

## Information on Agriculture Programmes of KVK, Sundargarh-II, Rourkela

### Agricultural Plan and Schemes of the District

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan & Scheme	Description of the Plan & Scheme
<b>STATE PLAN SCHEMES</b>		
1.	<b>Jalanidhi</b>	The main hurdle to increase productivity of crops is lack of assured/life saving irrigation. Keeping this in view, State Government have been taking soft loan from the NABARD under RIDF for providing subsidy to farmers for sinking shallow tube wells/ deep borewells/ constructing dugwells on the farmers' field, besides taking recourse to river lift/surface lift wherever feasible. The subsidy is up to 50% on Shallow Tube Wells(STW), Dug Wells, Bore Wells and River Lift/Surface Lift projects limited to 20,000/-, 50,000/-, 50,000/- and 40,000/- respectively under the State Agriculture Policy, 2008.
2.	<b>Input</b>	Seed is one of the most important inputs that plays a key role in enhancing agricultural productivity. With a view to increasing Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) to desired level of 25%, State Government has been providing subsidy on quality seeds. State Government has also been providing need based subsidy on other inputs such as pesticides, biofertilizer etc.
3.	<b>Strengthening of Infrastructure &amp; Development</b>	Strengthening of Infrastructure & Development of Training/Research Centre/ Laboratories/Implements factory
4.	<b>Subsidy under Agriculture Policy</b>	Capital Investment subsidy extended upto 25% limited to Rs. 25 lakhs (33% limited to Rs 25 lakhs for SC/ST/Women/Unemployed Agri-graduates)
5.	<b>Popularisation of Agriculture Implements including manual &amp; bullock drawn and diesel pump sets</b>	To popularize agriculture implements including manual & bullock drawn implements and diesel pump sets among farmers, subsidy is being provided to the farmers for purchase of the above implements. The scheme will continue to be implemented in order to supplement the subsidy provided under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes & RKVY in accordance with the pattern of assistance provisioned under the State Agriculture Policy-2008 and also to cater to some additional requirement of such implements
6.	<b>Management of Acid Soil</b>	More than 80% of the cultivated area in the district is acidic in nature which affects the crop production. The scheme is being implemented from 2007-08 with the objective of ameliorating such problematic soil. For the management of acid soil, farmers are being supplied with Paper Mill Sludge (PMS) at subsidized rate.
7.	<b>Capacity building of Extension Officers</b>	This scheme is being implemented in the State from 2007-08 with the objective of upgrading the skill and refreshing the knowledge of the Agriculture Extension functionaries actively engaged in transfer of technology from lab to land at various levels. Extension personnel have been trained in modern crop husbandry and improved extension methodologies and on on various pertinent subjects
8.	<b>Promotion of SRI</b>	System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method of paddy cultivation requiring less seed and water has shown excellent result in increasing productivity of paddy. To popularize the above method of cultivation, by conducting demonstrations in the farmers' field to promote SRI method of paddy cultivation in the farmers' field.
9.	<b>Sustainable harnessing of ground water in water deficit areas</b>	For sustainable harnessing of ground water resources in water deficit areas through installation of deep bore wells on cluster (4 or more) basis in hard rock areas. The objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities mostly in deficit/drought prone/scheduled areas. After completion, the deep bore well project is to be handed over to individual farmers on ownership basis to provide irrigation to at least one hectare of cultivable land. Priority is accorded to B.P.L. families and small/marginal farmers to an extent of 70% and balance 30% are meant for others, taking district as the unit.

