ODISHA AGRICULTURE AT A GLANCE

ODISHA
Districts : 30 nos.
Blocks : 314 nos.
GPs. : 6227 nos.
Villages : 51349 nos.

Lies between North Eastern Part of the
Indian Peninsula
Latitude : 17° 31'N to 20° 31'N
Longitude : 81° 31'E to 87° 30'E
Area : 1,55,707 Sq.km.
(4.7% of area of the country)
Population : 4.20 Crores (2011 Census)

Work Force (Lakhs)
Cultivator 32.80
Agril. Labourer 24.21

Others 118.40
Total 175.42
Work force deriving employment
from Agriculture 65%

Land Classification (Lakh hects)
Geographical Area 155.71
Forest 58.13
Misc trees and grooves 3.42
Permanent pasture 4.94
Cultivable Waste 3.75
Land put to non-agril. use 12.98
Barren & uncultivable land 8.40
Net area sown 52.66
Cultivated area 61.80
Gross Cropped Area 87.94
Cropping Intensity 167%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers</th>
<th>Nos. (lakh)</th>
<th>% of holding</th>
<th>Area (lakh ha.)</th>
<th>% of Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marginal (&lt;1 ha.)</td>
<td>33.68</td>
<td>72.15</td>
<td>19.22</td>
<td>39.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small (1-2 ha.)</td>
<td>9.19</td>
<td>19.69</td>
<td>14.98</td>
<td>30.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi Medium (2-4 ha)</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>9.19</td>
<td>18.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (4-10 ha.)</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>7.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big (&gt;10 ha.)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46.68</td>
<td></td>
<td>48.52</td>
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</table>
### SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Launching of a comprehensive and inclusive Agriculture Policy.
- Odisha was the first state to confer the status of Industry on agriculture.
- Odisha has been one of the first states in the country to put forth a special budget on agriculture.
- In a bid to conserve the indigenous crop varieties, a gene bank has been established and out of 851 paddy and 48 non-paddy crop varieties submitted for registration, 765 farmers’ paddy varieties have been registered.
- Risk coverage through Health Insurance under Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) and coverage of around 57.5 lakh farm families till date.
- Online transfer of seed subsidy to Farmers’ bank account through successful implementation of DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer).

### DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Promotion of Agri-entrepreneurship through provision of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) up to 50 lakhs.
- Promotion of SRI and line sowing/transplanting in Paddy.
- Amelioration of acidic soil (PMS) in a phased manner to enhance productivity.
- Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratories in every district and operation of Mobile Soil Testing Vans to enhance the capacity for testing of 3.65 Lakh Soil Samples in a year.
- Seed Treatment Campaigns in every Block of the State.
- Establishment of FIAC Buildings in every Block.
- Agro Telemarketing Centre for agricultural farmers for marketing of Agro-Products.
- Dissemination of farm-based information through Community Radio Stations.

### NEW INTERVENTION

- Paddy Bund Plantation of Pigeon Pea.
- Hybrid Pigeon Pea Demonstrations.
- Intensification of Pigeon Pea Cultivation in Rice fallows. Subsidy on storage and transportation of fertilisers and corpus fund for fertilisers to enable prepositioning and uniform sale price throughout the state.
- Support to Integrated farming in tribal areas and Special Programme for millets in tribal areas to increase food and livelihood security in these areas.
- Support to International Agencies for development of agriculture to promote technology transfer and development of new varieties.
- Promotion of gender-friendly tools for farm women.
- Establishment of a floriculture market at Bhubaneswar to streamline the large volume of flowers produced and their marketing.
- Setting up a company for marketing of fruits and vegetables to facilitate sorting, grading and value addition of such perishable agri-produces.
- Agriculture Start-up programme to encourage agri-entrepreneurship in a greater pace.
- Revamp of extension system to provide state of the art extension services to the farmer clientele.
Support to Farmer producer Organisations to mobilise farmers into members owned producer organisations to enhance production, productivity and profitability, especially small farmers in the state.

