

SPECIFIC COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE STATES

Andhra Pradesh

- 1.1. Fertilizer pricing policy should focus on micronutrients- Zinc, Boron etc.
- 1.2. Bio-Products which are not covered under the Insecticides Act 1968 and FCO 1985 are being marketed. Regulation mechanism may be suggested for the sale of Bio-Products in the market as the farmers are incurring unnecessary expenditure and thereby increasing the production cost some times resulting in crop loss also.
- 1.3 Regarding seeds, high sale costs by NSC setting a bottomline for State Seed Corporations. Multiple agencies see this more as a business proposition and with poor technical back-up, quality is compromised.
- 1.4 Regulatory body for technology transfer agreements for transgenic crops should be constituted. There should be package of practices for transgenics from ICAR.
- 1.5 The Insecticide Inspectors are finding it very difficult to produce the person named responsible for quality control of insecticides in the court of law in the event of misbranding. Amendment may be made in the Act to ensure attendance of any person working in the company as responsible, since the persons named in the Affidavit leave the company and their address is not known. Thus, the prosecution cases become weak.

Arunachal Pradesh

- 2.1 Due emphasis is required in Animal Husbandry & Dairy sector in the line of Macro Management in Agriculture so that targeted growth rate can be achieved through contribution of all the allied sectors.
- 2.2 Out of 16 districts in the state, there are 7 ATMAs. In course of implementation of Extension Reforms (CSS) since 2005-06, it has been observed that there is necessity for expanded network of ATMAs. Establishment of 9 more ATMAs requires due consideration so that all the districts may derive the benefit of reformed extension services and thereby attain higher growth.
- 2.3 There is necessity of a State Bio-control Laboratory (in addition to the existing one) for the eastern part of the state to cater to the need of biocontrol agents as the state is encouraging organic farming.
- 2.4 6(six) nos Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories are required in the state for effective Soil Plant Nutrient Management services to the farmers.

2.5 Capacity & skill up-gradation of Extension Workers for the state's organic movement requires total support of the Government of India. Financial support for setting up of Organic & Biofertilizer production centres in all the districts to cater to the requirement of plant nutrients is essential.

2.6 Due to lack of funding to Non-ATMA districts, extension activities in 9 (nine) districts of the state is affected. Therefore, funding for extension activities for non-ATMA districts needs to be considered under Macro Management till all the districts are brought under ATMA coverage.

2.7 Technical support from ICAR, Basar is very poor due to inadequate technical manpower. This needs to be improved.

2.8 Under the Horticulture programme, storage capacity of 10,000 MT has already been created but it is insufficient to cover all the Districts and surplus production zones. Moreover, dehumidified store is necessary to keep the seed in proper manner. Presently such facility is not available.

Bihar

3.1 Improved variety of pulses seed is not available and should be made available.

3.2 For crop insurance, extension of last dates to suit State's cropping pattern should be permitted.

Gujarat

4.1 In Gujarat , Taluka level connectivity already exist. Under E-gram project, computers are provided to each village. It will be required to extend the connectivity up to village level to provide benefit of IT to the farmers. There is no connectivity from Taluka to village. It will be possible by **WiFi** system. Therefore, the State would require funds for village level connectivity. To cover 18600 villages, total fund required for this connectivity will be Rs. 37.20 crore under the AGRISNET programme.

Harayana

5.1 Vegetable area expansion should be included under NHM

5.2 NHM should be extended to the remaining five districts also.

Kerela

6.1 Only Oil Palm is included under ISOPOM. Assistance may be extended for Pulses and oilseeds also under ISOPOM.

Madhya Pradesh

7.1 Increase in staff for extention work is a must.

Maharashtra

- 8.1 ToF should be included in ISOPOM.
- 8.2 Large scale Minikit distribution of latest HYV & Hybrids of cereals be considered under the programme.
- 8.3 Crop wise design of FFS & ToF should be developed.
- 8.4 Minimum subsidy scale should be 50% instead of 25% under all programmes. Hybrids should also be included.
- 8.5 Scientific validation of ITKs should be done through ICAR research institutes.
- 8.6 NSC should not charge 5% commission for the seed distributed through MSSC under PM package.
- 8.7 Buffer Stock Scheme for seed may be introduced to ensure sufficient availability of breeder , foundation & certified seeds
- 8.8 10 more Railway rake points & godowns in remote areas are required to avoid fertiliser shortages.
- 8.9 For promoting inter state trade, present railway network needs to be provided with refrigeration facilities for transportation of fruits & vegetables all over the country.
- 8.10 There should be private initiative for transport of vegetables & fruits. Urgent initiatives needs to be taken by Ministry of Agriculture.
- 8.11 BPT/ JNPT to be compulsorily asked to establish facility for imports & bagging of fertilisers for tranporting fertilisers to Kanadala.
- 8.12 Strengthening of existing ports at Dharamtar & Karwar and new port facilities at Vijaydurg in Sindhudurg, Dighi, Revas in Raigad, and Alewadi in Thane.
- 8.13 For revamping Of NHM, subsidy should be based on percentage term of total project cost without ceilings. Fruit crops having good market potential as fresh & processed produce should be included. Floriculture component should be on project basis. Cost norms of protected cultivation need to be enhanced. Mechanization component should be incorporated in NHM. For the post harvest management & marketing component subsidy should be 50% for the private sector & 100% for the public sector. Cost norms of new plantation need to be enhanced.

