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AGENDA NOTES

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Ministry of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

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Kharif Assessment and Rabi Prospects

Weather and Crop Situation

According to the Long Range Forecast update for the year 2008 South-West Monsoon Season (June-September) received from the India Meteorological Department (IMD), rainfall for the country as a whole is likely to be in the normal range of the Long Period Average (LPA). The cumulative rainfall for the country as a whole so far (June 01-September 03, 2008) has been 97% of the LPA. The rainfall was excess/normal in 29 meteorological sub-divisions (Actual : 715.7 mm, Normal : 738.8 mm, Departure : -3%).

Crop Situation during 2008-09

At the all-India level, area sown under kharif crops during 2008-09, as assessed on 05.09.2008, is as given below:

- The area sown under rice is 361.46 lakh hectares compared to 345.45 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of the previous year. Area sown under kharif coarse cereals is 192.55 lakh hectares (Jowar : 27.99 lakh hectares, Bajra : 74.82 lakh hectares, Maize : 69.93 lakh hectares) compared to 208.12 lakh hectares (Jowar : 33.50 lakh hectares, Bajra : 81.75 lakh hectares, Maize : 72.85 lakh hectares) during the corresponding period of previous year. The area under pulses is 99.55 lakh hectares compared to 120.05 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of previous year.
- The area sown under oilseeds is 174.62 lakh hectares compared with 170.67 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of previous year.
- As regards sugarcane, the area sown is 44.13 lakh hectares compared to 52.95 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of the previous year.
- For cotton, the area sown is 89.09 lakh hectares compared to 90.89 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of the previous year.
- In the case of jute, area sown as on date is 7.37 lakh hectares compared to 8.26 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of previous year.

The major cereals grown during the Rabi season are Wheat, Barley Rabi/summer rice and Rabi Jowar. These crops together contribute about 89% of the food grain produced during the Rabi season. The production estimates of wheat, barley, rice and jowar during the Rabi season in the last three years is given in Table-1

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

(Million Tonnes)

Crop	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09 Target
Wheat	68.64	69.35	75.81	78.40	78.50
Barley	1.20	1.22	1.33	1.23	1.50

Rice	10.90	13.52	12.65	13.62	14.00
Jowar	3.20	3.56	3.44	3.64	3.90

*Fourth Advance Estimates.

Crops

Wheat

Wheat is the major Rabi crop accounting for nearly 72% of total food grain production in the country. Production of wheat has been estimated at around 78.40 million tonnes during 2007-08 which is an all time record. In high productivity areas, wheat yields seem to be plateauing. Decreasing soil fertility due to reduction in carbon and increased deficiency of micronutrients are other 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) Popularization of cultivation of HYV's 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 gypsum in 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-fertilizer drills, strip drill, raised bed planter, rotavators and diesel-pump sets.
- (viii) Promoting integrated weed management for the control of Phalaris minor involving cultural and mechanical measures together with the need based use of herbicides; and,
- (ix) Adoption of integrated disease management especially for karnal bunt, loose smut and rusts; etc.

Rabi/Summer Rice

Rabi/Summer rice accounted for about 12% of total rabi foodgrain production in the country. The major Rabi/Summer rice growing States are Andhra Pradesh West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra and Kerala. The average productivity of Rabi/Summer rice is about 3103 kg/ha. (2007-08). However, in States like Assam and Bihar yield levels are below 2 tonnes/ha. In other states the yield levels are low compared to national productivity. For increasing the productivity and production of Rabi/Summer rice the following measures are suggested.

- i) The available ground & surface water may be utilised 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 micro-nutrients in deficient areas may be advocated particularly in the states of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and also where consumption of fertilizers is less.

Rabi Jowar

Rabi jowar contributes about 3% of the country's total Rabi foodgrain production. The major Rabi jowar growing States are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. This crop is generally grown under residual soil moisture. The productivity of Rabi Jowar is low i.e. around 834 kg/ha as compared to 1161 kg/ha of Kharif Jowar in the country (2007-08). 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 fertilizer with proper placement particularly in rained conditions.
- iii) Encouraging inter-cropping to minimize risk and realize additional production; and
- iv) Emphasizing on pest management through IPM with need based use of pesticides; etc.

Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)

In view of low yields and poor lint quality of cotton as compared to many other countries, the Government of India launched a Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). The TMC became operational since 2000-2001. The aim of the Mission is to increase production, productivity and improve the quality of cotton. .

Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton

The Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during 2008-09 in 13 States, viz; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura. The expenditure on most of the components are shared by GOI and States on 75:25 basis.

The approval of Technical Programmes of the implementing agencies indicating component-wise physical and financial targets have been conveyed to them for implementation during 2008-09.

An amount of Rs. 90.00 crores as Central Share have been allocated under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton and Rs. 27.85 crores have been released till August, 2008.

Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology Mission (JTM)

The Government of India approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Jute Technology Mission (JTM) in June 2006 for increasing production, productivity and quality of jute and allied fibers. It has four Mini Missions.

Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology Mission

During 2008-09 Mini Mission-II is under implementation in 10 States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The funding pattern under the scheme is mostly on 90:10 sharing basis between the Government of India and the States.

The approval of technical programmes of the implementing agencies indicating component-wise physical and financial targets have been conveyed to them for its implementation during 2008-09.

An amount of Rs. 11.00 crores as Central Share have been allocated under Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology Mission and Rs. 4.14 crores have been released till August, 2008.

Issues

1. Hybrid Rice is one of the most potential tools to bridge the gap between potential yield and actual yield realised at the farmers' field. The States need to popularise the hybrid rice technology through promotion of availability of quality rice and technology demonstrations.
2. Promotion of micro nutrients/gypsum/lime in prioritised area of high production.
3. The state should ensure the timely availability of various inputs to the beneficiaries.
4. States are requested to submit Final Progress Report for the year 2007-08 under implementation of MM-II of JTM indicating component wise season for shortfall, if any.
5. West Bengal and Tripura State are also requested to submit the Final Progress Report under Mini Mission-II of TMC.
6. States are requested to furnish a copy of State Level Sanction under implementation of MM-II of TMC & JTM during 2008-09.
7. To ensure to submit Monthly Progress Report by 10th of the following months under MM-II of TMC & JTM.
8. States are requested to make necessary steps for implementation of Mini – Mission of Jute Technology Mission vigorously.

Plan /strategies for increasing area under Cereals during Rabi Season

Drought affected areas

The country witnessed very good rainfall during the sowing period in the kharif 2008 season, which was very congenial for sowing and growth of crops. The monsoon reached ahead of the normal arrival time in the north-western region particularly in Rajasthan which helped the sowing of bajra significantly.

However, certain regions growing coarse cereals faced deficient or scanty rainfall during the sowing season i.e. till third week of July 2008. These regions were mostly Madhya and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra, North Interior Karnataka, Gujarat and Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh, due to which area coverage under coarse cereals suffered. Good rains from the third week of July helped the farmers for accelerated sowing of crops but as sowing was getting delayed, some areas could not be sown under desired crops like jowar / bajra at all with the result that some area remained fallow while some area were diverted to other suitable crops like soyabean.

The main shortfall in area coverage was observed in coarse cereals (jowar, bajra). Compared to area coverage during corresponding period of last year shortfall was to the tune of 15.57 lakh hectare(as on 5th September 2008). Most of the short fall was contributed by Maharashtra (-) 7.92 lakh hectare, Karnataka (-) 4.28 lakh hectare and Gujarat (-) 2.61 lakh hectare.

There has been good rain fall towards the end of August in Marathwada and Madhya Maharashtra, Rayalseema and North interior Karnataka, which will help in bringing more area under rabi crops particularly rabi jowar as September is a suitable month for sowing for rabi jowar in Maharashtra and North Karnataka. This will help to bring more area under rabi jowar which remained fallow during kharif season due to delay in rainfall. It is anticipated that almost 50% of unsown area during kharif season could be brought under rabi jowar, while remaining part could be brought under oilseeds like sunflower, safflower and pulses like gram and other pulses.

The States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu which are major rabi jowar growing States may take necessary steps for increasing area and productivity of the crop so that the production loss due to deficient rains in kharif would be compensated by increased area and productivity in the rabi season. However, the concerned States may take advice from their State Agricultural Universities for improving productivity using key agronomical practices as well as availing the facilities available under Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) of Macro Management Scheme and other schemes. The following key agronomical practices could be followed:-

- The sown seeds should be treated with chemicals for protection against pests and disease.
- In case of lesser moisture in the field during sowing time, increase seed rate by about 20%.
- Spray 2% urea solution at flowering stage in the rainfed areas.
- Adopt soil moisture conservation techniques by mulching and hoeing of the fields.
- Promote intercroops in place of pure crops to increase overall income of the farmers.

The States may indicate their plans , strategies for increasing production of Rabi crops to compensate the losses that occurred during the Kharif season.

Flood affected areas

During Kharif 2008 season some States suffered crop losses due to floods like Bihar, Eastern UP , Assam etc. As per preliminary estimation by the Ministry of Home , about 15 lakh hectare area is affected due to floods till August end in various States .The Bihar State has been much affected due to floods caused by the Kosi river causing submergence of large areas in the eastern six districts of the State. This flood occurred in the third week of August and water has started receding in some areas.

The following are some of the interventions as a contingent plan for flood affected areas particularly for parts of Bihar:

- i) Where flood water recedes by mid September
 - The old seedlings (30-40 days) of paddy may be uprooted and transplanted again at a 10 x 10 cm spacing using 4-5 seedlings per hill with a NPK @ 40-40-20 kg per hectare.
 - Kulthi can also be sown as an alternate crop.
- ii) Where flood water recedes by 30th September.
 - From third week of September onwards in uplands Toria (a type of rapeseed & mustard) can be sown @ 5 kg per hectare on 30 x 10 cm spacing.
 - In medium lands,Rabi crops like gram, lentil etc. can be sown while fodder maize, berseem, fodder jowar can also be sown.
 - In sandy soils, vegetable crops like radish, palak, methi, while in medium textured soils ,cabbage, turnip, carrot etc. can be sown with life saving irrigation.
- iii) Where flood water recedes from 1st October onwards
 - The low lying areas may remain wet for a long time and therefore, Rabi sowing of wheat may be taken up with zero tillage machines. Likewise, lentil can also be sown with such machines. In upland areas with irrigation water available, vegetables, rabi maize, potato, onion, sweat potato, mustard etc. can be taken up.

The States may indicate their plans, strategies for increasing production of Rabi crops to compensate for the losses that occurred due to floods during the Kharif season.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'National Food Security Mission' has been launched 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.

Mission Objectives

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 the targeted districts.

Area of Operation

The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is under implementation in 312 districts of 17 States. The **NFSM-Rice** is being implemented in 136 districts of 14 States, i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The **NFSM-Wheat** is being implemented in 141 districts of 9 States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The **NFSM-Pulses** is being implemented in 171 identified districts in 14 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal .

For implementation of the programme during 2008-09, the Technical sanction in respect of all the three components of NFSM viz, NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses has already been issued to all the NFSM states. Funds have also been released to States, keeping in view the unspent balance lying with them. The State-wise funds allocated and funds released during 2008-09 are as under:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	NFSM-Rice		NFSM-Wheat		NFSM-Pulses	
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
1	Andhra Pr.	2639.800	1191.688	-	-	3938.480	1416.171
2	Assam	2626.650	1236.960	-	-	-	-
3	Bihar	2157.460	1497.870	2771.120	532.986	1876.814	1245.050
4	Chhattisgarh	3151.470	2079.926	-	-	4842.562	3106.668
5	Gujarat	176.650	141.320	679.590	109.062	452.168	169.504
6	Haryana	-	-	2059.030	123.554	93.115	0.000
7	Jharkhand	1039.890	831.912	-	-	-	-
8	Karnataka	1464.550	701.966	-	-	1118.140	316.848
9	Kerala	188.850	151.080	-	-	-	-

10	Madhya Pr.	1236.440	989.152	5242.970	2191.311	4230.345	1978.296
11	Maharashtra	1032.210	772.498	831.070	595.786	3111.881	1631.504
12	Orissa	3202.340	2123.692	-	-	2507.898	1702.793
13	Punjab	-	-	3753.770	2284.617	54.101	0.000
14	Rajasthan	-	-	2093.770	485.108	542.420	0.000
15	Tamil Nadu	3714.610	2152.293	-	-	211.682	0.000
16	Uttar Pr.	4841.995	3873.596	9447.660	5127.420	2475.528	1454.231
17	West Bengal	4632.850	3097.533	299.990	26.122	1300.534	854.426
	Total	32105.765	20841.486	27178.970	11475.966	25755.668	13875.491

Issues

1. Review of intervention-wise progress achieved during 2007-08 under NFSM – Rice, NFSM – Wheat and NFSM – Pulses.
2. Impact of NFSM interventions during 2007-08 – comparative analysis of area, production and productivity figures of 2006-07 and 2007-08 (district-wise – both for NFSM districts and non-NFSM districts); comparative analysis of various input utilisation during 2006-07 and 2007-08.
3. Proper documentation and reporting of physical and financial achievements for different interventions and components of NFSM.
4. The states may be asked to ensure timely submission of intervention-wise physical and financial achievements for all the three components of NFSM at regular intervals.
5. The states have not sent proposal for local initiatives under NFSM for the year 2008-09. They may be requested to send the proposal immediately so that it could be examined and necessary funds may be allocated.
6. The states have been provided the formats for bench mark survey of identified districts. They may be asked to provide present status in this regard.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

A new scheme on Additional Central Assistance Scheme (ACA) for agriculture & allied sectors, namely, the **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** was approved by the Government during 2007-08 with an envisaged outlay of Rs.25,000 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Financial Performance

The utilization of the budget was 98.78% during 2007-08, with releases of Rs. 1,246.89 crore against the available funds of Rs. 1,263 crore under the RKVY.

