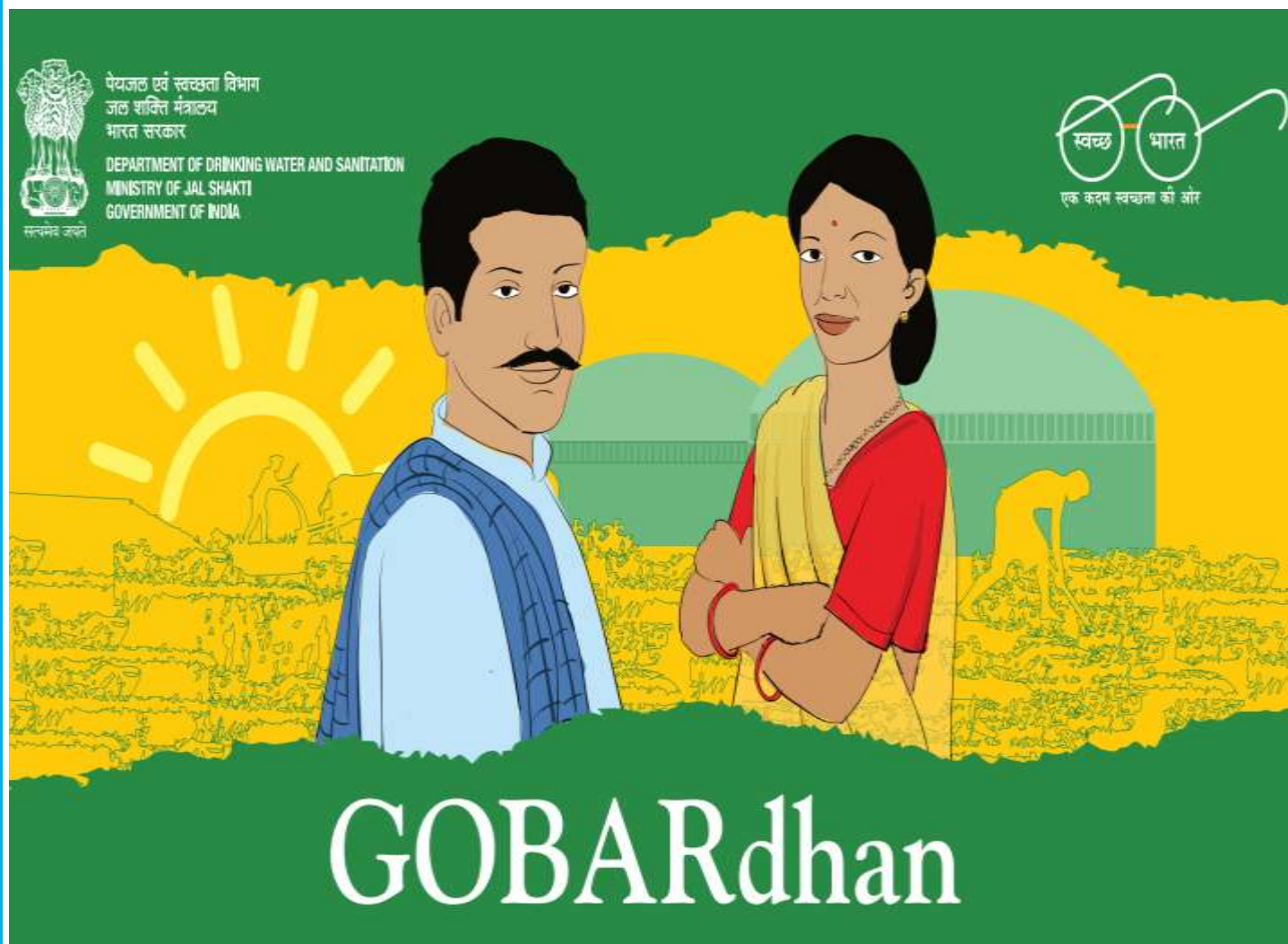


NABARD SCHEME HANDOUTS

TOPIC – GOBARdhan (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources) Scheme



