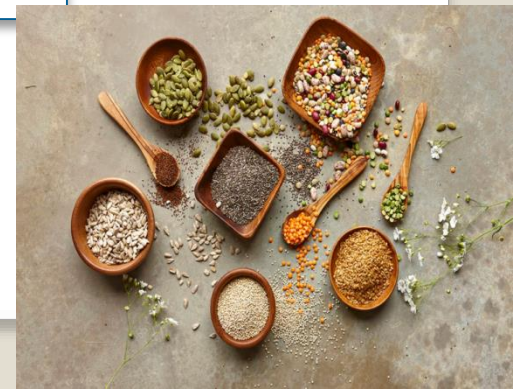




WELCOME





Seminar-III



Seed Village Programme - A Portfolio Analysis

Presented by:

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PALB 8032

III Ph.D.



FLOW OF PRESENTATION



Introduction



Objectives



Concept of Seed Village



Features and Benefits



Implementation of Seed village programme



Research/Case studies and conclusion



Introduction



Objectives



1.

- To study and understand about the concept of seed village

2.

- To review the portfolio of seed village programme in India & its implementation experiences

3.

- To review the research / case studies



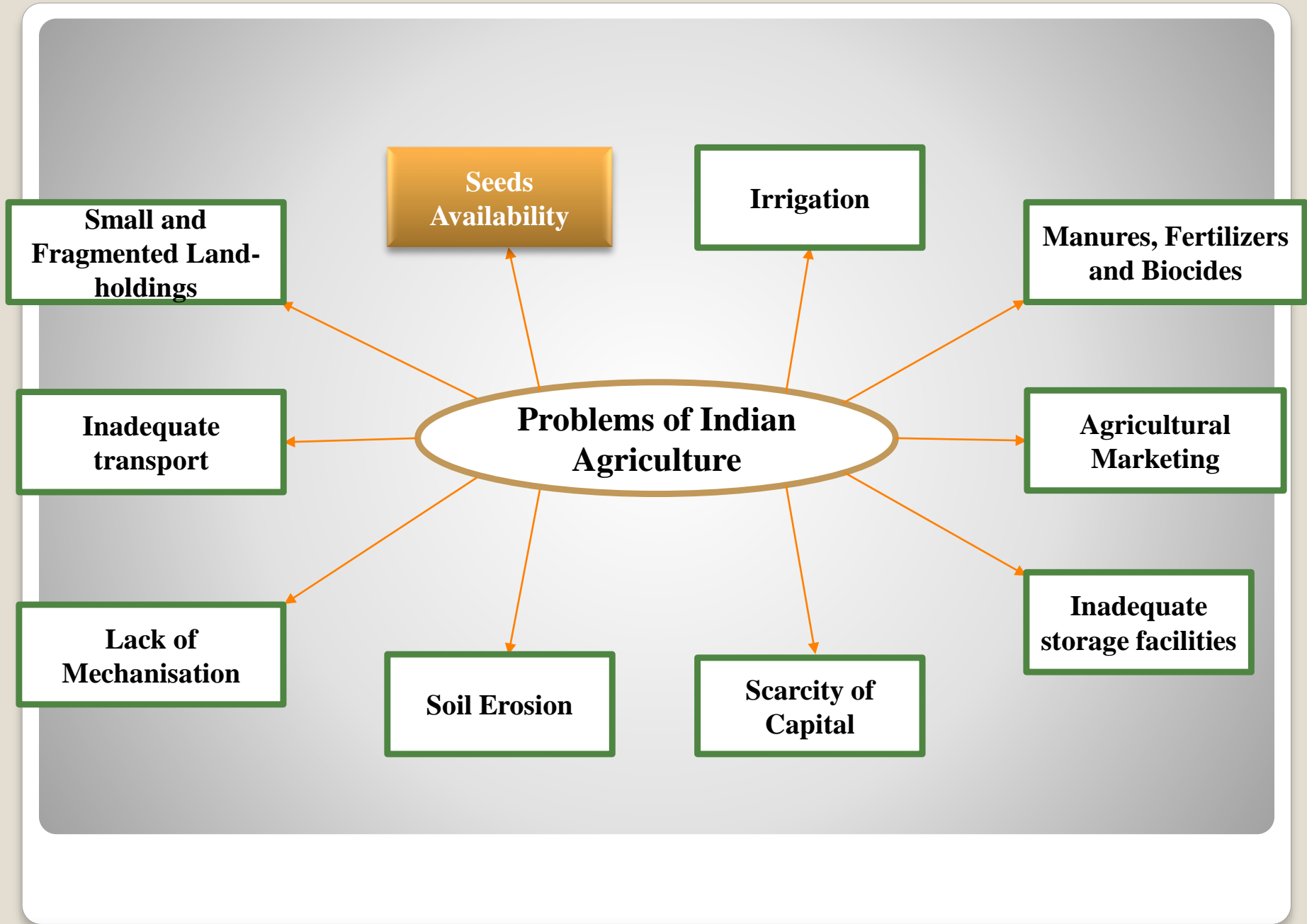
What is Seed?

‘Seed is a fertilized mature ovule and consists of an embryo which develops into the future plant’.

‘Seed is a vehicle for delivery of improved technologies and is a mirror for portrayal of inherent genetic potential of a variety/hybrid.’



“Basic factor of mankind’s most sought goal and Agricultural abundance”



Sources of Seed Material for farmers

1. Private sector:



2. Public sector:



3. Getting from the Neighbours



Some of the National Seed Companies



kaveri seeds



NANDHARI SEEDS

Seeds for a better future

Agro InfoMart

Ajinkya
SEEDS PVT. LTD.

Ankur

4. Own savings from the previous year crop:



Organized seed production and supply system operating in India

Seed Supply System in India



Agencies: NSC, SFCI, Private Seed Companies, Cooperatives etc

Distributors: Cooperatives, NSC etc

*Directorate of Seed Research, Max. Coordination Unit for Breeder Seed Production



Top 10 Seed Economies of the world (2014)

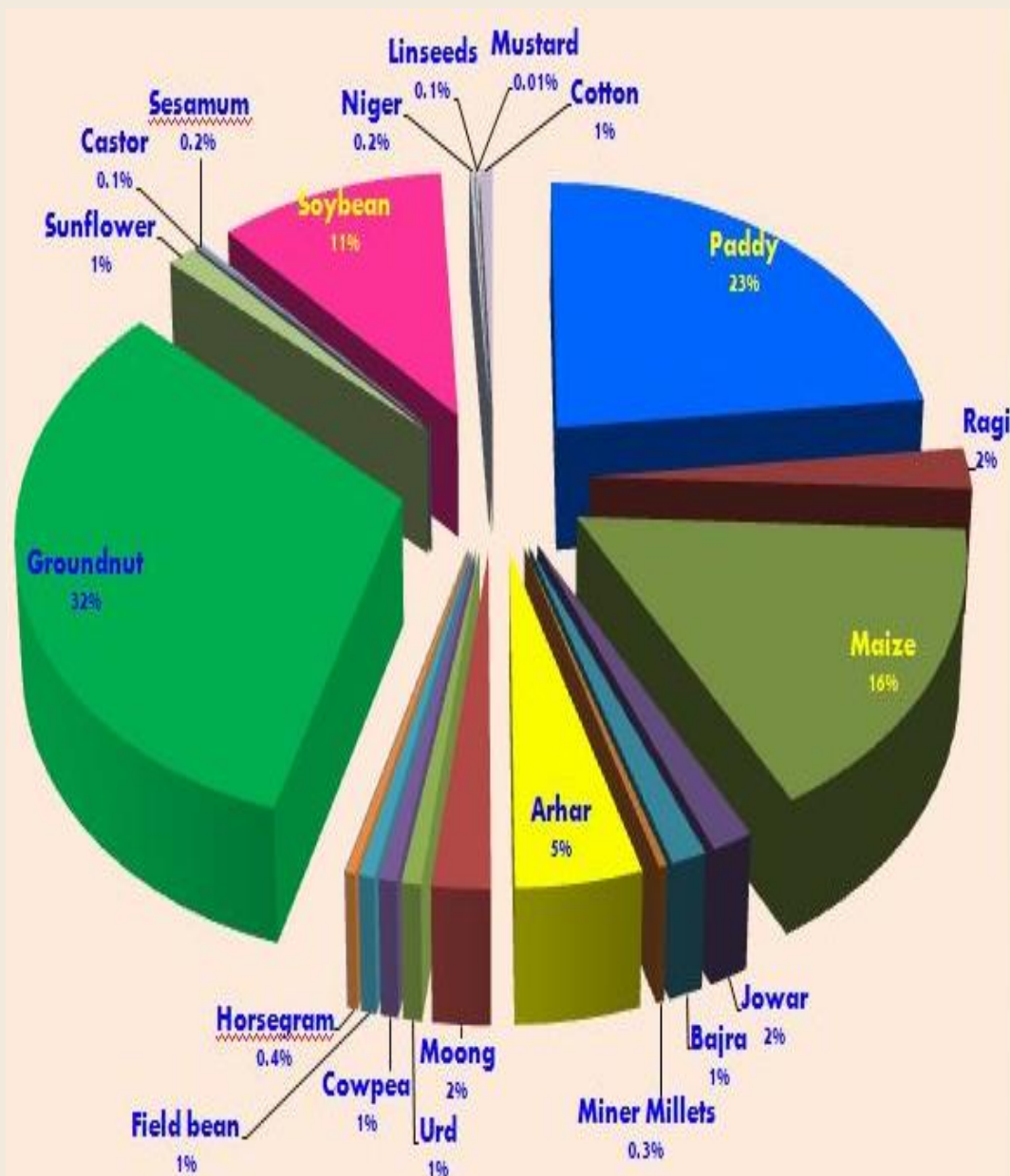
Sl. No	Country	Estimated value of Domestic Seed Market (USD million)
1.	USA	12,000.0
2.	China	9,034.0
3.	France	3,600.0
4.	Brazil	2,625.0
5.	India	2,000.0
6.	Japan	1,550.0
7.	Germany	1,170.0
8.	Argentina	754.0
9.	Italy	715.0
10.	Netherlands	585.0

