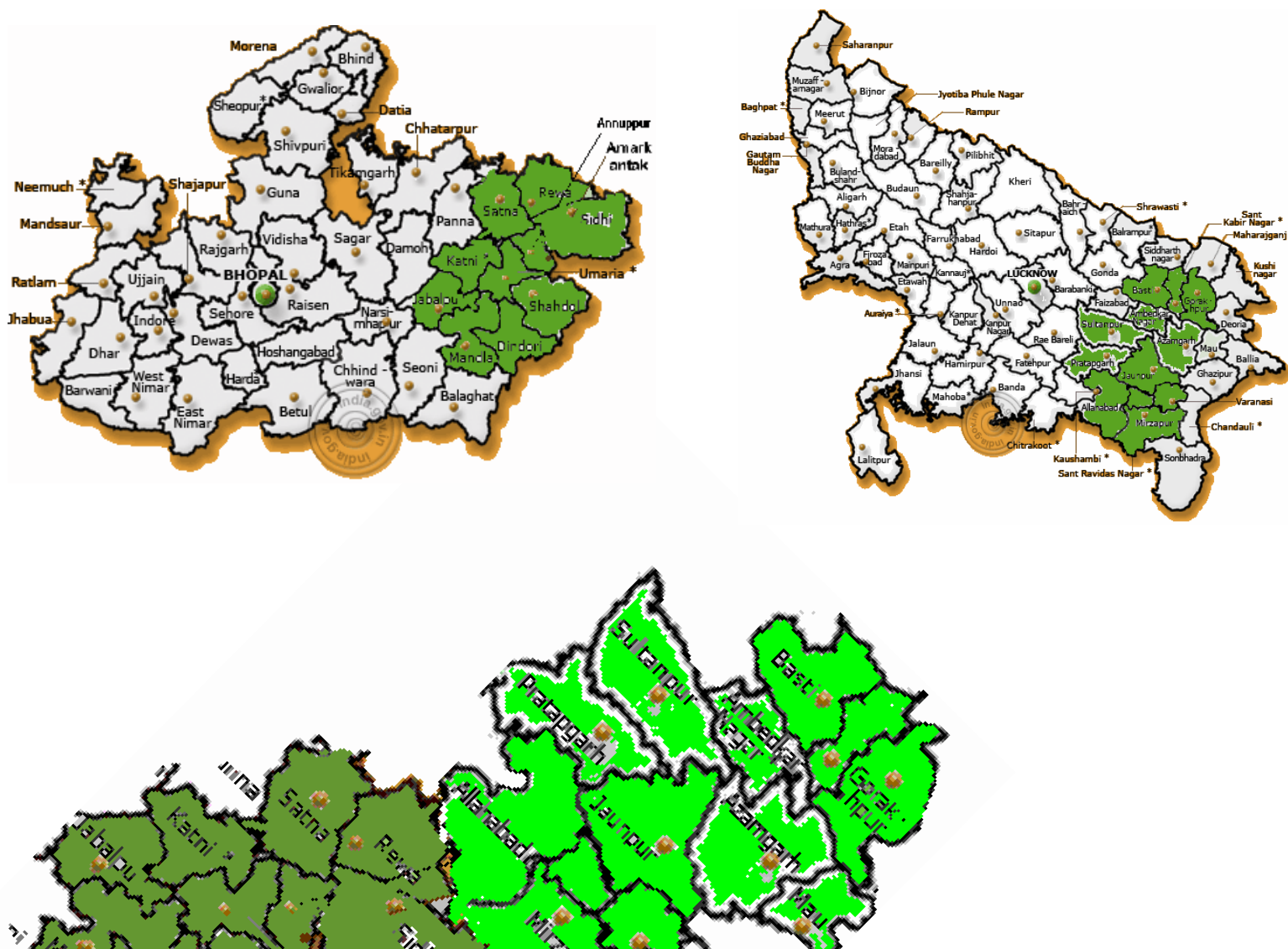
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS :-

From the point of view of per capita income, literacy, urbanization, infrastructure, facilities, and other development indicators, MP belongs to the category of less developed states of the country. Administratively,

Economic indicators. MP marked by a complex social structure, a difficult and inaccessible terrain and scattered over vast area poses several formidable problems to infrastructure growth and human development of the State. Pucca (tar road) roads connect only 23% of villages. The percentage of household having basic facilities such as electricity, safe water & toilets varied from 41% in Indour District to 3% in Raigarh district. This shows regional disparity in the physical development of various parts in the state. Through the proportion below the poverty line has declined from 62% in 1977-78 to 42% in 1993-94, the actual number of poor in absolute terms remained constant at 30 million persons.

