

## **Success Story under RKVY**

1. **Title :- System of Rice Intensification (SRI) converting MP in to Rice Bowl.**
2. **Category :-** The project falls under Agriculture category for maximizing the paddy production in the state.
3. **Background & Challenges :-** Before the year 2000, when MP and Chhattisgarh was one state the over all Paddy area in the state was 54.267 lakh Ha. with a yield of 611 Kg per Ha and production of 33.194 Lakh MT. After the year 2000 the Chhattisgarh State has been separated from Madhya Pradesh and the major Paddy growing area has become the part of Chhattisgarh . This causes a severe threat to the MP for availability of paddy with its productivity. After the year 2000 every emphasis was given not only to increase the area under paddy cultivation but also to introduce the varieties of paddy suited to remaining part of the state as per its agro climatic conditions. Before the year 2000 the total production accounts for approximately 33.194 Lakh M. Tons which has come down to 16.93 Lakh M. Tons.
4. **Initiative :-** Looking to the crises of paddy production in the state as shown above, Government of Madhya Pradesh has started many initiatives not only to increase the area under paddy but also to increase the productivity. Initially this sector was supported by the state sector schemes, later on when NFSM and RKVY started in the state in the year 2006-07, paddy production got boosted up. Cost of cultivation was also incentivized by giving subsidy to the farmers for various inputs required for scientific paddy cultivation. During the year 2012-13 the " System of Rice Intensification " (SRI) was introduced in the RKVY as a project. The first project was made and implemented during the year 2012-13. In this project, farmers were given subsidy for growing Composite Nursery of Paddy in approximately 1459 Ha. area. This nurseries so developed has proved to be a mile stone for the farmers to test SRI method of paddy cultivation in approximately 87000Ha area. Since then this project has been sanctioned in RKVY in every year. The coverage of paddy in the state based on SRI under RKVY is as given below :-

S.No	Year	Nursery Area in Ha	Transplanted area with SRI in Ha
1	2012-13	1459	87,000
2	2013-14	2293	1,37,000
3	2014-15	0	0
4	2015-16	2000	1,18,000
5	2016-17	1951	1,16,000
6	2017-18	1630	Approx. 88,000



Farmer- Shri Lale Singh Gaur  
Village- Birhuli, Block- Budhar  
District -Shahdol



Farmer Shri Samay Lal Singh  
Village- Khetoli, Block- Sohagpur  
District Shahdol

5. **Interesting Facts :-** The total area under paddy cultivation in the state during the year 2016-17 was 20.23 lakh Ha with total production of 53.20 Lakh Tons. The average productivity of Paddy in the respective year was 2628 Kg per Ha. The GoMP has fixed the target for SRI in the state for approximately 4 Lakh Ha. for 12th five year plan, In RKVY itself the maximum coverage has reached to 1.37 Lakh Ha. The yield gap between SRI and traditional method of paddy cultivation is approximately double. It was presumed that out of total area under paddy cultivation 20.23 Lakh Ha if 25% area could be brought under SRI method of cultivation than total production will go up to approximately 63 Lakh Tons which is



presently 53.20 Lakh Tons. This method of rice cultivation not only increases the yield but also reduces the total water requirement . There are 26 major districts in Madhya Pradesh where paddy cultivation is in practice. The list of paddy growing districts is enclosed at **Annexure -1.** Out of the 26 districts Balaghat, Katni, Seoni, Shahdol, Rewa and Mandla are the major paddy growing districts.

The facts and figures given in the report of Agri- Economic Survey,2016 reveals that Balaghat is the highest producer of paddy in the state. The position of other districts are as follows :-

S.No	Name of District	Status of district in the state	Total production in 000 Tons	% share in total production in MP
1	Balaghat	1	658	12.30 %
2	Katni	2	415	7.70%
3	Seoni	3	408	7.60%
4	Satna	4	405	7.60%
5	Shahdol	5	356	6.60%
6	Rewa	6	355	6.60%
7	Mandla	7	340	6.30%



**6 Key Results:-** The project pertains to establishment of Composite Nursery of Paddy cultivation on SRI method has continuously been sanctioned under RKVY since 2012-13. The data collected from various districts regarding project implementation shows the remarkable good result. The yield received by SRI method is ranging between 34 Quintals per Ha to approximately 70 Quintals per Ha. As minor irrigation facilities through digging of tube well, Dug well and distribution of Water lifting devices through RKVY projects are day by day increasing , therefore the area under paddy cultivation is increasing year by year as shown below :-

Year	Area( Lakh Ha. )	Production ( Lakh MT )	Yield ( Kg/ Ha )
2011-12	17.03	22.80	1338
2012-13	18.01	31.13	1728
2013-14	19.30	53.61	2778
2014-15	21.53	54.38	2526
2015-16	20.24	53.20	2628

The data of two districts out of all districts collected for this purpose is as given below :-

