

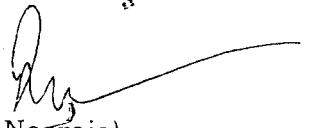
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No. CPS.2-3/2010-NFSM
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
(NFSM-CELL)

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 21st January, 2011

Subject: Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of General Council of National Food Security Mission (NFSMGC) held on 18.01.2011 at 10.00 A.M. in Committee Room No. 142, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister.

A copy of the proceedings of the 5th meeting of the General Council of National Food Security Mission (NFSMGC) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister held on 18.01.2011 in Committee Room No. 142, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi is sent herewith for information and necessary action.


(A. Neeraja)
Director (Crops)

Distribution - As per list attached.

5th Meeting of General Council (GC) of NFSM held on 18.01.2011.

1. Hon'ble Shri Sharad Pawar, Agriculture Minister - Chairman.
2. Shri P.K. Basu, Secretary (A&C), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
3. Dr. S. Ayyappan, Director General, ICAR ✓
4. Shri A.S. Lamba, Additional Secretary, DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
5. Shri Anup Kumar Thakur, Additional Secretary, DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
6. Shri Ashish Bahugna, Additional Secretary, DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
7. Shri V.Venkatachalam, Additional Secretary, DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
8. Dr. Gurbachan Singh, Agriculture Commissioner, DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
9. Shri Mukesh Khullar, Joint Secretary (Crops), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
10. Shri A. Majumdar, Joint Secretary (Seeds), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
11. Shri E.K. Majhi, Joint Secretary (NRM/RFS), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
12. Mrs. A. Neeraja, Director (Crops), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
13. Mrs Reena Saha, Director (RKVY & MMA), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
14. Shri Omkar Singh, Deputy Commissioner (M & T), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
15. Dr. Achim Dobemann, DDG (Research), IRRI, Philippines. ✓
- ✓16. Shri C.K. Gopalakrishna, CGM, NABARD, Mumbai. ✓
17. Dr. O. P. Sharma, Principal Scientist (PP), NCIPM, (ICAR), New Delhi.
- ✓18. Shri P.M.Gaur, Principal Scientist, ICRISAT, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh.
19. Shri.C.L.L. Gowda, Director, Grain Legumes Research Program, ICRISAT, Patancheru, A.P.
20. Dr. Prabhat Kumar, IAS, Director (B & C), ICRISAT, New Delhi.
- ✓21. Shri Ashutosh Sarkar, ICARDA, NASC Complex, New Delhi.
22. Shri Rajendra Choudhury, ICARDA, NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi.
- 23. Shri U.S.Singh, South Asia Coordinator, STRASA, IRRI, New Delhi. ✓
24. Shri M. Srinivas Rao, CEO-CSISA, IRRI, NASC Complex, New Delhi. ✓
- 25. Dr. J.K. Cadha, Principal Scientist, Representative IRRI, India, New Delhi. ✓
26. Dr. G.K. Choudhury, Director (Wheat), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
27. Dr. R.S. Saini, National Consultant, DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
28. Dr. Shamsher Singh, National Consultant, DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
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31. Dr. M.N. Singh, Joint Director (NFSM), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
32. Shri. Narender Kumar, AD (NFSM), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓
- ✓33. Dr. S.K. Yadav, STA (NFSM), DAC, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. ✓



PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSMGC) UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF HON'BLE UNION MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE HELD ON 18 JANUARY, 2011 AT NEW DELHI

1. The Fifth Meeting of National Food Security Mission General Council (NFSMGC) was held on 18-1-2011 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture Shri Sharad Pawar in Committee Room No. 142, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. The list of participants is given at **Annexure-I**.
3. Joint Secretary & National Mission Director (NFSM) presented status review of the performance of National Food Security Mission. He informed that mission was on track to deliver 20 million tons of food grains by 2012. Highlighting the positive production trend of wheat, pulses through 2007-08 to 2010-11, he brought out the necessity for stabilizing the rice production through adoption of strategies such as promotion of stress tolerant varieties, promotion of hybrids, SRI technology etc. Increase of seed replacement ratio, improvement of soil health, large scale technology demonstrations on farmers' fields, promotion of diesel pumpsets and sprinklers on the water sources developed under the schemes like MGNREGS, RKVY, IWMP were highlighted as the major contributions of the mission. He stressed the need for partnerships with international and national institutions of excellence in different technical domains to address various technical and administrative issues such as enhancing seed multiplication rates; developing better Pest and Disease tolerance of pulses; promoting appropriate machinery for harvesting, threshing and drying of paddy in small land holdings. Development of Business model for promotion of custom hiring of farm machinery to small and marginal farmers for line sowing, ridge making, spraying of pesticides and capacity building for reducing policy-implementation gap.
3. Hon'ble Agriculture Minister indicated the need for revisiting the food grain production strategies, especially of rice, in the light of the proposed food Security Bill and