For the current fiscal an outlay of Rs.3165.67 crore has been approved under the RKVY. Funds to tune of Rs.542.11 crore (including Rs.185.06 crore under Stream-I; Rs.350.15 crore under Stream-II; Rs 6.40 crore for preparation of DAPs to five States & three UTs and Rs.0.50 crore to NIRD) has been released so far.

Details of funds allocated and released, State wise, under RKVY during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are indicated at Annexures- I and II respectively.

Amendments in the guidelines

In view of the experience of implementation of the Scheme and the interaction with States / UTs during reviews, following amendments to the RKVY guidelines have been approved by the Competent Authority:

- I. The eligibility criteria under RKVY have been made more broad-based. Under **para-2.3** of the RKVY guidelines following special dispensation for the purpose of calculating the baseline expenditure under agriculture and allied sectors in the State Plan for determining the eligibility criteria under the RKVY has been made:
 - a. Expenditure on shallow Tube Well (STW), Deep Tube Well (DTW), Drip Irrigation (DI), Sprinkler Irrigation (SI) and Dug Wells (DW) or other similar small irrigation activities which are budgeted under Agriculture Department of the State shall be taken into consideration;
 - b. Authenticated figures of expenditure by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Administrative Units on agriculture and allied activities shall be taken into consideration;
 - c. In order to enable the State which has an External Aided Projects (EAPs) or similar other project, the State may exclude such expenditure from agriculture and allied sector's as well as from the total plan expenditure beginning from 2003-04, the first year from which the baseline is reckoned for working out the eligibility criteria; and
 - d. The Non-Plan items of expenditure may be worked out retrospectively and excluded beginning from 2003-04 onwards.

While reworking their outlay / expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors for the purpose of the RKVY, the States would have the option to adopt any of the dispensations (a) to (d) mentioned above but would not include expenditure on irrigation (except as mentioned in sub-para-a), debt relief to farmers, power to farmers and other one time relief measures to farmers. The dispensation opted for by the State shall be observed throughout the Plan period and no change from the stand once taken by the State shall be allowed.

- II. Under para-6 (relating to State Level Sanctioning Committee), Director level officer(s) from Government of India can attend the SLSC Meetings to complete the quorum in the absence of Joint Secretary level officer if the agenda of the SLSC meeting is to review / monitor the implementation of the projects under RKVY.
- III. The following new para will be added at the end of the guidelines.

Constitution of the Committee under Chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner

A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Agriculture Production Commissioner shall be constituted which would *inter-alia* review the implementation of RKVY on a monthly basis and submit reports to the SLSC. Further, it would also finalize the agenda for the SLSC meeting and any other work(s) assigned by the SLSC from time to time.

Some observations on implementation of RKVY

RKVY is a quantum jump in evolution from the variegated schematic approach followed so far through diverse but strait-jacketed schemes, to a completely new approach in agriculture planning by allowing the States to first plan a strategy and then design the schemes to meet that strategy by providing variety and flexibility in scheme design.

Enthusiastic Response

The scheme has evoked an enthusiastic response from the States. In a short span of five months (November’07 to March’08), as many as 22 States held SLSC meetings.

Encouraging State Plan Investment in Agriculture

There are definite indications that RKVY has motivated the States to invest more in agriculture and allied sectors. The data available with the Planning Commission shows that the States have increased their Plan outlay in the sector during 2007-08 (RE) vis-à-vis expenditure during 2006-07. For example, the following States provided an additional outlay for agriculture and allied sectors in the State Plan during 2007-08 at RE stage vis-à-vis actual expenditure incurred during 2006-07:

S. No.	State	Additional outlay (Rs. crore)
1.	Karnataka	683.13
2.	Uttar Pradesh	654.69

3.	Andhra Pradesh	224.79
4.	Tamil Nadu	224.78
5.	Gujarat	203.12
6.	Rajasthan	179.89
7.	Assam	169.59
8.	Chattisgarh	159.24
9.	Bihar	154.56
10.	Madhya Pradesh	116.77

Shaping a Cohesive Strategic Approach towards Agriculture

Preparation of the District Agriculture Plans (DAPs) and the State Agriculture Plan (SAP) is the cornerstone of the strategy of implementation of RKVY. It is not an easy task, given the compartmentalized functioning of the Departments in the agriculture and allied sectors in the States. As RKVY was implemented from the middle of the financial year 2007-08, the finalization of DAPs was not insisted upon, but the States were asked to delineate a roadmap for their preparation. Even so, SAPs prepared by the States during 2007-08, though not comprehensive, clearly reflected a well thought out strategy by the State Governments for their agriculture sector, bringing out the pressing concerns of the States' agricultural scenario, and the effort to address them through appropriately chosen schemes under RKVY, dovetailing them with other available schemes. The funds were allocated over a range of activities. Agriculture infrastructure, which had been neglected for long, was the focus of attention by the States under Stream-I schemes, with a total share of about 54%. These include projects for micro/minor irrigation (23%), watershed development (11%), agriculture marketing and storage (10%), seed farms and soil/fertilizer testing laboratories (10%). The other major areas were animal husbandry (10%), extension and research (7%), horticulture (6%), crop production programme (5%), farm mechanization (4%), fisheries (3%) and others (11%).

Gujarat focused on watersheds, while Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra undertook construction of farm ponds. Tamil Nadu expanded its successful experimentation with precision farming. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka devoted substantial resources in the field of extension services, with an emphasis on research activities by Karnataka. Bihar's neglected Animal Husbandry sector took up much needed activities. Critical infrastructure such as State Seed Farms, Soil and Fertilizer testing laboratories, starved over the years due to paucity of funds, got a much needed dose of assistance across the States.

States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar have prepared the DAPs. In States of Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra they are at an advanced stage of finalization. Other States have also assured to complete this process, within the next three to six months. The manual for preparation of Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) prepared by the Planning Commission has already been circulated to the States for compliance and it has also been placed on the Department's website.

Re-aligning Structures for Coordinated and Synergistic Functioning

The RKVY is encouraging a re-alignment of existing institutions and structures for maximizing output. An impressive trend has been to bring the research institutions closer to the planning and implementing machinery of the Departments in agriculture and allied sectors. Over the past few decades, the agricultural sector has got fragmented and compartmentalized and there is little interaction among Departments such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Horticulture, Land Resources, Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation and Cooperation. The RKVY has not only got these sectors competing for resources, but also brought them together in the SLSC.

National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Observations:

NIRD has been appointed as the external monitoring agency for the RKVY. Accordingly, NIRD officials visited 17 States to oversee the implementation of the RKVY during 2007-08. Their main observations, inter-alia, are: (i) Department of Agriculture is the nodal department in all States and Commissioner / Director is the nodal officer and Agriculture Production Commissioner / Principal Secretary (Agriculture) is the overall incharge of the RKVY. No special arrangements have been made for implementation of RKVY at district level, (ii) Release of funds from States to implementing agency or districts has not been practically affected in the States, (iii) Need to devise project specific reporting formats and training to design and develop project based induction may be organized, (iv) Preparation of Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) is the weakest area in most States. No specific policy Statement on “State priorities/focus for agriculture development” has been spelt out in any of the State (barring the Agriculture Policy Document in Karnataka and broad milestone in Bihar), (v) 2007-08 proposals were basically to avail the allocated funds for the States under RKVY. Hence, the project proposals, by and large, emanated at the State level with very little inputs from districts. RKVY is seen as a ‘project and not a National strategy’ for enhancing the agricultural growth. Other areas of concern identified by NIRD are related to - a. Inadequate attention to dry land agriculture; b. neglect of allied sector projects; c. need for capacity building; d. role of panchayati raj institutions (PRIs); and e. weak extension machinery.

Progress during 2008-09

The details of the States who have held SLSC meetings or have scheduled SLSC meetings for approval of projects under RKVY during 2008-09 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State and Status of SLSC meeting	Date of SLSC Meeting	Total allocation for 2008-09
1	Assam	i. 07.07.08 ii. 05.09.08	142.62
2	Madhya Pradesh	18.07.08	146.05
3	Rajasthan	i. 22.07.08 ii. 18.08.08	233.75

4	Gujarat	04.08.08	243.39
5	Bihar	08.08.08	148.54
6	Tripura	22.08.08	34.02
7	West Bengal	21.08.08	147.38
8	Punjab	26.08.08	87.52
9	Karnataka	10.09.08	316.57
10	Tamil Nadu	15.09.08	140.38
11	Chattisgarh	17.09.08	116.48
12	Haryana	18.09.08	74
13	Meghalaya	19.09.08	13.53
14	Himachal Pradesh	29.09.08	17.39

During 2008-09, 50% of allocation will be released as the 1st installment on approval of the projects by SLSC. Release of subsequent installments would be contingent on satisfactory physical and financial progress. It is, therefore, important that the States take all steps for early approval of project and their implementation so that the 2nd installment can be released by December, 2008.

Agenda Items

The States are requested to indicate the status of the following:

- a) Status of formulation of District Agriculture Plan, indicating inter-alia the number of the districts for which such plans have been prepared and the expenditure reflected in these District Agriculture Plans (present status is at **Annexure-III**).
- b) Updated financial and physical performance, **Project-wise**, under Stream I of the RKVY during 2007-08 (present status is indicated at **Annexure IV**).
- c) Projects/schemes that have been strengthened with Stream II funds of RKVY during 2007-08
- d) Holding of SLSC meetings for approval of projects during 2008-09.
- e) Steps taken to accelerate implementation of projects and utilization of funds.

Extension

The DAC provides support to the States in strengthening States' extension efforts through a number of schemes. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" (ATMA) is operational since 2005 to revitalize agriculture extension system in a decentralized farmer driven, farmer accountable and demand-driven mode. The scheme also promotes Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages, multi agency extension services and convergence of activities and support at district level. A total of 566 ATMAs have been established in 28 states and 2 UTs till date. Based on the feedback from the states, the ATMA Cafeteria was suitably revised to strengthen the existing components and add new dimensions to the cafeteria of activities. Further, based on consultations with the states; recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers and Planning Commission's Working Group on Extension, an EFC Note of the Scheme has been developed and circulated to Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance to effect necessary changes in the Cafeteria and strengthening the existing provisions, man power support and ICT Support at different levels viz. village, sub-block, block, district and state level. The scheme has a budget provision of Rs.298 crores during 2008-09.

ACTIONS REQUESTED:

A. Issues related to Schemes/ Programmes

- The pace of utilization of funds by the states under ATMA programme has been slow which led to huge unspent balances at the beginning of the current financial year (Annexure-VIII). Consequently, no fresh releases are made to the states with heavy balances despite approval of their State Extension Work Plans (SEWPs). The states may therefore make efforts to immediately liquidate their unspent balances.
- The funds to the states are released on the basis of SEWPs. The SEWPs for new/ old districts are awaited from the states namely – A.P., Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Taminadu, Uttrakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Delhi, Pondicherry and Goa.
- The SREPs of new districts are also awaited from the states whose SEWPs for the new districts have not been received.
- An Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) was launched for e-reporting of activities under the ATMA Programme. However, based on the difficulties faced by the states in operationalizing this system, a simplified format for online reporting of ATMA activities on monthly basis has been designed and circulated to the states with a request to send the MPR through e-mail till software for online submission of MPR is developed. The information has not yet started pouring in from the states in the revised format.
- Recognizing the prevailing weaknesses of the existing extension network at the levels below the district headquarters, a revitalization strategy based on introduction of extension support at two levels – the Village and the Sub-block level was conceived and guidelines to this effect were shared with the states. The states were also requested to reorganize their extension system at the sub-block level and place one SMS at the Focal Point from their existing functionaries of

Agriculture, Horticulture and other allied departments and seek support for the other under the RKVY Scheme or the “Innovative Component” of the MMA Scheme by 31. 7.08. The proposals have however not yet stated pouring in.

- Even though the training issues/ areas/ needs are well identified and depicted in the Strategic Research and Extension Plans (SREPs), it is desired to have a comprehensive Annual Training Plan developed at the state level. The Draft guidelines in this regard have been developed and are currently being shared with other related depts. Viz. MoRD, DAHD&F and DARE. The states may develop an Annual Comprehensive Training Plan encompassing the training needs/ resources of other related depts./ agencies at the state level to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.
- To facilitate timely releases, the states may ensure submission of Audited Utilization Certificates for the grants in aid released to them during 2007-08 and any other UC pending for the previous year. The UCs are awaited from some states namely – Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, J&K, Kerala, Delhi and Pondicherry.
- State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institutes (SAMETIs) have been identified in 27 States. The capacity building of the extension personnel in the state is coordinated/ organized by the state. Keeping in view the importance of SAMETIs, minimum full time qualified and dedicated staff may be engaged and posted there till the EFC for the scheme for engaging such staff on regular basis is approved.
- To encourage Public Private Partnership in extension, the PPP Sub-Committee Meeting may be held regularly at the state level wherein the private sector companies and other non-Governmental agencies working in the district to promote extension may be invited. The states may indicate the private sector involvement separately in their State Extension Work Plan (SEWPs) also. The extent of private sector investment in extension may also be reported.
- The norms for setting up of CRS have been approved by Competent Authority in Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and circulated to all states. The states may submit proposal for setting up of CRS in KVKs duly recommended by GB of ATMA and IDWG of the states to DAC.
- Farm Schools operationalized by outstanding farmers and other at Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat level for providing extension support to the leaders of farmer groups and other farmers are to be promoted on priority basis with each block to at least have one Farm School. The states may include this activity appropriately in their State Extension Work Plans.
- The states were requested to develop a mechanism for providing feedback to DAC by 10th of every month about the status of implementation of Mass Media scheme especially in respect of the duration, frequency, quality and content of the agricultural programme being produced and telecast by 18 regional Kendras of Doordarshan. This feedback is not coming regularly from the states except Gujarat, HP, Haryana, AP & Punjab. The states may provide a feed back to bring about improvement, if required any in the quality/content of agricultural programmes produced/telecast by Doordarshan.