In Uttar Pradesh's region Gorakhpur & Lucknow's all districts are stated nearest Madhya Pradesh's districts but they are ahead and developed industrial development and marketing sectors. But other qualities as: Land, Farming, Economic development etc. are same. Uttar Pradesh's and Madhya Pradesh's these regions are complementary in the context of geographical structure.

PROJECT AREA MAP :-





Uttar Pradesh's area



Madhya Pradesh's area

M.P.Vindhaya Organic & Herbs Food Park in Jabalpur MP

PROJECT COST (PER UNIT)

Investment needed for the project at M.P. & U.P. :-

Capital Cost:

Sl. No.	Item	Description	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
1	Land : 1600Acer.	Rs.25 lakhs per acre	40000.00
2	Building	-----	14400.00
3	Furniture and interiors	-----	6400.00
4	PC and other accessories	-----	14000.00
5	Internet connections	-----	4800.00
6	Vehicles and Agriculture equipment	-----	10000.00
7	Machines and equipments	-----	20400.00
8	Laboratory Establishment	-----	18000.00
9	Production cost		28000.00
10	Marketing and export		12160.00
11	Miscellaneous capital expenditures	-----	12400.00
	TOTAL CAPITAL COST		180560.00

Business running cost:

Sl.No	Item	Description	Amount (Rs.in Lakh)
1	Business development staff	28000x15500x12*10	5208.00
2	Software material purchase	-----	4640.00
3	PCs, printers, scanners etc.	-----	4000.00
4	Internet connections and other network activities	for 12 months	2000.00
5	Stationary and others	for 12 months	2800.00
6	Publicities	for 12 months	3200.00

7	Telephone and others	for 12 months	2800.00
8	Travel	for 12 months	2800.00
9	Contingencies	for 12 months	4000.00
	TOTAL		31448.00

TOTAL COST OF PROJECT :- RS. 212008.00 LAKH

Reg.CIN-U01100MP2019PLC048861 FOUNDATION YEAR 2005 / 2019 Web_www.mpvjhdf.org & www.vindhayserver.com
 FSSAI -21419170001544 GST- 23BULPS8099F1ZZ Email -mpvjhdfmd@gmail.com & rmlimd@gmail.com



M P VJ HERBAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Ltd

M.P. Vindhya Jaiweek & Herbal Development Foundation

Vindhya Organic

73KATANGIROAD, PARASURAMWORD, KARAMETA-JABALPUR (MP)482002
 0761-4926178,8989891359,7067933880,6261564005



Ref **M.P. Vindhya Jaiweek & Herbal Development Foundation** Date

Regional Office—73 Katangi Road Karamrta Jabalpur MP 482002

PROJECT DETAIL-BUDGET

S. No.	Items	Rupees (inLack)	Total (Rs. in lack)
1.	<i>Cost of land @ Rs. 25 lakh/acre</i>		40000.00
a.	Department of Animal Science (350 acre)	8750.00	
b.	Department of Plant Science (500 acre)	12500.00	
c.	Department of Non-traditional farming (500 acre)	12500.00	
d.	Department of Hi-Tech farming and foodpark(250 acre)	6250.00	
2.	Infrastructure development:		
A.	Department of Animal Science		11600.00
i.	Office, training and demonstration hall	1200.00	
ii.	Research laboratory	640.00	
iii.	Cow	560.00	
iv.	Buffalo	400.00	
v.	Piggery	1200.00	
vi.	Goat	1200.00	
vii.	Rabbit	400.00	
viii.	Sheep	400.00	
ix.	Poultry	160.00	
x.	Milking house	320.00	
xi.	Feed storage	400.00	
xii.	Store house	1120.00	
xiii.	Dairy processing building	560.00	
xiv.	Cold storage	400.00	
xv.	Building of animal health clinic	640.00	
xvi.	Slaughter house	160.00	

