Report of Joint Inspection Team to Review National Horticulture Mission and other Central Scheme of Horticulture Supported for Madhya Pradesh for the year 2011





National Horticulture Mission Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

Chattarpur



Satna



Bhopal



Panna



Jabalpur



Madhya Pradesh



Joint Inspection Team Review of National Horticulture Mission and other Central Schemes of Horticulture Supported programmes for Madhya Pradesh State for the year 2011.

The Joint Inspection Team (JIT) to visit and monitor the centrally sponsored programmes for Horticulture Development comprises following members:

S.N	Name &	dress
1	Dr. R.C.Upadhayay Chief Consultant, NHM	Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
2	Er.Ravish /Er.G.P.Patel, R.A.,PFDC	Central Institute of Agriculture Engineering(ICAR), Nabi Bagh,Bhopal-38
3	Sri R.K.Rajoria	Assistant Director Horticulture, Department of Horticulture and food processing, Govt. of M.P., Bhopal
4	Dr. R. N. S. Banafar,	Prof. and Head ,Horticulture ,Horticulture Division, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (RVSKVV), Gwalior. Not attended

JIT Visit Schedule:

JIT interacted with concerned officials of M.P. Government at district level and also visited the Farmer's fields to assess the progress of NHM/other activities supported from Govt. of India by the JIT

Members as per following schedule:

Date	JIT Activities			
	Visited field activities of NHM and micro irrigation units			
14 th Nov.,2011 and 15 th Nov.,2011	at Chattarpur district of Bundelkhand Division and			
	interacted with farmers about the technology adopted			
	and field problems. Also visited KVK, Nawgaon and			
	discussed with In charge,KVK and scientists on			
	technical support to NHM and other programmes			
	Visited field activities of NHM and micro irrigation units			
16 th Nov.,2011 to 18 th Nov.,2011	of Panna, Satna and Rewa districts and interacted with			
	farmers about field problems and the technology			
	adopted. Also visited KVK Laxmipur, Panna, KVK			
	Mazigaon,Satna and KVK,Rewa discussed with In			
	charge and scientists of KVK,s on technical support to			
	NHM and other programmes			
	Visited field activities of NHM and micro irrigation units			
20 th Nov. 2011 to 21 st	of Jabalpur and Bhopal districts, and interacted with			
Nov.,2011	farmers about field problems and the technology			

adopted. Also visited KVK, Jabalpur under JNK Krishi
Viswavidyalaya, Jabalpur and KVK Bhopal under
Central Institute of Agriculture Engineering(ICAR), Nabi
Bagh, Bhopal-38 and discussed with In charge and
scientists of KVK,s on technical support to NHM and
other programmes. Meeting with Director Horticulture
and Food Processing and SHM with nodal officer of
SHM about the visit and field activities. Also visited V
JNK Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Jabalpur and Central
Institute of Agriculture Engineering(ICAR), Nabi
Bagh,Bhopal-38

Agenda of Meeting:

- Crop specific cluster at district level.
- Nurseries management and progress including accreditation of nurseries.
- Vermin compost units under SHM.
- Flowers and vegetable production under protected conditions.
- Micro irrigation scheme and use of plastic in mulching, irrigation and precision farming.
- Placement of technical Staff at Management and also at field Level.
- Other activities and KVK, s support including Financial Progress: (Rs. in lakhs).

General Observations and Suggestions of JIT:

JIT has recorded following common observations on implementation of centrally sponsored Horticulture development programmes in the visited districts Chhatarpur,Panna,Satna,Rewa,Jabalpur and Bhopal) of Madhya Pradesh during 14th Nov. to 22 Nov., 2011:

- There is very little impact of NHM in Bundelkhand region and the region is most suitable for horticultural crops .Therefore, efforts are to be made in mission mode approach for the horticultural development in the region. The region is having large area under waste land and rain fed conditions. It is suggested that a separate meeting may be invited of SHM U.P. and M.P. official to discuss the issues and prepare action plan in time bound manner of technical package for the Bundelkhand region.
- Overall progress of implementation of the NHM programme in these districts (Chhatarpur,Panna,Satna,Rewa, and Jabalpur)is slow. It was observed that impact of NHM is not visible in the field. Therefore, more attention is needed for area expansion of fruit crops (Guava,Custard Apple,Ber,Anola and Mango), considering the potential for horticultural crops in these districts.
- It has been observed that field functionaries are not supervising the field activities of NHM. These staff needs proper trainings or refreshers course on latest package of practices of horticultural crops. It was also recorded that the technical staff of horticulture deptt. are being mostly posted at their home districts. The staff may also be rationally posted at block level, sub-division level and at nurseries which are in remote areas and not commercially functional to produce quality planting material.
- It was observed by JIT that nurseries established at private / public sector needs proper care and maintenance. These nurseries should be properly leveled with Varieties, date of sowing seeds, date of grafting and method of grafting etc. and should be accredited by National Horticulture Board.
- JIT observed that more than eighty percent area expansion programmes of NHM are initiated at district level. JIT has a view that more attention should also be given on vermi-composting, bee keeping, rejuvenation, mechanization, protected cultivation, and nursery establishment etc. in future. The cluster approach should be followed in area expansion activities. The entire production cluster needs to be linked with PHM & marketing infrastructure.
- JIT observed that the programme of rejuvenation of declined and old orchards of fruit crops has not been initiated at all. JIT has not seen a single rejuvenated old and declined orchard in the field. Rejuvenation/Replacement of Senile Old plantations of decline and senile orchards of Mango, Guava, and Aonla may be initiated in large areas on priority basis which will increase production and productivity of fruit crop. There is an urgent need to train the farmers and also provide assistance under horticulture mechanization for scientific management of senile orchards and regular supervision in field.

