

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE
FOR
RABI CAMPAIGN – 2007-08

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AGENDA NOTES

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1. Kharif Assessment and Rabi Prospects

1.1 General

- The Rabi season gives us the opportunity to increase production by way of increased area coverage and also productivity. Our main concern is for wheat which contributes over 73% to total Rabi food grains production.
- The record production of wheat of 76.37 million tonnes achieved in 1999-2000 could not be touched again. During the last five years the wheat production has fluctuated widely in the range of 65.76 to 74.89 million tonnes.
- This year we should make efforts to increase wheat production substantially. The major factors which have adversely affected wheat productivity in recent years is rise in temperature either at the tillering stage of wheat or at the grain formation stage.
- The rise in temperature during November – December affects tillering and the number of ear heads per unit area and the rise in temperature in February – March, which coincides with the grain formation stage, affects grain filling and results in shrivelling of grains. These factors affect productivity.
- States need to ensure that sowing of wheat is completed by the end of November and the maximum area is sown under high yielding and high temperature tolerant varieties.
- Decreasing soil fertility in respect of carbon and increasing micronutrients deficiency is also affecting crop productivity, particularly in the northern parts of the country. Therefore, use of organic manures has to be encouraged and also the use of micronutrients based on soil tests.
- The Rabi/summer rice production was about 13.52 million tonnes in 2005-06. The productivity of summer rice is one and a half times higher than that of kharif rice. Therefore, efforts are required to be made to increase the area under Rabi/summer rice and also to increase productivity with adoption of improved package of practices along with an increase in area under rice hybrids. There are several rice hybrids available, which have high potential during Rabi/summer season.

Table 1 – Production estimates of wheat, barley, rice and jowar during the Rabi season.

(Million tons)

Crops	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Fourth Advance Estimates)
Wheat	68.64	69.35	74.89
Barley	1.20	1.22	1.31
Rice	10.90	13.52	12.65
Jowar	3.20	3.56	3.72

1.2 Wheat

In high productivity areas wheat yields seem to be plateauing. Decreasing soil fertility due to reduction in carbon and increasing deficiency of micronutrients are important factors responsible for low productivity. These deficiencies can be removed if the following broad strategy is adopted:

- i) Ensuring timely and adequate availability of certified/quality seeds of location specific high yielding varieties in wheat growing areas;
- ii) Ensuring timely sowing of wheat. Sowing of wheat should be completed by November end;
- iii) Popularisation of cultivation of HYVs of durum wheat in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka and also in Rajasthan and Punjab;
- iv) Encouraging the balanced use of fertilizers as per soil tests with increased use of organic manures and bio fertilizers;
- v) Propagation of use of soil ameliorants like pyrite/gypsum in the soils with high pH and the use of micronutrients in deficient areas;
- vi) Promoting the use of water saving devices/techniques;
- vii) Promotion of Zero till seed drills, seed-cum-fertiliser drills, strip drills and raised bed planter;
- viii) Promoting integrated weed management for the control of Phalaris minor involving cultural and mechanical measures together with need based use of herbicides; and
- ix) Adoption of integrated disease management, especially for karnal bunt, loose smut and rusts; etc.

1.3 Rabi/Summer Rice

For increasing the productivity and production of Rabi/Summer rice following measures are suggested:

- i) The available ground & surface water may be utilized more efficiently for Rabi/Summer rice production;
- ii) Timely supply of certified seeds of early duration and recently released high yielding varieties may be ensured; and
- iii) Timely and balanced use of fertilizers along with organic manures and also micro-nutrients in deficient areas may be advocated particularly in the states of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and also where consumption of fertilizers is less.

1.4 Rabi Jowar

Rabi jowar contribute about 4% of country's total rabi foodgrain production. The major rabi jowar growing States are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. For increasing the productivity of Rabi jowar, the following measures are suggested:

- i) Encouraging the cultivation of new hybrids and high yielding cultivars of jowar;
- ii) Promoting the optimum use of fertilizers with proper placement, particularly in rain fed conditions;
- iii) Encouraging inter-cropping to minimize risk and realize additional production; and
- iv) Emphasising on pest management through IPM with need based use of pesticides etc.

Crop wise and Statewise production targets of various crops for the year 2007-08 are given as Annexures 1-7.

**Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation**

**‘NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION’
(2007-08 to 2011-12)**

1. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has launched a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme on ‘National Food Security Mission’** in view of the resolution of National Development Council (NDC) to launch a Food Security Mission in the country to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tones, respectively by the end of XI Plan. The National Food Security Mission will have three components i.e., National Food Security Mission – Rice (NFSM-Rice), National Food Security Mission – Wheat (NFSM-Wheat) and National Food Security Mission – Pulses (NFSM-Pulses). The NFSM is proposed to be implemented during XI Plan (2007/08 – 2011/12).
2. The Mission aims at increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence of farmers of targeted districts.
3. The programmes of National Food Security Mission will be implemented in 305 identified districts and intensively monitored at different levels through various Committees assisted by Project Management Teams at national, State and district levels to ensure that the scheme components reach the targeted farmers in these areas. The subsidy proposed for various interventions will ensure reach of the programme components to the resource poor farmers. These components are otherwise not implemented due to their high cost and farmers’ inability to invest.
4. The mission will have a General Council (GC) under the Chairmanship of the Union Agriculture Minister. The GC may be empowered to amend the operational guidelines, decide need based reallocation of resources across States and Districts and approve projects as per its discretion. However, the subsidy norms as approved in the EFC shall in no circumstances be exceeded for any of the Mission components. The Mission Director (to be appointed by the Government, from within or outside the Government) will be the Convener of the General Council.
5. National Food Security Mission Executive Committee (NFSMEC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation) will oversee the activities of the Mission. State Food Security Mission Executive Committee (SFSMEC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State concerned will oversee the implementation of the programmes in the State. At district level, District Food Security Mission Executive Committee (DFSMEC) under the chairmanship of District Collector or Chief Executive Officer of Zila Parishad will guide the District Level Agency in project formulation, implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

6. The State Government will have to nominate or create suitable autonomous agency registered under the Societies Registration Act for implementing the Mission at the State and district levels. The agency thus nominated will ensure that the Mission components are the part of district plan.
7. A baseline survey will be conducted by the State Department responsible for Economics & Statistics to know the resource endowments of the farmers and the level of productivity.
8. A Project Management Team will be constituted at State and district level. The technical experts to be appointed on contractual basis for technology transfer and implementation of the Mission will assist project manager.
9. Various proposed activities of NFSM relate to demonstration of improved production technology, distribution of quality seeds of HYVs and hybrids, popularization of newly released varieties, support for micro nutrients, gypsum, zero tillage, rotavators, weeders and other farm implements, IPM, INM, extension, water lifting and moisture saving devices, training and mass media campaign including awards for best performing districts. Besides, the pilot projects on community generators, control of blue bulls and demonstration of ICRISAT technologies would also be implemented.
10. The identified districts would be given flexibility to adopt any local area specific interventions as are included in the Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) prepared for the agriculture development of the District. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.0 crores during the XI Plan period to those districts which have programme for two or more components of the NFSM and Rs. 1.0 crore to the district having programme for any one of the components of NFSM.
11. Since NFSM carries a prestige tag, it is proposed to give incentive to best performing districts in a State in terms of organization and management of various resources for the implementation of the National Food Security Mission interventions and consequent outcome. The incentive will be @ Rs. 5.0 lakh per year. The award money can be utilized for the improvement of the office of the District Agriculture Department/ implementing agency.
12. The National Food Security Mission would be implemented in 16 States of the country. The **NFSM-Rice** will be implemented in 133 districts of twelve States, i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal over a period of five years. The **NFSM-Wheat** is proposed to be implemented in 138 districts in 9 States of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The **NFSM-Pulses** is proposed to be implemented in 168 identified districts in 14 major pulses growing states.
13. The estimated cost of the implementation of scheme during the Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) is **Rs. 4882.48 crores** as given below:

Year	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Total
2007-08	70.81	234.55	96.91	402.27
2008-09	348.09	682.74	285.93	1316.76
2009-10	366.29	290.75	287.18	944.22
2010-11	428.29	341.54	286.43	1056.26
2011-12	508.79	370.75	283.43	1162.97
Total	1722.27	1920.33	1239.88	4882.48

13. The expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be 100% funded by the Government of India. Beneficiary farmers will contribute 50% of cost of the activities / work to be taken up at their / individual farm holdings. Beneficiaries may choose to draw loans from the Banks, in which case subsidy amount of a particular component for which the loan from bank has been availed will be released to the Bank concerned.
14. Funds for implementing the Mission's programmes will be directly released to the State Food Security Mission (SFSM) agency after approval by the National Executive Committee. State Mission agency would make available funds to the District level implementing agency in accordance with their approved programmes.
15. Concurrent evaluation will be done every year. The **Mid-Term Evaluation** will be taken up through an independent agency/organization during 3rd year of implementation. An **Impact Evaluation Study** will also be done through an independent agency during 5th year of implementation to assess the impact of the scheme in increasing the productivity of rice, wheat and pulses and enhancement of farmers' income.

RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has been launched to incentivise states to increase the share of agriculture in their State Plans. This is in pursuance of the resolution adopted in the 53rd meeting of the National Development Council on Agriculture and related issues held on 29th May, 2007. The Guidelines of the RKVY have been distributed to the State Governments. They are also available on the website of the DAC.

2. The RKVY to State Plans will be administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The RKVY will incentivise states to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro climatic conditions, natural resources, and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more comprehensively. Special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms would be introduced. The Central Government could support the state's strategy through additional resources, provided the State makes an expenditure over a base level of Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors in its total State Plan expenditure. Upon its doing so, it will be able to access the ACA to meet partially the expenditure on the agricultural plan beyond the baseline. The Central government will bear a share beyond the baseline expenditure, which will be about 50% of the total expenditure above the baseline.

3. Under the new Scheme, the States will have the freedom to develop and pursue activities on the basis of their priorities through State and District Agriculture Plans. The State Governments would be required to:

- (i) Formulate a District Plan for each district that fully utilizes resources available from all existing schemes, State or Central, including resources at the district level from schemes such as BRGF, SGSY and NREGS. The District Agricultural Plan will include livestock and fishery and be integrated with minor irrigation projects, rural development works and with other schemes for water harvesting and conservation.
- (ii) Each State Government will set up appropriate unit(s) at the district level for implementing and monitoring the projects/schemes in accordance with the District Plan.
- (iii) Prepare a State Agricultural Plan, which would be an aggregate of all District Plans, aimed at achieving the State's agricultural growth objective, keeping in view the sustainable management of natural resources and technological possibilities in each agro-climatic region.
- (iv) Encourage the Private Sector to participate in these schemes.

4. The outlay under the scheme would depend upon the amount provided in State Budgets for agriculture and allied sectors over and above the base line percentage expenditure incurred by the State Government on Agriculture and allied sectors. The base line would be a moving average and the average of the previous three years in any given year will be taken into account, excluding the ACA. The allocation by the Central Government under the scheme to each of the eligible States would be based on the following parameters and weights:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Weight
1.	The percentage share of net un-irrigated area in a state to the net unirrigated area of the eligible states. Eligible States are those States that become eligible to avail of the ACA based on their baseline level of expenditure under the State Plan and preparation of District and State Agricultural Plans.	20%
2.	The projected growth rates to a base year GSDP for agriculture and allied sectors (say, 2005-06) will be applied to the GSDPs to be attained by the end of the 11 th Plan by the States. The parameter will be set in terms of inter state proportion of these GSDPs projected to be reached by the State by the end of the 11 th Plan.	30%
3.	Increase in the total Plan expenditure in agriculture and allied sectors in the previous year over the year prior to that year.	50%

5. The funds would be provided to the States as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) as 100% grant by the Central Government. The funds will be routed through the State Agriculture Department which will be the nodal department for the scheme.

6. The pattern of assistance under the various components / activities of the scheme would follow the existing pattern of assistance under each scheme(s) administered by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

7. The distribution of the ACA among the states will be in two streams:

- (i) **Stream-I:** 75% of the ACA will be made available for specific projects/schemes/programmes proposed by the state which have been approved as part of the State and District Plans. Under the Scheme it is proposed that a State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) will be constituted with the Chief Secretary of the State Government as Chairman and representatives from different Departments of the State Government concerned as Members. There will also be officers from the Central Government, not below the rank of Joint Secretary, representing the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation/Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries/Department of Agricultural Research and Education/Planning Commission as Members. The quorum of the SLSC meeting would not be complete without the presence of at least one representative from the Government of India. The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) will appraise and approve the projects under Stream-I.
- (ii) **Stream-II:** 25% of the total ACA to a State in a year will be made available for strengthening existing State sector schemes and implementing the District Agriculture Plans that will aggregate to the State Agriculture Plan. Thus, the purpose of the ACA for this component would be to fill the gaps in resources for such District/State Agriculture Plans. The District Agriculture Plans must form an integrated part of the overall district Development Plan ensuring

convergence with other programmes like NREGS, BRGF, SGSY and Bharat Nirman.