xvii.	Animal derbies storage & manure formation	640.00	
xviii.	Ornamental fish culture using	400.00	
xix.	Hatchery	400.00	
xx.	Post harvest technology division	400.00	
B.	Department of Plant Science		13280.00
i.	Office, training and demonstration building	2400.00	
ii.	Research laboratory	2000.00	
iii.	Cold store	960.00	
iv.	Post harvest technology division	800.00	
v.	Implements garage	640.00	
vi.	Store room for cereal crop	960.00	
vii.	Store room for cash crop	1200.00	
viii.	Store room for pulse crop	1120.00	
ix.	Store room for tuber crop	800.00	
x.	Green house	1200.00	
xi.	Polly houses	1200.00	
C.	Department of Non-traditional farming		13768.00
a.	Lac culture technology (Rs. 4000 crore)		
i.	Lac production division	1280.00	
ii.	Lac processing division	1440.00	
lii.	Transfer of technology	480.00	
iv.	Store room	800.00	
b.	Pearl culture (Rs. 3200crore)		
i.	Research laboratory	2400.00	
ii.	Training & demonstration	400.00	
iii.	Culture & unio collection room	400.00	
c.	Seri Culture (2808crore)		
i.	Research Laboratory	968.00	
ii.	Training & demonstration hall	1080.00	
iii.	Store room	80.00	
iv.	Silk production division	680.00	
d.	Bee culture (Rs. 960 crore)		
i.	Research laboratory	400.00	
ii.	Training and demonstration hall	200.00	
iii.	Processing unit	200.00	
iv.	Store Room	160.00	
e.	Spirulina cultivation (Rs. 1360crore)		
i.	Research laboratory	720.00	
ii.	Spirulina cultivation pond	320.00	
iii.	Spirulina processing unit	240.00	
iv.	Store Room	80.00	
f.	Mushroom Cultivation (Rs. 480 crore)		
i.	Mushroom cultivation hall	80.00	
ii.	Research culture hall	160.00	
iii.	Mushroom product formation division	120.00	
iv.	Mushroom store room	120.00	
g.	Bio-pesticide and Bio-fertilizer production division		

	(Rs.960 crore)		
i.	Research laboratory for bio-pesticides	200.00	
ii.	Research laboratory for bio-fertilizer	200.00	
iii.	Bio-pesticides production division	240.00	
iv.	Bio-fertilizer production division	160.00	
v.	Bio-pesticides store room	80.00	
vi.	Bio-fertilizer store room	80.00	
D.	Department of hi-tech farming		17600.00
i.	Research Laboratory for medicinal and aromatic plant	2400.00	
ii.	Research laboratory for floriculture	3600.00	
iii.	Herbal production unit	2200.00	
iv.	Building of farmers clinical	1800.00	
v.	Building of integrated farming division	1800.00	
vi.	Building of diaster management division	3000.00	
vii.	Building of bio-statistical division	1400.00	
viii.	Building of agri-economics division	1400.00	
E.	Auditorium		880.00
F.	Guest House		1200.00
i.	VIP Guest House (800 Room)	560.00	
ii.	Visitors Guest House (4000 Room)	640.00	
G.	Farmers Hostel (8000 Room)		5200.00
H.	Staff quarters		2600.00
i.	Research staffs (8000 Room)	1200.00	
ii.	Technical staffs (4000 Room)	600.00	
iii.	Clerical staffs (4000 Room)	400.00	
iv.	Security, drivers, peon, gardeners (4000 room)	400.00	
I.	Fencing		2200.00
J.	Road Construction	1200.00	1200.00
K.	Establishment to irrigation system		5600.00
L.	Water supply		2000.00
M.	Electricity & office maintenance		448.00
3.	Research equipment's with complete set of apparatus		
A.	Department of Animal Science		10000.00
i.	Equipment's of breed up-gradation	2000.00	