- Although visited vermin-compost units were found functional, but in the construction of vermin- compost pits recommended technical standards are not followed. There is need to follow recommended technical standard in construction of vermin-compost units and training for proper maintenance.
- It has been observed seeds supplied by MP Agro are not of true to the type and recorded variability in chilly crop in field. Therefore, supply of quality seeds may be insured and may be directly distributed by seed companies at district level. They may be asked to give undertaking for supply true to the type seeds. MP Agro also supply bio pesticides and bio fertilizer which are not effective as informed by the farmers during JIT visit in field (Chilly cultivation).MP agro may provide training to the field functionaries and farmers for proper use of these bio pesticides and bio fertilizer. However, supply of planting material should be made by the State Horticulture Mission.
- State Agriculture University (SAU) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras needs to be involved in implementation of some of the components viz establishment of model and small nurseries, setting up of sanitary and phytosanitary labs, rehabilitation of tissue culture units, bio control labs, plant health clinics, leaf / tissue analysis labs, technology dissemination through front line demonstration, rejuvenation and training of farmers. It is understood that now the SAU is not stressing for the operational cost for operating these labs.
- JIT observed that horticulturists are posted in most of the KVKs and they are working with the farmers and also producing quality planting material which may be procured for supply to the farmers. Farmers which supported by KVKs may be trained and also provide technical supervision to these farmers, whereas subsidiary may be given under NHM .It may be worked as functional linkage. KVKs may be supported for FLDs and GAP based porgrammes and trainings.Technical guidance on recommended varieties and technologies from State Agriculture University centers, PFDC units, ICAR Institutes and Krishi Vigyan Kendra may be taken for implementation of field activities. KVK, Satna and KVK ,Rewa are having good training infrastructures and technical support to impart trainings .They may also be considered as service provider for the respective districts for NHM programmes.It is also suggested that interface meetings may be organized with KVK authorities and horticulture directorate for better linking the NHHM activities in the State.
- It is observed that monitoring field activities are lacking at district and block level. Therefore, it is suggested that team may be constituted to monitor the field activities under the leadership of Deputy Director Horticulture of the respective divisions along with KVK experts and related field staff. Quarterly reports may be submitted to the Nodal Officer, SHM. The team may also supervise for implementation of Micro Irrigation scheme with convergence of horticultural crops. For smooth functioning of the NHM programme, there is urgent need for creating a batch of dedicated staff with electronic connectivity for rigorous monitoring and coordination with District authorities and NHM. SHM officers should regularly visit the project area in the field for inspection & verifications.
- The implementation of programme in Chattarpur,Satna, Rewa and Jabalpur districts quality monitors and SAUs or KVKs representatives may be asked to submit factual report on field activities and the progress of implementation of all the components covered under the NHM programme in the district.

- To ensure transparency in implementation of various activities under NHM, details about the activities approved in the village, cost of work, subsidy available, name of beneficiaries, area covered and year of implementation needs to be displayed at the district level and at block level. Proper sign board with NHM logo indicating the name of beneficiary, activity, cost, assistance provided, year, etc. needs to be displayed at site. It is also observed that no boards are fixed at field level of activities with crop details to account NHM programmes and suggested to take up this activity at field level at districts.
- Slow pace of progress has also been observed for the component of protected cultivation of vegetables and floriculture. Protected cultivation may be given priorities for development of high tech. horticultural development. It is therefore suggested that cluster of vegetable production and cut flower production under protected conditions may be taken up on priority basis. The farmers may be provided training on management of green house, poly house, shade net, plastic tunnel, mulching for high tech. horticulture technology in respect of higher productivity of horticultural Crops. For construction of green house and shade net house in the Model Nursery, the technology, design and criteria adopted by the SAU,s or KVK or ICAR(CIAE,Bhopal) may be adopted.
- Front line demonstration may be taken up on Bee production in specific horticultural crops to understand the role of Bee's as pollinator which helps in increasing the crop yield. The farmers may also be trained in the art of handling bees, transferring the hives and extraction of honey.
- JIT observed that at district expenditure till date any many cases is almost nil or much less than the budget allocated to the districts .Therefore, it is suggested that efforts should made to timely utilization the budget allocated.
- The annual report of the NHM programme and success stories of various NHM interventions needs to be submitted to DAC at the earliest.
- Farmers are not aware of recommended package of practices of horticultural crops. Therefore, Farmers may be provided hand outs of specific technical knowledge and provided regular training or awareness programmes.

Chattarpur District:

The District is situated at North East border of Madhya Pradesh. This District is spread over an Area of 8687 Square Kms. with longitudes and latitudes of 24.06 & 25.20 on North 78.59 - 80.26 on East respectively. The District is touched by Mohoba District (Uttar Pradesh) in the East, Tikamgarh (M.P.) in West and Sagar (M.P.) in South East. As per the 2011 census, the total population of the district was 17, 62,857. Chhatarpur District has been divided into 7 Tehsils, 8 Development Blocks and 558 Gram Panchayats. Total villages in the district are 1,192 of which 116 are deserted. The major crops of the Distcit are Wheat, Paddy and Jowar. Total sown area of the District is 4, 48,078. Ha. and Net Irrigated Area is 1,46,217ha. Total forest area of the district is 659.52 Sq.Kms. The Annual Avarage Rainfall of the District is 1000-1200 m.m.