- Reports are not being received from the State Level Committees constituted under Mass Media Scheme from all states except AP Gujarat and Uttrakhand. Further, Distt. Level Committees have also not been constituted in 23 districts of 11 states namely AP(1), Chhatisgarh (2), J&K (All 5 distts.), Jharkhand (All 4 distts.), Karnatka (1), Maharashtra (1), Orissa(1), UP(5), Uttrakhand (1), MP(1) & Nagaland(1).
- The states have been requested to send the latest publications and the Package of Practices to the concerned KCCs as well as to DAC to answer farmer related queries and update the Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS). The compliance is however awaited from states.
- Nodal Officers have been identified in consultations with the states to monitor the performance of KCCs. The feedback on the action by Nodal Officers is however awaited.

B. General Issues

- As many as 18 States have organized 'Farmer Development Workshops and Exhibitions' in the kharif season. The feed back as assessed in the recently held Regional Review Workshops has been quite encouraging. The states may continue this activity in the coming Rabi season and submit their proposals accordingly. The states whose SEWPs have already been approved may submit additional workplan to accomplish this task.

National Horticulture Mission

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 the 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 (TMNE). The thrust of the Mission is on area based regionally differentiated cluster approach for development of horticultural crops, having a comparative advantage.

During 2005-06, 227 districts were covered under NHM. During 2006-07, 35 and during 2007-08, 78 new districts and during 2008-09, 4 new districts were included under NHM. Thus, at present out of a total 476 districts in 18 States and 2 Union Territories covered under NHM, 344 districts have been included under NHM.

Under NHM all horticultural crops such as fruits, flowers, medicinal & aromatic plants, spices and plantation crops are included for area expansion. Vegetables are covered through seed production, protected cultivation, INM/IPM and organic farming.

Development of horticulture clusters are aimed at developing production base not only for fresh consumption but also for providing raw material for setting up the infrastructure for post harvest management, processing and marketing.

During 2005-6 to 2007-08, an amount of Rs 2492.61 crore was released to the 18 States and 11 National level agencies (NLA) for implementation of the Scheme. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 2029.29 crore has been incurred. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs 1100.00 crore has been provided for implementation of the scheme. The Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2008-09 for 18 States and 8 National Level Agencies (NLAs) has been approved. So far, an amount of Rs. 433.32 crore has been released to different implementing agencies.

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

- The State Horticulture Missions (SHM), need to furnish district level benchmark data of major horticulture crops in respect of area, production and productivity for 2004-05 and 2007-08, to evaluate the impact of NHM.
- SHM needs to ensure timely supply of quality planting material to farmers in time for the ensuing planting season.
- 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 Associations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and ICAR institutes and State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) in the implementation of some of the components of NHM especially front line Demonstrations, rejuvenation of old and senile orchards and training of farmers and awareness programmes.

- SHM needs to provide the crop wise details of area covered under different horticultural crops under NHM since 2005-06, especially for non perennial crops area along with production and productivity.
- SHM needs to give wide publicity for the NHM programme through print and electronic media and also through boards/hoardings. To ensure 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 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 and project based activities, particularly for developing infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing needs to be expedited .
- SHM needs to submit the monthly progress report on a regular basis through Web based monitoring system of NHM by the 5th of every month and also submit a hard copy of the report by 10th of every month.

Land Development Efforts/Water harvesting/Conservation Methods

Land performs multiple functions such as production of food, fodder and fuel to meet the needs of human beings, serves as a filter performing detoxification, storage for water and nutrients required for plants and other living organisms and also provides environmental services. However, land degradation largely due to anthropogenic activities is a point of concern affecting sustainable development globally. Out of 142 m ha arable land in India, 66% area is rain-fed and is also the breeding ground of poverty, water scarcity, severe land degradation, erratic rainfall, poor physical and social infrastructure and low productivity. Rainfed areas are prone to severe wind and water erosion due to topography and harsh environment such as torrential downpours, wind, storms, low-ground cover and nutrient mining. As a result, crop productivity is hovering around 1 t ha^{-1} with the low rainwater use efficiency of 35-45%. Growing water scarcity is expected to put more pressure on food security. Watershed programs are considered as effective tools to address multiple problems existing in rain-fed and degraded areas.

The DAC is implementing various land based development programmes based on the watershed approach. During the XI Five Year Plan, the scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented in all the States. Under RKVY there is adequate flexibility given to the States for taking up agriculture based programmes. Some of the States have incorporated components of land development, water harvesting and management in their State plan of RKVY.

The major watershed programmes of DAC are National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) and Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR). These schemes have been subsumed under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme and funds are released to the State based on the approved Work Plan prepared by the State. For the XI Plan, the Working Group of the Sub Committee of NDC recommended development of 4 million and 2 million ha under NWDPA and RVP & FPR respectively. After the revision of guidelines of MMA, the cost norms of the watershed programmes have been increased considerably. The total requirement of funds for saturation of the approved programmes is expected to increase by about 80-100%. However, the outlay under Macro Management is not proportionately enhanced to accommodate the higher financial requirement for completion of watershed projects in the plan period. The State Governments should therefore make adequate provisions under MMA Scheme for watershed components to ensure that the activities taken up in the plan period are completed in time. There is also a scope to cover a large area under RKVY for land development by supplementing resources for Natural Resource Management and land based development programmes. It is further suggested that some of the approved watershed programmes under MMA Schemes like NWDPA, RVP & FPR, Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acidic Soils (RADAS) etc. wherever feasible, may be included under the District Agriculture Plan so as to ensure that all the approved programmes are completed during the plan period.

In the developed watersheds, the natural resources developed could be used to their full potential, if allied agriculture development activities are linked/ taken up in a

systematic manner. Programmes like NHM, ISOPOM, MMA, NFSM, RKVY and other agriculture sector programmes have a good scope to explore higher agriculture productivity utilizing developed natural resources by implementation of watershed programmes. Emphasis should be given for implementation of such programmes in the developed watersheds and also efforts should be made for converging agriculture and allied activities of suitable programmes with watershed development projects for their sustainability and providing better economic returns to farmers.

Various studies reveal that though lot of efforts have been made for water harvesting under watershed programmes, yet water use efficiency continues to remain very low. Appropriate water and crop management technologies like application/distribution of stored water, pressurized irrigation (sprinkler/drip), crop diversification through less water consuming varieties, improved farming practices (ridge/furrow method, raised bed, zero tillage etc.) may be taken up as concurrent/follow up activities by dovetailing with schemes like micro irrigation, farm mechanization, RKVY and other suitable National/State level programmes for increasing water use efficiency.

Fertilizers (Availability, Testing, INM)

Fertilizer requirement and availability

Retrospect: Availability of fertilizers during Kharif 2008.

The availability of major fertilizers like urea and MOP remained adequate but fertilizers like DAP and Complexes were in short supply at an all India level in the current Kharif season. The table below indicates the position of availability and sales of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complexes during the last Rabi 2007-08 season and the current Kharif 2008 season.

(In lakh tonnes)

	Rabi 2007-08	Kharif 2008
UREA		
Requirement	140.03	137.11
Availability	149.64	109.95 *
Sales	137.09	99.46 *
DAP		
Requirement	49.13	42.76
Availability	38.79	39.16 *
Sales	36.55	37.18 *
MOP		
Requirement	19.61	17.20
Availability	14.67	17.88 *
Sales	13.66	16.48 *
Complexes		
Requirement	46.60	48.98
Availability	29.17	28.52 *
Sales	28.11	27.74 *

* Up to 31st August 2008 as per FMS as on 05th September 2008 at 10.30 AM.

Requirement of Fertilizes for Rabi 2008-09 seasons

The requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers for the ensuing Rabi 2008-09 season have been assessed in consultation with the representatives of State Governments, the Department of Fertilizers and the Fertilizer Association of India at the Zonal Conference on Agricultural Inputs held on 1st and 3rd September 2008 at New Delhi in respect of South-West Zones and North-East Zones. The assessment for the North Eastern States is to be made on 08th September 2008 at Kohima. On the basis of above the assessed requirement is 144.23 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) for Urea, 52.07 LMT for DAP, 20.66 LMT for MOP and 43.34 LMT for Complex fertilizers (Estimated requirement of North Eastern States have been taken), which is 3.0%, 5.98% and 5.36% more respectively in case of Urea, DAP and MOP and decrease of -7.0% of Complexes compared to the last Rabi season.

Status of Fertilizer Quality Control

To ensure adequate availability of fertilizers of standard quality to farmers, Fertilizer was declared as an Essential Commodity and Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) was promulgated under Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to regulate, trade, price, quality and distribution of fertilizers in the country. For the first time in addition to chemical fertilizers, bio fertilizers and organic fertilizers have also been brought under the purview of FCO, 1985 and accordingly 4 types of important bio fertilizers namely Rhizobium, Azotobactor, Azospirillum and PSB and also 3 types of organic fertilizers namely city compost, vermin compost & Press mud have since been specified under Schedule III/IV respectively vide notification NO.391 (E) dated 24.03.06.

The enforcement of this Order has primarily been entrusted to State Governments. The Central Government assists them through training facilities, technical guidance & need based amendment of FCO and also supplements their efforts through random inspection of manufacturing units and their distribution network through Inspectors. Presently there are 68 laboratories in the country (including 4 Central Government Laboratories) with a total annual analyzing capacity of 1.29 lakh samples. The analytical capacity and the number of samples analyzed and found Non standard during last 5 years are as under:-

Year	No. of labs	Annual analytical capacity	No. of samples analysed	% Non standard samples	% Capacity Utilization
2003-04	67	124778	104647	5.5	83.9
2004-05	67	124730	108859	6.0	87.3
2005-06	67	122488	111745	6.0	91.2
2006-07	68	129250	116142	6.0	89.9
2007-08* (Provisional)	68	129081	82024	5.6	61.2

* Information awaited from some of the states.

The percentage of non-standard samples on all India basis is hovering around 5.5-6% samples during the last 5 years. However, there is large variation from state to state - 20.8% in Maharashtra, 8.1% in Chhatisgarh, 7.9% in Karnataka, 7.4 % in U.P., 6.4% in WB, 4.9% in Kerala, 4.4% in Uttaranchal, and 1-3.9% in Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Haryana, J&K, Punjab, Pondicherry and less than 1% in Jharkhand and Gujarat during 2007-08 (Annexure-I).

On an all India basis about 28.5% of NPK mixtures followed by 10.7% of SSP, 10.5% of MNF, 5.1% NPK complexes, 2.9% of DAP, 1.8% of MOP/SOP & 0.2% of Urea/AS/Acl was found to be non standard during 2007-08, but its magnitude varies from State to State. The non standard samples of single super phosphate vary from nil in Kerala and Haryana to 49% in Orissa similarly non standard NPK fertilizer mixtures vary from only 0.9 % in Rajasthan to 42.8% in Puducherry, 35% in Maharashtra and 32% in Orissa.

Capacity Utilization:

The capacity utilization during the year 2007-08 was 78.5% as against 89.9% during 2006-07. However, the capacity utilization of 7 laboratories was less than 50% in the states of Mizoram, Haryana, J&K, Uttaranchal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and 12 laboratories are functioning with 56 to 101% in the states of Bihar, UP, Puducherry, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, HP, WB, Chattisgarh and Karnataka ANNEXURE-V.

Drawal of samples from non prone Fertilizers:

A large number of samples are still being drawn from the non-prone fertilizers in many States like 31.2% in UP, 33% in Karnataka, 13.5% in Rajasthan, 37.6% in Gujarat, 53.6% in Tamil Nadu, 21.3% in Bihar, 42.8% in Kerala, 63.4% in Orissa, 22% in Jharkhand and 45% in Uttaranchal during 2007-08. The samples drawn from prone fertilizers like fertilizer mixtures, SSP & MNF are not adequate in most of the States ANNEXURE-VI.

Low Prosecution:

FCO provides for both administrative action of suspension/cancellation of Registration Certificate and Certificate of Manufacture and also intimation of legal action in the court of First Class Judicial Magistrate against offenders. However, most of the States normally invoke administrative action against the offenders and very few prosecutions are launched in the courts. Though every year 5000 to 6000 samples are found Non standard, the prosecutions are launched only in few states like Gujarat (3), and Haryana (3)(Annexure-VII). However, the information from most of the states is still awaited. The successful convictions are rare. The very long time taken in the judicial process, technical difficulties while preparing of cases in courts and inadequate legal support to the Fertiliser Inspectors are the main constraints in successful prosecution of offenders.

Participation in Training Programmes for Fertilizer Inspectors and Analysts:

Clauses 27A & 29A of FCO provides for mandatory training for Fertilizer Inspectors & Analysts in training programmes organized at Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute Faridabad and Regional Laboratories. The participations from States like J&K, Kerala, Karnataka, U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Gujarat are not adequate. Besides, special training programme is being organised at R.F.C.L., Kalyani for Fertilizer Inspectors of North Eastern Region where financial assistance for TA/DA is also provided to State Government Officers of North Eastern Region, but still the participation is very poor.

Submission of Half Yearly Report on Stock of Non Standard Urea:

The manufacturerwise details of non-standard Urea is required to be furnished by the State Govts., in prescribed proforma, on half yearly basis for September & March every year to C.F.Q.C. & T.I. for onward transmission to FICC to ensure deduction of subsidy on non-standard Urea stock. However, despite repeated requests, the information is still awaited from most of the States like Bihar, Jharkhand, MP, Chattisgarh, UP, Kerala, AP, Maharashtra, Haryana, , Punjab & North East States (except Tripura) for the year 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07. The information is also awaited for the period 2007-08 from most of the states.

Submission of Half Yearly Report on Fertilizer Quality Control:

The status of Fertilizer Quality Control and action against offenders is monitored through Half Yearly Reports in prescribed proforma to be sent by the States to CFQC&TI, Faridabad for the period ending September and March every year. In spite of repeated requests, the reports are either received late or often incomplete. In some cases, the laboratory wise and product wise samples analyzed and found non standard do not tally. The reports of follow up action on Non standard cases/other violations are not furnished. With the result, the compilation of data on all India basis is not completed in time. The reports from the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are still awaited for the year 2001-02. The report is also pending from the states of Assam, Mizoram, MP, and AP for the period ending March, 2007 .

