

Evaluating the Scale-Readiness and Efficiency-gains of Small Farmer Large Field (SFLF) in Potato-based Cropping Systems: A Case Study from Nalanda, Bihar

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SUMMARY

This study evaluates the scale-readiness and efficiency gains of the Small Farmer Large Field (SFLF) model implemented in potato-based cropping systems in Nalanda district, Bihar, during 2022-24. The research, based on focus group discussions (n=23) and key informant interviews (n=61), assessed the model's operational efficiency, implementation effectiveness, and scaling potential. Results indicate yield improvements of 30-35% and input cost reductions of 10-15% among participating farmers. The model achieved an innovation-readiness score of 6 (semi-controlled testing) but a use-score of 1 (single-institution implementation), highlighting reliance on a single organization for implementation. While the program effectively engaged diverse economic groups (57.4% Below Poverty Line participants), it achieved limited success in gender inclusion (3.3% female participation) and market integration (34.4% success in price negotiations). Key challenges included capacity-building limitations (26%), program structure issues (33%), and market access constraints. The study suggests strengthening community leadership, gender-sensitive programming, and market integration to improve sustainability and support successful scaling.



Above: A focus group at Nalanda, India; photo: CIP-TAFSSA team

BACKGROUND

Agriculture in Bihar represents a combination of opportunities and challenges, particularly in potato cultivation, where the state has emerged as a significant contributor to national production despite structural constraints. As India's third-largest potato-producing state, Bihar contributes approximately 14% to national production (MoAFW, 2022). This significant agricultural output exists despite extensive land fragmentation, limited access to

quality inputs, and inadequate infrastructure (Singh & Kumar, 2013), making Bihar an important case study for understanding agricultural transformation in resource-constrained environments.

The state's potato cultivation has shown substantial growth over the past decade, with production reaching 7.1 million tonnes in 2021-22 from an area of 3.2 lakh hectares (Directorate of Horticulture, Bihar, 2022). However, a closer examination reveals the challenges in agricultural productivity. Bihar's average potato yield of 22.3 MT/ha falls significantly behind the national average of 25.4 MT/ha and even further behind leading states like Gujarat (31.2 MT/ha) and West Bengal (28.5 MT/ha) (National Horticulture Board [NHB], 2022). This productivity differential becomes particularly significant when considering Bihar's natural advantages - fertile alluvial soils, abundant groundwater resources, and favourable agro-climatic conditions for potato cultivation.

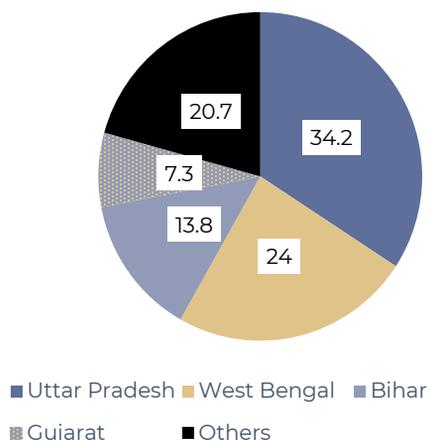


Figure 1: State-wise potato production

Table 1: State-wise comparison of potato production parameters (2021-22)

State	Area (000' ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (MT/ha)	% of National Production
Uttar Pradesh	683	18,750,000	27.4	34.2
West Bengal	461	13,138,500	28.5	24.0
Bihar	320	7,100,000	22.3	13.8
Gujarat	129	4,024,800	31.2	7.3
Others	407	11,386,700	24.6	20.7

Source: National Horticulture Board, 2022

The fundamental challenge in Bihar's agricultural sector lies in its land ownership pattern and operational dynamics. The average landholding size has decreased to 0.39 hectares, compared to the national average of 1.08 hectares (Agricultural Census, 2015-16). This fragmentation has reached critical levels, with 97% of farmers now classified as small and marginal (NABARD State Focus Paper, 2023). Research by Kishore et al. (2021) indicates that this continuing fragmentation, driven by inheritance practices and population pressure, has created a cycle of declining operational efficiency and rising production costs. The implications extend far beyond mere land statistics, affecting farmers' ability to access quality inputs, adopt modern technologies, and participate effectively in markets.