- ✓ **Total World Seed Market - approximately USD 45 billion**
- ✓ **India is fastest growing seed industry in the world is (CAGR of 12.5%)**

Source: International Seed Federation – 2014

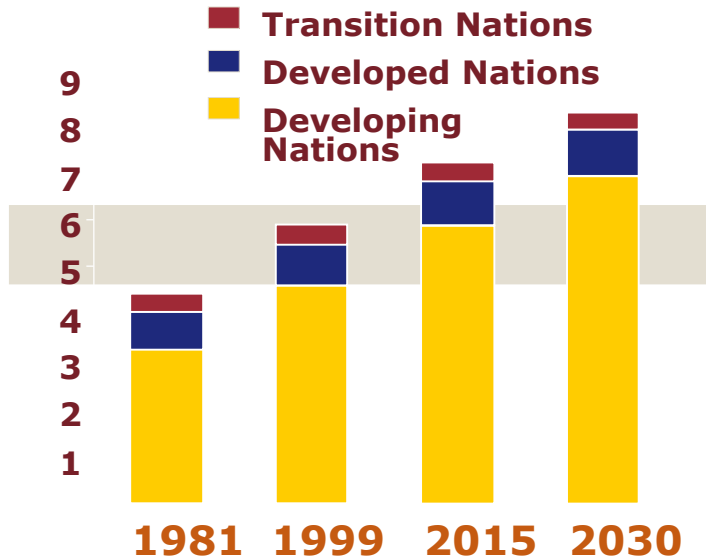
Annual Seed Requirement of Karnataka State

Sl. No.	Crop	Quantity (Qtls)
1	Paddy	2,51,629
2	Finger millet	25,080
3	Maize	1,76,249
4	Jowar	16,500
5	Bajra	14,195
6	Small millets	3,300
7	Arhar	50,750
8	Moong	23,430
9	Urd	7,740
10	Cowpea	7,210
11	Field bean	6,435
12	Horsegram	3,910
13	Groundnut	3,46,200
14	Sunflower	14,490
15	Castor	1,485
16	Sesame	1,980
17	Soybean	1,16,815
18	Niger	2,310
19	Linseed	1,235
20	Mustard	85
21	Cotton	6,945
	Total	10,77,994

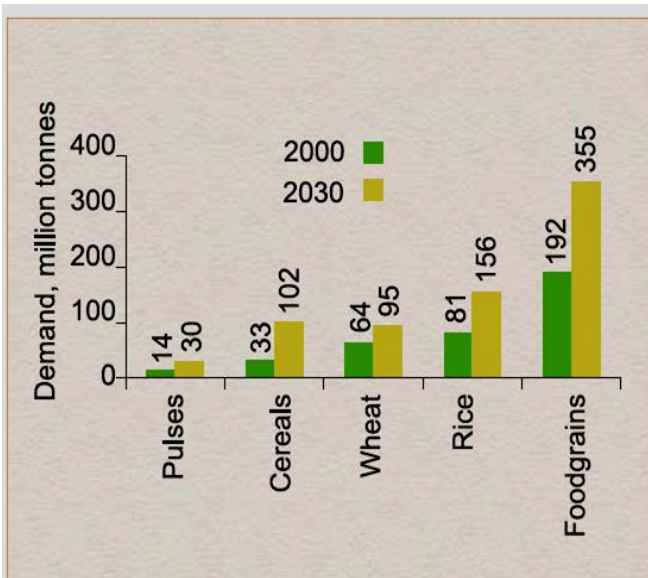
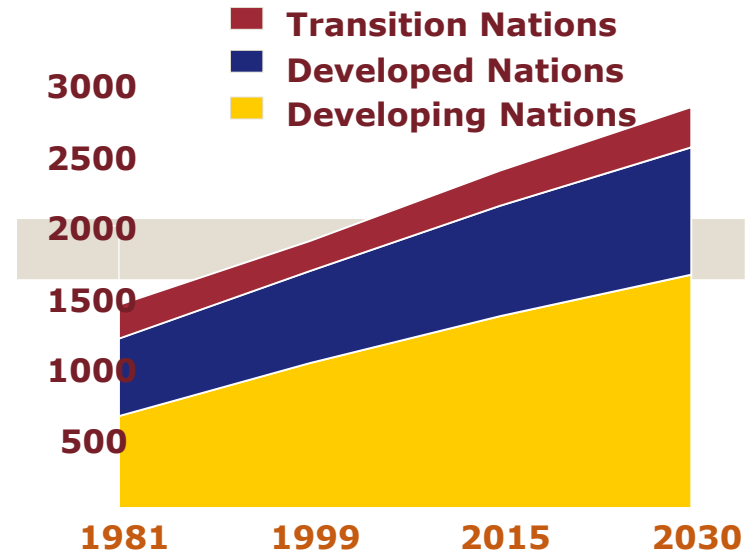


Anon., 2018

Growing World Population (B)



Rising Cereal Demand (MMT)



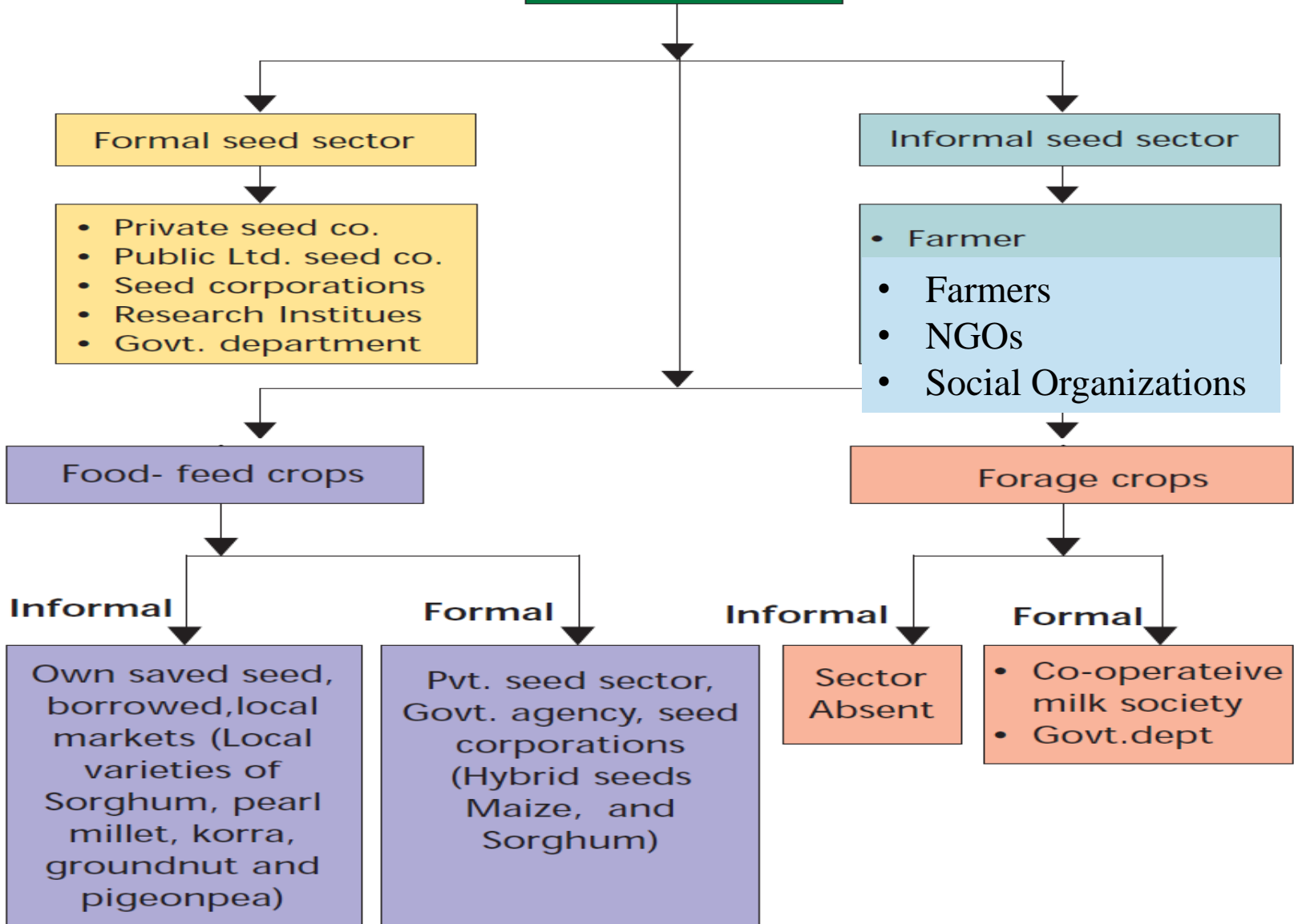
By 2050 world's population will be 9 billion.
Urban population shall move up from 50 to 70 %.