Follow up Action on Non Standard Samples Drawn by Central Teams

The analysis report of samples drawn by Central Teams are sent to respective State Govts. for taking actions against offenders under F.C.O., 1985/ E.C.A. 1955 and sending the action taken reports to Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute, Faridabad. In spite of repeated requests and reminders, the requisite action taken reports are still awaited from most of the states namely Uttaranchal 2002-03, Rajasthan 2004-05, Bihar & Karnataka 2001-02 to 2004-05 and Chhattisgarh for the year 2003-04 and from Maharashtra, Uttaranchal and Tamil Nadu for the year 2005-06. These may be expedited.

Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizer:

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizers' is being implemented under Macro Management mode of operation with the objective to ensure soil test based application of NPK and to promote integrated use of nutrients both chemical fertilizers and organic sources of nutrients such as green manure, compost, vermin-compost, Bio-fertilizers. The scheme provides financial assistance for (i) Setting up of mechanical compost Plants for conversion of Bio-degradable city waste in to manure(ii) Strengthening/setting up of Soil and Fertilizer Testing Laboratories (iii) Organization of Training Courses/Workshops for STSLs (iv) provide financial assistance for use of Micro nutrients and for purchase of Gypsum for soil reclamation to ensure balanced use of fertilizers.

National project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility:

The Cabinet has approved a new Scheme National project on "Management of Soil Health and Fertility" for implementation during 11th Five Year Plan period with an outlay of Rs.429.85 Crore and the Division is working for its implementation immediately with the following components.

1. Strengthening up of soil testing services.
2. Strengthening up of fertilizer testing services.
3. Financial assistance for distribution of green manure seed.
4. Financial assistance for lime/basic slag for reclamation of acidic soils
5. Financial assistance for use of micro-nutrients etc. for promoting integrated Nutrient Management.

SEEDS

Seed is the most important, critical input and vehicle for enhancing productivity of all Agricultural and Horticultural Crops. Availability and use of quality seeds is not a one time affair. Sustained increase in agriculture production and productivity necessarily requires continuous development of new and improved varieties of crops and efficient system of production and supply of seeds to farmers. Therefore, all the States/UT s are required to give more thrust to seed production and distribution.

National Seed Plan

A National Seed Plan (NSP) was prepared in 2005-06. The Seed requirement as per the NSP is projected at 258.87 lakh quintals. The gap in seed production against requirement indicated in the NSP has narrowed over the years as seed production has increased from 140 lakh quintals to 250 lakh quintals in 2008-09. The gap has reduced from 112 lakh quintals in 2005-06 to 74 lakh quintals in 2006-07 and is expected to only 44.90 lakh quintals in 2008-09. The details of overall seed requirement as assessed under the NSP, seed produced and available from 2005-06 to 2008-09 and Gap in Seed Production is at Annexure-IX. Despite improvement in the overall national position, gaps persist at regional levels and several States continue to be substantially short of producing seed as per NSP projections. The Statewise position pertaining to Rabi is at Annexure X. It indicates shortfall in seed availability as per NSP in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Meghalaya.

Enhancing Seed Replacement Rate to reach desirable SRR

The desirable SRR to achieve higher productivity is 25% for self-pollinated crops, 35% for cross-pollinated crops and 100% for hybrids. The Statewise (other than North-east) SRR of major crops is at Annexure- XI and for the North-East is at Annexure XII. 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. The States having low seed replacement rates need to increase seed production and distribution.

Enhancing the Seed Multiplication rate

The Indian seed programme follows 'limited generation system' of seed multiplication in a phased manner. Norms have been laid down for conversion of breeder seed into foundation seed and of foundation seed into certified seed to maximize output and efficiency. In some States, the SMR is not satisfactory. Details are at Annexure-XIII. The States should monitor the conversion of seed production chain very closely and identify the constraints in seed multiplication ratio and rectify the same in the subsequent

seasons so that larger quantities of certified seed are produced and made available to farmers.

Supply and Lifting of Breeder Seed

Breeder seed is produced based on the indent received from the seed producing agencies and every State should ensure that 100% breeder seed is lifted and further multiplied into foundation seed and then certified seeds. As it is a rare and hard earned commodity it should not go waste by non-lifting. Information on lifting position of breeder seed against the allotment for Rabi 2007-08 and Kharif 2008-08 is at Annexure XIV. During Rabi 2007-08 Orissa (36.95%), Uttrakhand (51.26%), West Bengal(67.00%), Madhya Pradesh(85.18%), Maharashtra(86.16%), Rajasthan(89.50%), Uttar Pradesh (92.86%) and Himachal Pradesh (93.42%) lifted less seed. During Kharif 2008 Tamilnadu (13.68%), Karnataka (71.60%), Uttar Pradesh (76.81%), Rajasthan (77.28%), NSC (78.65%), Haryana (79.90%), Himachal Pradesh (81.08%), Maharashtra (81.51%), Madhya Pradesh (82.22%), Andhra Pradesh (83.13%), Uttrakhand (87.81%) and West Bengal (89.05%) lifted less seeds.

Review of Seed Situation for Rabi-2008-09

In order to assess the seed situation, Zonal Seed Review meetings were organized on 2.9.2008, 4.9.2008 and 8.9.2008. The State-wise, crop-wise certified/quality seed requirement and availability position was reviewed. The overall seed position of the country for Rabi-2008-09 emerges as under:

(in lakh quintals)

SI No	Particular	
1.	Requirement of seed	110.83
2.	Availability of seed	144.40
3.	Deficit/Surplus	+ 33.57

The details are at Annexure-XV. The State-wise, crop-wise position is at Annexure-XV (A to E). There is a shortfall in availability of seed for Jowar, gram, lentil, peas, urd, til, sunflower, linseed, and niger. It would be possible to manage shortfalls in crops other than sunflower. An analysis of cropwise shortfall of seed for Rabi 2008-09 is at Annexure XVI.

Preparation of State Seed Plans: Follow-up action on the 53rd NDC meeting

In pursuance of the 53rd meeting of the National Development Council held on 29 May, 2007 in New Delhi, the State Governments were to prepare detailed State Seed Plans to achieve the desired level of Seed Replacement Rate as per NSP in three to five years. The State Seed Plan was required to focus on maximum utilization of the seed production infrastructure in the State. The status of preparation and submission of State Seed Plans is at Annexure-XVII. The following state viz Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh have to submit the Breeder Seed indent for the year 2011-12. Variety wise Breeder Seed indent for 2009-10 to 2011-12 not submitted by Bihar. The three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) Breeder Seed indents not submitted by Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Mizoram.

Enhancing the Quality of Farm Saved Seeds

75-80% of the total seed used for crop production programmes is farm saved. Considering this, the Government of India implements the Seed Village Scheme to improve the quality of such seed. The Statewise details of assistance availed under the Scheme are at Annexure XVIII. The following states have not availed of assistance under the scheme viz Department of Agriculture Government of Karnataka, Puducherry, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Nagaland. SAU's/KVK's of Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. These states are requested to avail the assistance by submitting the proposal in the prescribed proforma which is posted in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation website www.agricoop.nic.in and www.seednet.gov.in.

Assistance for Boosting Seed Production in the Private Sector:

The National Seed Policy, 2002 envisages a greater role for the private sector in seed industry of the country. Private sector contributed 41.09% of the seed produced in 2007-08 i.e. 76.50 lakh quintals. 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, its domain still remains low volume high value seeds. Production of high volume low value seeds like those of cereals, gram and groundnut etc. is largely with the public sector organizations. The Government of India implements a Scheme to boost seed production in the private sector. The National Seed Corporation is the nodal agency for implementation and monitoring of this component. The details of the assistance availed of by different States under the Scheme is at Annexure XIX. The private seed companies of the following state have not availed the infrastructure assistance viz Kerala, Puducherry, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram. These states in addition Bihar and Orissa, private seed companies are requested to avail the infrastructure assistance. The guidelines are posted in Department of Agriculture & Cooperation website www.agricoop.nic.in, www.seednet.gov.in and www.indiaseed.com.

Adoption of New Varieties and Hybrids

The Indian Council of Agriculture Research and State Agriculture Universities research systems are developing many new varieties and hybrids but not all new varieties and hybrids are in cultivation in the field. Therefore, State should endeavor to include the new varieties in the indents placed by them for the breeder seeds and disseminate new varieties to farmers.

Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities

There is a need to strengthen seed infrastructure facilities in States. Besides Seeds Division, other Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are also

implementing schemes, such as, Macro Management in Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), etc., wherein financial assistance for strengthening and up-gradation of seed infrastructure and for production/distribution of quality seeds is available. The State Departments of Agriculture, State Seed Corporations and State Seed Certification Agencies should make use of assistance available for strengthening and up-gradation of seed processing plants, construction of seed storage godowns and strengthening of seed certification agencies.

Seed Testing – DNA Finger Printing

Seed quality evaluation is done in the Seed Testing Laboratories and they play a pivotal role in seed development programmes. For the foreseeable future, biochemical descriptors, in particular DNA based descriptors, will be valuable tests for providing information on genetic identify and similarity to the agricultural community at large. States may consider to upgrade the facilities to have at least one notified seed testing laboratory in the State/UTs by installation of facilities for conducting DNA Finger Print Test for the purpose of analyzing genetic purity of seed samples. The financial assistance for the purpose can be availed under existing scheme on quality control arrangement upto Rs.25.00 lakh per laboratory. The establishment of the DNA Finger Printing Lab. May also curtail the bio-piracy. Financial assistance has been extended to establish DNA Finger Printing to States at Annexure-XX .

Seed net Portal : Training

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation felt that state official should be trained on seed net portal which provide the valuable information to officials of Seed Development, Seed producers/distributors, seed certification, seed law enforcement and farmers. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation had planned to organize region wise training and will be conducted by NIC. Region wise training schedule is at Annexure-XXI. All the States which are requested to depute 2 functional level officials each from Directorate of Agriculture, State Seed Corporation, State Seed Certification Agency and 1 official from Department of Horticulture alongwith relevant live data for demonstration and taking training.

Statewise Allocation and Release of Funds under RKVY during 2007-08				Annexure-I			
S.No.	Name of the State	Eligible / Ineligible States	Rs crore	Total Funds Released			
			Total Allocation	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	States			Stream I	Stream II	DAP	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Eligible	93.13	59.08		2.00	61.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Eligible	2.85		0.30	1.60	1.90
3	Assam *	Ineligible	23.77				0.00
4	Bihar	Eligible	64.02	39.22	15.15	3.40	57.77
5	Chhatisgarh	Eligible	60.54	52.96			52.96
6	Goa	Eligible	2.29	1.00	0.50	0.20	1.70
7	Gujarat	Eligible	53.71	35.11	12.50	2.20	49.81
8	Haryana	Eligible	23.12	14.32	5.30	1.90	21.52
9	Himachal Pradesh	Eligible	17.39	11.00	4.07	1.10	16.17
10	Jammu & Kashmir *	Ineligible	6.85				0.00
11	Jharkhand	Eligible	61.66	39.03	14.75	1.90	55.68
12	Karnataka	Eligible	171.97	110.00	42.00	2.30	154.30
13	Kerala	Eligible	61.41	39.15	15.05	1.20	55.40
14	Madhya Pradesh	Eligible	110.01	71.12	26.00	4.50	101.62
15	Maharashtra	Eligible	142.20	90.60	34.50	3.10	128.20
16	Manipur *	Ineligible	1.35				0.00
17	Meghalaya	Eligible	7.00	5.67		0.70	6.37
18	Mizoram *	Ineligible	1.05				0.00
19	Nagaland	Eligible	9.45		2.09	1.10	3.19
20	Orissa	Eligible	46.59	25.85	10.75	2.70	39.30
21	Punjab	Eligible	39.85	25.15	9.00	1.90	36.05
22	Rajasthan	Eligible	71.68	35.96	17.00	2.80	55.76
23	Sikkim	Eligible	2.77	1.78	0.59	0.40	2.77
24	Tamil Nadu	Eligible	188.21	104.70	46.00	2.90	153.60
25	Tripura	Eligible	4.69	2.84	1.12	0.20	4.16
26	Uttarakhand	Eligible	30.54	20.66	6.49	1.10	28.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	Eligible	116.15	70.30	27.00	6.60	103.90
28	West Bengal	Eligible	60.87	38.68	14.75	1.50	54.93
	Total States		1475.12	894.18	304.91	47.3	1246.39
	UTs						
1	A & N Islands	Eligible	9.52				
2	Chandigarh	Eligible	0.22				
3	D& N Haveli	Eligible	0.25			0.10	0.10
4	Daman & Diu						
5	Delhi	Eligible	0.56			0.10	0.10
6	Lakshadweep	Eligible	0.92			0.10	0.10
7	Pondicherry	Eligible	3.13			0.40	0.40
	Total UTs		14.58			0.70	0.70
	District Agricultural Plan		10.30				
	NIRD						0.50
	Grand Total		1500.00	894.18	304.91	48.00	1247.59
	Minus Rs 70 lakh meant for NIRD (Rs 50 lakh) & 2 UTs (Rs .20 lakh)						0.70
	Net Total						1246.89
	Note						
	* As per the criteria to determine eligibility of States under RKVY, four States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, and Mizoram were ineligible. As these States have not provided additional outlays under agriculture & allied sectors during 2007-08 no funds were released to them.						

