

**Kharif-
2014**

**Basmati Acreage & Yield Estimation in
Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarakhand,
Himachal Pradesh, Western Uttar Pradesh
and Parts of Jammu & Kashmir**

Report Volume - 7

**Submitted to
Basmati Export
Development
Foundation
(APEDA), New
Delhi**

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Background

Rice is grown in about 155 million ha area on approximately 11% of the world's crop lands. India ranks second in the world rice production. India also produces some of the finest aromatic rice. Out of >7 million tonnes of aromatic rice produced in India, more than 3.5 million tons are exported. India and Pakistan are the two countries growing Basmati and are competing with each other in Basmati Export. The Indian export of Basmati has been growing steadily during the past few years. Timely information on the area and likely production of the crop before the harvest helps exporters and other decision makers involved in Basmati trade to take decisions about the quantum and time of export. The Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF), New Delhi contracted M/s. AgriNet Solutions (A division of BPPL – a UPL Group Company), Hyderabad, the work of field survey validation based acreage estimation of Basmati rice and selected other non-notified varieties, crop health monitoring and yield estimation, and production of Basmati rice and non-notified varieties and questionnaire based sample survey of

farmers during 2014. The study involves 81 selected districts of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh during Kharif 2014.

The Basmati varieties for which information is required include Basmati-370, Basmati-386, Type-3 (Dehraduni), Taraori, Ranbir, CSR-30, Pusa Basmati-1, Pusa Basmati-1509, Pusa Basmati-1401, Super and Pusa Basmati-1121 and non-notified (Sharbati and Sugandha).

Scope of the Current Report

The present report presents the questionnaire based farmer's survey report on Basmati. It includes information on the current farming practices, marketing practices, and future planning / strategy and suggestions of Basmati growing farmers in the study states, based on primary data collected during November-December 2014.

Study Area Details

The study is confined to 81 districts, which includes 22 districts of Punjab (Amritsar, Barnala, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Fazilka, Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Mohali, Muktsar,

Nawanshahar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur and Tarantaran), 21 districts of Haryana (Ambala, Faridabad, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Mewat, Palwal, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar), 3 Districts of Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu, Samba and Kathua), 30 districts of Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Bareilly, Bijnore, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Kasganj, Etawah,

Ferozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Hathras, J. P. Nagar, Kannauj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Sambhal, Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjehanpur), 4 districts of Uttarakhand, 1 district of Himachal Pradesh and one of Delhi. The map of the study districts is given as Figure 1. The study districts form a part of the Himalayas and the Indo-Gangetic Plains.

Fig. 1: Map showing the Districts of the Study Area



Methodology

Questionnaire Development

For the purpose of the study, a questionnaire was developed, which sought answers to different parameters for assessment of farming and marketing practices and future planning / strategy. A sample questionnaire is given in Annexure-I. The main parameters considered were as follows:

- i) Farmer's background: Name, area owned, soil type, source of irrigation.
- ii) Cropping Pattern: Crops grown, Basmati varieties grown and their area (during last and current year), adoption of contract farming or not.
- iii) Input use:
- iv) Seeds: Source and Quantity (variety-wise)
- v) Manures & Fertilizers: Source type and Quantity used
- vi) Herbicides: Source and Quantity used
- vii) Insecticide / Pesticide: Source and Quantity used
- viii) Planting and Harvesting: Time of nursery sowing and transplanting, plant spacing, harvesting schedule

- ix) Production: Per ha. yield of different varieties and production
- x) Marketing Practices: Marketing method, market rates obtained of different varieties
- xi) Economics of cultivation: Cost of cultivation and net profit
- xii) New Technology: Any new technology / practices adopted
- xiii) Future Plan: Next year plan for growing Basmati
- xiv) Farmers' suggestions

Sample Size

In each of the three major states viz. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, a large number of Basmati growing farmers were interviewed from all prominent blocks. In Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh 125 farmers each were interviewed. The farmers were randomly selected from Basmati growing blocks of prominent districts. The states of Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are having very less area, and hence the no. of farmers from these states was small. Moreover, in Jammu, there is no variability in Basmati farming practices and the farmers grow preferably Basmati-370

and the variability in input use is also not significant. But in Kathua, the farmers have started growing Pusa Basmati-1121 as they get their produce sold in Punjab markets and get higher returns. Since the % Basmati rice area in different districts is variable, the no. of farmers in each district was also variable.

RESULTS

The yield was collected from 978 Crop Cutting Experiments selected during the initial survey. In UP the yield of almost all the varieties was at lower side. While In Haryana, the yield has been at higher side.

Brief summary of the questionnaire based farmers responses from different states are given below:

Table 1: Variety wise Grain Yield Range in states (Tons/Ha)

S. No.	States	Pusa-1121	PB 1	T 3	Pusa-1509	CSR-30	Punjab Basmati-3	Sugandha	Sharbati
1.	Punjab	3.48-4.45	4.43	-	4.0-5.75	2.58-2.63	3.27-3.81	-	-
2.	Haryana	3.68-5.08	3.92-5.64	-	4.2-5.59	2.98-3.81	-	-	-
3.	U.P.	2.9-4.0	3.6-4.1	2.7-3.2	3.1-4.1	-	-	3.3-4.1	3.6-4.01
4.	Uttarakhand	3.3-3.4	4.0	3.9-4.2	3.8-4.1	-	-	4.2	3.9-4.2

PUNJAB

Soil type and Irrigation:

Rice in Punjab occupies more than 80-82% of total cropped area during kharif. Basmati Rice is cultivated under assured irrigation and puddled, low land rice ecosystem. Soils are generally loam to clay loam with pH 7.5-8.9. Irrigation is mainly through Tube-wells (78 - 80%) and Canals (20 - 22%).