Arable acreage will not increase, i.e. same fields must produce 70 % more.

--- Hence at input level, one of the solution might be seed.

We need seed

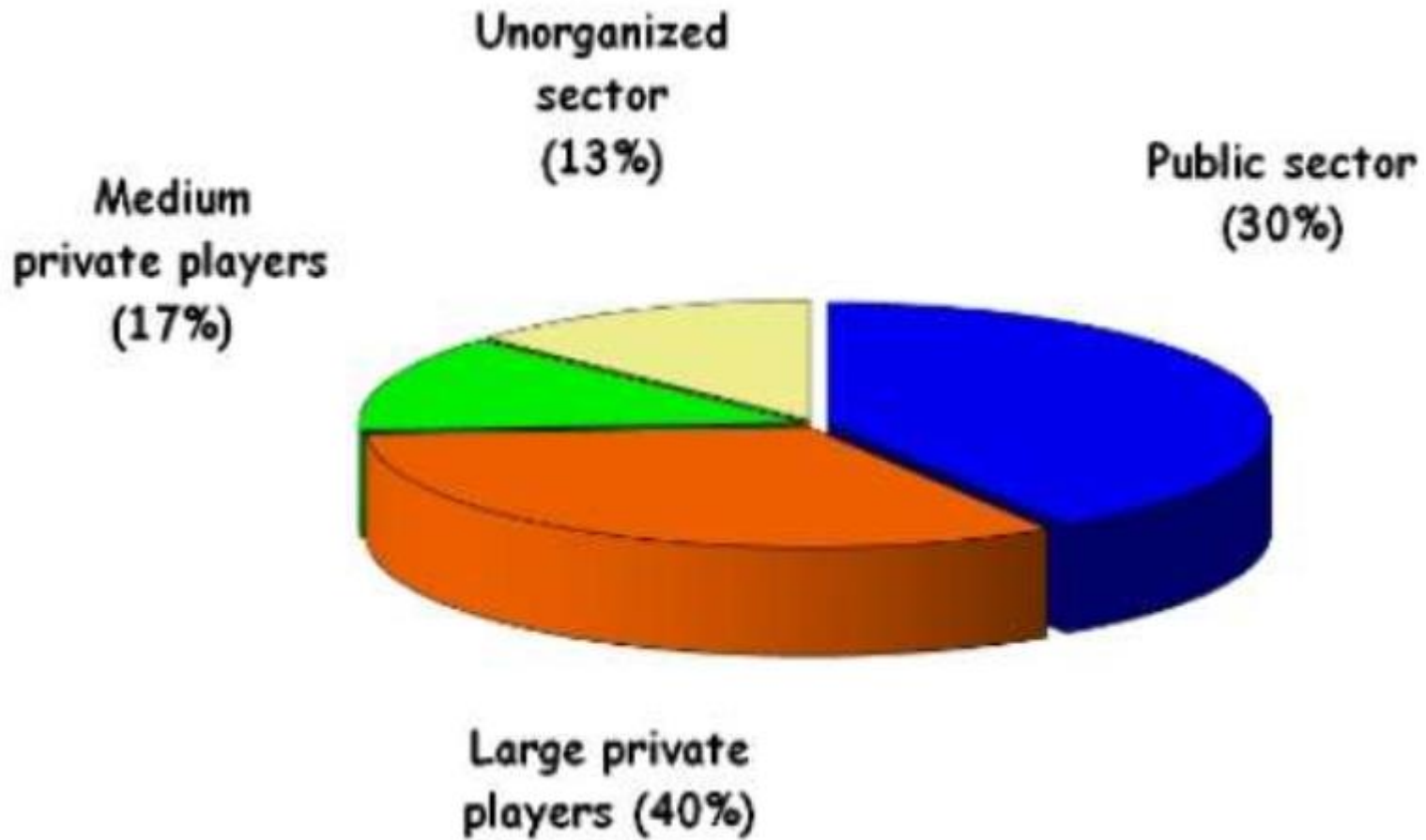
Seed systems



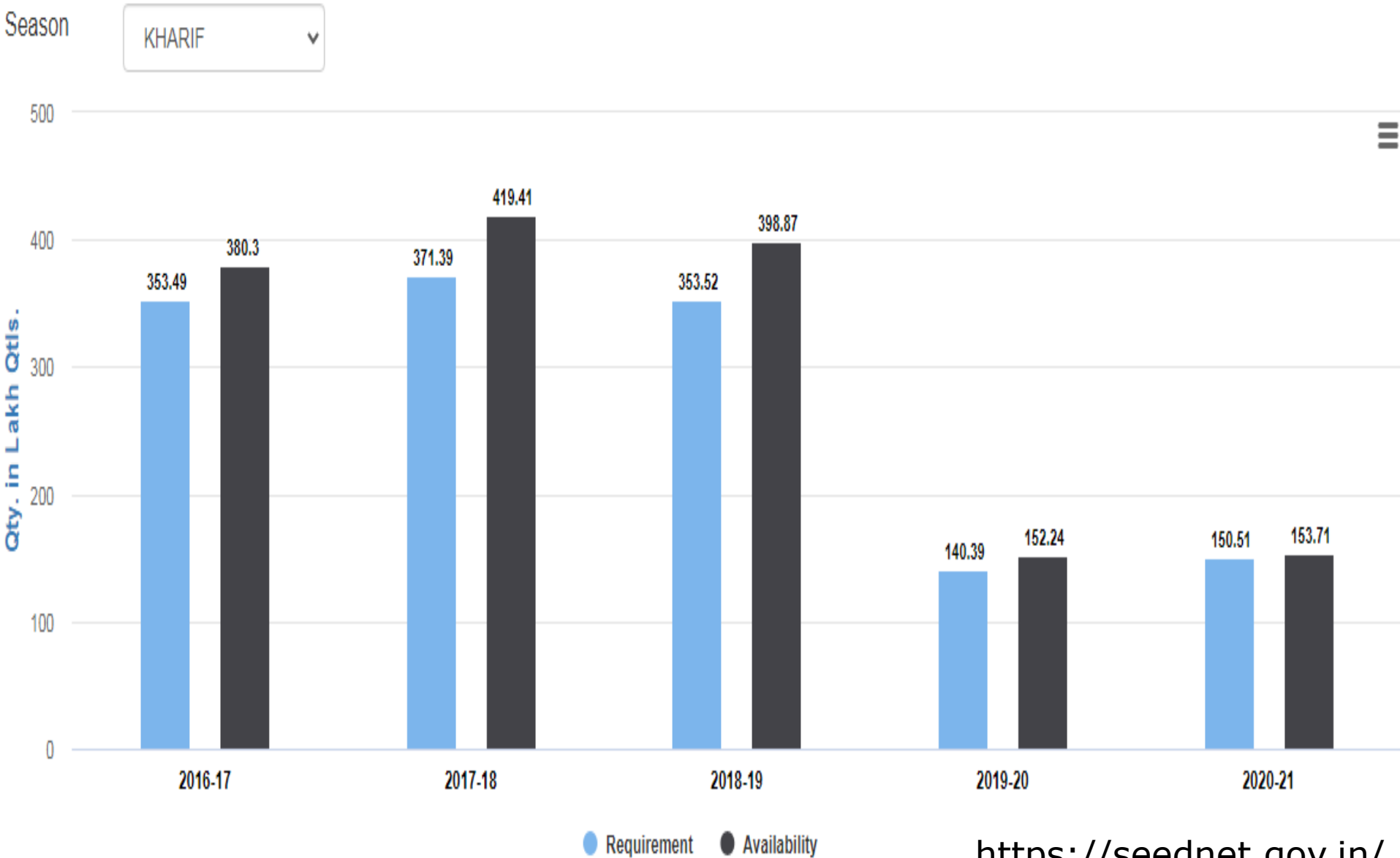
Present Scenario of Seed Industry/Strength