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Mail: Clarity4sure@gmail.com

Telegram: @Clarity4sure [You Tube](#)

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1 Introduction:

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) comprises two main components for creating clean villages:

1. Creating open defecation free (ODF) villages
2. Managing solid and liquid waste in villages
 - With over 3.5 lakh villages, 374 districts and 16 States/UTs of the country being declared ODF, the stage is set for ODF-plus activities, including measures to enhance Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).
 - The **GOBARdhan scheme**, with its focus on keeping villages clean, increasing the income of rural households, and generation of energy from cattle waste, is an important element of this ODF-plus strategy.

2 About scheme:

GOBARdhan scheme is being pursued as a **national priority programme** under **Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen-Phase II**. It aims to support villages in effectively managing their cattle and biodegradable waste. It is expected to promote community awareness and ownership, and help villages manage cattle, agro residues and other biodegradable waste.

The GOBARdhan scheme, with its focus on keeping villages clean, increasing the income of rural households, and generation of energy from cattle waste, is an important element of ODF-plus strategy. GOBARdhan initiative is envisioned to contribute significantly towards reaching India's climate action goals, particularly achieving **net-zero emissions by 2070**.

2.1 Implementing agency:

Ministry of Jal Shakti dept of Drinking Water & Sanitation has launched the scheme

The ministry is working with various other ministries such as;

- **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy,**
- **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas,**
- **Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying**
- **States governments**
- And agencies to implement the scheme.

The objective of GOBARdhan is to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung, agri residue and other organic waste into Biogas, CBG and bio fertilizers. This initiative comprises the entire gamut of schemes, programmes, policies promoting the conversion of organic waste like cattle dung, agri-residue etc. to biogas/CBG/Bio CNG. It encompasses schemes/programmes under various Ministries & Departments viz. Waste to Energy Scheme of M/o New and Renewable Energy, **SATAT (Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation) scheme of M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas**, SBM(G) Phase II of DDWS, Agri

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Infrastructure Fund (AIF) of Dept. of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) of Dept. of Animal Husbandry & Dairy. GOBARdhan is being implemented in partnership with State Governments and Private Sector including entrepreneurs, societies etc. Any plant/project producing CBG/Biogas (more than 10 cuM/day) and bio slurry as principal outputs is eligible to be under the ambit of GOBARdhan.

2.2 Launch:

2018

2.3 Financial Provisions:

- The programme will be implemented using SLWM funding pattern of SBM-G Guidelines
- The total assistance under SBM (G) for SLWM projects is worked out on the basis of total number of households in each GP, subject to a maximum of,
 1. **Rs. 7 lakhs for a GP having up to 150 households**
 2. **Rs.12 lakhs for a GP having up to 300 household**
 3. **Rs.15 lakhs for a GP having up to 500 households**
 4. **Rs.20 lakhs for a GP having more than 500 households**
- Funding for SLWM project under SBM (G) will continue to be provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of **60:40** as per the existent formula
- The operational guidelines of Phase-II of SBM(G) provide for financial assistance up to **Rs.50.00 lakh** per **district** for the period of **2020-21** to **2024-25** for setting up of **cluster/community level biogas plants** (i.e. safe disposal of cattle & organic waste)

Note:

- Only those GPs which have not availed SLWM funds under SBM(G) are eligible to receive the financial assistance under GOBAR-Dhan scheme, subject to the limits of guidelines
- However, States shall have the flexibility to provide additional funds to any GP based on viability under the scheme

2.4 Objectives:



- It aims to positively impact village cleanliness and generate wealth and energy from cattle and organic waste using treatment systems
- The scheme aims to augment income of farmers by converting biodegradable waste into compressed biogas (CBG)
- To promote environmental sanitation and curb vector-borne diseases through effective disposal of waste in rural areas
- To promote rural employment and income generation opportunities by involving entrepreneurs, SHGs and youth groups in setting up, operating and managing GOBARdhan units
- The initiative aims at attracting entrepreneurs for establishing community-based CBG plants in rural areas.

