



Presentation Outline

Introduction & background information

► The Project

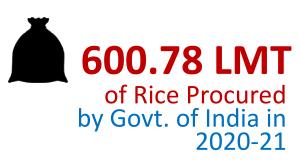
Project Impact

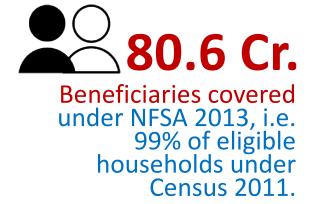
India's Food Security Mission

Introduction

Food Security is **The Largest Welfare** Scheme (INR 2.56 lakh Crore) of Government of India (Ministry of Food and Public Distribution)









Paddy Procurement in Odisha





18.33 lakh Registered Farmer





6.28 lakh MT Modern ,Scientific Storage Capacity



152 RCMS Centers



Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies



51.86
Lakh Total Verified
Land (in Acre)



1350+ Mills



Certified Transport
Contractors



3.6 Crore Beneficiaries



687 WSHG



84.15 Lakh MT Paddy Surplus



13,781+ Crore Paid to farmers 24-48 hours

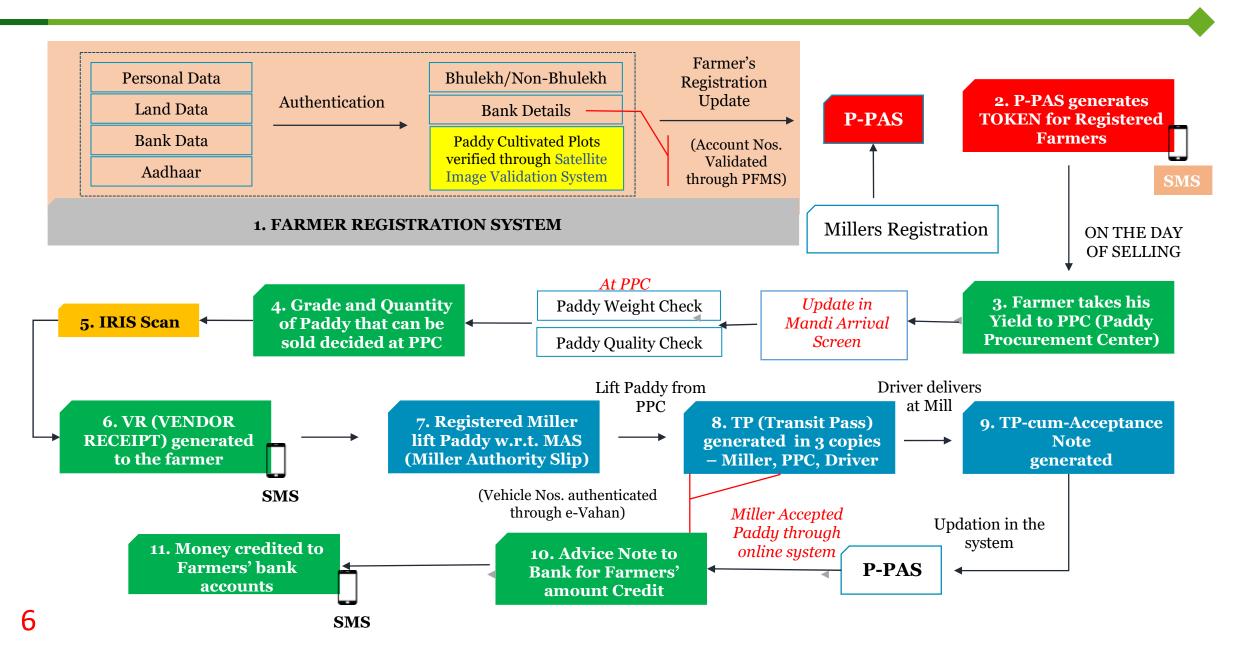


12100+ Fair Price Shops

Highlights of Odisha Paddy Procurement System

- Odisha is the 4th largest contributors of rice to Central pool.
- Paddy procurement covered about 15.15 lakhs farmers
- Current Value of Annual MSP expenditure INR 13781+ Cr.
- Farmer's intending to sell paddy register through a Web-based Farmer Registration System by a cut-off date, providing personal details, Bank details and plot wise land details
- Data gets digitized by the procuring societies with Land records validation
 & Aadhaar authentication

PADDY PROCUREMENT PROCESS FLOW



Challenges in Paddy Procurement

ISSUES

Land Parcel Anomalies

Not all registered land parcels are cultivated. This leads to an exaggerated estimate for procurement of food grains.