- Total Market Size (Million INR) : 150,000
- Market Size of PSUs (Million INR) : 45,000
- Market Size of Pvt. Companies : 105,000 (Million INR)
- Number of PSUs including SSCs. : 17
- Number of Pvt. Companies : About 500
- AICRPs - released 8187 varieties and hybrids in different crops
- Strong research base and network of public and private stake holders
- Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) for trait development
- Well established seed regulatory and legislative frame work
- Seed quality assurance: 22 Seed Certification Agencies and 126 notified seed testing laboratories

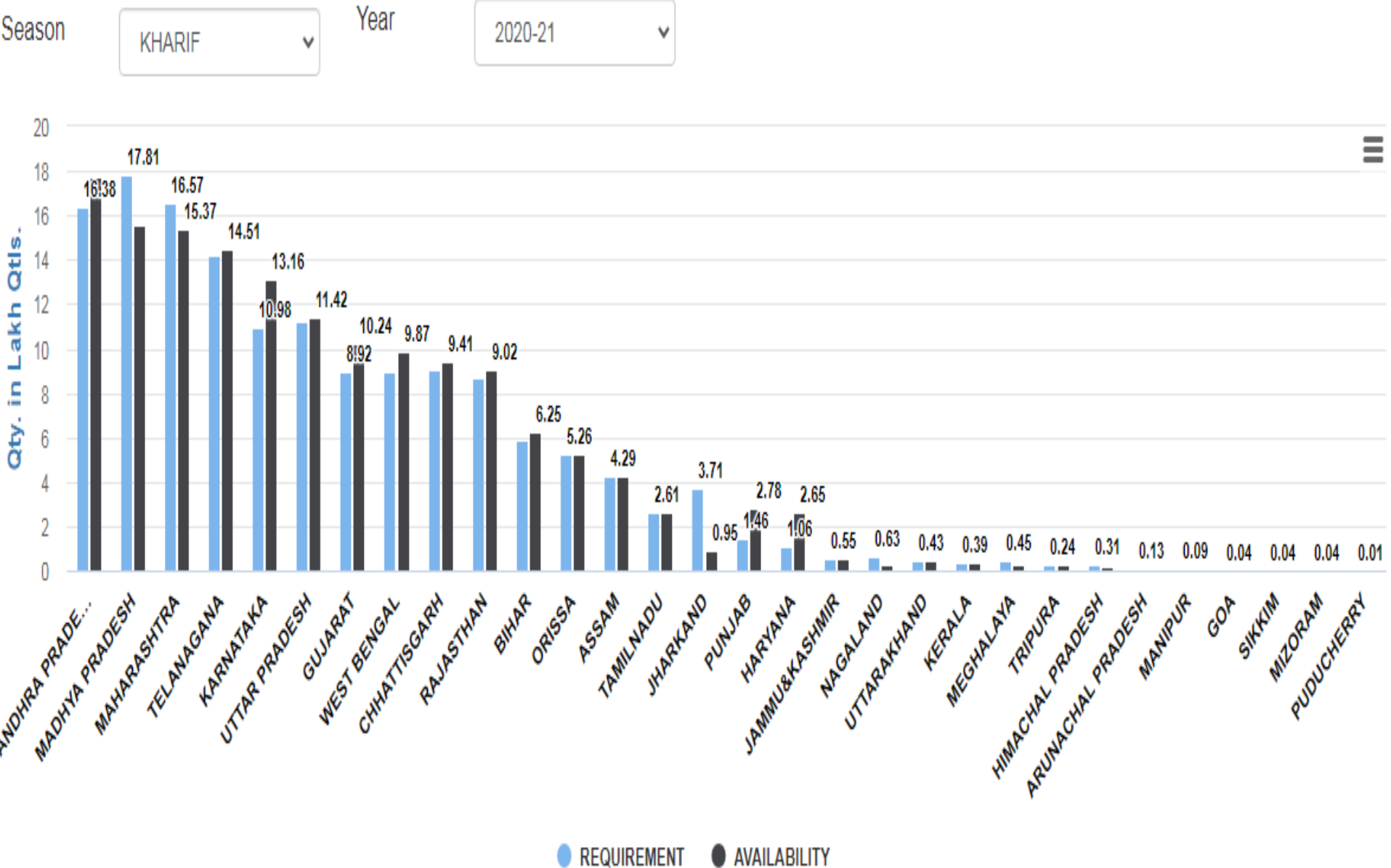
Indian Seed Industry



1. Seed Requirement & Availability Year Wise



2. Seeds Requirement & Availability State/UT Wise



3. Seed Requirement & Availability Crop Wise



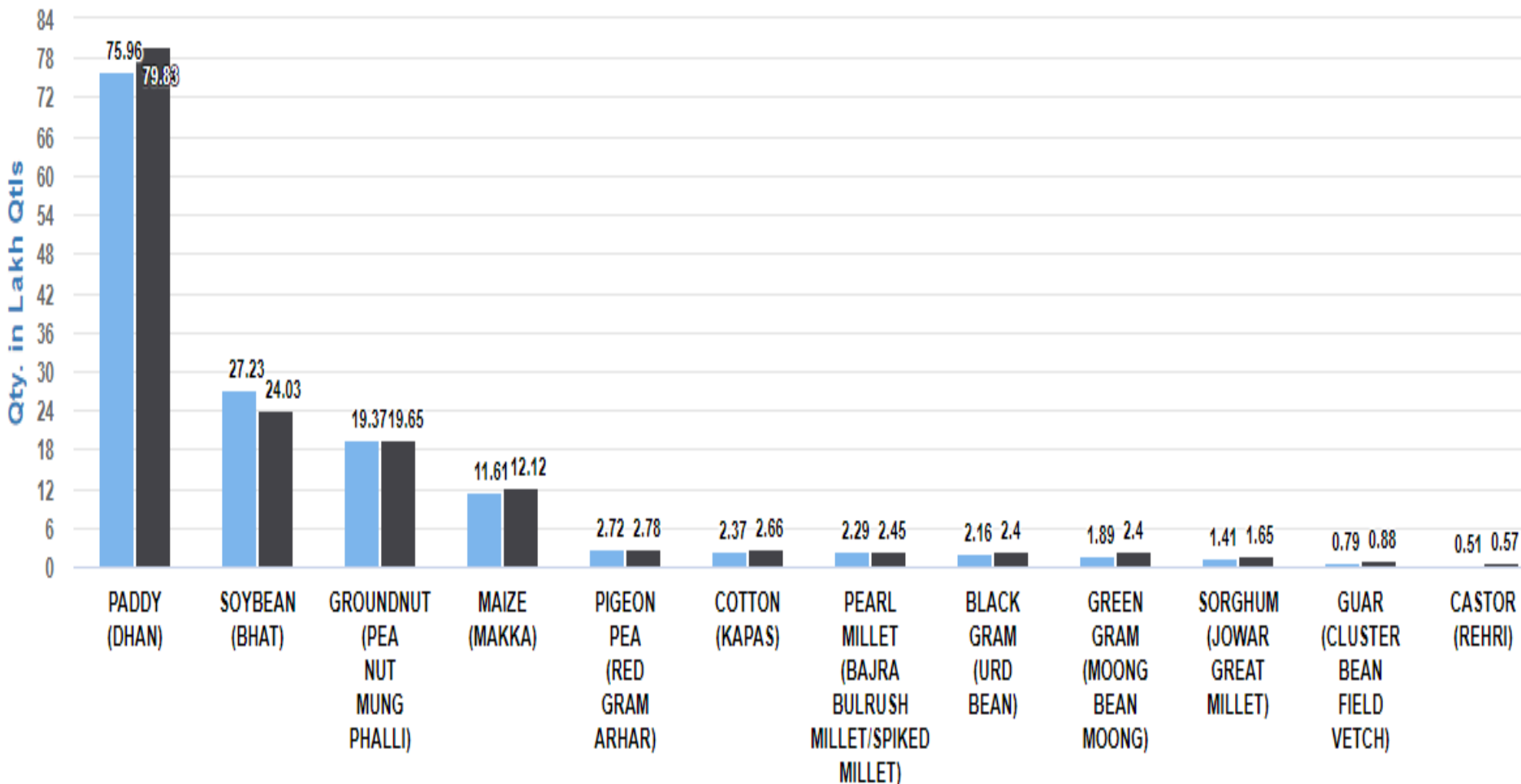
Season

KHARIF



Year

2020-21



Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Ltd.