Certification of Agriculture Programmes for skill up-gradation of unemployed youth and farmers on commercial agriculture allied sectors. These innovative programmes are expected to enhance the pace of development in the Sector.

**ICT IN AGRICULTURE**

Implementation Seed DBT.

Launching of DBT on Farm Mechanization, distribution of pump set for irrigation and installation of shallow tube well and deep borewell, under Jalanidhi.

On line registration and monitoring of major agri-inputs.

e-Pest Surveillance for effective pest and diseases management.

Implementation of GIS based programme monitoring system.

Crop Weather Watch monitoring online.

Development of Mobile APP for,
1. Seed Transaction
2. Farmers’ Registration for DBT

**AWARDS AND RECOGNITION**

The State bagged the Krishi Karman Award for the fourth time (2010-11, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15) registering highest growth in food grain production among B Category States.

The State has been honoured with prestigious Global Summit Leadership Award for 2015-16 for its excellence in Agriculture Sector.

e-Governance Bronze Award to the Director of Agriculture and Food Production (D.A. & F.P.) Odisha in 2012-13 for delivering Mechanized Agricultural Implements and effective monitoring of input delivery system through ICT.

Felicitation to the D.A. & F.P. (O) in November- 2011 for identification of 897 nos. of local Paddy varieties.


In the pulse sector the state has promoted Arhar production in a PPP Mode along with International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). The state has been honoured by ICRISAT with “Best Partnership Award” during 2014-15.

National Community Radio Award to RADIO KISSAN - a community radio station established by Agriculture Department, Govt. of Odisha-for two consecutive years in a row (2013 & 2014).
Farming is the livelihood of more than 70 per cent of Odias and Odisha is bestowed with varied agro-climatic conditions ranging from plain river basin to high altitude Ghat lands. It has been divided into 10 agro-climatic zones producing broad range of products with seasonal advantage. Odisha is endowed with a bounty of nature and horticultural opportunities because of its topography, soil, rainfall and solar radiation received, and the customary tree linked livelihood practices of the people. It has hill slopes with altitude from 3000-5000 ft and the coastline of 480 kms that provide an excellent ecosystem for cultivation of various tropical and subtropical horticultural crops.

In ghts and plateau areas, the forest dependant rainfed cereal and millet based farming system and in coastal region, rainfed rice based mixed farming systems are in practice. But horticulture is the sustainable livelihood component in both the subsistence farming situations.

Horticulture based farming system is emerging as the most productive practice for augmenting additional income particularly to small landholders. Various horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, ornamental crops, medicinal and aromatic plants and mushrooms are cultivated.

### Area, production and productivity of horticultural crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Productivity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>3.29 lakh ha</td>
<td>22.10 Lakh MT</td>
<td>8.45 MT/ha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>6.88 lakh ha</td>
<td>94.70 lakh MT</td>
<td>13.76 MT/ha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td>7525 ha</td>
<td>2.61 lakh qtl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6032 lakh spikes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spices</td>
<td>1.56 lakh ha</td>
<td>4.93 lakh MT</td>
<td>3.17 MT/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>0.54 lakh ha</td>
<td>3805 lakh nuts</td>
<td>7500 nuts/ ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>1.51 lakh ha</td>
<td>0.90 lakh MT</td>
<td>0.77 MT/ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major Schemes in operation
1. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
2. National Mission on Medicinal Plants (NMMP)
4. Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)
5. MGNREGS
6. Coconut Development Board (CDB)
7. State Plan Schemes

### Development of Fruits
Mango, banana, guava, sapota, litchi, citrus and papaya are the major crops whereas jamun, bael, karonda and jack fruit are the minor fruit crops being cultivated in the state. Cashew and coconut are the major plantation crops. Fruit plantation have been taken up under NHM, State Plan and MGNREGS. These provide one or other fruit round the year. Apiary is being promoted to encourage pollination support and provide additional income.