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S hr i N a n u R ai k w ar S O S hr i J a g a n R ai k w ar ar a g a n R ai k w ar s o S hr	Vill Chu rwar i, Tah. - Nau gao n	C h i I y : U S 6 3 5	Farmers provided Neem based insecticides which are not effective to control pests of chilly crop and Farmers purchasing chemicals from market from his own practices. Only recommended pesticides should be made available. Advice for construction of raised bed practices, Shade net for nursery and micro irrigation.
S hr i D al a pt S /o S hr i P u n n a R ai k w ar	Vill Chu rwar i, Tah. - Nau gao n	M a r i g o I d	Seed, chemical & fertilisers provided by horticulture department.Poor quality, poor management, variability in seeds, no use of fertilisers.Advice by expert for beans crop in surrounding areas, installing drip irrigation, establishment of guava orchard.Service centre providing material and services should be formed.

S hr i Bi rs hi n g h R aj p ut	Vill Am ma Tah. - Nau gao n	A m I a , M a n g o G u a v a	 Planting materials was provided by horticulture departments.No management, defective plant materials.Drip irrigation for amla orchard but laterals was not installed in the fields
S hr i H ar i si n g h	Vill Gan gwa h Tah. - Khaj urah o	C h i I i	- 12 pkt. of chilli seeds and chemicals was provided by horticulture departments.No management and poor cultivation practices
S m t. S u k hr a ni D e vi	Vill Gan gwa h Tah. - Khaj urah o	C h i I i	- 12 pkt. of chilli seeds and chemicals was provided by horticulture departments No management and poor cultivation practices
P ar s h u S/ o L al k ui	Vill Gan gwa h Tah. - Khaj urah o	C h i I i : A s h a	 12 pkt. of chilli seeds and chemicals (Sulpha lime, misyle, ZN EDTA was provided by horticulture departments no management and poor cultivation practices

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R a m e s h w ar Si n g h S/ o Vi ja y Si n g h	Vill Toriy a Tah. - Rajn agar	G u a , A m I a	1 8 (() 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Good orchard and Drip irrigation was installed

JIT visited KVK, Naugaon, Chhatarpur and had a interaction with Smt. Veen Pani Shrivastava, PC and other SMSs about to create awareness, demonstration in their fields and promotion of technologies.

District Chattarpur (M.P) of Area, Production & Productivity

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Observations:

- It is observed that post of District officer of Chattarpur may be filled immediately, as post is lying vacant since long.
 - Lack of awareness about new technologies and NHM schemes
 - Provided assorted varieties of Chilly seeds or other seeds mixed.
 - Poor management practices adopted by the farmers
 - Farmers are growing grain crops. Poor management of ponds
 - Villagers are using pond for aquaculture.
 - No horticultural

Suggestions:

• Recommended practices should be made available

• Service centre providing materials and services should be established in each district.

- No more chilli in MP under NHM.
- Promotion of shade net and drip irrigation
- Distribution of chemical fertiliser should be replaced by giving amount for organic manure
- State level of seed purchasing to ensure good quality materials.
- Personal verification of programme by team.
- Individual pond should be promoted.
- Orchards should be developed near the ponds
- Guava, mango, ber, custard apple, amla plantation

Panna District:

Lying between 23° 45' and 25° 10' north latitudes and 79° 45' and 80° 40' east longitudes, Panna is a north-eastern district of Madhya Pradesh. Panna is divided into five blocks which consist of 1048 villages, 6 towns and a total population of 6, 87,945 and the district area: 7,135 sq. km. Panna is situated in the Vindhyan Range and spreads over Panna and Chhatarpur districts in the northern part of the Madhya Pradesh (M.P.) State of India.Shape of Panna district is like a triangular.



Report on Visit of JIT at Panna district on 16.11.11

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JIT also visited KVK, Panna and had a interaction with PC and other SMSs about to create awareness, demonstration in their fields, promotion of technologies and especially providing good nursery to the farmers.

Advice from experts (NHM Consultant):

> Establishment of orchards and turmeric cultivation in between

> Service centre providing materials and services should be established in each district.

Promotion of shade net and drip irrigation

Visit of farmers in states where farmers are doing very good cultivation of horticultural crops

Satna District:

Satna district located at Longitude : 80"21' and 81"23' east and Latitude : 23" 58' and 25"12' north.The district has an area of 7,502 km², and a population of 1,868,648 (2001 census), 20.63% of which was urban. The district has a population density of 249 persons per km².According to the 2011 census Satna District has a population of 2,228,619. The Annual Avarage Rainfall of the District is 800-1000 m.m. Total sown area of the District is 742432 Ha. Lying in the north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, the Satna district is located between 23°58' to 25°12' north latitude and 80°21' to 81°23' east longitude. The district has its headquarter in the Satna town and have a total area of 7502 square kilometers with a population of 1,868,648.The economy of the district depends heavily on industries related to cement manufacturing, hand-loom, flour and oilseed milling and agricultural products.



Climate:-

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Agriculture 2001:-

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1	Double cropped area to	%	29. 47
2	Net irrigated area to NSA	%	27. 00
	Fertilizer consumption (per Ha.)	K g	45. 00
	Population below poverty line	%	51. 72

Major Occupational Groups:-

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Land Use Pattern (Area in Ha):-

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Ramp ur Baghe Ian	8 7 3 9 4	7 3 8 9	4 4 4 2	5 8 2 5 0	21 75 6
Nago d	9 1 8 8 9	1 9 3 7 5	3 0 0 1	5 2 7 8 3	14 91 4
Unche hra	8 9 6 9 1	4 0 2 6 4	2 4 9 3	3 2 9 4 5	95 98
Amar patan	6 5 2	1 2 7	2 6 4	3 8 3	14 37 4

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Blockwise Details of Irrigated land (in ha.) :-

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NHM Team visit report from 17.11.2011 to 20. 11.11

Satna District (17.11.11)

