SUCESSFUL INTERVENTION OF RKVY IN OTELP AREAS OF ODISHA

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme

ST & SC Development Department

Government of Odisha

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Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha

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SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION OF RKVY IN OTELP AREAS OF ODISHA

Name of the PIA	:	Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
Name of the Scheme	:	Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)
Year of implementation	:	2013-14

Name & No. of the Project:

Sl No	Name of the project	Amount (in lakh ₹)
1	Sustainable livelihoods for tribal of Odisha through production of tuber crops, organic spices & vegetables including off-season vegetables in phase- I & II areas of OTELP.	269.77
2	Sustainable livelihoods for tribal of Odisha through production of Yam, organic spices (Ginger, Turmeric) & vegetables including off-season vegetables in OTELP areas (Malkangiri & Koraput).	69.50
	Total	**339.27**

Amount released by Director, IMAGE, Bhubaneswar : ₹ 339.27 lakh

Amount utilised by PIA & U.C. submitted to Agriculture Department : ₹ 313.07 lakh

Month and year of project completion : April, 2014

PROJECT DETAILS

Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) covers 30 tribal dominated backward blocks of Seven districts namely Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada covering South-West Odisha.

Programme targets 255661 people covering 56180 households out of which 75% population are scheduled tribe. 12395 households out of the total households are landless. Similarly 39474 households out of total households are BPL. The major tribes under the programme areas are Soura, Lanjia Soura, Kandha, Kutia Kandha, Paraja, Dongaria Kandha and Bonda. The programme focuses on empowering the tribal and enabling them to ensure their food security, address their nutritional security increase their income and improve their overall quality of life. This will be achieved through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management and more productivity environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm / nonfarm enterprise development.

The planning, implementation and monitoring of the programme are done by the community based organizations as per approved annual work plan and budget in a participatory mode through facilitation of NGOs and professionals (Subject Matter Specialists) of OTELP.

According to the supervision report of IFAD during 2012, the project performance in Odisha remains satisfactory. It remains one of the best performing project in one of India's most difficult state.

Core Problems: Present Situation:

The tribal communities in the programme areas live in mountainous areas, undulating with hills and valley. They are still in a state of subsistence agriculture and relies heavily on forests for their livelihood and food security. They have not been able to en cash the benefits of interventions made by different organizations due to various constraints. Making a thorough analysis of these constraints, Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) has attempted to bring a paradigm shift in socio-economic development of tribal families through community empowerment and livelihoods promotion. Agriculture is one of the major sources of livelihood of the tribal of OTELP areas as they get more than half of their income from settled and shifting (podu) cultivation. Climatic condition of the hilly regions put high demands on on-farm water management. Water is the most limiting factor for agricultural production and erratic distribution of rainfall is often stated as one of the major reasons for food insecurity. Increasing water availability for crops can be done by irrigation, which is often difficult in the region The diet of the people is largely cereal based for which people grow rice, millets and pulses in sloppy lands. Besides off season vegetables are cultivated in small scale of the programme areas of Koraput, Phulbani, Gajapati, Kalahandi and Raygada districts. Ginger, turmeric are grown in programme areas of Phulbani & Koraput. The non scientific approach followed in farming by the tribal community is the main reason for low productivity in case of number of crops.

The development of tribal people with accelerated social & economic justice remains OTELP's challenge. The tribal population together with Scheduled Caste & many other backward classes constitute the weakest section of programme areas from the point of economic, educational, social & ecological development. Besides, tribal groups like Bonda, Lanjia Saura, Saura, Dangaria Kandha etc. under PVTGs require comprehensive & innovative approaches, orienting interventions at their own pace. Programme areas have higher proportion of high land (54%) & lower proportion of low land (14%). Agriculture Productivity is low because of lower moisture retention capacity of high land soil. But the programme areas have five agro-climatic zones.

Considering the above strength & weakness, selection of crops under RKVY has been made.