YEAR	MARKETED QTY. IN QTLS.	SALES TURN-OVER (Rs. In Lakhs)	PROFIT BEFORE TAX (Rs. In Lakhs)
2006 – 2007	4,85,971	18,598.32	161.95
2007 – 2008	2,54,876	5,477.24	52.74
2008 – 2009	2,77,994	5,864.23	82.24
2009 – 2010	6,00,045	17,810.33	708.29
2010 – 2011	4,74,999	16,455.16	606.86
2011 – 2012	3,68,575	15013.68	659.51
2012 – 2013	3,96,194	20,583.89	993.32
2013 – 2014	2,89,133	16,382.85	365.39
2014 – 2015	3,72,172	15,329.74	65.37
2015 – 2016	3,52,610	15,114.17	408.62
2016 – 2017	2,96,036	15,759.39	179.63
2017 – 2018	3,54,120	17,152.09	125.53
2018 – 2019 (Provisional)	3,14,627	15,906.89	84.33
2019 – 20 (Budgeted)	4,20,495	20,245.00	150.06

Seeds availability at Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Ltd.

SN	CROPS	VARIETIES
CEREALS		
1	HY.JOWAR	CSH-14, CSH-16,
2	RABI JOWAR	M-35-1, SPU-2217, BJV-44
3	HY. MAIZE	BRMH-1, COH(M)-8
4	FODDER MAIZE	African Tall
5	IMP. BAJRA	ICTP-8203, Dhanashakthi, ICMH-1301.
6	RAGI	GPU-28, GPU-48, GPU-67, MR-1, MR-6, ML-365, KMR-204, KMR-301, KMR-340, Indaf-7, Indaf-9, VL-352.
7	HY. PADDY	KRH-4
8	PADDY	Jaya, Jyothi, IR-64, Intan, Abhilash, Tellahamsa, BPT-5204, MTU-1001, MTU-1010, Uma, Tanu, MO-4, JGL-1798, JGL-11470, JGL-18047, IE KPR-1, KHP-10, KHP-11, GGV-05-01, RNR-15048.
9	NAVANE	DHFT-109-3, HMT-100-1.
10	SAME	DHLM-36-8.
11	WHEAT	DWR-162, UAS-304, UAS-415, UAS-428, GW-322, GW-273, MACS-6222, MACS-6478, DDK-1029, BHU-6, LOK-1.
PULSES		
12	COWPEA	C-152, DC-15,
13	GREENGRAM	BGS-9, DGGV-2, KKM-3, IPM-2-14.
14	BLACKGRAM	TAU-1, DU-1, DBGV-5, T-9, Rashmi
15	REDGRAM	BRG-1, BRG-2, BRG-4, BRG-5, ICP-8863(Maruthi), TS-3R, BSMR-736, WRP-1, GRG-811.
16	BENGALGRAM	A-1, JG-11, JAKI-9218, VIJAY, GEM-2, BGD-111-1.
OILSEEDS		
17	GROUNDNUT	TMV-2, GPBD-4, K-6, G-2-52, GKVK-5, KCG-6.
18	HY.SUNFLOWER	KBSH-41, KBSH-44, KBSH-53, DSFH-3, RSFH-1887.
19	SOYABEAN	JS-335, DSB-21.
20	SAFFLOWER	A-1, A-2.
FIBRE CROPS		
21	GREENMANURE	Sunhemp, Diancha.
VEGETABLE SEEDS		

Seed Village Programme

The Seed Village Programme (SVP) is one of the most important components of the Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP) under Nation Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET) being implemented by Government of India from 2014-15 onwards.

Objectives:

The basic objectives of the Seed Village Programme are :

1. To improve the quality of Farm Saved Seeds
2. To increase the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)
3. To enhance the horizontal spread of high yielding varieties among farmers for improving the productivity of crops.

Seed Village Programme

- The concept of Seed Village (Beeja Grama) during 2004
- A village, wherein trained group of farmers are involved in production 'of seeds of various crops and cater to the needs of themselves, fellow farmers of the village and farmers of neighboring villages in appropriate time and at affordable cost is called “a seed village”

Concept

- Organizing seed production in cluster (or) compact area
- Increasing the seed production
- To meet the local demand, timely supply and at reasonable cost
- Self sufficiency and self reliance of the village

Physical Progress of Seed Village Programme in India (2006-2007 to 2019-2020-upto 27.12.2019)

Year	No. of Seed Villages Organized	Quantity of Seed Produced (In Lakh Quintals)
2006-2007	10778.00	22.96
2007-2008	18121.00	40.07
2008-2009	35212.00	58.01
2009-2010	69127.00	79.56
2010-2011	101067.00	161.55
2011-2012	89244.00	199.28
2012-2013	78943.00	116.71
2013-2014	68101.00	144.48
2014-2015	48004.00	193.71
2015-2016	29249.00	91.82
2016-2017	24093.00	56.99
2017-2018	100735.00	126.65
2018-2019	102631.00	207.00
2019-2020-upto 27.12.2019	18740.00	39.88

Note : The progress from most implementing agencies is yet to be received after crop harvest.

Source : Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Govt. of India. (ON2298) & Past Issues

**State-wise Funds Released, Utilised and Number of seed Villages Organised under Seed Village Programme in India
(2011-2012 to 2014-2015)**

(Rs. in Lakh)												
States/UT	2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015		
	Released	Utilised	No. of Seed Villages Organised	Released	Utilised	No. of Seed Villages Organised	Released	Utilised	No. of Seed Villages Organised	Released	Utilised	No. of Seed Villages Organised
Andhra Pradesh	3198.62	3941.77	12235.00	-	2176.55	8315.00	2951.64	2432.68	9277.00	821.00	1202.42	2535.00
Arunachal Pradesh	-	286.42	321.00	-	-	-	152.14	152.14	-	36.53	-	-
Assam	989.07	989.07	3202.00	-	-	1786.00	258.24	151.61	416.00	1855.96	586.86	1830.00
Bihar	1998.93	1296.85	6288.00	-	1000.12	2836.00	2061.33	1143.46	4491.00	638.83	483.28	2731.00
Chhattisgarh	200.00	149.17	1188.00	498.32	368.06	1375.00	266.59	443.84	869.00	626.85	364.05	706.00
Gujarat	5616.07	4112.95	8797.00	2177.35	2670.03	7638.00	751.05	816.69	2919.00	7.54	2.14	168.00
Haryana	961.81	379.71	939.00	0.92	161.95	470.00	1.32	35.11	115.00	1.52	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	342.15	342.15	956.00	525.00	523.01	1876.00	326.51	328.50	817.00	90.00	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	183.06	249.08	1065.00	243.97	217.54	1297.00	598.96	488.63	2831.00	170.09	135.41	-
Karnataka	379.33	379.33	2051.00	293.89	266.44	1485.00	594.79	385.81	1365.00	-	68.86	766.00
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00	152.00	156.00	156.00	200.00
Madhya Pradesh	2869.30	4033.95	9402.00	3660.58	3778.19	9113.00	4421.08	4421.08	7127.00	975.05	862.29	1545.00
Maharashtra	-	280.73	1162.00	-	289.38	1108.00	185.18	164.00	266.00	954.18	-	695.00
Manipur	276.72	276.72	1936.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	83.00	83.00	350.00	59.75	59.75	275.00	34.22	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	60.36	60.36	210.00	62.53	-	-	0.00	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-
Odisha	-	-	755.00	1090.54	574.48	810.00	483.95	566.38	755.00	1668.41	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Punjab	774.26	768.76	2000.00	750.26	754.69	1713.00	735.00	736.51	1577.00	270.00	-	2020.00
Rajasthan	-	58.24	380.00	-	50.64	558.00	1390.39	461.38	1589.00	659.89	929.01	2248.00
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2922.26	2863.74	4000.00	2843.74	2791.33	3726.00	1511.33	1905.74	2617.00	1288.24	1559.42	1925.00
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393.13	-	1363.00
Uttar Pradesh	919.82	844.91	24791.00	1380.91	945.56	23040.00	1681.61	1293.26	25141.00	1047.40	676.20	4628.00
Uttarakhand	-	-	6750.00	301.57	334.64	11957.00	-	234.34	5502.00	221.88	-	6507.00
NSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
India	21631.39	21253.53	88218.00	13910.42	17045.94	79663.00	18623.36	16320.89	68101.00	12016.72	7025.95	29867.00


Selected State-wise Funds Released/Spent for Farmers Training and Number of Farmers Benefited/Trained on Seed Production and Technology under Seed Village Programme in India (2012-2013 to 2015-2016-upto 31.03.2016)

(Rs. in Lakh)