10.	<b>Development of Agriculture Farms</b>	Development of Agriculture Farms
11.	<b>Promotion of Integrated Farming</b>	A Scheme namely Promotion of Integrated Farming has been implemented in the State to demonstrate and popularize Integrated Farming from 2011-12
12.	<b>Promotion of Improved Package of Practices</b>	The scheme has been implemented in the State to demonstrate and promote improved agronomic package of practices for various crops with the objective of enhancing production and productivity since 2011-12.
13.	<b>Technology Mission on Sugarcane Development</b>	The scheme is being implemented in the State since 2011-12 in a mission mode to enhance the area and productivity of sugarcane crop so that the crushing capacity of sugar mills will be utilized fully. New cultivars of Sugarcane are being popularized among farmers by large scale multiplication of planting material at breeder and foundation level. Under the scheme improved methods of cultivation of sugarcane are being popularized among the farmers. Besides, subsidy is being provided for improved agricultural implements used in the sugarcane cultivation.
14.	<b>Infrastructure Development of Sale Centers</b>	The Scheme is being implemented in the State since 2011-12 for infrastructure development of Agriculture Sale Centers so that the agri-inputs could be pre-positioned well in advance to facilitate timely availability of inputs to the farmers.
15.	<b>Construction /Addition/Alteration of Departmental buildings (New)</b>	This is a new Scheme to be implemented in the State for infrastructure development in various offices under the Directorate of Agriculture in order to strengthen agricultural extension to aid smooth implementation of the programmes.
<b>Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes</b>		
16.	<b>Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (ATMA)</b>	The scheme is being implemented in all districts through establishment of Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA). The fund sharing pattern between Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha is in the ratio of 90:10. The main aim of the scheme is unification and intensification of extension activities in Agriculture and Allied Sectors and also to minimize the productivity gap between the actual and potential yields of various crops. ATMA provides a platform to solve the farmers' problems at the door steps of the farmers through active participation & involvement of farmers. The farmers are thoroughly involved in the planning process of agricultural activities of the Block through Farmers Advisory Committee (FAC).
17.	<b>Intensive Cotton Development Program (ICDP-Cotton)</b>	Cotton is a very important commercial crop grown in Western and Southern districts of the State. The scheme is being implemented with 25:75 sharing pattern between State and Central Government. The main emphasis is on field demonstration, farmers' training, surveillance of pests & diseases, seed treatment, subsidy on pheromone trap, bio-agents & bio pesticides and supply of sprayers & sprinkler sets to the cotton growers.
<b>Implementation of Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)</b>		
18.	<b>ISOPOM (Oilseeds)</b>	This scheme is being implemented in the State since 1994-95 with an objective of increasing production and productivity of major Oilseeds. Assistance is being provided for production and distribution of quality seeds, block demonstration, IPM demonstration (FFS), farmers training, Plant Protection equipments, Plant Protection chemicals, farm implements, exposure visit, supply of micronutrients, vermi compost, sprinkler set, gypsum and bacterial inoculants etc.
19.	<b>ISOPOM (Maize)</b>	This scheme is being implemented in the State to increase the production and productivity of maize mostly in scheduled areas and KBK districts. Demonstrations, seed distribution, IPM demonstration and farmers' training are the major components of the scheme.
20.	<b>Macro Management of Agriculture (Work Plan)</b>	The scheme was implemented for the first time in the State of Odisha during 2001-02. The funding pattern of the scheme is 10:90 between State and Centre. Macro Management mode of Work plan includes schemes for Rice Development, Sugarcane Development, Ragi Development and Farm Mechanisation. The objective of the scheme is to provide

