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Editor

Village Based Seed Banks in Andhra Pradesh - a Case Study

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Introduction

The great majorities of the world's food crops are annual species for which see be sown each season to establish a new crop. Consequently, seeds are the funda biological component of agricultural production. Agriculture in India is over years old. Farmers have been breeding, selecting and collecting enough seeds, al years to meet their requirement. The very survival of Indian agriculture for cent a testimony to the sound wisdom on seed production and storage being nurtu the agrarian community. These systems have been variously called a farmer-ma seed system (Bal and Douglas, 1992); Informal seed system (Cromwell et al traditional seed system and local seed system (Almekinders et al., 1994). But, cc rising population increased pressure on food grain production, is a great task bef agricultural scientists to achieve. In order to achieve the projected demand, quali of improved cultivars is the pre-requisite. Improved seed is a catalyst for makin inputs cost-effective. In spite of many efforts, seed supply particularly of food grair is a serious concern till today. More than 80% of crops in developing countries ar from seed stocks selected and saved by farmers across developing countries (O and Faye 1991; Jaffe and Srivastava 1992; Almekinders et al. 1994) and Banerjee stated that more than 85 percent of total seed sown in India is produced by farm Semi-arid tropics of Andhra Pradesh, 80% of food-feed crops seed is from farmer saved seed (Ravinder Reddy et al. 2007). Quality seed availability is only 12 per the total seed used for sowing each year. Hence, large area under food grain c still sown with seeds saved by farmers. Experimental evidence is there that cerea give 10-20 percent less yield per ha when farmers use their own saved seed. With calculation, one could say that about 20-30 million tones food grain production r added in our total production through the use of quality seed of improved varieti hybrids.

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Groundnut Seed Systems in semi-arid Tropics of Andhra Pradesh

Seed systems in Andhra Pradesh, like the rest of the country, consist of public, private and civil sectors. Majority of large and a few medium farmers of Kurnool save their own seed and lend the surplusseed to small farmers with an understanding that one and half times the quantity of seed borrowed will be returned. Groundnut seed supply in Kurnool district is about 40% of farming community availed subsidized government seed supply. The formal seed sector of groundnut is from Seed Development Corporation (government). Informal sector comes from own-saved seed, borrowings from others and the local seed trade occupies a major share (about 60%) in the District (Ravinder Reddy 2004). Groundnut seed distribution by government plays an important role during drought years. A.P. State Seed Development Corporation (APSSDC) also plays a major role in groundnut seed multiplication and distribution in the state. The process adopted by the government for seed distribution, is by calling tenders from seed traders for supplying groundnut seed in a particular area and giving the tender to the lowest bidder to supply seed. The important aspect here is to note that there is no specification of variety to be supplied to a particular agro-climatic zone. The bidder procures seed from the unorganized markets, oil mill companies, or groundnut traders and farmers. Seed is cleaned, graded, packed and supplied to farmers without any tag of variety name. This system of seed distribution clearly indicates that the farmers often sow mixtures of varieties and the cycle continues every year.

Constraints to Farmer-Saved Seed System. A number of constraints act in concert to shrink the traditional system of farmer-saved seed in the dryland districts (Fodder Innovation Project, 2006).

- Groundnut seed is not stored for next year's use due to the perceived threat of pod borer thus forcing the smallholder farmers to sell their produce and depend on external seed sources for the next crop.
- Distress disposal of produce by Farmers due to financial and debt-servicing pressures.
- Recurrent use of own saved seed for sowing resulting in lower returns to farmers
- Lack of s
  increase their incomes.
- Dependence of smallholder farmers for seed on large-scale farmers, and their vulnerability to their unfair trade practices.
- Recurrent drought influencing the inflated demand for seed in the subsequent year, since drought year produces pods with shriveled kernels leading to inferior quality seeds.

Constraints to Government Seed Supply. While the government supplies subs seed to farmers through APSSDC, it is constrained by several factors.