N	V	Details	Remark/
		Details	
a			suggestion
m			
е	I		
	а		
	g		
	е		
	1		
	b		
	I		
	ο		
	с		
	k		
S	V	Material	Drip with
m	i	supplied by	mulching system are
t	I	M/s Kothari	installed in field .
	I	(no	Advised to
	:	pressure	farmer for reduce
к	S	gauge, no	the cost of mulching
u	0	venturi	• Suggested
S	h	installed)	maintenance of drin
	a		irrigation system
m	u W		inigation by term
	2		
Δ	a I		
Ä	1		
g			
r			
а			
w			
а			
(
N			
i			
t			
i			

n g r a w a I)			
R e w a r a N u r s e r y		 No marking on plants (mango and other nursery crop) Ch ecked the record of nursery (not proper maintained) No advertiseme nt cutting found Inst allation of onion storage is not completed 	 Advised for marking on tree and every plants auditing of nursery (physical & financial) changing the procedure of selling the fruits, quality of produced monitoring & advertisement in news paper Monitoring of field staff and their work on weekly basis and report submit to district/Bhopal. Monitoring the output of 13 labours Issue letter to company for completing the onion storage within 15 days otherwise stop the payment of party Review the work of last five years
S h r i P a s u	S h y a m N a g	Company: Jain Irrigation	 Pressure gauge must be install inlet & outlet of filter Installation of venturi Training of farmers for operating the irrigation system

-		1	•		
	patrendra Nath Singh	a r , B a n g I a N a g a u d			
	Shri Chatrashal Singh	V I I R a g I a u t e h e r a		Company: Jain Irrigation In line dipper spacing 50 cm spacing Mixed pipe was found by dealer/ company	 Re -look the billing of material and inform to company (PVC pipe Jain/ kisan) because kisan pipe are installed. Suggested for closed spacing in line recommended
	B u g m a	V i l : O		Company: Jain Irrigation	 Pressure gauge must be inlet & outlet of filter Suggested for operation & maintenance of drip

h	i		irrigation system
а	I		
r	а		
а			
g			
S	U	Mixed crop	• Training /
m	d	(Guava &	visit of farmer
t	а	Teak)	ennancing the
	i		knowledge for
S	р		and horticulture
а	u		development
r	r		Cut the
I			plant of Teak in
а			guava orchard
m			
i			
s			
h			
r			
а			

Observations:

- Satna KVK is under NGO organization and excellent work has been done to provide technical support to the farmers and trainings. Organizer of the KVK agreed to coordinate as service provider to the farmrs and technical staff. Therefore, suggested to coordinate with KVKs on technological support and traings. They may also be provided Field level demonstrations under NHM activities.
- Field supervision is not visible and field staff being local hardly visits farmer fields. Field staff may also be provided refreshers course.

Rewa District :

Rewa is one of the important districts of Madhya Pradesh and located between 24°18' to 25°12' north latitudes and 81°2' to 82°18' east longitude. The district is bounded on the north by Uttar Pradesh, on the east and southeast by Sidhi, on the south by Shahdol, and on the west by <u>Satna</u>. According to the 2011 census Rewa District has a population of 2,363,744 and area of 6,240 km². Ganges, Tons and Son are the main river of this district. The district

can be divided into the four natural parts: kymore pahar,Binjh Pahar, Rewa, Plateau ,Lower-Northern Plain.In Rewa there are 9 Tehsils and Blocks. The Huzur, Sirmour and Mauganj tahsils lie between the Kaimur on the south and the Binjh pahar on the north and form what is known as Rewa plateau or uprihar. To the north lies the Teonther tahsils whish is quite different with regard to its physical and other features from the plateau tahsils. The rainwater of the district is flown out by the two assisting rivers of the Ganges, the Tons or Tamas and the Son.

Status of horticulture crops of district Rewa M.P.									
С	R	S	Raip	G	J	Т			
ro	е	i	ur	а	а	У			
р	w	r		n	w	0			
S	а	m		g	а	n			
		0		e		t			
		r		v		h			
						е			
						r			
Fr	6	5	625	4	3	2			
ui	9	9		6	4	8			
ts	2	5		7	5	7			
V	1	1	156	1	1	2			
е	9	5	3	6	3	1			
g	5	3		9	4	2			
et	8	7		4	2	8			
а									
bl									
е									
S	1	1	112	1	8	1			
рі	1	1	3	0	8	0			
С	8	6		9	7	4			
е	5	6		6		9			
S									
FI	7	2	15	1	1	1			
ο	7	3		2	3	4			
w									
er									
S									
М	1	1	168	1	1	1			
е	8	4		2	3	3			
di	4	2		8	0	4			
ci									
n									
al									
Т	4	3	349	3	2	3			
ot	0	4	4	3	7	6			
al	9	6		9	1	1			
	6	3		7	7	2			



Rewa Farmers field visit:

N	V	С	Details	Remark/
а	i	r		suggestion
m	1	0		
е	1	р		
	a			
	g			
	е			
	1			
	b			

	l o c k			
K V K e w a			JIT team was very appreciate the work of KVK Rewa (development of meadow orchard, shade Net, nursery of mango) also plantation of onion in research field and farmer field	Prepare training manual for mali for one year training and diploma certificate. Linkage horticulture department and KVK.
F a r m e r s g r o u p (2 5 N o s)	i n d u r a	Tomato, cavage paddy and other s	Poly house is not proper installed (cover by insect proof net). Low head drip irrigation system were install/ installed	Training of group farmers/ visit to Jaipur/ Kolkata for development of hi-tech vegetable/ fruits Cultivation. Produce from group farmers linkage to market (avoid the individual selling procedure of farmer). Check the order of poly housed & completion certificate and punish to manufacture/ related officers for clarification . Need auditing for Clarification and inform to Bhopal office. Plastic vermi bed is installed but provide training. Suggestion for Staking in tomato plant.