Statewise Allocation and Release of Funds under RKVY during 2008-09				Annexure-II			
S.No.	Name of the State	Eligible / Ineligible States	Rs crore Total Allocation	As on 04.09.2008 Total Funds Released			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	States			Stream I	Stream II	DAP	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Eligible	316.57		27.65		27.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	Ineligible	6.88				
3	Assam	Eligible	142.62		13.52	1.50	15.02
4	Bihar	Eligible	148.54		16.10		16.10
5	Chhatisgarh	Eligible	116.48		12.96	1.70	14.66
6	Goa #	Ineligible	6.91				0
7	Gujarat	Eligible	243.39	91.27	23.24		114.51
8	Haryana	Eligible	74.00		8.16		8.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	Eligible	15.11		2.52		2.52
10	Jammu & Kashmir #	Ineligible	16.17			1.20	1.20
11	Jharkhand	Eligible	58.62		10.46		10.46
12	Karnataka	Eligible	316.57		47.38		47.38
13	Kerala	Eligible	60.11		4.8		4.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	Eligible	146.05	40.74	19.29		60.03
15	Maharashtra	Eligible	269.63		24.2		24.20
16	Manipur #	Ineligible	4.14			0.90	0.90
17	Meghalaya	Eligible	13.53		1.99		1.99
18	Mizoram #	Ineligible	4.29			0.80	0.80
19	Nagaland	Eligible	13.89		0.99		0.99
20	Orissa	Eligible	115.44		11.37		11.37
21	Punjab	Eligible	87.52		9.05		9.05
22	Rajasthan	Eligible	233.75	53.05	24.95		78.00
23	Sikkim	Eligible	11.37		1.46		1.46
24	Tamil Nadu	Eligible	140.38		18.78		18.78
25	Tripura	Eligible	34.02		3.83		3.83
26	Uttar Pradesh	Eligible	316.57		49.29		49.29
27	Uttarakhand #	Eligible	20.60				
28	West Bengal	Eligible	147.38		16.52		16.52
	Total States		3080.53	185.06	348.51	6.10	539.67
	UTs						
1	A & N Islands	Eligible	6.43		0.31	0.10	0.41
2	Chandigarh	Eligible	2.2		0.14		0.14
3	D& N Haveli #	Ineligible	0.61				
4	Daman & Diu	Eligible	1.42		0.16	0.10	0.26
5	Delhi #	Ineligible	1.83				
6	Lakshadweep	Eligible	12.08		1.03	0.10	1.13
7	Pondicherry #	Ineligible	6.67				
	Total UTs		31.24	0	1.64	0.30	1.94
	District Agricultural Plan		53.90				
	NIRD						0.50
	Grand Total		3165.67	185.06	350.15	6.40	542.11
#As per the criteria to determine eligibility of States under RKVY during 2008-09, six States Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram and Uttarakhand and three Uts of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Puducherry were ineligible. Hence, these States/UTs have to provide the percentage share under agriculture and allied sectors in the State Plan as indicated against their name at BE or RE Stage in 2008-09 become eligible and to access the allocation indicated above in 2008-09. Arunachal Pradesh-7.20%; Goa-3.98%; Jammu & Kashmir-6.15%; Manipur-3.15%; Mizoram-10.3%; Uttarakhand-10.25%, UT-Dadra & Nagar Haveli-9.71%, Delhi-0.39% and Puducherry-8.49%.							

Updated Postion of Release of Funds under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2007-08									Annexure-III
S.No.	Name of the State	Eligible / Ineligible States	Allocation (Rs crore)	Estt of SLSC (with Date)	Status of SAP / DAPs	Funds Released under Stream I (Rs crore)	Funds released under Stream II (Rs crore)	Funds Released for DPU's (Rs crore)	Total Funds Released under RKVY (Rs crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	Eligible	93.13	Yes (19.11.07)	Prepared	59.08		2.00	61.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Eligible	2.85	Yes (25.9.07)			0.30	1.60	1.90
3	Assam *	Ineligible	23.77	Yes	Prepared				
4	Bihar	Eligible	64.02	Yes (22.10.07)	DAPs Prepared	39.22	15.15	3.40	57.77
5	Chhatisgarh	Eligible	60.54	Yes	Draft SAPs/ DAPs	52.96			52.96
6	Goa	Eligible	2.29	Yes (18.12.07)	Under Preparation	1.00	0.50	0.20	1.70
7	Gujarat	Eligible	53.71	Yes(28.11.07)	DAP under Preparation	35.11	12.50	2.20	49.81
8	Haryana	Eligible	23.12	Yes	DAP under Preparation	14.32	5.30	1.90	21.52
9	Himachal Pradesh	Eligible	17.39	Yes	DAP under Preparation	11.00	4.07	1.10	16.17
10	Jammu & Kashmir *	Ineligible	6.85	Yet to Constitute					
11	Jharkhand	Eligible	61.66	Yes (7.11.07)	Under Preparation	39.03	14.75	1.90	55.68
12	Karnataka	Eligible	171.97	Yes (3.11.07)	Prepared	110.00	42.00	2.30	154.30
13	Kerala	Eligible	61.41	Yes	DAP Prerption at advanced Stage	39.15	15.05	1.20	55.40
14	Madhya Pradesh	Eligible	110.01	Yes (15.11.07)	DAP under Preparation	71.12	26.00	4.50	101.62
15	Maharashtra	Eligible	142.2	Yes (20.9.2007)	DAPs in final Stage	90.60	34.50	3.10	128.20
16	Manipur *	Ineligible	1.35	Yes					
17	Meghalaya	Eligible	7.00	Yes (13.12.07)		5.67		0.70	6.37
18	Mizoram *	Ineligible	1.05	Yes					
19	Nagaland	Eligible	9.45	Yes (19.2.08)			2.09	1.10	3.19
20	Orissa	Eligible	46.59	Yes (24.10.2007)	Under preparation	25.85	10.75	2.70	39.30
21	Punjab	Eligible	39.85	Yes (18.12.07)	DAPs Prepared	25.15	9.00	1.90	36.05
22	Rajasthan	Eligible	71.68	Yes	Under Preparation	35.96	17.00	2.80	55.76
23	Sikkim	Eligible	2.77	Yes	Under Preparation	1.78	0.59	0.40	2.77
24	Tamil Nadu	Eligible	188.21	Yes (23.10.07)	Under Process	104.70	46.00	2.90	153.60
25	Tripura	Eligible	4.69	Yes (13.11.07)	Under Preparation	2.84	1.12	0.20	4.16
26	Uttarakhand	Eligible	30.54	Yes	DAP under Preparation	20.66	6.49	1.10	28.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	Eligible	116.15	Yes (27.11.2007)	DAP under Preparation	70.30	27.00	6.60	103.90
28	West Bengal	Eligible	60.87	Yes (13.11.07)		38.68	14.75	1.50	54.93
Total States			1475.12			894.18	304.91	47.30	1246.39
UTs									
1	A & N Islands	Eligible	9.52						
2	Chandigarh	Eligible	0.22						
3	D& N Haveli	Eligible	0.25					0.10	0.10
4	Daman & Diu								
5	Delhi	Eligible	0.56					0.10	0.10
6	Lakshadweep	Eligible	0.92					0.10	0.10
7	Pondicherry	Eligible	3.13					0.40	0.40
Total UTs			14.58					0.70	0.70
District Agricultural Plan			10.30						
NIRD									0.50
Grand Total			1500.00			894.18	304.91	48.00	1247.59
Note									
* As per the criteria to determine eligibility of States under RKVY, four States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, and Mizoram are still ineligible. Hence, these States have to provide additional outlays under agriculture & allied sectors									
Manual for preparation of DAP is likely to be issued by the Planning Commission in April 2008									

**Review of implementation of the
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana on 30.07.2008**

Financial and physical progress of projects under RKVY

State	Status
Andhra Pradesh	72% funds (Rs.44.17 crore) utilized, mainly in seed production and strengthening extension.
Bihar	45% funds (Rs.15.69) utilized, mainly in animal husbandry (disease control and artificial insemination) and dairying.
Himachal Pradesh	46% funds (Rs.6.79 crore) utilized, mainly in horticulture and water conservation.
Kerala	Projects under implementation
Madhya Pradesh	46% funds (Rs.27.13 crore) utilized, mainly in water conservation (49 percolation tanks and 326 kht talabs completed), strengthening of seed farms (irrigation and machinery), equipment for kisan gyan kendras.
Orissa	28% funds (Rs.11.11 crore) utilized, mainly in soil management, system of rice intensification and dairying.
Rajasthan	Implementation of projects has started.
Tamil Nadu	5% funds utilized.
Tripura	State Government has furnished the utilization certificate for the full amount of Rs.4.16 crore as on 02.09.2008.
Uttarakhand	35% funds (Rs.8 crore) utilized in strengthening of milk grid.
Uttar Pradesh	Rs.79.65 crore released for projects in minor irrigation, seed farms, soil testing laboratories and fisheries.
West Bengal	Funds sub-allocated to implementing Departments.
Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim	No report.

ANNEXURE-V**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				% Capacity Utilisa-tion	% Samples Non-standard
				Analysed	Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total		
1	Assam	1	500	168	3	0	3	33.6	1.8
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	2627	11	0	11	131.4	0.4
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	9374	264	29	293	73.4	3.1
7	Gujarat	3	7500	6329	57	2	59	84.4	0.9
8	M.P.	4	9150	5780	905	330	1235	63.2	21.4
9	Chhatisgarh	1	3675	3367	365	0	365	91.6	10.8
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>	16	41725	29800	2922	575	3497	71.4	11.7
12	Haryana	2	3400	2278	72	39	111	67.0	4.9
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	3421	45	0	45	97.7	1.3
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	21100	19981	1038	44	1082	94.7	5.4
17	A.P.	5	15000	14264	185	117	302	95.1	2.1

18	Karnataka	4	6960	4739	253	50	303	68.1	6.4
19	Kerala	2	5000	4527	370	10	380	90.5	8.4
20	Pondicherry	1	700	705	6	0	6	100.7	0.9
21	Tamil Nadu	14	17500	17865	498	270	768	102.1	4.3
	<u>Total South Zone</u>	26	45160	42100	1312	447	1759	93.2	4.2
22	Govt. Of India	4	8500	14887	266	59	325	175.1	2.2
	Total All India	67	129250	116142	5802	1154	6956	89.9	6.0

ANNEXURE-V**STATEWISE NUMBER OF FERTILISER SAMPLES ANALYSED AND FOUND NON-STANDARD****DURING 2007-08**

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Labs.	Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of samples				% Capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non-standard
				Analysed	Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total		
1	Assam	1	250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Mizoram	1	250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Jharkhand	1	2015	475	4	0	4	23.6	0.8
4	Bihar*	1	2000	1119	11	0	11	56.0	1.0
5	Orissa	2	3500	3014	61	23	84	86.1	2.8
6	West Bengal	3	4500	3026	194	1	195	67.2	6.4
	<u>Total East & NER</u>	9	12515	7634	270	24	294	36.8	3.9
7	Gujarat	3	7500	6484	49	3	52	56.5	0.8
8	M.P.	4	9150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Chhatisgarh*	1	3876	2554	205	-	205	65.9	8.0
10	Maharashtra	4	13400	9012	1478	372	1850	67.3	20.5
11	Rajasthan	3	8000	7113	152	-	152	88.9	2.1
	<u>Total West Zone</u>	15	41926	25163	1884	375	2259	60.0	9.0
12	Haryana	2	3400	1545	35	1	36	45.4	2.3
13	H.P.	2	2000	1302	50	1	51	65.1	3.9
14	J&K*	2	1280	50	3	-	3	3.9	2.0
15	Punjab	2	3500	3524	87	3	90	100.7	2.6
16	U.P.	3	10000	10099	750	-	750	101.0	7.4
17	Uttaranchal	2	800	322	14	-	14	40.3	4.4
	<u>Total North</u>	13	20980	16842	939	5	944	80.3	5.6

	<u>Zone</u>								
17	A.P.	5	15000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Karnataka	4	6960	4396	285	61	346	63.2	7.9
19	Kerala*	2	5000	1040	50	1	51	20.8	4.9
20	Pondicherry	1	700	697	12	-	12	99.6	1.7
21	Tamil Nadu*	14	17500	8579	271	140	411	49.0	3.2
	<u>Total South Zone</u>	26	45160	14712	618	202	820	32.6	5.6
22	Govt. Of India	4	8500	17673	229	91	320	207.9	1.8
	Total All India	67	129081	82024	3940	697	4637	61.2	5.6

* Figures upto Sept., 2007

NA- Not Available

15	Punjab	28	1	3	-	84	16	1463	13	369	-	143	11	-	-	1150	22	284	27	3524	90
16	U.P.	1792	9	25	1	677	150	3577	140	1358	40	1587	180	150	35	815	170	118	25	10099	750
17	Uttaranchal	129	0	0	0	9	2	59	1	16	4	59	2	7	2	43	3	-	-	322	14
18	A.P.	NA																			
19	Karnataka	924	15	7	0	55	15	747	33	524	12	1101	91	336	111	181	32	521	37	4396	346
20	Kerala*	211	0	0	0	10	0	11	0	234	1	253	2	153	24	-	-	168	24	1040	51
21	Pondicherry	234	1	-	-	18	4	107	-	166	4	165	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	697	12
22	Tamil Nadu*	2871	2	14	0	358	50	1007	56	1724	25	1766	144	632	130	178	4	29	0	8579	411
	Govt. Of India	5857	1	65	1	212	104	1942	25	6165	29	2663	27	114	41	221	64	434	28	17673	320
	Grand Total	19337	42	389	4	9025	969	14775	438	12946	136	13648	700	5019	1429	3345	352	3540	567	82024	4637

*Figures upto September, 2007

ANNEXURE-VII

STATEWISE DETAILS OF FOLLOW UP ACTION ON NON STANDARD SAMPLES DURING 2007-08

s.No.	Name of State	Non Std. Samples	Chargin g higher price	<u>Administrative action</u>			Seizure of stock/ stop sale	Disposal allowed under CI.23	Prosecuti on launched	Convictio n awarded	Cases pending in court	Cases pend- ing for action	No.of cases other violatio n of FCO
				DRC Cancele d	DRC suspended	Other action							
1	Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	52	0	0	-	8	1	-	3	0	326	-	0
8	M.P.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Chattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Maharashtra	-	6	48	-	45	63	-	-	-	252	236	0
11	Rajasthan	152	-	0	-	152	6	-	0	0	0	0	0
12	Haryana	36	-	2	-	0	-	-	3	-	-	6	-

