

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
AGRICULTURE IN ODISHA	5
OBJECTIVES	5
INPUT MANAGEMENT	7
SOIL TESTING AND RESTORATION OF SOIL HEALTH AND FERTILITY	11
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	12
AGRICULTURE EXTENSION	13
SKILL DEVELOPMENT	15
HORTICULTURE	15
FISHERIES AND ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	17
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT	20
RAINFED AGRICULTURE	20
ORGANIC FARMING	21
INTEGRATED FARMING	21
POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT	22
AGRI-ENTERPRISES	22
AGRO-PROCESSING	23
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	23
RISK MANAGEMENT	26
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	24
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE	26
APPLICATION OF ICT IN AGRICULTURE	27
OPERATIONALISATION OF THE POLICY	27
PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE UNDER STATE AGRICULTURE POLICY	28
LIST OF AGRI-ENTERPRISES ELIGIBLE FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY	37
ABBREVIATIONS	39

The Odisha Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 1311 CUTTACK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 2013 / ASADHA 15, 1935

No. 6833—AP-II-33/2013
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION

The 22nd April 2013

State Agriculture Policy, 2013

Odisha is an agrarian State. Almost 70% population of the State dependent on agriculture. The decline in agricultural growth coupled with decline in profitability in agriculture sector in the face of the rapid growth in non-farm sector is one of the major concern before the Government. As nearly 70% of population is dependent upon agriculture, agricultural growth will continue to be the engine of broad-based economic growth and development of the State.

The State Government declared its first ever State Agriculture Policy in the year 1996. After more than a decade, in 2008 the State Agriculture Policy was revised and its scope widened to cover many other aspects of State agriculture. The State Agriculture Policy, 2008 has served the State very well since its implementation. More than one lakh private lift irrigation projects were established and the State saw the growth of many new agro-based industries. Farm mechanization reached new height ; the number of tractors sold to the farmers increased from less than 200 in 1999-2000 to more than 5,000 in 2011-2012. In course of these four years, it is felt that certain amendments are the need of the hour to remove the obstacles in effective implementation. Also keeping in view the changed scenario in the recent time in the realm of agricultural development, more so in the post-WTO regime, it has become essential to include new concepts that have since emerged in agriculture sector. Taking into account the highest potential for rural self-employment generation both for men and women, Fisheries and Animal Resources Sector have been included for enhancement of income generation opportunity as well as for food and livelihood security of rural poor.

In above backdrop, the State Government after wide consultation with all stakeholder and due consideration have amended Agriculture Policy, 2008 and prepared a wholesome policy framework called the State Agriculture Policy, 2013 for the benefit of the farmers of the State. This has been prepared with greater focus on the economic wellbeing of farmers and rural poor, rather than just on production and growth.

The State Agriculture Policy, 2013 will have retrospective effect from the 1st April 2013,
The details of State Agriculture Policy, 2013 are given below.

ORDER—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the extraordinary issue of the *Odisha Gazette* and copies of the same forwarded to all Department of Government/all Heads of Departments/Accountant-General, Odisha.

By order of the Governor

R. L. JAMUDA
Principal Secretary to Government

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Odisha declared a State Agriculture Policy in 1996. After more than a decade, in 2008, the State Agriculture Policy was revised and its scope widened to cover many other aspects of the State's Agriculture. The State Agriculture Policy, 2008 served Odisha well and stimulated the growth of private lift irrigation and agro industries. More than 1,00,000 lift irrigation points were established and the State saw the growth of many new agro-based industries. Farm mechanization reached new heights, the number of tractors sold to the farmers increased from less than 200 tractors in 1999-2000 to more than 5,000 in 2011-2012. Odisha became the largest consumer of power tillers. A sustained and vigorous growth was maintained in agriculture.

The State Agricultural Policy, 2013 is another step in the same direction. It will further the renaissance of the agriculture seen in the last decade and it aims to inspire a fresh generation of farmers who will look forward to face the challenges of the new century with confidence.

Odisha is an Agrarian State. Almost 70 per cent population of the State is dependent on agriculture. The agriculture sector contributes only about 16 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), with more than 70% population dependence resulting in low per capita income in the farm sector. Consequently, there is a large disparity between the per capita income in the farm sector and the non-farm sector. Therefore, it is essential to deal with those issues which impact the income level of farmers.

Considering the high growth of GDP in the recent past, a major reorientation in the policy is necessary to make this growth more inclusive. The decline in agriculture growth coupled with declining profitability in the agriculture sector, in the face of rapid growth of non-farm sector, is one of the major concerns. The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 has envisaged focusing more on the economic wellbeing of the farmers, rather than just on production.

More public investment in agriculture is the present requirement as private investment in agriculture would take time because of the slow evolution of appropriate policies. Investment can spur up the productivity and capital formation which is so very crucial to the agriculture sector. Considering that nearly 70 per cent of India still lives in villages, agricultural growth will continue to be the engine of broad-based economic growth and development as well as of natural resources conservation, leave alone food security and poverty alleviation. Accelerated investment is needed to facilitate agricultural development. This would lead agriculture sector on a better path and resurrecting its importance across the sectors will go a long way in making farming a respectable profession.

There have been many significant changes in the recent times in the realm of agriculture development, more so in the post-WTO regime. Therefore, it is essential to take note of the changing situation and bring out a policy to meet the present challenges in the sector.

A wholesome policy framework for the benefit of the farmers of the State is in place since 2008 with a focus more on the economic wellbeing of the farmers, rather than just on production and growth. It has helped the State to achieve a consistent growth in agriculture during the Eleventh Plan. The new State Agriculture Policy will serve the State following the same broad contours laid down in the State Agriculture Policy, 2008.

AGRICULTURE IN ODISHA

The State has about 64.09 lakh hectares of cultivable area out of total geographical area of 155.711 lakh hectares accounting for 41.16 per cent. Total cultivated area is about 61.50 lakh hectares. About 40.17 lakh hectares of cultivable area has acidic soil and approx. 4.00 lakh hectares of area suffers from salinity. That apart, nearly 3.00 lakh hectares of cultivable area suffers from waterlogging.

Agriculture sector contributes about 16% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). About 65% of the workforce depends on agriculture for employment/livelihood.

The average size of land holding in the State is 1.25 ha. Small and marginal farmers constitute about 83% of the farming community.

The State is divided into 10 Agro-climatic zones on the basis of soil structure, humidity, elevation, topography, vegetation, rainfall and other agro-climatic factors. The average rainfall in the State is 1452 mm, of which about 80% is confined to monsoon months (June—September). The total irrigation potential created is 30.89 lakh hectares in Kharif and 15.01 lakh hectares in Rabi.

Rice is the main crop of the State. The total rice production in the State during 2012-2013 is estimated to be 94.29 lakh tons. This is the highest ever achieved in the State. The previous high was in 2007-2008, at 76.55 lakh tons.

Agriculture in Odisha is characterized by low productivity on account of various factors. These factors include problematic soil (acidic, saline & waterlogged), lack of assured irrigation, low seed replacement rate, low level of fertilizer consumption (63 kg/ha. against national average of 140 kg/ha.), low level of mechanization etc. Huge gaps in yield potential and the technology transfer provide an excellent opportunity to the State to increase productivity and production substantially.

Horticulture is becoming popular in the hilly districts. Odisha has immense potential in horticulture, particularly in vegetable cultivation and micro irrigation. Onion is the most important horticulture crop, followed by vegetable. Commercial floriculture is also increasing ; the recently established flower growers' market in Ganjam is the precursor of the growth of this rising sector.

Commercial dairy farming is also growing in importance. Fresh and salt water fisheries, especially prawn cultivation play a vital role in the economy. Odisha's agriculture exports mainly derive from prawn farming.

Odisha's productivity norms are comparatively low due to a dearth of irrigation and inputs, insufficient investment by the farmers, outdated agronomic practices and want of marketing facilities. It will be the endeavor of the State Agriculture Policy to create an enabling environment in all these spheres.

OBJECTIVES

Agriculture in Odisha still depends on the small and marginal farmers. It continues to be characterized by low productivity due to traditional agricultural practices, inadequate capital formation and low investment, inadequate irrigation facilities, low water use efficiency, uneconomic size of holding, etc. The agricultural development plan in today's context has to be

holistic, well-defined and focused towards overall well-being of the farming community. With this backdrop, the Agriculture Policy is designed to be futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk out a clear agenda for agricultural development. The main objectives of this Policy are as follows :—

- To bring in a shift from the present level of subsistence agriculture to a profitable commercial agriculture.
- To promote sustainable agricultural development
- To enhance productivity of important crops by enhancing seed replacement, availability of quality planting materials, INM, IPM, water management, farm mechanization and technology transfer.
- To encourage crop substitution particularly in uplands and medium lands
- To focus on horticultural crops including dryland horticulture
- To focus on poultry, dairy and fisheries to augment the income of the farmers
- To encourage modern farming system approach
- To encourage organic farming
- To enhance water use efficiency through peoples' participation
- To facilitate increased long-term investment in agricultural sectors (on farm as well as off farm) both by private sector, public sector and Private & Public Partnership (PPP), particularly for post harvest management, marketing, agro processing and value addition, etc.
- To encourage contract as well as compact farming
- To increase access to credit for small and marginal farmers
- To facilitate appropriate market linkages for agricultural produce with respect to which the State has competitive advantages
- To improve the marketing facilities and access to market information
- To implement Integrated Watershed Development Programs in watershed areas for Natural Resource Management (NRM), increased crop production as well as on-farm and non-farm income.
- To create appropriate institutions/facilities to undertake regulatory, enforcement and quality assurance activities matching to the emergent needs.
- To redefine the roles and responsibilities of the agricultural extension machinery by suitably restructuring the field extension set up.

INPUT MANAGEMENT

(i) Seeds :

Seed is one of the most important inputs that play a key role in boosting agricultural productivity. Keeping other inputs of production constant, the quality seeds alone can increase the production to the extent of nearly 20%.