8. The mode of release of funds would be as below:

For Stream-I: The States would be eligible to utilize 5% of the funds in this stream for preparation of schemes/projects/programmes. However, this would be released to them once the State Government's project proposals are submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), and are approved. No up-front payments to the States on this account are envisaged. 45% will be released as first instalment after the State Level Sanctioning Committee approves the projects/proposals. A further 40% will be released when 50% progress of the project is reported to DAC and the balance 10% will be released when the project is completed and field verification done by a designated agency of the Government of India.

For Stream-II: Release of the funds will be in 2 equal instalments, 50% would be released in the beginning of the financial year and the balance 50% in October to December subject to 60% utilization of total available funds and furnishing of the Utilization Certificate for funds released in the previous year.

9. During the XI Plan, the central allocation for the scheme is proposed to be Rs.25,000 crores. The year-wise distribution of the financial targets during the 11th Plan is given below:

(Rs in crores)

Financial Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Proposed allocation	1500	5875	5875	5875	5875	25000*

*An amount of 1% of Rs.25,000 crores i.e. Rs.250 crores will be earmarked for administrative expenses including cost of evaluation and hiring of Consultants/Experts. However, creation of permanent employment or purchase of vehicles will not be permissible.

Action Points

(i) The State Governments are requested to study the Operational Guidelines and prepare District and State Agricultural Plans, (ii) prepare projects/schemes for Stream-I assistance and (iii) Collect and forward expenditure figures on agriculture and allied sectors/total plan for the purpose of working out baseline expenditure.

EXTENSION

National Agriculture Extension System

It may be recalled that the NDC meeting on agriculture held in May, 2007 had resolved that States would, “undertake a major expansion and revamping of State agricultural extension systems. This will involve the State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras; and include support to animal resources development. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode should be used wherever possible”.

Status of implementation of ATMA programme by States, inclusive of physical and financial progress is given in **Annexure - 8**

2. Action Points

- The States may develop action plan for major expansion and revamping of the agricultural extension system. It may be implemented with pooling of resources under ATMA Programme, RKVY and other schemes.
- The States of Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, J&K, Meghalaya and Sikkim may submit their SEWPs for the existing ATMAs expeditiously along with a formal request for coverage of additional districts.
- States may also submit SEWPs for additional districts by 30th Sept.2007 so that the funds could be made available to them before commencement of the Rabi Season.
- The states may please ensure operationalization of at least one farm school in each block during Rabi, 2007-08.
- The financial releases under ATMA Programme are held up for want of audited UCs for the funds released in 2005-06. The same may be submitted by 30th September 2007.
- The States may ensure that district level officers of agriculture and allied departments use the services of agri-entrepreneurs for implementing extension activities wherever feasible and without sacrificing quality.
- Draft ToRs for 3rd party Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) was circulated to the States by Extension Division to enable them to commission the 3rd party M&E. However, not much progress has been made by the States except H.P, Rajasthan and Punjab. The states are requested to commission 3rd party M&E by 31.12.2007.
- The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) for ATMA programme was launched in collaboration with NIC. However, the operationalization of the system is not getting momentum. Master Trainers Training for the states is being organized on

regional basis. The states may ensure participation of the concerned persons working on the system. EMS may be fully operationalized by 15th October 2007.

- The States may ensure submitting of Monthly Progress Report to DAC by 10th of ensuing month.
 - All the **Central Institutions** belonging to DAC and ICAR involved in training/skill development/capacity building and also SAUs may announce a training calendar for ensuing Rabi Season. Skill development would be an important component of these trainings. It may be circulated to the State Governments for sponsoring candidates, who would typically be either trainers or extension functionaries belonging to both governmental and non-governmental sectors.
 - Similarly, **KVKs** may announce a training calendar for the ensuing Rabi Season. Skill development would be an important component of these trainings. The target group for training by KVKs would be extension functionaries belonging to both governmental and non-governmental sectors, including leaders of Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) and other progressive farmers.
 - Greater attention may be given to broadcasting programmes on wheat, rice, pulses, oilseeds, productivity improvement, water use efficiency, seeds, soil health, balanced use of fertilizers, micro nutrients, credit, organic farming, fisheries, other allied sectors, as well as the needs of small farmers.
 - Prasar Bharati and State Governments may take joint action to mount service oriented programmes.
 - Prasar Bharati, State Governments and SAUs may consider developing institutional mechanisms for ensuring appropriate involvement of experts in different activities under the scheme.
 - State Governments may also set up a system of obtaining feedback of experts and the same may be communicated to the programme producing stations expeditiously.
 - State / District Level committee (SLC/DLC) may regularly monitor action taken on feedback reports.
 - The meetings of SLC/DLC may be held at least on quarterly basis.
 - DLC and SLC may also send quarterly reports to SLC and Apex Committee, respectively.
- 3. Major changes proposed in the scheme during the 11th Plan period include:**
- (i) one KCC in each of the state thereby increasing the existing number of KCCs from 14 to 28.

- (ii) KCC Level I Agents would have minimum qualification and would be paid minimum specified compensation.
- (iii) SAUs to verify replies and also update Knowledge Management System.
- (iv) TCIL would be authorized to increase/ decrease number of seats based on pre-determined norms.
- (v) KCC vendor would be responsible for arranging necessary telephone lines.

4. Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres Scheme

Action Points

- The structure for linking Agri-Clinics and ATMA scheme is already in place. ATMAs are encouraged to sponsor candidates and facilitate agri-entrepreneurs in establishing and operation of their ventures.
- The State Governments may take necessary action so that licenses for inputs are given solely/preferentially to agri-entrepreneurs.
- States are encouraged to provide information on all government policies programmes, schemes etc. to agri-preneurs and also use their services in implementation of extension activities funded by the Government.

5. Gender Mainstreaming

The GOI have taken a decision that Gender Budgeting will be an integral component of the budgetary exercise at the Union Government level. The endeavour is to ensure that maximum benefit of Government schemes and programmes reach women farmers and it is duly reflected in the budgetary documents.

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SYSTEM (NAES)

Introduction

NDC Meeting on Agriculture held in May, 2007 had resolved that States would, “undertake a major expansion and revamping of State agricultural extension systems. This will involve the State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras; and include support to animal resources development. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode should be used wherever possible”.

Background

2. The introduction of Training and Visit (T&V) extension system in the mid-seventies was an important milestone in the history of agricultural extension in India. Village Extension Worker (VEW) was the most important link under this system. It had two main components: (i) VEW was to transfer information and knowledge to ‘contact farmers’ during his weekly/fortnightly visit to assigned villages; (ii) VEW was himself trained by Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) during one-day fortnightly training at block/district level.

3. Studies have revealed that the T&V system was more effective in irrigated areas and for selected cereal crops. It also greatly expanded the number of VEWs, having related financial implications. Though the World Bank supported T&V project came to an end in early 90s, the T&V system was continued, albeit in weakened form, in some States.

4. The extension system has been expected over the last few years to meet increased requirements, such as end-to-end extension support, incorporating market demand into production decisions, single-window support for agriculture and allied sectors and empowerment of farmers, including women farmers.

5. It has necessitated revitalization of the extension system. The National Commission on Farmers (NCF), the Planning Commission’s Working Group on Extension for the XI Plan and a Workshop organized to consult States and other stakeholders on the subject held in May, 2007 have deliberated extensively on these issues. The approach to the revitalization of NAES has emerged based on their recommendations.

Approach

6. The focus of extension system would be on a group of farmers producing the same crop rather than on an individual farmer. Progressive farmers at the village level are expected to provide leadership to such groups.

7. 'Farm School' at the Gram Panchayat/Block level would be a very important institution of NAES. These would be operationalized largely by outstanding farmers with support from SMS. These could also be operationalized by Government/Non-Government agencies.
8. Farm Schools and farmers' groups would promote farmer-to-farmer extension. The focus of activities at Farm Schools and in villages would be guided by the principle that seeing and harvesting is believing.
9. Private sector companies, farmers' organizations at different levels, agri-preneurs, PRIs, NGOs, cooperative and other agencies in the Non-Governmental sector would be pro-actively integrated into NAES. Trainings and exposure visits of extension functionaries and SMS belonging to both the Governmental and the Non-Governmental sectors would contribute to their capacity building for providing necessary extension support.
10. The extension system would address knowledge support for the entire life cycle of agricultural operations from soils to marketing and processing. It would cover not only agriculture but also allied sectors. Special attention would be given to the extension needs of women farmers.
11. The decision making would be decentralized. The representative of farmers and Non-Government sectors would be equal partners along with Government functionaries in planning, approving and implementing extension activities.
12. Excellence among farmers would be recognized through Farmer Awards to be instituted at the Block, District, State and National levels.
13. Mass Media and IT would be fully utilized for providing necessary extension support.

Revitalized Extension System

a) Village Level

14. Leaders of farmers' groups, village level workers and extension functionaries and SMS belonging to private sector companies, NGOs and others would provide extension support to farmers in villages.
15. Mobilization of farmers' groups and their capacity building, field demonstrations, field days, Kisan Ghosties and information dissemination through printed literature would be some of the main extension activities at the village level.

b) Gram Panchayat Level

16. Farm Schools to be operationalized by outstanding farmers and others would provide extension support to leaders of farmers' groups and other farmers. SMS would assist in running of Farm Schools. Their knowledge and capacity would be enhanced through trainings at, and exposure visits to, KVKs, SAUs and National level institutions.

The management of Farm Schools may be done by the outstanding farmer himself or any other implementing agency in Government or Non-Government sector.

17. Front line demonstrations and training of leaders of farmers' groups/farmers would be two of the main extension activities at Farm Schools.

c) Block Level

18. SMS and extension functionaries belonging to both Governmental and non-Governmental sectors would provide support to Farm School organizers and others. Their knowledge and capacity would be enhanced, inter-alia, through trainings and exposure visits to KVKs, SAUs and National level institutions.

19. Research-extension-farmer interface in various forms would be an important activity at the Block level. The extension functionaries belonging to Government Departments, together with other stakeholders, would be responsible for managing the NAES below the block level.

d) District Level

20. SMS and extension functionaries belonging to KVKs, Government Departments and other Non-Governmental Organizations would provide extension support to the NAES at the district level and below.

21. Preparation of Strategic Research and Extension Plan, preparation of Annual Work Plans, decision-making and management of NAES throughout the district, coordination with different Government Departments and Non-Governmental implementing agencies, research-extension-farmer interfaces, identification of research needs and its follow-up, district level agriculture fairs and block level Farmers' Awards would be some of the main activities at the district level.

e) State Level

22. Line Departments, Inter-Departmental Working Group (IDWG) consisting of all line departments concerned and other stakeholders, SAUs and State Agriculture Management Extension Training Institutes (SAMETIs) would be important institutions at the state level.

23. SAUs would transfer technology and knowledge to extension functionaries and SMSs. SAMETIs would coordinate training and capacity building efforts. IDWG would coordinate, monitor implementation and commission independent evaluation of all extension activities. Organization of state agriculture exhibitions and management of district and state level Farmer Awards would be some of the other important activities at the state level.

f) National Level

24. Ministry of Agriculture would provide policy guidance. It would monitor national programmes and commission impact evaluations. It would also manage national level Farmer Awards. The national research institutions would transfer technology and

knowledge to SAUs and other state level institutions/experts. Coordinating research extension linkages would be an important responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Support of Mass Media and ICT

a) Print Media

25. Print media would be utilized for information dissemination through leaflets, brochures, local newspapers, etc.

b) Radio

26. F.M. Stations of All India Radio having foot print primarily in rural areas would be utilized for providing extension support.

27. Community Radio Station would be promoted for providing information and knowledge having high local relevance.

c) Television

28. Doordarshan infrastructure would be utilized for providing extension support.

29. A dedicated TV Channel on agriculture may also be launched, if feasible.

d) Kisan Call Centres (KCC)

30. KCCs would provide information to the farming community throughout the country through toll free telephone lines.

e) Information Technology (IT)

31. IT tools would be utilized for providing information and services to the farming community.

Research – Extension Linkages

32. The National Agriculture Research System (NARS) comprising of ICAR institutions, SAUs and KVKs is the repository of knowledge in the agriculture and allied sectors. Research extension linkages for transfer of knowledge to extension functionaries belonging to both the governmental and non-governmental sectors and providing technical support for all the developmental activities would be promoted for ensuring success of NAES.

Operationalizing NAES

33. NAES would be operationalized through schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture. The DAC is implementing the following schemes/initiatives in this regard:

- a) Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms based on Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) model (ATMA programme).

- b) Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension.
- c) Kisan Call Centres.
- d) Promoting/strengthening agricultural information systems.