Underestimation of Produce Due to incorrect assessment, procurement agencies tend to have a conservative procurement target, leading to distress sale of crop by farmers.

Fraudulent Procureme nt Fraudulent elements get into the system by buying produce from small/ marginal farmers & posing as traders with registered land parcels.

INTELLIGENCE GAPS

Gap between
Registered data &
ground realities

A major reason behind anomalies in regd. land parcels is the lack of authentication of field data.

Lack of Yield Analysis Lack of analysis of the past yields and registration trends the targeted estimates can go seriously wrong

Validation Platform

Without technology, there is a Subjectiveness in validation of crops grown on farmlands

Project Background

- The demand to sell paddy under MSP scheme is growing by the day.
- It is therefore necessary to bring transparency in farmer registration and assess correct entitlement to sell paddy to Government under MSP.
- Crop areas claimed by farmers during farmer registration process needs to be validated at farmland level using high solution satellite imagery of the crop period, to Ensure benefit of MSP reaching the genuine farmer.
- Data needs to be presented on WebGIS platform for better decision support.



The Project

- The Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare
 Department, Odisha ensures the food support to
 the families below the poverty line by providing
 food grains and other essential items.
- The Department targets to put an end to false/ inflated claims in registration/procurement process and seeks to ensure MSP to genuine farmers.
- The process of authentication of genuineness in farmer's reporting was implemented for Transparent MSP administration using GIS and High Resolution Temporal Satellite Images.



The Process









Farmers fill the the online form to register.



Societies digitize the form and give a copy to the farmers for reference

Verification

Data is verified, validated by the officials and uploaded on the system





System flags any discrepancies for optical analysis Composition of database collected from different state /agriculture sources are processed to detect the pattern and discrepancies. Token is generated for genuine entries



Data is locked to be used for estimating the figures for paddy procurement



Data analytics-Satellite images are taken



Optical analysis- Images of suspected land parcel is analyzed. For any doubt, physical validation is done on the spot with the help of a mobile app which is integrated with automated procurement system



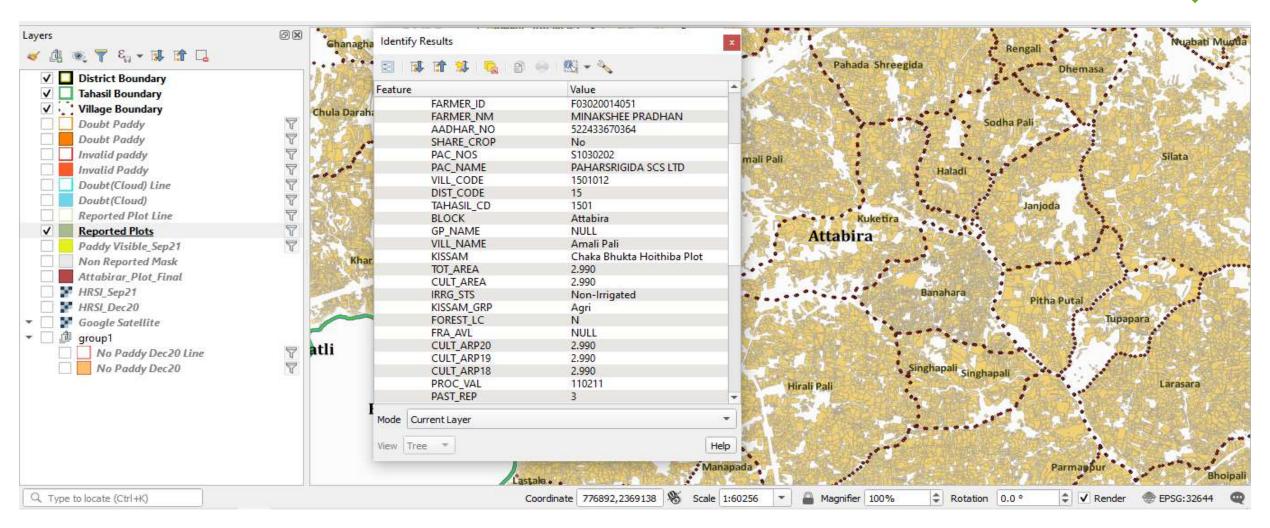
Token is generated for genuine case else rejected

