



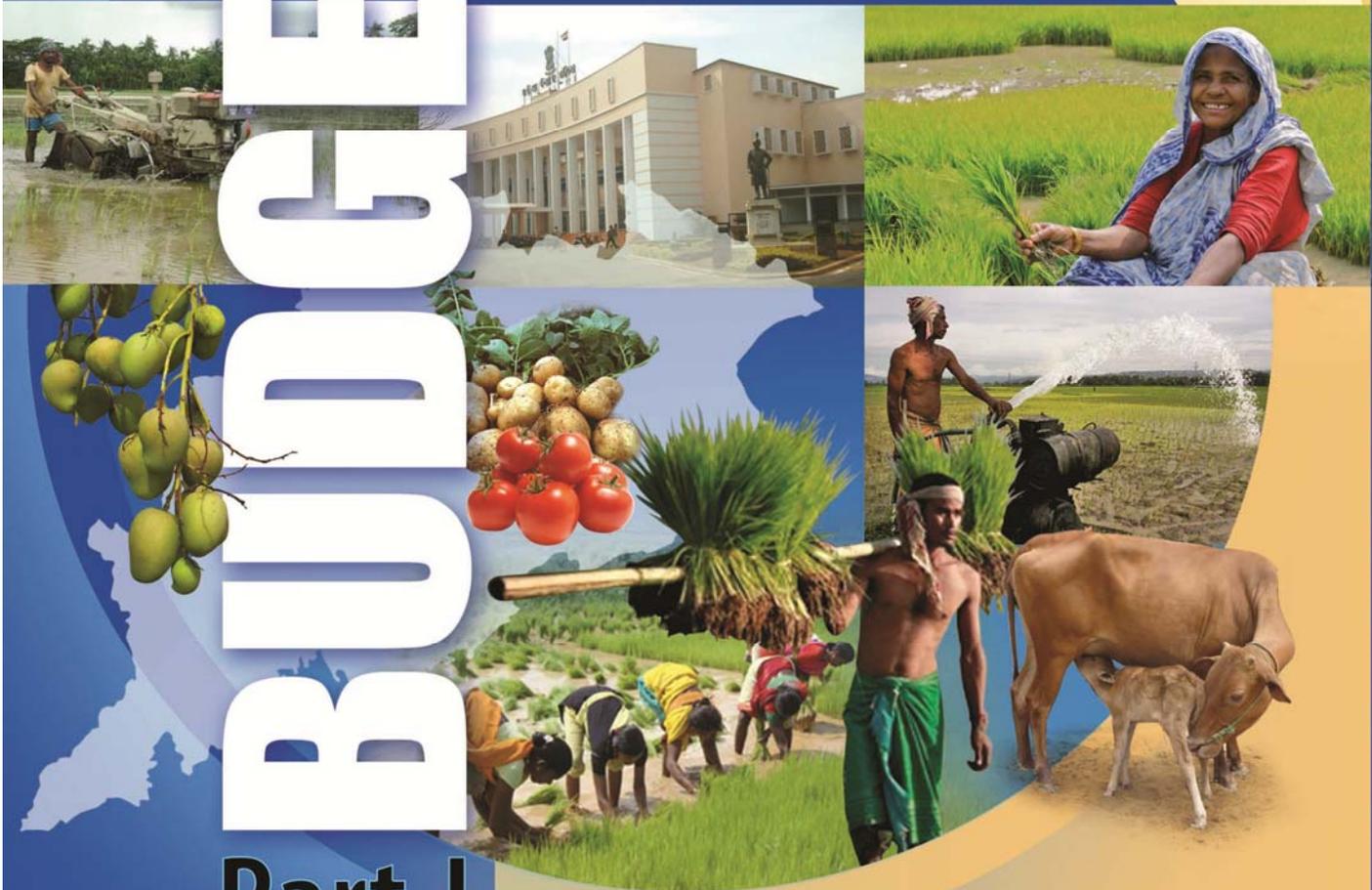
Government
of Odisha

2015 -16

Agriculture

OSCE

Part-I



Presented by

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Minister, Finance

16th February 2015

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

It is a great honour and privilege on my part to present the Budget for the financial year 2015-16 in this august house. The Budget is in two parts, the first part contains the Agriculture Budget and the second part relates to the General Budget proposals. Let me start with the Agriculture budget.