ATMA Programme

34. ATMA programme is the main programme for the revitalization of NAES. Some of the important components of the institutional mechanism for the revitalization of the extension system were pilot-tested under the World Bank supported Innovations in Technology Dissemination (ITD) component of National Agriculture Technology Project (NATP) implemented in 28 districts in 7 States during 1998-2004. It involved setting up of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) – a multi-stakeholder autonomous body at district level - by the State Governments. Based on this experience, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India had launched the programme “Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms” in 2005-06 based on ATMA model. The key features of extension reforms under this programme are:

- New institutional arrangements – Bottom up planning and decentralized decision making.
- Convergence of line departments – Extension activities to be undertaken in gap filling mode.
- Multi agency extension strategies – Encouragement to private sector (minimum 10% allocation).
- Farming systems approach- Coverage of agriculture and allied sectors.
- Group approach to extension – Focus on Commodity based farmer Interest Groups (CIG).
- Mainstreaming gender -Minimum 30% allocation for women farmers.
- Sustainability of extension services – Minimum 10% beneficiary contribution.

35. The extension activities supported under the ATMA programme included mobilization and capacity building of farmers’ groups, demonstration, trainings and exposure visits of farmers, trainings and exposure visits of extension functionaries, agriculture exhibitions at district/state level, information dissemination, farmer-scientist-interaction at different levels, award for best performing ATMA and farmers’ groups. A State Agriculture Management Extension Training Institution (SAMETI) was also promoted in each State.

36. Based on the recommendations of National Commission on Farmers (NCF), the Planning Commission’s Working Group on Extension and the consultations held with the States in May, 2007, the ATMA programme has been further strengthened duly incorporating positive features of T&V system. Several new provisions have been included in this programme while several of the existing provisions and implementation mechanism have been strengthened. Increased administrative support has also been provided to States. These provisions are briefly mentioned below:

a) New Provisions

- i) At least proportionate resources under the programme are to be utilized for extension activities in rainfed areas.
- ii) Farm Schools in the field of outstanding farmers are to be promoted at Block/Gram Panchayat level.
- iii) Farmer-to-farmer extension support within the village would also be promoted.
- iv) Funding window has been provided at both state and district levels for implementing innovative extension activities not specifically covered under the Programme.
- v) Farmers' Awards are to be instituted at block, district and state levels.
- vi) Community Radio Stations (CRS) to be set up by KVKs would be promoted under the Programme.

b) Strengthening of Existing Provisions

- i) Farmers' Groups would be promoted and supported.
- ii) Demonstration in farmers' fields and trainings and exposure visits of farmers would be given greater resources and focus.
- iii) States could also submit innovative projects for approval of DAC.
- iv) Information dissemination through print media.

c) Strengthening of Implementation Mechanism

- i) Public extension functionaries would be made more effective through trainings and exposure visits. MANAGE, Hyderabad would launch PG Diploma in Agriculture Extension Management for public extension functionaries. It would be fully funded under the ATMA programme.
- ii) Progressive farmers would be integrated into NAES in a major way through Farm Schools and farmer-to-farmer extension at village level.
- iii) Non-Governmental implementing agencies would be encouraged by providing the flexibility of having Extension Work Plans prepared and approved at the state level. Minimum 10 per cent of outlay of the Programme is to be utilized through them. Non-governmental implementing agencies (excluding the corporate sector) would also be eligible for service charge up to a maximum of 10 percent of the cost of the extension activities implemented through them. A dedicated funding window is available for implementation of extension activities through agri-preneurs.

d) Increased Administrative Support

37. States have been given flexibility to engage maximum 6 contractual persons for SAMETI and maximum 4 contractual persons for each of the ATMA offices. Necessary funds have also been provided under the programme. Regular manpower for ATMA Programme would continue to be provided by the States.

Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension

38. The impressive infrastructure of Doordarshan and All India Radio is being utilized for providing extension support. 180 High/Low Power Transmitters, 18 Regional

Kendras and DD National Channel of Doordarshan and 96 FM Stations of All India Radio are broadcasting agriculture programmes.

Promoting/Strengthening Agricultural Information Systems

39. Kisan Call Centres are providing information to the farming community through toll free telephone lines. This initiative is being strengthened to provide improved technical support.

40. DAC has already developed a number of portals/applications and several other portals are being developed. States are being supported under AGRISNET. A comprehensive National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A) is also under preparation. It would provide an integrated approach to the delivery of services to the farming community using ICT. 100,000 Common Service Centres (CSCs) being established by the Department of IT in PPP mode would be one of the most important locations for accessing information and services by the farming community.

41. The revitalized NAES mentioned above would make due contribution to achieving 4% plus growth rate in the agriculture sector during the XI Plan.

SEEDS

In pursuance of the 53rd meeting of the National Development Council held on 29 May, 2007 in New Delhi, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has requested the State Governments to take the following actions:

- (i) Prepare detailed State Seed Plan to achieve the desired level of Seed Replacement Rate as indicated in the National Seed Plan in three to five years.
- (ii) The State Seed Plan should focus on maximum utilization of the seed production infrastructure in the State.
- (iii) Activate the Task Forces already constituted to forge close collaboration with SAUs, ICAR institutions and State Government agencies for seed development and production appropriate to the requirement of the State;
- (iv) Promote development of consortia between State Government, SAUs and seed production agencies for production of quality seeds;
- (v) Strengthen seed quality enforcement infrastructure including seed certification and seed testing;
- (vi) Extend full cooperation to the committee of experts headed by Dr. P.L. Gautam, Vice Chancellor, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to study the functioning of State Seeds Corporation and suggest measures for improving their performance.

The State Governments will again be requested to take necessary steps as required under the advisory of the Department.

2. National Seed Plan - Enhancing Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)

At present the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) in respect of various crops in different states are still relatively low and to be raised. The desirable SRR, without which it is not possible to achieve higher productivity, are 25% for self-pollinated crops, 35% for cross-pollinated crops and 100% for hybrids.

Various factors like progressiveness of farmers, awareness about Seed Replacement Rate, easy availability of quality seeds, reasonable purchasing power, State extension services, remunerative prices of farm produce and marketing infrastructure have a bearing on the farmers' drive to replace seeds at the right time. All States/Union Territories should closely monitor the price received by farmers for all crops including cotton. As and when the prices crash, the State should make immediate necessary arrangements for its procurement as well as through other Central Agencies like FCI, NAFED, NDDDB, CCI etc as it will have a direct bearing on the farmers purchasing power of all inputs, including seeds, in the subsequent season as well as stability of particular crop area and its sustainable production for all years to sustain food and nutritional security and other economic activities for the overall growth of the country. The details

of seed requirement as assessed under the National Seed Plan and SRRs of major crops are given in the **Annexure-9 & Annexure-10** . National Seed Plan has already been circulated to all the States.

3. Enhancing the Quality of Farm Saved Seeds

To upgrade the quality of farmer-saved seed, which is about 80-85% of the total seed used, for crop production programme, financial assistance is provided for distribution of foundation/certified seed at 50% cost of seed of crops for production of certified/quality seeds only and for training on seed production and technology to the farmers. The seed produced in these seed villages are preserved/stored till the next sowing season. In order to encourage farmers to develop storage capacity of appropriate quality, assistance is given to farmers for making/procuring of Pusa Bin/Mud bin/Bin made from paper pulp for storing of seed produced by the frames on their farms. For this purpose, the State Government, State Agriculture Universities(SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVKs), State Seed Corporations (SSCs) should submit the proposal for seeking financial assistance to Seed Division, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation under Seed Village Scheme.

Use of New Varieties

National Seeds Policy 2002, calls for a major effort to enhance the seed replacement rates of various crops. This would require a major increase in the production of quality seeds. According to the National seeds Policy 2002, one of the thrust areas has to be the popularization of new varieties. Further, the newly developed varieties should be made available to farmers with minimum time gap. For popularizing newly developed varieties and promoting seed production of these varieties, seed minikits of new and better varieties are being supplied to farmers. State Governments should maintain close liaison with State Agricultural Universities and ICAR institutes in the State for development of varieties suitable for each State/agro-climatic region. Public- Private partnership between State Agricultural Universities, State Departments concerned and private sector should be explored. States should also ensure that varieties released during last 10 years should be brought into the production system to make certified/quality seed available to farmers. For this purpose enhancement of breeder seed production and its conversion into foundation and certified seed according to prescribed seed multiplication rates should be ensured. A list of varieties of all crops released and notified so far has been circulated to States. The information is also available in the Department's portal on seed and can be accessed at www.seednet.gov.in. States should also ensure that the seed exchange among farmers and seed producers is encouraged to popularize new/non-traditional varieties.

4. Assistance for Boosting Seed Production through Private Sector

National Seed Policy, 2002 recognizes greater role for the private sector in seed industry of the country. With economic liberalization and facilitative environment for import of best germ-plasm available in the world, there has been substantial progress in the development of private seed industry. However, their main domain still remains low volume high value seeds. Production of high volume low value seeds like those of cereals, gram and groundnut etc. is still with the public sector organizations. Realizing the need for increased seed production with a view to enhancing seed replacement rates

particularly in the high volume low value crops, scheme is under implementation since the Tenth Plan to provide assistance for boosting seed production in the private sector. Under this scheme, credit linked back-ended capital subsidy is provided at the rate of 25% of the project cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 10.00 lakh per unit on seed infrastructure development; private companies, individual entrepreneurs, self-help groups, seed co-operatives are eligible for subsidy. The component is implemented through Commercial Banks and National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC). The assistance is for creation of infrastructure facilities relating to seed cleaning, grading, processing, seed treating, packaging and storage units as well as for seed testing facilities. This assistance is primarily for low value and high volume seeds. National Seed Corporation is the nodal agency for implementation and monitoring of this component.

5. Large Scale Quality control Mechanisms for Seeds through Establishment of a Chain of Laboratories

Quality Control of seeds is a statutory requirement under the Seeds Act, 1966. The responsibility of Seed Law enforcement lies with the State Governments. The Seed Inspectors duly notified under the relevant provisions of the Seeds Act, 1966, and Seed (Control) Order, 1983 are empowered to inspect the premises of seed distributing agencies and draw samples for testing. Action is taken against the seller of sub-standard seeds as per provisions specified in the Seeds Act/Rules and Orders. The inspectors are also authorized to issue 'stop sale' order and seizure of stock found sub-standard. Measures are taken to strengthen quality control organizations.

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation supports quality control of seeds through financial assistance in establishing, strengthening and expanding seed certification and seed testing system. A national laboratory the National Seed Research & Training Centre has been established at Varanasi as required under the Seeds Act, 1966. At present, seed testing laboratories are functioning in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. Besides, National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India are also maintaining their own seed testing laboratories. The total financial assistance provided to these States under the Departments' scheme for 'Quality Control arrangements during the last four years was Rs.171.32 lakh (2003-04), Rs. 225.00 lakh (2004-05), Rs. 110.00 lakh (2005-06) and Rs. 405.14 lakh (2006-07).

With genetically modified cotton already released for commercial cultivation in the country and more crops in the pipeline and the fact that cultivation of genetically modified food crops is likely to increase in future, the country will be required to deal with GM seeds/crops on a much larger scale. This, inter-alia, calls for establishment and up-gradation of the post-release monitoring infrastructure. In particular, there is a need for capacity building for training of manpower in advanced techniques of risk assessment and management of GM crops, monitoring handling of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) material, quarantine, issues relating to segregation, identity preservation and strengthening of institutions addressing issues of certification. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is giving due attention to this aspect. As the GM seeds are

very costly and sometimes farmers can be misled, there is a strong need to develop a protocol for determining the presence or absence of genes incorporated in the cultivars. Similarly, the procedure for testing of GM seeds in the laboratories as well as in the fields is to be developed, strengthened and established within the State Government infrastructure. Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratories will be undertaken in this context.

Out of the laboratories mentioned above, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has assisted the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Uttrakhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Gujrat and Sikkim for establishment of DNA finger printing facilities for testing of genetic purity of seeds with total financial assistance of Rs. 279.00 lakh during 2006-07.

In order to upgrade the quality control mechanism in seeds, the following actions are required to be taken-

- (i) Establishment of at least one quality control laboratory in each district of the country.
- (ii) In order to provide facilities to the farmers under one roof, it will be desirable to set up a composite soil testing, fertilizer testing, seed testing, and pesticide testing laboratories in one complex in each district.
- (iii) Establishment of DNA fingerprinting facility in at least one existing laboratory in each State/Union Territory.

In order to sensitize the States and help them for proposals based on actual requirements, a National Seminar was organized in the month of August, 2007 under the aegis of National Seed Research and Training Centre, Varanasi where all the stake holders were requested to submit proposals for establishment/strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratories. The State Government are requested to take follow-up action on the matter.