The input management scenario in Bihar's potato cultivation presents another dimension of complexity. The state's seed replacement rate remains at 12%, significantly below the recommended 33% (State Agriculture Department, Bihar, 2023). This low replacement rate reflects deeper systemic issues in the agricultural input supply chain. Studies by Galhena et al. (2011) document widespread challenges with input quality and availability, including high rates of adulterated inputs in local markets and limited access to certified seeds. The problem is amplified by irregular fertilizer availability and poor access to agricultural credit, with only 23% of farmers covered by formal financial institutions (NABARD, 2023).

Infrastructure constraints further add to these challenges. According to the

National Centre for Cold Chain Development (2022), Bihar's cold storage capacity meets only 45% of production needs, compared to the required 60%. This infrastructure deficit creates a number of challenges throughout the value chain. Limited storage capacity forces farmers into distress sales during harvest season, while inadequate processing facilities restrict value-addition opportunities. The Bihar Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (2022) acknowledges these gaps but notes that private investment in agricultural infrastructure remains below required levels.

Technological adoption and knowledge dissemination face significant hurdles in this smallholder agricultural landscape. Farm mechanization levels in Bihar remain at 1.5 HP/ha, well below the national average of 2.49 HP/ha (Farm Mechanization Survey, MoAFW, 2022). This mechanization gap is particularly significant in potato cultivation, where timely operations significantly impact yield and quality. The combination of small landholdings and limited mechanization results in higher production costs. (Kumari & Maurya, 2023).

The cumulative impact of these structural constraints manifest in market outcomes that consistently prove disadvantageous for small farmers. Price realization averages 20% below wholesale market prices (Prasad et al., 2022), while post-harvest losses remain high due to inadequate storage and processing infrastructure.

The concept of farmer aggregation has emerged as a potential solution to these structural challenges.

Research indicates that well-designed aggregation models can deliver significant benefits: input cost reductions of 20-25% through collective procurement (Mishra et al., 2022), improved access to machinery and technology (Singh et al., 2023), enhanced bargaining power in markets (Kumar & Prasad, 2022), and better knowledge transfer mechanisms (Bihar Agricultural University, 2022). However, previous attempts at aggregation in Bihar have faced challenges related to social dynamics, institutional capacity, and sustainability of collective action.

The Small Farmer Large Field (SFLF) model, introduced by the International Potato Center, represents a systematic attempt to address these challenges through a carefully designed aggregation approach. Drawing inspiration from successful experiences in Vietnam and other Asian contexts (Mishra & Kumar, 2023), the model has been adapted to Bihar's specific socio-agricultural context. SFLF emphasizes voluntary participation while maintaining

individual land ownership rights, addressing a key concern that has limited the success of previous aggregation attempts.

The model incorporates several innovative features that distinguish it from previous approaches. First, it emphasizes coordinated crop planning and collective input procurement while maintaining individual operational control. Second, it includes systematic technical support and knowledge transfer mechanisms, addressing a critical gap in extension services. Third, it incorporates market linkage facilitation (Kumar & Singh, 2023), attempting to address the persistent challenge of poor price realization faced by small farmers.

However, questions remain about the model's scalability and long-term sustainability. Understanding these aspects requires careful examination of implementation experiences, particularly in contexts like Nalanda where the model has been operational for multiple seasons.