Cropping Pattern:

Rice-wheat is the major cropping pattern. However, in some areas of high productivity

as observed near cities, three crops per year is also being followed; i.e. Rice-Potato-Potato; Rice-Potato-Sathi Maize/Summer Moong/Sunflower/Celery; Rice-Toria-Wheat; Rice-Barseem fodder.

Out of the 27.94 lakh ha transplanted rice, 8.57 lakh ha. was under basmati varieties in this year. As per the information collected from the farmers and other sources, 30.7% area under rice was sown under basmati varieties. Area under Basmati-386 and Basmati-370 remained less. Out of the total basmati 63.24% area was under Pusa

Basmati-1121 and 28.8% area was under Pusa occupied some area.

Basmati-1509. Punjab Basmati-3 also

Table 2: Variety wise % Area & Production in year 2013 and 2014.

Sl. No.	Variety	% Basmati Area		% Basmati Production	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Pusa Basmati-1121	90.16	63.24	89.34	60.53
2	Pusa Basmati-1509	6.04	28.8	7.9	32.15
3	CSR-30	0.87	1.75	0.56	1.1
4	Punjab Basmati-3	-	3.31	-	2.95
5	Pusa Basmati-1	0.52	2.87	0.56	3.26
6	Basmati-370/386	2.41	0.03	-	-

Prominent varieties grown in different districts:

Important districts where Traditional Basmati varieties are grown include Amritsar, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Fatehgarh Sahib, Kapurthala, Patiala, Tarantaran and Sangrur.

Pusa 1121 is dominant in Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozabad, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Sangrur and Taran Taran. Pusa Basmati-1 area has reduced drastically and is grown in Barnala, Ferozpur, Patiala and Sangrur. Almost 147 blocks in 22 districts

were surveyed. Efforts were made to cover 10-15 farmers in each village and 8-10 villages in each prominent block. More than 15,870 farmers were interviewed and an area covered 1,26,960 acres.

Seed supply and Seed rate:

- i) Farmers generally sow their own seed or procure from private seed agencies, Govt. agencies (Punjab Agricultural University / Punjab State Seed Corporation / NSC) and from other farmers. The percent break up of different seed sources is as follows:

Table 3: Variety wise Seed source and % contribution of agencies in Punjab

Variety	Private Agency	Govt. Seed Agency	Other farmers	Own
Pusa Basmati-1121	70	5	2	23
PB-1	70	-	-	30
Pusa Basmati-1509	85	8	-	7
Basmati-370/386 & CSR-30	5	-	5	90

- ii) It has been assessed that 70-75% of farmers use less seed than recommended, which is 20 kg seed for sowing nursery for transplanting one ha field. In general, 12 – 14 kg seed is used by farmers.
- Sowing and transplanting:**
- i) Almost 63 % area under Basmati varieties has been under Pusa-1121 and 29% under Pusa Basmati-1509. 8% under other Basmati varieties.
- ii) Nursery sowing of Pusa Basmati-1509 starts in the end of month of May, of Pusa Basmati-1 and Pusa Basmati-1121 in the first week of June and Basmati-386 and CSR-30 in the second fortnight of June.
- iii) Pusa Basmati-1509 transplanting starts in the first fortnight of June and that of Pusa Basmati-1, Pusa Basmati-1121 and Super in the first fortnight of July and of Basmati-386 in the second fortnight of July. In the case of late transplanting, yield is reduced and sowing of next crop of wheat is delayed; however, quality of Basmati improves due to low temperature during maturity. Transplanting of traditional Basmati varieties continues up to 1st week of August depending on availability of labor and irrigation water.
- iv) Transplanting in lines is not done and instead random transplanting is followed.
- v) It has been noticed that very few (only 1-2%) farmers maintain recommended plant stand per unit area, which is 33 hills / m². Plant population of 16 – 20 hills / m² is followed by 70-80% farmers and 20 – 25 hills / m² by the remaining farmers.
- vi) Majority of the farmers (70-75%) use 30-35 days (over mature) old seedlings for transplanting. Which became a setback in case of Pusa Basmati-1509, an early maturing variety causing early earing.

Weed Control:

Weeds are entirely (100%) controlled by herbicide application. Most used (80-85% farmers) herbicides are -Butachlor 50EC, Anilofos 30EC, and Pretilachlor 50 EC. Farmers make rational use of herbicide for better efficacy for weed control.