- Inadequate seed supply: Government seed supply is restricted to 120 kg see farmer irrespective of the extent of his/her landholding. Seed supply by APSSD only meet 40% of the total seed requirement. Therefore, the quantities suppl different parts of the district do not always match the local demand.
- The denomination of the seed supplied is not known: It is likely thatthe seed su is a mix of different varieties and not pure types.
- The logistics are expensive and difficult to organize the seed supply by the goveri agencies due to high costs and other overheads.
- Government seed supply with high subsidies has been a deterrent for entry of p sector.

Other issues. The groundnut seed supply system, particularly in Anantapur distri been beset by several other problems which have limited the impact of the forma system (Prasad et al.,2006).

- Farmers are vulnerable to unfair practices such as faulty weighing by r intermediaries. The government has constituted vigilance teams to check r malpractices but they have not been effective.
- Not all watershed/village associations are able to check unfair practices by r broking agents. In some cases, the agents have linkages with big farmers detriment of smallholders.
- The functioning of market yards in Anantapur district has not been efficient.
- There are conflicting references on seed characteristics across actors. Oil r prefer longer seed with higher oil content, on other hand farmers prefer s seeds.

Process

Implementing the seed village concept in project villages started w reconnaissance survey undertaken to assess the ground situation and ascerta availability and demand for seeds and understand the existing seed systems. Karive a nucleus watershed village in Kurnool district of A.P. state was chosen as a pilot v for this purpose. Reconnaissance survey reveals that traditional seed systems are lo specific and also vary greatly within farmers' communities. A detailed overvi farmers' seed sources and seed distribution channels is often relatively comple

farmer groups obtaining seeds of different crops and varieties from different sources at different times. It is possible to identify three main groups of farmers with regard to seed sourcing behavior.

- Seed secure and can fulfill their own seed needs
- Source seed off-farm from time to time out of choice
- Source seed off-farm from time to time out of necessity

Seed secure farmers tend to maintain their own varieties with limited influx of new varieties. This would suggest that variety awareness is not always as well developed in traditional farming communities (Table 1). It may also reflect the fact that in traditional self-contained seed systems, the same genetic material may be easily available from neighbors, thus reducing the risk of seed procurement and access.

Table 1. Sources of groundnut seed for sowing in Karivemula village

Farmer category	Percentage of farmers	Awareness about improved cultivars[1]	Seed sources		
			Own-saved seed	Un organized Markets and Govt. supply	Borrowing from other farmers*
Small farmers (<2ha)	39.9	Poor	30%	20%	50%
Medium farmers (2-4ha)	55.9	Average	40%	30%	30%
Big farmers (>4ha)	4.1	Good	100%	-	-

[1]Groundnut, Pearl millet, Foxtail millet, Pigeonpea

*Groundnut seed is taken on loan and repaid in kind (seed) in the ratio of 1:1.5

Salient Findings of Village Survey

- Karivemula has a vibrant agricultural economy. The most important crop of this village is groundnut, which is grown in over 400 ha. Other crops of significance are tomatoes (320 ha), cotton (192 ha), sunflower (160 ha), pearl millet, (120 ha) and chillies (40 ha).
- Over 70% of small farmers depend on other sources for groundnut seed
- Awareness about improved groundnut varieties is dismal
- Average groundnut pod yield from local non-descript varieties was 300-500kg /acre.

- Over 95 % of the farmers' own small/medium sized land holdings and are not awa of improved cultivars.
- Majority of medium land holders and almost all large holders use own-saved see for sowing while small farmers depend heavily on external sources for seeds.
- Most of the small and medium farmers source groundnut seed from other farme unorganized markets, moneylenders, fertilizer/pesticide dealers, and subsidiz groundnut seed from government agencies. Distribution of seeds by governme agencies is mostly delayed; as a result, they often end up in lost cropping season