According to many agricultural scientists, one of the main reasons for the low productivity of many food crops in Odisha is the poor Seed Replacement Rate (SRR). The SRR refers to the percentage of area of crop in which quality seeds are used in a given crop season. The SRR as per Government of India stipulation is as follows :

1. In self pollinated crops—33%
2. In cross pollinated crops—50%
3. In hybrids—100%

The SRR in paddy, the most important crop of Odisha is of 22%. In order to achieve SRR at the stipulated rate :—

- Steps will be taken to produce 12.00 lakh quintals of certified seeds in the State, emphasis on seed village schemes will be given ;
- Private seed entrepreneur will be promoted and suitably encouraged to increase production of seeds to the desired extent.
- Private players will also be given the responsibility to take up seed production including hybrid seeds in the State as per suitability of the varieties.
- The Odisha State Seed Corporation (OSSC) will be suitably strengthened and restructured to play a vital row.
- Seed processing plants along with storage godowns will be established in every district, 5 existing seed processing plants will be developed into dehumidified chambers for storage of groundnut seeds.
- The Odisha State Seeds and Organic Products Certification Agency (OSSOPCA) will be strengthened with manpower and infrastructure. More offices at district level will be established so that there will be at least one office in each districts.
- Besides the three existing State Seed Testing Laboratories in the State, the new district offices of OSSOPCA will also have SSTL.
- Farmers taking up hybrid seed production with the help of seed companies and other private players will be encouraged.
- Hybrids will be promoted in different crops at appropriate Agro Ecological Situations (AES) through private seed companies and through State sector.

- In order to facilitate easy availability of seeds to the farmers, seed sale centres will be opened in each Gram Panchayat through a network of private seed dealers.
- Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) and Large Area Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) will take-up seed distribution along with the distribution of other inputs.
- Sale of seeds through departmental sale centre will be discontinued
- Private seed growers will be encouraged/promoted to produce and sell certified seeds in Odisha. To ensure a level playing field between the OSSC and the private seed growers, the seed subsidy will be directly transferred to the farmers.
- Subsidy on seeds will be opened to both public and private sector agencies for the seeds produced and consumed within Odisha.
- There are more than 2000 indigenous varieties/races of paddy in the State. A gene bank is being established at the State Seed Testing Laboratory, Bhubaneswar to protect these varieties. Farmers will be supported to get these varieties registered under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001. Sincere attempt will be made to maintain germplasm of these indigenous varieties and to establish geographical indicators for improvement of these varieties supported by a branding exercise, especially for certain special indigenous aromatic rice varieties.
- The linkage between the Research Institutions producing the Breeder seeds with the Department will be strengthened for introduction of better varieties.
- Scientifically bred, drought/submergence/salinity tolerant and pest resistant high yielding and environmentally safe varieties will be promoted.
- Only after assessing the risks and benefits associated with Genetically Modified (GM) crops as per existing rules and procedures, such crop varieties would be promoted.

(ii) Irrigation :

Irrigation plays a significant role in increasing the yield from the land. Non-availability of timely and adequate water for irrigation is now becoming a serious constraint in achieving higher productivity and stability of farming. Therefore, assured irrigation is the need of the hour. Though, the total rainfall in our State is satisfactory, its distribution overtime and space is highly uneven. So, rain water harvesting and improving the efficiency of water use are important. It has been assessed that even 10% increase in the present level of water use efficiency in irrigation projects may help to provide life saving irrigation to crops in large areas. The concept of maximizing yield and income per unit of water would be used in all crop production programmes. Water Users' Associations are being encouraged to maximize the benefit from the available water :

- There are a number of irrigation projects at various stages of completion in the State. Adequate resources would be provided for speedy completion of the ongoing projects ;

- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) will be promoted among the farming community through the Pani Panchayat System. Pani Panchayats (Water Users' Associations) will be adequately strengthened. Steps will be taken for capacity building of Pani Panchayats which will bring about awareness on their rights, roles and responsibilities in efficient utilization and monitoring of water allotted to them.
- Rotational Water Supply System will be adopted for more efficient use of water
- The spread of the benefit of major and medium irrigation projects being confined only to a few districts of the State, it is necessary to take greater interest for developing rain- water harvesting structure, groundwater recharge, traditional water bodies, farm ponds, etc. as well as exploitation of groundwater in all feasible locations.
- Assured irrigation will be provided to at least 35% of cultivable land in each block. This will be achieved by a suitable combination of flow irrigation and lift irrigation duly supported by micro irrigation.
- Irrigation tanks will be renovated/dug in every village having such potential
- Individual tube wells and bore wells will be promoted under the Jalanidhi Programme with maximum subsidy up to 75% of the project cost.
- Community Lift Irrigation Projects with subsidy up to 80% of the project cost in the non-TSP areas and non-KBK Districts and up to 90% of the project cost in the TSP areas and KBK Districts will be continued under Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY).
- For large scale community lift irrigation projects 90% subsidy is available if they are executed by OLIC/OAIC.
- Subsidy will be provided for community-based mega lift irrigation projects covering not less than 40 hectares irrigated area, if the community forms a registered society that will execute the project and also run the project later. The subsidy will be to the extent of 90% excluding the cost of land.
- Micro irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation) helps farmers in saving water, increasing yields, supporting new technological packages and increasing employment in rural areas. Therefore, micro irrigation will be promoted in a big way in the State by providing subsidies for drip and sprinkler irrigation maximum up to 90% of the cost. Micro irrigation campaign will go a long way in creating efficient water use in the State. A center of excellence on micro irrigation will be set up in the State.
- Drawing of electric line for electrification of dug well/private L.I. points will be subsidized under Biju Gram Jyoti Yoana (BGJY).
- Subsidy will be provided to the extent of 75% limited to Rs. 50,000 per deep bore well for the purposes of electrification.
- The cost of electrification of a cluster of shallow tube-wells, not less than 10 per cluster, will be borne by the Government, subject to a limit of Rs. 4,00,000 per cluster.

- Supply of irrigation water through underground conduits in place of overground canals will be encouraged to minimize transmission loss.
- Farm ponds will be executed free of cost in the field of BPL farmers in the State under MGNREGA and State Plan.
- About 3 lakh hectares of cultivable area in Odisha remains waterlogged due to poor drainage. Integrated development of these areas will be attempted through appropriate engineering and land/crop management interventions.

(iii) Fertilizers :

To increase agricultural production, it is necessary that chemical fertilizers as well as organic manure are used adequately and in a balanced manner. Presently, fertilizer consumption in the State is 63 kg/ha. only as compared to the national average of more than 140 kg/ha. Hence, there is a lot of scope for increasing fertilizer consumption in the State. While suitable measures will be taken to increase fertilizer consumption in the State, emphasis would be laid on 'balanced fertilization'. Balanced fertilization is defined as an accurate fertilizer application equal to the plant need considering the soil nutrient content. To achieve balanced nutrition for sustainable crop production, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) is very important. The goal of INM is to integrate the use of all natural and manmade sources of plant nutrients required for high agricultural productivity besides ensuring the sound health of soil. State will endeavour to promote INM practices in a big way through suitable programs and incentives.

Prolonged and over usage of chemical fertilizers on soil results in soil health deterioration, human health hazards and pollution of the environment. Hence, it is necessary to switch over to an alternate source of nutrient supply to the crops which is ecologically protective of farming. The State will promote use of bio-fertilizers in a big way through suitable incentives and effective extension.

The State will take steps place the necessary infrastructure to enable direct transfer of fertilizer subsidy to the farmers. The State will also take steps, using IT, to monitor the sale of fertilizers to ensure that it is not diverted for illegal purposes. Farmers will be able to learn about the stock position of the dealers in a transparent way.

(iv) Plant Protection :

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) concept will be promoted
- State level experts will recommend pesticides and bio-pesticides for subsidized sale under different schemes.
- Seed treatment will be promoted in a big way. ATMA like agencies and other schemes like RKVY will take up such programs.
- Pest surveillance will be streamlined
- Pest monitoring devises will be promoted

(v) Farm Mechanization :

Farm Mechanization brings a significant improvement in agricultural productivity in a number of ways. The timeliness of various agricultural operations is crucial in obtaining optimal yield, which is possible only through mechanization. Secondly, the quality and precision of the operations are equally significant for realizing higher yeild. The various operations such as land leveling, irrigation, sowing and planting, use of fertilizer, plant protection, harvesting and threshing need a high degree of precision to increase the efficiency of the inputs as well as to reduce the loses. Farm Mechanization also goes a long way in reducing the drudgery of agricultural operations. With mechanization, there are good chances to reduce the cost of production resulting in higher margin of profit.

In our State, level of mechanization is very low. Farm Mechanization will be promoted in a large scale, by ensuring easy availability of appropriate farm machineries at substantially subsidized rates. Pattern of assistance on farm machineries, implements and equipments is given in (Annexure-I).

- Farm machinery suitable for different types of soil and operation for important crops will be developed.
- A State level Training and Testing Centre of Farm Machineries approved by the Government of India and registered under NCVT is being established, which will supplement the workings of the Odisha Farm Machinery Research and Development Centre (OFMRDC).
- Technical know-how will be provided to the farmers about appropriate farm machineries suitable for their situation.
- Training relating to farm machineries and equipment shall be imparted to the farmers, mechanics and artisans.
- Women-friendly farm equipments will be promoted
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and use of bio-control agents will be encouraged in order to minimize the indiscriminate and injudicious use of chemical pesticides. Subsidy will be provided for plant protection equipments.
- Agro Service Centers will be promoted in all the Blocks/fully irrigated GPs to provide door-step services for farm mechanization.

