

Government of Odisha
Department of Agriculture & Farmer's Empowerment
Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production
Krusha Bhawan, Odisha

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REVISED GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUB-SCHEME "PROMOTION OF
IMPROVED PACKAGE OF PRACTICES" UNDER THE STATE SECTOR SCHEME "3714-CROP
PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT"

1. Background:-

Odisha is predominantly an agrarian state with 70% of its population drawing their sustenance fully or partly from the Agriculture sector. Rice as the main food crop of the state is cultivated over an area of about 40.14 Lakh ha. The state has a cultivated area of 61.80 lakh under which paddy is the major crop. Our state has a wide range of soil types that differ widely in physico-chemical properties. Soils are mainly acidic with varying degrees of acidity varying widely. Though fertilizer consumption in the state is increasing due to increase in farmers' awareness, but due to imbalanced use of nitrogenous fertilizer it may create alarming situation in near future.

Odisha is having geographical area of 155.71 lakh hectares in the state, out of which cultivated area is 61.80 lakh hectares only. 70% of total soil is acidic indicating the need for special interventions like soil testing and administration of adequate dose of balanced fertilizer and micronutrients in appropriate manner. Rice is being the main crop of the state constituting approximately 70% of cultivable area. Out of critical inputs like seed, irrigation, crop loan, fertilizer plays important role contributing more production & productivity of rice. To minimize dependence on nitrogenous fertilizer, green manuring of "Dhanicha" is being promoted in our state, which also helps enhancing organic status of the soil & reducing acidity.

Maize and Red gram intercropping not only improves crop yield and water and fertilizer utilization efficiency but also reduces competition for major soil nutrients, increases beneficial soil microorganism numbers and diversity, and reduces pathogenic and harmful microorganisms, effectively improving the ecological environment of cultivated.

Boron supplementation improves sunflower yields and profits Economic analysis of this fertilization shows that an increase of 20% in production gives an increase of 35% in net income from the crop.

In traditional rice cultivation methods, 40% of the world's irrigation water is applied for rice production. Increasing water scarcity due to climate change and competition from urbanization is making this traditional method of rice production unsustainable in the long term. Combined with other factors like shortage of labour and decreasing arable land, new ideas and innovations in rice cultivation are critically needed to meet rising demand and ensure food security. One of the potential solutions to address these challenges is direct-seeded rice (DSR). Direct seeding is a crop establishment system wherein rice seeds are sown directly into the field, as opposed to the traditional method of growing seedlings in a nursery, then transplanting into flooded fields.

Direct-seeded rice is seen to be one of the most efficient, sustainable, and economically viable rice production systems used today. Compared to the conventional puddled transplanted rice (PTR) method prevalent in Odisha, DSR delivers faster planting and maturing, conserves scarce resources like water and labor, is more conducive to mechanization, and reduces emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Mechanized DSR also creates avenues for employment through new service provisions and is less labor intensive and free from drudgery, hence more attractive to youth and women farmers.

Weeds are major biotic constraints in most rice growing areas of the world, causing about 33% of yield loss. Problems associated with weeds in rice are mounting due to changes in establishment methods in response to the declining availability of labour and water. Direct sowing of rice reduces labour and irrigation water requirements. There are 3 methods of direct-sown rice (DSR) i.e., dry seeding (sowing dry seeds in to dry soil), wet seeding (sowing of pre-germinated/sprouted seeds on wet puddled soils) and water seeding (seeds sown into standing water). However, high weed infestation is a major constraint for adoption of DSR, as emerging seedlings in direct-sown fields are less competitive with concurrently emerged weeds and the initial flush of weeds cannot be controlled by maintaining water immediately after seeding. In DSR, at least 2-3 manual weeding by engaging more than 100-150 man-days per hectare is required to keep the weed population below the threshold level. Therefore, herbicide-based weed control or combinations of herbicide and machine/weeder are considered as alternative to manual-weeding and most economical way to manage weeds.

The Scheme is implemented in the state to demonstrate and popularize improved agronomic packages of various crops with the objective of enhancing production and productivity.

2. Scheme/ Programme Objective:

The scheme has the following aims and objectives:-

1. To identify Good Agronomic Practices (GAP) and incentivize the farmers for following it.
 2. To increase the spread effect of the practice and to add the productivity figure of the state.
 3. To enhance the sustainability and stability of crop production.
 4. To emphasize low-cost and risk-free technology in our state.
 5. To protect the crop from various pest & diseases.
 6. To improve soil health through application of balanced plant nutrients.
 7. To address soil-related production constraints such as soil acidity/ alkalinity/ salinity.
 8. To reduce labour and drudgery along with cultivation time, energy, and cost.
 9. To utilize vacant inter-row space of Crops by growing oilseeds, pulses and vegetables, etc. to generate higher net returns and cultivable land utilization index as compared to mono-cropping.
 10. To demonstrate latest technologies of crop utilization, intercropping & production.
 11. To implement need-based interventions of recent priorities.
3. Coverage under the Scheme/ Programme and duration [(i) In case of Capital projects, length/ area etc. of the work with detailed break-up as well as intended benefit to the public; (ii) In case of Social sector projects, the Target Beneficiaries, eligibility criteria, quantum of benefit to be detailed]

A. **Green Manuring of Dhanicha:**

1. **Background :-**

Odisha is predominantly an agrarian state with 70% of its population drawing their sustenance fully or partly from the Agriculture sector. Rice as the main food crop of the state is cultivated over an area of about 38.16 Lakh ha. Our state has a wide range of soil types which differ widely in physico-chemical properties. Soils are mainly acidic with varying degree of

acidity varying widely. Though the fertiliser consumption in the state is increasing due to increase in farmer's awareness, but due to imbalanced use of nitrogenous fertiliser it may create alarming situation in the near future.