S No	Particulars	2015	2016
<b>Shahdol District</b>			
1	Area under Paddy ( Ha )	97700	107300
2	Area under SRI (Ha )	39080	42920
3	Productivity of traditional method (Kg/Ha)	2000	3600
4	Productivity of SRI method (Kg/Ha)	2600	4300
5	Variety used in broadcasting	IR-64,MTU-1010,JR-201,IR-36,PS-5	
6	Variety used in SRI	DRRH-3, KPH-199 2 year	
7	Increase in income due to high yield under SRI	6%	19%
<b>Sehore District</b>			
1	Area under Paddy ( Ha )	3500	3500
2	Area under SRI (Ha )	1000	1500
3	Productivity of traditional method (Kg/Ha)	4400	4500
4	Productivity of SRI method (Kg/Ha)	5900	6000
5	Variety used in broadcasting	PBI	
6	Variety used in SRI	US-382, PB-1	
7	Increase in income due to high yield under SRI	25%	25%

**7. Impact:** - As shown in the above table it is established that a boon in the paddy production has been achieved due to high productivity, but simultaneously it is also observed that because of high population of Small and Marginal farmers (Approx.67%) in the state SRI method of paddy cultivation could not be spread all over the state due to the following reasons :-

- Inadequate facilities of assured Irrigation.
- Sloppy fields
- High cost incurred in Nursery raising.
- Transplantation of 8 to 12 days sapling with roots.
- Cono weeder cannot be used in all types of soils.
- Inadequate marketing facilities with proper rates.

**8. Lesson Learned :-** As it is already mentioned that the project on establishing composite Nursery of paddy for cultivation on SRI method is continuously being sanctioned since last 4 to 5 years , it has been learned that either this project should be sanctioned only for the farmers having more than 2 Ha of land or if possible subsidy

should be given to the farmers for all the activities to be performed during cultivation process keeping the upper ceiling of subsidy for each activity, so that economically poor farmers can also take up SRI .

**9. Additional Information if any :-** The Implementation of the project of establishing composite nursery of paddy for propagating SRI method of cultivation under RKVY is looking after by NFSM section of Directorate of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development , Madhya Pradesh . Therefore the details of concerned personnel for any of the enquiry are as given below :-

1. Shri G.S. Chauhan, Joint Director, NFSM, Directorate of farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Vindhyachal Bhawan, Bhopal. Tel.No-2755-2551273, Mobile No-9425135912.
2. Shri D.K. Shrivastava, Joint Director and SNO RKVY, Directorate of farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Vindhyachal Bhawan, Bhopal. Tel.No-2755-2570860, Mobile No-9826299963.

**Annexure -1**

**Major Paddy growing Districts in Madhya Pradesh  
2017**

S. No	Name of District	Area-2017 (000 Ha)	
		Target	Area Sown
1	JABALPUR	115.0	109.0
2	KATNI	90.0	101.2
3	BALAGHAT	266.0	215.0
4	CHHINDWARA	105.0	34.0
5	SEONI	180.0	131.1
6	MANDLA	140.0	136.3
7	DINDORI	85.0	78.8
8	NARSINGHPUR	36.6	38.6
9	SAGAR	6.9	5.1
10	DAMOH	80.0	78.7
11	PANNA	70.0	58.4
12	TIKAMGARH	6.6	4.6
13	CHHATARPUR	8.2	6.3
14	REWA	126.6	121.3
15	SIDHI	70.9	68.5
16	SINGROLI	52.3	45.5
17	SATNA	110.0	132.0
18	SHAHDOL	98.0	98.1
19	UMARIA	40.0	35.0
20	ANUPPUR	96.4	107.2
21	INDORE	0.0	0.0
22	DHAR	0.5	0.2
23	JHABUA	11.2	8.4
24	ALIRAJPUR	5.4	5.0
25	KHARGONE	0.5	0.4
26	BARWANI	0.9	0.7
27	KHANDWA	6.8	5.3
28	BURHANPUR	0.3	0.4
29	UJJAIN	0.0	0.0
30	MANDSAUR	0.0	0.0
31	NEEMUCH	0.0	0.0
32	RATLAM	0.2	0.0

33	DEWAS	0.2	0.1
34	SHAJAPUR	0.0	0.1
35	AGAR	0.0	0.0
36	MORENA	1.5	1.4
37	SHEOPUR	16.0	20.0
38	BHIND	14.2	3.0
39	GWALIOR	58.1	8.9
40	SHIVPURI	20.0	4.4
41	GUNA	5.5	2.0
42	ASHOKNAGAR	2.3	3.7
43	DATIA	14.5	16.6
44	BHOPAL	10.0	9.0
45	SEHORE	25.0	27.5
46	RAISEN	112.0	112.0
47	VIDISHA	19.0	10.5
48	RAJGARH	8.4	1.2
49	HOSHANGABAD	124.6	134.0
50	HARDA	45.3	1.8
51	BETUL	74.1	45.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2360.0</b>	<b>2023.1</b>











### **Success Story under RKVY**

1. **Title :-** Project on Popularization of Hyb. Maize .
2. **Category :-** The project falls under Agriculture category.
3. **Challenges :-**
4. **Initiative :-**
5. **Key Results / Interesting Facts :-**
6. **Impact :-**
7. **Lesson Learned :-**
8. **Supporting Quotes and Images :-**
9. **Additional Information if any :-**











## **Success Story under RKVY**

1. **Title :-** Project to support Tribal having forest patta right through demonstration and other activities.
2. **Category :-** The project falls under Agriculture category.
3. **Challenges :-**
4. **Initiative :-**
5. **Key Results / Interesting Facts :-**
6. **Impact :-**
7. **Lesson Learned :-**
8. **Supporting Quotes and Images :-**
9. **Additional Information if any :-**