Methodology



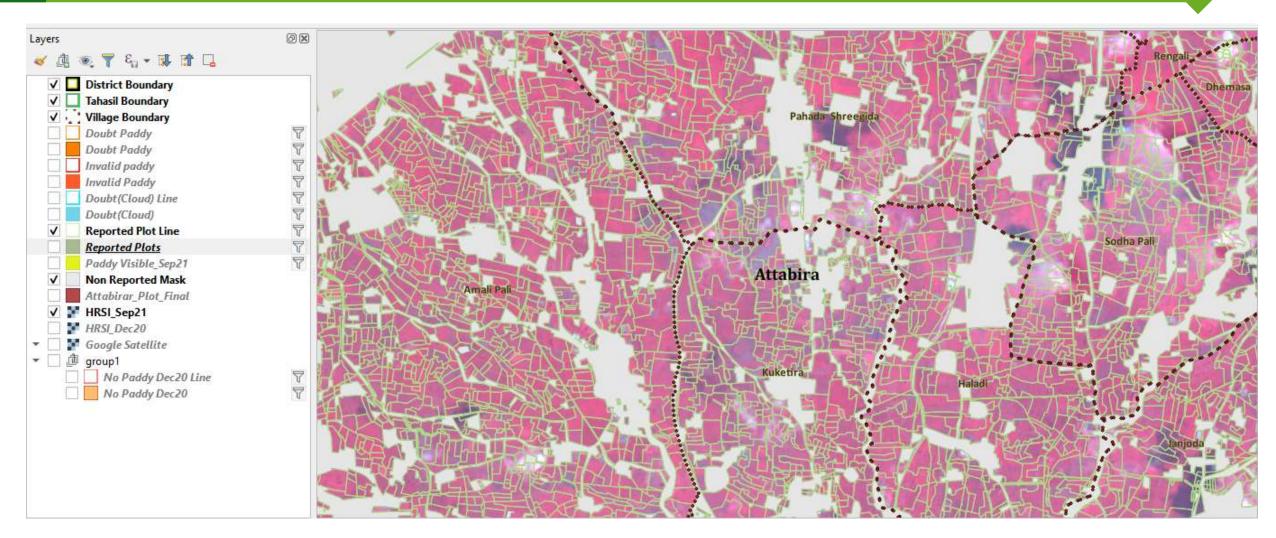
- Analysis of Kharif paddy reporting for past 3 years
 - New plots, area changes, new farmers,
- Identification of Croplands using HRSI (~ 1m)
- Updating existing digitized Cadastral maps, as per crop reporting, based on latest RoR data
- Mapping of village wise/ plot wise paddy crop reporting in cadastral maps using GIS
- Procurement of very high-resolution Planet 3m Mx image base maps (2 sets during crop period)
- Satellite image analysis for identification of paddy growth at farmland level.