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inadequate global marketable surplus of rice. He urged more focused efforts in order to achieve the additional production required. He enquired about the suitability of Chinese hybrid model for the entire country. DDG (IRRI) informed that high rice productivity in China could be mainly attributed to large irrigated area. However, the Chinese rice productivity had remained stagnant over the past few years. He cautioned against import of hybrids from China since most of their hybrids might not be acceptable in India due to issues relating to cooking and palatability. Providing sufficient resources to R&D for development of better indigenous hybrids instead of subsidies to rather low performing current hybrids was suggested. Agriculture Commissioner informed that hybrids might not be suitable in areas where varieties were performing well. Highlighting the example of Assam, wherein utilisation of ground water through shallow tube wells resulted in record rice production, IRRI informed that submergence tolerant (Suvarna Sub1) and drought tolerant (Sahabhagi Dhan) varieties developed by IRRI were being promoted under NFSM. Need for development of multi stress tolerant varieties was emphasised by Agriculture Commissioner. Secretary (A&C) emphasised the importance of adoption of agronomic practices for enhanced production since development of hybrids is a long drawn process. Role of SAUs, KVKs in dissemination of available technologies was stressed upon by Secretary (A&C).

4. Hon'ble Agriculture Minister emphasised the need for rice varieties that were less susceptible to damage both from milling and nutritional aspects in view of relaxation of quality norms for procurement of rice in States like Punjab and Andhra Pradesh on account of large scale reported damage to rice crop. Secretary (A&C) informed that henceforth the quality issues relating to milling and nutrition would be taken into account before any new variety was released.

5. Answering the query of AM on the likely impact of UG 99 on Wheat crop, DG, ICAR informed that UG 99 was not a problem now since a number of Ug 99 resistant varieties have been identified through trials in Kenya from center of origin of the pathogen; He informed that yellow rust and terminal heat were more likely to cause

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extensive damage to wheat production and that continuous monitoring of these events was being done to prevent or substantially reduce the possible grain losses.

6. **Ex post facto approvals** to the following proposals were accorded by the NFSMGC:

6.1. Approval of DAC-ICARDA collaborative projects (4a of agenda): Ex-post facto approval was accorded by NFSMGC to the three DAC-ICARDA collaborative projects - (i) Enhancing Lentil Production for food, Nutritional Security and Improved Rural Livelihoods aiming at enhancing the lentil production in rice fallow areas with active farmer participation (ii) "Pre-Breeding and Genetic Enhancement in breaking yield barriers in lentil and Kabuli chickpea" aims at breaking yield barriers and evolving new cultivars and (iii) "Enhancing Grass pea production for safe human food, animal feed and sustainable rice based production system in India" aiming at grass pea area expansion in rice fallow for food and fodder production.

6.2. Guidelines for Preparation of Reward Scheme for Best Performing States on Food Grains Production: The detailed guidelines prepared for awarding the best performing states in foodgrains production and financial arrangement for the same as proposed at point 4.b was approved by NFSMGC.

7. Five new proposals as proposed at agenda point 5 were placed before the council for approval. After examining the merits of the proposals, GC accorded approval to the following proposals as proposed in agenda point 5 a to e.

7.1. Allowing pump sets of 5 H.P capacity in dark zone areas under NFSM-Rice/Wheat/Pulses where farm ponds are constructed under various development schemes

7.2. Continuation of pest surveillance work in the 2nd year in the same A3P units from the Savings under A3P as explained at annexure II of agenda.

7.3. Inclusion of IPM model Protocols of chick pea, lentil, pigeon pea, green and black gram in the guidelines of NFSM Pulses and A3P (annexure III of agenda)

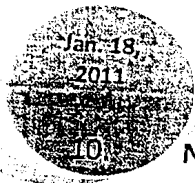
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7.4. Flexibility in conducting demonstrations as per site specific requirements (inclusion of new sub clause 14.1.x under demonstrations). Modified norms(Annexure-IV of agenda) was accordingly approved by NFSMGC.