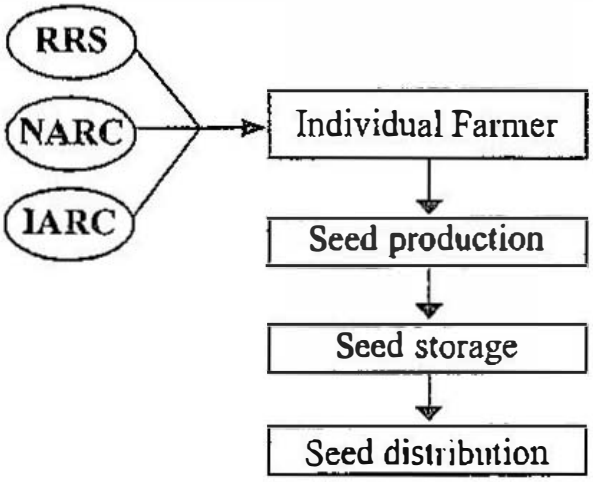
The findings gave an insight into the areas that need to be emphasized wh mobilizing the groundnut cultivators for setting up village seed bank. It was decided approach the problem more holistically by taking into consideration the constraints t cultivators were facing. A good seed needs to be facilitated with scientific practices li seed production technology, Integrated pest and disease management, seed health a storage management and marketing linkages to yield sustainable results. Therefore spec emphasis was given to a holistic approach to develop alternate seed systems throu consortium approach, involving Agricultural University, Regional Research Statio (RRS), State Agricultural department, National Agricultural Research Centers (NAR Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) a farmers. Two models were developed and tested to make the village seed secure. T models are 1.) Individual farmers as seed bank and 2.) Village Seed Bank (VSB).

Model 1: Individual Farmer as Seed Bank

During the reconnaissance survey we came across a village seed system, which common and in operation in many villages since time immemorial. In this system the l farmers play a key role. Intentionally or by practice they store large quantities of grain their storehouse for two purposes. The first one is to sell the grain during off-season a higher price and the same grain is used as seed during sowing time in a drought y or during shortage of seed. Even otherwise small and resource poor farmers source th seed requirement from large farmers (village landlords) as a general practice in villa and return them in kind @ 1:1.5 or cash whichever is convenient for both. In so villages big farmers are already practicing informal small seed business by growing Op Pollinated Varieties (OPV) under irrigated conditions specifically for seed purpose case of groundnut, without using breeder/certified seed and seed production princip for production. Farmers believe that sowing groundnut seed produced in post-ra season (Rabi) gives higher yields than sowing seed produced in rainy season (Kharif). T other belief is that, sowing the seed produced in other fields or other areas yield higl than sowing own field-produced seed. The above perceptions are one of the reasons

groundnut farmers' dependence on external sources for seed every year. Taking strength from the existing local seed system "Individual Farmer as Seed Bank" model (Figure 1) was attempted to produce improved varieties for enhancing crop productivity, access to improved varieties, and availability of seed at the right time at an affordable price to resource poor farmers.

Figure 1. Individual Farmer as Seed Bank



As majority of the cultivated area in the village is under groundnut cultivation, farmers were more inclined and interested in groundnut seed multiplication. Initially in the year 2002 Kharif season, breeder seed of groundnut crop was distributed among the selected farmers on a participatory basis to conduct trials on farmers field and selection of suitable variety was left to the farmers' choice. Subsequently interested big farmers were selected to take up the chosen variety for seed production in Rabi season, 2002 under irrigated conditions.

Selected farmers, along with NGOs, Watershed Development Team (WDT) and village para-workers were trained on-station and on-farm in seed production techniques, Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPDM), seed health and seed storage management aspects through a consortium approach involving various Agricultural institutes like Regional Research Institutes (RRS) of Agricultural Universities, National Agricultural Research centers (NARC), and International Agricultural Research Centers(IARC).

The quantity of seed produced and distributed by individual farmer as seed bank is given in Table 2. It is evident from the outputs (Table 2) of the intervention, that there is

Table 2. Groundnut seed produced and distributed by Individual farmers in Karivemula village in Kurnool dist. of A.P.