Manures & Fertilizers:

- i) Organic manures: Green manures are highly beneficial to rice crop. However, due to shortage of irrigation water, during hot summer costly seed and short time gap between the harvesting of wheat and sowing of rice, very few farmers (3-5%) follow the practice of green manuring. FYM is not available in large quantity and only 2-3% farmers used FYM.
- ii) Inorganic fertilizers: Urea is the major source of Nitrogen. For short-statured Basmati varieties such as Pusa Basmati-1, Pusa Basmati-1121 and Sharbati, 160-250 kg / ha urea in three equal splits and for Basmati-386, 75-125 kg urea in two split per ha is used. Most of the farmers use 62 kg of DAP for Phosphorus per ha as basal dose. Very few farmers (3-4%) use potash fertilizers. Muriate of Potash for Potassium at the rate of 60 kg.

per ha. is being applied. Almost all farmers (80-90% in different districts) use 25-35 kg. / ha of Zinc Sulphate to all paddy crops for supply of Zinc.

Pests and Disease Control:

- i) Major insect pests are Leaf Folder. Leaf Folder attacked in the month of Sept. Farmers generally used 1-2 spray of Monocrotophos/ Chlorpyriphos or 1-2 applications of granular Cartap Hydrochloride, Fipronil, etc.
- ii) Due to dry season, the disease incidence was very less this year. Traditional Basmati varieties are generally resistant to these diseases. For Blast and Sheath Blight, farmers use Tilt 25EC @ 500 ml / ha. in one or two spraying. Seed treatment with Bavistin and Streptocycline is used for control of Foot-Rot.

Harvesting time and method:

- i) Harvesting of Sharbati and Pusa Basmati-1509 starts in September and of other Basmati varieties in late October to mid-November.
- ii) Major area under rice is harvested by Combine Harvester, and transported directly to the grain market on the same day or the next day. It saves the farmer from unloading, loading and storage expenses. However,

most of the Traditional Basmati and Pusa Basmati-1121 farmers (80-90%) do manual harvesting due to higher market price of manually harvested produce. Under shortage of labour or other field problems like lodging etc., 95-100% farmers go for mechanical harvesting.

Marketing:

Marketing system is well established in Punjab and harvested produce is taken on the same day or the next day of threshing to the market for the sale. 5-10% farmers store their produce for a month or more, speculating the increase in price. Paddy is

cleaned in the market yard and open auctioned on same day through Commission Agent, who charge commission fee from farmers as well as from traders. Price offered varies due to the percentage of moisture in the grain and other quality parameters. During the current year, the market price of Pusa Basmati-1121 Rs. 2700-3500/- per quintal. The price for Pusa Basmati-1509 has been ranged from Rs. 2500 to 2800/-. While Pusa Basmati-1 prices ranged from Rs.2100 to Rs. 2700/-. CSR-30 is being sold at Rs. 2800-3300/- per quintal.

Table 4: Variety wise Cost of Cultivation & profitability in Punjab

Variety	Average Yield (Qtl/ha)	Average Market Price (Rs./qtl)	Gross Income (Rs/ha)	Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)
Basmati-386	23.7	2800.00	66,360.00	47,000.00	19,360.00
CSR-30	23.7	2800.00	66,300.00	47,000.00	19,360.00
Pusa-1121	36.2	2525.00	91,405.00	48,000.00	43,405.00
Pusa-1509	42.5	2300.00	97,750.00	45,000.00	52,750.00
PB-1	43.5	1995.00	85,912.00	45,000.00	40,912.00
Sharbati	41.0	1625.00	66,625.00	33,000.00	33,625.00

Expected change in the next year:

Pusa Basmati-1509 being an early maturing and high yielding variety may become the farmer's preference. However, the farmers are not aware of seed treatment before

sowing and resultantly 'Bakanae' was observed and Pusa Basmati-1509 could not give the potential yield. Higher dose of urea applied to Basmati varieties cause lodging

during rains. Good extension services are needed to be initiated.

HARYANA

Soil type and Irrigation:

Basmati Rice is cultivated under assured irrigation. Irrigation is mainly through Tube-wells (70%) and Canals (30%). Soils are generally loam to clay loam.

Cropping Pattern:

Rice-wheat is the major cropping pattern. However, in some areas of high productivity, three crops per year is also being followed; i.e. Rice-Potato-Potato; Rice-Toria-Wheat. Short duration varieties like Sharbati are cultivated in association with vegetable pea/potato barseem.

The contract farming in Basmati rice is not popular, (except for some organic rice area of Kaithal district), in any district of the study. However, farmers are willing to enter contract farming under Tripartite Model (Trade-Govt.-Farmers).

Prominent varieties grown in different districts:

Important districts where Basmati varieties grown are- Jind, Karnal, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Sonapat and Ambala districts for Traditional Basmati varieties and Jind, Panipat, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Yamunanagar, Kaithal, Karnal and Sonapat districts for Pusa Basmati-1. Pusa Basmati-1121 is grown largely in Sonapat, Panipat, Jind, Hisar, Kaithal districts and some areas in Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Jajjhar and Faridabad districts. Sharbati is prominent in Karnal, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Jind, Faridabad and Ambala districts. Out of 11.38 lakh ha. rice transplanted this year Basmati varieties were sown in 8.32 lakh ha area. Which is around 73.1%. Almost 110 blocks in 20 districts were surveyed. Efforts were made to cover 10-15 farmers in each village and 8-10 villages in each prominent block. More than 2,893 farmers were interviewed and an area covered 55,838 acres.

