

ADDRESSING BARRIERS TO RICE SEEDS TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH (RISTE)

A study conducted by IGS promoted By CUTS
International

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GOAL OF THE PROJECT

“To develop a strong case for initiating a feasible and doable sub-regional cooperation initiative between India and Bangladesh on agriculture issues which will have practical relevance to the development discourse of India and Bangladesh”



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OBJECTIVES

- 1) To address trade and trade-related regulatory challenges in cross-border rice seeds trade between India and Bangladesh
- 2) To identify key advocacy stakeholders to ensure greater uptake of the findings of the policy research in media and society and more broadly
- 3) To conduct strong monitoring and evaluation and oversight of the project to create the enabling conditions for learning about seed trade not only in rice, but also for other important crops in South Asia



APPROACH OF THE STUDY

- **Primary Data**

- - From Farmers Group Discussion

- - From Dealers, Retailers and Govt

- - From Different NGO's

- **Secondary Data**

- - From Desk Research

- - From Documents given by Govt

- **Relation Between all the Data's and Interviews**

- - Collaborate all the Research work including all the above in a report

- - Consensus Built up



MAP OF JHARKHAND- DIVISION WISE



JHARKHAND STATE PROFILE

S.NO.	Parameters	Area in Lakhs Ha	Area in %
1.	Total Geographical Area	79.71	
2.	Total Cultivable Land	38.00	47.67
3.	Net Sown Area	23.62	29.63
4.	Current Fallow	7.63	9.57
5.	Other Fallow	6.74	08.46
6.	Forest	23.28	29.20
7.	Barren Lands	5.74	7.20
8.	Non-Agricultural Use	6.86	8.60
9.	Pasture & other Grazing Land	1.97	2.48
10.	Cultivable Waste Land	2.74	3.44
11.	Irrigated Land	3.007	12.73
12.	Cropping intensity		116

AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONE

- The state comes under Agro - Climatic Zone VII i.e. Eastern Plateau and Hills Region. This region is further subdivided into three zones namely, Central and North Eastern Plateau Zone(IV), Western Plateau Zone(V) and South Eastern Plateau Zone(VI). As per the agro-ecological characterization of the country, Jharkhand falls in Zone 12 and 13.
- The composition of soil in the state is categorized under the following heads...
- RED SOIL- Found commonly in the Rajmahal area and the Damodar valley.

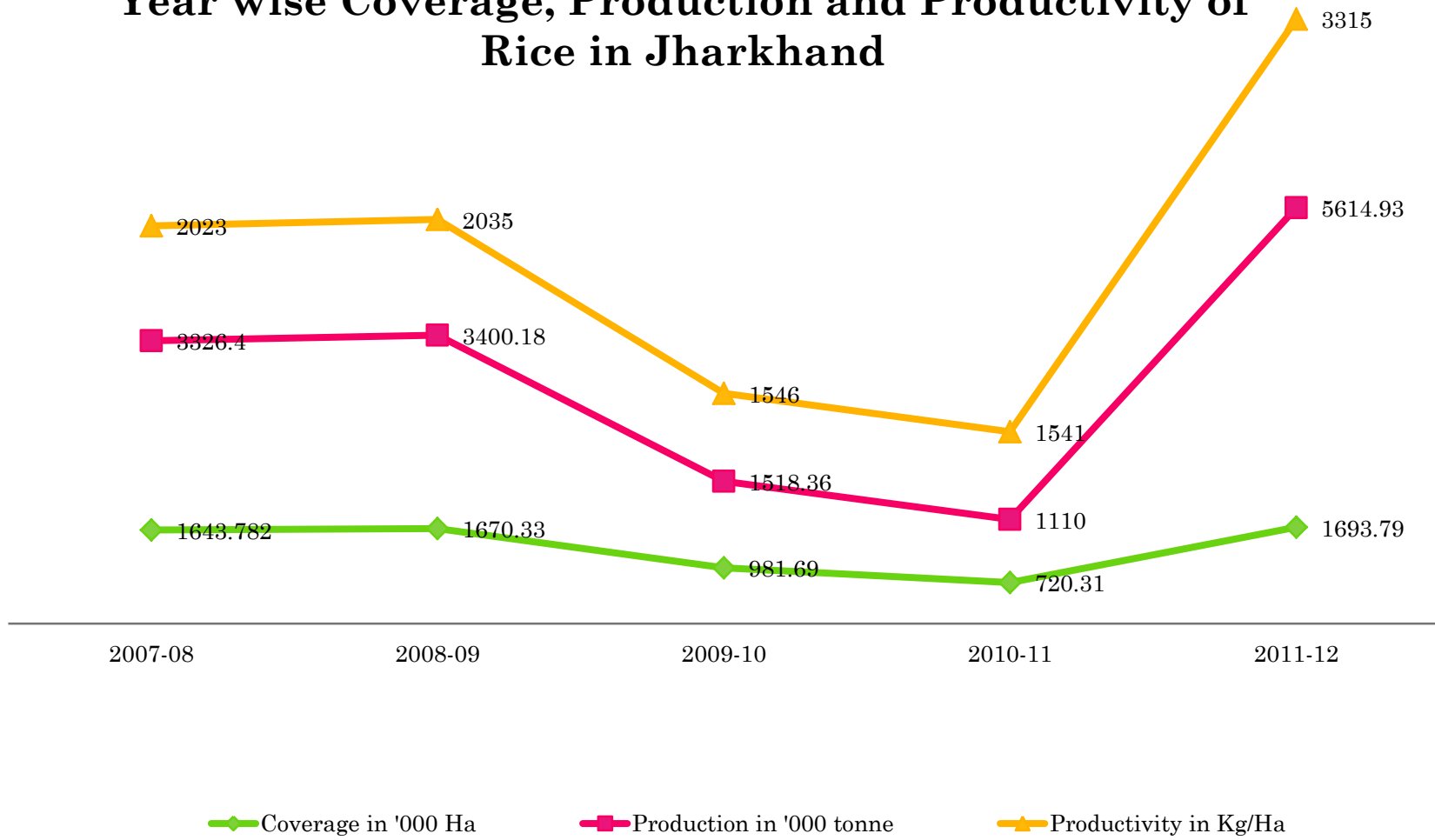
CONTD....