Year	No. of farmers	Varieties	Quantity of seed transacted (q)		Quantity of seed retained for his own use (q)*
			Cash	Kind**	
2003	2	Improved	18	2	25 (45.0)
		Local	20	-	6(26.0)
2004	5	Improved	23.5	2	21.5(47.0)
		Local	39	6	22(62.5)
2005	6	Improved	35	3	18.5(56.5)
		Local	25	-	12(37)

* Figures in parenthesis are total quantity of seed produced in quintals

** Seed sold on kind basis at 1:1.5

an increase in number of individual farmers adopting improved varieties seed produ and distribution and also using the improved varieties for cultivation on his own f The sale of seed is more on cash basis than on kind. Here we can see the shift in the l seed system among small and resource poor farmers. Due to availability and acce improved varieties, on time seed availability and at affordable cost, farmers are wi to invest on inputs like improved variety and good quality seed. Several studies in A mention that facts of seed exchange are changing, as most farmers are at least part integrated into the market economy (Lewis and Mulvany, 1997). The exchange of s grains seed was generally free of charge, or bartered for labour, an axe, or any c material of common interest but now it is on cash basis. In Zimbabwe selling see other farmers has become the most prevalent form of exchange (Mugedeza, 1996).

Production of improved varieties and number of farmers producing seed increased in the village over a period of three years. The changes in attitude and adop of technology among small and resource poor farmers is a positive indication that far are ready to adopt a technology suitable for their eco-region provided there is access availability of materials of new technology in their vicinity and purview. Due to adop of improved varieties the village farmers encouraged the seed producing farmers in village, thus the concept of "individual farmer as seed bank" is an innovation in seed systems. The age old practice has been redressed by introducing new science in seed production and was successful and found sustainable at the village lev disseminating improved varieties and improved production technologies.

The pros and cons of the model

- This model can be tried where NGO/private sector are not willing to tak operations in remote villages
- Poor willingness of the farmers for saving seed due to problems of storage pests other financial debts
- First step for village based seed bank or small scale seed enterprise
- External finance not required, as all the inputs required for seed productic marketing is usually met by the farmer (seed producer)
- Technical institutional services not justifiable for individual farmers
- Procurement of breeder seed is difficult at farmer level once the proje completed
- No control on fixing selling price of seed

- No control on seed distribution to different communities in the village
- Seed distribution is limited and among selected groups
- Effective and wider scope for adaptation and disseminating improved varieties into informal seed channels

Model 2: Village based Seed Bank

The concept of 'village based seed bank', (VBSB) which advocates village self-sufficiency in production and distribution of quality seeds, is fast gaining ground. Many attempts are on to revive the age-old concept of seed self-sufficiency. Village seed banks operate with utmost transparency, mutual trust and social responsibility of the seed farmer towards his fellow farmers, and under peer supervision. Though concept to villagers, it is being promoted to reduce their dependence on external inputs. In this background, an innovative attempt was made to promote the concept of village based seed banks by the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) as an intervention of Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Program (APRLP) in Andhra Pradesh state. Successful Community initiatives were first documented by an in depth study of the seed villages in Tata-ICRISAT project sites at Vidisha and Guna districts, Madhya Pradesh (Sreenath Dixit et al. 2005). This provided the project with an insight into the concept and helped identify gaps so that the concept could be refined and implemented in Andhra APRLP. In this case study, a detailed documentation of the process in implementation of the project in Karivemula village of Kurnool District, A.P. state in India from 2002-2005 is presented

The concept of village seed banks was initiated with great enthusiasm by Self Help Groups (SHGs), Village Organization (VO) and Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in the project village. The whole village took up the concept with a lot of enthusiasm during grama sabha (village level meeting wherein all the villagers have the chance to take part). The proposal for a separate village committee for management of seed bank was successfully implemented by PIAs/NGO. The secretaries of the village organizations and SHGs have become members of the village seed bank committee (VSBC) to take up the responsibility of seed production, procurement, storage, fixation of procurement and selling price of seed. The PIAs and committees passed resolutions to ensure the quality of seed and redistribution of procured seed in the village. Their responsibilities also include decisions regarding allocation of seed quantities to each farmer in the Nucleus watershed and to other satellite villages.