Table 5: Variety wise % Area & Production in year 2013 and 2014 in Haryana.

Sl. No.	Variety	% Basmati Area		% Basmati Production	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Pusa Basmati-1121	68.23	49.63	67.79	47.59
2	Pusa Basmati-1509	1.28	16.22	1.64	18.36
3	CSR-30	13.40	17.85	10.46	13.57
4	Punjab Basmati-3	-	1.07	-	1.11
5	Pusa Basmati-1	14.31	11.59	16.49	14.27
6	Pusa Basmati-1401	1.80	3.25	2.96	4.80
7	Super	-	0.37	-	0.33

Seed supply and Seed rate:

i) Farmers generally sow their own seed (45-50 %) or procure from private seed agencies (40%). The procurement from Govt. agencies i.e. Agricultural University / State Seed Corporation / NSC is only 5-10%.

ii) Farmers use less seed than recommended, which is 20 kg seed for sowing nursery for transplanting one ha field. In general, 10 kg seed is used by farmers per ha.

Table 6: Variety wise Seed source and % contribution of agencies in Haryana

Variety	Govt. Agencies	Private Seed Agencies	Own
Pusa-1121	10	49	47
PB-1	7	43	50
CSR-30	7	53	40
Pusa-1509	10	55	35

Sowing and transplanting:

i) Nursery sowing of Sharbati and Pusa Basmati-1509 starts by the end of May, and of Pusa Basmati-1, Pusa Basmati-1121, and CSR-30 in the 1st week of June.

ii) Sharbati and Pusa Basmati-1509 transplanting starts in June, and of Pusa Basmati-1, Pusa Basmati-1121 and CSR-30 in July.

iii) Very few farmers maintain recommended plant stand per unit area, which is 33 hills / m², plant population of 16 – 20 hills / m² and 20 – 25 hills / m² is generally being maintained at farmers' field.

Weed Control:

Weeds are controlled by herbicide application and also by manual weeding. Mostly used herbicides are Butachlor 50EC, Anilofos 30EC, and Pretilachlor 50 EC. Farmers make rational use of herbicide for better efficacy for weed control.

Manures & Fertilizers:

- i) Organic manures: Green manures are highly beneficial to rice crop. However, due to shortage of irrigation water, costly seed and short time gap between the harvesting of wheat and sowing of rice, very few farmers follow the practice of green manuring. FYM is being used by some farmers.
- ii) Inorganic fertilizers: Farmers use excessive nitrogen and ignore phosphate and potash. They mostly use urea for Nitrogen application. For short-statured Basmati varieties such as Pusa Basmati-1, Pusa 1121 and Sharbati, 185 kg. urea in three equal splits and for HBC 19, 125 kg urea in two split per

ha is used. Most of the farmers use 65 kg of DAP for Phosphorus per ha as basal dose. Very few farmers use Muriate of Potash for Potassium at the rate of 50 to 60 kg. per ha. Almost all farmers use 25 kg. / ha of Zinc Sulphate to all paddy crops for supply of Zinc.

Pests and Disease Control:

- i) Major insect pests are Rice Stem Borer, Leaf Folder, Plant Hoppers and Rice Hispa. Sharbati variety of rice is transplanted early and hence escapes the attack of insect pest; thus requiring very less pesticide. For Basmati, farmers have to use pesticide. For spray, farmers generally use Monocrotophos, Chlorpyrifos or granular Cartap Hydrochloride, Fipronil, etc.
- ii) Major diseases are Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB), Sheath Blight, Blast and Foot-Rot. Pusa Basmati-1121 is susceptible to Foot Rot (bakanae) disease. BLB is controlled by the weather conditions (i.e. temperature) in Basmati. For other diseases farmers use Tilt @ 500 ml / ha. Seed treatment with Emisan-6 and streptomycin is the only preventive control for Foot-Rot and Bakane disease. In the current year Blast disease appeared in

most of the basmati varieties in several districts of Haryana, resulting in Yield loss.

Harvesting time and method:

- i) Harvesting of Pusa Basmati-1509 and Sharbati starts in mid-September and of Basmati in end October to mid-November.
- ii) Rice is harvested by Combine Harvester and also manually, and transported directly to the market.

Marketing:

Price of paddy varies due to the percentage of moisture in the grain and other quality parameters. During the current year, price of Pusa Basmati-1121 in the year was Rs.2,700-3,500/- per quintal. The price of Pusa Basmati-1509 ranged between Rs.2500-3450/-. The price of CSR-30 Basmati varied between Rs. 2,800 to Rs.3,300 per quintal. Price of Pusa Basmati-1 during the current year it is Rs.2000 to Rs.2600 per quintal.

- i) Haryana is a high productivity area and farmers are highly adaptive to new technology. Cost of cultivation is very high due to input cost and farmers use all means to get higher productivity. Cost of cultivation in case of CSR-30 Basmati is up to Rs. 27,730/- per ha, depending upon the usage of fertilizers and pesticides. For Pusa Basmati-1509 it has been Rs. 26,688/- per ha. For Sharbati, the cost of cultivation is Rs. 28,175/- per ha. The cost of cultivation of Pusa Basmati-1 and Pusa -1121 is also Rs. 30,700/- per ha.
- ii) The market price for Traditional Basmati varieties during the current year in December has been very high than the previous year. Hence, net profit has been more than expected by the farmers.