States/UT	2012-2013	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016-upto 31.03.2016	
	Funds Released/Spent for Farmers Training	Funds Released/Spent for Farmers Training	No. of Farmers Benefited/Trained on Seed Production and Seed Technology	Funds Released/Spent for Farmers Training	No. of Farmers Benefited/Trained on Seed Production and Seed Technology	Funds Released/Spent for Farmers Training	No. of Farmers Benefited/Trained on Seed Production and Seed Technology
Andhra Pradesh	-	1103.67	70200	100.00	63375	90.53	24922
Arunachal Pradesh	-	19.50	6490	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	138.75	20860	690.00	596550	-	165300
Bihar	-	640.30	422560	49.00	429803	80.00	64750
Chhattisgarh	40.50	29.85	4646	31.20	184190	29.05	1361
Gujarat	420.00	247.43	79143	3.15	10581	-	-
Haryana	0.53	0.57	7844	0.62	208	0.41	96
Himachal Pradesh	45.00	27.51	9572	1.00	350	8.00	15000
Jammu and Kashmir	32.20	237.31	89350	67.50	48550	41.40	35000
Karnataka	23.14	27.03	53510	-	16148	3.00	6099
Kerala	-	-	-	-	30400	-	404
Madhya Pradesh	1415.56	1751.75	932235	221.55	522196	124.44	223150
Maharashtra	-	41.25	21015	50.00	52030	-	2406
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	180
Meghalaya	1.65	1.65	1650	0.50	600	1.50	1650
Mizoram	9.00	9.00	30000	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	8.85	1110	4.50	3700
Odisha	137.55	223.50	75075	144.00	96000	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	100
Punjab	277.50	275.25	157700	54.00	92880	37.48	75000
Rajasthan	-	496.20	103948	170.73	132745	11.52	6113
Sikkim	-	6.00	2000	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	363.74	200.00	200000	202.50	92400	202.35	243523
Telangana	-	-	-	196.80	48138	69.60	44575
Uttar Pradesh	466.70	494.55	409681	101.20	256822	179.98	22651
Uttarakhand	75.00	-	31027	30.72	13031	17.55	35100
India	3308.06	5971.06	2728506	2123.33	2688107	1107.22	971080

SEED VILLAGE PROGRAMME

To upgrade the quality of farmer's saved seeds (which is about 60-65%)

- ▶ Financial assistance for distribution of Foundation/Certified Seed available @ 50% for cereal crops and 60% of seed cost for oilseeds, pulses, green manure and fodder crops.
 - ▶ Assistance on Farmers Training on seed production available @ Rs. 15000/group each of 50-150 farmers.
 - ▶ Financial assistance is available for purchase of seed drums from Rs. 3500 to 5000 and on Seed Storage bins of 10 to 20 quintals capacity from Rs. 1000 to 3000.
- 

CERTIFIED SEED PRODUCTION THROUGH SEED VILLAGE

Encouraging Certified Seed production of Pulses, Oilseeds, Fodder and Green Manure crops.

- ▶ Financial assistance for distribution of Foundation/ Certified seeds @ 75% cost of the seeds.
- ▶ Assistance for training of farmers on seed production @ Rs.15000/ group.
- ▶ Assistance for 50% Seed Certification upto Rs. 600/ha.
- ▶ Assistance for seed storage godowns @ Rs.10,000 per sqm.

- The Seed Village Programme ensures supply of quality certified seed of notified varieties to the farmers in time at their places at affordable prices besides ensuring quick multiplication of new seed varieties in a shorter time in that Gram panchayath/Taluka /District level based on the crop situation.
- Compact area approach needs to be followed under this scheme. The number of farmers to be benefitted is minimum of 25 and also subject to a maximum of 150 for a unit of 10 ha.



FEATURES

- Organizing seed production in cluster (or) compact area
- Replacing existing local varieties with new high yielding varieties.
- Increasing the seed production
- To meet the local demand, timely supply and reasonable cost
- Self sufficiency and self reliance of the village
- Increasing the seed replacement rate

BENEFITS

- ❖ Seed is available at the door steps of farms at an appropriate time
- ❖ Seed availability at affordable cost even lesser than market price
- ❖ Increased confidence among the farmers about the quality because of known source of production
- ❖ Producer and consumer are mutually benefited
- ❖ Facilitates fast spread of new cultivars of different kinds

Implementation of Seed Village Programme

The seed village scheme programme is having two phases

- I. Seed production of different crops**
- II. Establishing seed processing unit**

I. Seed Production of Different Crops

Seed village concept is to promote the quality seed production of foundation and certified seed classes.

The area which is suitable for raising a particular crop will be selected and raised with single variety of a kind.

Selection of area

- 1. Irrigation facilities**
- 2. Suitability of climatic conditions to raise the crop for more than one season**
- 3. Labour availability and Knowledge of local farmers on that particular crop**
- 4. Occurrence or out break of pest and diseases**
- 5. Past history of the area for suitability to raise seed crop**
- 6. Average rainfall and distribution**
- 7. Closeness to a urban area for easy movement of seed and other inputs**

Seed Supply

- 1. Suitable area for seed production will be identified by the Scientists.**
- 2. The foundation/ certified seeds or University labeled seeds will be supplied by the University through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Research Stations at 50% subsidy cost to the identified farmers in the area**
- 3. The farmers will use these quality seeds and take up their own seed production in a small area (1 acre) for their own use**
- 4. The crops are Rice, Pulses and Oilseeds**

Capacity building

Training to the farmers

- **First one day training : At the time of sowing**
Training on : Isolation distance, sowing practices, seed treatment and other agronomic practices.
- **Second one day training : During flowering**
Training on : Identifying off types and removal, maintenance of seed plots, plant protection measures, maturity status and harvesting methods.
- **Third one day training : After harvest**
Training on : Seed cleaning, grading, seed treating, bagging and storage aspects, seed sampling and sending to seed testing laboratory for analysis.
- **A seed grower forum will be organized for further empowerment of technology and marketing**



Training at the time of sowing



Training at the time of harvesting



Training at the time of flowering



II. Establishing Seed Processing Unit

- **Post-harvest seed handling**
- **Marketing of available good quality seeds of improved varieties**
- **Seed processing and packaging is very important aspect in seed production**
- **Location of seed processing centres is based on the available infrastructure and convenience**
- **Well connected with roads and transportation facilities**

Infrastructure need for seed processing unit

- **Seed garden cum clearer**
- **Bag closer, trolleys, scales and furniture**
- **Building to house equipment**
- **Seed storage structure**
- **Seed threshing and drying yard**
- **Information centre**



Seed garden cum clearer



Trolley



Bag closer

How the farmers save seeds for next planting season?



Storage structure used by farmers to save seeds



Wooden structure



Drum storage



Gampiri

On farm storage



Bamboo mat bins



seed storage huts that were the traditional home structures



Moshti

Moshti is a seed storage container made out of bamboo used in Gujarat

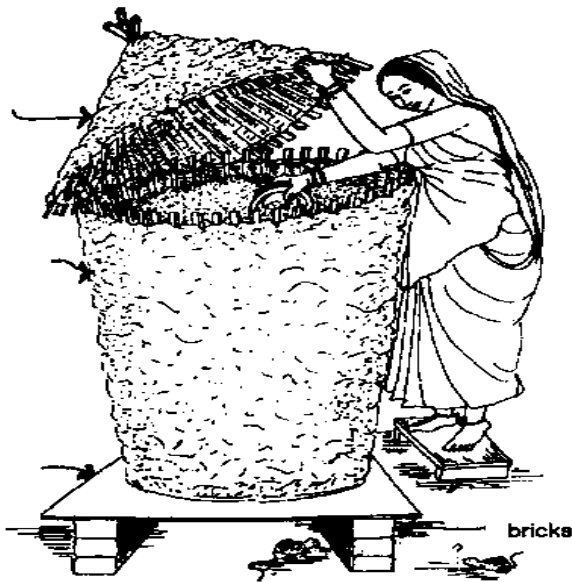


Onions stored in a cool area near the house.

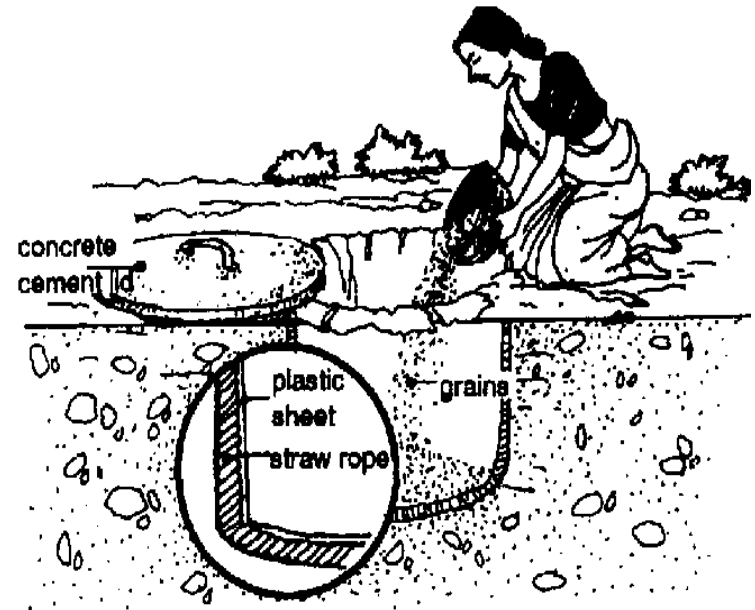


Kothi

Kothi storage bin it is used in Gujarat



Puri



Under ground storage structure



1. MANKATTAI (MUD HOUSE)



2. KULUKKAI (EARTHEN BIN)



3. THALLPAI (STRAW BIN)



4. THOMBAI (BAMBOO BIN)



Implementing Agencies

- ✓ **State Departments of Agriculture**
- ✓ **State Agriculture Universities**
- ✓ **Krishi Vigyan Kendras**
- ✓ **State Seeds Corporation**
- ✓ **National Seeds Corporation**
- ✓ **State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI)**
- ✓ **State Seeds Certification Agencies**
- ✓ **Department of Seed Certification**

One implementing agency will be identified for the area/locality and is to be authorized by the State Government.