13	H.P.	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	J&K	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	U.P.	750	-	535	-	697	1	-	-	-	-	-	157
17	Uttaranchal	14	0	3	10	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
18	A.P.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Karnataka	346	-	0	-	61	0	-	-	0	0	285	0
20	Kerala*	47	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Pondicherry	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu*	411	-	-	77	52	-	-	-	1	2	277	0
	TOTAL	1871	6	588	87	1027	71	0	6	1	580	804	157

Figures upto Sept., 2007,

NA- Not Available

Annexure-VIII

Scheme of Support to States for Extension Reforms
DETAILS OF UNSPENT BALANCE AS ON 01.04.2008 FUNDS RELEASED &
EXEPENDITURE DURING 2008-09

(updated on 11.09.2008)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Balance as on 01.04.08	Releases 2008-09	Total (3+4)	Expenditure reported so far (2008-09)	Exp. Reported upto	Unspent balance available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1655.09	0.00	1655.09	165.08	Aug, 08	1490.01
2	Bihar	407.64	496.76	904.40	285.96	June, 08	618.44
3	Chhatisgarh	189.74	0.00	189.74	113.78	June, 08	75.96
4	Goa	30.50	0.00	30.50	0.00		30.50
5	Gujarat	311.17	189.39	500.56	67.86	July, 08	432.70
6	Haryana	329.51	0.00	329.51	0.00		329.51
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	224.88	224.88	0.00		224.88
8	Jammu & Kashmir	27.46	0.00	27.46	0.00		27.46
9	Jharkhand	454.60	0.00	454.60	210.04	Aug, 08	244.56
10	Karnataka	387.95	28.00	415.95	11.49	July, 08	404.46
11	Kerala	218.84	0.00	218.84	0.00		218.84
12	Maharashtra	432.76	973.47	1406.23	333.96	May, 08	1072.27
13	Madhya Pradesh	487.12	823.75	1310.87	171.48	June, 08	1139.39
14	Orissa	369.27	887.56	1256.83	0.00		1256.83
15	Punjab	282.33	55.86	338.19	107.24	Aug, 08	230.95
16	Rajasthan	494.07	0.00	494.07	41.98	July, 08	452.09
17	Tamilnadu	539.91	0.00	539.91	0.00		539.91
18	Uttar Pradesh	1058.93	0.00	1058.93	438.00	June, 08	620.93
19	Uttranchal	331.04	0.00	331.04	0.00		331.04
20	West Bengal	94.14	1200.62	1294.76	0.00		1294.76
21	Assam	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00		1.00
22	Arunachal Pradesh	87.57	0.00	87.57	87.57	June, 08	0.00
23	Manipur	40.26	0.00	40.26	0.00		40.26
24	Mizoram	10.30	0.00	10.30	0.00		10.30
25	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
26	Nagaland	67.30	55.36	122.66	66.00	May, 08	56.66

27	Tripura	96.46	0.00	96.46	0.00		96.46
28	Sikkim	51.23	0.00	51.23	0.00		51.23
29	Delhi	14.16	0.00	14.16	0.00		14.16
30	Pondicherry	20.75	0.00	20.75	0.00		20.75
31	A&N Islands	11.74	14.00	25.74	11.59	Aug, 08	14.15
32	Lakshadweep	16.00	0.00	16.00	0.00		16.00
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.00	0.00	16.00	0.00		16.00
34	Daman & Diu	16.00	0.00	16.00	0.00		16.00
35	MANAGE	143.17	96.00	239.17	3.02	June, 08	236.15
36	DOE	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.39		0.00
TOTAL:		8694.01	5046.04	13740.05	2115.44		11624.61

Annexure-IX**Seeds Requirement as per National Seed Plan***Qty. in Lakh Qtls.*

	Requirement (NSP)	Seed Availability 2005-06	Seed Availabilit y 2006-07	Seed Availabilit y 2007-08	Seed Availabilit y 2008-09	Gap in Seed Productio n
Paddy	94.37	36.70	40.35	53.54	66.14	-28.23
Wheat	68.75	40.01	45.68	66.99	87.68	+18.93
Maize	9.63	8.86	8.08	5.53	7.40	-2.23
Other Cereals	12.02	8.4	6.91	7.92	8.01	-4.01
All Cereals	184.77	93.97	101.02	133.98	169.23	-34.47
PULSES						
Arhar	1.16	0.99	1.19	1.67	1.748	+0.58
Urd	1.80	2.07	1.46	1.79	3.13	+1.33
Moong	1.75	1.9	1.63	1.69	2.47	+0.72
Gram	15.93	2.96	5.7	6.08	8.35	-7.58
Lentil	0.90	0.41	0.26	0.62	0.59	-0.31
Peas	1.12	0.34	0.44	1.15	1.29	+0.17
Other Pulses	0.60	0.2	0.32	0.41	0.70	+0.10
All Pulses	23.26	8.87	11	13.41	18.278	-7.83
OILSEEDS						
Groundnut	28.12	11.19	11.14	17.62	31.87	+3.75
Soybean	9.68	14.78	13.48	16.91	18.01	+8.33
Rape Seed & Mustard	1.08	1.6	1.97	1.96	2.06	+0.98

Sunflower	1.46	1.33	1.02	1.11	0.59	-0.59
Sesamum	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.27	+0.06
Safflower	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.07	-0.09
Caster	0.89	0.56	0.63	0.56	0.56	-0.33
All Oil Seeds	41.60	29.82	28.53	38.45	53.43	-1.40
FIBRE						
Cotton	3.87	2.88	2.56	2.61	2.72	-1.15
Jute	0.36	0.52	0.37	0.80	0.42	+0.06
Mesta	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.47	+0.39
Sunhemp	0.05	0	0	0	0	-0.05
Total	4.36	3.42	2.99	3.59	3.61	-1.2
Potato and others	4.88	4.42	4.56	4.88	5.29	+0.41
All Crops	258.87	140.5	148.10	194.31	249.838	-44.90

AVAILABILITY AS PER NATIONAL SEED PROJECT FOR RABI					Annexure-X
Name of State	Requirement as per NSP	AVAILABILITY			Quantity in Quintals
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	STATUS
					Lower/Higher
GUJARAT	882546	337884	375171	537194	Higher in Wheat, Bajra, Moong and R/M. Lower in Gram & G.Nut.
MADHYA PRADESH	1509563	486280	677195	762612	Higher in R/M. Lower in Wheat, Barley, Gram, Lentil, Peas & Linseed. No Seed Production in Safflower & Sunflower.
RAJASTHAN	632499	725964	1114262	1388280	Higher in Wheat, Barley, Gram & R/M. No Seed Production in Lentil & Peas.
MAHARASHTRA	490840	439504	536214	700574	Higher in Wheat. Lower in Jowar, Gram, Sunflower & Safflower.
CHATTISGARH	180039	4658	25468	29844	Lower in Wheat, Gram. Very low in Lentil, Lethyrus, Peas, Linseed, R/M & Safflower. Nil in Maize, Urd, Moong, G.Nut, Til, Sunflower & Niger.
ANDHRA PRADESH	963812	1686771	1403820	2022360	Higher in Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Gram, Urd, Moong, Sunflower & Safflower. Lower in Arhar, G.Nut & Til.
TAMIL NADU	866157	133234	751803	1394902	Higher in Paddy, Bajra, Ragi, Gram, Urd, Moong, Arhar, Cowpea, G.Nut, Sunflower, Castor & Cotton. Lower in Maize & Jowar. On par in Soybean.
KARNATKA	853315	253343	262233	263400	Lower in Wheat, Jowar, Maize, Ragi, Gram, Horse Gram, Urd, Moong, Cowpea, G.Nut, Sunflower, Safflower & Cotton.
KERALA	40400	37144	49710	40740	Higher in Paddy. Lower in Pulses & Oilseeds.
PUDUCHERRY	5225	9375	10503	9581	Higher in Paddy, lower in Urd & G.Nut.
JAMMU & KASHMIR	66671	38085	35107	42706	Higher in R/M, Gobhisarson, Toria, Pea & Lentil. Lower in Wheat & Gram. Nil in Barley.
PUNJAB	846700	463117	584984	908938	Higher in Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, Gobhisarson & Toria, lower in Lentil & Pea.
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1074970	57350	63395	63540	Lower in Wheat, Gram, & Barley. On par in Lentil, Rape/Mustard, Toria & Oat.
HARYANA	637031	939588	1055164	1444362	Higher in Wheat, Barley, Lentil, R/M & Toria. Lower in Gram.
UTTRAKHAND	110628	208770	267565	492951	Higher in Wheat, Lentil & Toria. No Seed Production in Barley. Lower in Gram, R/M, Peas.
UTTAR PRADESH	2945675	618698	2368047	3123494	Higher in Wheat, Barley, R/M & Toria. Lower in Maize, Gram, Lentil, Peas & Linseed.
ORISSA	922234	91665	112646	172405	Higher in Wheat & G. Nut. Lower in Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Gram, Horse Gram, Urd, Moong, Sunflower, Safflower, Til, Peas & R/M.
JHARKHAND	24240	5495	11896	20861	Lower in all crops.
WEST BENGAL	679732	625660	594150	649835	Lower in Gram, Khesari. All other crops higher.
BIHAR	665147	378626	303629	426007	Higher in R/M. Lower in Wheat, Gram, Lentil & Peas. Nil in Barley, Kulthi, Khesari, Sunflower & Linseed.
ASSAM	171614	169100	138390	136218	Higher in Wheat, lower in all other crops.
MANIPUR	4017	3150	4852	7398	Higher in all crops.
MEGHALAYA	17094	2006	2237	4044	Lower in all crops.
TRIPURA	4980	9150	8002	7662	Higher in all crops.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2663	2350	3000	3650	Lower in Wheat, Peas, Maize & Paddy. Higher in all other crops.
NAGALAND	*	16800	29500	4600	*
SIKKIM	4074	4660	4251	6900	Higher in Wheat & R/M, lower in Maize, No Seed Production in Barley & Buckwheat
MIZORAM	*	-	1060	644.50	*

* Crop-wise area not available. Hence analysis not done.

ANNEXURE -XI

STATE-WISE REPLACEMENT RATE INCREASE OF IMPORTANT CROPS

As on 17.09.2007		FIGURES IN PERCENTAGE (%)														
STATE	YEAR	WHEAT	PADDY	MAIZE	JOWAR	BAJRA	GRAM	URD	MOONG	ARHAR	G.NUT	R/M	SOYA-	SUNFL	COTTON	JUTE
				V Hyd	V Hyd	V Hyd							BEAN	OWER	V Hyd	
														V Hyd		
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	-	52 / 94	11/100	14 / 100	44.0/100	15.00	43.00		19.00	21.00	-	59.00	67.0/100	46.0/100	-
	2005		61.00	84 / 100	60 / 100	62/100	38.00	25.00	25.00	33.00	20.00		91.00	0 /100		
	2006		76.00	87/100	63/100	67/100	49.00	27.00	32.00	37.00	25.00			0/100		
KARNATAKA	2001	6	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	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	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	20	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	29	29.00	- / 100	21.5/100	27.0/100	15.00	23.00	12.00	14.00	7.00	-	26.50	23.0/100	14.5/100	-
	2006	26	34.00	0/100	26/100	29/100	16.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	13.00		48.00	25/100	22/100	
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	-	20.00	50.0/ -	12.0/ -	-
	2004	-	12.00	1.0/-	1.0/-	26.0/100	3.50	18.50	14.10	3.70	2.36	-	-	12.51/-	10.85/-	-
	2005	-	55.00	2.0/-	8.0/-	16/100	2.00	12.11	9.00	2.70	3.20	-	-	14.10/-	13.8/-	-
	2006	-	56.00	2/-	6/-		5.50	11.90	8.40	5.00	3.18			8.25	15/-	-
KERALA	2001	-	10.00	-	-	-				20.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2002	-	20.00	-	-	-				20.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	-	20.00	-	-	-				20.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2004	-	19.49	-	-	-				20.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2005	-	26.66	-	-	-				20.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	-	31.24							20.00	10.00					
GUJARAT	2001	20	18.21	- / 100	33.0/ -	- /100	3.42	14.4	22.2	10.45	1.16	71.44	-	-	31.0/100	-
	2002	19.49	19.25	- / 100	- /100	- /100	4.05	16.8	25.6	10.13	1.78	68.82	-	-	21.0/100	-
	2003	22.07	19.73	- / 100	- / 100	- /100	2.01	17.4	23.8	10.41	1.25	94.04	-	-	20.0/100	-
	2004	25.38	19.92	-/100	- /100	- /100	2.8	12.24	23.84	9.65	1.22	100			20.2/100	-
	2005	27.42	21.31	-/100	- / 100	- /100	2.09	23.44	27.76	14.76	1.28	100			21.93/100	-
	2006	24.84	21.59	-/100	- / 100	- /100	16.18	34.2	18.84	21.89	1.88	60.39			23.47/100	-
MAHARASHTRA	2001	25.00	18.00	53.00/-	15.0/100	72.0/100	6.00	44.00	26.00	13.00	2.00	-	33.00	28.0/-	80.0/100	-

	2002	29.00	24.00	59.00/-	14.0/100	74	6.00	45.00	22.00	13.00	2.00	-	42.00	30.0/-	85.0/100	-
	2003	41.00	19.00	60.00/-	14.0/100	74.0/100	9.00	41.00	17.00	13.00	2.00	-	44.00	29.0/-	82.0/100	-
	2004	41.00	20.00	61.00/-	14.0/100	75.0/100	10.00	41.00	16.00	14.00	2.00	-	44.00	29.0/-	83.0/100	-
	2005	41.00	19.00	60.00/-	14.0/100	74.0/100	9.00	41.00	17.00	13.00	2.00	-	44.00	29.0/-	82.0/100	-
	2006	41.00	24.00	75/100	10/100	75/100	9.00	45.00	3.00	15.00	3.00	-	45.00	30/-	85/100	-

ANNEXURE -XI (Contd.)