Seed Quality regulation is governed by the Seeds Act 1966 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. The Seeds Act, 1966 deals with notification and certification standards, whereas Seeds (Control) Order, 1983, deals with matters connected with production, distribution and enforcement matters. The said Order provides for licensing of seed dealers and has put in place a system of regulation and enforcement. The Order contains the modalities of inspection, sampling, punishment of dealers, suspension and cancellation of licenses etc. The responsibility of implementation of Seeds (Control) Order 1983 lies with the State Governments. It is observed that the enforcement of seed quality regulations is very weak. State Governments are required to resort to regular sampling, checking and prosecution the offenders to maintain the quality standards of seed sold by various seed dealers in the State. Seed Certification system in States is also required to be strengthened for effective enforcement of quality and to discourage the sale and use of spurious seeds.

Seed Requirement as per national seed plan, state wise seed replacement rate is given as Annexures 9 – 10.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) – Issues to be highlighted during Rabi Conference (2007-08)

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on “National Horticulture Mission (NHM)” in the country, during the X Plan with effect from 2005-06, for holistic development of horticulture sector by ensuring an end-to-end approach with the active participation of all the stake-holders. All the States and Union Territories are covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal which have been covered under the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in the North Eastern States (TMNES). The thrust of the Mission is on area based regionally differentiated cluster approach for development of horticultural crops, having comparative advantage.

During 2005-06 an amount of Rs.630.00 crore was released to 17 States and 4 National level agencies (NLA) for implementation of the scheme. An amount of Rs.945.294 crore was released to 18 States and 11 National Level Agencies for implementation of the Scheme during 2006-07. An amount of Rs.1150 crore has been provided for implementation of the programme during 2007-08. The Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2007-08 for 17 States except Delhi and 7 National Level Agencies (NLAs) has been approved.

Following issues need to be highlighted during the National Conference on Rabi Campaign:

- The State Horticulture Missions (SHM), need to furnish district level bench mark data of major horticulture crops in respect of area, production and productivity to evaluate the impact of NHM.
- SHM needs to ensure timely support of quality planting material to farmers in time for ensuing planting season.
- SHM need to expedite the project based activities, particularly for developing infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing.
- SHM also needs to submit details of beneficiaries along with Khasra No. and activities undertaken in their field and should be posted on the SHM web site.
- SHM needs to involve the Growers Association in the implementation of some of the components of NHM, especially rejuvenation of old and senile orchards and training of farmers and awareness programme.
- SHM needs to nominate one nodal officer for post-harvest management activities for the State.
- SHM needs to submit the monthly progress report on regular basis through Web based monitoring system of NHM by the 5th of every month and also submit hard copy of the report by 10th of every month.
- SHM needs to provide the crop wise details of area covered under horticultural crops under NHM since 2005-06.
- SHM needs to give wide publicity for the NHM programme through print and electronic media and also through boards/hoardings. To ensure the transparency, all the programmes executed in a particular village details of activities, cost, beneficiaries etc. should be displayed on the walls of community centres and school buildings. SHM should also disseminate the NHM logo widely.

- NHM scheme envisages an integrated approach by ensuring the forward and backward linkages with all the stakeholders. Till now the focus has remained on production related activities. All the SHM needs to focus on the setting up of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure in the NHM clusters.

MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing & Inspection under the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing the following major Central Sector Schemes:-

- I) Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization.
- II) Gramin Bhandaran Yojana.
- III) Marketing Research and Information Network (AGMARKNET).

2. Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization

The scheme was launched on 20.10.2004. Under this scheme, subsidy is being provided on the capital cost of general or commodity specific marketing infrastructure for agricultural commodities and for strengthening and modernization of existing agricultural markets, wholesale, rural periodic or in tribal areas. The scheme covers all agricultural and allied sectors including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce. The scheme is reform linked and is being implemented in those States/ U.Ts which permit setting up of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors and allow direct marketing and contract farming.

The rate of subsidy is 25% of the capital cost of the project with maximum limit of Rs.50 lakhs per project. In case of North Eastern States, State of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, hilly and tribal areas and to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) /Scheduled Tribe (ST) and their Cooperatives, the rate of subsidy is 33.33% of the capital cost of the project with maximum limit of Rs.60 lakhs per project. There is no upper ceiling on subsidy for the projects of State Agencies.

Up to 30th June, 2007, 1939 projects were sanctioned and subsidy of Rs.43.94 crores was released by NABARD. In addition, 47 projects of Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board were also sanctioned and subsidy of Rs.17.37 crores was released by DMI/ Ministry directly.

Action Points:

1. The State Agricultural Marketing Boards/ APMCs and other State agencies to formulate projects to modernize the existing marketing infrastructure under the scheme.
2. The States who have not made amendments in their APMC Acts should take necessary action to amend the Act to reap the benefit of the scheme.

3. Gramin Bhandaran Yojana

This scheme was launched w. e. f. 01.04.2001. The main objectives of the scheme include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet

out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs, etc., and prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit.

Initially the scheme was approved for two years i.e. 2001 to 2003 and then it has been approved for continuation up to 31.3.2007 with some modifications. The scheme has further been allowed to be continued during the year 2007-08. Under the revised scheme, back ended subsidy @ 25% of capital cost of the project has been provided. In case of NE States, hilly areas and SC/ ST entrepreneurs, subsidy has been provided @ 33.33% of the capital cost of the project. Under the revised scheme, subsidy @ 25% will be given to all categories of farmers, Agriculture graduates, cooperatives & CWC/SWCs. All other categories of individuals companies and corporations would be given subsidy @ 15% of the project cost. In case of NE States/hilly areas & SC/ST entrepreneurs and their cooperatives, subsidy shall be 33.33%. The scheme has now been made more farmer friendly by allowing subsidy for smaller godowns of 50 MT size in general and of 25 MT in hilly areas. Five lakh tonnes capacity to be created is reserved for small farmers and the target of construction in the XI Plan is enhanced from 90 to 140 lakh tonnes.

By the end of June 2007, 15143 godowns having a capacity of 185.05 lakh tonnes with subsidy component of Rs.395.51 crores have been sanctioned by NABARD & NCDC.

4. Action Points:

The States to make rigorous efforts for taking up projects under the Scheme and may also make efforts for providing credit availability and pledge financing through banks for the agriculture produce stored in the rural godowns.

5. Marketing Research and Information Network (AGMARKNET)

This scheme was launched by Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in March 2000. The scheme, aims at progressively linking important agricultural produce markets spread all over the country for effective exchange of market information. The objective of the scheme is to facilitate collection and dissemination of information for better price realization by the farmers. The information covers Market related, Price related, Infrastructure related and promotion related issues for efficient marketing.

The markets are reporting daily prices and arrivals data using a comprehensive national level database at Agmarknet Portal (<http://agmarknet.nic.in>). Wholesale prices and arrival information in respect of 300+ commodities and 2000 varieties are being disseminated through the portal on a daily basis. 2131 markets have been linked to the Central Agmarknet Portal and about 1630 markets reported data during the month of July, 2007. Weekly price and arrival trends are also being disseminated using the portal. Monthly price and arrival bulletins are also being generated using the national database. In addition to price, several other market related information is provided on the portal. These relate to accepted standards of grades, labeling, sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirement, physical infrastructure of storage and warehousing, marketing laws, fees payable, etc. Commodity profiles are being loaded on the portal. Commodities already covered include, rice, Bengal gram, Black gram, red gram, mustard/ rapeseed, soybean,

groundnut, sesame, sunflower and wheat. The portal also has linkages with various organizations concerned with agricultural marketing. Besides spot prices, the portal also provides access to future prices, MSP and international commodity prices. The price and arrival information are being disseminated in nine languages. An arrangement has been worked out with IFFCO for regular transmission of price and arrival data from Agmarknet to the touch screen multimedia kiosks being installed by them at the rural cooperative societies.

6. Action Points:

- Regular data reporting from the nodes where connectivity has been provided;
- Preparation of sites for which the new proposal has been submitted for computer connectivity;
- Organizing training programmes both new and refresher course to the marketing personnel managing the Agmarknet nodes in APMCs;
- Creating Awareness amongst farmers about the Agmarknet scheme by organizing farmers workshops at market level, and through SAMETI(s) level, where work plans have been finalized;
- Developing Village Level Information Centre through which the farmers can get the price related information from Agmarknet portal at village level;
- Sending utilization certificate for funds already sanctioned for market led extension activities; and
- Sending proposals for computer connectivity to APMCs/ Municipal/ Corporation Markets.

(Agricultural Marketing Division)

Setting up of Terminal Markets (TM) under National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

The Department has recently taken the initiative to promote modern terminal markets for fruits, vegetables and other perishables in important urban centres of the country. These markets would provide state of the art infrastructure facilities for electronic auction, cold chain and logistics and operate through primary collection centres conveniently located in producing areas to allow easy access to farmers. The terminal markets are envisaged to operate on a “hub-and-spoke” format wherein the terminal market (the hub) would be linked to a number of collection centres (the spokes), conveniently located in key production centres to allow easy access to farmers for the marketing of their produce.

2. The Terminal Market would be built, owned and operated by a Corporate/Private/Co-operative entity (hereinafter called as Private Enterprise) either by itself or through adoption of an outsourcing model. The enterprise could be a consortium of entrepreneurs from agri-business, cold chain, logistics, warehousing, agri-infrastructure and related background. The enterprise would charge user charge for the services provided.

3. Implementation and successful operation of this path-breaking initiative would necessitate State Government support. Thus, the creation of a conducive regulatory and legal framework for entry & operation of the project and provision of a level playing field to the private enterprise would be integral to realisation of this vision. The Central/ State Government will lend its support to the initiative by providing financial support to the project by way of equity participation upto maximum 49% determine through a competitive bidding process. The investment of Government equity shall be done at an appropriate time at market/ fair value and not at face value.

4. CCEA in its meeting held on 2-11-2006 has approved the above scheme. The operational guidelines of the scheme have been circulated to the States, which have amended the APMC Act to allow setting up of markets in private sector and direct marketing. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Nagaland and Union Territory of Chandigarh have identified land for setting up of terminal markets. The State Govts. Of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh have issued notices inviting Expression of Interest. A statement indicating the progress of setting up Terminal Markets in these States is enclosed. The State Governments may be requested to expedite their proposals.

INTEGRATED NUTRIENTS MANAGEMENT

Action Points for States

- i) Improving capacity utilization of Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories in the states of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, H.P., Uttarakhand, J&K and Rajasthan.
- ii) Advising State Enforcement Officers for drawal of samples judiciously especially in the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttaranchal, Chhatisgarh & Bihar.
- iii) Notification of Inspectors for bio fertilizers and organic fertilizers by the State Governments under clause 27 B of FCO and also notification of the laboratories for analysis of these samples under clause 29 (IA/IB) respectively and sensitizing the enforcement officers to deal with these new fertilizers.
- iv) Submission of prescribed half yearly report on fertilizer sample analysis, follow up actions & Non standard Urea to CFQC&TI for the period ending September & March every year and also ensuring participation in different training programmes being organized by the Institute.
- v) In many States, adequate number of samples are not drawn from the prone fertilizers namely Fertilizer mixtures, SSP, Micro-nutrients etc. The Fertilizer Inspectors should concentrate more on such fertilizers than the non-prone fertilizers in such States.
- vi) FCO has been notified as Special Order under ECA 1955. This enables the State Government to set up special courts for summary trial of FCO offences.
- vii) The State Governments should permit their fertilizer quality control laboratories for analysis of farmers samples for advisory purposes.
- viii) The Ministry has introduced a new concept of Site, Soil and Crops specific fertilizer under Clause 20B of FCO Customized Fertilizer. The guidelines are being finalized for manufacture and use of customized fertilizer, these will be communicated to the States and Industries shortly.
- ix) The Ministry has proposed a new scheme "Balanced Use of Fertilizer" for XIth Plan. Under the scheme, opening and strengthening of Soil and Fertilizer Testing Laboratories are the major components. The proposed scheme shall enhance and create the new infrastructure of soil and fertilizer testing facilities.

Fertilizer requirement and availability

2. Requirement of Fertilizers for Rabi 2007- 08 seasons

The requirement of Urea, DAP and MOP for the ensuing Rabi 2007-08 season would be assessed in consultation with the State Governments at the Zonal Conference

on Agricultural Inputs to be held on 6th, 10th & 14th September 2007. Meanwhile, on the basis of past trends, demand of 144.32 lakh tonnes of Urea, 43.00 lakh tonnes of DAP and 16.50 lakh tonnes of MOP has been estimated by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for Rabi 2007-08 season to enable Department of Fertilisers to make arrangements for their availability during Rabi, 2007-2008.

Under the New Pricing Scheme for Urea, ECA allocation of Urea is decontrolled by 50% of installed capacity of each unit during current Kharif season. No allocation is made for decontrolled fertilizers like DAP and MOP. As in the past, States may tie up for their supplies through the State Institutional agencies and gaps, if any be brought to the notice of the Department of Fertilizers (DOF) and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC).