SOIL TESTING AND RESTORATION OF SOIL HEALTH AND FERTILITY

Soil health enhancement holds the key to raising farm productivity. Restoration of soil health and fertility is one of the prime needs of Odisha's Agriculture. Steps will be taken to ensure that each farmer is issued with a Soil Health Card in a campaign mode. These Soil Health Cards will have the details of results of soil tests and remedial measures required for restoring soil fertility. The following measures will be taken for restoration of soil health and fertility :

- Farmers will be encouraged to get soil samples of their holding tested once in three years.

- More Soil Testing Laboratories both static and mobile, will be set up in the State and existing Soil Testing Laboratories will be strengthened.
- Soil testing facilities will be made available at all Block headquarters through provision of soil testing kit to Block level functionaries of Agriculture Department.
- The State will encourage setting up of Soil Testing Laboratory through B.Sc. (Agri) graduates and private entrepreneurs to provide soil testing facilities to farmers. Private sector soil testing laboratories will be given financial incentives like capital investment subsidy etc. to make their operation viable.
- Soil amendments such as lime, basic slag, gypsum, paper mill sludge etc. will be made available to farmers at affordable prices.
- Cultivation of green manure crops like Dhanicha will be promoted extensively by making available seeds and technical know-how to the farmers.
- The farmers will be trained in the production of biofertilizers like blue-green algae, azolla, rhizobium etc.
- Atleast one Vermi Hatchery will be set up in each Block with private participation. Vermi Compost units at village level will be promoted. Suitable incentive/subsidy will be provided for setting up of Vermi Hatcheries and Vermi Compost units.
- Plantation of bio-fuel crops will be taken up in public lands taking the food-security aspects into consideration.
- Tribal farmers will be discouraged from shifting cultivation by providing alternate livelihood options.
- A compensation mechanism will be worked out for the crop loss due to dumping of industrial wastes/by-products in violation of pollution norms by industries.
- Extensive campaign would be organized with the involvement of NGOs and PRIs for motivating farmers to restore fertility by usage of green manure and through other corrective measures.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The State has one Agriculture University namely, Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) with the network of colleges and research stations to cater to the needs of the farmers of the State. Emphasis would be given to 'demand-driven' research rather than 'project oriented' research. Understanding the farmers need has to be institutionalized in the University set up so that their research caters directly to clientele. At the same time, the goals of the basis research should not be lost. Primarily focus of research in Agriculture University should be on applied research as this was one of the objectives for which this University was established. OUAT and other ICAR research institutes like CRRI, CIFA, etc. should gear up

seed research to develop better seed production, processing, testing, packing, storing and cost reducing technologies. Emphasis should be given to development of technologies to cater to the needs of a large number of clientele and specifically small and marginal farmers. Agriculture University should enhance its media exposure and enter into technology business, effectively competing with private traders.

- The State will encourage private institutions to venture into the Agriculture, Education Sector.
- It is observed that technology developed by the scientists in the Universities take a minimum of three years and in some cases five years to reach the farmer. There is a need for an efficient extension system to carry the message to the farmers so that diffusion/transfer of technology is faster. Private Sector will be encouraged to fill this gap through their own KVKs.
- The new technologies need to be tested under localized situations and suitably modified wherever necessary for adoption by the farmers. Linkage already developed between agricultural research and extension will be strengthened.
- A Bio-technology Centre under the OUAT will be set up to take advantage of modern technologies, for the production of improved/hybrid planting materials of various crops suitable in different agro-climatic zones of the State.
- The database for the Agriculture Sector will be strengthened to ensure credibility and reliability of estimates and forecasting which will help in planning and policy making.
- Vocational Training Institutes will be promoted to create self-employment opportunities and to attract the youth to the agriculture sector.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

The gap between scientific “know-how” and field level “do-how” has been widening in the recent years. This knowledge/skill deficit needs to be overcome speedily to enhance farm productivity and profitability. It is well recognized that farmers are changing over the years, both as individuals, as well as their contact with the outside world and their information seeking habits. Now they require much more extension services unlike two decades ago. As the agricultural sector will be gradually segregating into two different segments-commercial and subsistence the extension system will have to adopt a bimodal approach in its working. Extension machinery needs to be strengthened through retraining and retooling of existing extension personnel. The extension system has to undergo a substantial change in its outlook. ‘Talking Type’ of extension will be replaced by ‘Doing Type’. Reaching the contact farmers and delivering the messages by ‘Doing Type’ of extension will be emphasized.

Agriculture graduates will be motivated to undertake Agricultural Consultancy Services. Such Agricultural Consultants will act as catalysts in bringing the desired changes in cropping system, introduction of new technologies, providing market information and other required support to enhance the income of farmers. These consultants will be trained in the Agriculture University and provided a package of technology that is locally acceptable.

- The present Agricultural Extension system has to undergo a change in its outlook.

- The reform model of Extension has already been put in place in the State and ATMAs are in position in all the thirty districts.
- The ATMAs are knowledge centers for the farmers that provide information on inputs, farming practices and market information.
- The functioning of the ATMAs will be improved and they will be equipped, both in terms of training and man power so that they can promote.
 - (a) Farmer-led extension
 - (b) Group-led extension
 - (c) Market-led extension
 - (d) Alternate extension
 - (e) Sequential extension interventions
- Presently the extension work is being done by the Institutions in the public domain. In the changed scenario, besides the public sector agencies, agriclincs, farmers' organisations, farmers' field schools, co-operatives, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and para-technicians will be encouraged for extension activities.
- Emphasis will be laid on promoting farmers to farmers learning by setting up Farm Schools in the field of progressive farmers.
- One lead farmer for each two villages will act as "Krushak Sathi". They will be identified in a phased manner. The Krushak Sathi will be appropriately trained so that they serve as effective contact points for demonstration of Agriculture Technology to other farmers in the Grama Panchayat.
- Linkages between Department and Research Institutions like OUAT, CRRRI, and CIFA etc. will be strengthened to facilitate a smooth transfer of technology to the farmers. The KVKs in the district would be the Link Points on short term researchable issues in the farm sector.
- The technological dissemination and adoptions will be according to the bottom-up planning by the farmer advisors and Block Technology Team (BTT) of experts reflected in the Block Action Plans (BAPs).
- Gram Krushak Manch (GKM) in every revenue village will be used as a tool to increase outreach to more number of farmers.
- Strategic Research Extension Plan (SREP) approach for identification of the farmers problems and Farmer-Scientist Interactions (FSI) for development of appropriate technology solutions will be encouraged. The SREP needs to be revisited.
- Opening of "Information Kiosk" by interested agri-entrepreneurs will be encouraged

- Farm Information and Advisory Centres (FIAC) will be opened in all Blocks
- The Existing State Level Training Institute (IMAGE) and other Regional Level Training Institutes (RITEs) will be revamped with latest capacity-building tools and technologies, infrastructure, skill and human resources development. The Infrastructure of the Training Institutes in the State will be strengthened.
- Selected best farmers would be given cash award at Block, District and State Level every year.
- The Officers of the Department at each level will be professionally trained to refresh their skills and technical knowledge in partnership with Institutes of repute.
- The present system of input-supply oriented extension work, where stress is on supplying inputs like seeds, pesticides, etc. to the farmers, will be replaced with knowledge-supply oriented extension work, where stress will be upon providing knowledge-input to the farmers about the appropriate technology and appropriate agronomic practices.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Training on agronomic practices, farm machinery, post harvest management, food processing, etc. will be imparted to the farmers and the youths under Odisha State Employment Mission Society and National Rural Livelihood Mission. The private sector will be encouraged to establish training units at the district level and at the block level. These training units, called Agricultural Technology Parks/Green Technology Parks will be established in every district.

A Centre at the district level should have minimum of 10 acres of land, accommodation for 150 persons (dormitories), five classrooms and one or two laboratories. They will be eligible for 80% Capital Investment Subsidy (C.I.S.) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 lakhs. Similarly, the block level Green Technology Park should have at least 5 acres of land, accommodation for 50 students and two classrooms. They will be eligible for 80% C.I.S. subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

It will be the responsibility of private investor to provide adequate trainees/staff in these Technology Parks. The Agriculture Department and other Departments in the allied sector will sponsor candidates for training at these Technology Parks at the approved norms of OSEMS/NRLM. Private enterprises, KVKs and various industries (through their CSR activities) may be involved in large scale for this initiative.

These training centers will impart trainings on farm mechanization, agronomic practices, plant protection, post harvest technologies, post harvest practices, food processing and agricultural marketing. Training courses will be of short and medium duration and designed with a practical orientation to produce self employed entrepreneurs rather than trainees who have to depend on public and private employment.

HORTICULTURE

Odisha is bestowed with varieties of agro-climatic conditions favourable for the development of horticultural crops. Horticulture provides an excellent opportunity to raise the income of farmers

in rainfed areas and dry tracks. Since income derived from horticulture per hectare of land generally higher than in cereals and pulses, the State will utilise the field potential for expanding the area under horticulture. The area under horticulture can be at least doubled with appropriate promotional policies and cropping patterns. Dry land horticulture will be promoted as a supplementary source of income to the farms particularly in the TSP areas/rainfed areas of the State.

- Most of the horticulture crops being perishable, facilitates for storage, processing and marketing need to be organized carefully for ensuring remunerative returns for the farmers. This will require that such crops are grown on a sufficient scale instead of scattered cultivation by individual farmers. A cluster approach will therefore be adopted. This will make it possible to have adequate storage, processing and marketing arrangements made on a viable scale.
- Horticulture crops are also ideally suited for contract farming. The Government will actively encourage private entrepreneurs and food processing companies to enter into marketing contracts with farmers growing horticulture crops.
- Absence of cold storage facility with sufficient capacity has constrained the development of Horticulture sector in the State. The State Government will promote cold storage facilities by providing subsidy and other incentives.
- Electricity tariff for Cold storage will be at special rates (Agro industrial consumers) instead of Industrial/Commercial rates.
- The production of quality planting materials and seeds on a sufficient scale is a major pre-condition to the promotion of horticulture crops in the State. In order to increase production of quality planting material at least one Model (big) Nursery will be set up in each district and one Small Nursery will be set up in each block. The horticulture farms of the State Government can be made available to private entrepreneurs on payment of suitable rent/fees for setting up mega production centres which can produce planting materials in large number by using modern method of technology and bio-technology. Such mega production centres can also be set up in PPP mode. These centres can also take up training of farmers in the cultivation and post harvest management of horticulture crops.
- The State will promote venture by private farms for setting up cold storages and processing facilities on a large scale in every district by providing subsidy up to 60% of the capital investment excluding the cost of land.
- In urban areas, home gardens and nurseries would be encouraged. That apart, avenue plantations and greening the landscapes would be part of the developmental agenda of the urban local bodies.
- The unit cost of components of various schemes will attract the established Government of India benefits and revisions made thereof from time to time will also be applicable.