A. Crop demonstration details:

I. Physical progress:

Project	Operational district	Target			Achievement	
		Crop	No. of household	Area in Ha	No. of household	Area in Ha
1) Sustainable Livelihoods for Tribal of Odisha through production of Tuber crops, Organic Spices and vegetables including off season vegetables in phase I & phase II areas	Koraput, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Nawarangpur & Malkangiri	Tuber crops	10755	207.3	9766	154.81
		Organic spices	8930	148.8	8280	228.60
		Vegetables	2850	101.0	11251	450.04
		Training	2730	-	4830	-
		Exposure visit	160	-	160	-
		Total	**25425**	**457.1**	**34287**	**833.45**
2) Sustainable Livelihoods for Tribal of Odisha through production of Yam, Organic Spices (Ginger & Turmeric) and Vegetables including off season vegetables in OTELP Plus areas (Malkangiri and Koraput)	Koraput & Malkangiri	Tuber crops	1000	25.0	1540	31.9
		Organic spices	4000	63.0	3150	80.0
		Vegetables	2000	80.0	5360	214.4
		Training	1200	-	2100	-
		Total	**8200**	**168.0**	**12150**	**326.3**
Grand total (Project. 1 + 2)			**33625**	**625.1**	**46437**	**1159.75**

II. Financial progress:

Project	Operational district	Target (in lakh ₹)	Expenditure made (in lakh ₹)
1) Sustainable Livelihoods for Tribal of Odisha through production of Tuber crops, Organic Spices and vegetables including off season vegetables in phase I & phase II areas	Koraput, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Nawarangpur & Malkangiri	269.77	243.98
2) Sustainable Livelihoods for Tribal of Odisha through production of Yam, Organic Spices (Ginger & Turmeric) and Vegetables including off season vegetables in OTELP Plus areas (Malkangiri and Koraput)	Koraput& Malkangiri	69.50	69.09
Total (Project . 1 + 2)		**339.27**	**313.07**

B. Capacity Building

Farmers training programme on production technology of tubers, spices, off-season vegetable crops were conducted at the village level covering 6930 farmers in 231 training camps through Overseas Projects & Services Ltd. (OPSL). The Agriculture Officers of the ITDAs and FNGO officials have also attended the above farmers training programme. One day farmers training was conducted . Both classroom training and field demonstration were conducted for transforming a clarity among the beneficiaries. As a part of knowledge sharing and management, IEC materials in odia were supplied to each trainee farmer during the training programme.

Support of Regional Centre of Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (RC-CTCRI), Bhubaneswar & Central Horticultural Experiment Station (CHES), Bhubaneswar (ICAR Institutes, Govt. of India)

Exposure visit of farmers and programme staff have been made to RC-CTCRI & CHES, Bhubaneswar for practical experience on improved cultivation of tuber crops and vegetables. 160 participants have been trained in the above two ICAR Institutes through exposure visits. Dr. R.S. Mishra, Head, RC-CTCRI & Dr. M. Nedun Cheziyan, Sr. Scientist from RC-CTCRI and Dr. L.K. Bharathi facilitated visit of the farmers to the trial plots in the research institutes. Scientists of RC-CTCRI discussed at length with the farmers about their field problems and guided them. Value added products of tuber crops were prepared during exposure visit in RC-CTCRI. Dr. M. Nedun Cheziyan has also made field visits of the tuber demonstration programme in Koraput & Kandhamal districts and guided the farmers.

C. Result sheets of different crop demonstration taken up in the programme areas:

Crop : **Turmeric** Unit area :**200 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	2300	46.00	2.2	5	Samar Sisa
2	Gajapati	1200	24.00	2.65	3.45	Gachha Majhi
3	Kandhamal	0	0.00	0	0	
4	Kalahandi	1000	20.00	2.5	4.2	Almati Majhi
5	Nawarangpur	130	2.60	2.3	4.6	Arjun Bhatra
6	Malkangiri	1800	36.00	2.8	7.5	Jintu Hantal
7	Rayagada	1000	20.00	2.2	4.2	Laxmi Keskaraka
Total		**7430**	**148.60**	**2.44**		
Average Yield (Qtl / Ha)				**122.08**		

Crop : **Yam** Unit area : **250 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	1021	25.53	2.5	5.5	Bhagaban Malick
2	Gajapati	302	7.55	3.0	4.8	Kalia Mandal
3	Kandhamal	650	16.25	2.5	12.5	Karunakar Majhi & Bipin Majhi
4	Kalahandi	575	14.38	3.6	4.2	Karuna Majhi
5	Nawarangpur	1330	33.25	3.0	5.5	Ramanath Bhatra
6	Malkangiri	900	22.50	4.2	6.5	Jogi Sodi
7	Rayagada	132	3.30	2.8	4.0	Gangadhar Kanda
Total		**4910**	**122.75**	**3.07**		
Average Yield (Qtl/Ha)				**122.86**		