Meghalaya

9.1 There is acute shortage of paddy varieties for mid & high altitude regions which needs to be addressed.

9.2 There should be a major shift in priorities from 'minor irrigation' to 'micro irrigation' in the State.

Mizoram

10.1 To generate reliable data on area and production of various crops, including to conduct crop cutting experiments, the Government of India may sanction a scheme for smooth implementation of the programme.

10.2 The Government of India is requested to sanction a project for establishment of State meteorological observatory in every district of Mizoram.

Punjab

11.1 Non-procurement of alternate crops at MSP is a hurdle to crop diversification.

Rajasthan

12.1 The ISOPOM scheme should have flexibility similar to MMA-Work Plan. HDPE pipes (IS 14151) having coupling device, PVC pipe of 75mm, 90mm, 110mm, Rain gun, farm pond and diggies be included for subsidy under ISOPOM. Beneficiary trainings should be mandatory in all components viz. seed production, agriculture implements, demonstration etc.-this will improve quality of implementation. SLSC be empowered fully to divert funds from one component to another component as per requirement.

12.2 Subsidy pattern in ICDP for drip be made at par with pattern in Micro Irrigation Scheme.

12.3 50% subsidy in MMA Work Plan should be restored in XI plan as in ISOPOM to have similarity.

12.4 There should be expansion of districts covered under NHM from 17 to 32. Credit link projects may be sanctioned at State Level and RHDS may be empowered for approval of project based activities amounting to Rs.50.00 lac and Mission Director upto Rs.10.00 lac. Subsidy for Post Harvest Management activity to be increased to 50% of cost instead of 25%. Stationary processing units should be under NHM. There should be equalization of subsidy pattern for all categories of farmers i.e. SF/MF and General Farmers specifically for green house and floriculture expansion.

Sikkim

13.1 More emphasis should be given on demonstration and training programmes in remote areas.

13.2 Majority of Sikkim farmers are small and marginal farmers and subsidy amount needs to be enhanced.

Tamil Nadu

14.1 Subsidy may be provided for soluble fertilisers / Organic Manures including vermi compost and bio-fertiliser.

14.2 Seasonality discipline to be made uniform for both loanee and non-loanee farmers.

14.3 NHM Schemes should be extended too all districts.

Tripura

15.1 GOI may consider funding (including staff) for Composite Quality Control Laboratories of soil testing, fertilizer testing, seed testing, pesticides testing in each district so that farmers can avail those facilities under one roof.

Uttarakhand

16.1 Calamity Relief Fund Norms should be revised for hills taking into account frequent occurrence of natural calamities like hailstorms, cloud-burst, landslides, drought etc.

16.2 Urgent need to identify and select local cultivars suitable for multitude of agro-eco niches among the profusion of local cultivars. These cultivars should be adequately labeled and hybridized, if necessary to produce quality breeder seeds especially for mountain regions.

16.3 Subsidy on foundation/certified seeds should be @ 50% of the cost to Small & Marginal farmers.

Uttar Pradesh

17.1 Reduction of interest rate on agricultural credit from prevailing 7% to 4% should be considered.

17.2 50% subsidy on drip & sprinkler irrigation system should be introduced for all crops.

17.3 Enhancement of subsidy on seed from prevailing Rs. 200/- per quintals should be considered.

17.4 A system for fixing price of hybrid seeds should be introduced.

17.5 GOI should continue to make arrangement for import of DAP for one more year.

17.6 In case of RVP /FPR schemes, there are certain limitations which do not suit a large state like UP viz.-

- Selected River should be of inter-state in nature.
- Survey and Delineation of Codes took many years which delays the implementation of the projects.

17.7 In the NWDPRRA scheme, funding support system needs to be changed. 50% subsidy may be allowed for household production system.