- MICACIOUS SOIL- It is a type of soil that contains particles of mica and is found commonly in the Koderma, Jhumeritilaiya, Barkagaon and areas surrounding the Mandar Hill.
- BLACK SOIL- Seen in Rajmahal area.
- SANDY SOIL- Commonly found in Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.
- LATERITE SOIL- Generally found in the western part of Ranchi, Palamu, and parts of Santhal Parganas and Singhbhum.
- Average rainfall is 1400mm/ annum.
- Rain-fed rice is the main crop covering 67.3% (1.48 m ha) in Jharkhand.

DISTRICT WISE PRODUCTIVITY AS REPORTED BY DISTRICT-2011-12

Region/District	Area cultivated (in ha)	Yield (MT)	Productivity (Kg/Ha)
Ranchi	159851	484828	3033
khunti	70000	320950	4585
Simdega	88174	275367	3123
Lohardaga	46845	182555	3897
East Singhbhum	127254	376249	1432
West singhbhum	170803	516679	3025
Seraikella	91000	289380	3180
Palamu	42185	156295	3705
Koderma	14000	40810	2925
Giridih	77093	278460	3612
Dhanbad	53530	186391	3482
Dumka	102720	325109	3165
Deoghar	49058	140796	2870
Godda	42000	132720	3160
Sahebganj	45900	81381	1773
Pakur	46828	114260	2440
Gumla	176000	337392	1917
Gharwa	52280	112559	2153
Latehar	22845	26180	1146
Hazaribagh	78100	180177	2307
Ramgarh	29050	87034	2996
Chatra	33066	68645	2076
Bokaro	31212	74097	2374
Jamtara	44002	113657	2583
Total	1693796	5614634	3315

Year wise Coverage, Production and Productivity of Rice in Jharkhand



METHODOLOGY

- In all the 5 sub divisions – Following activities were done-
- - FGD with Farmers
- - Interaction with Seed Growers, LAMPS, PACS
- - Interaction with Govt officials and NGO's
- And also find out the HYV
- -Demand
- -Supply
- -No of Seed Village
- - Procurement centre

CONTD

- FGD With 124 Farmers
- FGD in these villages namely-
Kasira (Khunti); Kolhari and Charkipari (Deoghar),
Goilkera and Manoharpur (Chaibasa), Jaganathpur
and Manusmuria (Behragora).
- Interaction with Seed Growers - Chilra (Dumka
district) ,Behra Gora(East Singhbhum district),
Lohardaga and Garhwa.
- Interacted with seed retailers- MAA enterprises,
Ranchi; Sandeep Khadya/Beej Bhandar, Deoghar;
Jharkhand rajya beej nigam, East singhbhum and
Santosh Khadya/beej Bhandar , Khunti

FGD WITH FARMERS



INTERACTION WITH LAMPS-MANOHARPUR



CONTD.....