Part-I

Agriculture Budget

Odisha is among the few states in India that presents a separate Budget on Agriculture. The concept of separate Agriculture Budget that started in the year 2013-14 is indicative of the priority given to Agriculture and Allied sectors by our Government under the able guidance of our beloved Chief Minister Sri Naveen Patnaikji.

2. Agriculture is the backbone of the livelihood security system because nearly sixty per cent of the population still relies on Agriculture as their primary source of sustenance. At the same time, the share of agriculture sector in Gross State Domestic Product is declining. It was more than 70% in the 1950s and has now come down to 15.39% as per the advance estimates for the year 2014-15. This is indicative of a shift from on-farm to non-farm employment and a definite sign of economic development in other sectors.

3. However, the fact remains that the growth in agriculture has a higher spin off effect than the same level of growth in other sectors. It also makes the growth process more inclusive as the number of small and marginal farmers is very high. Hence, the

growth in Agriculture Sector is crucial for poverty alleviation and for enhancing rural income.

4. Agriculture sector depends on the vagaries of monsoon, remains vulnerable to natural calamities, suffers from lack of adequate and dependable credit facilities and the impact of low operational holdings. Due to low net income, the farmers remain in the bottom of the growth pyramid. To make agriculture a sustainable vocation, investment in the Agriculture needs be augmented; capital formation in Agriculture sectors needs to be vigorously encouraged and value addition has to be ensured. Besides, there is a need for increasing efficiency of farm-to-fork value chain so that the farmer gets his due and the nutritional needs of the community are also fulfilled.

5. Keeping the above in view, the Agricultural Policy, 2013 of the State Government has been formulated. The policy seeks to inspire the new generation of farmers and transform the agriculture from the subsistence level to a gainful occupation. In tune with this policy and in order to achieve the multiple objectives of self-sufficiency, employment creation, support for adopting modern technologies and inputs, reduction in price instability and improvement of the income of farm households, we have made an attempt to converge the fiscal interventions for the agriculture and allied sectors in one place so that it would be possible to link the outlays to physical outputs and outcomes. Hence, this separate Agriculture Budget.

6. Despite several hurdles like frequent occurrence of natural calamities with erratic monsoon and uneven distribution of rainfall, agricultural production has been increasing. The food grains production during 2012-13 reached an all-time high of 114 lakh MT surpassing all previous records. The State has bagged the *Krishi*

Karman Award for the third time for the year 2013-14. According to the first advance estimate for 2014-15 production of food grains is expected to touch 120 lakh MT.

7. In 2013-14 for the first time, the outlay for the agriculture and allied sectors was substantially enhanced to **Rs.7161.84 crore** from Rs.5627.87 crore in 2012-13. It was further enhanced to **Rs.9542.22 crore** in 2014-15. In this Budget, I propose to increase the outlay to **Rs.10903.62 crore**.

8. We propose to address the critical gaps in availability of inputs like irrigation, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. We also propose to address the issues pertaining to post-harvest operations such as threshing, storage, warehousing and assuring remunerative price to the producers etc. Accordingly, I propose to make specific outlays for providing these facilities to the farming community.

Now it is my turn to dwell upon the budgetary provisions proposed in the Demand for Grants of each Department.

Agriculture Department:

9. Agriculture Department, its Technical Directorates and the Field formations provide various extension services through field demonstration, provision of quality inputs, scientific know-how for adoption of advanced and sustainable agricultural practices, advisory on soil health, customised farm machinery etc. The operational cost of these units including the cost of establishment is primarily met from the Non-Plan budget. Specific interventions for development of agriculture and agricultural productivity, crop diversification, improvement of soil quality and soil management, farmer's welfare are proposed to be undertaken through outlays provided under Plan budget.