3. National Project on Organic Farming

Points for discussion

- i) To furnish the Utilisation Certificates (UCs) and physical/financial progress for the funds released from 2004-05 onwards under NPOF.
- ii) To develop a mechanism to maintain the record of area under organic cultivation for different crops and submit the report to DAC.
- iii) To nominate suitable officers for trainings being organized by National Centre of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad and Regional Centres of Organic Farming at Bhubaneswar, Imphal, Jabalpur, Bangalore, Nagpur and Hissar.
- iv) To give wide publicity for model bankable projects for setting up of fruit/vegetable waste compost production units, bio-fertilizer production units and vermi-culture hatcheries.
- v) To ensure that the quality of Bio-fertilizer, namely; Rhizobium, Azetobactor, Azospirillum & Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB) and Organic Fertilizers, namely; City Compost, Vermi-compost and press mud. Incidentally, the implementation of registration of manufacturers of these products has since been deferred till 31st December 2007.
- vi) Statewise /productwise fertilizer samples analysed and found non standard and follow up action on non standard samples in 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given in Annexures 11-16.

Fertilizer Quality Control & its Regulation

Fertiliser is the most critical and costly input for sustaining agricultural production and ensuring food security of the country. FCO, 1985 enacted under ECA, 1955 is being implemented to regulate the trade, price, quality and distribution of fertilizer in the country. State Governments are the enforcement agencies for implementation of the provisions of FCO, 1985 and are adequately empowered to take action against those who indulge in production and sale of non standard/spurious fertilizers.

2. There are 68 fertiliser control labs in the country to check the quality of fertilizer with the annual analyzing capacity of 1.28 lakh samples. State Governments are advised to check the quality of fertilizers and to strengthen the enforcement machinery for effective quality control of fertilizers. During Rabi season State Government should organize quality control campaign to ensure that only quality fertilizers are sold to the farmers. The Central Government regularly provides training to Enforcement Officer of State Governments and also supplement their efforts through random inspection and analysis of fertilizers samples from the manufacturers and dealers.

3. During the 11th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to implement a Central Scheme “Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertiliser”. Fertiliser quality control is one of the major component of the scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to set up 4 new fertilizer quality control labs in the Central sector. Quality control laboratories in the States most of the labs do not have required lab facilities in terms of equipments and infrastructures. Hence, it is proposed to strengthen the existing 64 State Fertilizer Testing labs through financial assistance @ Rs.25.00 lakhs/lab. It is also proposed to set up 20 new fertilizer quality control lab in the States through financial assistance @ Rs.50.00 lakhs/lab. In addition, 50 new fertilizer testing labs under private/cooperative sectors for providing advisory service to farmers/dealers are proposed to be set up with Central assistance @ Rs.10 lakh/lab as back ended subsidy.

4. Such a step will definitely ensure improvement in fertilizer quality control system and State Governments should make their preparations to strengthen their lab facilities in terms of equipments and infrastructure. The scheme is in its final stage & is expected to be approved shortly.

State-wise/Product-wise fertilizer samples analysed & found non-standard and follow up action on non-standard, samples in 2005-06 & 2006-07 is given in Annexures 11-16.

Note on Quality and Regulatory aspects of Pesticides

Insecticides Act, 1968 has been enacted with a view to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticide with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals, and for matters connected therewith. Registration Committee constituted under section 5 is empowered with the registration of the insecticides under section 9 of the Act. After a thorough investigation of the data submitted by the applicant for grant of registration for a new molecule, Registration Committee completes the registration process. It is ensured by the Registration Committee that whenever a new molecule is registered, it is efficacious and safe for use by farmers as per international standards.

Supply of quality pesticides to the farmers is of utmost importance for increasing crop production and reducing the cost of cultivation. The enforcement of various provisions of the Act for maintaining good quality of pesticides is to be done by the respective State Governments. To ensure good quality, it is imperative that there is proper scrutiny of applications while issuing licenses for manufacturing units, under section 13 of the Act, Planned sampling of pesticides with due emphasis on risk basis of assessment of quality analysis of the samples and effective launching of prosecution proceedings by State Governments, under various provisions of the Act. Pesticide sampling for quality analysis must be based on past performance of the industry, failure rates in the previous years etc. This system has been introduced by Rajasthan State and reported to be giving good results. All other States may adopt similar approach. In order to prevent manufacture and sale of spurious pesticide, a nation wide campaign has been launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with all State Governments and respective CIPMCs. During the campaign the need for creating awareness amongst farmers about the precautions to be taken before buying pesticides and protecting themselves from the dealers selling spurious pesticides has also been stressed. The campaign has to be a continuous process to achieve lasting results.

There is also a need to improve the infrastructure of State Pesticide Testing Laboratories (SPLTs) for analyzing samples and their functioning. There is also an urgent need to add more SPTLs under various on-going schemes for improving their output. The quality of testing is also to be improved substantially. The sanctioned labs in various States need to be completed early and operationalized. The States are also requested to obtain NABL accreditation of these SPTLs. All the States are requested to step up quality control and ensure good quality of pesticides to the farmers.

Annexure-I

Crop-wise National Production Targets for the Year 2007-08

**(Lakh
Tonnes)**

Sl. No.	Crop	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rice	800.00	130.00	930.00
2	Wheat		755.00	755.00
3	Jowar	42.00	38.00	80.00
4	Bajra	85.00		85.00
5	Maize	130.00	30.00	160.00
6	Ragi	25.00		25.00
7	Small Millets	5.00		5.00
8	Barley		20.00	20.00
	Total Coarsecereals	287.00	88.00	375.00
9	Tur	27.00		27.00
10	Other Kh. Pulses	28.00		28.00
11	Gram		64.00	64.00
12	Other Rabi Pulses		36.00	36.00
13	Total Pulses	55.00	100.00	155.00
	Total Foodgrains	1142.00	1073.00	2215.00
14	Groundnut	72.080	25.414	97.494
15	Soybean	89.262		89.262
16	Rape & Mustard		75.20	75.198
17	Safflower		2.602	2.602
18	Castor	10.971		10.971
19	Sunflower	4.561	9.242	13.803
20	Seasamum	6.609		6.609
21	Linseed		2.543	2.543
22	Niger	1.517		1.517
	Total Oilseeds	185.000	114.999	299.999
23	Cotton*	220.00		220.00
24	Jute**	105.00		105.00
25	Mesta**	10.00		10.00
26	Sugarcane	3100.00		3100.00

Lakh Bales of 170 kgs

* **each.** 370.000

** **Lakh Bales of 180 kgs each.**

Annexure-II

State-wise and Crop-wise National Targets of Production for the year 2007-08.

(Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Rice			Wheat	Jowar		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	63.000	50.000	113.000	0.050	3.790	4.260	8.050
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.5000		1.5000	0.090			
3	Assam	33.000	6.400	39.400	0.690			
4	Bihar	45.000	2.000	47.000	38.640	0.050		0.050
5	Chhattisgarh	51.000		51.000	0.520	0.050		0.050
6	Goa	1.450		1.450				
7	Gujarat	12.500		12.500	19.890	0.960	0.520	1.480
8	Haryana	31.000		31.000	98.960	0.300		0.300
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.200		1.200	7.510			
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5.500		5.500	4.760	0.014		0.014
11	Jharkhand	18.500		18.500	1.500	0.010		0.010
12	Karnataka	31.250	9.600	40.850	1.880	3.840	8.400	12.240
13	Kerala	6.000	1.300	7.300			0.01	0.010
14	Madhya Pradesh	17.000		17.000	82.250	5.250	0.029	5.279
15	Maharashtra	26.000	1.200	27.200	18.530	19.194	24.081	43.275
16	Manipur	3.900		3.900	0.030			
17	Meghalaya	1.500	0.250	1.750	0.020			
18	Mizoram	0.980	0.03	1.010				
19	Nagaland	2.650		2.650	0.150	0.012		0.012
20	Orissa	64.000	6.200	70.200	0.060	0.060		0.060
21	Punjab	100.000		100.000	159.750			
22	Rajasthan	1.400		1.400	62.550	3.500		3.500
23	Sikkim	0.220		0.220	0.080			
24	Tamil Nadu	50.000	7.500	57.500	0.010	1.300	0.700	2.000
25	Tripura	4.200	1.500	5.700	0.030			
26	Uttarakhand	6.200	0.200	6.400	8.040			
27	Uttar Pradesh	110.000	0.100	110.100	239.850	3.575		3.575
28	West Bengal	110.000	43.520	153.520	8.430	0.005		0.005
29	A & N Islands	0.240		0.240				
30	Chandigarh							
	Dadra & Nagar							
31	Haveli	0.240		0.240	0.010	0.010		0.010
32	Daman & Diu	0.040		0.040				
33	Delhi	0.080		0.080	0.720	0.040		0.040
34	Pondicherry	0.450	0.200	0.650		0.04		0.040
35	Others							

	ALL-INDIA	800.000	130.000	930.000	755.000	42.000	38.000	80.000
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Annexure-III

State-wise and Crop-wise National Targets of Production for the year 2007-08.

(Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Bajra	Maize			Ragi	Small Millets	Ba
			Kharif	Rabi	Total			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.090	16.000	8.500	24.500	0.890	0.270	
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0.630		0.630		0.210	
3	Assam		0.190		0.190		0.040	
4	Bihar	0.030	5.500	12.300	17.800	0.200	0.070	
5	Chhattisgarh		0.800		0.800	0.023	0.460	
6	Goa					0.004		
7	Gujarat	10.400	6.150	0.200	6.350	0.180	0.100	
8	Haryana	10.730	0.510		0.510			
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.001	8.500		8.500	0.027	0.050	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.050	6.500		6.500		0.024	
11	Jharkhand	0.005	2.660	0.050	2.710	0.110	0.120	
12	Karnataka	2.660	20.500	3.180	23.680	17.131	0.325	
13	Kerala					0.005	0.007	
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.120	16.000		16.000	0.001	0.764	
15	Maharashtra	9.880	6.280	1.750	8.030	1.300	0.540	
16	Manipur		0.150		0.150			
17	Meghalaya		0.300		0.300		0.025	
18	Mizoram		0.190	0.010	0.200			
19	Nagaland	0.020	0.580		0.580		0.120	
20	Orissa	0.030	0.640	0.050	0.690	1.152	0.100	
21	Punjab	0.040	5.100		5.100			
22	Rajasthan	35.286	14.000	0.010	14.010		0.090	
23	Sikkim		0.750		0.750	0.036	0.020	
24	Tamil Nadu	1.120	1.000	1.800	2.800	1.84	0.492	
25	Tripura		0.020		0.020			
26	Uttarakhand		0.300		0.300	1.960	0.950	
27	Uttar Pradesh	11.500	15.600	2.150	17.750	0.007	0.190	
28	West Bengal	0.001	1.150		1.150	0.110	0.031	
29	A & N Islands							
30	Chandigarh							
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli					0.021	0.002	
32	Daman & Diu							
33	Delhi	0.035						
34	Pondicherry	0.002				0.003		
35	Others							
	ALL-INDIA	85.000	130.000	30.000	160.000	25.000	5.000	2

State-wise and Crop-wise National Targets of Production for the year 2007-08.

Sl. No.	State	Total Coarse cereals			Pulses		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif		Total Kharif Pulses
					Tur	Other Kharif Pulses	
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.040	12.760	34.800	2.50	2.00	4.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.840		0.840			
3	Assam	0.230		0.230			
4	Bihar	5.850	12.640	18.490	0.50	0.50	1.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1.333	0.035	1.368	0.50	0.50	1.00
6	Goa	0.004		0.004			
7	Gujarat	17.790	0.720	18.510	2.80	1.50	4.30
8	Haryana	11.540	1.200	12.740	0.50	0.10	0.60
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.578	0.330	8.908			
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6.588	0.070	6.658			
11	Jharkhand	2.905	0.172	3.077			
12	Karnataka	44.456	11.580	56.036	3.00	2.50	5.50
13	Kerala	0.012	0.010	0.022			
14	Madhya Pradesh	24.135	1.219	25.354	2.50	2.75	5.25
15	Maharashtra	37.194	25.851	63.045	8.00	6.50	14.50
16	Manipur	0.150		0.150			
17	Meghalaya	0.325		0.325			
18	Mizoram	0.190	0.010	0.200			
19	Nagaland	0.732	0.080	0.812			
20	Orissa	1.982	0.050	2.032	1.00	1.40	2.40
21	Punjab	5.140	0.820	5.960	0.10	0.40	0.50
22	Rajasthan	52.876	9.397	62.273	0.20	5.00	5.20
23	Sikkim	0.806	0.015	0.821			
24	Tamil Nadu	5.752	2.500	8.252	0.50	1.10	1.60
25	Tripura	0.020		0.020			
26	Uttarakhand	3.210	0.355	3.565			
27	Uttar Pradesh	30.872	8.150	39.022	4.10	1.50	5.60
28	West Bengal	1.297	0.035	1.332	0.10	0.40	0.50
29	A & N Islands						
30	Chandigarh						
	Dadra & Nagar						
31	Haveli	0.033		0.033			
32	Daman & Diu						
33	Delhi	0.075	0.001	0.076			

34	Pondicherry	0.045		0.045			
35	Others				0.70	1.85	2.55
	ALL-INDIA	287.000	88.000	375.000	27.00	28.00	55.00

Annexure-V

State-wise and Crop-wise National Targets of Production for the year 2007-08.

(Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Total Foodgrains			Cotton*	Jute**	Mesta**	Suga
		Kharif	Rabi	Total				
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	89.540	71.510	161.050	20.00		5.50	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.340	0.090	2.430		7.20		
3	Assam	33.230	7.090	40.320			0.30	
4	Bihar	51.850	58.280	110.130		13.00	1.00	1
5	Chhattisgarh	53.333	5.355	58.688				
6	Goa	1.454		1.454				
7	Gujarat	34.590	21.710	56.300	85.00			1
8	Haryana	43.140	101.760	144.900	20.00			
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.778	7.840	17.618				
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12.088	4.830	16.918				
11	Jharkhand	21.405	1.672	23.077				
12	Karnataka	81.206	28.060	109.266	8.00			2
13	Kerala	6.012	1.310	7.322				
14	Madhya Pradesh	46.385	115.069	161.454	6.00			
15	Maharashtra	77.694	52.331	130.025	40.00			3
16	Manipur	4.050	0.030	4.080				
17	Meghalaya	1.825	0.270	2.095		0.55	0.25	
18	Mizoram	1.170	0.040	1.210				
19	Nagaland	3.382	0.230	3.612				
20	Orissa	68.382	7.710	76.092	1.50	1.20	1.20	
21	Punjab	105.640	160.770	266.410	27.00			
22	Rajasthan	59.476	81.047	140.523	8.50			
23	Sikkim	1.026	0.095	1.121				
24	Tamil Nadu	57.352	12.610	69.962	3.00			2
25	Tripura	4.220	1.530	5.750	0.01			
26	Uttarakhand	9.410	8.595	18.005				
27	Uttar Pradesh	146.472	266.900	413.372	0.05	0.20	0.15	14
28	West Bengal	111.797	53.585	165.382	0.04	82.80	1.00	
29	A & N Islands	0.240		0.240				
30	Chandigarh							
	Dadra & Nagar							
31	Haveli	0.273	0.010	0.283				
32	Daman & Diu	0.040		0.040				

33	Delhi	0.155	0.721	0.876			
34	Pondicherry	0.495	0.200	0.695			
35	Others				0.90	0.05	0.60
	ALL-INDIA	1142.000	1073.000	2215.000	220.00	105.00	10.00

* Lakh Bales of 170 kgs each.

** Lakh Bales of 180 kgs each.

Annexure-VI
State-wise and Crop-wise National Targets of Production for the year 2007-08.

(Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Groundnut			Soybean (Kharif)	Rape & Mustard (Rabi)	Safflower (Rabi)	Cashew (Kharif)
		Kharif	Rabi/ Summer	Total				
1	2	34	35	36	37	38	39	
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.264	7.514	24.778	0.669	0.009	0.076	
2	Arunachal Pradesh							
3	Assam							
4	Bihar	0.068	0.009	0.077		1.263	0.003	
5	Chhattisgarh	0.543	0.038	0.581	0.330	0.399	0.009	
6	Goa							
7	Gujarat	23.332	2.668	26.000	0.174	5.886		
8	Haryana	0.068		0.068	0.058	7.879		
9	Himachal Pradesh							
10	Jammu & Kashmir							
11	Jharkhand							
12	Karnataka	8.976	3.323	12.299	0.989	0.019	0.842	
13	Kerala							
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.598	0.019	2.617	56.450	7.965	0.009	
15	Maharashtra	4.294	2.478	6.772	20.85	0.047	1.652	
16	Manipur							
17	Meghalaya							
18	Mizoram							
19	Nagaland							
20	Orissa	0.562	0.636	1.198	0.019	0.104	0.009	
21	Punjab	0.136		0.136	0.029	0.769		
22	Rajasthan	2.898		2.898	8.734	29.856		
23	Sikkim							
24	Tamil Nadu	9.907	7.898	17.805		0.002		
25	Tripura							
26	Uttarakhand							
27	Uttar Pradesh	1.221		1.221	0.388	13.062		
28	West Bengal	0.039	0.788	0.827	0.019	4.623		

29	A & N Islands							
30	Chandigarh							
	Dadra & Nagar							
31	Haveli							
32	Daman & Diu							
33	Delhi							
34	Pondicherry							
35	Others	0.174	0.043	0.217	0.553	3.315	0.002	
	ALL-INDIA	72.08	25.414	97.494	89.262	75.198	2.602	

State-wise and Crop-wise National Targets of Production for the year 2007-08.

Sl. No.	State	Sunflower			Sesamum (Kharif)	Linseed (Rabi)	Niger (Kharif)	Kharif
		Kharif	Rabi/summer	Total				
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.931	2.316	3.247	0.533	0.009	0.078	
2	Arunachal Pradesh							
3	Assam							
4	Bihar		0.266	0.266	0.019	0.285		
5	Chhattisgarh	0.029	0.019	0.048	0.068	0.228	0.194	
6	Goa							
7	Gujarat				1.793			
8	Haryana		0.892	0.892	0.019			
9	Himachal Pradesh							
10	Jammu & Kashmir							
11	Jharkhand							
12	Karnataka	2.346	2.573	4.919	0.553	0.080	0.174	
13	Kerala							
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.029	0.085	0.114	0.407	0.769	0.262	
15	Maharashtra	0.931	1.580	2.511	0.368	0.275	0.204	
16	Manipur							
17	Meghalaya							
18	Mizoram							
19	Nagaland							
20	Orissa	0.010	0.047	0.057	0.126	0.076	0.349	
21	Punjab		0.570	0.570	0.039	0.003		
22	Rajasthan		0.001	0.001	0.407	0.076		
23	Sikkim							
24	Tamil Nadu	0.252	0.266	0.518	0.630			
25	Tripura							
26	Uttarakhand							

27	Uttar Pradesh		0.560	0.560	0.320	0.513		
28	West Bengal		0.047	0.047	1.027	0.066	0.039	
29	A & N Islands							
30	Chandigarh							
	Dadra & Nagar							
31	Haveli							
32	Daman & Diu							
33	Delhi							
34	Pondicherry							
35	Others	0.033	0.020	0.053	0.300	0.163	0.217	
	ALL-INDIA	4.561	9.242	13.803	6.609	2.543	1.517	18

Details of Funds Released, Unspent Balances & Expenditure Reported under E

S.No.	Name of the State	Fund released by GOI 2005-06	Fund utilized during the year 2005-06	Opening balance as on 1.4.2006	Fund released by GOI 2006-07	Total Column & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	223.00	59.27	163.73	467.00	63
2	Bihar	176.00	28.02	147.98	239.10	38
3	Chhatisgarh	125.00	102.44	22.56	110.00	13
4	Goa	27.00	3.86	23.14	0.00	2
5	Gujarat	116.00	14.67	101.33	194.00	29
6	Haryana	123.00	49.36	73.64	116.00	18
7	H.P	122.00	122.00	0.00	183.00	18
8	J&K	104.00	0.00	104.00	0.00	10
9	Jharkhand	163.00	130.00	33.00	157.00	19
10	Karnataka	180.00	112.55	67.45	155.00	22
11	Kerala	80.00	30.00	50.00	117.00	16
12	Maharashtra	231.00	57.43	173.57	383.00	55
13	M.P	200.00	200.00	0.00	294.00	29
14	Orissa	255.00	245.63	9.37	419.00	42
15	Punjab	159.00	31.63	127.37	133.00	26
16	Rajasthan	231.00	81.50	149.50	242.00	39
17	Tamil Nadu	128.00	0.00	128.00	263.00	39
18	Uttar Pradesh	547.00	4.80	542.20	601.00	114
19	Uttaranchal	149.00	38.88	110.12	182.00	29
20	West Bengal	92.00	42.99	49.01	193.00	24
21	Assam	160.00	17.62	142.38	0.00	14
22	Arunachal Pradesh	73.00	50.63	22.37	126.00	14
23	Manipur	59.00	59.00	0.00	0.00	

24	Nagaland	61.00	61.00	0.00	50.00	5
25	Meghalaya	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	
26	Mizoram	49.50	49.50	0.00	118.60	11
27	Tripura	22.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	1
28	Sikkim	39.00	7.95	31.05	65.00	9
29	Delhi	16.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	1
30	Pondicherry	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	
31	A&N Islands	35.00	3.01	0.00	18.00	1
32	Lakshdweep	16.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	1
33	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	16.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	1
34	Daman & Diu	16.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	1
35	MANAGE	366.56	240.56	126.00	0.00	12
36	DOE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	
	Total	4390.06	1885.30	2504.76	4826.47	733

A. PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER EXTENSION REFORMS (ATMA) SCHEME (Up**I. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

S. No.	State	State Level		District Level		Block Level	
		Institutional Arrangements like SNO, IDWG & SAMETI etc. Completed	Agency for Routing of funds	ATMAs Established	ATMAs Registered	Total No. of Blocks	BTT Notified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	A.P.	Yes	SAMETI	18	16	223	198
2	Bihar	Yes	SAMETI	15	15	219	219
3	Chhattisgarh	Yes	State Govt.	5	5	56	56
4	Goa	Yes	State Govt.	1	1 *	10	10
5	Gujarat	Yes	SAMETI	8	8	75	75
6	Haryana	Yes	H.A.M.E.T.I	6	6	39	39
7	Himachal Pr.	Yes	SAMETI	7	7	52	52
8	J & K	Yes	J&K AIDC	7	1	1	12
9	Jharkhand	Yes	SAMETI	8	8	74	74
10	Karnataka	Yes	SAMETI	13	13	87	87
11	Kerala	Yes	State SFAC	5	–	47	–
12	Madhya Pr.	Yes	SIAET	15	15	120	120
13	Maharashtra	Yes	SAMETI	19	19	195	195
14	Orissa	Yes	SAMETI	13	13	170	170
15	Punjab	Yes	SADA	9	9	80	80
16	Rajasthan	Yes	SIAM (SAMETI)	22	22	97	97
17	Tamil Nadu	Yes	TAWDEVA	9	9	133	133
18	U.P.	Yes	SAMETI (SIMA)	32	32	375	325
19	Uttaranchal	Yes	State SFAC	8	8	66	66
20	West Bengal	Yes	R.K. Mission (SAMETI)	6	6	120	73
21	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Ar. P.A.M.B.	7	7	28	28
22	Assam	Yes	ARIASP Society	12	12	96	96
23	Manipur	Yes	Govt.	4	4	14	10
24	Meghalaya	–	Govt.	–	–	14	–
25	Mizoram	Yes	State SFAC	4	Awaited	14	14
26	Nagaland	Yes	SAMETI	3	Awaited	21	21
27	Sikkim	Yes	State SFAC	2	2	11	10
28	Tripura	Yes	State SFAC	2	2	19	19
29	A&N	Yes	ATMA	1	1	9	9
30	Pondicherry	Yes	ATMA	2	2	15	UP
	TOTAL:			263	242	2480	2288

SEED REQUIREMENT AS PER NATIONAL SEED PLAN

	Qty. in Lakh Qtls.		
	Requirement (NSP)	Present Production	Gap in Seed Production
Paddy	94.37	40.34	54.03
Wheat	68.75	45.68	23.07
Maize	9.63	8.07	1.56
Other Cereals	12.02	6.88	5.14
All Cereals	184.77	100.97	83.80
Pulses			
Arhar	1.16	1.08	0.08
Urd	1.80	1.46	0.34
Moong	1.75	1.63	0.12
Gram	15.93	5.70	10.23
Lentil	0.90	0.26	0.64
Peas	1.12	0.44	0.68
All Pulses	22.66	10.57	12.09
OilSeeds			
Groundnut	28.12	11.14	16.98
Soybean	9.68	11.39	+1.71
Rape Seed & Mustard	1.08	1.97	+0.89
Sunflower	1.46	1.01	0.45
Sesamum	0.21	0.14	0.07
Safflower	0.16	0.07	0.09
All Oil Seeds	40.71	25.72	14.99
Fibre			
Cotton	3.87	2.40	1.47
Jute	0.36	0.52	+0.16
Mesta	0.08	0.02	0.06
Sunhemp	0.05	-	0.05
Total	4.36	2.94	1.42
All Crops	252.50	140.20	112.30

ANNEXURE-10

STATE-WISE SEED REPLACEMENT RATE OF IMPORTANT CROPS

FIGURES IN

PERCENTAGE (%)