a. Capacity Building Strategy

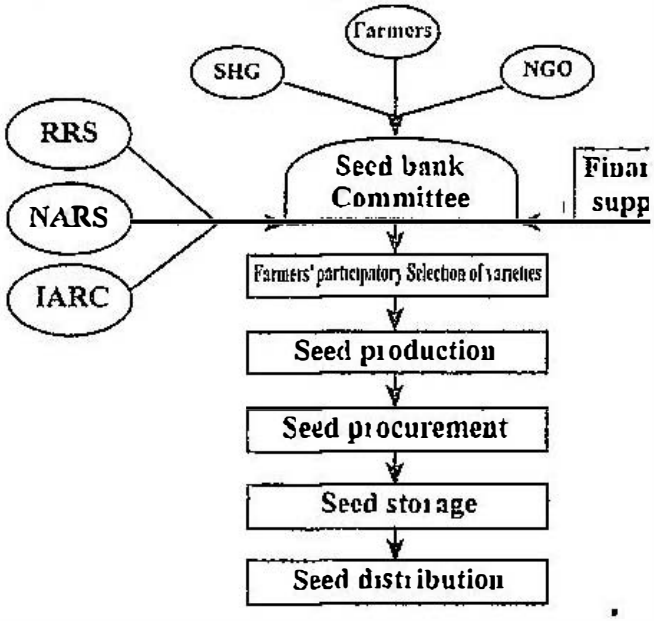
In order to harness the synergy between the technology and community participation,

special emphasis was given to build farmers' capacity to produce quality seed systematic on time (crop stages) training program was developed to attain the objecti A peripatetic training strategy was adopted for attaining maximum coverage in given time. In each nucleus watershed two persons each from the PIA/NGO and V members besides 2-3 interested farmers each from the nucleus and satellite watersl were targeted for training. The trainees were exposed to details such as the characteri of the varieties, isolation distance, purity of seeds and pest and disease managemei the seed production plots and seed health and storage management.

b. Farmer Participatory Selection of Varieties

In Kharif 2002, breeder's seeds of different crops selected varieties were procured from various research stations and provided to interested farmers on subsidized price for evaluation. Seeds were provided to the farmers who volunteered to take up on-farm trials with their local varieties as control. At the end of the season, the PIAs, Village Organizations (VOs), and farmers were involved in evaluating these varieties based on pod yield, fodder value and other varietal characters.

Figure 2 Village based seed bank



Farmers of Karivemula watershed selected three varieties of groundnut ICGS11, ICG and ICGV86590 and multiplied during Rabi season, 2002. In Kharif 2003, s production of different crops and selected varieties were produced and seed procu by VSBC (Table 4) and distributed on demand to other farmers of the village. During s production process, members from PIAs and VOs, seed growers and ICRISAT scien jointly inspected the seed production plots. The farmers were trained and impa proper technical guidance in different steps of seed production like, selection of fi identification of varietal characters, removing the off-type plants (roguing) and dise and pest control measures, precautions during harvesting and threshing, and finall seed health, grading and storage management.

c. Seed Procurement and Distribution

The farmers and seed committee members inspect the quality of the seed not o at the time of procurement but also while the seed production is under way in the fi

A sample of the seed is kept aside from each seed lot and subjected to germination test before seed distribution in the next season The seed committee and the farmers would decide the procurement price, which would usually be 5-10% above the market price (Table 3) The committee however will decide the selling price during the next cropping season taking into consideration the market price of the seeds and grains. Thus, the committee ensures that the farmers get an incentive to sell and buy the seeds within the village. The basic amount required for procurement of seed from seed producing farmers was secured from the District Water Management Agency (DWMA), a govt. of Andhra Pradesh organization funded by DFID program. The amount was extended to VO as revolving fund, the VO in turn funds the SHG involved in village seed bank committee with minimum interest rate for seed procurement and other seed bank activities.

Table 3. Seed Procurement Price at Karivemula Watershed Seed Bank

Crop	Seed procurement price Rs / kg	Grain price range in market Rs/kg
Groundnut	17.50	15-16
Castor	15.00	13-14
Pigeonpea	17.50	14-16

The VSBC resolved to sell seed only to farmers of their village and small quantities to satellite villages. In case of seed surplus over the demand, it would be sold to individual growers of other villages at the same price as sold to the local farmers. The selling price is usually less than the commercial market price and more than the procurement price. The difference in price is to cover expenses such as the premium paid to producers of seed, processing costs, salaries, wages, electricity, bags, chemicals, rent etc, cost of seed treatment, transport and cleaning losses, interest on the capital for purchase of seed.