Table 2: Key Performance Indicators: Bihar vs National Average

Indicator	Bihar	National Average	Gap (%)
Average Land Holding (ha)	0.39	1.08	-63.9
Cold Storage Capacity (% of need)	45	60	-25.0
Seed Replacement Rate (%)	12	33	-63.6
Mechanization Level (HP/ha)	1.5	2.49	-39.8
Institutional Credit Access (%)	23	45	-48.9

The present study aims to examine the SFLF model's implementation in Nalanda district, focusing particularly on its scale-readiness and efficiency gains. This examination is crucial for several reasons. First, it provides insights into the practical challenges and opportunities in implementing aggregation models in smallholder agricultural contexts. Second, it helps identify the institutional and infrastructural prerequisites for successful scaling of such models. Third, it contributes to the broader discussion on agricultural transformation strategies in regions characterized by smallholder dominance and structural constraints.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study are divided into the following:

1. Assess the efficiency of the SFLF model through analysis of implementation, monetary gains,

and bottlenecks

2. Assess the innovation-readiness and use-score of the SFLF model
3. Understand the bargaining and price negotiation of SFLF farmers

Through focus group discussions (FGDs) with participating farmers and key informant interviews (KIIs), this study aims to provide comprehensive insights into both the operational aspects and scaling potential of the SFLF model in the context of smallholder potato cultivation in Bihar.

The findings from this research are expected to inform programmatic decisions regarding the expansion of the SFLF model and provide practical recommendations for improving its implementation in similar agro-ecological and socio-economic contexts.



Above: A SFLF farmer in his potato field; photo: CIP-TAFSSA team

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

This study employed a qualitative research design to understand the implementation and impact of the Small Farmer Large Field (SFLF) model in Nalanda district, Bihar. The research methodology centered on focus group discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) as the primary data collection instrument.

STUDY AREA SELECTION AND DESCRIPTION

The research was conducted in Nalanda district, a significant potato-growing region located in south-central Bihar, approximately 70 kilometers southeast of the state capital, Patna. Within Nalanda, three villages in the Noor Sarai block were selected for the study: Kairi, Meyer, and Jamunapur. These villages were chosen based on their participation in the SFLF program during both implementation seasons (2022-23 and 2023-24) and their representation of typical potato-growing areas in the district.

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

The study employed two complementary data collection methods:

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Two structured FGDs were conducted on consecutive days in November 2024. The first FGD was held in Kairi village on November 19, with 12 participating farmers. The second FGD took place in Meyer village on November 20, involving 11 farmers. Each discussion lasted approximately 2.5 hours and was facilitated by local lead farmers. The FGDs followed a comprehensive discussion guide comprising 22 structured questions exploring various aspects of SFLF

implementation.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

A total of 61 key informant interviews were conducted with SFLF participating farmers. The KIIs provided detailed individual perspectives on program implementation, benefits, and challenges. The interviews followed a structured questionnaire designed to capture specific experiences and outcomes at the household level. The KII participants were selected to represent diverse farming conditions, socio-economic backgrounds, and levels of engagement with the SFLF program.

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

The study encompassed a total of 84 participants (23 in FGDs and 61 in KIIs). The FGD participants ranged in age from 23 to 75 years, with diverse educational backgrounds from primary education to post-graduation. The KII participants represented varying landholding sizes, farming experience levels, and socio-economic categories. Most participants belonged to the Other Backward Classes (OBC) category, primarily from the Kurmi and Kumhaar communities. The economic status of participants showed variation, with representation from both Below Poverty Line (BPL) and non-BPL households.

DATA RECORDING AND ANALYSIS

Multiple methods of data recording were employed to ensure comprehensive documentation. The FGDs were documented through detailed written notes and audio recordings, supplemented by photographic documentation. KIIs were recorded using structured interview forms with both closed and open-ended responses.

RESULTS

I. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ANALYSIS

Program Introduction and Initial Community Response

The Focus Group Discussions, conducted in Kairi and Meyer villages of Noor Sarai block, Nalanda district, revealed a systematic approach to program introduction by the International Potato Center (CIP). The introduction process began 4-5 months before the potato planting season (November), with CIP representatives conducting initial assessments of existing farming

practices. In Meyer village, a large-scale meeting of approximately 150 farmers marked the program's formal introduction, while in Kairi, the approach was more gradual through smaller community meetings.

