

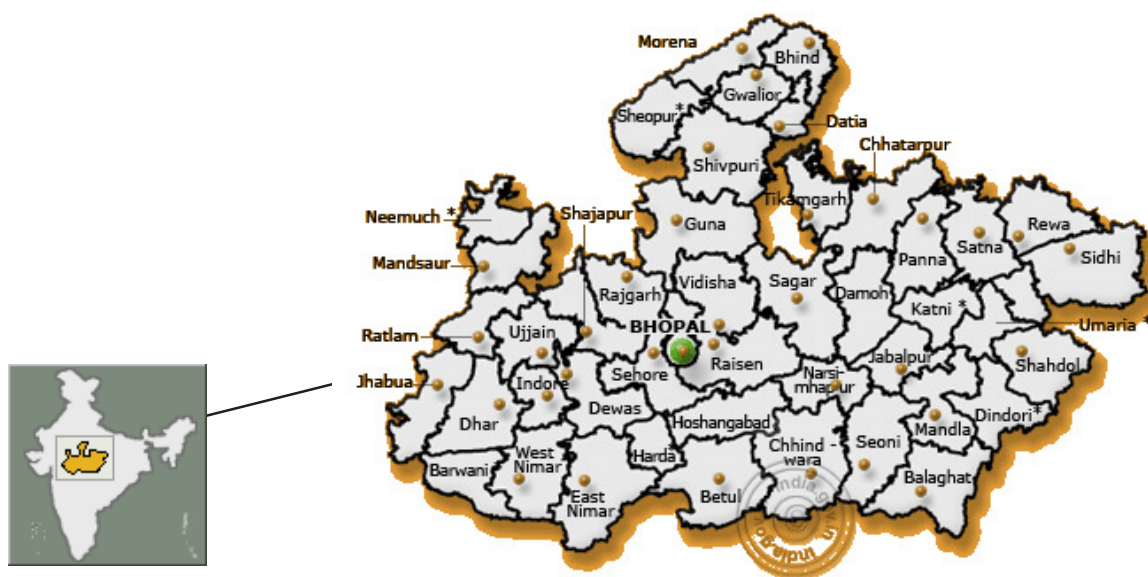
MADHYA PRADESH

1. General Scenario and Current Trend: Total geographical area of Madhya Pradesh is 307.56 lakh ha out of which 49% is under cultivation and 10% of the area is fallow and cultivable waste. Approx 50 lakh ha is double cropped area. 43% of the cultivable area has black soil and 18% of the area is mixed red and black soil. 1.4 lakh ha area has problem of soil alkalinity.

The state has 78.3% wheat-area irrigated whereas 50.2% and 13.6% of mustard and rice area irrigated, respectively.

SRR has not been achieved in any crop except for wheat, gram, mustard etc. SMR has not been achieved for any Kharif crop and also for several Rabi crops viz. wheat, gram, lentil, peas, and mustard. VRR in paddy, maize, bajra, moong, groundnut, soyabean, and sunflower is not satisfactory.

Productivity of rice is 938 kg/ha which is very low to the national average. Similarly, productivity of wheat is 1612 kg/ha, jowar 1117 kg/ha, bajra 1402 kg/ha, maize 1288 kg/ha, pulses 609 kg/ha and oilseed 1015 kg/ha. The state is the pioneer in soyabean cultivation having 57% of the total area of country under soyabean cultivation but the productivity is low at 1006 kg/ha.



An area of 46700 ha is under fruit cultivation and 2.09 lakh ha is under vegetable production. Productivity of fruit in the state is 26.5 MT/ha and that of vegetable is 13.9 MT/ha.

Agriculture and allied sector contributes about 28% to the GSDP.

2. Strength: 11 agro-climatic zone and varieties of crops and plants, average rainfall 1100 mm, relatively good soil and healthy land-man ratio, 4500 PACS, 240 mandis, 2 SAU, 11 Agri-college, satisfactory extension network, cooperative credit interest rate at 5%, 2/3rd farmers covered under KCC, 1500 FFS.

3. Limitation: 26% of the cultivable area has 3/4th of all holdings which is occupied by small and marginal farmers, 2/3rd area is rain fed, 22% of the population is tribal having low literacy rate, less exposure to new technologies in agriculture, low use of HYV seed, fertilizer and mechanization, weak rural credit system, unsatisfactory agriculture support infrastructure like power, roads, etc.

4. Public Investment: The state has made satisfactory intervention through Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as through investment in Agricultural Sector from the State Plan for increasing production and productivity in recent years. In 2005-06 out of Rs.7443.24 cr State Plan, agriculture and allied sector received Rs.331.03 cr (4.45%) and in 2006-07 out of Rs.9531.82 cr State Plan the sector's share was Rs.419.52 cr (4.4%). Similarly, during 2007-08, agriculture and allied sector received Rs.619.08 cr (5.14%) out of Rs.12047.44 cr State plan and Rs.831.53 cr (6.07%) was allocated out of Rs.13,693.92 cr State Plan during 2008-09 for the sector.