GIS Mapping (cadastral) of Farmer Reporting





Paddy Reported Area On Satellite Image





Paddy Crop Classification using HRSI



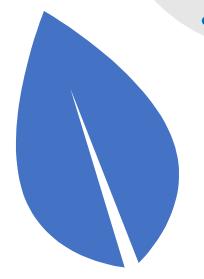
HRSI (FCC) of Paddy growing area



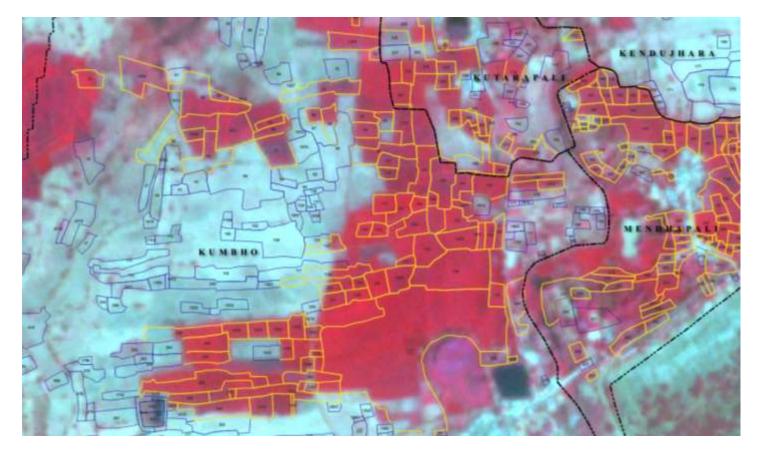
Paddy Crop Classification



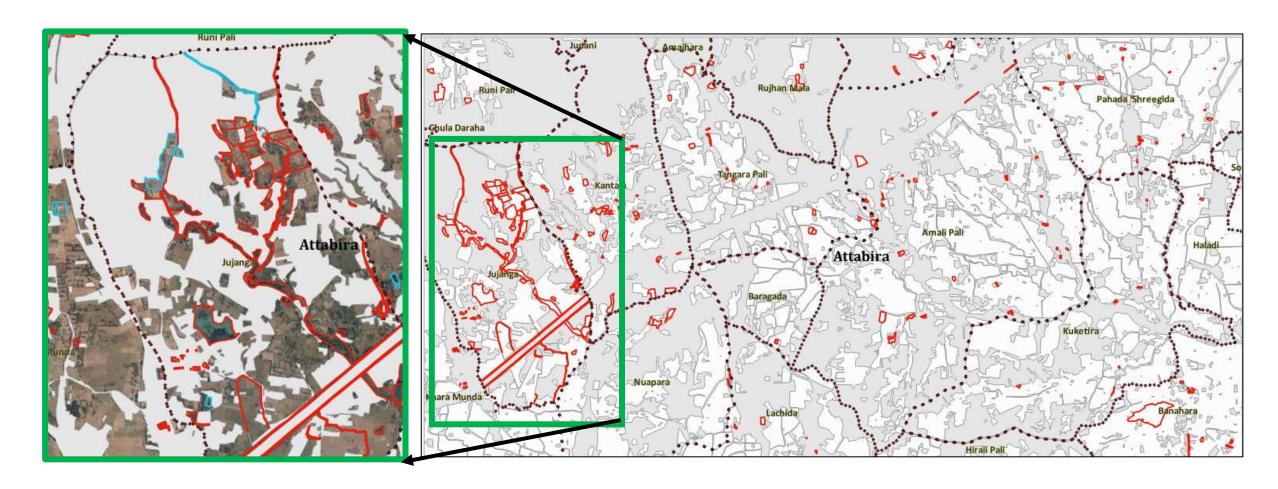
Methodology, contd...



 Integration of image derived paddy crop information with Cadastral reported paddy crops and identification of Suspects (false/ mis-reporting cases)

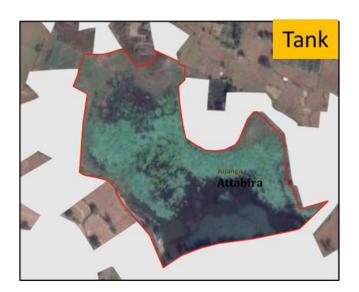


False/ Mis-reporting as per Image Analysis

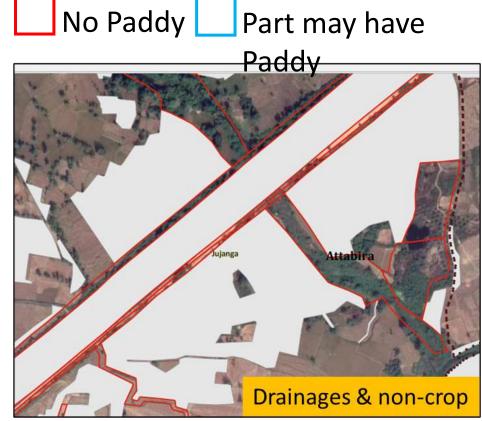




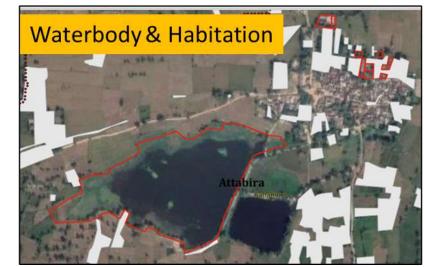
False/ mis-reporting of Paddy Crop













Methodology, contd...