Program Implementation and Technical Aspects

The discussions highlighted significant changes in farming practices under the SFLF model. Farmers reported a structured shift in cultivation methods, particularly in input management and disease control. The most notable technical modifications included:

Table 3: Technical changes in farming practices

Practice Area	Traditional Method	SFLF Method	Reported Impact
Fertilizer Application	Broadcast method	Line application	50% reduction in usage
Seed Rate	100-110 kg/acre	90-95 kg/acre	10-15% reduction
Disease Management	Reactive treatment	Preventive measures	40% reduction in pesticide use
Irrigation	5-6 times/season	4-5 times/season	Water conservation

In Meyer village, farmers achieved a record yield of 55 tons per hectare, significantly higher than the district average of 40 tons. The FGD participants attributed this success to three main factors: improved seed quality, technical guidance on fertilizer application, and regular monitoring by CIP representatives.

Community Dynamics and Social Impact

The FGDs revealed complex social dynamics in program implementation. While the overall response was positive, participation patterns showed

certain biases and limitations. Participants believed that the limited female participation in SFLF was concerning due to cultural barriers and the timing of meetings. Separate women's groups and flexible meeting schedules emerged as suggestions to overcome this barrier. No barriers to caste integration were highlighted; however, participants believed that initial investment concerns are a major impediment to the participation of resource-poor farmers. Flexible payment terms and group purchasing may help resolve this barrier.

Economic and Market Integration

The discussions highlighted significant economic impacts and market-related challenges indicated in Table 4.

Table 4: Economic Impact Assessment from FGDs

Parameter	Before SFLF	After SFLF	Community Observations
Production Cost (₹/acre)	45,000-50,000	40,000-45,000	10-15% reduction
Yield (quintals/acre)	90-100	120-130	30-35% increase
Market Price (₹/quintal)	800-900	900-1000	Better quality premium
Cold Storage Access	Limited	Still challenging	Community storage needed

Implementation Challenges and Community Recommendations

The FGDs identified several critical challenges and corresponding community-proposed solutions. The same can be found summarized in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Implementation Challenges and Suggestions

Challenge Category	Specific Issues	Community Recommendations	Priority Level
Input Supply	Fertilizer availability, timely seed delivery	Local input depot, advance planning	High
Technical Support	Irregular visits, communication gaps	WhatsApp groups, local resource persons	Medium
Market Access	Price volatility, storage constraints	Contract farming, community cold storage	High
Knowledge Transfer	Technical complexity, language barriers	Practical demonstrations, local language materials	Medium

Innovation-Readiness Assessment and Use-Score Rating

The scale-readiness and user-score table was explained to farmers during the FGD in Kairi. Participants were asked to rate their understanding of the extent of SFLF implementation in their village.

Innovation-Readiness: Farmers agreed that SFLF was implemented at the semi-controlled testing stage

(score 6) in their village. They explained that CIP-provided seeds were used in precise quantities. Some farmers applied fertilizers differently, and others used less due to scarcity. Initially, urea was applied during ploughing. Although CIP scientists recommended applying urea above the potato line, some farmers did not adopt this method. These variations highlight differing practices despite consistent guidance.

Earlier, farmers used only rotavators for land preparation. They also advised using a cultivator at least once during potato land preparation.

Use-Score Rating: The farmers unanimously gave SFLF a score of 1 in use-score, indicating that CIP (lead organization) is the only institute working on implementing the model in their village.

Future Prospects and Sustainability

The FGD participants expressed strong interest in program continuation, with Meyer village projecting the potential participation of 300 farmers for 2024-25.

The farmers suggested policy support in making SFLF a long-term commitment with automatic annual renewal. They also raised concerns about the local community being dependent on CIP for procurement of inputs and overall implementation of the program and suggested community ownership of the model to implement it independently.

The participants also raised the issue of output-market linkages and that there needs to be a greater focus on improving the selling channels for farmers. Further, the infrastructure surrounding farming needs to also be improved to achieve greater success through SFLF's implementation.