Floriculture :

Odisha's soil and climatic conditions are suitable for successful cultivation of flowers like rose, tuberose, marigold and gladiolus. Demand for flowers is also growing rapidly in the State. Though floriculture in the State is in infant stage, an increasing trend in cultivation of flowers is marked. Though there is a huge potential of floriculture in the State, farmers are reluctant to take up floriculture, mainly due to marketing problems. Information about prices and floriculture technology is also not readily available to small producers.

Growers' Co-operatives will be encouraged and wholesale markets exclusively for flowers will be developed. Contract farming of flowers will be encouraged with suitable forward linkage. Suitable financial incentive will be provided not only for cultivation of flowers but also for post harvest management including marketing.

Cashew-nut :

One of the most important commercial crops grown in the State is cashew-nut. Odisha is the third largest producer of cashew-nut after Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Presently, the area under cashew-nut is 1,50,000 ha, with production of Approx. 90,000 M.T. Though the average productivity in the State is higher than the national average, there is ample scope to substantially increase the productivity. Plantations over 40% (Approx.) of the area are old, senile and uneconomic and varieties are also traditional. A special program will be launched for replacement of the old, senile and uneconomical plantations with clones of High Yielding variety in a time bound manner. Cashew processing in the State will be given priority.

Coconut :

Odisha is the 5th largest producer of coconut after four southern States. However, the productivity in the State is much below the national average. Main reason of low productivity is existence of large number of old and senile plants in the State. A definite, time-bound programme will be taken up for replacement of old & senile plants with new high yielding variety plants. That apart area expansion will be attempted in locations more conducive for raising coconut crop and while doing so, more remunerative hybrid varieties will be introduced in a systematic manner.

FISHERIES AND ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Animal Husbandry is a major economic activity taken up by new entrepreneurs especially in rural areas. Livestock Sector plays a pivotal role in rural employment and livelihood. This Sector has the highest potential for rural self-employment generation both for men and women at the lowest possible investment per unit. The land unsuitable for agriculture purpose can be best utilized for livestock and poultry based enterprise. Development of Livestock Sector therefore, is critical to rural prosperity. The Dairy sector is having very significant role in providing employment and sources of income to the farmers.

The strength of the fisheries sector in Odisha lies in the large under/unutilized freshwater and brackish water resources. By judiciously harnessing these resources, the fish production from the capture and capture-cum-culture fisheries could be substantially augmented to meet the domestic market demands, create employment and income generating opportunities for the rural poor and enhance their food and livelihood security.

Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture :

In Odisha with Central Government subsidy of 20%, water body creation is not taking place on large scale. Hence additional 30% subsidy will be provided under State Agricultural Policy over and above the Central Government subsidy of 20% making the total subsidy of 50% to each beneficiary with a ceiling of 5 ha per beneficiary. The scheme would be implemented in both brackish water and freshwater aquaculture.

Promotion of Fisheries and Animal Resources :

- Subsidy as provisioned in “Jalanidhi” scheme for deep borewell/Shallow Tubewell will be provided to the fish farms developed under FFDA, NFDB, NMPS etc. The minimum water area to be eligible for subsidy assistance for fish farming will be 0.40 Ha (1 Acre).
- Livestock Insurance to provide safety net to Dairy/Goatery/Sheepery/Poultry farmers will be encouraged.
- All poultry farms, live bird markets and hatcheries will be registered. This will be followed by an epidemiological network for monitoring and surveillance of poultry diseases.
- All feed manufacturing units will be registered. Periodic check on quality control and licensing will be carried out.
- Strengthening of animal husbandry extension activities will be taken up by providing mobility, extension aids and institutional set up.
- Bio-gas units will be promoted for making the villages clean, meeting bio-gas, and electricity needs of households.
- Efforts will be directed for compulsory identification and vaccination of domestic animals and poultry birds.
- The State produced agricultural by-products like Rice bran, Oil Cakes, Fish meal, broken maize, broken rice suitable for fisheries, livestock and poultry consumption (At least 50% of the produce) will be retained for local consumption.
- Incentivizing through exemption of Value Added Tax (VAT) and Entry Tax on fisheries, poultry feed ingredient will be taken up to make farming more competitive.
- Efficient veterinary services delivery will be ensured by providing competent and trained Veterinarian for every three thousand cattle units. Thrust will be given for providing doorstep veterinary services at community level.
- The coverage of Artificial Insemination in breedable cow and buffaloes for genetic upgrading will be raised from the present level of around 38% to 70% in next 7-8 years.
- Efforts will be made to improve and conserve local indigenous germplasm and their products in their respective native tracts.

- Development programme for small ruminant will be prepared and will focus on upgrading local stock, better nutrition, disease control, research service, input supply, marketing and processing.
- Priority will be given to the development of traditional backyard poultry to exploit their potential for poverty alleviation, enhancing income and improving livelihood.
- Encouragement will be given for commercial poultry farming along with small holder commercial poultry units in areas with adequate input supplies, marketing facilities and support services.
- To improve the productivity of local pigs, crossbreeding and selection to avoid inbreeding will be encouraged.
- Increase of area for aquaculture both in inland as well as brackish water sector.
- Registration of all fish seed producing farms of the State.
- Registration of the culture area will be made periodically.
- Private seed farmers will be promoted.
- High quality seed will be made available in Government and private sector to the farmers at reasonable price.
- Aqua-shops will be set in each blocks having fisheries potential.
- Cold chain will be developed for providing hygienic fish to consumers.
- Hygienically safe fish markets will be established.
- Co-operatives will be formed as well as strengthened.
- All technology transfer methods for increasing the productivity will be adopted.
- Training to the farmers and the officials on new technologies will be conducted periodically for scientific culture.
- Welfare measures for the fishermen will be taken.
- Machineries and equipments for fisheries will be provided.
- Fresh water long term leasing policy atleast for 15 years will be taken.
- Insurance for fisheries and animal resources will be made.
- The declaration of aquaculture clusters with adequate infrastructure facilities like proper road and electricity will be made.
- Marketing Tax by RMC will be exempted on fisheries products.
- Proper power tillers/tractors will be provided to fish farmers.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Watershed Development is one of the priority areas for the state. Odisha has been one of the pioneers in demonstrating successful watershed development programme. The focus of this development programme is to conserve soil and moisture as well as to put lands to the best use according to their capabilities to improve the overall productivity of the catchment in a holistic manner. The process of watershed development involves co-ordinated multi-disciplinary activities of and expertise from several Departments. In order to achieve better co-ordination in planning, implementation and supervision in watershed programme, State Government have set up a separate mission called Odisha Watershed Development Mission (OWDM).

Under the DFID-assisted Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP), “Watershed-plus” approach has been successfully adopted wherein, in addition to area development, livelihood component has also been implemented. Livelihood component of the ‘Watershed-plus’ approach will be extended to all watershed projects in the State under the scheme “Jeebika”. Community based organizations such as Self-Help Groups (SHG), User Groups (UG) and Common Interest Groups (CIG) evolved under Watershed Development Programme will be suitably strengthened. Watershed Associations will be entrusted with suitable responsibilities such as distribution of seeds and other inputs in the project area.

Farm ponds will be dug in the farms of individual farmers through the Watershed Associations. The small and marginal farmers will avail the facility free of cost while the other farmers will have to contribute 50% of the cost of such pond to the Watershed Association.

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

Odisha has vast areas under rainfed agriculture and therefore, rainfed farming technology will be the fulcrum of the future development in the agricultural sector. These regions are also the backward regions where poverty is more pronounced. It is, therefore, imperative to initiate a programme of inclusive development for rainfed agriculture in the State. Location specific recommendations for soil and moisture conservation and crop practice for dry lands are available, but these are not fully adopted by the farmers due to various constraints.

There is need for more vigorous efforts for development of dry lands on a watershed basis with wider adoption of the recommended practices to enhance crop yields.

Crops and varieties which are suitable for these regions will be identified and specific research efforts will be made to direct research towards short duration and drought tolerant varieties. More thrust would be given for rain water harvesting and watershed development.

Paddy is grown in about 8 lakh hectares of highland in the State which is not remunerative as well as subject to the vagaries of nature. Farmers would be persuaded to raise light duty crops like oilseeds, pulses and horticultural plantation crops on such lands. Suitable incentives shall be provided for crop substitution.

ORGANIC FARMING

The chemical approach to productivity augmentation followed since mid-sixties has depleted the natural resource base for sustainable agricultural growth. Unless the disturbed natural resource base equilibrium is restored, sustainable agricultural growth with competitive edge will not be possible. Restoration of soil health and fertility through appropriate organic package would be crucial. Specifically, the following policy steps will be implemented :—

- The State will frame a dedicated policy for Organic Farming
- Suitable incentive for Organic Farming will be provided to farmers harvesting organically certified crops. To encourage organic farming, Government will bear the cost of certification. Each farmer can get certified up to 4 hectares of land under organic cultivation free of cost.
- A drive will be launched for augmenting production and use of non-chemical fertilizer suited to different farming situations. This would need appropriate thrust on research and extension programmes.
- Organic Farming will be included in the syllabus as a subject at school level. It will also be introduced as a compulsory subject at Degree level as well as Post-Graduate level in the State Agricultural University.
- Organic Farming Systems will be identified for each agro-climatic region, scientifically analysed and recommended through a special publication entitled Organic Package of Practices.
- Organic Seed Banks will be opened
- Organic Farmers Association will be promoted in order to facilitate certification of the products.
- Blocks by default organic and areas in other blocks suitable for organic farming will be identified and organic farming can be promoted.
- Steps will be taken to promote green manure, composting, vermi compost, more of bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides and NPOP approved products for organic farming.
- SRI (for paddy) and SSI (for sugarcane) will be promoted organically through NGOs. and farmers organisations.