L a x		a s o n a l p l a n t s G u a	Irrigation system is installed. Crop was in good	Need training of farmer for drip irrigation and
a m a n S i n g h	u n a a	v a	condition	management of orchard. Collect the sample of water and soil and test. Suggestion for fixing the Lateral at the end.
	C h o u r i h a r , R a i p u r ,	M a n g o	Planting of mango without layout very bad conditionNo spacing maintain between plant to plant and row to row	Issue memo and check the record of five years of field Officers related this area. Transfer the staff head office and their work assessment on weekly and monthly basis.

	K		
	а		
	r		
	С		
	h		
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	а		
	n		

Chilli crop in farmer field



Guava plantation



District Jabalpur:

Jabalpur is bordered by <u>Katni</u> to the north, <u>Umaria</u> to the north-east, <u>Dindori</u> to the ea the south-east, <u>Seoni</u> to the south, <u>Narsimhapur</u> to the south-west and <u>Damoh</u> to the north-we located at <u>23°10'N 79°57'E23.17°N 79.95°E</u>. The central point of India is located in Jabalpur dist average elevation of 411 meters (1348 ft). The main water reservoirs of Khandari and Pariyat a the north-east direction of the city. Water is also drawn from <u>Narmada River</u> by Public Health De crops are wheat, rice, pulses, oilseeds, and maize.Bargi Dam on the river Narmada is used water supply and power generation. The town is surrounded by several lakes and water tanks rich in limestone, refractory clay, bauxite, iron ore, manganese and other deposits. As of 2001 Jabalpur had a population of 1276853. Jabalpur has a <u>humid subtropical climate</u>, typical of I India. May is the hottest month with average temperatures reaching up to and beyond 45 C. January with average temperature near 7 Jabalpur gets moderate rnfall of 35 to 38 inches (890 during July–September due to the <u>southwest monsoon</u>. There are 7 Blocks in the district with 14-villages, 60 uninhabited, 1209 revenue villages and 4 forest villages.

M o n t h	J a n	F e b	 ;; ;	A p r	M a y	J u n	J u I	A u g	S e p	O c t
Average high 。C (°F)	2 6 5 (7 9 7)	2 8 8 (8 3 8)		3 8 7 (1 0 1 7)	4 0 4 (1 0 4 7)	3 6 2 (9 7 2)	3 0 3 (8 6 5)	2 8 2 (8 2 8)	3 0 9 (8 7 6)	3 2 4 (9 0 3)
Average Iow。C (°F)	9 8 (4 9 6)	1 1 4 (5 2 5)		2 1 2 (7 0 2)	2 4 4 (7 5 9)	2 4 1 (7 5 4)	2 2 6 (7 2 7)	2 1 9 (7 1 4)	2 1 1 (7 0 0)	1 8 1 (6 4 6)
<u>P</u> <u>r</u>	4	3		3	1 1	1 3	2 7	3	1 8	5 2

Climatic Data :

.

ecipi <u>tation</u> mm (inches	(0 1 6)	(0 1 2)		(0 - 1 2)	(0 4 3)	6 (5 3 5)	9 (1 0 9 8)	0 (1 4 1 7)	5 (7 2 8)	(2 0 5)
) A V g										
p r e c i p i t a t i o n	0 8	0 8	(0 3	1 8	8 6	1 5 9	1 8 3	8 6	3 1
d a y s										
S u n s h i	2 8 8 3	2 7 4 4		3 0 6 0	3 2 5 5	2 1 0 0	1 0 5 4	8 0 6	1 8 0 0	2 6 9 7





Main Crops of the District

1	Fruits	Mango, Pomegranate, Citrus
•		
2	Vegetabl e	Potato, Tomato, Peas, Onion, Brinjal, Bhindi, Cole crops
3.	Spices	Coriander, Pepper, Lushun, Adrak, Maithi
4	Flower	Gelardia, Genda, Sewanti, Gulab Deshi, Bijli

Ongoing programme of District Jabalpur Year 2011-12

			()	Area in Ha.)
S.no	Crop	Khar	R	Tot
		if	а	al

			h	
			b	
1	Spices	1182	2	39
			7	40
			5	
			8	
2	Vegetable	6110	1	19
	C C		3	87
			7	5
			6	·
			5	
	F	4474	3	40
3	Fruit	41/1	4	46
			6	35
			4	
4	Medicine	120	3	15
			0	0
5	Flower	190	8	27
			0	0
То	tal	1177	1	28
		3	7	87
		-	0	0
			9	-
			7	
			1	

Jabalpur District (19.11.11)

Ν	V	Crop and	Remark
а	i	Area	
m	I		
е	I		
	а		
	q		
	e		
	1		
	-		
	Ь		
	0		
	C C		
	L L		
	n.		
S	М	Poly house,	Poly house and shade net are
m	а	shade net	installed but problem of management,
t	j	installed.Mic	so need visit of farmer to Jaipur/
	i	roirrigation	Kolkata. Change the pressure gauge
-	t	system of	and rolling of lateral. Monitoring the
Р	n	Rungta	field. Proper monitoring by field staff
r	а	irrigation.	to be ensured. Rungta irrigation was
a h	n		lateral were not properly bind up
b h			
a	r r		

D e v i G o e I	s e r y (p v t)		
Tewar Nursery	G ovt nur ser y	Poly house is installed but problem of manageme nt, shade net are not properly installed and very poor manageme nt of nursery	Installation of poly house and shade net may be given priority.MOU may be signed for maintenance of poly houses.
P o n d	B e l a k h a r u	Pea, paddy other crop and Constructed by REO Presently not use water of pond	Training / visit of farmers in area of orchard Management and hi- tech, protected cultivation & micro irrigation
H a r i O m V e r m i C o m p	V e r m i n c o m p o s t	JIT team was very impressed the work of farmer in vermi composting	JIT suggested to farmer to brand and market the products in small bags and also make publicity in city area and open outlet at Jabalpur.