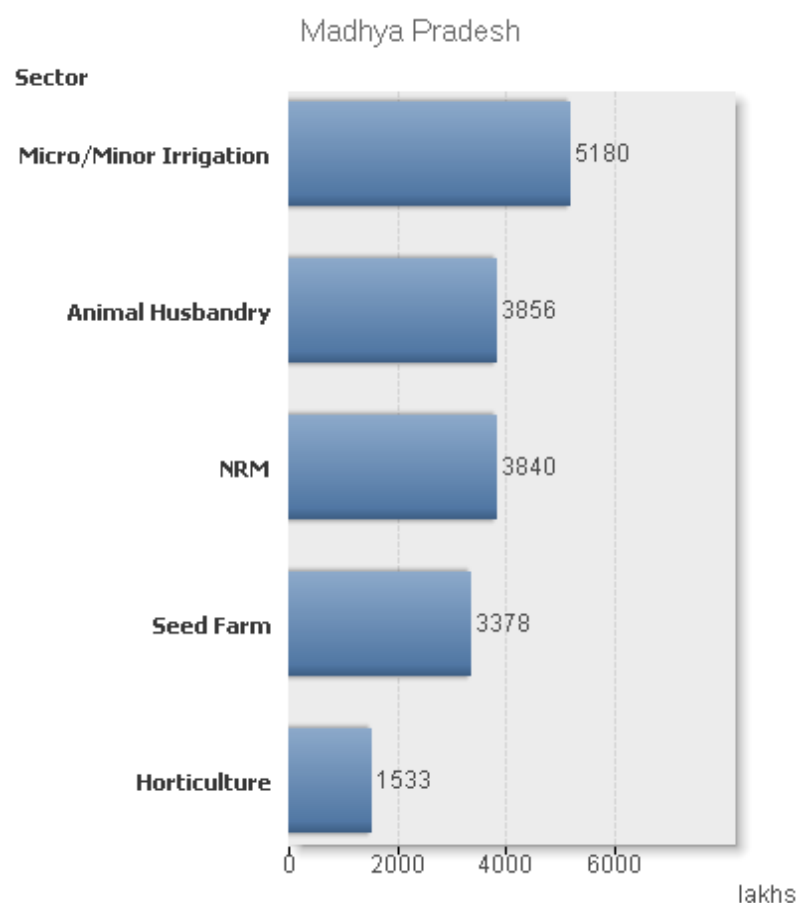
During 2007-08, GOI provided Rs.101.62 cr under RKVY, Rs.55.37 cr. under NHM, Rs.47.89 cr under MMA, Rs.25.00 cr under ISOPOM, Rs.6.12 cr under ATMA, Rs.46.12 cr under NFSM and Rs.4.42 cr under Cotton Mission to the state.

During 2008-09, Rs 146.05 cr under RKVY, Rs.58.34 cr under MMA, Rs.60.00 cr under NHM, Rs 35 cr under ISOPOM, Rs.2.98 cr under ATMA, Rs.64.38 cr under NFSM and Rs.1.42 cr under Cotton Mission was provided to the state by GOI.

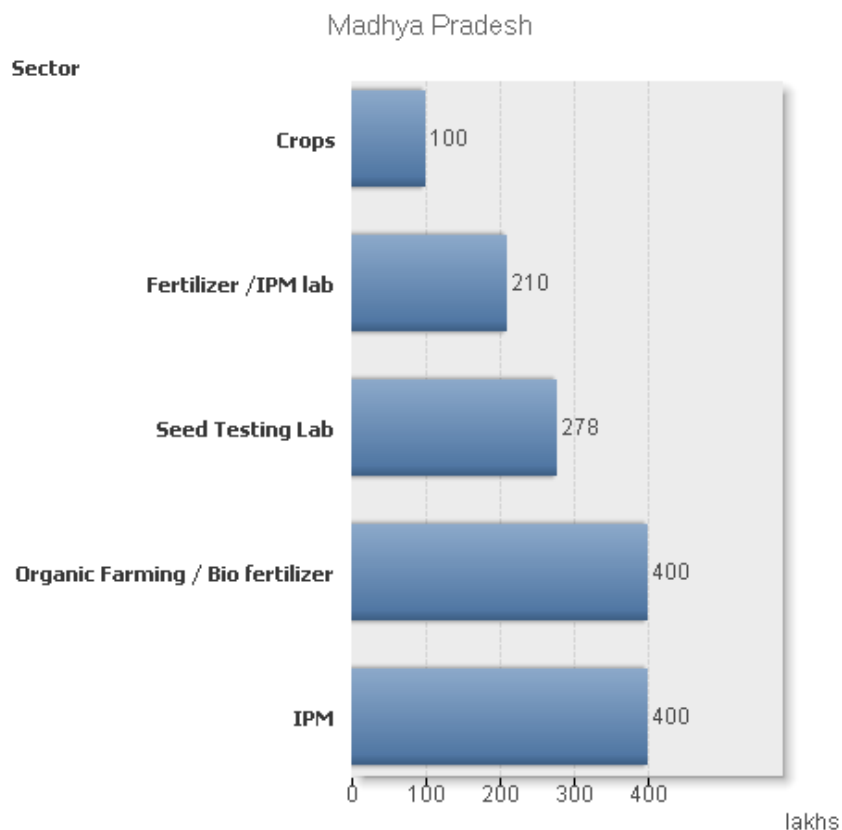
Thus, in the first two years of the 11th Plan Period the combined effort of the State government (Rs.1450.61 cr) and GOI (Rs.665.34 cr) provided more than Rs.2100 cr for this sector.

State Priority under RKVY 2007-09

Top 5 priority sectors under RKVY



Bottom 5 priority sectors under RKVY



Future Strategy and Intervention as identified by the state:

- Productivity increase in major crops up to the level of national average
- Promote ground water recharge and in-situ moisture conservation
- Double SRR in all major crops in 3 years
- Promote a sustainable, diversified agriculture model based on optimum resource use
- Promote intensive mechanization; create effective and transparent marketing mechanism
- Support research and HRD

Recommendations:

- SRR, SMR and VRR target to be achieved in all major crops
- Micro irrigation and in-situ moisture conservation, area expansion in agriculture and horticulture
- More state spending in agriculture sector
- More focus on agriculture sector inputs than creating buildings through RKVY
- Intensive mechanization
- Strengthen extension for horticulture and floriculture
- Post Harvest Management infrastructure creation
- Productivity to be increased