INTEGRATED FARMING

Traditionally, Indian farmers adopted Integrated Farming System approach for their livelihood. With industrialisation, farmers were forced to become commodity farmers. Though, agro-climatic conditions are primarily responsible for the existence of particular crops and cropping pattern, industrialisation, commercialisation and mechanisation have also played a major role in farmers' decision making for growing particular crop or adopting a particular farming system. Dairy farmers, poultry farmers, vegetable growers, fruit growers, bee-keepers, mushroom farmers, etc. became independent entrepreneurs, particularly around cities to explore the market potential to some extent. Farmers' fortune thereafter started fluctuating with the market trends for a single commodity and their dependence for external inputs also increased.

In the commodity oriented market scenario, the focus is usually on a singular production system. Integrated approach, however, has several distinct advantages such as security against

complete failure of a system, minimisation of dependence for external inputs, optimum utilisation of farm resources, efficient use of natural resources, etc.

In order to minimise the risk of the farmers, integrated farming or farming system approach will be encouraged in the State. A proper combination of different farm production systems namely, agriculture, horticulture, livestock, poultry, agro-forestry, sericulture and pisciculture will be promoted.

POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT

The objective of agricultural development includes not only enhancing the productivity of agriculture but also maximising the value of the produce generated. Value addition to agricultural produce involves proper post harvest processing, grading, packing, transportation and storage. The poor handling of farm produce results in a loss of up to 30% of the produce. This also considerably reduces the value realised by the farmers. Provision of post harvesting, processing and storage facilities therefore, assume great importance in increasing the income levels of the farmers of the State :

- Absence of proper threshing facilities in the villages forces many farmers to use inefficient and unscientific methods of threshing. Steps would be taken to create 'Community Threshing Yards' to enable farmers to thresh their crops in time by using appropriate equipment.
- Non-availability of scientifically desired threshing equipment forces farmers to use unscientific method of threshing with considerable crop damage. Facilities would be created in private sector for custom hiring of threshing equipment by providing up to 50% of the cost of equipment as subsidy. Self Help Group of farmers will be provided subsidy up to 75% for acquiring threshing equipment for various crops.
- Grading, packing and transportation of fruits, vegetables and flowers greatly add to the value of these commodities. At present, many farmers transport vegetables and fruits in bulk without any packing resulting in substantial deterioration of these commodities at the storage and sale points. To promote proper handling of vegetables and fruits individual farmers and farmers groups would be given intensive training. Farmers would be provided with subsidy to purchase crates and other equipments.
- Major storage facilities will be created at important market centres by the Odisha State Agriculture Marketing Board to facilitate scientific storage of produce till it can be sold at remunerative prices.

AGRI-ENTERPRISES

APICOL (Agricultural Promotion & Investment Corporation of Odisha Ltd.) was started with the intention of bringing enterprise into agriculture. The Corporation provides necessary information regarding the scope of commercial and export oriented agriculture in the State of Odisha. It formulates schemes for bankable projects, identifies entrepreneurs and guides and trains them. It provides escort services to houses engaged in agri-business. It also acts as a nodal agency for providing incentives to agro and food processing industries. APICOL will be suitably strengthened and restructured to make its working more efficient.

In order to identify agro-entrepreneurs, counsel them and train them, Krishi Sahayak Kendras (K.S.Ks.) are functioning in each district. District Agriculture Officers are functioning as Krishak Sahayaks. K.S.Ks. provide technical guidance to entrepreneurs in commercial agriculture,

horticulture, floriculture, milk production, meat and egg production, fish production, etc. In view of the increasing scope for agri-enterprise, K.S.Ks. will be appropriately professionalised.

Capital Investment Subsidy (C.I.S.) for setting up of agri-enterprises will be enhanced to 40% of the fixed capital cost (excluding the cost of the land) subject to the limit of Rs. 50.00 lakh. Additional incentives will be given to S.C./S.T./Women agri-preneurs along with graduates of Agriculture and allied disciplines. The list of agri-enterprises eligible for C.I.S. is enclosed (Annexure-II).

Agro Industrial Estates will be established through IDCO. These Agro Industrial Estates will be dedicated exclusively for agriculture based industries.

Interest subsidy on term loans will be provided to the agro-enterprisers. Initially an interest subsidy of maximum Rs. 25 lakhs per unit will be provided subject to a ceiling that the subsidy should not exceed 5% for a period of 7 years. For S.H.Gs./Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Women entrepreneurs, the ceiling may be fixed at Rs. 33 lakhs.

The VAT levied at present on the agricultural processing projects will be removed

Small scale and tiny agro-industrial units will be given assistance up to 50 per cent of the cost incurred for obtaining quality certification mark from an institute organised by the State Government or Central Government, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs.

AGRO-PROCESSING

Setting up of agro-processing units in the producing areas to reduce wastage, especially of horticulture produce, increase value addition and creation of off-farm employment in rural areas will be encouraged. Collaboration between the producer co-operatives and the corporate sector will be encouraged to promote agro-processing industry. An inter-active coupling between technology, economy, environment and society will be promoted for speedy development of food and agro-processing industries and build a substantial base for production of value added agro-products for domestic and export markets with a strong emphasis on food safety and quality.

Odisha Food Processing Policy, 2013 provides for rapid establishment of agro-processing units. Steps will be taken to ensure the synergy of two policies in promoting the food processing industries in the State in a big way.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Expansion of the Co-operative Credit Network :

The network of the Primary Co-operative Credit Societies in the tribal areas will be expanded, making agricultural credit more accessible for the tribal population and bringing the grass roots level Co-operative Credit Societies nearer to the farmers in the tribal areas taking into account the number of GPs. in the existing LAMPS; population of different GPs.; the number of agricultural households in the different Blocks/LAMPS and the situation of connectivity.

The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to farmers for their agricultural operations in a flexible, hassle-free and cost-effective manner. The farmers use these Cards for the purchase of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and also to draw cash for their production needs. All agricultural families in the State having no access to institutional credit will be brought under the fold of co-operative credit by providing Kisan Credit Cards to eligible farmers in the two years. The Co-operative Societies are being revived in order to make credit available to the farmers at the village level.

Multipurpose Digital Kisan Credit Cards :

Digital magnetic all purpose Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) will be provided to each farming family. These K.C.Cs. will act as ATM cards thereby dispensing with the necessity of going to the Bank in every season to get a crop loan. These cards will also act as Farmer Identity Cards in the Paddy Procurement Centres (PPC). All the P.P.Cs. will have a POS machine in which these K.C.Cs. can be swapped to establish the identity of the farmer. In due course these K.C.Cs. will be used to identify the farmers in Direct Transfer of Fertilizer and other subsidies. The cost of the card will be reimbursed to the commercial banks at the same rate as NABARD's reimbursing K.C.Cs. of Co-operative Banks.

Agricultural Credit at Concessional Interest Rates :

Government of Odisha has provided agricultural credit to the farmers at a cheaper rate of interest through the Co-operative Banks. The State Government is providing interest subvention support to the banks to enable them to finance crop loans to the farmers of the State at 5% interest rate.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The State Government have been implementing the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) with effect from Rabi 1999-2000 crop season with the scope of compulsory coverage of loanee farmers and optional coverage of non-loanee farmers. Later, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) were also introduced in the State. Taking into account the availability of data on production in respect of different crops and provisions/guidelines of the Scheme, major crops like paddy, groundnut, maize, niger, redgram (arhar) and cotton during the Kharif and the crops like paddy, groundnut, mustard and potato during the Rabi crop season are covered under the crop insurance schemes. The farmers under the Scheme are indemnified against their yield loss in the event of natural calamities like drought, flood and cyclone, etc. thereby stabilizing farm income and providing a cushion to the farmers in the shape of indemnity claims against any unforeseen disasters :

- Disaster preparedness programmes and contingent planning will be made for the disaster prone areas with emphasis on the vulnerability index of the farming community.
- In partnership with IMD, location specific weather forecast and Agro-meteorological Advisory Service (AAS) will be provided to the farmers as per different climatic conditions and cropping patterns.
- The emerging issue of impact of climate change on agriculture would be addressed by taking proactive measures and developing effective strategies for each agro-climatic zone to reduce the vulnerability to climate change.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Odisha Agricultural Produce Marketing Act was amended in June 2006 to allow 'Establishment of Private Markets' and 'Contract Farming' by any person or Company or a Co-operative Society. The OAPM Rules, 1958 in conformity with OAPM (Amendment) Act, 2006 have also been amended. The reforms in the legal framework for agricultural marketing will enable private sector investment in agri-business and permit contract farming activities which

will be immensely beneficial for the farmers of the State. Contract farming in cotton has already started in the districts of Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Ganjam and Gajapati. Contract farming in oil seeds has also started in the districts of Sambalpur, Deogarh, Sundargarh and Nuapada. Steps will be taken to extend it to other crops as well :

- Rural Producers' Organisations will be formed for specific commodities to enable them to have appropriate market linkages through Federations.
- The State Government is establishing two State of the Art Integrated Cotton Markets with Ginning & Bale Pressing Units at Digapahandi in Ganjam district and Paralakhemundi in Gajapati District. Upgradation of other existing Cotton Mandis will also be taken up by the State Government for providing cotton farmers good infrastructural facilities for selling their produce at remunerative prices.
- Maize is the main cash crop of Nawarangpur District and is grown abundantly by the tribal farmers. The State Government is establishing 2 Special Mandis at a cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs each for Maize at Umerkote and Raighar in Nawarangpur District for the benefit of tribal farmers.
- It has been decided that for the benefit of farmers, Market Yards will be established under the RMCs within the next three years covering all the 118 Blocks in the State which do not have Market Yards so far.
- Physical linkage of production centres to the markets by rural link roads shall be taken up in a phased manner to ensure that the farmers' produce can reach the markets.
- **Marketing facilities for horticultural produce**—In view of the thrust being given to the development of horticulture, the production of fruits, vegetables and flowers is likely to see a quantum jump in the near future. The high levels of production can be sustained only if there is adequate infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing. The present marketing system is characterised by a long, fragmented supply chain and high wastages. The system is also deficient in providing a fair share of consumer price to the producer and in ensuring high quality and hygiene of the produce. This calls for an alternative marketing structure that provides multiple choices to farmers for sale of produce. With this in view, the Terminal Markets (TM) have been conceptualised.