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а		а
r		v
m		,
a		0
		⊥

t:

D e t a il s	R ev a l i d a t i o n (R			Year 2011-12		
	S)	S a n c t i o n e d	R e l e a s e	Total Budget availabl e	Expe nditu re	% E x p e n d i t

-							
			A m t				r e
	S t e P I a n	-	8 4 8 3	3 2 6 3	32.63	-	6 0
	N H M	3 8 2	8 3 0 0	3 8 0 0	41.82	1.50	1 8 7
	M i c r o Ir ri g a ti o n	3 7 0 5	1 5 0 6	4 0 6	41.11	-	0 0
	R K V Y	8 4 8 3	9 0 0	_	84.83	-	0 0
	M i s s i o n o n m e d i c i n a I p I	7 5 5	5 3 7 0	-	7.55	-	0

а			
n			
t			
S			

Observation:

• It was observed that there was no financial expenditure made from NHM except from management funds. It is viewed seriously by JIT and requested to accelerate the expenditure.

Nursery at Govt farm

Field Visit of JIT Members



Bhopal District:

Bhopal District is bounded by the districts of Guna to the north side, Sehore to the southwest and west ide. Vidisha to the northeast side. Raisen to the east and southeast side and Raigarh to the northwest side. Geographical area of Bhopal district is 2,772 km². Latitude of Bhopal city : 23.07° to 23.54° North Longitude of Bhopal city : 77.12° to 77.40° East. Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh, is a fascinating amalgam of scenic beauty, old historic city and modern urban planning. Bhopal is also known as the Lake has an average elevation of 427 metres (1401 ft). Bhopal is located in the central part of India, and is just north of the upper limit of the Vindhya mountain ranges. Located on the Malwa plateau, it is higher than the north Indian plains and the land rises towards the Vindhya Range to the south. The city has uneven elevation and has small hills within its boundaries. The major hills in Bhopal comprise of Idgah hills and Shyamala hills in the northern region and Arera hills in the central region. The municipality covers 298 square kilometres.^[citation needed] It has two very beautiful big lakes, collectively known as the Bhoj Wetland. These lakes are the Upper Lake (built by King Bhoj) and the Lower Lake. Locally these are known as the Bada Talab and Chota Talab respectively. The catchment area of the Upper Lake is 360 km² while that of the Lower Lake is 9.6 km². The Upper Lake drains into the Kolar River. The Van Vihar National Park is a national park situated besides the Upper Lake.

Climate:

Bhopal has a <u>humid subtropical climate</u>, with mild, dry winters, a hot summer and a humid monsoon season. Summers start in late March and go on till mid-June, the average temperature being around 30 °C (86 °F), with the peak of summer in May, when the highs regularly exceed 40 °C (104 °F). The monsoon starts in late June and ends in late September. These months see about 40 inches (1020 mm) of precipitation, frequent thunderstorms and flooding. The average temperature is around 25 °C (77 °F) and the humidity is quite high. Temperatures rise again up to late October when winter starts, which lasts up to early March. Winters in Bhopal are mild, sunny and dry, with average temperatures around 18 °C (64 °F) and little or no rain. The winter peaks in January when temperatures may drop close to freezing on some nights. On 6 January 2011, the lowest temperature was 2 °C lower than in Shimla. Total annual rainfall is about 1146 mm (46 inches).

Observation:

 It was observed that there was no financial expenditure made from NHM except from management funds. It is viewed seriously by JIT and requested to accelerate the expenditure.







Madhya Pradesh:

Madhya Pradesh is producing about 6.39 m MT of horticulture produce from an area of 0.60 m ha. and accounts for 2.87 % of total horticulture production of the country. The major share of horticulture produce is from vegetables (48.70%) and fruits (44.81%).

District Covered (34)

Betul, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Jhabua, Dewas, Indore, Chhindwara, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Badwani, Ratlam, Burhanpur, Dhar, Khargone, Khandwa, Mandla, Dindori, Chhatarpur, Harda, Rewa, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Neemach, Satna, Guna, Sehore, Sidhi, Alirajpur, Singroli, Ashoknagar, and Vidisha.

Focused Crops

Mango, Orange, Aonla, Guava, Ber, Custard Apple, Banana, Garlic, Coriander, Chillies and Flowers.

Agro Climatic Zones in Madhya Pradesh

The cropped area in Madhya Pradesh is divided into eleven zones based on the Agri-climatic conditions. The classification mainly concentrates on the range of rainfall received, type and topography of the soils.

The districts covered by the different zones and their Agri-climatic characteristics are given below:

- Chattisgarh Plain Balaghat
- Northern Hill Region of Chattisgarh
- Kymore Plateau Satpura Hills
- Central Narmada Valley
- Vindhya Plateau
- Grid Region
- Bundelkhand
- Satpura Plateau
- Malwa Plateau
- Nimar Plains



MANGO

Betul, Bhopal, Hoshagabad,sagar, Jabalpur, Indore, Mandla, Dindori, Sehore, Jhabua, ujjain,Dewas, Chattarpur, Harda, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Alirajpur, Singrauli



ORANGE

Betul, Bhopal, Chindwara, Hoshagabad, shajapur, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Harda, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore and Neemuch



GUAVA

Betual, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Indore, Dhar, Khandwa, Khargone, Bardwani, Jhabua, Burhanpur, Ujjain, Shajapur, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Dewas, Mandla, Dindori, Harda, Gwalior, Guna, Rewa Singrauli, Alirajpur.