7.5. Relaxation of norms on water carrying pipes: Keeping in view the practical difficulties faced by the farmers, the NFSMGC approved the proposed relaxation of the norms removing sub-para 2 of para 8.6.

8. Later on representatives from International/ national agencies- IRRI, ICRISAT, ICARDA, NABARD and NCIPM made presentations on rice, pulses production strategies for India and progress of projects funded under NFSM. The main points of the presentations were as follows:

9. **Opportunities for assuring high production of rice in India by IRRI:** Deputy Director General, Research, IRRI in his presentation briefly outlined the global rice supply-demand status, per capita global rice consumption, and global rice demands. Example of Rice revolution in Southern Cone, Latin America through adoption of site specific good agronomic and management practices, farmer to farmer extension that led to higher production, reduction in cultivation cost, and enhanced water use efficiency, were highlighted. He stressed on making rice fully climate proof as the severity of drought, submergence, salinity and heat have been threatening the rice productivity in a serious manner. In order to sustain the rice productivity in India , he suggested for – adoption of multi stress tolerant varieties; super bags for safe seed/storage; Reduction in hybrid rice subsidies; support for assured irrigation facilities and farm mechanisation ; Promotion of site specific optimized cropping systems and management practices; support small service providers for conservation agriculture; new nutrient management tools and fertilizer policies; promotion of certified crop advisor programme and establishment of Indian Rice Information Gateway. He offered active involvement of IRRI as reliable partner for facilitating the development of Indian Rice Information Gateway; development of concept paper on Eastern India rice initiative; establishment of molecular rice breeding centre for India and other SAARC countries; and Setting up a national grain quality lab and science and extension capacity building.



New Developments in Pulses production technologies- ICRISAT: The International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics in their presentation indicated that heat tolerant varieties of chickpea that could resist the rising temperature of 35 degree Celsius or higher were evolved which are suitable even for late sown conditions in rice fallows. Increase in yield of 25-65% in Hybrid pigeon pea over check variety in the project implemented under NFSM. The major strategies for enhanced pulses production would be expanding areas, adoption of agronomic practices such as Integrated Pest Management practices, Integrated nutrient management, farm mechanisation, life saving irrigation, markets for produce and value addition. The major factors contributed for the success of chick pea cultivation in A.P were highlighted as adoption of short duration varieties, market oriented farming, community level pest management, contractual spraying and provision of storage facilities. Establishment of National Pulses Board for Supply of necessary inputs, monitoring the grain procurement and for providing remunerative prices to farmers and Coordinating with ministries/department, states was suggested.

11. **Presentation of ICARDA on the three approved project proposals:** The representative of ICARDA in India indicated that the three NFSM funded projects were initiated from the ongoing Rabi season. The results of the projects would be reported after harvesting of the Rabi crops. He also referred that the steering committee meetings of the projects would be due in the coming months to take note of the field reports. In case of the project on Grass pea, ICARDA representative indicated that on completion of the demonstrations of the Grass pea as per the terms and conditions of the approved project proposal, the final results of toxin levels would be analysed and thereafter Ministry of Health would be approached for their comments in order to facilitate their cultivation for production of safe human food and animal feed out of the uncultivable rice fallow areas.

12. **Pest surveillance and monitoring in A3P areas:** The National Centre for Integrated Pest Management (NCIPM) of ICAR brought out a brief summary of the DAC-NCIPM

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Collaborative Project titled "Increasing Chickpea and Pigeonpea production through Intensive Application of Integrated Pest Management" under NFSM-Pulses for 2010-11 and 2011-12 in five states with the components viz nuclear village block demonstrations, pest surveillance and decision support system and capacity building. He informed that 20 pigeonpea units in Kharif 2010 and 16 units of chickpea in Rabi 2010 were implemented by them in the field. A brief review of the programme was presented by NCIPM with a suggestion that such programme should be continued along with e-pest surveillance in the following year since savings are available with states under A3P. Major achievements at national level were highlighted as spreading the benefits of bio-pesticides through village level demonstrations; minimizing the yield losses through timely interventions; preventive and curative (localized) practices led to increase in yield (*viz., 15.09-17.89 % increase in Gulbarga*); and large area (20000 ha) coverage of pigeonpea for the first time under 'Area wide Pest Management'.