These interventions are effective management of input supply and enhancing seed replacement, improving soil fertility & managing soil health through optimal use of fertiliser, increase in area under assured irrigation, improving rain-fed farming system of degraded land in watersheds, strengthening of extension system for promotion of improved agronomic packages of practices, enhancing farm power consumption through farm mechanization & energisation, post-harvest management and mitigation of farmers' risk and ensuring farmers' welfare.

It is proposed to provide **Rs.546.11 crore** under Non-Plan and **Rs.2578.27 crore** under Plan for the year 2015-16. The total provision of **Rs.3124.38 crore** for 2015-16 is **14.53%** higher than the previous year.

Corpus fund for Seeds

10. Provision of quality seeds with resistance to diseases and capacity to withstand the natural calamities is a critical input for raising agricultural productivity and assuring a steady income for the farmers. Three Public Sector Undertakings of the Department will be provided with interest free short term loan of **Rs.100.00 crore** to procure and pre-position the quality seeds and planting materials for the farmers sufficiently ahead of the sowing or planting season at affordable prices in their locality. This will help in increasing the seed replacement rate appreciably.

Corpus fund for fertilizers

11. Balanced use of chemical fertilizers is the key to sustainable agriculture. There is a need to ensure availability of fertilizers to the farmers in time through pre-positioning of fertilizers during Kharif and Rabi season. For this purpose a corpus fund of **Rs.100.00 crore** was created in **2014-15**. The amount is to be passed on to

Odisha State Agriculture Marketing Federation Ltd. (MARKFED) and Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC) Ltd., handling procurement and supply of fertilizers to the farmers, as interest free loan to be repaid in 2015-16 through a revolving mechanism. The scheme will continue.

Deep Bore Well – *Secha Karyakram*

12. The scheme “Deep Bore Well – *Secha Karyakram*” is a State initiative. It has been in operation since 2010-11 in order to provide assured irrigation facilities in Rabi season and protective irrigation in the Kharif season to the farmers in hard rock areas. The energised bore wells are provided in clusters under the scheme along with the pumping units which are owned individually and jointly. There is provision for beneficiary contribution. It is a demand driven high priority scheme. The allocation for the scheme is proposed at **Rs.520.00 crore**.

***Jalanidhi* (RIDF)**

13. Similarly, a provision of **Rs.160.00 crore** is proposed to be made for installation of dug wells, shallow tube wells, bore wells and surface lift-irrigation points with the assistance from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) through the scheme “*Jalanidhi*”. Subsidy is provided to the beneficiaries under the scheme.

Agricultural Programme – Farm Mechanisation

14. Farm mechanisation is one of the main drivers of the agricultural sector growth. Customised farm machinery and equipment for diverse soil types and agro climatic zones are required for numerous small land holdings which can really increase farm productivity. It helps farmers to take up timely and

quality agricultural operations, reduce the drudgery of agricultural operations and the cost of cultivation resulting in higher profit to the farmers. Mechanised harvesting has become popular and use of other agriculture implements and machinery including tractors, power tillers, reapers, transplanters, rotavators, power threshers, combine harvesters, pump sets etc. is to be further extended through provision of subsidy to the farmers on purchase of these agriculture implements. A sum of Rs.150.00 crore was provided for 'Popularization of Agriculture Implements, Equipment and Diesel Pump-sets' in 2014-15. It is now proposed to be enhanced to **Rs.240.00 crore** in 2015-16.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

15. Based on the objective of achieving and sustaining annual growth rate of four per cent of agriculture and allied sectors the scheme "*Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*" (RKVY) has been in operation since 2007-08. It is an overarching scheme which covers agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy development, micro irrigation and watershed development through specific interventions. The scheme is implemented through Central Assistance only. It has brought about several positive results. It is proposed to provide **Rs.554.54 crore** for the scheme in 2015-16.

Soil and Water Conservation

16. Soil erosion affects both agriculture and natural environment. Therefore, land use is to be guided by scientific soil and water conservation measures for maximising production on a sustainable basis. Soil and water conservation is done through soil fertility management and watershed development works. It is proposed to provide **Rs.258.17 crore** for soil and water conservation works in the budget estimates for 2015-16. Out of this Rs.251.67 crore is proposed for the Integrated Watershed

Management Programme (IWMP). The scheme is being implemented with ninety per cent central assistance to prevent soil run off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table. It is in operation in twenty six Districts of the State.