The Terminal Market Complex (TMC) would operate on a Hub and Spoke Format wherein the Terminal Market (the Hub) would be linked to a number of Collection Centres (the spokes)

Three Terminal Market Complexes will be set up in the State, one each near Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berhampur. These TMCs will be set up over an area of 50-60 acres with investment of Rs. 60—70 crores each. These TMCs will be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

- To enable farmers to get proper prices for their surplus paddy sold at the R.M.C. Market Yards, facilities for cleaning and drying, grading, weighing and bagging will be provided at all those Market Yards/Sub-Market Yards/ Temporary Procurement Centres engaged in paddy procurement. The Primary Co-operative Societies (PACS/LAMPS) are being increasingly involved in procurement of paddy from loanee farmers. Sufficient

facilities for cleaning and drying, grading, weighing and bagging, etc. will be made available in these Market Yards/Sub-Market Yards.

- Production of high value crops will be provided with scope for various subsidies, grants and other concessions including financial support with low interest rates and other attractive opportunity for speeding up commercialisation of agriculture through agri-preneurs and agri-business. Government will set up quality controls and testing systems to ensure consistently high quality of the products for domestic markets as well as for export.
- Agri-export Zones (A.E.Zs.) would be established in PPP mode for agricultural and horticultural produce having export potential. Consequent upon dismantling of quantitative restrictions on imports as per W.T.O. Agreement on Agriculture, commoditywise strategies and arrangements for protecting the grower from adverse impact of price fluctuations in world markets and for promoting exports will be formulated. In order to protect the interest of farmers, a W.T.O. cell at the State level has been established under the Directorate of Agriculture. This Cell is in contact with the Center for W.T.O. Studies, IIFT, New Delhi, and the XIMB, Bhubaneswar. The W.T.O. Cell will spread awareness among the officers to ensure that the Government schemes are not incongruous with the W.T.O. regime. It will also take up the applications of geographical indicators, protect our IPR and explore new markets for our unique products.
- Products as per the geographical indicators will be promoted and facilities shall be provided with emphasis on networking for quality assurance, packaging and branding in order to increase agricultural exports as per the international standards/norms and facilities for patenting of technologies will be ensured.
- Minimum Support Price (M.S.P.) mechanisms will be implemented effectively across the State so as to ensure remunerative prices for the farm produce.
- Effective linkages will be promoted with other rural infrastructure development programmes such as Bharat Nirman, M.G.N.R.E.G.A., B.R.G.F., P.M.G.S.Y., R.G.G.V.Y., etc.

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

Advocacy for women's rights and gender sensitisation is at the very core of developmental approaches today. Communication for social mobilisation therefore, should incorporate gender as an equity perspective.

- Women will be important project partners in agricultural development; emphasis will be laid upon capacity-building and empowerment of women to achieve the goals.
- Women friendly farm equipments will be designed, produced and promoted; wherever necessary, the co-operation of the Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture (D.R.W.A.) will be sought.
- The creativity, productivity and entrepreneurship of women and their capacity for furthering their skills will be dealt with a special focus through gender-analysis and gender sensitisation in all agricultural developmental approaches.
- Capable women S.H.Gs. will be given preference, if they come forward to deal in the agri-inputs.

- Adequate steps will be taken to provide agricultural credit to women farmers.
- Young women in the countryside will be provided suitable trainings in post-harvest management and food processing, so that they can augment their income.

APPLICATION OF I.C.T. IN AGRICULTURE

Application of Information and Communication Technology (I.C.T.) holds great promise for facilitating the development of Agriculture and allied activities in several ways. The use of Internet and other electronic media can be the most cost effective and useful way of disseminating technology and commercial information to promote development of agriculture and allied activities. The Department of Agriculture is already ahead in bringing the advantages of the Internet age to the farmers. At present, permits for buying farm machineries, sinking shallow tubewells, borewells or dugwells, and buying pumpsets under subsidy are issued online on fixed dates every month.

The Department of Agriculture will operate Internet portals to disseminate information on the recommended practices for various crops. A special technical cell shall update the information on the portal on a daily basis giving advice to farmers on specific crops. The farmers would be encouraged to send their queries to the portal for which answers would be furnished through the portal within a day. Such an interactive portal will greatly enhance the relevance of technical advice to individual farmers.

A similar interactive portal will be operated by the Department of Co-operation or an independent agency dedicated to gathering market information for farmers. The information on prices of various commodities in different markets in the State will be posted on the portal on a daily basis. An e-commerce facility will be set up to facilitate online sale and purchase of agricultural produce. This would greatly reduce the transaction costs incurred by farmers in marketing their produce and enable them to secure reasonable prices.

The mobile phone technology has brought the farmers close to the cities and markets. To take full advantage of this revolution, the Department of Agriculture will exploit the potential of Short Message Services (S.M.S.) fully; relevant messages regarding the availability of seeds, inputs, agronomic practices, weather and marketing will be sent at appropriate times to the farmers. The websites of the Department will be made compatible with mobile technology.

Small hand-held devices will be used in the Department for data collection, which will increase the efficiency of data transmission and decision making.

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE POLICY

Necessary rules and regulations will be framed, amended or passed, as appropriate, by the Government to implement the State Agriculture Policy within six months. Operational Plans to address the problems of the farmers will be prepared at the district level with involvement of all stake holders including P.R.Is. through participatory and bottom-up planning and such District Agricultural Plans (D.A.Ps.) will be integrated into a State Agriculture Plan (S.A.P.). The Department of Agriculture at the State level will co-ordinate with other allied departments to evolve appropriate mechanisms and guidelines to implement this Policy.

This Policy is intended to help rejuvenating the agriculture sector of Odisha and bringing lasting improvement in the economic condition of the farmers. An integrated implementation of the intentions of the Government would definitely achieve the targeted annual growth rate and ensure food and nutritional security to all the citizens of the State.

**PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE UNDER STATE AGRICULTURE POLICY
AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Pattern of Assistance
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Capital Investment Subsidy for Commercial Agri. Enterprises (C.A.E.) :	
	Capital Investment Subsidy for Commercial Agri. Enterprises (C.A.E.).	40% of the fixed capital (excluding the cost of land) subject to a limit of Rs. 50.00 lakh (50% limited to Rs. 50.00 lakh for S.C./S.T./Women/Graduate of Agriculture and allied discipline).
2	Private Lift Irrigation Projects (Jalanidhi) :	
	(i) Shallow tube well	50% of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs. 20,000. In addition, in case of cluster of 10 Nos. or more STWs. the cost of electrification will be borne by the Government subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4 lakh per cluster.
	(ii) Dug well	75% of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs. 75,000.
	(iii) Deep bore well	75% of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs. 50,000 (excluding cost of electrification). In addition 75% of Genset/electrification cost subject to a limit of Rs. 50,000 (for energisation).
	(iv) River lift/Surface lift project	75% of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs. 60,000. Community based/Regd. Bodies to get 90% subsidy provided the minimum coverage is 40 ha.
3	Farm Mechanisation (Including Central Assistance, if any) :	
	(i) Tractor	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 90,000. Tractors up to 40 PTO HP.
	(ii) Power Tiller	(a) Power Tiller of 8 BHP and above @ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 75,000. (b) 50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 40,000. Light weight Power Tiller below 8 BHP for hill regions.
	(iii) Self propelled Reaper, paddy transplanter and other similar self propelled machines.	Self propelled— (a) Paddy Reaper—@ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 80,000. (b) Paddy Reaper-cum-Binder—@ 50% limited to Rs. 1,50,000.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(c) Walk behind type Transplanter—@ 75% of the cost limited to Rs. 1,50,000.

(d) Riding type Transplanter—@ 75% of the cost limited to Rs. 5,00,000 to be paid in 3 installments in 3 years in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1 which can be availed by Individual/ Agro Service Centres/PACS/LAMPS, etc.

(e) Seedling raising machine for transplanting mat preparation @ 75% of the cost limited to Rs. 2,00,000.

(other self propelled machines will be included in the subsidy fold with approval of SLTC).

(iv) Specialised power driven equipments.

Special power driven equipment like—

(a) All type Axial flow threshers (tractor and power tiller operated) @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 70,000.

(b) Rotavator/Rotary Tillers @ 75% of the cost limited to Rs. 80,000.

(c) Others like ground nut digger, potato planter, potato digger, all type of power weeders, brush cutter, post hole digger, straw reaper, etc.—50% of the cost limited to Rs. 60,000.

(d) Post harvest machineries like Rubber Roll Sheller, Mini Oil Mill, Mini Dal Processing Unit, all type of cleaner-cum-graders, Power Ground Nut Decorticator, Maize Sheller and other related machines—75% of the cost limited to Rs. 2,00,000.