Crop : **Elephant foot yam** Unit area : **100 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	1160	11.60	2.30	2.82	Srinu Pujari
2	Gajapati	595	5.95	4.00	5.1	Rajendra Majhi
3	Kandhamal	724	7.24	2.00	4.5	Philip Suka Majhi
4	Kalahandi	562	5.62	3.40	4.3	Duruka Guad
5	Nawarangpur	100	1.00	2.12	4	Kamalasing Naik
6	Malkangiri	1435	14.35	4.50	5.6	Sania Krisani
7	Rayagada	400	4.00	3.00	3.5	Narendra Gauda
Total		**4976**	**49.76**	**3.05**		
Average Yield (Qtl / Ha)				**304.57**		

Crop :**Brinjal** Unit area :**400 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	1040	41.60	5.60	8.10	Gopal Pujari
2	Gajapati	1433	57.32	3.20	5.40	Benjamin Malick
3	Kandhamal	427	17.08	6.70	10.00	Krushna Pradan
4	Kalahandi	713	28.52	2.95	4.10	Samaru Majhi
5	Nawarangpur	470	18.80	3.50	7.00	Tularam Pujari
6	Malkangiri	260	10.40	8.00	13.00	Hari Naik
7	Rayagada	468	18.72	3.00	3.50	Sita Takari
Total		**4811**	**192.44**	**4.71**		
Average Yield (Qtl/Ha)				**117.68**		

Crop : **Tomato (Kharif)** Unit area : **400 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	2200	88.00	4.60	5.25	Gangei Pangi
2	Gajapati	200	8.00	1.20	1.8	Juria Dalei
3	Kandhamal	200	8.00	4.00	4.5	Ramesh Mallick
4	Kalahandi	200	8.00	4.30	5.0	Ghasiram Naik
5	Nawarangpur	400	16.00	2.00	4.0	Damodar Bhatra
6	Malkangiri	1400	56.00	7.00	12.0	Madhab Bhumia
7	Rayagada	200	8.00	4.20	6.0	Laxam Nisika
Total		**4800**	**192.00**	**3.90**		
Average Yield (Qtl/Ha)				**97.50**		

Crop : **Tomato (Rabi)** Unit area : **400 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	850	34.00	4.90	5.3	Mana Mudui
2	Gajapati	300	12.00	6.05	9.5	Sumi Mallick
3	Kandhamal	250	10.00	3.50	8.5	Debanand Malick
4	Kalahandi	0	0.00	6.10	8.5	Rajani Majhi
5	Nawarangpur	150	6.00	2.5	6.5	Pradeep Nayak
6	Malkangiri	670	26.80	9.50	13.6	Jaga Madhi
7	Rayagada	230	9.20	6.50	12	Jhanju Nundruka
Total		**2450**	**98.00**	**5.58**		
Average Yield (Qtl /Ha)				**139.46**		

Crop :**Radish** Unit area :**400 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	1375	55.00	6.00	6.85	Udhav Petia
2	Gajapati	300	12.00	1.82	2.77	Juria Dalei
3	Kandhamal	250	10.00	2.75	5.5	Tulasi Patra
4	Kalahandi	175	7.00	3.80	4.8	Sunadhar Majhi
5	Nawarangpur	250	10.00	7.0	12.0	Chhabilal Halwa
6	Malkangiri	800	32.00	5.50	8.0	Phulmati Majhi
7	Rayagada	400	16.00	3.80	4.5	Elimi Sikaka
Total		**3550**	**142.00**	**4.38**		
Average Yield (Qtl / Ha)				**109.54**		

Crop : **Monsoon Potato** Unit area :**400 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	1000	40.00	3.86	4.25	Pramila Mandibarli
Total		**1000**	**40.00**	**3.86**		
Average Yield (Qtl / Ha)				**96.50**		