Horticulture

17. Horticulture sector provides a wide array of opportunities of income generation and value addition. It is proposed to provide **Rs.218.80 crore** for the Horticulture sector in State Plan. All erstwhile schemes pertaining to Horticulture sector have been subsumed under the **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture**. One of the objectives of this scheme is to organise the farmer producer organisations or farmer producer companies. It is financed jointly by Government of India and the State Government in the ratio 85:15. We propose to provide **Rs.128.30 crore** for the scheme in 2015-16. Besides, for popularisation of protected cultivation, post-harvest management, establishment of cold storage and farm mechanisation in Horticulture sector, we have our own scheme namely, “**Horticulture Mission Plus**”. I propose to provide **Rs.17.10 crore** for this scheme in 2015-16.

State Potato Mission

18. Handling shortage of potato in the State has emerged as a challenge. In order to make the State self-sufficient, the production of potato is to be increased from the current level of 0.2 million ton to 1.2 million ton by the year 2017-18 through a mission mode project. The Directorate of Horticulture will be the nodal agency for the mission to look after production of potato, establishment of cold storages and rational distribution. Budget provision of **Rs.50.00 crore** is proposed for the Potato Mission.

Buffer Stock of Potato

19. Hike in price of potato owing to restriction on its movement from the neighbouring State hit the consumers of the State hard. It is contemplated to create a buffer stock of potato through advance procurement to meet the shortfall in supply and stabilize the price. The buffer stock operation will be carried out by Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. through NAFED and MARKFED. A revolving corpus fund of Rs.50.00 crore will be placed with the Corporation during 2015-16. Accordingly I propose to make a provision of **Rs.50.00 crore** for the purpose in the budget of Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department.

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)

20. Health Insurance coverage is provided to the farm families of the State, to take care of a substantial part of their out-of pocket health expenditure, under the scheme “Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana” (BKKY) which was launched in 2013-14. Five members of each farm family are extended health insurance coverage up to Rs.1 lakh per year. During 2013-14, 52 lakh families were covered and fifty five lakh, thirty five thousand, one hundred twenty farm families of the State have been covered so far during 2014-15. Health insurance claims worth Rs.44.94 crore have been settled and 83,909 farm families have been benefited under the scheme during 2014-15 so far. A sum of **Rs.90.00 crore** is proposed for the scheme in the budget estimates for 2015-16.

Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department:

21. In our agricultural system mixed crop- livestock farming and fisheries constitute a sustainable farming model as the income

generated from livestock and fisheries supplement the farm income and provide a virtuous value chain.

The total outlay for Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department has been enhanced to **Rs.624.80 crore** in 2015-16 from Rs.520.09 crore in 2014-15. The outlay under Non-Plan has increased from Rs.259.25 crore to **Rs.295.91 crore**. However, there has been increase in the Plan outlay from Rs.260.83 crore to **Rs.328.89 crore**.

Fisheries

22. Fishery is not only an important source of livelihood but also caters to our nutritional requirements. The long coastline and the riverine system of the state provide a strong base for inland, brackish water and marine fisheries activity. Along with the Centrally Sponsored and Central Plan schemes, the State Government have undertaken a number of measures for enhancement of fish production through various extension services for adoption of scientific aquaculture, interest subvention for availing credit and welfare of the fishermen.

Extension services for adoption of scientific aquaculture:

23. Adoption of new technology in fisheries and aquaculture will go a long way in enhancing fish production. We are implementing schemes like Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture and Freshwater Fish Seed Hatchery, Infrastructure Development, dredging of river mouth, fishing harbour, fish landing centre and jetties, promotion of vannamai seeds supply to farmers, etc. We propose to provide **Rs.41.73 crore** under these schemes in 2015-16.

Interest subvention for availing credit :

24. Fishermen community is one of the economically poor groups with limited access to affordable sources of credit. In order to make available easy accessible credit to these community, the State Government are implementing schemes like interest subvention on short term credit & long term credit for support to fish farmers to take care of their working capital and marketing needs as well as requirement for acquisition of productive assets. It is proposed to make a provision of **Rs.5.11 crore** for the purpose in 2015-16.