(other self propelled machines will be included in the subsidy fold with approval of SLTC).

(v) Power driven equipment (Tractor/power tiller operated/ conventional implements).

Power driven equipment like all type of Tractor/ power tiller drawn implements like—

(a) Disc ploughs/harrows, all type of MB ploughs, all type of tillers, ridgers, levellers, power tiller trailer, etc. @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 25,000.

(b) All type of seed-cum-fertilizer drills, Zero till-cum-seed drills, etc. @ 75% of the cost limited to Rs. 45,000.

(other self propelled machines will be included in the subsidy fold with approval of SLTC).

(1)	(2)	(3)
	(vi) (a) Manually operated implements/tools.	@ 75% of the cost, limited to Rs. 6,000
	(b) Animal operated implements/tools.	
	(vii) Animal driven tool carrier	50% of the cost limited to Rs. 12,000—Animal driven specialised implements, viz.
		(a) Multi tool bar/carrier/tropicultor (with minimum four attachments).
		(b) Pre-germinated paddy seeder.
	(viii) Power Threshers (all types)	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 24,000
	(ix) Diesel/Electric/Petrol/Kerosene pump sets up to 10 BHP/7.5 KW.	Diesel/Electric/Petrol/Kerosene centrifugal monobloc pump sets from 1 KW up to 7.5 KW @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000.
	(x) Laser Guided Leveller	75% of the cost, limited to Rs. 3.00 lakh
	(xi) Plant Protection Equipment :	
	(a) Manual	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 1,600
	(b) Power operated	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 4,000
	(c) Tractor mounted	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 8,000
	(d) Aero-blast sprayer	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 50,000
	(xii) Combine Harvesters :	
	(a) Self propelled track type	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 6.00 lakh
	(b) Self propelled wheel type	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 6.00 lakh
	(c) Tractor mounted combine	50% of the cost, limited to Rs. 5.00 lakh (Subsidy will be provided for combine only exclusive of tractor).
	(xiii) Miscellaneous, if any	Any suitable machine/ implement will be included with approval of SLTC.
4	Soil Management :	
	Acid Soil Management	(i) Assistance for application of paper mill sludge at an affordable price not exceeding 50% of the cost.
		(ii) Assistance for application of gypsum at an affordable price not exceeding 50% of the cost.
5	Organic Farming :	
	(a) Adoption of Organic Farming	50% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/ha. for a maximum area of 4 ha. per beneficiary, spread over a period of 3 years involving an assistance of Rs. 4,000 in first year and Rs. 3,000 each in second and third year. The programme to be linked with certification @ Rs. 20,000/ha.

(1)	(2)	(3)
	(b) Vermi Compost Unit	50% of the cost confirming to the size of the unit of 30' X 8' X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on <i>pro rata</i> basis of full cost @ Rs. 60,000/unit. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of the cost confirming to the size of 96 cft (12' X 4' X 2') of full cost @ Rs. 10,000/unit for HDPE vermibed.
6	Pesticides/Bio-pesticides	Assistance for application of pesticides/bio-pesticides for pest control @ 50% cost of the product limiting to Rs. 500 per ha.

HORTICULTURE SECTOR

Sl. No.	Scheme	Pattern of Assistance
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	(a) Model/Large Nursery (2 to 4 ha.) :	
	Public Sector and Private Sector	100% to public sector @ Rs. 6.25 lakhs/ha. and in case of private sector, credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 50% of cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 12.50 lakhs/unit, for a maximum of 4 ha. as project based activity.
	(b) Small Nursery (1 ha.) :	
	Public Sector and Private Sector	100% to public sector @ Rs. 6.25 lakhs/ha. and in case of private sector, credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 50% of cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.125 lakhs/unit, as project based activity.
2	Vegetable Seed Production :	
	(a) Public Sector, ICAR, SAU, State Department, etc.	100% of the total cost (maximum Rs. 50,000/ha.
	(b) Private Sector	50% limited to Rs. 25,000/ha. (limited to 5 ha. per beneficiary).
3	Seed Infrastructure (Project based Max Rs. 200 lakhs/Project) :	
	(a) Public Sector	100% of cost
	(b) Private Sector	Credit linked back ended subsidy @ 50% of cost of project.
4	Vegetable cultivation in Open condition :	
	(a) Open pollinated	Maximum assistance Rs. 22,500 (75%) per ha.
	(b) Hybrid	Maximum assistance Rs. 33,750 (75%) per ha.

(1)

(2)

(3)

5 Establishment of New Garden (Area Expansion) :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Fruits (Perennial) Mango, Litchi, Guava, Sapota, Orange, Lime. | Maximum assistance per ha. for Mango Rs. 22,000, Litchi Rs. 29,230, Guava Rs. 21,950, Sapota Rs. 37,000, Orange and Lime Rs. 35,340 (75% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs in 3 instalments of 60 : 20 : 20 subject to survival rate of 75% in 2nd year and 90% in 3rd year). |
| (b) High density planting (Mango, Guava). | Maximum assistance per ha. for Mango Rs. 40,000, Guava Rs. 31,387 (75% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs in 3 instalments of 60 :20 :20 subject to survival rate of 75% in 2nd year and 90% in 3rd year). |
| (c) Fruits (Non-perennial) Banana and Pineapple (sucker). | Maximum assistance per ha. for Banana sucker Rs. 22,500 and Pineapple sucker Rs. 32,500 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs in 2 instalments of 75 : 25 subject to survival rate of 90% in 2nd year). |
| (d) Tissue Culture Banana | Maximum assistance per ha. for Tissue Culture Banana Rs. 41,602 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs). |
| (e) Inter Cropping | Maximum assistance per ha. for Inter Cropping Rs. 50,000 (75% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material/seeds and cost of inputs). |

6 Floriculture :

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (a) Rose | Maximum assistance per ha. for Rose Rs. 2,50,000 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs). Limited to 1 ha. per beneficiary. |
| (b) Marigold | Maximum assistance per ha. for Marigold Rs. 57,500 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs). Limited to 1 ha. per beneficiary. |
| (c) Tube-Rose | Maximum assistance per ha. for Tube-Rose Rs. 60,000 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs). Limited to 1 ha. per beneficiary. |
| (d) Jasmine | Maximum assistance per ha. for Jasmine Rs. 60,000 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs). Limited to 1 ha. per beneficiary. |

(1)	(2)	(3)
7	Spices (Ginger/Turmeric) :	Maximum assistance per ha. for Ginger/ Turmeric Rs. 12,500 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs). Maximum 4 ha. / beneficiary.
8	Mushroom Cultivation :	Maximum assistance per unit for Mushroom cultivation Rs. 21,000 (70% of cost for meeting the expenditure on cost of inputs).
9	Plantation Crops :	
	(a) Cashew	Maximum assistance per ha. for Cashew Rs. 20,000 (75% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs in 3 instalments of 60 : 20 : 20 subject to survival rate of 75% in 2nd year and 90% in 3rd year).
	(b) Coconut	Maximum assistance per ha. for Coconut Rs. 24,000 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs).
	(c) Betel Vine	Maximum assistance per unit (Gross 10 cent, Net Boraj area 5 cent) for Betel vine Rs. 40,000 (50% of cost for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of inputs).
10	Post Harvest Management :	
	(a) Pack House	50% of the capital cost Rs. 3,00,000 per unit with size 9m X 6m
	(b) Cold Storage Units (Construction/ Expansion/Modernisation).	Subsidy @ 60% of the capital cost of project in general areas and 75% in case of Scheduled areas in respect of only those units which adopt new technologies which are energy efficient with provision of insulation, humidity control and fin coil cooling system with provision of multi chambers. Technical standards, parameters and protocol issued by the Department to be adopted. Rs. 6,000/MT for 5000 MT capacity. It can be calculated <i>pro rata</i> basis. For upgradation of thermal insulation of Cold Storage, project cost will be limited to Rs. 1,000/MT and upgradation of cooling system, airflow, electric insulation, handling devices, safety devices, etc. Project cost will be limited to Rs. 2,000/MT. The subsidy will be as above.

(1)	(2)	(3)
(c) C.A./M.A. Storage		Subsidy @ 60% of the capital cost of project in general areas and 75% in case of Scheduled areas Rs. 32,000/MT for 5000 MT capacity.
(d) Ref. Vans/Container		Subsidy @ 60% of the capital cost of project in general areas and 75% in case of Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs. Maximum permissible cost is Rs. 24.00 lakh/unit for 6 MT capacity.
(e) Primary/Mobile/Minimal Processing Unit.		Subsidy @ 60% of the capital cost of project in general areas and 75% in case of Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs. Maximum permissible cost is Rs. 24.00 lakh/unit.
(f) Pre-cooling Unit/ Cool Chamber		Subsidy @ 60% of the capital cost of project in general areas and 75% in case of Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs. Maximum permissible cost is Rs. 15.00 lakh/unit for 6 MT capacity.
(g) Onion Storage Structure		50% of the total cost, subject to maximum 100 MT capacity. Maximum permissible cost is Rs. 4,000/MT.
(h) Preservation Unit (Low cost)		50% of the total cost, Rs. 2.00 lakh/unit for new unit and Rs. 1.00 lakh/unit for up-gradation.
11 Establishment of Marketing Infrastructure for Horticulture Produce :		
(a) Wholesale		Subsidy @ 45% of the capital cost of project in general areas and 53.33% in case of Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs. Rs. 100.00 crore project.
(b) Rural market/Direct markets		Subsidy @ 60% of the capital cost of project in general areas and 75% in case of Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs. Maximum permissible cost is Rs. 20.00 lakh/unit.
(c) Functional infrastructure for collection, sorting/grading, packing units.		Subsidy @ 60% of the capital cost of project in general areas and 75% in case of Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs. Maximum permissible cost is Rs. 15.00 lakh/unit.