Crop : **Onion** Unit area : **400 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	1200	48.00	5.22	8.30	Udaya Mandinga
2	Gajapati	600	24.00	1.95	5.00	Jesto Mandal
3	Kandhamal	300	12.00	11.20	11.80	Abhimanyu Dandasena
4	Kalahandi	200	8.00	5.86	7.3	Jama Majhi
5	Nawarangpur	700	28.00	7.00	12.00	Mana Bhatra & Padam Bhatra
6	Malkangiri	600	24.00	6.15	7.80	Chaitu Durua
7	Rayagada	400	16.00	2.50	2.80	Naba Nayak
	Total	**4000**	**160.00**	**5.70**		
Average Yield (Qtl / Ha)				**142.43**		

Crop : **Cassava** Unit area : **100 Sqm.**

Sl No	District	Household (nos)	Area (Ha)	Productivity (Qtl)		Beneficiary got highest yield
				Average	Highest	
1	Koraput	0	0.00			Crop not yet harvested
2	Gajapati	710	7.10			
3	Kandhamal	300	3.00			
4	Kalahandi	200	2.00			
5	Nawarangpur	0	0.00			
6	Malkangiri	210	2.10			
7	Rayagada	0	0.00			
Total		**1420**	**14.20**			

Economics

a) Crop wise cost of cultivation & average yield

Details	Turmeric	Yam	Elephant Foot Yam	Brinjal	Tomato	Radish	Onion	Potato
Cost of agro inputs (₹/ ha) from Agriculture Deptt.	46302	51122	123405	20226	22882	7150	11651	32864
Cost of labour (₹/Ha) borne by beneficiary	40000	30000	30000	40000	40000	20000	30000	30000
Manures/fertilizer/ pesticides (₹/Ha) borne by beneficiary	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	8000	10000	17000
Total cost of cultivation (₹/Ha)	96302	91122	163405	70226	72882	35150	51651	79864
Average yield(Qtls/ha)	122.08	122.86	304.57	117.68	118.50	109.50	142.43	96.5

b) Benefit Cost Analysis

Crop	House hold (nos)	Area (ha)	Average yield (Mt/ha)	Total yield (Mt)	Total value of produce (Lakh Rs)	Total cost of production (Lakh Rs)	Net return (Lakh Rs)	BC ratio
Turmeric	7430	148.6	12.2	1812.92	326.33	143.10	183.23	2.28
Yam	4910	122.75	12.28	1507.37	301.47	111.83	189.65	2.70
Elephant foot yam	4976	49.76	30.45	1515.19	303.04	81.31	221.73	3.73
Brinjal	4811	192.44	11.76	2263.09	339.46	135.09	204.37	2.51
Tomato	7250	290	11.85	3436.50	515.48	211.41	304.07	2.44
Radish	3550	142	10.95	1554.90	155.49	49.98	105.51	3.11
Monsoon Potato	1000	40	9.65	386.00	77.20	31.96	45.24	2.42
Onion	4000	160	14.24	2278.40	227.84	82.72	145.12	2.75
Cassava	1420	14.2	Crop not yet harvested					
Total	39347	1159.75		14754.38	2246.31	847.40	1398.91	

D. Success Stories:

- **Growing of improved variety tomato organically :**

A tribal farmer Adia Santa of village - Gouriguda under Haldikund MWS, Gupteswar- GP, Boipariguda Block was mobilized to grow tomato organically in an area of 400 M^2 during Kharif 2013. The field- "BADA LAND" (near the home stead land of the tribal farmer) was selected basing on the fertility status of land. The watch and ward was taken up by the farmer. The tribal farmer was advised on organic farming. Agro inputs i.e. tomato foundation seed (var: Utkal Kumari) 20grams, de-oiled neem cake - 10kg, and bio-fertilizers such as PSB, Azospirilium (each 250gm) and Trichoderma viridi (250 gm) were supplied under RKVY. Seedlings were raised during second week of August 2013 with basal application of two baskets of compost in nursery bed. 25 days old seedlings after treatment with Trichoderma viridi were planted during Sept 2013. Basal application of 25 baskets of FYM, 10kg of de-oiled neem cake and bio-fertilizers were made in the field.

Intercultural operations like hoeing, weeding and earthing were carried out at 30 day of the crop. Staking of tomato plant was done by the farmer in order to check lodging of plants for preventing fruit rot, black rot disease of tomato. Bio-pesticide multi –Neem @5ml/litre of water applied twice against pest attack.