ii.	Equipment's of aquaculture	1200.00	
iii.	Equipment's of value added product formation of fish	1200.00	
iv.	Dairy processing unit	4400.00	
v.	Equipment's of vetniery	800.00	
vi.	Equipment's of animal feed management	400.00	
B.	Department of Plant Science		6800.00
i.	Equipment's of seed production	800.00	
ii.	Equipment's of agri polyclinic	1200.00	
iii.	Equipment's of organic farming	400.00	
iv.	Equipment's of post harvest technology	1600.00	
v.	Equipment's of agricultural engineering	800.00	
vi.	Equipment's of Hi-tech nursery	800.00	
vii.	Equipment's of agro-forestry	400.00	
viii.	Equipment's of bio-technology	400.00	
ix.	Equipment's of information centre	400.00	
C.	Department of Non-traditional		2800.00
i.	Equipment's of lac processing	800.00	
ii.	Equipment's of pearl culture	800.00	
iii.	Equipment's of sericulture	800.00	
iv.	Equipment's of honey processing	160.00	
v.	Equipment's of spirulina formation	160.00	
vi.	Equipment's of mushroom culture	80.00	
vii.	Equipment's of bio-pesticides	240.00	
viii.	Equipment's of bio-fertilizer	160.00	
D.	Department of hi-tech forming		20000.00
i.	Equipment's of medicinal and aromatic cultivation	3600.00	
ii.	Equipment's of herbal formation	4000.00	
iii.	Equipment's of floriculture	2000.00	
iv.	Equipment of integrated farming	1600.00	
v.	Equipment's of farmers clinic	2000.00	
vi.	Equipment's of diaster management's	2000.00	
vii.	Equipment's of bio-statistical division	2000.00	
viii.	Equipment's of agri-economic division	2800.00	
4.	Agricultural Implements		5720.00

i	Tractor (200)	160.00	
ii.	Reaper (200)	40.00	
iii.	Transplanter (96)	240.00	
iv.	Leveler (80)	320.00	
v.	Power thrasher	2000.00	
vi.	Trolley (40)	400.00	
vii.	Ponds construction equipment's	800.00	
viii.	Seed driller (40)	960.00	
ix	Agricultural products processing	800.00	
5.	Vehicle		2160.00
i.	Truck	320.00	
ii.	Bus	160.00	
iii.	Mini bus	120.00	
iv.	jeep	160.00	
v.	Tata 407	60.00	
vi.	Milk refrigerated Van	384.00	
vii.	Refrigerate tank fitted on four wheeler vehicle @ 25,000 lt. Capacity	260.00	
viii.	Refrigerated covered truck for meat and egg	200.00	
ix.	Agricultural implements	160.00	
x.	VIPs car	40.00	
xi.	Tata safari	136.00	
xii.	Motor cycle	160.00	
6.	Generator fuel charges & misc. expenditure (Rs.)		2000.00
7.	Demonstration cum training centre (Center to be establish in representative place)		3200.00
i.	AES I	640.00	
ii.	AES II	640.00	
iii.	AES III	1200.00	
iv.	AES IV	720.00	
8.	Cost of Demonstrating Materials		6000.00
i.	Seeds of Hi-yielding variety	2000.00	
li.	Hybrid variety seeds	1400.00	
iii.	Planting materials etc.	2600.00	

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9.	Staff salary		3040.00
i.	Research staff	400.00	
ii.	Technical staffs	600.00	
lii.	Clerical staffs	600.00	
iv.	Security, Driver, Peon, Gardener, labour	800.00	
v.	Marketing Staff	640.00	
10.	Miscellaneous		32712.00
	Total		212008.00

hundred twenty crore eight lakh Only)

Dr. R.N.Shukla
(Managing Director)

M P VJ HERBAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Ltd
M.P.Vindhya Jaiweek & Herbal Development Foundation

M.P.Vindhya Jaiweek & Herbal Development Foundation

Regional Office—73 Katangi Road Karamrta Jabalpur MP 482002

Outcom and ProFit

Agricultural Exports ANUVAL Finencial Outcom and ProFit Total Organic&herbal Production IstYear

Commodity	Marke. Sur. Ratio %	AproximetUnit(InQu.)	Aproxi..Profit(InRs. Cr.)
Rice	86.0	720000000 @60/Kg	4320.00
Wheat	103.0	1200000000 @46/Kg	5400.00
Coarse Cereals	86.2	400000000 @50/Kg	2000.00
Pulses	144.8	160000000 @85/Kg	1360.00
Oilseeds	159.2	160000000 @65/Kg	1040.00
Groundnut	136.6	8000000 @95/Kg	760.00
Mustard & Rape	168.6	280000000 @150/Kg	4200.00