STATE-WISE REPLACEMENT RATE INCREASE OF IMPORTANT CROPS																		
STATE	YEAR	WHEAT	PADDY	MAIZE		JOWAR	BAJRA	GRAM	URD	MOONG	AR-HAR	G.NUT	FIGURES IN PERCENTAGE (%)					
				V	Hy	V	V						R/M	SOYA-BEAN	SUNFLOWER	COT-TON	JUTE	
RAJASTHAN	2001	11.16	4.41	1.70	/-	1.43/-	32.91/-	6.64	3.08	8.67	14.3	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	7.03	0.75	90.78	6.72	-	99.32/-	-	
	2003	14.5	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	15.86	2.63	10.46/-		2.79/-	31.10/-	3.13	4.33	5.06	14.18	0.61	44.56	6.61		37.64/-		
	2005	19.42	5.18	17.88/-		5.38/-	44.68/-	3.96	5.07	7.59	8.95	1.17	47.81	7.02		50.84/-		
	2006	19.12	9.61	19.86/-		7.50/-	46.22/-	3.91	5.16	9.12	8.8	2.15	60.01	10.99		49.16		
MADHYA PRA.	2001	5.64	3.3	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	10.8	6.04	-	7.20/100	-	
	2003	6.28	3.9	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	3.33/-	3.88/100	-	
	2006	13.09	3.96	12.94		14.28	55.37	2.15	1.17	7.58	6	0.33	21.49	15.84		0.35/100	-	
UTTAR PRADESH	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	15.9	7.80	/-	4.90 /-	17.7	8.16	8.8	16.2	13.2	1.5	38.18	13.1	100.0	/-	73.80/-	-
	2003	17	17.25	10.9	/-	5.6 /-	35.9	9	10.9	15.3	13.5	2.6	38.25	23.9	72.60	/-	60.60/-	-
	2004	18.97	17.9	14.03/-		8.28/-	41.78	11.07	11.45	18.99	15.6	3.5	52.87	32.27	59.73/-		39.36/	-
	2005	21.4	20.29	12.28/-		10.57/-	50.54	11.5	11.2	23.06	18.23	3.96	52	31.68	14.13/-		64/100	-
	2006	24.14						14.31					58.38					-
HARYANA	2001	17.85	11.25	5.00	/-	-	64.34	6.27	46.6	-	48.64	-	46.41	-	-	-	-	-
	2002	18	14.12	4.12	/-	-	36	11.56	40.51	-	50.3	-	49.89	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	20.2	14.49	56.75	/-	-	59.26	11.59	50.69	-	54.35	-	55.76	-	-	-	46.20/-	-
	2004	21	14.05	-				7.09	52.00*				60				48.57	
	2005	21.78	17	-				10.27	56.29*				69.69				43	
	2006	23.25	17.5				57.51	10.5	69				72				42.24	
PUNJAB	2001	7	11	42.0	/-	-	-	22	11	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
	2002	7	17	44.0	/-	-	-	22	12	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	7	23	32.0	/-	-	-	30	30	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	13/-	-

STATE-WISE REPLACEMENT RATE INCREASE OF IMPORTANT CROPS

STATE	YEAR	WHEAT	PADDY	MAIZE		JOWAR	BAJRA	GRAM	URD	MOONG	AR-HAR	FIGURES IN PERCENTAGE (%)			SUNFL	COT-TON	JUTE	
				V	Hy							G.NUT	R/M	SOYA-BEAN				OWER
				V														
J & KASHMIR	2001	10.01	3.53	2.03 / -	-	-	-	19.13	-	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2002	10.92	5.13	3.83 / -	-	-	-	3.07	-	6.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2003	8.62	2.31	3.02 / -	-	-	-	11.74	-	11.74	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	
	2004	9.36	3.35	3.64/-	-	-	-	6.72	-	5.87*	-	-	5.51	-	-	-	-	
	2005	10.68	5.46	3.34/-	-	-	-	4.75	-	5.34*	-	-	8.33	-	-	-	-	
	2006	10.7	6.81	5.66	-	-	-	3.07	-	0.07	-	-	40.8	-	-	-	-	
ORISSA	2001	40.38	9.59	8.04 / -	-	-	-	7.72	2.3	1.52	-	20.27	18.57	-	54.23 /-	42.20 /-	97.7	
	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	19.57	4.73	0.77/-	-	-	-	26.42	1.05	0.69	0.64	6.18	27.86	-	30.28/-	6.32	43.48	
	2005	20.85	6.83	0.98/-	-	-	-	21.7	0.62	0.9	1.39	16.98	13.27	-	30.80/-	16.72	40.7	
	2006	17.35	6.4	1.37	-	-	-	12.02	2.35	2.16	2.68	21.98	11.38	-	69.3	3.85	42.86	
WEST BENGAL	2001	30.00	22.00	15.0 /-	-	-	-	15.00	24.00	24.00	33.00	30.00	30.00	-	-	-	70	
	2002	32.00	23.00	16.0 / -	-	-	-	17.00	25.00	25.00	34.00	32.00	32.00	-	-	-	72	
	2003	34.00	25.00	18.0 / -	-	-	-	19.00	26.00	26.00	36.00	32.00	35.00	-	-	-	72	
	2004	35.00	25.30	19.0/-	-	-	-	20.00	27.00	27.00	38.00	32.00	36.00	-	-	-	72	
	2005	36.00	25.50	20.0/-	-	-	-	21.00	28.00	28.00	39.00	34.00	37.00	-	-	-	72	
	2006	37	26	22	-	-	-	22	28.5	29	40	35	38	-	-	-	72	
BIHAR	2001	8.43	6.33	21.16 /-	-	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	
	2002	8.7	6.87	29.30 /-	-	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	29.41	-	-	-	-	
	2003	8.7	6.8	30.0 /-	-	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	29.40	-	-	-	-	
	2004	10	10	30.0/-	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-	-	
	2005	11	12	40.0/-	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-	-	
	2006	11	12	60	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	
CHATTISGARH	2003	6.54	2.49	5.06 /-	-	-	-	1.18	1.72	2.45	7.15	0.3	6.62	17.62	28.50/-	-	-	
	2004	6.82	5.89	6.63 /-	-	-	-	2.38	2.25	2.8	8.2	0.31	7.58	18.08	31.06/-	-	-	
	2005	7.65	7.15	8.83 /-	-	-	-	5.6	3.5	4.5	9.8	0.38	7.75	22.55	35.00/-	-	-	
	2006	9	8.5	11	-	-	-	7.8	5	6.75	12	2	9.8	26	42	-	-	
ASSAM	2004	37.25	3.01	18.37 /-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2005	18.4	6.82	2.0/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.06	-	-	-	-	
	2006	34.81	10.72	0.62/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.72	-	-	-	-	
UTTARANCHAL	2004	11.71	9.28	1.36/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.68	-	-	-	-	
	2005	15.58	14.7	2.33/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.64	-	-	-	-	
	2006	20	15	3.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	-	-	-	
JHARKHAND	2004	10.00						10.00					10					
	2005	10.00		4.00				10.00					10					
	2006	9		7				3					7					
ALL INDIA	2001	13.04	19.22	20.98	18.36	45.92	4.17	16.55	13.47	8.71	5.20	38.39	12.44	13.73	21.21	28.77		
	2002	13.00	19.31	21.35	18.78	48.47	4.23	17.06	13.8	8.84	5.50	44.64	12.45	15.69	21.86	30.14		
	2003	13.00	19.16	24.41	26.71	51.02	7.09	20.48	19.48	13.6	11.00	66.96	15.58	19.61	19.84	27.4		
	2004	16.48	23.28	31.5	19.28	44.9	9.87	17.24	12.34	9.8	7.11	58.48	27	60.15	20.73	26.03		
	2005	17.64	24.35	35.39	19.03	55.36	9.41	15.7	12.5	10.48	6.89	55.36	28.88	67.67	21.78	26.03		
	2006	18.03	25.1	36.23	19.12	56.12	9.54	16.21	12.82	10.88	7.03	56.25	32.34	69.17	22.27	26.03		

*Kharif Pulses

ANNEXURE -XII

STATE-WISE REPLACEMENT RATE INCREASE OF IMPORTANT CROPS

STATE	YEAR	WHEAT	PADDY	MAIZE	JOWAR	BAJRA	GRAM	URD	MOONG	ARHAR	G.NUT	FIGURES IN PERCENTAGE (%)				
												R/M	SOYA-	SUNFL	COTTON	JUTE
													BEAN	OWER	V Hyd	
				V Hyd	V Hyd	V Hyd										
TRIPURA	2005	100	22.00									10				
	2006	100	35.00	40				39.00	30.00	29.00		96				
MANIPUR	2005						7.14					33.89				
	2006						35.71					64.84				
SIKKIM	2005	35.57	10.79	12.81				1.45				48.15	15.32			
	2006	39.68	11.93	15.45				9.58				63.13	16.3			
MIZORAM	2005		4.93	25.54								50.63	19.73			
	2006		10.87	76.56								85.76	42.64			
MEGHALAYA	2005	7.22	10.81	6.19							45.48	17.57	14.07			7.99
	2006	4.26	11.36	6.12							63.33	18.04	28.47			18.99
NAGALAND	2005	**														
	2006															
ARUNANCHAL	2005	**														
	2006															
**No Report																

CONVERSION OF BREEDER SEED INTO FOUNDATION SEED DURING RABI 2007-08															Annexure-XIII					
Crop	Norm	Norms Achieved by States																	Figures in Norms Achieved	
		Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Chhattisgarh	M.P.	A.P.	Karnataka	T.N.	U.P.	H.P.	Punjab	Haryana	Orissa	Uttrakhand	J & K	Bihar	NSC	SFCI	
Wheat	20	19.63	16.00	27.04	14.33	16.73		11.90		23.24	18.76	37.00	30.00		33.63	14.00	14.45	18.66	24.00	
Paddy	80						30.00		50.00					50.33						
Maize	80						66.00		83.00											
Bajra	200						112.00		250.00											
Jowar	100		81.00				94.00	72.00	125.00											
Ragi								170.00	250.00											
Barley	20	12.30								12.48		20.00	49.00		10.50			19.23	14.00	
Gram	15	7.76	12.00	21.94	7.80	8.46	25.00	19.00		5.82	13.15		16.00			5.93	5.70	14.41	10.00	
Lentil	30	No Report			6.35	8.58				4.79	19.00			10.00	3.84	4.17	7.68	17.51		
Moong	40													7.22						
Urd	40													6.33						
Peas	10	No Report			4.78	8.28				8.37				37.60		4.48	6.39	7.09		
Cowpea	40						11.25	12.50												
Rape/Mustard	100	103.96	200.00	333.26	12.70	100.22				91.22		160.00	68.00	28.64		29.00	81.89	120.16	299.00	
Linseed	50	33.33	25.00		9.75	6.60				4.98			4.00	2.29			420.00	10.16		
Safflower	60		49.00		32.62		48.00	37.58												
Sunflower	50							33.00												
Groundnut	8						8.00	5.00	4.92					9.69						
Til	250						236.00		28.62					10.20						
Toria	100										49.00							105.00		
Castor	60						50.00		15.00											
Cotton	50								44.93											
Fodder						25.00										9.00				

Lifting position of breeder seed against the allotment made during KHARIF 2008 and Rabi 2007-08 Annexure-XIV						
Name of the State	KHARIF-2008			RABI 2007-08		
	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Lifted	% of lifting	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Lifted	% of lifting
Madhya Pradesh	7680.97	6315.18	82.22	3614.28	3078.64	85.18
Chhatisgarh	663.95	690.16	103.95	319.9	582.06	181.95
Gujarat	97	91	93.81	0.02	0	-
Maharashtra	2786.48	2271.19	81.51	1614.47	1390.97	86.16
Rajasthan	2962.93	2289.61	77.28	5193.77	4648.26	89.5
AP	6676.14	5550.17	83.13	2675.45	4189.75	156.6
Karnataka	764.04	547.04	71.6	99	101.75	102.78
Tamil Nadu	150.41	20.58	13.68	0	0	No allotment
Kerala	0	0	Nil	0	0	No allotment
Punjab	163.4	163.4	100	20.08	20.08	100
Haryana	17.47	13.96	79.9	207.73	219.84	105.82
J&K	10.52	15.29	145.34	116.27	116.43	100.14
Himachal Pradesh	6.29	5.1	81.08	209.46	195.68	93.42
Uttar Pradesh	333.23	255.96	76.81	2253.01	2092.04	92.86
Uttrakhand	33.97	29.83	87.81	169.79	87.04	51.26
Orissa	906.45	887.66	97.93	3.87	1.43	36.95
West Bengal	235.98	210.14	89.05	123.56	82.79	67
Bihar	119.55	156.11	130.58	632.64	693.22	109.58
Jharkhand	0	0	No Report	16.9	16.9	100
NSC	874.08	687.45	78.65	1652.57	2074.26	125.54
SFCI	2257.2	2056.91	91.13	1760.89	1684.51	95.66
All India Total :	26740.06	22256.74	83.23	20683.66	21275.65	102.86

ANNEXURE - XV

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF CERTIFIED / QUALITY SEED		
QTY. IN QUINTAL		
	RABI- 2008-09	
	REQUIREMENT	AVAILABILITY
WHEAT	6318212	8768382
PADDY	1299494	1909461
MAIZE	89929	117206
JOWAR	82895	72427
BAJRA	10418	25937
RAGI	2212	3214
BARLEY	179994	230664
CEREALS TOTAL	7983154	11127291
GRAM	834885	834762
LENTIL	67187	59483
PEAS	138302	129690
URD	144392	143694
MOONG	73199	86579
ARHAR	3340	3516
COWPEA	13989	14304
RAJMASH	600	600
OTHERS	18875	19581
PULSES TOTAL	1294769	1292209
GROUNDNUT	1131123	1348388
RAPE/MUST.	175610	206784
TIL	6770	6574
SUNFLOWER	70911	38233
SOYABEAN	100	700
LINSEED	3786	3221
CASTOR	3000	3000
SAFFLOWER	6784	7275
NIGER	382	345
OILSEED TOTAL	1398466	1614520
COTTON	11325	11325
FIBRE TOTAL	11325	11325
POTATO	430000	430000
OTHERS	6030	5500
GRAND TOTAL	11123744	14480845