- FGD process:-
- No of FGD Done 7 (Total Farmer 124)
- -Selection of farmers

S. No	Particulars	Nos	%age
AGE			
1	Young (<35 years)	31	25
2	Middle Age (35-50 years)	53	43
3	Old Age (>50 years)	40	32
4	Mean Age (years)		48.82
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL			
5	Illiterate	28	22
6	Primary	41	33
7	Secondary	50	41
8	College	5	4
9	Total	124	100

FROM THE ABOVE....

- From These We can find out that:-
- -Mean Age is 48.82 years
- -Majority of the farmers were secondary educated i.e. up to 12th
- -Old Age Farmer prefer to Traditional Variety such as Ratu Baba, Singel Baba, Lal Dhan, Kala Dhan
- - Younger Age farmer basically go for hybrid- they said that in a small area they want more yield which gives in hybrid
- Some middle age farmers who are litterate doing HYV such as Lalat, Swarna, Nabin

FARMERS VIEW-

- The main source of rice seed in the villages is private seed dealers
- Farmers grow rice mainly as Kharif crop.
- Cultivation of paddy is primarily done in a mono-cropping basis
- Farmers prefer hybrid seed for cultivation because it yields more
- The rate of rice seed replacement was found to be low in village
- Five years ago 87% of the farmers used traditional seed and the rest used HYV. Today only 32% farmers are using traditional seeds. 31% have switched to HYV and about 37 % to hybrid rice.
- The main source of information on new rice varieties is from Seed and Fertilizer Shops only.

CONTD....

- The major constraints in using quality seeds in the village is lack of awareness.
- Farmers don't use certified seeds and own seeds of the same variety in the same season.
- No programs are organized in the village for the promotion of new varietal released seeds.
- HYV which are a very good option and much better suited to dry land conditions; do not play a significant role. The reason is an aggressive promotion of hybrid rice by private companies.
- Farmer use HYV such as Swarna, Lalat, Naveen, Birsa Vikash Dhan 109, 110, Rajendra Mansoori, Sehbhagi and Abhishek .
- A few farmer also bring rice seed through informal means across the border from Odisha and West Bengal. (Navin and Swarna)

SEED PRODUCER'S VIEW....

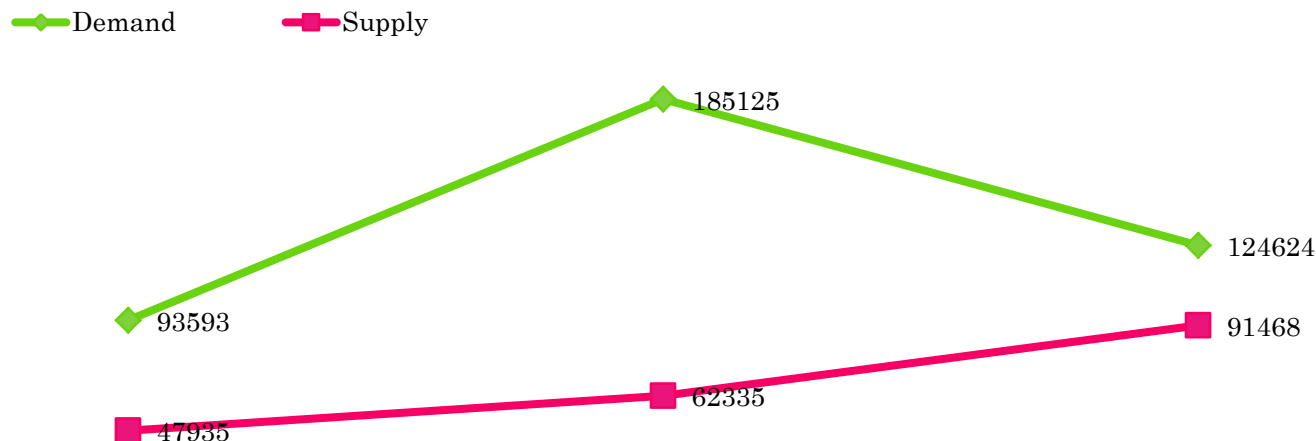
- Seed grower has difficulties in getting breeder seeds. They get foundation seed easily.
- The capacity building part of Seed Growers through a systematic approach is the need.
- They are growing some variety only such as Swarna, Lalat etc however this year new variety named Rajendra Mansoori has been introduced in seed village.
- Seed grower has a little bit problem in getting registered and certification processes.
- Most of the seed grower grows rice seeds in Kharif season only.
- They also purchase Foundation/ Breeder seed from private agencies.
- Seed grower suffer problem in processing such as delay in processing, labour problem, machinery problem. They also encounter problem in storage.
- Several NGOs such as Ram Krishna Mission, Grameen Vikash trust, Holy cross and Vikash Bharti are involved in rice seed production.