Welfare of the fishermen:

25. The overall socio-economic status of fishermen needs to be improved in a focused manner. We are implementing welfare schemes like Matshyajibi Unnayan Yojana and Matshyajibi Basagraha Yojana. Under Matshyajibi Unnayan Yojana, meritorious students of fishermen community are provided scholarship from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.7,000/- and Women Self-Help Group are provided Rs.5,000/- for their business relating to fisheries. Under Matshyajibi Basagraha Yojana, Rs.75,000/- is provided per family of fishermen for construction of pucca dwelling houses. It is proposed to make a provision of **Rs.2.00 crore** and **Rs.8.00 crore** Matshyajibi Unnayan Yojana and Matshyajibi Basagraha Yojana respectively in 2015-16.

Animal Husbandry

26. Animal Husbandry is an important source of livelihood for people. In period of distress, livestock works as an insurance. Livestock production provides increased stability in income, food security, transport, fuel and nutrition for the family without disrupting other food producing activities. In Odisha around eighty

per cent of rural households depend on livestock. About eighty five per cent of livestock are owned by the landless, marginal and small land holding families.

Along with the Centrally Sponsored and Central Plan schemes, the State Government have undertaken a number of measures for enhancement of productivity of animal resources and improving income & employment opportunities in rural areas through better health care services & infrastructure facilities, improved breeding facilities and interest subvention for availing credit.

Better health care services & infrastructure facilities:

27. In order to provide affordable and accessible health care services to livestock farmers, we are implementing schemes like Up-gradation of livestock health care services, Mobile veterinary units, National Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme and Infrastructure Development for Livestock Services and Infrastructure development under RIDF for providing better health facilities. We propose to provide **Rs.145.36 crore** under these schemes in 2015-16.

Improved breeding facilities & dairy development:

28. To meet the growing needs of consumers and make livestock farming more profitable, propagation of livestock having more yield potential, resistance to common diseases and adaptability to climatic condition is essential. For the purpose, we are implementing various schemes like Strengthening of dairy organisation, National Livestock Management Programme and Assistance to Kalyani project through BAIF Research Foundation. We propose to provide **Rs.34.94 crore** under these schemes in 2015-16.

Interest subvention to dairy & livestock farmers for availing credit :

29. The dairy farmers need short term credit to fulfil their requirement for working capital and term loan for machinery and equipment, procurement of livestock, shed and other activities towards asset creation. The State Government are implementing schemes like interest subvention on short term credit & long term credit for support to livestock farmers to provide easy access to credit at an affordable rate of interest. It is proposed to make a provision of **Rs.8.00 crore** for the purpose in 2015-16.

Co-operation Department :

30. Co-operatives have been in-existence for more than a century in our country. The co-operative movement is supported by the State Government on the basic premise that market based institutions cannot take care of the poor and marginalised more so the farming community. The Co-operation Department operates a number of schemes through the co-operative institutions to provide crop insurance, cheap credit, warehousing and marketing facilities for the farmers.

The budgetary outlay of Co-operation Department under Non-Plan and Plan for the 2015-16 is proposed at **Rs.892.27 crore**.

Crop Insurance

31. In a country like ours where crop production is subjected to the vagaries of weather, crop insurance is a vital need of the agricultural community to insure them against crop failure and the resultant financial distress. Crop Insurance is undertaken by agriculture producers in order to protect themselves against the

loss of crops due to natural disasters such as cyclone, floods, drought and hail-storm. The Crop Insurance Scheme is being implemented in the State since 1985-86. During Kharif, 2013 NAIS was implemented in 26 districts and Modified NAIS was implemented in four districts. During Kharif, 2013 Indemnity claim of Rs.634.30 crore has been settled in favour of 5,55,861 insured farmers under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme and Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. During the year 2014-15, a sum of Rs.160.00 crore has been spent towards indemnity claims of farmers under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). A sum of **Rs.160.00 crore** has been provided in the State Budget for the year 2015-16 for the purpose.