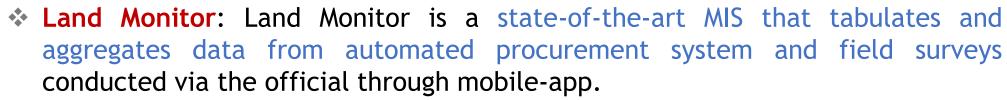
 Publication of suspect plot polygons in Geo ICT platform (Location based Web/Mobile GIS application)

 Navigation to suspect plots using Mobile app by PAC/SHG surveyors and validation of crop status with geo-tagged photos

- Integration with P-PAS system
 - Valid reporting is passed with correct quantity for issue of Tokens
 - Tokens are stopped for fraudulent reporting

TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM FOR CROP ANALYSIS

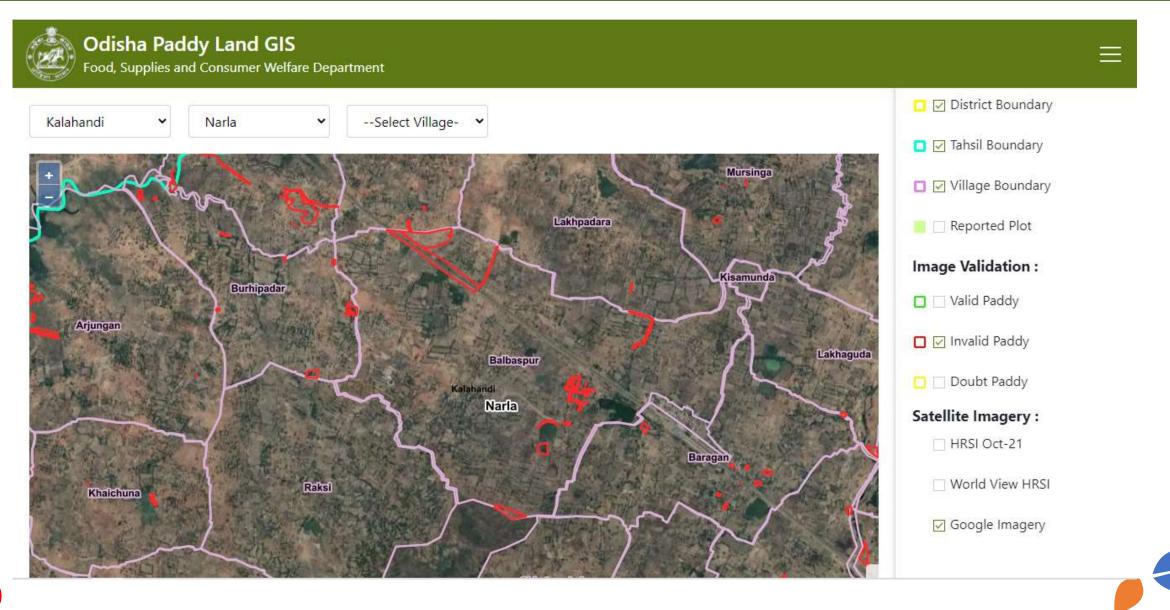




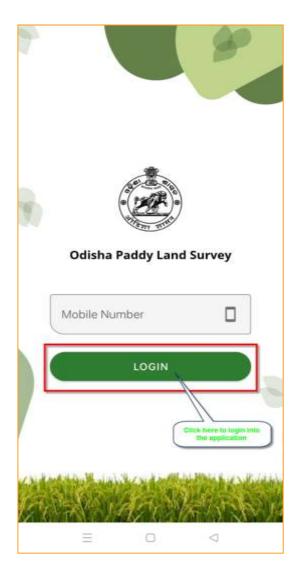
- * Land Survey: The Land Survey is a mobile attachment and front for Land Monitor and is used for land parcel surveys. The app works by accessing geolocation of both the land & the surveyor. Inbuilt compass feature ensures the survey can be completed only inside or adjacent to the geo-fence of the land parcel.
- Analytics Dashboard: Insightful analytics in the form of powerful reports provides direction for better decision making, pertaining to trend analysis, tracking anomalies & traceability of crops and so on. The analytics are in easy-to-consume which are easily generated in the app.