Table 4. Quantity of Groundnut seed procured and distributed by Village Seed Banks in Karivemula village in Kurnool District , 2004

Year	Crop	Cultivars	Seed procured and distributed (q)	Number of farmers benefited	Area (ha) under improved cultivars
2004	Groundnut	ICGS 11	36.00	55	36
		ICGS 76	40.00		
		ICGV86590	16.00		
		TAG 24	8.90		

2005	Groundnut	ICGS 11	10.00	68	142
		ICGS 76	3.00		
		ICGV86590	5.60		
		TAG 24	21.70		
		TMV 2	103.00		
2006	Groundnut	ICGS11	30	72	187
		ICGS76	40		
		ICGS91114	13		
		TAG24	20		
		TMV2	16		

Farmers of nucleus and satellite villages approached Village seed bank (VSB) in Karivem for procuring seed in the month of May-June and priority was given to those farm who have registered their names by paying Rs. 100/- in advance. In satellite villag responsibility of seed distribution was given to respective SHGs of the village. Wl distributing the seed (groundnut pod) to the farmers, a pack of seed treatment chemi (fungicide) was given to each farmer who was instructed to take up seed treatment at time of sowing and improved crop management practices for high crop production.

Advantages of Village Based Seed Bank as perceived by Farmers

- Availability of improved varieties seed in sufficient quantity within the village
- Assured and timely supply of seed.
- Decentralized seed production
- Availability of improved variety seed at low price
- Improved seed delivery system to resource-poor farmers
- Reduced dependence on external seed sources and hence an effective measure curb spurious seed trade
- Encourages village level trade and improves village economy
- Social responsibility of seed production and delivery system
- A step ahead towards sustainable crop production
- Avoids introduction of diseases carried through seed (seed-borne pathoge produced and imported from different agro-ecoregions
- Scope for farmer participatory varietal selection
- Availability of true-to-type varieties and healthy seed within the reach of the farm at affordable price.

Constraints

- Willingness of farmers to adopt quality seed production practices
- Additional investment for inputs in seed production
- Buy-back assurance to farmers from SHGs/NGOs/VSBC
- Proper seed storage facilities and management in the village
- Availability of funds with SHGs/NGOs for seed procurement, seed packing, storage and transportation
- Fixing minimum support price for seed procurement
- Technical support for seed production and its monitoring
- Responsibility for quality control aspects and monitoring of seed production
- Availability, access and procurement of breeder's seed for seed production at regular intervals

Increased Adaptation - Enhanced Food-Fodder Production

Groundnut (Arachis hypogaea) haulms provide important fodder resources for livestock feeding in mixed crop livestock systems (Larbi et al. 1999, Rama Devi et al. 2000, Omokanye et al. 2001). In these systems fodder shortage is considered one of the major constraints to high livestock productivity and its corollary, high income from the marketing of livestock products. Shrinking common property resources and the little or no scope to expand arable land are further limiting the availability of fodder resources in the rainfed semi-arid tropics. These factors are increasing the value of groundnut as a food-feed crop for which both pod and haulm yields and quality traits are important.

Table 5. Adaptation of Improved Varieties of Groundnut by Farmers of Karivemula village

Varieties	Number of farmers				
	Year 2002K	Year 2002R	Year 2003K	Year 2004K	Year 2005K
ICGS76	1	2	6	21	7
ICGS11	1	1	4	17	4
ICGS86590	1	1	3	12	11
TAG24	-	-	-	5	24
TMV2	-	-	-	-	22
Total	3 (1ha)	4 (2ha)	13 (8ha)	50 (36ha)	68(142ha)
K-Kharif; R-Rabi					

