

Success Story for Seed Replacement Rate Enhancement under R.K.V.Y. (Stream-I)

1. Title: Seed Replacement Rate Enhancement

2. Category: Agriculture - Production Growth

3. Challenge:

In many crops the popular old varieties of different crops used by the farmers for the sowing. Seed distribution subsidy is only available on new varieties which are notified during last ten or fifteen years under NFSM and NMOOP. On other hand Specific districts are covered under the NFSM for seeds distributions. Due to the high cost of the Certified/quality seeds, farmers are going to use the farm saved seeds. The quality parameters of the farm saved seeds i.e. grading, purity and germination is not according to the seed standards so that the vigour and plant stand in the field are not get properly ultimately the yield is adversely affected. To overcome the situation, it is need to increase the use of certified /quality seeds to enhance the seed replacement rate

4. Initiative

Providing quality seeds at subsidized prices will encourage farmers to use quality seeds in place of farm saved seeds which will enhance the SRR ultimately increase production and productivity of the crops.

Subsidy will be given at source at the time of sale of the seeds to the farmers through GSSC dealers network/own outlets as under

- Subsidy will be given as per DBT systems to the farmers.
- Per season, financial assistant & hectare ceiling:
 - For oil seeds crops: as per NFSM oil seeds Norms: 50% cost of seeds or **Maximum Rs.4000/-** per Qtl. (HYV seeds) whichever is less is admissible. Maximum 5 hectare ceiling per farmer.
 - For castor: as per NFSM oil seeds norms 50% cost of seeds or **Maximum Rs.8000/-** per Qtl. whichever is less is admissible. Maximum 5 hectare ceiling per farmer.
 - For Cereal crops: as per NFSM Norms: 50% cost of seeds or **Maximum Rs.1,000/-** per Qtl. for varieties ageing above 10 years and **Rs 2000/-** Qtl. for varieties ageing below 10 years whichever is less is admissible. Maximum 2 hectare ceiling per farmer.
 - For Pulses crops: as per NFSM Norms: 50% cost of seeds or **Maximum Rs.2,500/-** per Qtl. for varieties ageing above 10 years and **Rs 5000/-** Qtl. For varieties ageing below 10 years whichever is less is admissible. Maximum 2 hectare ceiling per farmer.
 - For cumin crop: 25% cost of seeds or **Maximum Rs.2,500/-** per Qtl. whichever is less is admissible. Maximum 2 hectare ceiling per farmer.
 - For Guar Crop: 25% cost of seeds **or Maximum Rs.2,000/-** per Qtl. whichever is less is admissible. Maximum 2 hectare ceiling per farmer.
 - Guar Gujarat -2 variety is under notification procedure, GSSCL produced Labelled seed of this variety. This variety is early maturity and good yield this variety labelled seed is distributed under this project for awareness to farmer whichever is less is admissible. Maximum 2 hectare ceiling per farmer.

For more than one crop seeds a farmer can avail benefits limited to his / her land holding in any crop combination.

Key results

- Farmers of state will get seeds at affordable price which will help in keeping price of seeds at reasonable level in the market including public and private sector.
- This will encourage farmers to procure fresh seeds which leads to increase SRR. Use of fresh quality seeds will enhance production and productivity of the crop. Also it will reduce the cost of cultivation and increase profit margin from the farming.

For increasing Seed replacement Rate seed distributed as under

In the year 2014-15 at source subsidy given to the 2,82,156 farmers with subsidy amount Rs. 2279.38 lakhs for 1,47,423 qtl seeds

In the year 2015-16 at source subsidy given to the 1,50,879 farmers with subsidy amount Rs. 1598.57 lakhs for 1,35,857 qtl seeds

In the year 2016-17 at source subsidy given to the 1,39,612 farmers with subsidy amount Rs. 1546.50 lakhs for 1,32,462 qtl seeds

In the year 2017-18 at source subsidy given to the 1,33,788 farmers with subsidy amount Rs. 2705.01 lakhs for 1,51.074 qtl seeds till rabi season

Thus the more than lakh farmers every year get benefit to purchase the certified/quality seeds of old and popular variety of different crops and get the higher yield of those crops.

Impacts

Farmers of state get seeds at affordable price which help in keeping price of seeds at reasonable level in the market including public and private sector. This is helpful to encourage farmers to procure fresh seeds which leads to increase SRR. Use of fresh quality seeds enhances the production and productivity of the crops. Also it reduces the cost of cultivation and increase profit margin from farming.

Lesson learned

Distribution of seeds at subsidized rate to the farmers after getting revenue record Forms No -8 to avoid over distribution of seeds. Subsidy given to the farmers at source and after that dealer makes the online entry of the each and every farmer for reimbursement of claim.

In future to avoid the duplication of seed distribution/over distribution to the farmers, the dealers first do the online entries of the farmers and according to the land holding seed will be distributed.

Supporting Quotes and Images

Photographs of Seed distribution with the subsidized rate at source from the outlet of dealers



Additional information

1. Seed was distributed through GSSCL outlet and dealers across the state so that farmer get the seeds at nearby place
2. Contact person
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Check list

No	Question to consider	Yes	No
1	Is the story interesting to the target audience of the project/activity report?	✓	
2	Does the story explain what new insights the project brings? What is the main lesson learned from this story? Does the story describe a key insight on what works and what doesn't and something that future project could build on	-	✓
3	Does the story describe the outcomes the project produced and the people who are benefitting? What changes—in skills, knowledge, attitude, practice, or policy—has the project brought, and who is benefitting from these changes?	✓	-
4	Does the story make a compelling point that people will remember? Does the story show how the project makes a difference to improving livelihoods and lessening poverty?	✓	-
5	Does the story provide an interesting fact that people will remember? For example, how much yields increased, how many hectares of land could become more productive from this innovation or technology?	✓	-
6	Does the story explain what kind of impact this innovation or technology could have if scaled up?	-	✓
7	Does the story show which partners contributed and how?	-	✓
8	Does the story include quotes from Stakeholders or beneficiaries?	-	✓
9	Have I provided links to other media (journal articles, website news, newsletter, blogs, annual reports of other Programme/project) that also feature this story?	-	✓
10	Have I provided the contact details of people who can provide more information?	✓	-