Table 7: Variety wise Cost of Cultivation and Net Profit in Haryana

Sl. No.	Variety	Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)	Average Price (Rs./Qtl.)	Profit (Rs./ha)
1	Pusa Basmati-1121	30702/-	2825/-	89643/-
2	CSR-30	27730/-	3095/-	71929/-
3	Pusa Basmati-1	30736/-	2350/-	87704
4	Pusa Basmati-1509	26688/-	3017/-	116317/-

Expected change in the next year:

- i) Farmers tend to take decision on selection of a variety to be sown in the next coming season generally on the basis of total return from an acre calculated simply by multiplying production (yield/acre) and prevailing rates of paddy produce.
- ii) The market price of all the rice varieties were corrected during the current year kharif-2014. Pusa Basmati-1509 is an early maturing and High yielding variety. Farmer gets good returns with low cost of cultivation. Hence it is very likely that the area under Pusa Basmati-1509 may increase the next year.

UTTAR PRADESH AND UTTARAKHAND

Soil Type and Irrigation:

- i) Dominant soil types identified in both the states are loam and clay loam. Rice is mostly cultivated in clay dominated soil. Sodic soils are also used for Basmati cultivation in Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr and some pockets of Meerut and Badaun.
Basmati is cultivated under assured irrigated conditions in both the states and more than 95% of Basmati growers have independent source of irrigation. Sources of irrigation are private tube-wells, pumping sets and canal.

Cropping Pattern:

The major cropping pattern in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand with Basmati rice as a prominent crop includes Rice-Wheat. However, other crops like Sugarcane-Vegetables-Fodder-Pulses are also included in the cropping pattern. The short duration varieties (Sharbati) are followed by vegetable pea and short duration spices in the cropping sequence.

Prominent varieties grown in different districts:

Prominent varieties of Basmati rice grown in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are Basmati-370, Type-3 and HBC-19, Pusa Basmati-1 and Pusa Basmati-1121. Sharbati and Sugandha are other non-notified varieties. Traditional varieties are localized mostly in Western U.P. districts and the Tarai districts in U.P. and Sugandha is gaining over Pusa Basmati-1121 in almost all districts of western U.P. Pusa Basmati-1509 has increased in sugarcane belt.

>30% area reduction in case of Pusa Basmati-1121 has been observed this year. Whereas Sugandha area has increased from 1.33 lakh

ha last year to 1.52 lakh ha this year. Though the productivity has been lesser this year.

Table 8: Variety wise % Area & Production in year 2013 and 2014 in Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Variety	% Basmati Area		% Basmati Production	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Pusa Basmati-1121	75.96	52.96	77.75	52.15
2	Pusa Basmati-1509	-	30.25	-	30.26
3	Pusa Basmati-1	19.09	13.06	19.88	14.53
4	Type-3 & others	4.94	3.73	2.38	3.06

Seed supply and Seed rate:

i) >50% Farmers use Basmati seeds purchased from private seed dealers and reliable progressive farmers. Govt. agencies do not contribute significantly in the distribution of seeds of Basmati. Whereas >40-45% farmers use own seed for cultivation. Seeds of Sharbati are procured from private agencies of farmers own sources.

ii) The quality seed distributed by various organizations cover 40% of the acreage sown. Remaining 60% is considered to be from farmer's own source.

iii) Seed rate used by most of the farmers is 12-18 kg / ha for all the varieties, as against the recommended dose of 20 Kg/ha. depending on seed quality and method of nursery raising.

Table 9: Variety wise Seed source and % contribution of agencies in Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand

Variety	Govt. Agencies	Private Seed Agencies	Own
Pusa Basmati-1121	5.12	43.12	52.73
Pusa Basmati-1	3.46	46.33	50.21
Pusa Basmati-1509	100	37.32	62.41

Sowing and Transplanting

i) Nursery sowing of Pusa Basmati-1509, Sugandha, Sharbati and some areas Pusa

Basmati-1 from 2nd week of May and transplanting starts June onwards, up to first week of August. This year the transplanting was done up to 15th August due to delayed monsoon. Farmers used 25-45 days old seedlings. Some of the farmers uprooted their fields due to delayed rains and water stress.

- ii) Generally, plant spacing 20 x 15 cm is kept. However, in late transplanting, spacing is reduced to 15 x 15 cm.

Yield Frequency:

A total 978 CCE were selected from the farmers interviewed. The yield frequency under different varieties is given below:

Manures and Fertilizers:

- i) Green manures and Organic manures are used only by few progressive farmers.
- ii) The fertilizer dose does not vary much from one district to the other. General application of fertilizer per ha is 25 kg Zinc Sulphate, 125-150 kg. DAP and 100-200 kg Urea in Basmati, which varies field to field depending on variety. The application of potash is generally ignored.

Pests and Disease Control:

i) Major insect pests are Rice Stem Borer, Leaf Folder, Brown Plant Hopper and Gundhi bug. In general the farmers use insecticide whenever the crop suffers severely. But the trend is that many of the farmers use pesticides as recommended by the pesticide dealer.

ii) Major diseases are Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB), Sheath Blight and Blast. There was no major incidence of disease in Basmati rice this year. But untimely rains in the first fortnight of October and Brown Plant Hopper attack affected rice productivity this year, resulting in 6-8% lower yields than expected.