Other Oilseeds	172.6	200000000 @135/Kg	2700.00
Sugarcane	195.8	200000000 @120/Kg	2400.00
Cotton	200.0	80000000 @ 250/Kg	2000.00
Vegetables	166.0	400000000 @Av50/Kg	2000.00
Fruits	194.0	400000000 @Av85/Kg	3800.00
Herbs	251.0	96000000 @Av300/Kg	14400.00
IT Sector(Profit of Services etc.)		-----	4020.00

Total Net Income of peryears Aproximate-- 50400.00

(i)	Major Raw Material	Tomato	50400 MTs p.d.
		Apricot/Plum/Peach	15200-17200 MTs p.d.
		Apple	44000 MTs p.d.
		Mango	28000 MTs p.d.
(ii).	Average Processing Capacity	Production Days (300) - 38880 MT/day	
		Calendar Days (365) -32000 MT/day	
		Net Income of /years Aproximate--	17660.00 Lakh
(ii)	Production Capacity :	Clear Apple Juice Concentrate - 122400 MTs	
		Fruit nectars / Puree - 441600 MTs	
		Tomato Products - 952000 MTs	
	other Vegetable Products	- 768000 MTs	
		Net Income of /years Aproximate--	14000.00lakh
	Medicinal plant Production (HERBS) through Prosesing units	anuale target minimume100000Qun.	
		Net Income of /years Aproximate--	14400.00'''
	Export , It sector and income Generating activity units		
		Net Income of /years Aproximate--	4340.00 ""

Total Net Income of 1st. years Aproximate-- 50400.00 Lakh

IlcandYear:-IlcandYear&IllrdYears Incrieas the Same Production of Istyear:- 67360.00 Lakh
IllrdYear:-IlcandYear&IllrdYears Incrieas the Same Production of Istyear:- 93120.00 Lakh

TOTAL INCOM OF 3 YEARS = 210880.00Lakh

M.P.Vindhya Jaiweek & Herbal Development Foundation

DEBT EQUITY RATIO CALLCULATION

- Total Cost of Project : - Rs. 212008.00Lakh.
- Equity : - Rs. 10000.00 Lakh
- Debt (Required) : - Rs. 202008.00 Lakh.

D/E RATIO - 200008.00 / 10000 = 20.00% (say)



Dr. R.N.Shukla
(Managing Director)

M P V J HERBAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Ltd
M.P.Vindhya,Jaiveek&Herbal's-Development Foundation

Project Aria Under Implementation in the contract Forming Horticultur, Madecinal Forming, Floriculture, vegitebals and Organic GrenFood in Hect:—

Area (In hect.)

		1stYear 20010-11	2cendYear 2011-12	3rdYear 2012-13
Horticultur	41508	13508	14000	14000
Spaices	10000	4000	4000	4000
Madecinal Forming	20000	6000	6000	8000
Floriculture	6000	2000	2000	2000
vegitebals	40000	14000	14000	12000
Organic Grain Food	52438	20000	16000	16438
Total-	169946 hec.	59508 hec.	56000 hec.	54438 hec.

Expected outcomes of the project:~

- Combating malnutrition in the Farmers communities
- Improved awareness in the Farmers communities about intergenerational lifecycle of malnutrition and ill health and its control.
- Demonstrable behavioral changes in nutrition/diet in the communities.
- Strengthening of local people's organizations, especially the SHGs
- Demonstrable action by the community in addressing malnutrition and related issues.
- Functional units of nutritional supplements for manufacturing and distribution/marketing of the organic and herbal agriculture products.
- Contribution to income generation of the families.
- Creation of a cadre of village volunteers for sustainability as well as replicability of the programme to other areas.
- Strengthened linkages with various Government departments as well as local CBOs and small skill industries through organic and herbal agriculture product for export quality.
- Development and formation of a network of credible and resourceful agencies for dissemination of information technology, pooling of ideas, building up of a

platform where farmers could share the successful models, success stories and can share their problems faced during the implementation and find out the best and alternate solutions.

- Formulation of need based, realistic and area specific programmes. This will also ensure the participation of local people in planning and implementation, which would lead to effective results.