2.5 Benefits GOBARdhan



Manages waste

Helps manage the major solid waste in villages, i.e, cattle dung, and promotes environmental sanitation



Protects health

Substantially reduces the incidence of vector-borne diseases and promotes public health



Increases employment

Promotes employment and income generation opportunities for SHGs/ farmers groups



Generates organic manure

Helps generate organic manure, which boosts agriculture and farm productivity



Improves savings

Promotes household income and savings as the use of biogas as fuel will cut down the LPG cost

2.6 Potentil benefits:

- Effective biodegradable waste management
- Reduction of GHG emission
- Reduction in import of crude oil
- Employment opportunity for the local community
- Boost to entrepreneurship
- Additional income for farmers/ local village community from organic waste
- Promotion of organic farming
- It will benefit **rural women** in particular from the use of clean fuel, improved cleanliness in villages & through improvement in health

2.7 Guiding Principles of GOBARDhan Implementation:



2.8 Support from the scheme:

There are 4 Models for implementation of the projects. As per GOBAR-DHAN guidelines, the Model wise incentive is as under:

| Model | Amount | Households per GP |
|--|---|--|
| Model-A (Gram Panchayat) | Rs. 7 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakh and Rs. 20.00 lakh | up to 150, 300, 500 and more than 500 respectively |
| Model-B (SHG Federation) | Rs. 7 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakh and Rs. 20.00 lakh | up to 150, 300, 500 and more than 500 respectively |
| Model-C (Bulk Waste Generator/ Entrepreneur) | Rs. 7 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakh and Rs. 20.00 lakh | up to 150, 300, 500 and more than 500 respectively |
| Model-D (Any Eligible Enterprise) | No incentive | - |

3 Recent news:

3.1 URP for GOBARdhan:

- ✓ Recently, the **Unified Registration Portal for GOBARdhan** was launched as a part of the Government of India's initiative to convert waste to wealth and promote a circular economy
- ✓ Ministry of Jal Shakti, has developed the portal to facilitate the setting up of Biogas/Compressed Biogas (CBG) plants.
- ✓ The portal acts as **a one-stop repository** for assessing investment and participation in the **Biogas/CBG** sector at the pan India level

3.1.1 Benefits of URP:

- The launch of the portal demonstrates cooperative federalism, with stakeholders
- The portal ensures ease of doing business and attracts greater investment from private players in the Biogas/CBG sector.
- It aligns with India's climate action goals, promotes clean energy, rural employment, improved health outcomes, and contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Govt. of India's **Mission LIFE**.
- It strengthens Supply Chain

3.2 Other news:

- ❖ **Tripura** is the first state to set up GOBARdhan project in all the districts
- ❖ **Puducherry** is the first UT to set up GOBARdhan project in all the districts
- ❖ Establishment of **500** new '**waste to wealth**' plants under GOBARdhan scheme have been proposed for promoting circular economy
- ❖ These will include **200 compressed biogas (CBG) plants**, including 75 plants in urban areas, and 300 community or cluster-based plants at **total investment** of **₹ 10,000 crore**
- ❖ The GOBARdhan scheme, which is the acronym for Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan, will see the establishment of 500 new 'waste to wealth' plants staked **at ₹10,000 crore** and will strive to promote a circular economy.

3.2.1 PM PRANAM:

- ❖ PM-PRANAM stands for **PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness, Nourishment and Amelioration of Mother Earth**.
- ❖ **PM-PRANAM** was first announced in the **2023-24 Budget**
- ❖ There will be no separate budget for the PM-PRANAM scheme
- ❖ It has been launched to incentivize States & Union Territories to promote alternative fertilizers and balanced use of chemical fertilizers.
- ❖ The scheme can be used in convergence with the **GOBARdhan** scheme for supplying the wet waste and hence contributing to reduction of use of chemical fertilizers
- ❖ This will contribute towards promotion of **organic farming** for preservation of soil health
- ❖ **It will promote:**

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1. Sustainable agricultural practices
2. Enhance soil fertility
3. Reduce environmental pollution
4. Support long-term agricultural productivity

3.2.2 SDGs and GOBARDhan:

The GOBARDhan initiative will augment nation's efforts toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) viz.