The area under improved groundnut crop varieties has increased from 1.2 ha in to 8 ha in 2003, 36 ha in 2004 and 142 ha in 2005, and the number of farmer adapted new varieties increased from 3 in 2002 to 68 in 2005 (Table 5). Bas seed quantities collected and distributed by VSB, it is expected to cover 400 ha improved varieties in 2008 Kharif season in nucleus watershed. Farmers prefe varied among the varieties tested; more number of farmers preferred ICGS 76 foll by ICGS 11, ICGS 86590 till 2004; we have introduced two new varieties in th 2004 Kharif season which was preferred by the highest number of fanner in th 2005 (Table 5). Among the varieties tested, farmers preferred high yielding variet 24 which was the first preference (Table 6), some farmers preferred ICGS 76 for yiel also fodder for livestock, and some farmers preferred ICGS 86590 for boldness of and resistance to leaf spot disease and greenery of foliage for fodder purpose. Prefe of farmers was multi-pronged based on the farming system adopted by each farme

The message about seeds of improved varieties and VSB activity has spread to sa watersheds through farmer-to-farmer interactions, relatives, farmers' day celebratio local newspaper. Groundnut crop is cultivated in all satellite villages around Kariv and is a major crop. It is expected to cover the major area in nucleus and consid area in satellite villages by year the 2007-2008 with improved varieties of ground is estimated that there is an average increase in groundnut production by 55% ove variety and fodder production by 15% (Table 6) and the increase in monetary ber around Indian Rupees (INR) 12500 ha^{-1}.

Table 6: Effect of Improved varieties of groundnut on yield of pod and fodder

Varieties	Yield of pod (Kg ha^{-1})	% Change in pod yield over local	Yield of fodder (haulm) Kg ha^{-1}	% Chang fodder yi over loc
TAG24	2680	+95	1420	-28
TMV2	2064	+50	2160	+9
ICGS 76	2380	+73	2670	+34
ICGS 11	2128	+54	2200	+11
ICGS 86590	1916	+39	1968	+1
Local cultivar	1374	-	1989	-

Groundnut haulms are excellent fodderfor
than most of the planted forages in the semi-arid tropics, and livestock productivity increased through choice of groundnut cultivars (Blummel et al 2005). Hence, more q of groundnut haulms available will directly result in increased productivity of livestoc

Enhanced Livelihood Option

Livelihoods of the villagers enhanced by increased production and returns per unit area through adaptation of dual purpose improved groundnut varieties and seed security by adopting and operating alternative seed systems, through village seed bank concept and it also generated employment for some people in the village (Table 7). It has been proved that VSB concept not only increases the production but also educates and increases awareness on new/improved crop varieties and production technologies. Thus, VSB improves the livelihoods of village farmers due to enhanced crop and fodder production and also improves overall revenue generation in the village by increase in yield of grain and milk production due to enhanced production of fodder

Table 7. Revenue generated by SHGs by operating VSB at Karivemula watershed in 2004

Crop	Quantity of seed procured (q)	Purchase price per kg (Rs.)	Selling price per kg Seed (Rs.)	Gross profit (Rs.)
Groundnut	92.42	17.50	20.00	23105.00
Castor	5.00	15.00	20.00	2500.00
Pigeonpea	8.65	17.00	22.00	4325.00
Total income				29830.00
Expenditure*				8500.00
Net income				21330.00

*Seed store rent, seed cleaning, and grading, packing, storage pest control

Key Learning

Up scaling of seed villages in APRLP- ICRISAT project sites was a very good learning opportunity with interesting discussions, questions and concerns from farmers on the viability of the seed village concept. Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted the village based seed bank model developed by ICRISAT to upscale in villages in the state to strengthen the alternative seed systems. The results of this intervention will encourage SHGs, NGOs, KVKs, and farmers to invest in the development of rural small-scale seed enterprises, thus enhancing the adoption and dissemination of new improved varieties and production technologies.