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF CERTIFIED / QUALITY SEED Annexure XV**QTY. IN QUINTAL**

CROP	2008-2009					
	KHARIF		RABI		TOTAL	
	R	A	R	A	R	A
WHEAT			6318212	8768382	6318212	8768382
PADDY	4306009	4744781	1299494	1909461	5605503	6654242
MAIZE	593653	622639	89929	117206	683582	739845
JOWAR	193978	201412	82895	72427	276873	273839
BAJRA	233009	235194	10418	25937	243427	261131
RAGI	33720	32413	2212	3214	35932	35627
BARLEY			179994	230664	179994	230664
OTHERS	430	459			430	459
CEREALS TOTAL	5360799	5836898	7983154	11127291	13343953	16964189
GRAM			834885	834762	834885	834762
LENTIL			67187	59483	67187	59483
PEAS			138302	129690	138302	129690
URD	120391	169891	144392	143694	264783	313585
MOONG	142920	161158	73199	86579	216119	247737
ARHAR	152498	171362	3340	3516	155838	174878
COWPEA	16495	10094	13989	14304	30484	24398
MOTH	15300	20009	0	0	15300	20009
RAJMASH	4560	4200	600	600	5160	4800
OTHERS	2321	1051	18875	19581	21196	20632
PULSES TOTAL	454485	537765	1294769	1292209	1749254	1829974
GROUNDNUT	1614648	1838841	1131123	1348388	2745771	3187229
RAPE/MUST.			175610	206784	175610	206784
TIL	21304	21003	6770	6574	28074	27577
SUNFLOWER	12131	20790	70911	38233	83042	59023
SOYABEAN	1716828	1800742	100	700	1716928	1801442
LINSEED			3786	3221	3786	3221
CASTOR	50000	53172	3000	3000	53000	56172
SAFFLOWER			6784	7275	6784	7275
NIGER	1288	648	382	345	1670	993
OTHERS			0	0	0	0
OILSEED TOTAL	3416199	3735196	1398466	1614520	4814665	5349716
COTTON	221235	261074	11325	11325	232560	272399
JUTE	28275	41660			28275	41660
MESTA/ OTH	41444	47092			41444	47092
FIBRE TOTAL	290954	349826	11325	11325	302279	361151
POTATO			430000	430000	430000	430000
OTHERS	82070	94202	6030	5500	88100	99702
GRAND TOTAL	9604507	10553887	11123744	14480845	20728251	25034732

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF CERTIFIED/QUALITY SEEDS DURING RABI-2008-09 AnexXVD								
EAST ZONE		QUANTITY IN QUINTALS						
CROP	WEST BENGAL		ORISSA		BIHAR		JHARKHAND	
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A
WHEAT	126000	126000	8155	8155	470000	433348	12600	12600
PADDY	61000	66100	40527	43442				
MAIZE			22	22				
RAGI			2	2				
GRAM	2200	2200	271	264	9990	4829	6000	6000
LENTIL	1800	1800			7920	1126	821	821
PEAS			980	994	8100	476		
MOONG	100	100	2750	744				
URD	50	50	2503	2025				
KHESARI	2300	2300						
GROUNDN	5000	5000	94755	115218				
R/MUSTAF	8500	8985	1229	1359	2640	2962	576	576
TIL	2150	2150	68	1				
SUNFLOW	150	150	218	218				
LINSEED							864	864
POTATO	430000	430000						
OTHERS								
TOTAL	639250	644835	151480	172444	498650	442741	20861	20861
R : Requirement			A : Availability					

REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF CERTIFIED/QUALITY SEEDS DURING RABI-2008-09

Annexure-XV E

NORTH -EASTERN ZONE		QUANTITY IN QUINTALS														
Crop	ASSAM		MANIPUR		MEGHALYA		MIZORAM**		TRIPURA		ARU PRAD		NAGALAND		SIKKIM	
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A
Wheat	54000	54000					8	8	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3200	3200
Paddy	55000	55000			1440	1440			6000	6000			250	250		
Maize	100	100	475	475	700	700	300	300			400	400	100	100	3500	3500
Barley																
Gram			560	560												
Other Pul.					706	706					250	250				
Moong	1763	1763					16	16	36	36						
Urd	5875	5875							49	49	300	300				
Arhar							4	4								
Cowpea																
Rajmash													600	600		
Lentil	2839	2839	228	228					40	40						
Peas	7896	7896	4119	4119	348	348	33	33	280	280	800	800	1200	1200		
G.Nut					90	90	209	209	180	180						
R/Mustard	8400	8400	1916	1916	160	160	40	40	77	77	900	900	900	900	200	200
Til																
Linseed			50	50									200	200		
Soybean					600	600										
Sunflower													350	350		
Safflower			50	50												
Potato																
Nizer	345	345														
Others																
TOTAL	136218	136218	7398	7398	4044	4044	610	610	7662	7662	3650	3650	4600	4600	6900	6900

Analysis of Crop-wise Shortfall of Seed for Rabi 2008-09					Annexure-XVI
					(Qty. in Qtls.)
S.No.	Crop	Requirement	Availability	Shortfall	Remarks
1	Jowar	82895	72427	10468	Shortfall will be met from Farm Saved Seed.
2	Gram	834885	834762	123	Shortfall will be met from Farm Saved Seed.
3	Lentil	67187	59483	7704	Drought in Bundel Khand Region during Rabi 2007-08 has affected the production of seed. The shortfall will be met from Farm Saved Seed.
4	Peas	138302	129690	8612	Shortfall will be met from Farm Saved Seed.
5	Urd	144932	143694	698	Shortfall will be met by surplus Moong seed.
6	Til	6770	6574	196	Shortfall will be met from Kharif-2008 seed production.
7	Sunflower	70911	38233	32678	Unseasonal rain during January 2008 to March, 2008 in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamilnadu affected the Sunflower seed production. Hence, overall availability of seed within the country is limited. Sunflower area may be diverted to other crops Alternatively a view to import Sunflower Seed will have to be taken.
8	Linseed	3786	3221	565	Shortfall will be met from Farm Saved Seed.
9	Niger	382	345	37	Shortfall will be met from Farm Saved Seed.
	Total :	1350050	1288429	61081	

FUND RELEASED FOR SEED VILLAGE PROGRAMME

S.No.	Name of Implementing Agency	Financial Assistance Sanctioned(Rs. in Lakh)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto 10.9.2008)
1	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	350.000	500.00	622.756	-
2	Govt. of Assam	-	0.596	600.00	-
3	Assam Seeds Corporation	-	2.369	100.00	-
4	Assam State Seeds Certification Agency	1.169	-	100.00	-
5	Assam Agril University	3.502	-	-	-
6	Govt. of Bihar	-	-	77.080	225.236
7	Rajendra Agril University, Bihar	32.921	-	-	-
8	Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam, Bihar	-	-	94.186	-
9	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	4.27	4.379	20.292	-
10	Govt. of Orissa	44.748	-	217.556	418.622
11	Orissa State Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	-	26.340	96.439	103.920
12	Orissa University of Agri.	-	1.869	-	-
13	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	350.00	-	-	394.860
14	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Visva Vidhalya(M.P.)	112.918	-	-	-
15	Govt. of Maharashtra	79.200	-	-	-
16	Govt. of Punjab	29.750	-	131.04	-
17	Punjab State Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	-	11.550	-	-
18	Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir	7.000	-	143.058	201.222
19	Shere-e Kashmir University of Agri. & Tech.	-	0.255	-	-

20	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	200.00	-	400.00	65.246
21	Tamil Nadu Agril. University	1.038	81.925	-	-
22	KVK Tamilnadu	1.969	-	-	-
23	Govt. of Chhattisgarh	-	21.000-	370.135	-
24	Govt. of Gujarat	-	-	212.580	-
25	Gujarat State Seeds Corpn.	-	-	4.844	-
26	Govt. of U.P.	186.990	-	374.471	-
27	U.P. Seeds Dev. Corpn.	22.080	274.965	428.444	974.512
28	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) KVK A.S. College, Lakhaoti (U.P.)	-	0.437	-	-
29	KVK R.B.S. College Agra (U.P.)	-	2.266	-	-
30	KVK Sultanpur (U.P.)	-	-	5.136	12.567
31	Govt. of Tripura	30.000	-	76.240	-
32	Govt. of Rajasthan	-	50.20	116.934	-
33	KVK, Bundi	0.217	-	1.16	-
34	KVK Baran	0.300	-	-	-
35	KVK, Chittorgarh	0.300	-	-	-
36	KVK, Kota	0.382	-	4.840	-
37	KVK, Sirori	0.120	-	-	-
38	KVK, Dungarpur	0.144	-	-	-
39	KVK, Raja Sammand	0.144	-	-	-
40	KVK, Hannumangarh	0.132	-	-	-
41	KVK, Jhalawar	0.283	-	-	-
42	KVK, Bhilwara	0.131	-	-	-
43	KVK, Banswar	0.462	-	3.934	-
44	KVK, Danta	-	1.955	-	-
45	KVK, Badgoan	-	0.290	-	-

46	Govt. of Mizoram	-	3.580	40.800	-
47	Govt. of Sikkim	-	10.350	-	18.684
48	Govt. of Haryana	-	15.722	-	-
49	Govt. of Manipur	-	9.970	201.790	-
50	Govt. of Kerala	-	-	10.620	-
51	Govt. of Karnataka	-	-	-	-
52	University of Agri. Science, Dharwad	10.081	4.665	32.895	-
53	University of Agri. Science, Bangalore	4.009	-	91.713	-
54	Birds KVK, Tukkanati	1.554	6.916	16.855	24.413
55	JSS Mahavidyapeeth Mysore	-	5.600	22.321	-
56	Karnataka Oil Federation. Bangalore	-	1.081	10.350	-
57	K.H. Patil KVK Bangalore	-	-	3.428	7.898
58	W.B. Seva Bharati KVK Midnapur	1.180	-	-	0.232
59	West Bengal State Seeds Corpn.	-	35.098	-	-
60	West Bengal State Seeds Certification Agency	-	1.501	25.846	-
	Total	1476.994	1074.879	4657.743	2447.412

ANNEXURE-XIX

DETAILS OF PROPOSAL APPROVED FOR CREATION OF SEED INFRASTRUCTURE IN PRIVATE SECTOR (AS ON 09.09.2008)

State	No. of Proposals Approved	Infrastructure Capacity (in Qtls.)		Subsidy (Rs. in Lakh)
		Processing	Storage	
Andhra Pradesh	10	2,30,000	68,200	68.75
Bihar	1	20,000	1,240	2.16
Gujarat	6	1,10,000	12,805	25.96
Haryana	10	2,45,000	60,390	54.71
Himachal Pradesh	1	20,000	-	1.28
Karnataka	2	70,000	5,930	11.70
Madhya Pradesh	6	1,60,000	49,557	38.37
Maharashtra	2	40,000	9,680	12.78
Orissa	4	90,000	18,230	22.50
Punjab	6	2,15,000	52,837	43.40
Rajasthan	5	1,20,000	17,500	24.26
Tamilnadu	21	2,55,000	97,060	76.84
Uttrakhand	27	4,65,000	3,02,808	188.32
Uttar Pradesh	25	3,90,000	2,36,452	163.55
West Bengal	7	1,45,000	51,170	42.54
Total	133	25,75,000	9,83,859	777.12

Summery

Financial Year	No. of Proposal	50% Advance released
2005-06	3	00238278.00
2006-07	79	23915834.00
2007-08	45	12862023.00
2008-09(Up to 9 th Sep,08)	5	01664456.00

States assisted for DNA finger printing lab.

Sl.No	States	Amount Released (Rs. In lakhs)
Year 2006-07		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00
2.	Gujarat	25.00
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.00
4.	Maharashtra	25.00
5.	Punjab	25.00
6.	Rajasthan	25.00
7.	Tamilnadu	75.00
8.	Uttrakhand	25.00
9.	West Bengal	25.00
	Total	275.00
Year 2007-08		
1.	Birsa Agriculture University	45.00
2.	Tamilnadu Agriculture University	45.00
3.	Orissa University of Agricultural Technology	25.00
	Total	115.00
Year 2008-09		
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Seed Certification Agency	25.00

Seed net Portal: Training

Venue	Participating States	Date of Demonstration	Remarks
Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation, Akola	1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Maharashtra 3. Goa	17.10.08	Managing Director, MSSC is requested to make necessary logistic support for the demonstration.
Rajasthan State Seed Certification Agency, Jaipur	1. Rajasthan 2. Punjab 3. Gujarat 4. Haryana	13.10.08	Managing Director, RSSCA is requested to make necessary logistic support for the demonstration.
Uttrakhand State Seeds Corporation, Pantnagar	1. Delhi 2. U.P. 3. Uttrakhand 4. Himachal Pd 5. J & K	10.10.08	Managing Director, USSC is requested to make necessary logistic support for the demonstration.
Director of Agriculture, Chhattisgarh, Raipur	1. Orissa 2. Jharkhand 3. Chhattisgarh 4. Bihar 5. West Bengal	25.09.08	Director of Agriculture, Chhattisgarh, Raipur is requested to make necessary logistic support for the demonstration.
Director of Agriculture,	1. Assam	24.10.08	Director of Agriculture, Gangtok, Sikkim is

Gangtok, Sikkim	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Sikkim 3. Meghalaya 4. Manipur 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland 7. Arunachal Pd. 		requested to make necessary logistic support for the demonstration.
Director, Directorate of Seed Certification, Coimbatore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A.P. 2. Karnataka 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Kerala 5. Pondicherry 	04.11.08	Director of Agriculture, Directorate of Seed Certification, Coimbatore is requested to make necessary logistic support for the demonstration.