- **SDG 3:** Good Health and Wellbeing
 - **SDG 6:** Clean Water & Sanitation
 - **SDG 7:** Affordable & Clean energy
 - **SDG 13:** Climate Action
-

4 Additional Info

5 BIOINPUT RESOURCE CENTER

- In order to involve more farmers and enhance the reach of natural farming on a larger scale, **Government has formulated Natural Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) by up-scaling the Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP)** to promote natural farming across the country. NMNF will cover 7.5 lakh ha area by developing 15,000 clusters in next 4 years with total budget outlay of Rs. 1584 crore (Gol Share). With NMNF Government proposes to touch 1 crore farmers along the Ganga belt and in other rainfed parts of the country. For making easy access to bio- resources like Jeevamrit, Ghana Jeevamrit, neemastra etc., Government intends to set up 15,000 Bhartiya Prakritik Kheti Bio-inputs Resources Centres (BRCs).
- In order to provide farmers adopting natural farming an easy access to bio resources like Jeevaamrit, Ghana Jeevamrit, neemastra etc. wherein cow dung and urine, neem and bio culture play an important role, Government intends to set up Bhartiya Prakritik Kheti Bio-inputs Resources Centres (BRCs) to prepare and supply bio-inputs to facilitate the adoption of natural farming without individual farmers having to prepare them on their own, as preparation of bio-inputs is a time taking and labour-intensive activity. These bio-inputs resources centres would be set up alongside 15000 model clusters of natural farming 50 ha each. **These BRCs would create a national level distributed micro fertilizers and pesticides manufacturing network @ 1 BRC per 50 ha clusters during the period from 2022-23 to 2025-26.**
- Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare (DA&FW) is undertaking large scale training of Master Trainers, Champion Farmers and practicing farmers on techniques of Natural Farming through National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) and National Center of Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF). MANAGE

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has also sensitized the public representative like Gram-Pradhan on the technique and benefits of Natural Farming. Study material on 22 regional languages has been prepared, 697 Master Trainers have been developed on natural farming and 997 training were conducted on natural farming for 56952 **Gram Pradhans through MANAGE**. In addition, Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has initiated research in 20 locations to validate natural farming techniques besides demonstrating in 425 KVKs to showcase the benefits of natural farming.

6 Waste to Energy Programme

As on 30.01.2023, total 90 nos of waste to energy projects under Waste to Energy (WTE) Programme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) are under various stages of implementation. These include:

- Biogas Generation plants with a cumulative production capacity of about 83400 m³/day;
- 34 BioCNG Generation plants with a cumulative production capacity of about 248000 kgs/day; and
- 49 Power generation plants with a cumulative production capacity of about 330 MW.

The Government has taken various steps to promote and encourage the establishment of new waste to energy plants across the country, inter alia, comprising of:

MNRE is implementing Waste to Energy (WTE) Programme under the umbrella of National Bioenergy Programme. The WTE Programme has a budget outlay of Rs 600 crore for the period FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. This Programme, inter alia, supports setting up of plants for generation of Biogas/BioCNG/Power from urban, industrial and agricultural waste by providing CFA. Financial assistance available under the Programme for setting up Waste to Energy plant is as follows

- Biogas generation: Rs 0.25 Crore per 12000cum/day
- BioCNG generation: upto Rs 4.0 Crore per 4800 kg/day
- Power generation based on Biogas: Upto Rs 0.75 Crore/MW
- Power based on bio & agro-industrial waste (other than MSW): Rs 0.4 Crore/MW
- Biomass Gasifier: Upto Rs. 15,000 per kWe