STATE	YEAR	WHEAT	PADDY	MAIZE V Hyd	JOWAR V Hyd	BAJRA V Hyd	GRAM	URD	MOONG	ARHAR	G.NUT	R/M	SOYABEAN	SUNFLOWER V Hyd	COTTON V Hyd	JUTE
A.PRADESH	2001	-	42.00	48 / 100	91 / 100	44.0/ 100	3.00	18.00	22.70	12.50	6.00	-	77.00	81.0/100	13.0/100	-
	2002	-	62.00	62 / 100	53 / 100	87.0/ 100	6.00	51.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	-	76.00	97.0/100	18.0/100	-
	2003	-	49.00	25 / 100	11 / 100	32.0/ 100	8.00	44.00	17.00	28.00	21.00	-	74.00	16.0/100	28.0/100	-
	2004		50.00	12 / 100	24 / 100	44.0/ 100	33.00	46.00	17.00	30.00	21.00	-	89.00	10.0/100	46.0/100	-
	2005		58.00	25 / 100	45 / 100	53.0/ 100	33.00	44.00	19.00	15.00	14.00	-	91.00	11.0/100	44.0/100	-
KARNATAKA	2001	6.00	22.00	- / 100	13 / 100	26.0/ 100	5.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	2.50	-	16.00	18.0/100	6.0/100	-
	2002	17.00	25.00	- / 100	17 / 100	21.0/ 100	6.00	7.00	6.00	8.00	4.00	-	13.00	14.0/100	10.0/100	-
	2003	16.00	25.00	- / 100	20 / 100	22.0/ 100	12.00	18.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	-	25.00	15.0/100	9.0/100	-
	2004	17.50	30.30	- / 100	21.5/100	23.0/100	14.30	11.00	12.00	20.00	5.80	-	35.00	20.0/100	13.5/100	-
	2005	18.00	31.00	- / 100	23.0/100	26.0/100	15.00	20.00	13.00	15.00	7.00	-	28.00	22.0/100	14.0/100	-
TAMILNADU	2001	-	17.00	8.0/ -	6.0 / -	6.0/ -	0.46	17.50	13.70	6.00	5.00	-	20.00	50.0/ -	15.0/ -	-
	2002	-	15.00	8.0/ -	4.0 / -	6.0/ -	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	5.00	-	20.00	50.0/ -	15.0/ -	-

	2003	-	14.00	2.0/ -	6.0 / -	6.0/ -	20.60	12.50	12.50	1.50	5.00	-	20.0 0	50.0/ -	12.0/ -	-
	2004		11.00	2.0/ -	1.0/ -	33.0/ -	3.50	18.50	14.10	3.70	2.40	-	20.0 0	12.50/-	10.85/-	
	2005		17.00	8.0/ -	6.0/ -	6.0/ -	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	5.00	-	20.0 0	50.00/-	15.00/-	
KERALA	2001	-	10.00	-	-	-	20.00				10.0 0	-	-	-	-	-
	2002	-	20.00	-	-	-	20.00				10.0 0	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	-	20.00	-	-	-	20.00				10.0 0	-	-	-	-	-
	2004	-	20.00	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	
	2005		26.66													
GUJARAT	2001	20.00	18.21	- / 100	33.0/ -	- /100	3.42	14.40	22.20	10.45	1.16	71.4 4	-	-	31.0/10 0	-
	2002	19.49	19.25	- / 100	- /100	- /100	4.05	16.80	25.60	10.13	1.78	68.8 2	-	-	21.0/10 0	-
	2003	22.07	19.73	- / 100	- / 100	- /100	2.01	17.40	23.80	10.41	1.25	94.0 4	-	-	20.0/10 0	-
	2004	25.38	19.92	- / 100	- /100	- /100	2.80	12.24	20.79	9.10	1.22	100. 0	-	-	20.25/1 00	-
	2005	26.00	21.31	- / 100	- / 100	- /100	3.00	23.44	26.45	14.76	1.28	100. 0	-	-	21.93/10 0	-
MAHARASHTRA	2001	25.00	18.00	53.00/-	15.0/10 0	72.0/10 0	6.00	44.00	26.00	13.00	2.00	-	33.0 0	28.0/-	80.0/10 0	-
	2002	29.00	24.00	59.00/-	14.0/10 0	74 0/100	6.00	45.00	22.00	13.00	2.00	-	42.0 0	30.0/-	85.0/10 0	-
	2003	41.00	19.00	60.00/-	14.0/10 0	74.0/10 0	9.00	41.00	17.00	13.00	2.00	-	44.0 0	29.0/-	82.0/10 0	-
	2004	41.00	20.00	61.00/-	14.0/10 0	75.0/10 0	10.00	41.00	16.00	14.00	2.00	-	44.0 0	29.0/-	83.0/10 0	-
	2005	41.00	19.00	60.00 /-	14.0/10 0	74.0/10 0	9.00	41.00	17.00	13.00	2.00	-	44.0 0	29.0/-	84.0/10 0	-

STATE-WISE SEED REPLACEMENT RATE OF IMPORTANT CROPS

FIGURES IN PERCENTAGE (%)

STATE	YEAR	WHEAT	PADDY	MAIZE Hy	JOWAR	BAJRA	GRAM	URD	MOONG	ARHAR	G.NUT	R/M	SOYABEAN	SUNFLOWER	COTTON	JUTE
RAJASTHAN	2001	11.16	4.41	1.70/-	1.43/-	32.91/-	6.64	3.08	8.67	14.30	0.75	68.95	4.37	-	61.61/-	-
	2002	21.84	6.77	12.54/-	3.83/-	58.79/-	7.28	5.15	7.58	7.030	0.75	90.78	6.72	-	99.32/-	-
	2003	14.50	3.03	12.49/-	4.48/-	34.73/-	3.09	5.39	9.01	9.93	0.49	55.52	5.56	-	58.27/-	-
	2004	15.12	2.85	11.93/-	3.00/-	40.52/-	2.91	0.35	5.42	11.13	0.58	40.17	6.91	-	54.70/-	-
	2005	22.50	5.18	17.88/-	2.38 '-	44.68 '-	4.00	5.07	7.59	8.95	1.17	66.04	7.02	-	50.84 '-	-
MADHYA PRA.	2001	5.64	3.30	8.05/-	5.99/-	35.17/-	1.29	1.39	2.47	2.78	0.03	7.15	6.35	15.0/-	3.40/100	-
	2002	6.51	3.91	7.06/-	8.91/-	31.30/-	2.26	4.13	4.65	3.85	0.35	10.80	6.04	-	7.2/0/100	-
	2003	6.28	3.90	8.95/-	10.23/-	48.15/-	1.88	6.26	7.19	5.56	0.21	9.56	10.43	-	6.80/100	-
	2004	8.77	3.39	13.77 /-	10.63/-	55.05/-	2.33	3.11	7.54	2.79	0.03	14.56	12.48	-	0.31/100	-
	2005	15.06	6.41	16.96 / -	19.97 / -	43.98 / -	1.85	3.85	9.21	4.33	0.08	21.29	15.68	-	3.88/100	-
UTTAR PRA.	2001	15.26	14.28	6.57/-	5.35 /-	13.85	4.13	7.24	13.89	12.05	1.04	26.83	7.11	36.05 /-	70.80 / -	-

	2002	16.42	15.90	7.80 / -	4.90 /-	17.70	8.16	8.80	16.20	13.2 0	1.50	38.1 8	13.10	100.0 /-	73.80/ -	-
	2003	17.00	17.25	10.9 / -	5.6 /-	35.90	9.0	10.9	15.3	13.5 0	2.6	38.2 5	23.90	72.60 /-	60.60/ -	-
	2004	18.92	17.90	14.03 /-	8.28/-	41.78/ -	11.07	11.45	18.99	15.6	3.57	52.8 7	32.27	59.73 /-	39.36/ -	-
	2005	19.10	20.29	12.28 /-	10.97/-	50.54	12.24	11.20	23.06	18.2 3	3.96	53.6 7	31.68	14.13 /-	64.00/ -	-
HARYANA	2001	17.85	11.25	5.00 / -	-	64.34	6.27	46.60	-	48.6 4	-	46.4 1	-	-	-	-
	2002	18.00	14.12	4.12 / -	-	36.00	11.56	40.51	-	50.3 0	-	49.8 9	-	-	-	-
	2003	20.20	14.49	56.75 / -	-	59.26	11.59	50.69	-	54.3 5	-	55.7 6	-	-	46.20/ -	-
	2004	21.00	14.05	7.0 /-	-	51.03	7.09	52.00	-	-	-	60.0 0	-	-	48.97/ -	-
	2005	21.78	17.00	-	-	52.65	10.27	55.00	-	-	-	69.6 9	-	-	43.00/ -	-
PUNJAB	2001	7.00	11	42.0 / -	-	-	22	11	-	26.0	-	26.0	-	-	-	-
	2002	7.00	17	44.0 / -	-	-	22	12	-	21.0	-	21.0	-	-	-	-
	2003	7.00	23	32.0 / -	-	-	30	30	-	20.0	-	20.0	-	-	13/-	-
	2004	10.00	15	57.0 /-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	43.0	-	-	15/-	-
	2005	12.00	20	71.0 /-	-	-	30	38	-	-	-	51.0	-	-	22/-	-
HIMACHAL PRA	2001	16.74	11.59	0.3/10 0	-	-	3.47	18.30	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
	2002	17.90	12.20	0.26/10 0	-	-	3.82	20.67	-	-	-	-	26.67	-	-	-
	2003	13.95	12.20	0.25/10 0	-	-	3.23	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
	2004	14.21	12.80	0.20/10 0	-	-	3.82	20.00	-	-	-	-	26.00	-	-	-

	2005	15.79	14.02	0.20/100			4.00	21.66					23.00			
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STATE-WISE SEED REPLACEMENT RATE OF IMPORTANT CROPS

FIGURES IN PERCENTAGE (%)

STATE	YEAR	WHEAT	PADDY	MAIZE Hy	JOWAR V	BAJR A V	GRAM	URD	MOONG	AR-HAR	G.NUT	R/M	SOYA - BEAN V	SUNFLOWER R V	COTTON	JUTE
J & KASHMIR	2001	10.01	3.53	2.03 / -	-	-	19.13	-	15.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002	10.92	5.13	3.83 / -	-	-	3.07	-	6.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	8.62	2.31	3.02 / -	-	-	11.74	-	11.74	-	-	3.30	-	-	-	-
	2004	9.38	3.35	3.64 / -	-	-	6.72	-	5.87	-	-	5.51	-	-	-	-
	2005	10.68	6.56	3.34 / -	-	-	16.91	-	5.30	-	-	8.33	-	-	-	-
ORISSA	2001	40.38	9.59	8.04 / -	-	-	7.72	2.30	1.52	-	20.27	18.57	-	54.23 / -	42.20 / -	97.70
	2002	40.05	5.57	0.87 / -	-	-	15.62	1.36	0.49	1.29	16.17	28.76	-	15.25 / -	33.30 / -	33.29
	2003	34.22	6.13	0.99 / -	-	-	23.67	1.65	0.84	1.13	16.45	19.01	-	33.06 / -	29.40 / -	44.76
	2004	18.42	4.74	0.77 / -			26.42	1.05	0.69	0.64	6.18	27.86	-	30.28 / -	6.32 / -	43.48

	2005	13.79	5.56	0.96 /-			0.41	0.50	0.85	1.39	12.69	6.20	-	23.98 /-	16.72 /-	40.70
WEST BENGAL	2001	30.0	22.0	15.0 / -	-	-	15.0	24.0	24.0	33.0	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	70.0
	2002	32.0	23.0	16.0 / -	-	-	17.0	25.0	25.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	-	-	-	72.0
	2003	34.0	25.0	18.0 / -	-	-	19.0	26.0	26.0	36.0	32.0	35.0	-	-	-	72.0
	2004	35.00	26.00	19.0 / -	-	-	20.0	27.0	27.0	38.0	32.0	36.0	-	-	-	72.0
	2005	36.00	27.00	21.00 /-	-	-	21.0	28.0	28.0	39.0	34.0	37.0	-	-	-	72.0
BIHAR	2001	8.43	6.33	21.16 / -	-	-	N.A.					N.A.				
	2002	8.70	6.87	29.30 / -	-	-	1.20					29.41				
	2003	8.70	6.80	30.0 / -	-	-	1.20					29.40				
	2004	9.00	10.00	30.0 / -			7.50					30.00				
	2005	10.00	11.00	30.0 /-			9.00					30.00				
CHATTISGARH	2003	6.54	2.49	5.06 /-	-	-	1.18	1.72	2.45	7.15	0.30	6.62	17.62	28.50/-		
	2004	6.82	5.89	6.63 /-	-	-	2.38	2.25	2.80	8.20	0.31	7.58	18.08	31.06/-		
	2005	7.65	7.15	8.83 /-	-	-	5.60	3.50	4.50	9.80	0.38	7.75	22.55	35.00/-		
ASSAM	2004	37.25	3.01	18.37 /-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005	7.85	3.40	4.40 /-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTTRANCHAL	2004	11.71	9.28	1.36 /-									21.68			

	2005	15.58	14.70	2.33 /-									11.64			
JHARKHA ND	2004		5.00													
	2005		10.00													
ALL INDIA	2001	13.04	19.22	20.98	18.36	45.92	4.17	16.55	13.47	8.71	5.20	38.3 9	12.44	13.73	21.2 1	28.7 7
	2002	13.00	19.31	21.35	18.78	48.47	4.23	17.06	13.80	8.84	5.50	44.6 4	12.45	15.69	21.8 6	30.1 4
	2003	13.00	19.16	24.41	26.71	51.02	7.09	20.48	19.48	13.6 0	11.0 0	66.9 6	15.58	19.61	19.8 4	27.4 0
	2004	16.48	23.28	31.50	19.28	44.90	9.87	17.24	12.34	9.80	7.11	58.4 8	27.00	60.15	20.7 3	26.0 3
	2005	17.64	24.35	35.39	19.03	55.36	9.41	15.70	12.50	10.4 8	6.89	55.3 6	28.88	67.67	21.7 8	26.0 3

SEED REPLACEMENT RATE IN NORTH-EASTERN STATES IN 2005-06

(Figures in %)

CROP	ASSAM	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	SIKKIM	TRIPURA
Paddy	3.40	0.25	16.83	11.87	19.80
Maize	4.40	0.72	7.42	4.99	
Wheat	7.85		7.22	26.38	100.00
PULSES	3.02			5.53	
Moong					27.00
Urd		77.75		15.66	44.80
Arhar			19.32		
Cowpea					24.28
Gram		10.00			55.00
G.Nut		25.09	45.48		49.62
Soybean		7.66	14.07	12.68	
R/M	12.64	27.00	17.57	17.59	57.00
Jute			6.66		

ANNEXURE-11

STATEWISE NUMBER OF FERTILISER SAMPLES ANALYSED AND FOUND NON-STANDARD DURING 2005-06.