Harvesting time and method:

Harvesting of Pusa Basmati-1509, Sugandha and Sharbati starts in September and is completed in the first fortnight of October. In potato growing areas harvesting of Pusa Basmati-1 starts in last week of September. Pusa Basmati-1121 and Traditional Basmati varieties are harvested in late November to 1st week of December. The harvesting is mostly done manually. However, in some Western U. P. districts and Udham Singh Nagar districts, harvesting is also done by Combine Harvester.

Marketing:

- i) Most of the farmers sell their produce after harvest in nearby primary or secondary markets and 'Mandis'. Most of the farmers market this produce after harvest in local markets (mandis) and since the paddy mandis are not available in most of the districts and the farmers carry their produce to other state mandis as well depending on rates.
- ii) The market rates of different varieties of Basmati, evolved varieties and Sharbati vary from market to market. However, on an average the market price of the varieties studied in the project during December 2014 as follows: Traditional Basmati Rs.3000-3800/- per quintal, Pusa Basmati-1 Rs.2000-2400/- per quintal, Pusa Basmati 1121 Rs.2400-3200/- per quintal, Pusa Basmati-1509 Rs. 2000-2900/- per quintal and Non Basmati long grain varieties Sugandha and Sharbati ranged between Rs.1400-1900/- and Rs.1350-1800/- per quintal.
- Cost of cultivation and Net Profit:**
- i) The cost of cultivation of different varieties of Basmati including evolved and non-notified rice, as reported by farmers were as follows:

Table 10: Variety wise Cost of Cultivation and Net Profit in Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Particulars	Varieties					
		P 1121	PB 1	Pusa-1509	Traditional	Sugandha	Sharbati
1.	Average (q/ha.)	38	40	36	26	39	37
2.	Average Market Price (Rs./q.)	2750	2200	2400	3400	1600	1500
3.	Total Income (Rs./ha.)	1,04,500	88,000	86,400	88,400	62,400	55,500
4.	Total Expenditure (Rs./ha.)	52,000	52500	50000	50000	50000	45000
5.	Net Income (Rs./ha.)	52500/-	35,500/-	36,400	38,400/-	12,400/-	10,500/-

Expected change in the next year:

- i) Rainfall in the year 2014 has been deficient due to which the transplanting was delayed.
- ii) Incidence of Foot Rot (Bakane), neck Blast and BPH has affected productivity in case of Pusa Basmati-1509. But the variety is likely to increase mainly in potato growing areas.
- iii) Non-basmati variety Sugandha is replacing Pusa Basmati-1121 due to its early maturing, disease tolerance and high yielding traits.

iv) The rates are less this year in comparison to last year and the yield has not been good.

v) The new farmers from sugarcane took up Basmati on the basis of last year high returns and suffered due to bad quality seed and low returns this year. They may switch back to sugarcane.

Farmers' suggestions:

i) The seed of Pusa Basmati-1509 was sold by many private companies due to high demand this year and adulteration was there. The farmers are expecting a good quality authentic seed next year.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Soil Type and Irrigation:

i) Dominant soil type identified in the state is loam and silt loam.

ii) Basmati is cultivated under assured irrigated condition. Main irrigation source is canal, which supplies water to 94% of Basmati growing areas. Wells irrigate the remaining portion.

Cropping Pattern:

The major cropping pattern in Jammu & Kashmir is Rice-Wheat/Barley. However, some areas are left fallow after rice due to high moisture.

Prominent varieties grown in different districts:

Exclusively Basmati-370 is grown in the state. Last year the price of Basmati-370 was high and the farmers got good returns. Sharbati is grown in some area (4-4.5%). In Kathua Pusa Basmati-1121 has been gaining year by year due to good approachability to Punjab markets.

Seed supply and Seed rate:

i) Farmers use either their own seed or seed purchased from private seed dealers. Govt. seed distribution of Basmati rice is also being facilitated to farmers.

ii) Seed rate used by most of the farmers is 12 to 15 kg / ha.

Sowing and Transplanting:

i) Nursery raising starts in mid-June and transplanting is done in mid-July.

ii) Plant population is 2 – 3 seedlings per hill. Plant spacing during transplant is 20 x 20 cm.

Weed Control:

Weeds are mostly controlled mechanically by use of Khurpi. However, progressive farmers use 'Butachlor', a popular weedicide.

Manures and Fertilizers:

- i) Green manuring is not usually done. Organic manures are used only by few farmers.
- ii) Use of Nitrogen at 40 kg N / ha is generally given. Urea is the main source of Nitrogen.

Pests and Disease Control / Hailstorm:

- i) Major insect pests are Rice Stem Borer, Leaf Folder and Plant Hopper. Farmers use insecticide whenever the crop suffers severely. During the current year, no impact incidence was observed above economic threshold limit and hence, no use of insecticide was required.
- ii) Major disease is Paddy Blast. Hinosan and Ziram are used for control of the disease.