- Seed production capacity in small farmers has been developed and farmers have been successfully linked to institutions and for improved production technologies.
- The program disseminates improved OPVs to smallholders farmers in dry areas, greatly accelerating diffusion of improved varieties

- Small farmer seed producers are motivated by incentive of higher procureme for seed produced by them
- The new varieties are long duration than local
- Low preference/ acceptability in the market
- Low selling price for improved variety over local by 10-15% in the local m.
- Enhanced productivity (pods) by 55-60% and fodder by 15% over local va
- Availability of improved varieties at reasonable price and on time to all gr farmers
- Improved awareness of smallholder groundnut farmers about improved pro technologies

Basic Guiding Principles for developing Sustainable Alternative Seed Systems

1. Alternate seed systems-"Seed bank" should be built upon a solid understar all the seed systems farmers' use and the role they have in supporting livel The local system is usually more important in farmers' seed security and h. shown to be quite resilient. Depending on the context, the focus of seed bank normally be on keeping the local seed system operational. One practical pro that local seed system is often not sufficiently understood, because of its com Hence, there is a need for more emphasis on understanding local seed syste their role in supporting livelihoods, and on needs assessment.
2. There is a need to facilitate access to appropriate and improved varieties see
3. Alternate seed systems –"Seed banks" interventions should facilitate farmers' of crops and varieties.
4. Seed bank interventions should aim to improve, or at least maintain, seed qua aim to facilitate access to improved varieties that are adapted to local enviror conditions and farmers and their livestock fodder needs, including nut needs.
5. Monitoring and evaluation should be built into all seed bank interventi facilitate learning by doing and thereby improve interventions.
6. An information system should be put in place based on pilot village learning a repository of information gained from cumulative experience. Such infor systems should be institutionalized at national level, to the greatest extent pc
7. A strategy to move from the "pilot village" level to district and state level, ha drawn for capacity building at development phase while designing the interv in local seed systems.

Recommendations for Sustainable Seed Systems in Semi-Arid Tropics

a. Farmer-to-farmer seed exchange and local seed markets are popular throughout the project area but these are not adequately linked with systems for improved seed. It is important that public sector research organizations, which are strong on varietal production, are linked with informal seed supplies. Locally operating institutions, such as NGOs, extension services, Krishi Vignan Kendras (KVKs), farmers' associations and other community-based organizations (CBOs) could play an important role in effecting this link.

b. Farmer seed producers can be efficient and some of them will have the potential to expand as specialized, small- or medium-sized local seed enterprises (Ravinder Reddy et al., 2007). For these interventions to be sustainable, they must be based on training and market development and not on direct government subsidies.

c. Sustainable and competitive groundnut seed systems will require substantial reorientation of government philosophies and programs involving groundnut seed distribution. Rather than attempting to directly supply seed to farmers, government programs will need to provide support services that allow developing formal and informal seed enterprises to respond to market (farmer) demand for seed. This essentially seeks to offer farmers a great range of choice in terms of varieties and seed sources. Indirect subsidies may still be important for competitiveness among enterprises.

d. Programs will need to be vigilant in eliminating subsidized seed distribution that restricts development of a sustainable local seed sector. The key to success in strengthening informal seed systems will be improving farmer and seed producer access to information on product and seed prices and market options.

e. Development of alternative seed systems for groundnut seed production and distribution in Anantapur and Kurnool districts is an urgent need. The formal seed sector has shown little or no interest in seed multiplication of crops like groundnut with high seeding and low multiplication rates. Transportation, processing, bagging and certification costs make the seed expensive for farmers. Community-based or village-based seed production and distribution schemes have gained increased popularity in recent times (Sreenath Dixit et al. 2005). The concept of village-based seed banks involves improved seed and technical assistance focused on targeted pilot villages in order to train farmers in seed production, storage, seed health and distribution.

Conclusion

Small and marginal groundnut farmers often depend to a large extent on own seed and external sources like unorganized markets, borrowings from other fa government departments for important input like seeds. The formal seed sector small contribution in seed multiplication for crops like groundnut, with high se rates and low multiplication rates. Transport, processing, bulky nature of seed, ba and certification costs make the seed too expensive for farmers to purchase and economical for private seed sector to trade groundnut seed. For such crops, the economical way would be to produce seed at the village level through comr based seed systems and sell it to local communities without incurring the extra of processing and certification. Village based seed banks provide an alternativ system to this problem and help farmers become self-reliant. This initiative need organized communities and institutional technical backstopping to strengthen the seed system.

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