400 kg tomato was harvested and sold at a total cost of ₹ 6000.00 against the cost of production for ₹ 2900.00. Thus, the farmer got a net profit of ₹ 3100.00 from an area of 400 M^2 area. Adia Santa has also planned for upscaling up tomato cultivation in an area of 0.50 acres during Kharif 2014 adopting organic farming practices.

- **Success from growing improved variety of Brinjal**

Tahajang village in Tarangada GP of Gumma block in Gajapati Distict is 16 Km away from Paralakhemundi. In this village, a farmer named Simon Gamango cultivated Brinjal (var Green star) in an area of 400 sqm through the support of RKVY. 20 gm of seeds, 10 kg of Trichoderma viridi, Bio-fertilisers (Azospirilium & PSB each 250gm) were supplied to the farmer. The farmer was also given training along with other farmers on integrated crop management practices including pest management in brinjal cropping. Nursery bed was raised by the farmer in the 3rd week of July. 3 baskets of FYM was applied in the nursery bed and seedlings were raised. 25 days old seedlings were transplanted after treatment with Trichoderma viridi. 10 Kg of De-oiled neem cake, Bio-fertilisers (Azospirilium & PSB each 250 gm) and 10 baskets of FYM was applied in the field before planting of the seedlings. The farmer has applied 5 Kg of Urea in the field at 3 weeks stage of the crop after hoeing, weeding followed by earthing. Drainage channels were drawn in the field to drain out the surplus water.

The farmer gave one spraying to the crop with neem based pesticides at 45 days of the crop. The farmer got a total production of 530 kg of brinjal from an area of 400 M^2 (13.2 t/ha) as against 400 kg of production (10 t/ha) of brinjal from their traditional varieties. The average sale rate of brinjal in the market during the entire season is ₹ 15.00/kg. The total cost of production incurred by the farmer is ₹ 2700.00 as against total cost of produce of ₹ 7950.00. The farmer got a net profit of ₹ 5250.00 from this crop in one season. The farmer has already decided to grow this variety in the next Kharif season in an area of 0.5 acre. Besides, many farmers in the nearby areas have requested the demonstrating farmer to give seed of the above improved variety as the farmer have kept few brinjal fruits in the field for seed purpose.

- **Yam cultivation changed fate and living standard of a farmer**

A farmer Rajendra Majhi of village Dockiribhata of Balegaon Panchayat of Kosagumuda block in Nawarangpur district having one acre of cultivable land was sitting idle and not cultivating entire area due to lack of skills. He was leading a miserable life & had food insecurity. He was motivated & capacitated through farmer's training by OTELP for tuber crop cultivation. He was given 50 kg of Yam (var: Odisha Elite) for an area of 250 M^2 through RKVY. 10 baskets of FYM along with 10kg of De-oiled neem cake, 250 gm of Trichoderma, 250 gm of Azospirilium and 250 gm of PSB out of support from RKVY were applied in the pits. Yam cuttings each 200 gm were planted at 2.5 cm below ground surface. Mulching with dry leaves, straw were done after planting of the Yam cuttings. Weeding & earthing were done at 30 days of the crop. Staking of the yam plants were made in the field. Excess water from the field was drained out from time to time after heavy sour of rain through drainage channel. After 8 months Yams were ready to harvest. From 50.00 kg yam tubers grown in an area of 250 M^2, the farmer harvested 5.00 quintals (20 t/ha). The cost of production was ₹ 2500.00 as against the cost of produce of ₹10,000.00. The net profit gained by the farmer is ₹ 7500.00.

The demo Yam cultivation encouraged him to go for upscaling Yam crop as well as other vegetable crops i.e. Tomato, potato, brinjal, beans, onion, coriander, cumin seeds, ladies finger and cowpea. Now he is guiding the people of his village for vegetable cultivation. He says "Yam cultivation changed his fate and living standard".