TRADER'S VIEW....

- Large dealers prefer to stock seeds of 'branded' companies, such as Pioneer, Arize and Advanta.
- Most popular HYV rice varieties according to seed dealers are Swarna, Lalat, Abhisekh, IR-64 and IR-36.
- The sell HYV rice seed at the rate ranging in between Rs 25-30.
- Some said they had some times losses when dealing with HYV seeds, or they earned lower margins.
- The demand from the farmer side is less for HYV that's why they are not interested to sell HYV Rice Seeds.

DEMAND - SUPPLY GAP

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Demand (in quintal)	93593	185125	124624
Supply (in quintal)	47935	62335	91468



(Sources : Department Of Agriculture, Jharkhand)

SEED PRODUCTION BY SEED VILLAGES IN JHARKHAND

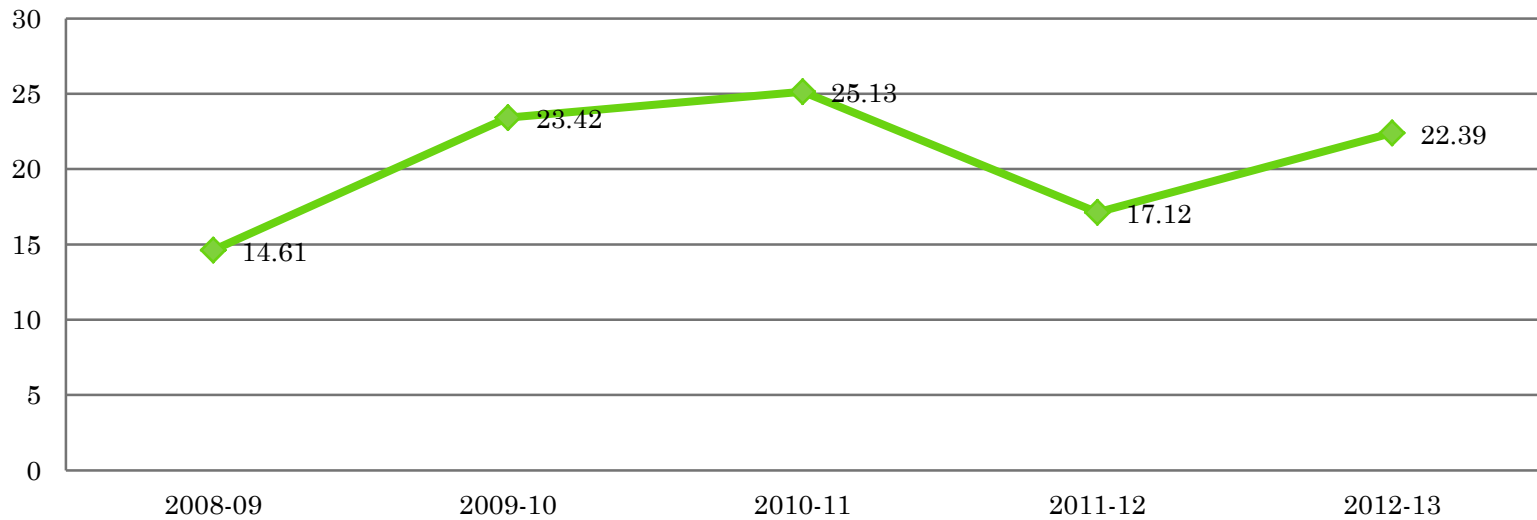
2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
23068 quintal	88355 quintal	100000 quintal