		assistance for technology up-gradation through provision of adequate demonstration in farmers' field, training to farmers as well as to extension officials, exposure visit for farmers, increase in seed replacement ratio (SRR) by providing incentive on certified seed production and distribution, Farm Mechanization, distribution of IEC materials etc for increased crop production and productivity in the State.
21.	<b>Jute Technology Mission (Mini Mission-II)</b>	This scheme is being implemented in the name of Jute Technology Mission (Mini Mission-II) under Central Sector Plan Schemes since 2007-08. The objective of the scheme is to encourage farmers to take up Jute & Mesta in more areas by making them capable of producing quality fiber and ensuring remunerative price for their produce with suitable technological interventions like organising FFS, Demonstrations, farmers' exposure visits, training, providing assistance for inputs, retting tank etc. and incentives for seed production.
22.	<b>National Food Security Mission (NFSM)</b>	A Centrally Sponsored scheme, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched from 2007-08 in the State with the objective of increasing production of rice and pulses through area expansion and enhancement of productivity in a sustainable manner in the identified districts
23.	<b>National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility</b>	Based on the recommendations of the Task Force on balanced use of fertilizer, this new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSF)" is being implemented in the State from 2008-09 with the objectives of facilitating and promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers, including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers, for improving soil health and its productivity; strengthening soil testing facilities and also to provide soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility and economic return to farmers; improving soil health through green manuring; facilitating and promoting use of soil amendments for reclamation of acidic soils for improving their fertility and crop productivity; promoting use of micro nutrients for improving efficiency of fertilizer use; upgrading the skill and knowledge of STL/ extension staff and farmers and their capacity building through training and demonstration including demonstration on farmers' fields regarding benefits of balanced use of fertilizers; ensuring quality control of fertilizers through strengthening of fertilizer quality control facility including training to enforcement officers of State Governments for effective implementation of "Fertilizer Control Order" and upgrading and setting up of STLs/ Fertilizer Testing Laboratories and various activities for promoting balanced use of fertilizers.
<b>CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES</b>		
24.	<b>Promotion and Strengthening of Agriculture Mechanisation through training, testing &amp; demonstration</b>	The objective of the scheme is to produce proto-type of industrial design of Agril. Implements and their trials besides making them popular among farmers by imparting training on use and maintenance and conducting demonstrations.
25.	<b>AGRISNET Project</b>	The objective of the scheme is to provide improved service to the farming community through use of ICT. The project has been initiated with 100% Govt. of India assistance with an objective of uniform reporting system for better monitoring of various schemes, establishment of data centres, portal development, high speed data communication facilities to the State headquarters from field level officers and vice versa. Besides, it has been envisaged to supply software and hardware to the 97 District Agriculture Officers and the project needs to be extended to atleast Block level for extending the benefits to the farmers at grass-root level and for successful e-Governance in the State.

26.	<b>National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming</b>	This scheme has been launched in the year 2004-05 and being implemented with 100 % assistance from Central Government with the objective of establishing model organic farms, field demonstrations, training, vermi- hatchery, bio-gas slurry preparation etc for sustainable crop production.
27.	<b>Development and strengthening of infrastructure for production and distribution of quality seeds</b>	This scheme has been introduced in the year 2005-06 and being implemented with 100% central assistance with the objective of increasing the seed replacement rate by producing quality seeds in the State in more areas by providing financial assistance to cultivators/ seed growers towards seed cost and training for capacity building etc.
28.	<b>Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management</b>	This is a new scheme. The objective of the scheme is to modernize 3 nos. of Bio-control Laboratories for rearing and production of bio-agents at Kendrapada, Jagatsingpur and Bhubaneswar besides upgrading the State Pesticide Testing Laboratory in order to look in to the quality control of pesticides in the State and other aspects of pest management to make it more eco-friendly.
29.	<b>Post Harvest Technology &amp; Management</b>	The Scheme is being implemented since 2007-08 with the objective of reducing post harvest losses and educating farmers on quality management and value addition of agriculture produce. Under the scheme, farm machineries are being popularized and demonstrations are being conducted. During 2012-13, it is envisaged to procure improved post harvest implements/ equipments and conduct demonstrations to popularize them.