Above: Field day in Nalanda is celebrated by harvesting a new variety, Kufri Uday; photo: CIP-TAFSSA team

II. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW ANALYSIS

Participant Demographics and Representation

The Key Informant Interviews (n=61) captured a diverse yet somewhat skewed representation of program participants. The demographic distribution revealed significant patterns in program accessibility and participation:

Table 5: Detailed Demographics of KII Respondents

Parameter	Sub-category	Number	Percentage	Notable Observations
Gender	Male	59	96.7%	Significant gender gap
	Female	2	3.3%	Limited female representation
Economic Status	BPL Card Holders	35	57.4%	Higher in Kairi
	Non-BPL	26	42.6%	Higher in Meyer

All the participants with no education were in Kairi village. Most participants were in the secondary education category (44%), with 23% of participants having studied beyond high school. Most of these participants were situated in Meyer village.

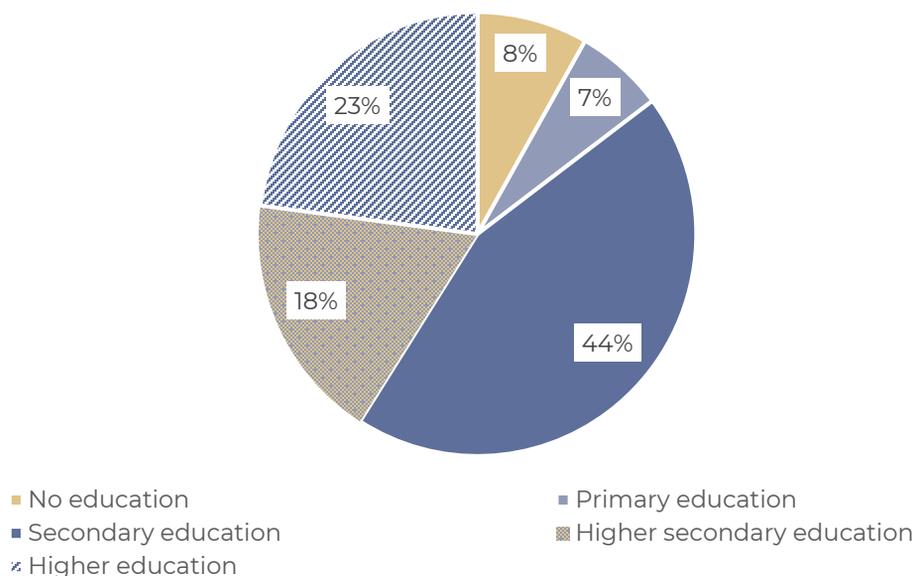


Figure 2: Distribution of Education Level of KII Respondents

Program Awareness and Initial Engagement

The interviews revealed varying pathways of program engagement. 28 out of the 61 participants were revealed to have participated directly through CIP, while 15 got involved through local leaders, 12 through peer networks, and 6 through government extension.

Technical Implementation and Performance

Individual farmers reported specific technical outcomes and challenges.

On the seed quality, 36% of participants gave the seed quality a 5/5 rating, 47% rated the seed quality 4/5 and 16% rated the seed quality 3/5. While 89% of farmers were able to purchase the required seed quality, 11% did not get the desired quantity. Further, 8% of farmers faced germination issues with the seeds. A detailed analysis of the technical implementation metrics can be found in the table below:

Table 6: Technical Implementation Metrics

Parameter	Success Rate	Challenges Faced	Support Required
Seed Quality	92% satisfaction	8% germination issues	Technical guidance
Disease Management	85% effectiveness	15% new issues	Regular monitoring
Fertilizer Application	78% adoption	22% deviation	Practical training
Water Management	88% compliance	12% infrastructure	System support

Economic Impact Assessment

The KIIs provided detailed insights into individual economic outcomes. 52 out of 61 farmers reported a positive impact of SFLF on the yield and 45 out of 61 reported an increase in net income due to the initiative.