- (Source-Jharkhand State krishi Vikash and seed village association)

SEED REPLACEMENT RATE(IN %)

(SOURCE; GOVT. OF JHARKHAND)

2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Estimated
14.61	23.42	25.13	17.12	22.39



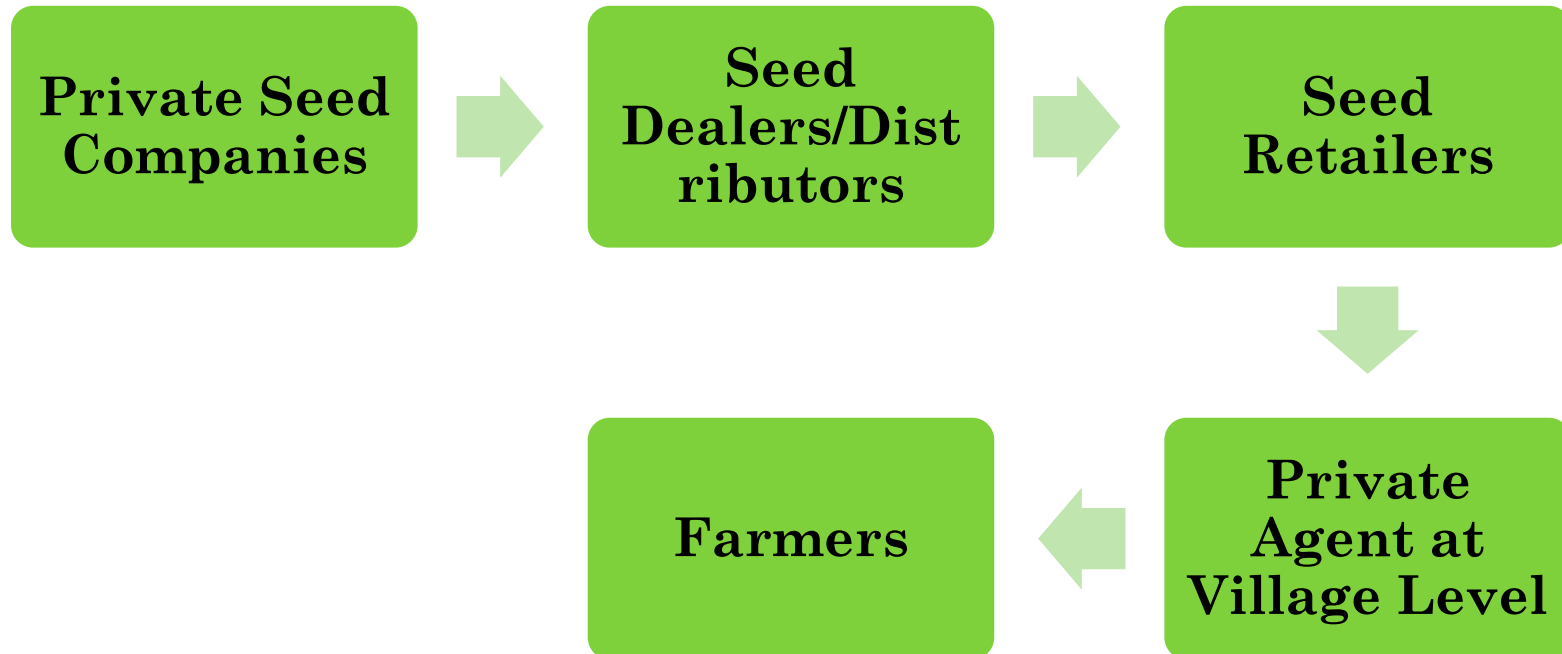
SRR in %

PADDY SEED DISTRIBUTION

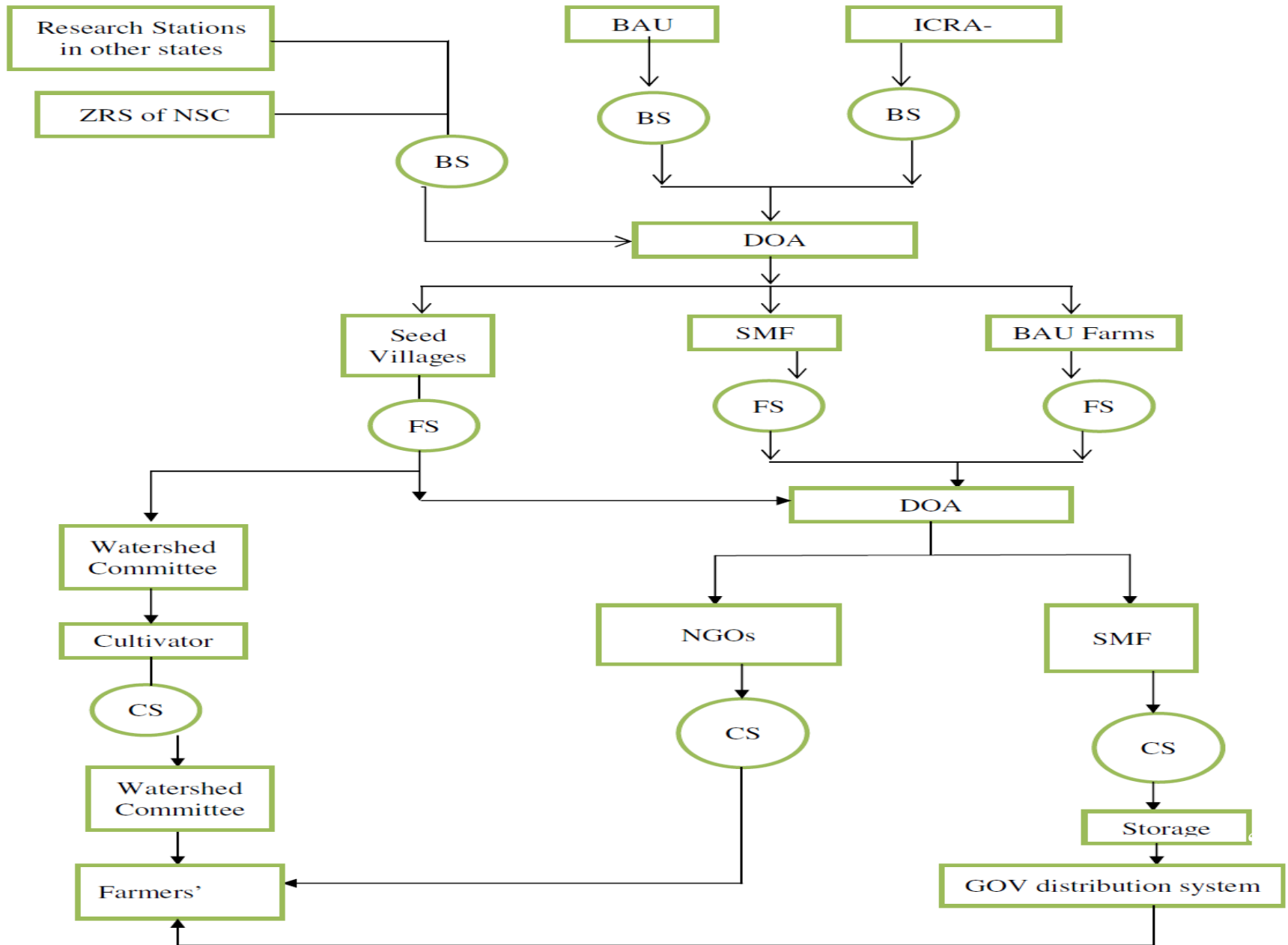
- Two Seed Distribution Channels Exist
 - i) Channel Where Private companies exist
 - ii) Channel where Department of Agriculture play a major role.



FLOW OF PADDY SEED IN PRIVATE CHANNELS



Current Rice Seeds Flow Map: Jharkhand



FINDINGS

- HYVs are yet to get prominence in Jharkhand .
- Locally available seeds is restricted to tribal dominated backward areas of the State.
- Large-scale illiteracy and backwardness of the farmers has been a hindering factor in adoption of new improved variety of seeds
- Low access to infrastructural facilities in terms of high-end agricultural equipment, irrigation processing units like rice mills, research stations, soil testing labs and market yards

CONTD....

- Lack of storage space forces many farmers to sell their produce to traders and middleman immediately after harvest.
- The State has also low facilities for seed production and seed treatment.
- HYV which are a very good option and much better suited to dry land conditions; do not play a significant role due to aggressive promotion of hybrid rice by private companies.

THANK YOU



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