

NSAI'S ROLE IN ENCOURAGING SEED PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

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Why Hybrid Rice ?

Growing demand (30% more by 2025-2030):
 Need to increase hybrid penetration from 5% to 35%

> Declining resources (land + water):

- HR has potential to give upto 35% more yield under similar conditions; also hardy and successful in challenged production ecologies (light soil / saline / alkaline / water shortage)
- Plateauing yield levels in traditional varieties:
 Increase yield with better genotype & minimise yield
 losses with biotic & abiotic stress tolerance



Hybrid Rice Benefits

- Higher ROI for farmers through better yield (each extra MT of produce = Rs. 10,000 (\$ 200) additional per hectare)
- Reduced water requirement (shorter duration; efficient water absorption with strong root system)
- Additional rural employment generation of 65-80 person days / ha (mostly women) in seed production
- Skill development of seed producing farmers



Adoption of Hybrid Rice in India



Hybrid Rice Acres: 2.1 million



Challenges in adoption growth

- > Low participation in Government distribution systems
- Absence of specific protocol for quality testing of commercial produce
- > Varying market procurement prices
- Low availability of location specific agronomical package to harvest potential yields
- Currently adoption is in low management & low input areas with little or no penetration in high management areas



Rice Hybrids Development in India



Total Number:59Public Sector:31Private Sector:28



Portfolio Strength

➢ Higher yield

> Duration fitment: Early; Mid early; Medium; Late

>Acceptable quality (grain & milling)

Stress tolerance (Moisture / Diseases / Pests)

Season suitability: Kharif / Boro

Public Private Partnership: *Public Goods for Public Good*



Vational Seed

Way Forward Research Challenges





- > Achieving higher magnitude of heterosis
- Developing full maturity duration hybrids (with high per day productivity & high sink capacity)
- > Developing hybrids tolerant to biotic / abiotic stress
- Development of stable & diverse CMS lines
- Developing hybrids with better eating & cooking quality
- Better movement of breeding lines across borders for evaluation, etc.



Hybrid Rice Seed Production

Avg. hybrid seed yield increased from 0.8 t to 1.5 t / ha

Hybrid Rice Seed Production

<mark>Andhra</mark> Pradesh : 80% Karnata<mark>ka: 20%</mark>

Seed Production Challenges

Obtaining higher seed yield to reduce seed cost for farmers

Identifying newer seed production areas

Specified seed production zones (SPZ) with strengthened infrastructure

Hybrid Rice Market Size (2012-13)

Hybrid Rice market growth 3X in last five years

Hybrid Rice Seed Markets

≻National:

- Eastern India : under National Food Security Mission & 'Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India'
- North India: For areas with poor soil and deficit water situations
- International: Vietnam; Philippines; Indonesia; Bangladesh; Thailand; etc.

The basket will surely overflow with sustained efforts

Thank You

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