### Horticultural Plan and Schemes of the District

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan & Scheme	Description of the Plan & Scheme
<b>STATE PLAN SCHEME</b>		
1.	<b>Strengthening of School of Horticulture</b>	This programme envisages strengthening of infrastructure of School of Horticulture, Khurda and Kalinga which provide in-service as well as pre-service training to the field staffs under the Directorate of Horticulture and training to entrepreneur.
2.	<b>Input Subsidy</b>	This scheme aims at backyard plantation through women Self-Help Groups. Under the scheme, planting materials will be supplied to the women SHGs for planting in their backyards. A minimum of five plants per women SHG member will be supplied under the scheme.
3.	<b>Development of Potato, Spices &amp; Vegetables</b>	The scheme was introduced in 2007-08 to increase the production of potato, vegetables & spices in the State. The main objectives are supply of seed potatoes, vegetable seeds and planting materials of spices to the farmers of the State at a subsidized rate.
<b>HORTICULTURE PROGRAMME IN NON-MISSION DISTRICTS</b>		
4.	<b>Establishment &amp; Revival of Block level nursery</b>	In order to provide quality planting materials for public sale as well as utilization in Govt. programmes, it has been programmed to establish / revive at least one nursery in each Block for production and stocking of quality planting materials of fruit, vegetable & flower. Besides quality planting material, these nurseries will sell garden tools to farmers.
5.	<b>Production &amp; Distribution of Quality Planting Materials</b>	Quality planting materials are the most important inputs for increase in production of flowers & fruits like Mango, Litchi, Guava, K.lime, Pineapple, Drumstick, Papaya and Rose. It is proposed to take up production of such planting materials in Govt. nurseries
6.	<b>Inter-cropping in fruit orchards</b>	In order to popularize intercrops like Pineapple, Papaya, Vegetable etc. in the fruit orchards as a short term assured economic benefit and to provide the nutritional security to the small and marginal farmers of the State

7.	<b>Special Crop Specific Scheme – Floriculture (New)</b>	A new scheme has been introduced to achieve self sufficiency in floriculture besides generation of revenue for the farmers. The existing schemes like NHM / Hort. Prog. in Non-mission districts only provide cultivation of floriculture in open condition. Therefore, it has been programmed to take up Rose cultivation in controlled atmosphere like poly green house but marigold in open condition and provide assistance to farmers besides tying up forward and backward linkages.
8.	<b>Special Crop Specific Scheme – Coconut (New)</b>	This is a new Scheme. To increase the area and production under coconut a special crop specific scheme for Coconut to take up area expansion in 2000 ha and crop demonstration in 1220 ha and construction of 200 nos. of vermi compost under the scheme.
9.	<b>Special Crop Specific Scheme – Banana (New)</b>	The Scheme envisages making the State self-sufficient in Banana production and generating more income for the farmers. The area covered under existing schemes like NHM / Hort. Prog. is not sufficient to cater to the demand of the farmers. In order to facilitate to take up Tissue Culture Banana plantation and to increase the area and production of Banana crops, it has been programmed to take up special crop specific intervention for Banana
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEME</b>		
10.	<b>Production of T x D (Tall &amp; Dwarf) Hybrid Coconut Seedlings</b>	This is an ongoing scheme which aims at production of T x D hybrid coconut seedlings in departmental farms and nurseries with financial assistance from Coconut Development Board as well as State Govt. on 50:50 sharing basis
11.	<b>Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery</b>	This scheme envisages production of coconut seedlings in farms & nurseries, with financial assistance from Coconut Development Board (CDB) as well as State Govt. on 50:50 sharing basis and its distribution / supply to the farmers for area expansion of coconut in the State
12.	<b>National Horticulture Mission (NHM)</b>	National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is in operation in the State since 2005-06 and activities have been extended to 24 districts with the objectives of increasing production of selected fruits in the State for enhancing the economic status of the farmers, promotion of export oriented agro based industries, provision of subsidy on supply of Quality Planting Materials, training and development of market infrastructure etc..
13.	<b>Micro Irrigation Programme</b>	This scheme is in operation since 2006-07 in the State. The scheme envisages providing subsidy on drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation suitable for fruit crops, vegetables, medicinal crops & floriculture crops. The pattern of funding is 40:30:30 among Central Government, State Government and beneficiary concerned. The Central Share is released directly to the Implementing Agencies
14.	<b>ISOPOM (Oil Palm Development)</b>	Oil palm is an important commercial crop being promoted in the State. The scheme envisages for providing subsidies for Oil palm seedlings as well as on maintenance cost on newly created plantation, micro-irrigation, etc with a financial assistance from Govt. of India and State Govt. in the ratio of 75:25 under the scheme ISOPOM (Oil Palm)
15.	<b>Coconut Palm Insurance</b>	Govt. of India started a new Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme during the year 2010-11 being implemented in the State through CDB with 50% assistance from CDB, 25% by State Government and 25% by way of beneficiary contribution to cover coconut farmers under Coconut palm insurance scheme
<b>CENTRAL PLAN SCHEME</b>		
16.	<b>Integrated Farming in Coconut Holdings for Productivity Improvement</b>	The Scheme envisages for coconut development in the State. Under the scheme, 100% assistance is provided by the Coconut Development Board (CDB). The funds will be utilized for maintenance of existing coconut orchards, wherein critical inputs will be given for development of coconut orchards