AONLA

Badwani, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Ratlam, Sagar, Indore, Dhar, Khandwa, Ujjain, Khargone, Burhanpur, Dewas, Mandla, Dindori, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ratlam, Rewa, Vidisha, Sehore, Sidhi, Ashoknagar, Betul, Alirajpur, Singrauli. Hoshangabad, Chhatarpur, Satna, Guna, Chhindwara:



POMEGRANATE

Bhopal, Betual, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Indore, Dhar, Khandwa, Khargone, Bardwani, Jhabua, Burhanpur, Ujjain, Shajapur, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Dewas, Mandla, Dindori, Harda, Gwalior, Guna, Rewa, Neemuch, Satna Chattarpur, Sehore, Ashoknagar, Singrauli, Alirajpur.



BER

Bhopal, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Dhar, Khandwa, Khargone, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Mandla, Dindori.



Custord Apple

Bhopal, Betul, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Dhar, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandsaur, Dindori, Sehore, Mandla, Harda.



BANANA Badwani, Burhanpur, Dhar & Khargone, Khandwa, Hoshangabad



CHILLI

Bhopal, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangbad, Sagar, Indore, Dhar, Khandwa, Khargone, Barwani, , Burhanpur, Mandla, Dindori, Chattarpur, Gwalior, Harda, Neemuch, Rewa, Satna, , Jabalpur, Shahjapur, Jhabua, Rajgarh, Sehore, Vidisha, Sidhi, Ratlam, Alirajpur, Singrauli, Harda, Alirajpur.



Physical Progress: Statement is attached

Year	Outlay	Releases	Expenditure	Balance
2005-06	5971	2839.77	411.96	2427.81
2006-07	7427.1	4291.75	4736.23	1983.33
2007-08	11790.11	5537.49	4306.3	3214.52
2008-09	10400.43	6000	5670.99	3543.53
2009-10	6800	3545	6027.3	1061.23
2010-11	8500	5100	5878.25	282.98
2011-12	7225	4500	2647.52	2135.46

Year-wise details of Outlay, Funds Released and Expenditure under NHM in Madhya Pradesh (Rs. In lakh)

Madhya Pradesh Horticulture at a glance (Major Activities

Total Geographical area	30.744
Area Covered under Horticulture	0.645
Fruits crop	0.064
Vegetabls	0.246
Spices	0.309
Others (Medicinal , Aromatic & Flowers)	0.026

Production and distribution of planting material, vegetable seed production, area expansion, rejuvenation of old and senile orchards, creation of community water resources, protected cultivation, IPM/INM, organic farming, pollination support through bee keeping, Technology Dissemination, development of post harvest management & marketing infrastructure and human resource development.

State: Madhya Pradesh:Projects

		(Rs. in lakh)				
S.No	Component	Date of Sanction	No. of Projects	Financial Outlay		
1	Tissue culture unit/ lab	16.11.2007	3	24.00		
		3.11.2010	1	50.00		
		24.3.2011	1	5.50		
2	Seed Infrastructure	16.11.2007	1	60.00		
3	Model floriculture Centre	12.1.2010	1	7.00		
4	IPM Infrastruction					
i	Bio Control Labs	6.8.2009	1	24.87		
		3.11.2010	1	32.00		
ii	Leaf/Tissue analysis Lab	16.11.2007	2	40.00		
5	Adoption & Organic Certification	16.11.2007	400 ha.	40.00		
		21.10.2009	2500 ha	500.00		
6	Human Resource Development (HRD)					
i	Training of Gardners	16.11.2007	8(200)	84.24		
		12.1.2010	2(50)	13.52		
7	Post Harvest Management					
i	Cold Storage	6.8.2009	2	97.50		
		21.10.2009	2	100.00		
		18.11.2009	3	82.68		
		12.1.2010	2	90.00		
		16.3.2010	1	50.00		
		2.11.2010	1	50.40		
		10.1.2011	1	120.00		
		22.2.2011	4	228.74		
		24.3.2011	1	45.60		
ii	Refrigirated Vans	16.11.2007	1	3.40		
		22.2.2011	1	6.24		
	Onion Storage	6.8.2009	1	2.50		
8	Market infrastructure					
i	Wholesale Market	7.7.2009	1	918.62		
ii	Rural/Apni Mandis	20.12.2007	1	3.75		
		27.2.2009	2	6.50		
		12.1.2010	1	3.75		

		16.3.2010	3	11.25
iii	Functional Infrastructure	20.12.2007	9	51.75
9	Seminars, confrences, workshops, exhibitions, Kisan Mela, Horticulture Shows, Honey festivals etc.	16.11.2007	1	53.00