### Development of Vegetable
Brinjal, tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, chilli, onion, radish and cucurbits are the predominantly growing vegetables. However in Koraput, Kandhamal and Keonjhar districts there is scope for off-season production. Exotic vegetables like lettuce, broccoli, capsicum, baby corn and summer squash are in demand and small areas under cultivation. Seed production of vegetable crops are being taken up in private sector and departmental farms. Bolangir area is being considered as onion hub of eastern zone.
Development of Spices
The major spices grown in the state are turmeric, ginger, garlic and coriander. Spices are being exported to the countries like UK, USA, Netherlands and Germany. The establishment of AEZ for spices is an added advantage. There is great scope for the export of organic spices from the districts of Kandhamal and Koraput due to very low fertilizer use. Initiatives have been taken for seed production of ginger and turmeric under seed village programme.

Development of Floriculture
Floriculture is the fast emerging and rapidly growing sector in the state. The area under rose, tuberose, gladiolus and marigold has increased from 281 ha during 2003-04 to 7525 ha during 2012-13. The area under protected cultivation of rose and gerbera has been increasing in leaps and bound. Odisha is best known for Kewda Flowers in the world.

Development of Medicinal Plant
The forests of Odisha are the treasure house of several medicinal plants like Aswagandha, Aonla, Bahada, Harida, Kalmegh and Bramhi. Cultivation of medicinal plants in commercial scale is gaining momentum after implementation of NMMP. Medicinal plant nurseries are being established in both public and private sector.

Post Harvest Management
Horticultural produces are highly perishable in nature. A large proportion of fruits and vegetables produced are going waste due to lack of proper post harvest management and storage facility. Sorting and grading units, Pack houses, cool chambers, cold storages, etc have been established in both rural and urban areas. Low cost onion storage structures are being constructed in the onion growing belts to prevent price fluctuation. Zero energy cool chamber units at farm point are promoted for short term storage of fruits and vegetables. 60-75 % assistance is being provided for post harvest infrastructure development.

Development of Market
Development of basic market infrastructure and rural markets has been undertaken for marketing of horticultural produces. Convergence programme has been taken with Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Kandhamal and Koraput. Establishment of terminal market will be made at Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar.

Development of Micro-Irrigation
Economization of water has been emphasized through installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation system in the horticultural crops. Fertigation is also being popularized among the farming community. State Government has increased the assistance to 90% for small and marginal farmers and 80% for other farmers. Convergence programme has been made with Water Resources Department in the cluster bore well areas.

Skill Development
Training to youths is being imparted for entrepreneurship development. 1-6 month course are being offered for gardeners and unemployed youths at School of Horticulture, Khurda, Horticulture Training Institute, Kalinga, Kandhamal, Horticulture Training Institute, Nildunguri, Sambalpur. More than 1000 trained manpower has been created during 2012-13. Officers and farmers are being sent to outside state / country to get exposure to advanced cultivation practices and post harvest management.

Organic Farming
In the interior parts of the state, dominated by tribal farmers with low per capita income and little capital formation, agriculture is naturally organic. The capital starved tribal farmers hardly afford for external inputs like chemical fertilizers, pesticides, weedicide and growth regulators. Adoption and certification of organic farming has been started during 2011-12 for 2500 ha which have been increased to 10,500 ha during 2012-2013. However, establishment of vermicompost units and vermihatcheries are in progress to facilitate supply of organic inputs.

Export promotion
Initiatives have been taken for the promotion of export of horticultural produces. During 2011-2012 banana plantation has been taken up over 500 ha using tissue culture plantlets of variety Grand Naine for export. Ripening chambers will be established at production sites. MoU has already been signed with private agencies for export. Steps have already been taken for planting of 2000 ha tissue culture banana with 100% buy back arrangement with three companies during 2012-13.