Cooperative & Institutional Credit :

32. The small and marginal farmers do not have the potential for generating savings for financing the agricultural operations. Agricultural credit is a vital input for agriculture operations.

Interest subvention for Crop loan:

33. In addition to the interest subvention provided by Government of India, the State Government has been providing its own interest subvention for the purpose of dispensing Crop Loan to the farmers of the State at the directed rate of interest of 5%. The interest rate gets further reduced by 3% in case of timely repayment by the farmers for which Government of India provides the required interest incentive. Resultantly, the effective interest rate becomes 2% per annum for timely repayment of loans.

Interest subvention for Term loan:

34. No interest subvention was available for term loans availed from banks for private capital investment in agricultural sector. The farmers had to pay interest at the rate of 10-14% for term loan availed from banks depending upon the quantum and the period of loan. In order to encourage private capital investment in agriculture for adoption of modern farming practices interest subvention up to 5% of the interest rate is provided on agricultural term loans provided by the Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks and RRBs.

A sum of **Rs.384.00 crore** is proposed to be provided towards interest subvention for short term crop loan and term loan during the year 2015-16.

Creation of Warehousing Facilities:

35. Storage is an interim and repeated phase in the complex chain of logistics of transporting agricultural products from producer to processor and from processor to consumers. A large amount of food grains, pulses, vegetables and fruits are lost after harvesting for lack of storage facilities resulting in scarcity and volatility in prices. Storage godowns, thus facilitate preservation of the agricultural produce, after harvesting, so as to prevent distress sale and availability of produce at an affordable rate to the consumers assuring remunerative price to the producers. At present, RMCs have 631 nos. of godowns with a storage capacity of 2,01,145 MT. Besides, 85 nos. of godowns of different categories having capacity of 62,500 MT are under construction in different RMCs. These godowns are mainly used for paddy procurement. Further, 544 godowns are being taken up under RIDF for provision of storage facilities at the PACS level.

Budget provision of **Rs.100.00 crore** for the year 2015-16 is proposed for providing financial assistance for the above purpose.

Agricultural Marketing Reform –

Waiver of Market Fee on Fruits and Vegetables:

36. Marketing of agricultural commodities through the network of regulated market committees has achieved its objective in a very limited way. They were to ensure reasonable prices to both farmers and consumers through a market environment for fair play of supply and demand. Accordingly, our Government have taken a number of steps to bring reforms in the agriculture marketing sector for hassle-free trade to ensure better price to farmers which include waiving of market fee on fruits and vegetables.

Construction of Concrete Drying Platforms and Threshing Floors:

37. Mechanised harvesters and threshers are now being employed for harvesting of paddy. The small and marginal farmers do not have adequate space for threshing and drying paddy. We, therefore, propose to construct concrete drying platform-cum-threshing floors. The requirement of funds for this purpose would be met through the budgetary resources of the Agriculture Department and extra budgetary resources of the Odisha State Agricultural Marketing Board. It is estimated that approximately 5000 additional numbers of threshing floors will be constructed all over the State over next three years apart from the threshing floors already constructed/ under construction. A sum of Rs.300.00 crore will be required for construction of these community threshing floors.

Corpus fund for procurement operation by MARKFED :

38. The State Agency namely, Odisha State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., (MARKFED), Bhubaneswar is engaged in procurement of agricultural produce from the farmers. In order to ensure timely procurement of non-paddy crops preferably oilseeds and pulses from the farmers at Minimum Support Price rates, it is proposed to provide interest free short term loan amounting Rs.100.00 crore to MARKFED. It will be routed through ESCROW account mechanism. This will help the bonafide farmers to get a remunerative price and save them from the exploitation of middlemen.

Water Resources Department

Irrigation & Agriculture:

39. Development of Agriculture and agricultural productivity go hand in hand with the development of irrigation sector. The idea of intensive agriculture is incomplete without creation of matching irrigation potential, conservation and management of scarce water resources. It requires large capital investment. With the objective of increasing agricultural productivity and to ensure food security, our Government is laying emphasis on rapid expansion of irrigation coverage. We plan to bring at least additional 10 lakh hectares agriculture land under irrigation coverage by the year 2019.