Web GIS based Crop Land Monitor with intelligent dashboard to analyse/visualize season wise reported/validated paddy crop data



Field Verification of Suspect Cases using Mobile App



Highlighted Features

- Face detection while taking selfie of surveyor
- Compass Navigation in offline mode and google map navigation in online mode
- Camera Compass integration along with geo fencing to capture field photo of the targeted plot only

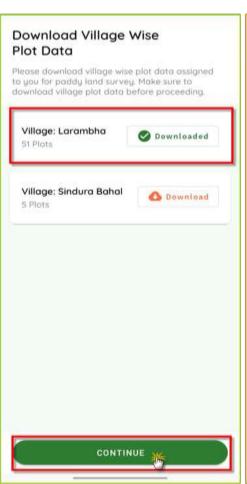
Targeted User

- Society members
- Society Secretary

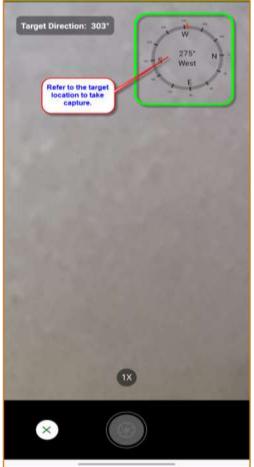


Crop Land Survey Mobile Application











Download village wise plot data

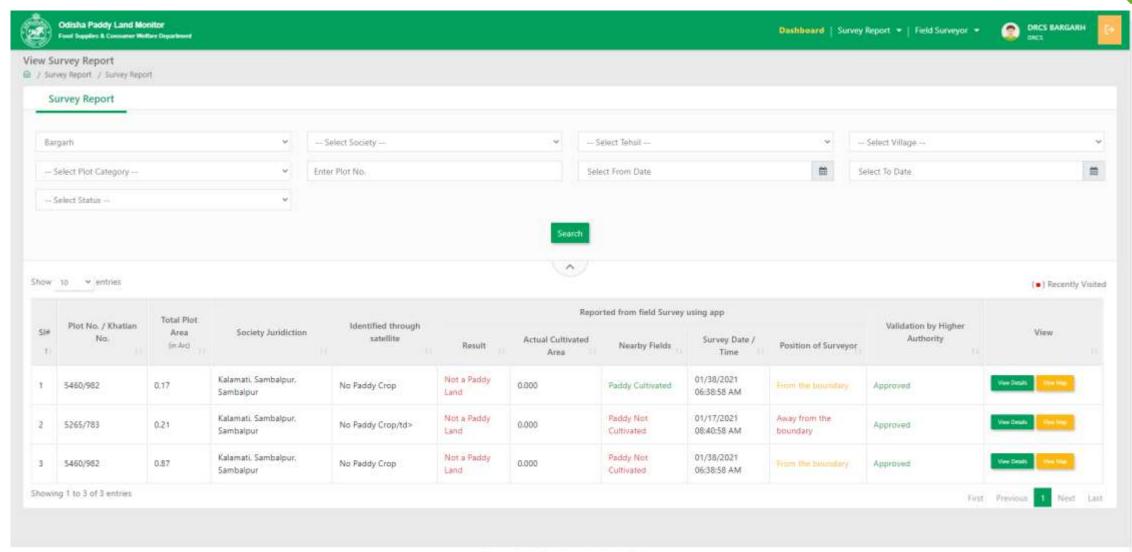
View suspected plot data

Camera Compass Integration

Survey Submission

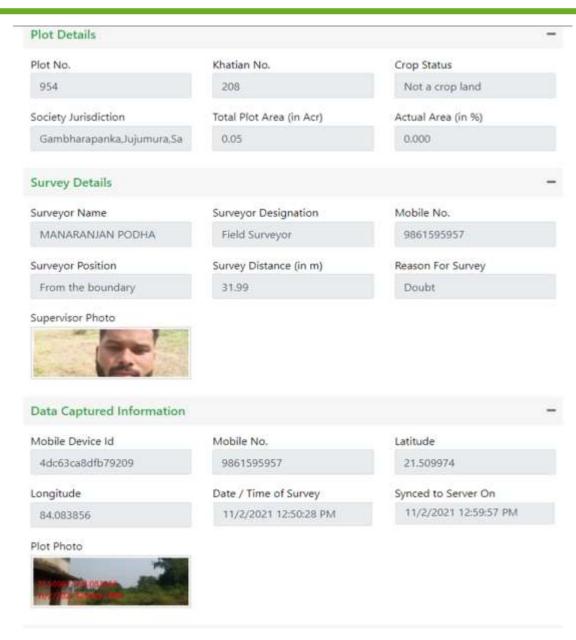


Tracking of field validation



Field Validation Report





IEC ACTIVITIES IN PADDY PROCUREMENT



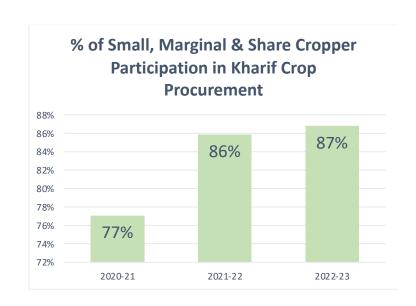
- * Call center: to interact and register grievances of farmers.
- * Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS): farmers are able to know details relating to their verified land, exact quantum of paddy they can sell and payment of MSP by dialing from their registered mobile number.
- * SMS issued to the registered farmers for selling their paddy at the designated mandi within the stipulated period. Reminder SMS in 7 days.
- * Pull SMS system has been introduced through which the registered farmers from their registered mobile can fetch information on the quantity of paddy sold by them.