13. **Review of promotion of SRI in remote areas through NGOs under NFSM –NABARD Collaborative Project:** NABARD representative in his presentation indicated that SRI units in collaboration with NGOs were initiated in Kharif 2010 and the results of the demonstrations would be made available within a month. Secretary (A&C) asked NABARD to provide the information on impact of SRI demonstrations on yield in the light of concerns expressed by IRRI on suitability of the programme for increasing rice production.

14. The following action Points emerged in the meeting:

Action Points:

- 10.1 Meeting the additional requirement of food grains to ensure food to all the eligible categories of people in the light of proposed Food entitlement Bill, is to be the utmost priority of the department. The production strategies and targets of the foodgrains should be redefined accordingly to meet the additional demand. Future planning of the crop development schemes including National Food Security



Mission should delineate the strategies accordingly to achieve the additional production. (Action: DAC/ NFSM cell)

- 10.2 Since multiplication of good hybrids, high yielding varieties and development of new varieties is a long drawn process, in the interim, the focus should be more on adoption of good farm production and protection practices that would help in enhancing the production of foodgrains. Presence of ICAR and KVK scientists in the field along with conventional extension staff is required for dissemination of the available production and protection technologies and convincing the farmers for the adoption of same. (Action: DAC/ ICAR)
- 10.3 Although farm ponds for water conservation are being promoted under different development schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission, proposal to include farm ponds under NFSM needs to be considered since farm ponds ensure protective irrigation to the dry land crops such as pulses. Provisioning plastic sheets for lining the farm ponds with Proportional contribution from centre, states and farmers should be considered under the local initiatives to supplement similar efforts under National Horticulture Mission. (Action: NFSM Cell/ DAC)
- 10.4 More emphasis should be given to Farm mechanization in the light of reduced availability of labour, enhanced labour costs and requirement for more intensive cultivation of crops. National level plan for promotion of all farm machinery at one place during 12th plan should be prepared. (Action: M& T Division/ DAC)
- 10.5 **Indian Rice information Gateway**, a real-time crop health, growth monitoring and forecasting platform by combining modern techniques such as satellite based remote sensing with weather and crop modeling, and econometric modeling should be developed on the lines of IIRI's digital rice information gateway. The system should be capable of generating short- to medium-term projections of

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production, consumption, trade, and prices under different domestic and trade policy regimes and macro conditions that would also be helpful for decision making at policy level. (Action: NFSM Cell/IRRI)

- 10.6 In addition to enhancing production & productivity, nutritional quality of rice should be given utmost priority. IRRI should be associated to use their facility as a referral lab and to set up similar facility in collaboration with DAC in India. (Action: IRRI/DAC)
- 10.7 Concept paper should be developed by IRRI identifying gaps and opportunities for enhancing rice production especially in the context of ongoing efforts for increasing the productivity of the rice based cropping system in the Eastern Region of the country. (Action: IRRI)
- 10.8 A Case-study needs to be developed on the impact of Kharif SRI Units promoted on the fields of resource poor farmers in different states by NABARD in collaboration with NFSM with the involvement of grass root level NGOs. (Action: NABARD)
- 10.9 Multi stress tolerant varieties suitable for various situations need to be evolved. Tolerant varieties suitable for India that are being developed at IRRI should be promoted under National Food Security Mission. (Action: IRRI/ DAC)
- 10.10 Focused attention and adoption of pulses production and protection strategies by the department through initiatives such as National Food Security Mission, accelerated pulses production programme, e-pest surveillance projects, organising 60,000 pulses and oilseed villages in watershed management basis etc. have impacted the pulses production in a positive manner, and the production target of 16.5 million tons could be achieved during 2010-11. However, to bridge the existing gaps between demand and supply, more efforts and resources would need to be provisioned for continuing the intensive implementation of the strategies adopted. (Action: NFSM Cell/ DAC)

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- 10.11 Promising new hybrids/ cultivars developed by ICRISAT should be multiplied and made available to the states/ farmers in a time bound manner. Development of short duration hybrids/ varieties , especially of red gram, with pest/ disease resistance should be accorded the highest priority (**Action: ICRISAT**)
- 10.12 Quantity of lentil seed that is planned to be produced during Rabi under NFSM funded lentil project needs to be intimated to the Department and the partnering States. The results of tests conducted with wild races and cultivars brought from various countries for testing the terminal heat & drought tolerance, and resistance to Ascochyta blight should be made available.(**Action: ICARDA**)

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

5th Meeting of General Council (GC) of NFSM held on 18.01.2011.

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