We have to not only plan for the additional needs by undertaking new projects but also improve water use efficiency of existing projects. We have taken up new major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation projects as well. A number of short gestation schemes were also launched in recent years to

provide quick irrigation benefit to the farming community and the results are visible.

Budgetary Outlay :

40. Public investment for Agriculture is largely made through creation and maintenance of Irrigation infrastructure. The total budgetary outlay for Water Resources Department has been enhanced from Rs.5087.69 crore in 2014-15 to **Rs.6212.15 crore** in 2015-16. The outlay under Non-Plan has increased from Rs.1147.81 crore in 2014-15 to **Rs.1254.97 crore** in 2015-16. The provision under State Plan has been stepped up from Rs.3939.88 crore in 2014-15 to **Rs.4957.18 crore** in 2015-16 with an increase of about 26%.

The outlay of **Rs.1254.97 crore** under Non-Plan is primarily meant to cover the cost of establishment and operation and maintenance of the Irrigation, Flood Control and Drainage System of the State. The State Plan outlay of **Rs.4957.18 Crore** proposed to be provided in the budget for 2015-16 is meant for the development of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, Flood Control, Drainage, Minor Irrigation works and Command Area Development Programme including participatory irrigation management.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects :

41. Major and Medium projects cater to the irrigation needs of vast areas and also help in flood management. Construction as well as renovation, modernization and stabilization of the irrigation potential of existing major and medium irrigation projects are being taken up through financial assistance from external aid agencies like World Bank, Japan International Co-operation

Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Government of India through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and NABARD through Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). A number of projects are also taken up with State's own plan funds. It is proposed to provide an outlay of **Rs.2229.00 crore** under Major & Medium Irrigation sector out of which **Rs.1317.00 crore** for AIBP assisted projects, **Rs.142.00 crore** for NABARD assisted projects, **Rs.438.00 crore** for externally funded projects and **Rs.31.00 crore** for check Dams. Although the fund flow from Government of India for projects taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme is low, we are going ahead with execution of the sanctioned projects from our own funds.

Water Sector Infrastructure Development Programme :

42. In order to create a shelf of projects for financing from different sources, take up new major and medium irrigation projects and expedite completion of medium irrigation projects, the scheme has been launched in 2014-15 with proposed investment of Rs.1000.00 crore over a period of five years. Provision of **Rs.100.00 crore** is being made during 2015-16.

Minor Irrigation Projects:

43. The role of Minor Irrigation is quite significant. It can serve a large number of cultivators at a lower cost within a short period. Moreover it can provide irrigation to isolated pockets. It is proposed to provide **Rs.961.00 crore** for development of minor irrigation works in 2015-16.

The minor irrigation organization has taken up construction of check dams and barrages. They help conserve water at the end

of monsoon for domestic needs, ground water recharge and incidental irrigation. We propose to make a provision of **Rs.212.00 crore** for the purpose.

Provision of **Rs.285.00 crore** is proposed for **Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR)** of water bodies in order to stabilize the irrigation potential of the Minor Irrigation projects linked to these water bodies. **Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)** is implemented by the minor irrigation wing in a participatory mode with users' contribution in the range of ten to twenty per cent. The outlay for the scheme is proposed at **Rs.148.00 crore** in 2015-16. An outlay for **Rs.120.00 crore** is proposed for **Odisha Community Tank Management Programme (OCTMP)** being implemented with assistance from the World Bank. We propose to make a provision of **Rs.85.00 crore** from our own plan funds for completion of incomplete Minor irrigation projects earlier taken up under AIBP & RIDF schemes.

Mega Lift Projects:

44. Mega lift irrigation projects have been taken up for providing irrigation to the farmers in upland areas. The command area of the projects will range from 500 hectares to 2000 hectares. One hundred seventy four sites in 15 clusters have been identified for installation of the Mega Lift Irrigation Point. Besides, Upper Indravati Lift canal system has also been included under this programme. The projects are being executed through turn-key contracts in EPC mode. Budgetary outlay of **Rs.673.00 crore** (RIDF-Rs.375.00 crore, State Fund - Rs.298.00 crore) is proposed in 2015-16.

Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects:

45. To restore and operationalize the defunct lift irrigation projects of the state, budgetary outlay of **Rs.50.00 crore** is proposed.

Flood Control and Drainage :

46. Almost every alternate year, vast areas of the State are affected by flood in the monsoon season. Flood not only damages crops but also endangers life and property. We are taking various measures to manage and mitigate the flood problem through construction of flood control structures, protective embankments, anti-sea erosion measures and clearance of river mouths etc. Besides, poor drainage and water logging problem of the coastal areas of the State require specific attention.

The outlay for **Flood Control and Drainage** includes following major works -

47. **Rs.579.54 crore** for Flood control projects executed under RIDF and from our own resources. **Rs.202.45 crore** for Drainage works executed under RIDF and State's own resources. This provision includes **Rs.159.81 crore** for **Drainage Improvement scheme** out of which **Rs.15.00 crore** is meant for improving drainage facilities in Sambalpur Town & **Rs.25.00 crore** for renovation of urban water bodies in the state. The scheme was launched in 2014-15. It envisages an investment of Rs.1000.00 crore in five years to address the drainage congestion and water logging problem of the State.

Water Conservation and efficiency in water use :

48. Water conservation and efficiency in water use are as important as creation of irrigation potential. We are operating a

number of schemes for optimum utilisation of water and promotion of water use efficiency.

Command Area Development Programme :

49. Under the scheme ‘Command Area Development Programme’ activities like creation of micro-level distribution network for supply of water to individual holdings in completed irrigation commands are taken up for improvement in utilization of irrigation potential and optimization of agricultural production through efficient water management. Financial assistance from Government of India and matching State Share for the scheme constitute the budgetary outlay of **Rs.279.39 crore** which is proposed to be made in the year 2015-16.

Rooftop Rainwater harvesting & Ground water recharge in urban areas:

50. Water is a scarce commodity and should be conserved. We have formulated the scheme “**Rooftop Rainwater harvesting & Ground water recharge in urban areas**” to sensitize urban population to adopt rooftop rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge practice to meet their domestic water needs. An investment of Rs.100.00 crore will be made under this scheme over a period of five years till 2019. Government buildings will also be taken up under the scheme. Besides, eligible private buildings will be provided incentives up to the extent of 50% of the actual cost maximum up to Rs.45,000/- under this scheme. The scheme will be implemented in Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Jharsuguda, Bolangir & Titilagarh in first phase. Budget provision of **Rs.7.00 crore** has been proposed during 2015-16.

Canal lining & System Rehabilitation programme (CLSRP):

51. The scheme Canal lining & System Rehabilitation programme (CLSRP) has been formulated to increase water use efficiency in canal system. It is proposed to provide **Rs.100.00 crore** during 2015-16 for the scheme.

Improved Road Connectivity through embankment and canal banks :

52. In the coastal areas river embankment and canal banks provide road communication facility. In order to upgrade the river embankment and canal bank roads having high traffic intensity and to improve its overall efficiency in rural areas, “**Irrigation Road Construction & Improvement scheme**” has been launched in 2014-15. It also provides a link between the hinterland and the market. It is proposed to provide Rs.500.00 crore during a period of five years for the scheme. Budgetary provision of **Rs.55.00 crore** is proposed in 2015-16.

Conclusion

With this I commend the third Agriculture Budget for consideration of this august House. Let us work together to make agriculture and allied activities a source of gainful employment, ensure food security for all and provide an assurance for welfare of the farming community.

Let me recall a few lines from the immortal poet Gangadhar Meher in this context

"କୃଷି ତୋର ବେଦରେ କୃଷି ତୋ' ପୁରାଣ

କୃଷି ବିନା ରହି ନ ପାରଇ ପରାଣ

କୃଷି ଘେନି ନୃପତି କୃଷି ଘେନି ସଭ୍ୟ

କୃଷି ବଳେ ଆୟୁ ଶ୍ରୀ ସମ୍ପଦ ସକଳ

ଦୁଃଖ ଲଭ୍ୟ ହେ ।।"