Physical Progress under NHM

Madhy h	a		ysicarriogress				(Rs. In lakh)
		Target as per AAPs		F	rom 2005-06	i to 2010-11	
nents	Unit			Physica	I	Finan	cial
		Physical	Financial	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.
	No.					_	
		161	2100 5	73	90	911	8/6
		234	538	97	103	197	180
ansion	На	0	0	57	105	197	180
ronnial	110.	60562.15	7059,290	45661	47044	4771	4657
n		00502.15	7058.289	45001	47044	4771	4057
1		8252	960.6756	6112	6720	702	765
•		12489	3011.7	7919	111396	1696	2449
		54520	6265.25	43400	51015	4447	5645
8		34320	0203.23	45400	51015	····/	50-55
al second		0	0	0	0	0	0
n crops		0	0	0	0	0	0
•		135823.2	17295.92	103092	216175	11616	13516
ation	Ha.	15535	2330.25	10150	12373	1377	1672
of	No.	10000	2000120	835	775	1077	1072
sources		1316	9020			4309	5452
d	Ha.						
on		3692.075	5091.798	477	3631	549	678
on of	Ha.						
		42162	421.62	25815	28977	252	281
	No.						
ction		0	0				
ing		6	24	3	0	11	0
rollahs		5	24	3	1	101	16
alth		5	240	2	1	101	10
		20	210	0	0	0	0
ue				Ũ	Ű		
ab		20	280	7	2	134	140
		51	754	12	3	246	156
ו of	Ha.			9323	10407	838	1025
		27762	2623.2				

mpost	No.						
		3750	575.5	2587	2737	315	313
	No.						
!							
nent							
		48597	1874.409	33610	48975	937	979
on	No.			6550	222	52	2
ng		6766	54.128				
ure	No.						10
zation		49	22.625	49	23	20	10
vest	No.						
nent		0	0				
se		838	599.875	41	101	22	23
Onion		_	_				
		0	0				
age		22	2080	14	13	587	470
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Issues

- SHM needs to provide details of requirements of planting material vis-à-vis its availability in the State and arrangement made for shortfall during the current year.
- Nurseries established in public and private sector needs to be accredited through SAU or NHB
- The physical progress has exceeded the targets and does not match with financial achievement.

- The physical and financial progress under flower, spices and rejuvenation component has exceeded extensively.
- The progress under creation of water resources fell short of physical target but with more financial expenditure.
- The progress under protected cultivation gone up by many folds but does not commensurate with financial achievement.
- Under the component of IPM Infrastructure, 3 disease forecasting unit with an outlay of 11 lakh were approved which have not been set up so far. This needs to be established expeditiously.
- The balance target available under bio-control lab may be completed.
- Under leaf tissue analysis lab 30% of the physical targets have been achieved but with more financial achievement.
- The physical and financial achievements under adoption of organic farming and vermi compost units have exceeded the approved targets.
- The progress under pollination through beekeeping is not satisfactory. The balance targets available may be completed.
- The physical achievement under setting up of pack houses has gone up by more than double the targets but it does not match with expenditure incurred.
- A cold storage as balance target may be established.
- An expenditure of Rs. 9.19 crore has been reported for setting up of a whole sale market this needs reconciliation with records of SHM.
- SHM needs to give more focus on the establishment of PHM and Marketing infrastructure under NHM.
- The Annual Report and Success Stories to be documented by the SHM and submitted to DAC.
- The SHM should also conduct Impact Evaluation Study through independent organization of repute in the State and submit report to DAC.
- Details of State share released so far may be provided.
- Convergence of NHM programme with other schemes like MFPI, APEDA, MNREGA, BADP, NHB, NBB, Micro Irrigation etc

Potato

- Madhya Pradesh is the sixth largest potato producing State accounting for 1.7% of total production of potato in the country. State produces 0.61 m MT of potato from an area of 0.06 m ha. with the productivity of 10.0 t/ha.
- The major potato producing belts in the state are Sidhi, Satana, Rewa, Surguja, Raigarh, Sagar and Tilkamgarh.

Onion

- State is the fifth largest onion producing state in the country and accounts for 7.8 % of total production of onion in the country. Madhya Pradesh is producing about 0.95 m MT of onion from an area of 0.06m MT with the productivity of 16.6t/ha.
- The major onion producing belts in the state are Khargone and Khandwa.

Peas

- Madhya Pradesh is the fourth largest producer of peas in the country and accounts for 7.3% of total production of peas in the country.
- State produces about 0.22 m Mt of peas from an area fo 0.02 m. ha. having productivity of 11 MT/ha.
- Major peas growing belts in the state are Ujjain and Durg.

Brinjal

• State produces about 2.3% of total Brinjal produce of the country with the production of 0.25 m MT from an area of 0.02 m ha having productivity of 12.00 MT/ha.

Banana

- Madhya Pradesh is the sixth major banana producing state in the country and accounts for 5.5% of the total production of the country.
- State is producing about 1.46 m MT of banana from an area of about 0.03 m. ha. with the productivity of 44.2 t/ha.
- Mostly Cavendish varieties are grown with drip irrigation to some extent.
- The major banana producing belts in the State are Bhuranpur, Barwani and Dhar.

Citrus

- Madhya Pradesh is the fourth largest citrus producing state in the country and accounts for 7.0% of the total production in the country.
- State is producing 0.68m MT of citrus form an area of 0.04 m ha. with the productivity of 17.7 t/ha.
- The major citrus producing belts in the state are Mandasaur , Shajapur, Chindwara, Khandwa and Hosangabad.
- Production of orange in the state accounts for 32 % of the total production in the country and is the second largest orange producer in the country.
- State is producing about 0.68 m MT of orange from an area of about 0.04 m. ha. with the productivity of 17.7 t/ha.
- Major orange (Mandarin) producing belts in the state are Chhindwada, Mandsaur, Betul, Ujjain and Shajapur.
- Gummosis has affected the crop yield.

Spices

- Madhya Pradesh is the fifth largest producer of spices in the country and accounts for 5.88 % of total production of spices in the country.
- State produces about 0.24 m. MT of spices from an area of 0.20 m ha. with productivity.

Chhatarpur visit photograph













Satna Visit photograph













Bhopal visit photograph













Bhopal visit photograph













Rewa Visit photogaraph













Jabal pur visit photograph