- * Through 5T mantra of Governance the entire paddy procurement operations have been transferred and it is being ensured that the small & marginal farmers also get benefited.

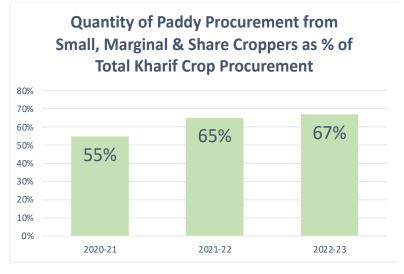
Project Impact

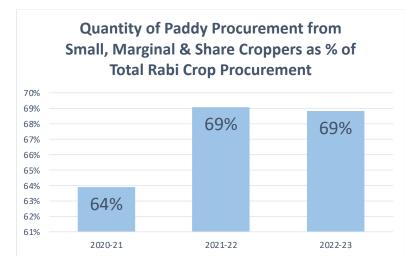
With traders kept ay bay, participation of Small, Marginal and Sharecroppers have increased after implementation of Image Based Validation.

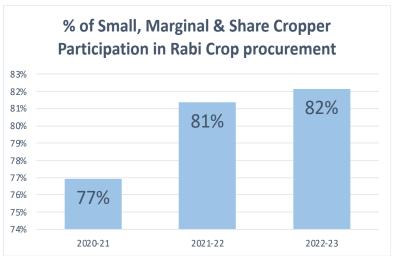
SI.	Parameters	Ra	bi (17 District	s)	Kharif (30 districts)		
	Farameters	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Α	Total Token Issued	2,71,670	2,57,314	3,00,145	11,96,180	15,38,627	16,57,008
1	Token Issued to Small/ Marginal/ Share Cropper	2,08,944	2,09,352	2,46,495	9,22,333	13,21,486	14,39,003
2	% of Token issued to Small/ Marginal/ Sharecroppers	77%	81%	82%	77%	86%	87%
3	Token Issued to Medium/ Large Farmers	62,726	47,962	53,650	2,73,742	2,16,883	2,16,422
4	% of Token Issued to Medium/Large Farmers	23	19	18	23	14	13
В	Total Quantity of Paddy Procured (in Qtls.)	1,44,31,602	1,38,13,474	1,38,53,939	6,28,95,545	5,72,23,035	6,40,66,694
1	Quantity of Paddy Procured from Small/ Marginal/ Share Cropper	92,20,619	95,40,245	95,38,075	3,45,42,489	3,73,33,410	4,29,98,376
2	% of Paddy Procured (Qtl) from Small/Marginal/Sharecroppers	64%	69%	69%	55%	65%	67%
3	Quantity of Paddy Procured from Medium/ Large Farmers(in Qtls.)	52,10,983	42,73,229	43,15,864	2,83,48,528	1,98,89,625	2,10,03,004
4	% of Paddy Procured from Medium/Large Farmers	36	31	31	45	35	33

Increase in Small, Marginal & Sharecropper Participation after Image-based Transparency initiative from 2021-22









Mis-reporting happens every year. Needs to be detected efficiently.