- **Growing of off-season tomato replacing maize**

Nawarangpur is a traditional growing maize district. Sri Bana Bhatra of Minjiriguda village, Papdahandi Block regularly grows maize during Kharif season and gets a profit of about ₹15000.00 per acre (₹37500/ha). In the farmer's training programme organized by OTELP, Sri Bhatra came to know that tomato crop can produce yield of 11-12 t/ha with a net profit of about ₹ 1 lakh/ha. He was encouraged to grow off-season tomato crop in the field where he was earlier growing maize. Sri Bana Bhatra got support of 20 gm Tomato seed (U. Kumari), 10 kg De-oiled neem cake, 250 gm Trichoderma viridi, Bio-fertilisers (PSB, Azospirilium each 250 gm) under RKVY for cultivation of off-season tomato in an

area of 400 M^2 during rainy season 2013. Sri Bhatra took tomato cultivation in the area where earlier he was growing maize crop.

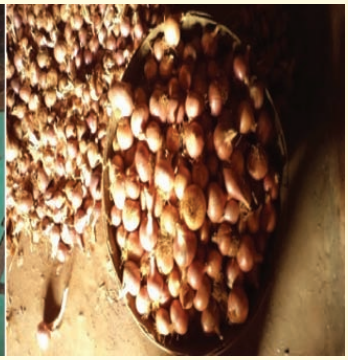
Tomato seedlings were raised during second week of June, 2013 with basal application of compost in nursery bed. 21 days seedlings after treatment with Trichoderma viridi were planted during 1st week of July, 2013. Basal application of 10 baskets of FYM, 10 kg of de-oiled neem cake and bio-fertilizers were applied in the field. Hoeing, weeding and earthing were carried out at 30 days of the crop. Staking of tomato plant was done by the farmer in order to check lodging of plants. Neem based pesticides were applied ones at 45 days of the crop against pest attack. 490 kg tomato was harvested and sold at a total cost of ₹ 7350.00 against the cost of production for ₹ 3000.00. Thus, the farmer got a net profit of ₹ 4350.00 from an area of 400 M^2 area (₹ 1.08 lakh/ha).

The above little support from RKVY has encouraged the demonstrating farmer as well as his neighbouring farmers for growing off off-season tomato in place of Maize.

- **Onion Cultivation changed the Living Standard of Tribal Youth**

Udaya Mandinga of Biriguda village in Laxmipur block, Koraput depends on Agriculture, Horticulture, daily labour & forest for his Livelihood. Sri Mandinga had no knowledge about Onion Cultivation. Sri Mandinga participated in the training programme on spices organized by OTELP under RKVY. 400 gm Onion seed (variety: Agrifound light red), Neem cake- 10 kg, Azospirilium- 250 gm, PSB – 250gm, Trichoderma Viride – 250 gm was supplied to Sri Udaya Mandinga to take up Onion Cultivation. Prior to this intervention Sri Mandinga did not know the use of Pesticides & Fertilizer and only using compost. Sri Mandinga took Onion cultivated in an area of 400 sqm and got a yield of 560 kg (14 t/ha) and sold the same in the local market @ ₹ 15 per Kg. The total selling price of Onion is ₹ 8400.00 as against the production cost of ₹ 1900.00. The net profit is ₹ 6500.00.

This activity has encouraged other farmers in the nearby locality to take up Onion Cultivation for improving their Livelihoods through farm based activities. Sri Mandinga has planned for upscaling Onion Cultivation in next season in a large scale. Furthermore,



Sri Mandinga has planned to purchase diesel pumpset & sprayer on availing subsidy from Horticulture Department for improving the farm activities.

Similarly, another youth name- Lukia Minika of Tala Kutinga village in Laxmipur Block also took up Onion demonstration under RKVY in an area of 400 M^2 during Rabi 2013-14. He got support of 400 gm seeds of Onion (var- Agrifound light red), 10 kg of De-oiled neem cake, 250 gm of Trichoderma viridi and Bio-fertilisers (Azospirilium & PSB each 250 gm) from the project. He got an yield of 580 kg from an area of 400 M^2 (14.5 t/ha). The total cost of production of Onion in demonstrating plot of 400 M^2 area is ₹1700.00. The total cost of produce received by the farmer is ₹8700.00. The net profit gained by the farmer is ₹7000.00. The farmer is extremely happy on the performance of the improved variety of Onion. He along with neighbouring farmers has already decided to go for Onion cultivation in an area of 3 acres. Accordingly they have also requested OTELP officials for arrangement of required seeds for the next season.

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