• Odisha bagged with “Krishi Karman Award” four times during 2010-11, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 for highest production of food grains in the country.
• Odisha, among the few states to have brought in a “Separate Agriculture Budget” since 2013-14.
• A separate Agri-Cabinet has been placed since 2016 to look into hurdles faced by the farming sector.
• The Department of Agriculture renamed as the “Department of Agriculture and Farmer’s Empowerment”.
• Two new programmes introduced one for “Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas”, and another for “Promotion of Integrated Farming in Tribal Areas”, in 2016-17 to provide remunerative price to farmers growing millets.
• The state has drafted an Organic Farming Policy with a special focus on rainfed agriculture.
• The launch of “Odisha Millet Mission”, an even more encouraging initiative to promote nutritional security and rain-fed farming with an outlay of Rs 100 Cr in 2018-19 for 55 blocks, of 11 districts, to benefit 5 lakh largely tribal farmers of rain deficit areas.
• Odisha is the first state to release indigenous Paddy seed variety (Kalachampa) into seed supply system.

**Odisha Factsheet**

**State of Agriculture**

**Odisha is the 3rd most rainfed state in India**

19 out of 30 districts in Odisha are rainfed

**Total Cropped area under rainfed conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Odisha#</th>
<th>India**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71.3% (2014-15)</td>
<td>66% (2013-14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gross cropped area under rainfed conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Odisha*</th>
<th>India**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>52.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net sown area under rainfed conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Odisha*</th>
<th>India**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of Livestock under rainfed areas ^

60%

% of Population under rainfed areas ^^

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:
Maps of Odisha: District Irrigation plan 2016;
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
* Agriculture Census 2011;  ** Statistical Yearbook 2018
^ Livestock Census 2012;  ^^ Census, 2011
As per State Agriculture Policies in Odisha, although paddy, grown in about 8 lakh hectares of highland in the State, is highly unremunerative, Odisha is among top 7 states that spends about 24000 Cr. in the procurement of wheat and rice (FCI, 2013).

Out of 314 Blocks, irrigation coverage in 198 blocks is less than 35% of the cultivable area in Odisha and the state spends a round 60 percent of its agriculture budget under water resources department that focuses on irrigation. (Odisha Economic Survey Report 2017-18).

A sharp decline is seen in the share of allocation of funds to the Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources since 2014-15 which is an important sector for rainfed ecosystems.

Livestock policy in rainfed areas focuses on cross breeding but 92% of the birds in the backyard are indigenous birds but there exists no programme with focus on indigenous/desi poultry breeds. There is a sharp decline in budgetary allocation for Conservation and improvement of threatened indigenous breeds and Rural Backward Poultry Development.

In the last two years an ample amount of allocation is devoted towards lift irrigation under Parvati Giri Mega Lift Project, Gangadhar Meher Lift canal Program, Nabakrushna Choudhury Sechha Unanyan Yojana whereas minor irrigation which mostly is required for rainfed areas receives less investment.

Budget allocation shows increasing trend for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programmes (in 2018-19, an allocation of Rs.2194.60 crores is made towards AIBP as against Rs.592.64 crores in 2017-18).


Sporadic Allocation worth Rs. 107 crore in 2017-18 and Rs 84 Cr in 2018-19 is made for White revolution in the past two years and a nominal amount of Rs 50 crore is allocated towards integrated fisheries management.

Need for comprehensive investments to be made simultaneously in soil health management, protective irrigation, promoting community-based seed systems, more research on agro-economic innovations, promotion of millets and crop diversification, livestock extension programmes, inland fisheries etc for promoting rainfed ecosystems.

Less focus on indigenous breeds of small ruminants and poultry which is also a support system for landless farmers particularly in rainfed areas.

KEY STATISTICS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE BUDGET IN ODISHA (2018-19)

- Allocation for Farm sector, which includes Water resource, Agriculture & Allied, Fisheries & Animal Resource and Co-operation Department, was Rs 16765 Cr. for FY 2018-19(BE) which is an 11 % increase from the 2017-18 (RE) budget. and a 134% increase from first separate Agriculture budget of 2013-14 (that had an outlay of Rs 7,162 crore). But as a share of the Agriculture budget to the Total State Budget, it remains stagnated at 13.96% (no increase is seen, over past few years.)
- Allocation of funds is skewed in favour of Water Resource Department (60.12%) with Agriculture Department (27.75%), Cooperation Department (6.85%), and Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department (5.28%) sharing the rest.

KEY BUDGETARY AND POLICY CONCERNS RELATED TO RAINFED AGRICULTURE IN ODISHA

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