Conclusion:-

The development impacts are generally evaluated in terms of changes in community demographics, employment and income, public services, and aesthetic qualities of the community. Qualitative assessment of community perceptions about development is an equally important measure of development impacts. Assessing proposed developments in a socio-economic context will help community leaders, residents and policy makers to identify potential social equity issues, evaluate the adequacy of social services and determine how the project will affect overall social well-being. It is envisaged that the proposed mega food park project will generate tremendous socio-economic benefits to the people of the region and number of skilled and unskilled local workers will be employed. This will generate direct and indirect employment to persons and facilitate development of social support facilities such as medical, educational and transportation facilities. Projected Social and Economic Impact of the Project The proposed mega food park at Ranchi in Jharkhand will have a number of impacts on existing social and economic status of the region as a whole. Setting up of Food Park will have following positive effects in the cluster and the region and the State at large:

- a) Impact on Agriculture and Horticulture: There will be direct impact of food park on the Agriculture & Horticulture sector of cluster areas where the growers would fetch better prices for their produce thus eventually get bigger pie of the consumer rupee. This is expected to result in increased price realization of for the producers of this region.
- b) Reduction in Wastage: Food park will play a crucial role in enhancing the level of processing in the region by making available better technology, skilled manpower, streamlining the supply chain and strong forward linkages. It is estimated that reduction in wastage across value chain will result in significant increase in value realization to the producers in the zone of influence.
- c) Alternate market channel for the farmers: The food park will handle considerable volumes of fruits & vegetables and grains sourced from the catchment area. This will eventually become an alternate marketing channel for the farmers for selling their produce. This processing facility would also stabilize the prices of perishable commodities in this region as a whole.
- d) Better Infrastructure & Living Condition: The setting of this project would ensure new transportation facilities, water supply facilities and medical facilities being setup in these regions. Need to bring in the raw construction material will ensure better roads right from the beginning. Thus the project is expected to improve the infrastructural facilities and socio economic condition of the people in the region.
- e) Contract and Supply Opportunities for Local Population: Local entrepreneurs will be provided with an opportunity to take up various contracts in the development of the park. Also

the labour force that will be needed in the beginning of the project can be derived from the local population. Moreover, the farmers in the surrounding area will also act as supplier of Raw material to the food processors in Food Park for processing.

f) Entrepreneurial activities: Establishment of Food Park will result in development of various ancillary businesses apart from the core business. This will promote entry of new entrepreneurs in the whole business gamut.

The **Vindhaya Organic & Herbs Food Park in Jabalpur MP** at Jabalpur (MP) will provide the required impulsion to the region to enable it to emerge as a major processing hub for horticultural and agricultural produce. It will be first of its kind project in food processing sector in the State where entire gamut of food processing activities can be undertaken. The Park, proposed to be set up in line with a typical industrial park model, will be the most preferred destination for setting up processing facility for three major reasons inter alia: • Availability of developed plots with sizes to suit the need of the investor • Availability of basic enabling infrastructure like road, water, power etc • Availability of enabling core processing infrastructure such as storage facility, raw material warehouse and so on. Major expected outcome by establishment of **Vindhaya Organic & Herbs Food Park in Jabalpur MP** will include increased realization for farmers, creation of high quality rural processing infrastructure, reduction in wastage, capacity building of the producers and processors and creation of an efficient supply chain along with significant direct and indirect employment generation. The project would play a vital role in changing the agricultural and food processing landscape in the region at large and the State as a whole. The level of investments and envisaged leverage thereon would have visible impact in redefining the existing socioeconomic structure.

Special subsidies or export incentives are likely to be inefficient ways of stimulating the growth of the IT sector, or of positive spillovers for the rest of the economy. Similarly, special central government initiatives to increase the availability of IT training and related education are also likely to represent a mistargeting of scarce government resources. The same stricture applies, to some extent, to state government policies to encourage the IT sector. State governments also may be better off removing general restrictions to doing business, as well as providing an enabling institutional infrastructure (appropriate laws and regulations), rather than attempting to target the IT sector through a form of industrial policy.



Dr. R.N.Shukla
(MD/CHAIRMAN)

M P VJ HERBAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Ltd
M.P.Vindhaya,Jaiveek&Herbal's,Development Foundation