All areas in Acres				Misreporting detected in R2122			Mis-reporting R2223		
SI.	District	Total Fraud Area Confirmed in RKMS 21-22	Stopped reporting in RKMS 2223	Reported in RKMS 22-23	No paddy in R2223 as per HRSI & Field verification	Have grown paddy in RKMS 2223	Total Fradulent reporting RKMS 2223	New Fradulent reporting RKMS2223	
	a	b	e	f (~b-e)	g	h (~f-g)	i	j (i-g)	
1	Balasore	18,263	13,810	4,330	2,202	2,128	10,942	8,740	
2	Bargarh	19,632	12,915	6,280	3,846	2,434	20,558	16,712	
3	Bolangir	6,036	4,556	1,416	851	564	3,173	2,321	
4	Boudh	2,514	1,732	768	294	474	2,131	1,837	
5	Cuttack	3,386	2,917	441	207	233	1,604	1,396	
6	Jajpur	7,011	5,494	1,648	1,203	445	5,552	4,349	
7	Jharsuguda	820	670	146	87	59	690	603	
8	Kalahandi	8,266	4,279	3,926	1,936	1,990	19,766	17,830	
9	Khordha	2,423	1,765	660	378	282	1,333	956	
10	Koraput	32,752	21,705	11,002	6,575	4,427	16,113	9,538	
11	Mayurbhanj	1,805	1,586	218	37	181	541	505	
12	Nawarangpur	894	649	230	110	121	1,018	908	
13	Nuapada	6,379	5,216	1,148	535	613	3,250	2,715	
14	Puri	8,258	6,851	1,417	212	1,206	8,580	8,369	
15	Rayagada	2,657	2,550	115	31	83	469	438	
16	Sambalpur	2,040	1,445	586	285	301	2,714	2,429	
17	Subarnapur	9,759	6,757	2,995	1,883	1,112	12,322	10,439	
28	Total	1,32,894	94,897	37,325	20,669	16,655	1,10,755	90,086	

Analysis Case: Rabi 2022-23

Misreporting detected in R2122 and stopped in R2223:

94,987 acres

Misreporting detected in R2122 and again in R2223:

20,669 acres

New mis-porting detected in R2223, not reported earlier: **90,086 acres**

Growth in Participation of Small-Marginal & Share-croppers Post Implementation of Plot level validation of Paddy Crop using RS & GIS

SI.	Devementers	K	harif (7 districts	3)	Rabi (17 Districts)			
	Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Α	Total Token Issued	5,64,104	5,81,301	5,98,621	3,35,730	2,71,670	2,57,314	
1	Token Issued to Small/ Marginal/ Share Cropper	3,32,206	3,24,256	3,87,269	2,22,941	2,08,944	2,09,352	
2	% of Token issued to Small/ Marginal/ Sharecroppers	59%	56%	65%	66%	77%	81%	
3	Token Issued to Medium/ Large Farmers	2,23,309	2,57,040	2,11,065	1,12,052	62,726	47,962	
4	% of Token Issued to Medium/Large Farmers	40	44	35	33	23	19	
В	Total Quantity of Paddy Procured (in Qtls.)	2,34,84,894	2,73,12,769	2,40,65,181	1,72,53,210	1,44,31,602	1,38,13,474	
1	Quantity of Paddy Procured from Small/ Marginal/ Share Cropper	1,01,37,827	1,19,67,359	1,30,80,344	96,12,839	92,20,619	95,40,245	
2	% of Paddy Procured (Qtl) from Small/Marginal/Sharecroppers	43%	44%	54%	56%	64%	69%	
3	Quantity of Paddy Procured from Medium/ Large Farmers(in Qtls.)	1,29,62,713	1,53,45,410	1,09,84,837	76,40,271	52,10,983	42,73,229	
4	% of Paddy Procured from Medium/Large Farmers	55	56	46	44	36	31	

Concluding Remarks



- Satellite Image based paddy crop validation has encouraged genuine farmers by eliminating fraudulent reporting.
- It has enhanced farmer participation, simultaneously saving about Rs. 1000 Cr during KMS 2021-22
- It has resulted in better participation by Small, Marginal farmers as well as Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs)
 - * KMS 2020-21: 421 WSHGs (earned 21.86 Cr.)
 - * KMS 2021-22: 687 WSHGs (earned **28.50 Cr.**)
- This unique Geo-ICT initiative has brought Transparency in MSP administration in Odisha