Table 7: KII Economic Impact

Impact Area	Positive Impact	No Change	Negative Impact	Notes
Yield	52 (85.2%)	7 (11.5%)	2 (3.3%)	Average increase 30 qtl/acre
Input Costs	48 (78.7%)	9 (14.8%)	4 (6.6%)	15-20% reduction
Market Price	38 (62.3%)	15 (24.6%)	8 (13.1%)	Better negotiation power
Net Income	45 (73.8%)	12 (19.7%)	4 (6.6%)	25-30% increase

Market Integration and Price Negotiation

Detailed analysis of market dynamics revealed that 82% of the respondents were paid for their produce in cash, while 18% were paid in kind, usually through seeds and inputs. All the respondents sold their crops to aggregators in the field. 30 out of 61 respondents indicated that the prices

are determined by buyers while 31 indicated that prices are determined through a mutual agreement.

Of the 53 respondents who engaged in price negotiation, 32 were unsuccessful in getting a price more than what was initially offered, however, 21 were at least partially successful in getting better prices.

Table 8: Price Negotiation Parameters

Parameter	Category	Percentage	Additional Notes
Payment Type	Cash	82%	Preferred method
	In-kind	18%	Usually seeds/inputs
Payment Timeline	Within 15 days	75.4%	Better than traditional
	15-30 days	16.4%	
	Beyond 30 days	8.2%	Mostly in Kairi

Implementation Bottlenecks

The KIIs identified six major categories of implementation challenges, with detailed sub-components. 11 out of 61 respondents believed that there were bottlenecks in availability and access, 4 respondents reported bottlenecks in

awareness about SFLF, 13 reported bottlenecks in the economic viability of implementing SFLF, 16 reported bottlenecks in capacity building, 14 reported bottlenecks in social inclusion and 20 reported bottlenecks in the program structure and implementation.

Table 9: Implementation Bottlenecks Analysis

	Yes	No	Key Bottlenecks	Suggestions
Availability and Access	18%	82%	Required number of inputs not available, insufficient information on application of inputs	Linkages for all inputs, More trainings, More information dissemination
Awareness and Trust	7%	93%	Farmers did not trust quality of seed. Not aware of SFLF	More meeting to be held at Panchayats, Increase in Field Demonstrations
Economic Viability	21%	79%	Seeds were more expensive than local seeds	Reduce seed prices by increasing subsidy
Capacity Building	26%	74%	No information on how to treat seeds or cultivate	Increase trainings and information dissemination. More CIP staff in the village
Social Inclusion	23%	77%	Small-scale farmers with lack of capital upfront were excluded. Female farmers were excluded	Payment to be collected at the time of seed delivery and not in advance. Payment to be collected in instalments. More inclusion efforts for female farmers
Program Structure	33%	67%	Lack of training and information dissemination on cultivation practices	Increase training, Plan inclusion of farmers well in advance.

Innovation-Readiness and Use-Score Rating

At the time of KIIs, each respondent was explained the innovation-readiness and use-score scale, including what each score corresponds to, and asked to provide a rating.

Innovation-Readiness Score: All farmers rated SFLF a 6 on the innovation-readiness scale, indicating that SFLF was implemented in a semi-controlled testing environment. While the seed and technical assistance were provided to the farmers, they procured other inputs themselves.

Use-Score Rating: Based on the use-score rating, 54 out of 61 respondents rated SFLF as 1, indicating that only CIP (the lead organization) was involved in implementation. The remaining 7 respondents were unsure about the scale and refrained from giving a rating.

Future Expectations and Sustainability

Individual perspectives on program sustainability revealed that most farmers wanted the program to continue long-term (75%). However, they insisted on further interventions

to improve community leadership, market stability, and knowledge retention of the farmers.

III. CONVERGENCE ANALYSIS: FGD AND KII FINDINGS

The comparison of FGD and KII data revealed both convergences and divergences. Both methods confirmed yield improvements and positive perceptions of seed quality. FGDs highlighted community impacts, while KIIs provided deeper insights into individual experiences and implementation challenges.