Harvesting time and method:

Harvesting of Traditional Basmati is generally done manually. Harvesting starts during early November and is completed by mid-November.

Marketing:

- i) Most of the farmers sell their produce after harvest in nearby primary or secondary markets and 'Mandis'.
- ii) The market rate of Ranbir Basmati varies from market to market. During the current year Basmati-370 fetched Rs.3000 to Rs.3800 per quintal.

Cost of cultivation and Net Profit:

- i) The cost of cultivation of Basmati-370 as reported by farmers was Rs. 34,000/- to Rs.36,000/- per ha. The net profit during the current year has been higher than the last year, when the farmers received better price.

Expected change in the next year:

Basmati rice acreage in general has stabilized and hence no significant change in the area under Traditional Basmati is expected.

Farmers' suggestions:

Marketing of Basmati in Jammu & Kashmir is not done as in adjoining Punjab. Better marketing facilities should be introduced by the Government for profitability to farmers.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Rice is cultivated in 0.77 to 0.83 lakh hectares area in Himachal Pradesh. Two major districts, Mandi and Kangra have 70-75% of the total area. Basmati and Sharbati are grown in exclusively few blocks of Kangra.

Rice is cultivated as a rainfed irrigated crop in general. The majority of farmers (70-75%) use very less input of fertilizer and pesticide etc. and hence the yield is very less, hardly 20-25 qt/ha of rice.

Varieties:

Farmer prefers to grow the local traditional varieties due to incidence of pest and diseases. Sharbati is preferred.

Diseases & Pest:

Diseases like Brown spot, Leaf Blast are the major ones and all basmati varieties are very sensitive to these diseases.

Marketing:

There is no established marketing system and mostly products are sold at the farm yard/house. Himachal Pradesh is self-consuming state and very small quantity is being put to market.

Expected Change:

Pusa Basmati-1121 has been introduced very recently in the state. But farmers mostly prefer to grow Traditional Basmati varieties of their own choice. There is no significant change likely to occur in the Basmati varieties grown in the state during the next year.

CONCLUSION

From the farmers' survey of the 6 states, the results of which has been given in the previous pages, the following general conclusions with respect to Basmati can be drawn.

- i) The Basmati crop, (Traditional, Evolved and non-notified varieties) this year was not affected much due to pests and disease incidence in Punjab, Haryana, U.P and Uttarakhand.
- ii) The price of all the varieties was corrected this year over last year.
- iii) Productivity has been high this year in Haryana. Whereas in Western Up the productivity has been at low due to deficient irrigation conditions.
- iv) From farmers' survey, it is observed that Pusa Basmati-1509 which is an early maturing and high yielding variety may take substantial area next year as the farmers get good returns and may take other crops as the variety is early maturing.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FIELD DATA COLLECTION FOR BASMATI & NON-NOTIFIED VARIETIES - KHARIF 2014

1. Personal Information

Date: _____

Name of the Farmer: _____

Name of the Village / District / State: _____

- GPS Coordinates:
- Latitude _____ Longitude _____
- Total area owned by the farmer: _____ (Acres)
- Soil Type (Local Name) in farmer's fields _____
- Dominant soil type in the village _____
- What is the source of irrigation used by the farmer?
- I. For Basmati (Traditional / Evolved) _____
- II. For Sharbati _____

2. Cropping Pattern

- What all crops did the farmer grown last year? _____
- Did the farmer grow Rice / (Basmati-370/386) / Pusa Basmati-1509/ Punjab Basmati-3/Pusa Basmati-1121 / CSR-30 last year? If yes, which varieties and how much area variety-wise?

- How much yield was obtained per acre, variety-wise?

- What are the crops being grown by the farmer in the current year?

- The total area sown by the farmer in the current year with Rice is _____ acres. Basmati-370/386 _____ acres, Pusa Basmati-1509 _____ acres. Pusa 1121 _____ acres, Pusa Basmati-1, Punjab Basmati-3 and CSR-30 _____ acres.
- Has the farmer gone for contract farming in current year for Basmati (370-386) / Sharbati / Pusa Basmati-1121 / CSR-30?
- If 'Yes', which varieties and how much acreage _____

: 2:

3. Planting & Harvesting

Where from did the farmer procure seed in Kharif '11 for the following varieties?

Varieties	Seed Source			
	Own Seed	Private Seed Agency	Govt. Seed Agency	Any other Source
Basmati-370/386				
Pusa Basmati-1509				
Pusa Basmati-1121				
CSR 30				
Punjab Basmati-3				
Pusa Basmati-1401				

How many kilograms of seed were used per acre, variety-wise?

Varieties	Seed used per Acre (in Kilogram)			
Basmati-370/386				
Pusa Basmati-1509				
Pusa Basmati-1121				
CSR 30				
Punjab Basmati-3				
Pusa Basmati-1401				

When was nursery sown for Crop in the current year?

When were seedlings transplanted during the current year?

When does the farmer plan to harvest Crop (variety-wise) in Kharif '13?

Crop would be harvested manually or mechanically?

4. Marketing

A. Last Year

- How much did the farmer produce & when did he sell the produce last year?