## Fisheries Plan and Schemes of the District

### Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes:( Gol : GoO )

- Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture (FFDA) (75:25)
- Motorization of Traditional Crafts (50:50)
- Welfare Schemes for Fishermen:
  - Construction of low cost house – NWFF (50:50)
  - Saving-cum-relief Scheme (50:50)
  - Accident Insurance for fishermen (50:50)
- Development of Fishing Harbours & Jetties (50:50)
- Fishermen Rebate on HSD Oil (80:20)
- Fisheries Training & Extension (80:20)
- Safety of fishermen at sea (75:25)

### Central Plan:

- Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of Fisheries
- Implementation of OMFRA

### State Plan:

- RIDF – Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
- NFDB – National Fisheries Development Board

## Animal Husbandry Plan and Schemes of the District

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan & Scheme	Description of the Plan & Scheme
<b>ON GOING PROGRAMMES OF THE DEPARTMENT</b>		
1.	<b>Dairy Development</b>	The department has taken steps to implement cross breeding programme in order to cover more number of breedable cattle and buffalo under organised breedig to create one lakh cross bred female calves at the farmer's house. The artificial insemination service is being rendered through a network of 2991 nos.of departmental AI centers at the door step of the farmers.
2.	<b>Livestock insurance scheme</b>	Under the Scheme, the crossbred and high yielding cattle and buffaloes are being insured at maximum of their current market price. The premium of the insurance is subsidized to the tune of 50%.The entire cost of the subsidy is being borne by the Central Government. Field monitoring on Livestock Insurance by Gol
3.	<b>Livestock Breeding Dairy Farms:</b>	The Department has 8 livestock breeding dairy farms which are functioning in different districts. These farms are functioning in the State with the objective to produce high pedigree bulls for breeding purpose to improve productivity of the local nondescript animals in the State through Natural Service / Artificial Insemination, to work as Demonstration unit for farmers on breeding, feeding and management of dairy animals, to produce and supply fodder and root-slips to the local farmers in order to propagate fodder cultivation programme in the locality
<b>INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ILD), KALYANI</b>		
4.	<b>Cattle Development Programme</b>	To provide door-to-door services to breed the local cows, using superior dairy breeds like Jersey, Holstein Friesian & its crosses, subsequent follow-up and input support (mineral mixture, de-wormers, etc) services from conceptions to the female calf and that becoming an adult productive animal are the part of integrated programmes. Similar services are also proposed for upgrading the local buffaloes where ever needed by using Murrah breed of semen.