Key areas of convergence included:

1. Yield improvement estimates (approximately 30 quintals per acre)
2. Reduction in input costs through decreased fertilizer usage and increase in input costs due to seed prices
3. Challenges in market integration and price negotiation

Areas of divergence included:

1. Perception of technical support adequacy
2. Assessment of information dissemination effectiveness
3. Evaluation of program accessibility

Table 10: Comparative Assessment of FGD and KII Findings

Parameter	FGD Findings	KII Findings	Correlation
Yield Assessment	Collective improvement reported	Individual variations noted	Strong positive
Technical Support	Generally satisfactory	Mixed responses (36% reported inadequacy in capacity building efforts)	Moderate
Market Integration	Community-level challenges	Individual negotiation difficulties	Strong positive
Information Access	Emphasis on community channels	Individual access barriers reported	Weak
Social Inclusion	Community-level barriers	Individual-level barriers	Moderate

The convergence analysis indicates that while both methods align on technical and economic outcomes, they differ on perspectives regarding social inclusion, market integration, and sustainability—crucial for informed decision-making.

1. Program Design: Balancing community and individual needs
2. Implementation Strategy: Combining collective and personalized approaches
3. Monitoring and Evaluation: Integrating different levels of assessment
4. Sustainability Planning: Addressing both community and individual concerns

DISCUSSION

The SFLF model shows significant potential for improving smallholder productivity. Reported yield increases of 30-35% and input cost reductions of 10-15% align with theoretical

expectations of aggregation benefits, indicating that the model can address key efficiency challenges faced by smallholders. However, these gains seem dependent on consistent technical support and input quality, raising concerns about the model's sustainability without institutional backing.

The social dynamics of implementation reveal both strengths and limitations. The program successfully engaged farmers across economic categories, with 57.4% being BPL cardholders. However, the gender imbalance (96.7% male participation) highlights a significant gap in outreach. Additionally, challenges in engaging resource-poor farmers, linked to upfront investment requirements, indicate the need for adjustments. Future efforts should include enhanced awareness campaigns and modifications to improve inclusivity, particularly before the next season's implementation.



Above: SFLF farmer on Harvest Day in Nalanda, Bihar, India; photo: CIP-TAFSSA team

Market integration has emerged as a key area for improvement. Despite production efficiency gains, the study reveals challenges in price negotiation and market access, with only 34.4% of farmers reporting success in price negotiations. This underscores the need for stronger interventions in market linkages.

The innovation-readiness assessment (consistently rated at level 6) and use-score rating (predominantly level 1) highlight the necessity of adopting a more collaborative implementation approach to involve additional organizations. Strengthening community leadership could further accelerate innovation uptake.

Structural implementation challenges, such as limited cold storage facilities and market infrastructure, reflect broader agricultural system constraints in Bihar. Operational challenges, including capacity-building gaps (26%) and program structure issues (33%), also indicate areas requiring immediate interventions for improved implementation.

The convergence analysis of FGD and KII findings highlights nuanced perceptions of the program's impact at community versus individual levels.

Strong correlations in yield assessments and market challenges indicate systemic issues while differing perspectives on technical support suggest varied experiences between individuals and the broader community.

CONCLUSIONS

The study demonstrates that the SFLF model, with relevant modifications, can contribute to holistic farm livelihood improvement. Its success in enhancing yields and reducing input costs supports the model's premise of addressing scale disadvantages through aggregation. However, challenges in social inclusion, market integration, and institutional dependency highlight the need for a balanced approach that addresses the technical and social dimensions of agricultural transformation.

Further research should focus on developing community-led implementation mechanisms, exploring innovative financing models for inclusive participation, and evaluating long-term productivity sustainability under varying levels of institutional support. Comparative studies across agroecological zones can further assess the model's adaptability to diverse contexts.



Above: A focus group at Nalanda, India; photo: CIP-TAFSSA team

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Above: Harvest day at an SFLF field in Nalanda, Bihar, India; photo: CIP-TAFSSA team



INITIATIVE ON

Transforming Agrifood
Systems in South Asia

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ABOUT TAFSSA

TAFSSA (*Transforming Agrifood Systems in South Asia*) is a CGIAR Regional Integrated Initiative to support actions that improve equitable access to sustainable healthy diets, improve farmers' livelihoods and resilience, and conserve land, air, and water resources in South Asia.

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