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Labs	Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of samples Non Standard				% Capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non-standard
				Analyzed	Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total		
1	Assam	1	500	28	3	0	3	5.6	10.7
2	Mizoram	1	250	5	0	0	0	2.0	0.0
3	Jharkhand	1	2015	515	6	0	6	25.6	1.2
4	Bihar	1	2000	1432	17	0	17	71.6	1.2
5	Orissa	2	3500	2465	76	15	91	70.4	3.7
6	West Bengal	3	4500	2599	191	4	195	57.8	7.5
	Total East & NER	9	12765	7044	293	19	312	55.2	4.4
7	Gujarat	3	7500	8422	50	0	50	112.3	0.6
8	M.P.	4	9150	5565	788	265	1053	60.8	18.9
9	Chhatisgarh	1	2843	2570	264	0	264	90.4	10.3
10	Maharashtra	4	10000	8268	1237	323	1560	82.7	18.9
11	Rajasthan	3	6000	4965	192	25	217	82.8	4.4
	Total West Zone	15	35493	29790	2531	613	3144	83.9	10.6
12	Haryana	2	3400	2525	75	45	120	74.3	4.8
13	H.P.	2	2000	1443	58	1	59	72.2	4.1
14	J&K	2	1280	926	8	1	9	72.3	1.0
15	Punjab	2	3500	3515	49	0	49	100.1	1.4
16	U.P.	3	10000	10735	990	0	990	107.4	9.2
17	Uttaranchal	2	800	453	17	2	19	56.6	4.2
	Total North Zone	13	20980	19597	1197	49	1246	93.4	6.4
17	A.P.	5	15000	13796	250	0	250	92.0	1.8
18	Karnataka	4	6960	5390	205	40	245	77.4	4.5
19	Kerala	2	5290	4238	243	13	256	80.1	6.0
20	Pondicherry	1	700	601	1	0	1	85.9	0.2
21	Tamil Nadu	14	16800	17100	591	281	872	101.8	5.1
	Total South Zone	26	44750	41125	1290	334	1624	91.9	3.9
22	Govt. Of India	4	8500	14189	305	97	402	166.9	2.8
	Total All	67	122488	111745	5616	1112	6728	91.2	6.0

ANNEXURE-12

STATEWISE NUMBER OF FERTILISER SAMPLES ANALYSED AND FOUND NON-STANDARD

DURING 2006-07

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Labs	Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of samples Non Standard				% Capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non-standard
				Analyzed	Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total		
1	Assam	1	500	19	11	0	11	3.8	57.9
2	Mizoram	1	250	12	0	0	0	4.8	0.0
3	Jharkhand	1	2015	688	4	0	4	34.1	0.6
4	Bihar	1	2000	1285	4	0	4	64.3	0.3
5	Orissa	2	3500	2876	49	28	77	82.2	2.7
6	West Bengal	3	4500	3003	197	1	198	66.7	6.6
	<u>Total East & NER</u>	9	12765	7883	265	29	294	61.8	3.7
7	Gujarat	3	7500	6329	57	2	59	84.4	0.9
8	M.P.	4	9150					0.0	
9	Chhatisgarh	1	2843					0.0	
10	Maharashtra	4	13400	9308	1457	227	1684	69.5	18.1
11	Rajasthan	4	8000	5016	138	16	154	62.7	3.1
	<u>Total West Zone</u>	15	40893	20653	1652	245	1897	50.5	9.2
12	Haryana	2	3300	1104	17	5	22	33.5	2.0
13	H.P.	2	2000	1470	51	3	54	73.5	3.7
14	J&K	2	1400	895	18	1	19	63.9	2.1
15	Punjab	2	3500					0.0	
16	U.P.	3	10000	11433	828	0	828	114.3	7.2
17	Uttaranchal	2	800	484	24	1	25	60.5	5.2
	<u>Total North Zone</u>	13	21000	15386	938	10	948	73.3	6.2
18	A.P.	5	15000	6131	95	19	114	40.9	1.9
19	Karnataka	4	6960	4739	253	50	303	68.1	6.4
20	Kerala	2	5000	1841	192	8	200	36.8	10.9
21	Pondicherry	1	700	705	6	0	6	100.7	0.9
22	Tamil Nadu	14	17500	8701	254	140	394	49.7	4.5
	<u>Total South Zone</u>	26	45160	22117	800	184	1017	49.0	4.6
23	Govt. Of	4	8500	14887	266	59	325	175.1	2.2

	India												
	Total All India	67	128318	80926	3921	527	4481	63.1	5.5				

STATEWISE/PRODUCTWISE DETAILS OF FERTILISER SAMPLES ANALYSED & FC

S.No	Name of State	Urea/A/S & A/Cl		CAN		SSP		DAP		MOP/SOP		NPK@/100 % WS NPK	
		An.	NS	An	N S	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Assam	5	0	0	0	9	1	3	0	7	0	2	
2	Bihar	73	2	0	0	182	11	424	0	273	0	472	4
3	Jharkhand	187	0	0	0	14	1	197	4	59	0	58	1
4	Orissa	832	7	1	0	53	18	303	10	465	13	189	6
5	West Bengal	537	2	4	0	480	88	384	24	391	2	629	49
6	Mizoram	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	3047	0	30	7	341	19	2259	3	684	0	1546	5
8	M.P.	1056	58	7	1	1905	690	1525	15	325	9	747	14
9	Chhatisgarh	571	17	0	0	836	128	357	3	290	3	146	33
10	Maharashtra	747	13	10	3	1645	380	780	35	211	6	2239	136
11	Rajasthan	1030	0	13	0	1592	160	1562	35	320	0	201	8
12	Haryana	99	31	4	3	69	6	1611	38	169	2	204	30
13	H.P.	598	0	62	1	265	24	6	0	99	0	354	0
14	J&K	559	0	0	0	0	0	284	1	50	0	0	0
15	Punjab	36	0	0	0	17	6	1699	21	565	1	150	5
16	U.P.	1257	40	40	1	883	247	4108	26	1986	16	1443	20
17	Uttaranchal	158	0	0	0	10	1	113	7	47	1	87	5
18	A.P.	955	1	19	7	1244	75	2040	7	1598	4	4585	3
19	Karnataka	1137	0	11	0	117	34	1117	26	507	28	1499	83
20	Kerala	997	1	0	0	11	0	37	4	1053	12	752	62
21	Pondicherry	197	0	0	0	39	0	83	0	107	0	159	0
22	Tamil Nadu	5454	1	14	0	642	115	2488	13	3298	12	2997	32
	Govt. Of India	3218	15	3	1	306	139	2424	10	6930	6	1064	62
	Grand Total	2275	18	67	15	1066	2125	2380	91	1943	11	1952	120

Annexure-14

STATEWISE/PRODUCTWISE DETAILS OF FERTILISER SAMPLES ANALYSED & FOUND														
S.No	Name of State	Urea/A/S & A/CI		CAN		SSP		DAP		MOP/SOP		NPK(C)		N
		An.	N S	An .	N S	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	N S	An.	NS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Assam													
2	Bihar	74	1	0	0	133	1	613	0	109	0	349	2	
3	Jharkhand	263	0	0	0	26	3	241	0	66	0	89	0	
4	Orissa	1124	1	0	0	65	11	404	23	447	2	517	21	2
5	West Bengal	579	1	3	0	478	76	464	18	433	0	882	76	1
6	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	1773	1	17 5	1	364	13	1801	3	433	0	1550	16	15
8	M.P.													
9	Chhatisgarh													
10	Maharashtra	823	19	12	0	155 6	452	819	21	277	16	2484	17 3	22
11	Rajasthan	719	0	4	0	236 8	106	1211	18	175	0	202	2	11
12	Haryana	29	0	2	0	76	8	654	4	113	1			
13	H.P.	648	0	83	0	197	0	4	0	48	0	411	0	
14	J&K	564	0	0	0	9	0	198	4	74	0	14	0	3
15	Punjab													
16	U.P.	1716	38	23	1	791	190	4657	18 0	1889	27	1273	16 6	14
17	Uttaranchal	159	1	0	0	12	5	141	6	45	5	70	3	1
18	A.P.	501	1	3	0	854	49	811	6	367	0	1908	32	49
19	Karnataka	956	1	10	0	70	16	1037	40	356	13	1426	88	22
20	Kerala	436	1	0	0	6	1	17	6	340	9	281	5	32
21	Pondicherry	229	0	0	0	42	4	117	1	99	0	207	0	1
22	Tamil Nadu	2894	1	2	0	344	40	1379	12	1551	6	1596	18 1	70
	Govt. Of India	5476	13	2	0	239	120	2478	33	5025	1	1381	62	6
	Grand Total	1896 3	79	31 9	2	763 6	109 5	1704 8	37 5	1184 7	80	1464 0	82 7	46

STATEWISE DETAILS OF FOLLOW UP ACTION ON NON STANDARD SAMPLES

s.No	Name of State	Non Std. Samples	Charging higher price	Administrative action			Seizure of stock/ stop sale	Disposal allowed under Cl. 23	Prosecution
				DRC Cancelled	DRC suspended	Other action			
1	Assam	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Bihar	98	0	1	0	24	9	0	
3	Jharkhand	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Orissa	91	0	5	0	92	0	0	
5	West Bengal	195	0	0	0	195	0	0	
6	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	50	0	17	0	39	5	0	
8	M.P.	1053	0	58	177	792	20	0	
9	Chattisgarh	264	0	0	12	239	2	0	
10	Maharashtra	1481	11	10	0	716	47	0	
11	Rajasthan	217	0	2	0	455	0	0	
12	Haryana	55	0	0	0	88	0	34	
13	H.P.	59	0	0	0	0	91	0	
14	J&K	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Punjab	20	1	10	0	6	12	0	
16	U.P.	990	0	927	0	378	245.25 MT	0	
17	Uttaranchal	19	0	9	2	8	0	0	
18	A.P.	250	20	9	0	0	759.63MT	0	
19	Karnataka	212	0	0	0	58	0	0	
20	Kerala	256	0	0	0	256	0	0	
21	Pondicherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Tamil Nadu	872	0	0	252	104	0	0	
	TOTAL	6193	32	1048	443	3450	188	34	

STATEWISE DETAILS OF FOLLOW UP ACTION ON NON STANDARD SAM

s.No	Name of State	Non Std. Samples	Charging higher price	Administrative action			Seizure of stock/ stop sale	Disposal allowed under Cl. 23	Prosecution
				DRC Cancelled	DRC suspended	Other action			
1	Assam	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	
2	Bihar	NA							
3	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Orissa	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	West Bengal	NA	0	0	0	68	0	0	
6	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	59	0	0	0	33	2	0	
8	M.P.								
9	Chattisgarh								
10	Maharashtra	1684	34	7	0	747	102	0	
11	Rajasthan	154	0	2	0	293	3	0	
12	Haryana	22	0	3	0	19	0	0	
13	H.P.	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	J&K	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Punjab								
16	U.P.	828	0	855	0	587	97.25	0	
17	Uttaranchal	25	1	13	0	5	0	0	
18	A.P.	114	0	1	0	0	0	0	
19	Karnataka	269	0	0	0	145	0	0	
20	Kerala	200	0		0	8	26	0	
21	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Tamil Nadu	NA				0	0	0	
	TOTAL	3472	35	881	0	1908	230.25	0	