(1)	(2)	(3)
12 Protected Cultivation :		
(a)	Green House (Tubular Structure).	70% of the cost limited to 4000 sq.m. per beneficiary @ Rs. 935/sq.m. including central subsidy.
(b)	Mulching	70% of the cost limited to 2 ha. per beneficiary @ Rs. 20,000/ha. including central subsidy.
(c)	Shadenet (Tubular Structure)	70% of the cost limited to 4000 sq.m. per beneficiary @ Rs. 600/sq.m. including central subsidy.
(d)	Plastic Tunnel	70% of the cost limited to 1000 sq.m. per beneficiary @ Rs. 30/sq.m. including central subsidy.
(e)	Cost of planting materials and inputs of high value vegetables grown in Poly house/Shade net house.	70% of the cost limited to 4000 sq.m. per beneficiary @ Rs. 105/sq.m. including central subsidy.
(f)	Cost of planting material and inputs of flowers for Poly house/ Shade net house.	70% of the cost limited to 4000 sq.m. per beneficiary @ 500/sq.m. including central subsidy.
13 Promotion of INM / IPM :		
(a)	Promotion of INM / IPM	50%, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000/ ha. limited to 4 ha. per beneficiary.
(b)	Bio-control Lab.	Maximum up to Rs. 8 lakh/unit for Public Sector and Rs. 40 lakh as credit linked back ended subsidy to Private Sector @ Rs. 8 lakhs/unit
14 Organic Farming :		
(a)	Adoption of Organic Farming	50% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/ ha. for a maximum area of 4 ha. per beneficiary, spread over a period of 3 years involving an assistance of Rs. 4,000 in first year and Rs. 3,000 each in second and third year. The programme to be linked with certification @ Rs. 20,000/ha.
(b)	Organic Certification	Rs. 5.00 lakh for a cluster of 50 ha. which will include Rs. 1.50 lakh in first year, Rs. 1.50 lakh in second year and Rs. 2.00 lakh in third year, project based.
(c)	Vermi compost units/Organic input production unit.	50% of cost confirming to the size of the unit of 30' X 8' X 2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on <i>pro rata</i> basis of full cost @ Rs. 60,000/unit. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of the cost confirming to the size of 96 cft. (12' X 4' X 2') of full cost @ Rs. 10,000/unit for HDPE vermibed.

(1)	(2)	(3)
15	Vermi Compost Unit :	50% of cost confirming to the size of the unit of 30' X 8' X 2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on <i>pro rata</i> basis of full cost @ Rs. 60,000/unit. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of the cost confirming to the size of 96 cft. (12' X 4' X 2') of full cost @ Rs. 10,000/unit for HDPE vermibed.
16	Micro Irrigation :	
	DRIP	80% of the system cost for General farmer and 90% for SF and MF category. Subsidy of 40 : 40 : 20 @ Central : State : Beneficiary for General farmer and 50 : 40 : 10 for SF/MF categories.
	Sprinkler	80% of the system cost for General farmer and 90% for SF and MF category. Subsidy of 40 : 40 : 20 @ Central : State : Beneficiary for General farmer and 50 : 40 : 10 for SF/MF categories.
	HDPE Pipe	75% limited to Rs. 15,000 per beneficiary.

FISHERIES AND A.R.D. SECTOR

Sl. No.	Scheme	Pattern of Assistance
1	Milking machine	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000
2	Manual/Power operated chaff cutter	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000
3	Cream separator	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000
4	Mini Cattle/Poultry/Fish Feed Mill	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,50,000
5	Paneer making machine	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000
6	Khoa making Vat	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000
7	Deep freezer	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000
8	Bulk cooler and chillers	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,00,000
9	Aerator for Intensive Aquaculture in fresh water and brackish water sector.	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 90,000 per hect. for brackish water and fresh water ponds.
10	Ice boxes for preservation of fish	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000
11	Setting up of Ice plant/Flake ice plant, Cold storage and Insulated van.	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,00,000
12	Fish feed mill for Aquaculture unit	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,50,000
13	Aquashop	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,50,000
14	Net/Water testing kit/Water pump/transportation taxi/Oxygen equipment.	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000

The above-mentioned list can be amended/modified by the Government from time to time.

LIST OF AGRI-ENTERPRISES ELIGIBLE FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects
(1)	(2)
1	Commercial Floriculture
2	Commercial Meat, Egg and Fish Production
3	Plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, cocoa, cashew and oil palm
4	Commercial calf rearing centre
5	Commercial goat/sheep/pigrearing centre
6	Export oriented agriculture and horticulture
7	Freshwater pearl culture
8	Agro Service Centre
9	Agri-clinic and Agri-business Centre
10	Veterinary Clinic
11	Refrigerated Van
12	Agro-eco Tourism
13	Biofertilizer Production and Marketing
14	Soil Testing Laboratory
15	Fingerling production
16	Commercial Fruit cultivation
17	Bagasse based Unit
18	Cashew processing and other cashew nut based industry
19	Coir based industry
20	Jute based industry
21	Seed Processing Plant
22	Oil Extraction Mill
23	Cattle & Poultry/Fish Feed Plant
24	Apiary (Bee keeping)
25	Coconut based products
26	Dairy farming and milk processing
27	Squash, Jam, Jelly, Pickle, etc. of different fruits
28	Fruit Pulp
29	Vegetables and spices based industry
30	Dehydration and canning of vegetables
31	Frozen fruits and vegetables
32	Cultivation and processing of mushroom
33	Mushroom spawn production unit

- | (1) | (2) |
|-----|---|
| 34 | Meat Processing Unit |
| 35 | Food Products based on Soya bean |
| 36 | Maize Processing Plant |
| 37 | Product out of crop residue |
| 38 | Tissue Culture Laboratory |
| 39 | Vermiculture |
| 40 | Bio-pesticides/Bio-control agent producing unit |
| 41 | Green House, Poly House, Glass House |
| 42 | Extraction of essence/Oil from flowers, roots, leaves and branches |
| 43 | Cold Storage |
| 44 | Processing of fruits for commercial purpose |
| 45 | Integrated Farming |
| 46 | Honey Processing Units |
| 47 | Pulse processing and derivatives industries |
| 48 | Enzymes and vitamins out of agri, horti, fish and animal products |
| 49 | Poultry Hatchery and Breeders Farm |
| 50 | Fish/Prawn Processing Units |
| 51 | Mechanised sorting, grading and packing of agricultural/horticultural products |
| 52 | Technology upgradation/modernisation/expansion of existing agro based industries and food processing industry. |
| 53 | Bakery & Confectionary |
| 54 | Groundnut Processing/Marketing (use of decorticator) |
| 55 | Ragi, small millets, coarse cereal processing (project size < Rs. 2.00 crores) |
| 56 | Tree borne oilseeds processing |
| 57 | Commercial Duck Farming (Minimum unit size—4,000 Nos.) |
| 58 | Establishment of Aquashop |
| 59 | Duck farming as a part of integrated farming (Minimum size—400 Nos.) |
| 60 | Integrated Rice Mill having minimum investment of 1 crore in machineries. The relevant machines will be approved by the SLTC. |
| 61 | Gobar gas (Bio-gas) plant for harnessing energy. (OREDA & Agriculture Department should provide Rs. 8,000 each and it should be executed preferably through Co-operative/ Farmers 'Societies'). |
| 62 | Food processing industries under the purview of the Union Ministry of Food Processing will be eligible for top-up subsidy of 10%. |
| 63 | Warehouses for agricultural input and output will be eligible for 10% top-up subsidy |

The above-mentioned list of enterprises can be amended/modified by the Government from time to time in the changing circumstances.

ABBREVIATIONS

AAS	:	Agro-meteorological Advisory Service
AEZ	:	Agri Export Zone
APICOL	:	Agricultural Promotion & Investment Corporation Limited
ATMA	:	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
BAP	:	Block Action Plan
BGJY	:	Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana
BKVY	:	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BRGF	:	Backward Region Grants Fund
BTT	:	Block Technology Team
CBO	:	Community Based Organisation
CIFA	:	Central Institute for Fresh Water Aquaculture
CIG	:	Common Interest Group
CIS	:	Capital Investment Subsidy
CRRRI	:	Central Rice Research Institute
DAP	:	District Agricultural Plan
DFID	:	Department for International Development
FIAC	:	Farm Information and Advisory Center
FFS	:	Farmers' Field School
FIG	:	Farmer Interest Group
FSI	:	Famers Scientist Interaction
GKM	:	Gram Krushak Manch
GM	:	Genetically Modified
GSDP	:	Gross State Domestic Product
HRD	:	Human Resources Development
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	:	Information, Education, Communication
IMAGE	:	Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension
IMD	:	Indian Meteorological Department
INM	:	Integrated Nutrient Management
IPM	:	Integrated Pest Management
KCC	:	Kisan Credit Card
KSK	:	Krishi Sahayak Kendra
KVK	:	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LAMPS	:	Large Area Multi Purpose Co-operative Society
LIP	:	Lift Irrigation Point
MSP	:	Minimum Support Price

NAIS	:	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
NHM	:	National Horticulture Mission
NREGS	:	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRM	:	Natural Resource Management
OAPM	:	Odisha Agricultural Produce Market
OSSC	:	Odisha State Seeds Corporation
OSSOPCA	:	Odisha State Seeds & Organic Products Certification Agency
OUAT	:	Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology
OWDM	:	Odisha Watershed Development Mission
PACS	:	Primary Agriculture Co-operatives Societies
PIM	:	Participatory Irrigation Management
PMGSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Grama Sarak Yojana
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RGVY	:	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RITE	:	Regional Institutes on Training and Extension
RMC	:	Regulated Market Committee
SAP	:	State Agriculture Plan
SHG	:	Self-Help Group
SREP	:	Strategic Research Extension Plan
SRI	:	System of Rice Intensification
SRR	:	Seed Replacement Rate
TMC	:	Terminal Market Complex
VAT	:	Value Added Tax
WTO	:	World Trade Organisation