5.	<b>Fodder Development Programme</b>	The BAIF will take effort in developing the feed and fodder resource under proposed project. The seeds/ planting material will be supplied to 100 farmers in each CDC operational area every year. Allotment of demonstrations will be 50 for irrigated conditions and 50 for rain fed conditions. In the first year the seed inputs will be given to 50 farmers (25 each from irrigated & rain fed conditions) who have participated in cross breeding programme and in subsequent four & half years the support will be given to those farmers having crossbred calves. Five hundred farmers will be benefited in five years at each CDC. The beneficiaries will be convinced to continue the programme with their own costs as they will be having crossbred animals at their doorsteps
6.	<b>Comprehensive Goat Development Programme</b>	The goat development programme will be a separate activity in the state. Separate budget provisions are considered for this. The goat development programme will be under taken in 5 districts namely Mayurbhanj, Sundergargh, Kendujhargarh, Balangir and Deogarh. Under this programme a cluster of 100 villages from each district would be selected covering 40-50 families from each village depending upon density and distribution of goats in the districts. Thus about 4000-5000 goat-keeping families from each district would be covered expecting 20000 to 25000 goat populations within the district and from all 5 selected districts 1 lakh to 1.25 lakh goat populations will be covered. The supervisors and field guide will be responsible for implementation and monitoring this activity jointly whereas project manager will be responsible for overall management of the programme
7.	<b>Technology-Knowledge and Strategic Partnership</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Chipilima Fodder Farm</li> <li>• Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) for bull production</li> <li>• Field Performance Recording (FPR) for bull mother identification</li> </ul>
8.	<b>Small Animal Development:</b>	The small animal development in the state has been emphasized to enhance the meat production by improving the existing Small Animal Resources of the state through several interventions like genetic up gradation with supply of improved bucks and rams; health care measures including routine deworming & vaccination; support for commercial goat enterprises; improvement of marketing infrastructure and various others
9.	<b>Poultry Development</b>	Poultry has been the fastest growing sector in providing employment and income to a significant nos. of people along with making protein supplementation for masses. The backyard poultry also play a vital role in the livelihood of millions of poor people particularly for tribal & scheduled caste
10.	<b>Livestock Service Delivery</b>	Optimum health management of the livestock resources of the State is one of the important programmes being taken up by the department. The department with its strong network of service delivery system in form of Livestock Aid Centers, Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries do exist for rendering the desired services to the livestock farmers. In addition, there are institutions like 30 Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (DDL) and 4 Central Investigation Laboratories(CIL) located at district and regional headquarters to assist the field institutions to take up the investigation and diagnostic measures for treatment and control of animal diseases

### Soil Conservation Plan and Schemes of the District

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan & Scheme	Description of the Plan & Scheme
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES</b>		
1.	<b>Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)</b>	The DPAP scheme is being implemented with the financial assistance from both Centre and State with a funding pattern of 75:25. The Central Share is being released directly to DRDAs from Govt. of India. State Government is releasing the matching State Share to the DRDAs. The DRDAs in turn release the fund to the PIAs and Watershed Committees

2.	<b>Macro Management Mode of Agriculture - NWDPRA Programme &amp; River Valley Project (RVP)</b>	The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme under Macro Management of Agriculture with 90:10 funding patterns between the Govt. of India and the State. This scheme aims at tackling the problem of low productivity due to lack of irrigation, receding water table and soil erosion.
3.	<b>Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)</b>	The scheme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Programme with the funding pattern between Centre and State in 11:1 ratio. The Central Share is released to DRDAs/SLNAs directly by Government of India. The State Government releases the matching State Share to the DRDAs/SLNAs. DRDAs/SLNAs release the funds to the PIA and Watershed Committees
4.	<b>Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)</b>	This programme is launched by Government of India during 2009-10 as per common. Guidelines of Watershed Development under Centrally Sponsored Plan with the funding pattern of 90:10. The funds are released directly to SLNAs from Government of India. Then SLNAs release the funds to DRDA/PD, Watersheds. Subsequently DRDA/PD, Watersheds release the funds to the PIAs and Watershed Committees