: 3:

Varieties	Crop Sold (in %)		
	Production (Quintals)	Immediately after Harvesting	After Storage
Basmati-370/386			
Pusa Basmati-1509			
Pusa Basmati-1121			
CSR 30			
Punjab Basmati-3			
Pusa Basmati-1401			

- Through which channel crop was sold?

Varieties	Channel used for selling Crop			
	Mandi	Miller	Agent	At Farm Site
Basmati-370/386				
Pusa Basmati-1509				
Pusa Basmati-1121				
CSR 30				
Punjab Basmati-3				
Pusa Basmati-1401				

Market / Mandi / Agent (Details) _____

- What was the rate of selling?

Varieties	Rate of Selling (Rs. Per Quintal)	
	Immediately after harvesting	After Storage
Basmati-370/386		
Pusa Basmati-1509		
Pusa Basmati-1121		
CSR 30		
Punjab Basmati-3		
Pusa Basmati-1401		

B. Current Year

- How much farmer is expecting to produce and what is his plan of selling?

: 4:

Varieties	Produce Expected	Plan of Selling (in %)	
		Immediately after harvesting	After Storage
Basmati-370/386			
Pusa Basmati-1509			
Pusa Basmati-1121			
CSR 30			
Punjab Basmati-3			
Pusa Basmati-1401			

- Through which channel the farmer wants to sell this year's produce of following varieties?

Varieties	Channel for selling produce			
	Mandi	Miller	Agent	At Farm Site
Basmati-370/386				
Pusa Basmati-1509				
Pusa Basmati-1121				
CSR 30				
Punjab Basmati-3				
Pusa Basmati-1401				

- Market / Mandi / Agent (Details) _____

- What is the expected rate of selling?

Varieties	Expected Rate of Selling (Rs. Per Quintal)
Basmati-370/386	
Pusa Basmati-1509	
Pusa Basmati-1121	
CSR 30	
Punjab Basmati-3	
Pusa Basmati-1401	

5. Weed Control

- How were weeds controlled last year?

- How are weeds being controlled this year?
-

: 5:

6. Manure & Fertilizer application

A. Inorganic

- Which inorganic fertilizers were applied last year and at which stages?

	ZnSO ₄			N ₂			P ₂ O ₅			K ₂ O		
	Application Stages											
	Basal	TD I	TD II	Basal	TD I	TD II	Basal	TD I	TD II	Basal	TD I	TD II
Doses (kg/Acre)												
Form (Urea etc.)												

- Which inorganic fertilizers are being applied this year and at which stages?

	ZnSO ₄			N ₂			P ₂ O ₅			K ₂ O		
	Application Stages											
	Basal	TD I	TD II	Basal	TD I	TD II	Basal	TD I	TD II	Basal	TD I	TD II
Doses (kg/Acre)												
Form (Urea etc.)												

B. Organic

- Give details of any organic fertilizers (FYM, BIOCOMPOST etc.) used last year and being used this year by the farmer:
 - Last year
 - This year
- Give details of Green Manures, if used by the farmer:
 - Last year
 - This year

7. Pests and Diseases Management:

- Which types of Pests and Insects attacked Basmati (Traditional / Evolved) / Sharbati / Pusa 1121 / CSR 30 Crop Plants?
 - Last year
 - This year

: 6:

- What percentage of plant population was infested?
 - Last year
 - This year
- What control measures were / are adopted by the farmer?
 - Last year
 - This year
- What preventive measures, in advance, were / have been taken and with what results?
 - Last year
 - This year

Diseases:

- Which types of plant diseases occurred in Basmati (Traditional / Evolved) / Sharbati / Pusa 1121 / CSR 30 Crop?
 - Last year
 - This year
- At which stages the plant diseases occurred?
 - Last year
 - This year
- What was the extent of damage (in percentage) by crop diseases?
 - Last year
 - This year
- What control measures were / have been adopted by the farmer?
 - Last year
 - This year
- Did farmer take any preventive measures in advance and with what results?
 - Last year
 - This year

8. General Information

- What is the basis of selection of variety of Basmati (Traditional / Evolved) / Sharbati / Pusa 1121 / CSR 30 by the farmer for sowing during the current year?

- What technical advancements has the farmer adopted during the current year?

During transplantation _____

: 7:

In Weed Control _____

In Pest Control _____

In Harvesting _____

- What were the economics of Basmati (Traditional / Evolved) / Sharbati / Pusa 1121 / CSR 30 grown last year?

- The total cost of crop per acre, variety-wise _____

- The yield per acre, variety-wise _____

- The price realized per quintal and therefore, gross earning per acre _____

- Net Profit, per acre, variety-wise _____

- What is the total estimated cost per acre this year for Cultivation of the varieties of Basmati (Traditional / Evolved) / Sharbati / Pusa 1121 / CSR 30 being grown by the farmer?

- What are the expected yields and market prices, variety-wise?

- Which varieties will the farmer grow next year: (Basmati-370/386)/ Pusa-1509/ Punjab Basmati-3/ Pusa Basmati-1401/ Pusa Basmati-1121 / CSR-30

Reasons for the above decision _____

9. Farmer's suggestions:

- What are the farmer's plans to increase yield?

- What type of support does the farmer expect?

- From the Govt. _____

- From Private Parties _____

- Would the farmer like to change the crop next year?

If so, why? _____