Problem faced by the beneficiaries in obtaining benefit of the programme n=120

S.No.	Problems	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage	Rank
1.	Inadequate supply of seed	61	50.83	I
2.	Lack of regular guidance and training programme	30	25.00	VI
3.	Lack of extension services	39	32.50	III
4.	Lack of knowledge about the programme.	44	36.66	II
5.	Lack of knowledge about seed production	32	26.66	V
6.	Lack of storage facility	34	28.33	IV
7.	No cooperation with neighbour	27	22.50	VII
8	Lack of sufficient finance for Programme	25	20.83	VIII
9	Lack of information about loan and subsidy	23	19.17	X
10	Lack of soil testing information	24	20.00	IX

Varsha more(2016)

Extension Interventions

1

Crop Based Extension



2

Institution Based Agricultural Extension



3

Project Based Extension

Vegetable
Seed Project

4

**Training and
technical guidance**



5

Cost sharing Extension



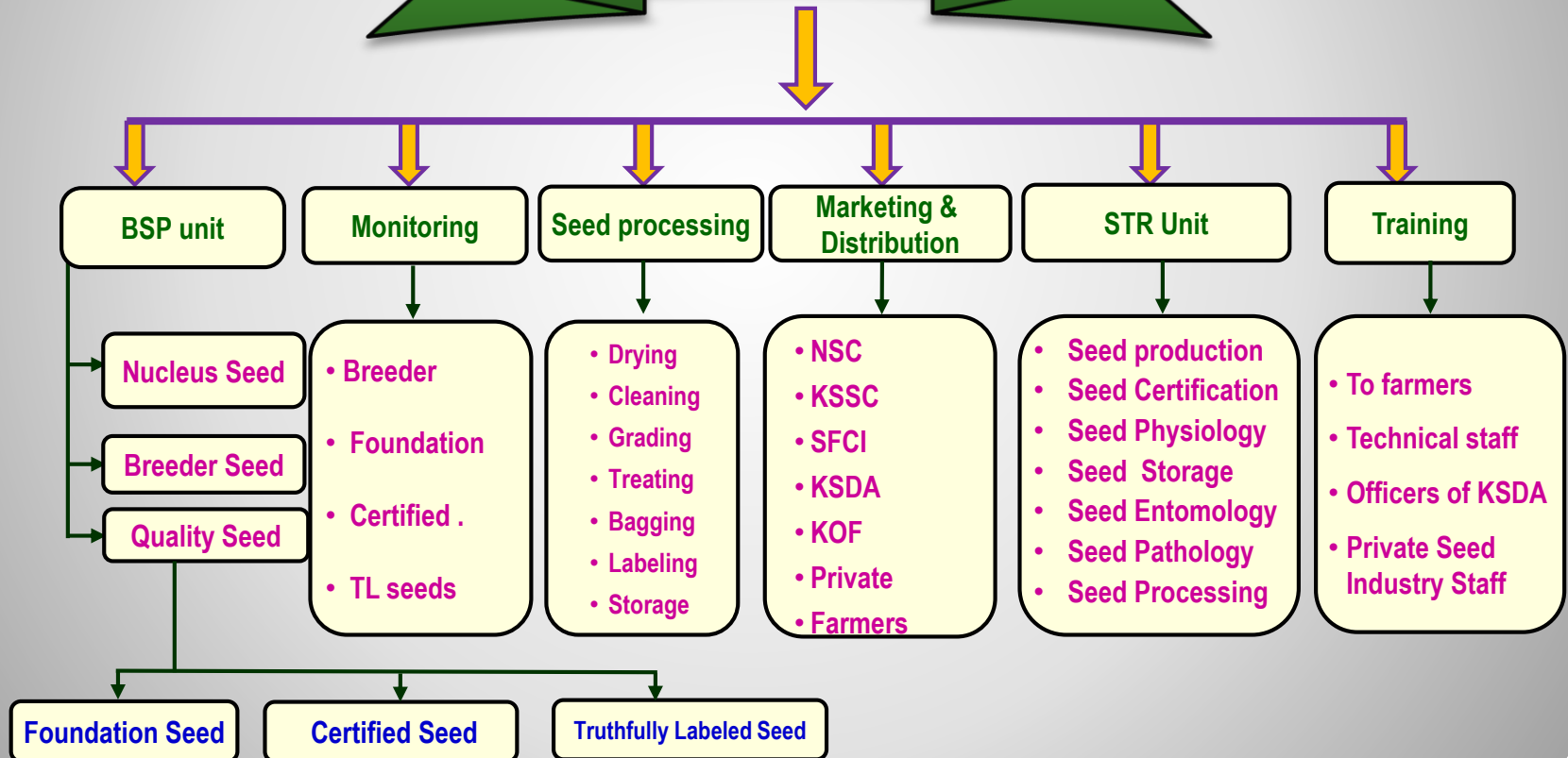
6

Participatory Extension

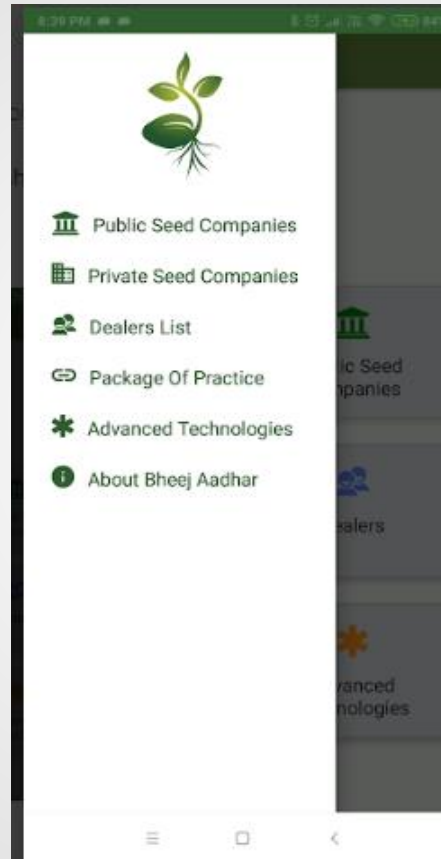
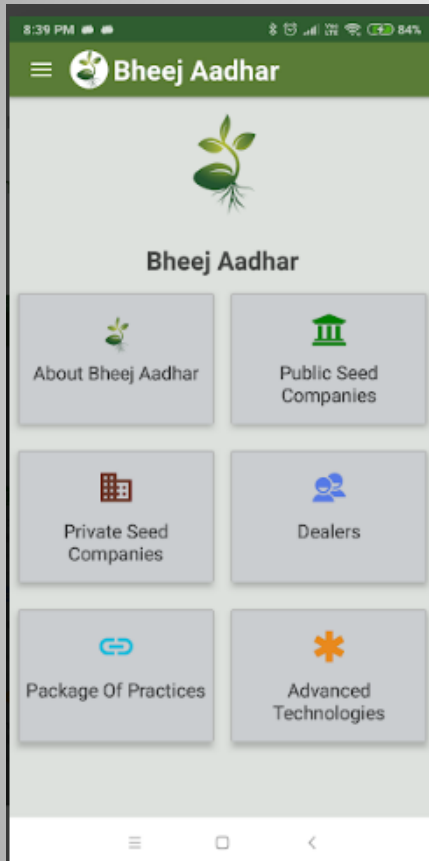


UAS, BANGALORE

SEED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES at UAS (B)



Bheej Aadhar App



8:42 PM 84%

Bheej Aadhar

Package of Practices

Please select category:

Cereals



Paddy



Maize



Baby Corn



Bajra



Sorghum



Wheat



Pop Corn

8:40 PM 84%

Bheej Aadhar

View Package of Practices

Introduction

Method of Cultivation and Management

Mechanization

Insect Management

Disease Management

Post Harvest

8:41 PM 84%

Bheej Aadhar

VI. PLANT PROTECTION (DISEASES)

Disease	Damage symptoms	Control measures
Bacterial leaf blight	 <p>Top leaves yellow to white, lesions begin at water soaked portion, drain on the solution, dry the leaves as margin of a leaf blade breaks in chain and vein. Each lesion starts drying and breaks the whole leaf.</p>	<p>Seed treatment: Add 25 g. of Streptocycline + 150 g. Copper oxychloride to 50 lb. water, 15 kg paddy seeds soaked for 24 hours in bacterial solution. Drain on the solution, dry the leaves as margin of a leaf blade breaks in chain and vein.</p> <p>25 and 30 days after transplanting: Add 5 g. Streptocycline and 2.5 g. Copper oxychloride 50 WP to a lb. water and spray. 30 to 250 lb. spray solution requires acre time.</p>
Brown leaf spot of rice	 <p>Injured leaf and grass with brown colored egg shaped spots.</p>	<p>Seed treatment: Treat the seeds with Mancozeb.</p> <p>Carbendazim 75 WP @ 2.0 g. for kg. of seeds before sowing. If disease appears spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2.0 g. for 4000 sqm after 25 and 50 days of transplanting. 200 to 250 lb. spray solution requires per acre per spray.</p>
Ookhobia disease	 <p>Silvery sheath of diseased leaves; later the external look like fluff in ookhobia. No grain in the sheath.</p>	<p>Remove all such infected plants. Seed treatment with Mancozeb + Carbendazim 75 WP @ 2.0 g./kg. seed.</p>
Leaf and neck blight	 <p>Diamond shaped brown spots on leaves, the center of each spot with white center. External neck with a bl. water. Mark or brown colored spots, each infected external leaves chaffy. Some first breaking a neck region.</p>	<p>Seed treatment: Treat the seeds @ 4 g. Carbendazim 50 WP or Tricyclazole 75 WP @ 0.6 g./kg. seed.</p> <p>Nursery spray</p> <p>When seedlings are 10-15 days old use one of the following fungicides: Carbendazim 50 WP - 1.0 g. Tricyclazole 75 WP - 0.6 g. Edifenphos 50 EC - 1.0 ml. Kresin 08 EC - 1.0 ml.</p> <p>20-25 days after transplanting if disease incidence above 5 per cent spray per acre fungicide mixture above. If necessary</p>


8:43 PM 84%

Bheej Aadhar


Advanced Technologies

Please select category:


Oilseeds




Castor




Groundnut



Sesamum



Soybean



Sunflower

Research studies



G. Narappa et. al.(2018)

Title of the Research

Seed Village Programme - A Boon to the Rice Growing Farmers for Variety Replacement with Economic Stability

Study Area: Koppal district

Year: 2011-12 to 2014-15

Sample Size: 3325 no's

Respondents: Beneficiary farmers of SVP

Research Design: Ex-post-facto

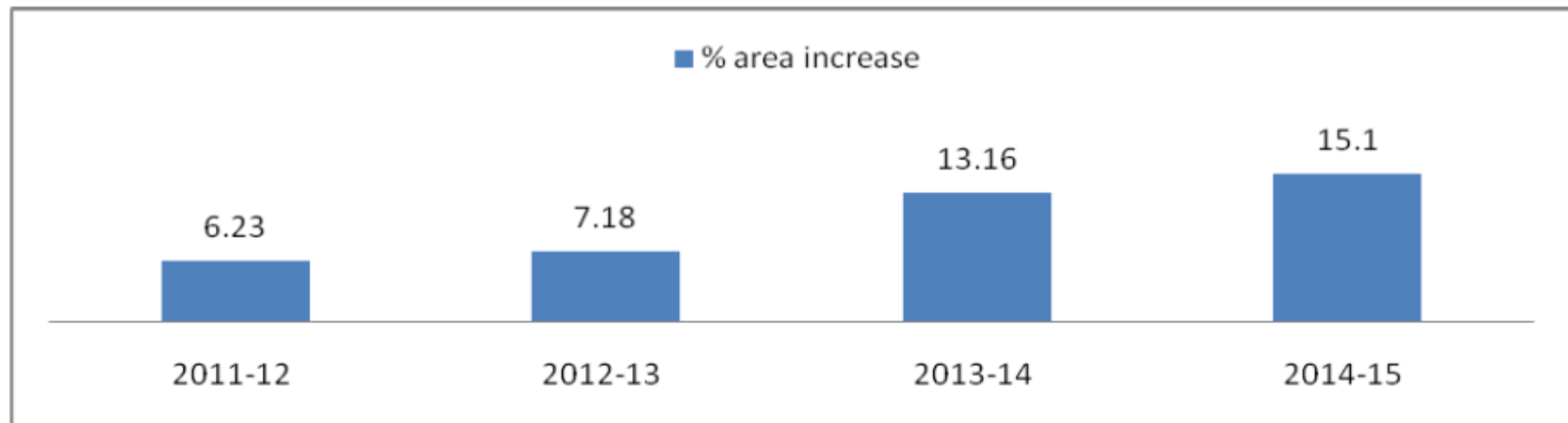
Distribution of rice seeds var. Gangavathi sona under seed village scheme from 2011-12 to 2014 -15 at KVK and ARS, Gangavathi

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the District	Number of Villages	Qty (q)	Total No. of Farmers
	2011-12				
1		Koppal	16	271.5	1086
2		Raichur	2	25.75	103
3		Bellary	2	28	112
		Total	20	325.25	1301
	2012-13				
1		Koppal	1	12.5	50
2		Raichur	2	28	112
3		Bellary	1	10	40
		Total	4	50.5	202
	2013-14				
1		Koppal	8	64.5	258
2		Raichur	15	190.75	893
3		Bellary	4	76.5	186
4		Yadgir	1	12.5	50
5		Davanagere	1	5	20
		Total	29	319.25	1407
	2014-15				
1		Koppal	1	7.5	30
2		Raichur	7	75	300
3		Bellary	2	21.25	85
		Total	10	103.75	415

Table.4 Horizontal spread and economics of paddy variety Gangavatisona (GGV-05-01) from seed village programme

Year	Qty of seed distributed (q)	Seed spread farmers To Farmers Approx. q x 2 season	Total seed Spread /distributed (q)	Total Area coverage (ha)	Cumulative Area coverage	Variety replacement rate (out of 3.5 lakh ha of TBP area) (%)	Average grain yield of 72 q/ha	Average rate per q. (Rs.) of Paddy	Anticipated economic benefit to the farming community (Rs) Value realized (Rs)
2011-12	325.25	13315	13640	21824	21824	6.23	1571328	1300	2042726400
2012-13	50.5	2020	2070	3312	25136	7.18	238464	1400	333849600
2013-14	319.25	12770	13089	20942	46078	13.16	1507824	1400	2110953600
2014-15	103.75	4150	4254	6806	52884	15.10	490032	1400	686044800
Total	798.75	32255	33053	52884			3807648	5500	5173574400

Fig.1 Cumulative area coverage of Gangavatisona over the year



Research Findings

- **The Seed Village Programme revealed that out of 3.50 lakh ha in TBP rice cultivable area,**
- **The new variety Gangavathisona (GGV-0501) occupies 15.10 per cent area during 2014-15 as nil during 2011-12**
- **Substantial increase in the yield of improved rice variety GGV-0501 yielded 25 to 30 q/ha in salinity stress area as compared to predominant prevailing variety BPT 5204 with yield of 15 to 20 q/ha.**
- **The results also showed that high rate of horizontal spread of new variety seeds to more farmers and farmer's willingness to adopt new technologies.**
- **And new variety gave financial confidence to the farmers also good to produce twice as it is dual as it grow both in kharif as well as in summer season.**

Varsha More (2016)

Title of the Research

Impact of Seed Village Programme on soybean among the beneficiary farmers of Bhainsdehi block of Betul district of Madhya Pradesh

Study Area: Bhainsdehi block of Betul district of M.P.

Year: 2016-17

Sample Method: Simple Random Sampling

Sample Size: 120 no's

Respondents: beneficiary farmers of SVP

Research Design: Ex-post-facto

Research Findings

- **The data obtained from the Department of Farmers welfare and Agriculture Development, Betul District**
- **Seed Replacement Rate of Soyabean was 11.50 per cent before the Seed Village Programme.**
- **After that Seed Village Programme was started the Seed Replacement Rate of Soyabean in Bhainsdehi block of Betul district is 30.12 per cent**

Shayamlal Hoshale(2015)

Title of the Research

A study on Impact of Seed Village Programme among the beneficiary farmers of Chhagoan Makhan block of Khandwad district of Madhya Pradesh

Study Area: Chhagoan Makhan Block

Year: 2015-16

Sample Method: Simple Random Sampling

Sample Size: 120 no's

Respondents: beneficiary farmers of SVP

Research Design: Ex-post-facto

Research Findings

- The productivity of wheat crop is absolute changed after the implementation of the programme.
- The absolute change of wheat crop is 8.10 q/ha.
- In the year 2010-11 in Khandwad the Seed Replacement Rate of wheat was 14.50 per cent, and after the Seed Village Programme was started, the seed replacement rate has improved.
- The current Seed Replacement Rate of wheat in Chhagaon Makhan block of Khandwad district is 30.12 per cent, which is better than old Seed Replacement Rate.

VIDEO

Conclusion



Thank you



*“Good seed doesn’t costs,
it always pays”*