Odisha is having geographical area of 155.71 lakh hectares in the state, out of which cultivated area is 61.80 lakh hectares only. 70% of total soil is acidic indicating the need for special interventions like soil testing and administration of adequate dose of balanced fertilizer and micronutrients in appropriate manner. Rice is being the main crop of the state constituting of approximately 70% of cultivable area. Out of critical inputs like seed, irrigation, crop loan, fertilizer plays important role contributing more production & productivity of rice. To minimise dependence on nitrogenous fertilizer, green manuring of "Dhanicha" is being promoted in our state, which also helps enhancing organic status of the soil & reducing acidity. that

2. Programme Objectives

To ensure sustainability of production system it needs to ensure that there should not be degradation of natural resource like soil and water on which food production is totally dependent. For that balanced use of fertilizer is gaining importance. Long-term use of optimal doses of NPK with farm yard manure or compost improves the soil physical health. Use of Dhanicha as green manuring crop helps in improving soil health, reducing input cost by provisioning of nitrogen to soil, boosting microbial population and ensuring favorable environment for plant growth. All these add to the sustainability and enhanced stability to production of rice. Even though technologies are available to increase food production, the cost of inputs used in agriculture has considerably increased after the introduction of new technology. Hence there is necessity of low-cost and no-risk technology in our state. In this context the importance of green manuring of Dhanicha is being proposed for adoption by large section of small and marginal farmers to ease the extra burden for purchase of costly nitrogenous fertilizer, as Dhanicha provides Nitrogen to soil by fixing atmospheric Nitrogen, which are abundantly available in the atmosphere. In addition to Green Manuring, they are encouraged to take Dhanicha in field bond which helps to reap Dhanicha seeds for their future use as well as they can sell the farms' saved seeds to OSSC Ltd.

3. Coverage under the Scheme/ Programme and duration

Strategy:-

It is proposed to provide 25 Kg of Dhanicha Seeds to the farmer under green manuring of Dhanicha. An amount of Rs.500.00 will be paid to the farmer as incentive towards land preparation/sowing and application of SSP in the dhanicha crop. It has been estimated to cover 1, 50,000 hectares on Green manuring of Dhanicha under "Promotion of Improved Package of Practices" (State Sector Scheme) during 2023-24 to 2025-26.

1. Seed cost of 25 Kg. per ha. @ Rs.2295 for 150000 ha	= Rs. 34,42,50,000.00
2. Incentive to farmer for sowing of seeds @ Rs.500.00 for 150000 ha.	= Rs. 7,50,00,000.00
3. Incentive to Krushak Sathi @ Rs.100.00 for 150000 ha.	= Rs. 1, 50,00,000.00
4. <u>Administrative cost at ADO level per ha @ Rs.105.00 for 150000 ha.</u>	<u>= Rs. 1, 57,50,000.00</u>
Total	= Rs. 45, 00, 00,000.00

4. Area of Operation:

The demonstration should be conducted in a continuous/ contiguous of not less than 10 ha. under this scheme and will be called as one cluster. All the selected farmers of that area will be motivated to adopt the recommended package of practices. For an individual farmer, the area under demonstration should not exceed 2 hectare.

5. Selection of beneficiaries:

- a. The area and beneficiaries previously covered under the programme should not be repeated.
- b. The AOs/ VAWs will select and motivate the interested farmers with the help of Krushak Sathi for adoption of package of practices under the scheme. Beneficiaries should be selected in consultation with PRI members. Farmer's ID, Aadhaar No. and contact no. is mandatory for selection of beneficiary.
- c. The standing norms of social categorization (i.e. General, SC, ST & Women) shall be followed while selecting beneficiary under different category.
- d. The farmers will register his/ her name with the local AO/ VAW for demonstration incentive under this scheme with their land records i.e. Village, G.P, Khata No., Plot No., Area/ DBT Registration No./ Aadhaar Card No./ EPIC No. and Bank account particulars with IFS Code & Branch.
- e. The farmer will apply in a prescribed form for availing the assistance.

6. Selection of site:

- a. Preference should be given to the villages/ Gram Panchayats where productivity of rice is lower and the same have not been included earlier under the scheme.
- b. The site of cluster demonstration should preferably be in road side and easily accessible for the farmers, extension workers and scientists.
- c. Pani Panchayats may be given priority in the irrigation clusters. Irrigated clusters are to be confined to the ayacut of the Pani Panchayat. Normally, the ayacut of one canal /distributory be included under a single patch.
- d. Baseline data of the clusters, where demonstrations will be taken up should be collected.

7. Identification of Intervention to be adopted:

The following technologies have been identified for demonstration under the scheme Green manuring of Dhanicha (i) supply of Dhanicha seed (ii) application of SSP in dhanicha (iii) Green Manuring of Dhanicha followed by line transplanting in paddy crop.

Dhaincha (*Sesbania aculeata*) is mainly used for green manuring in situ. The crop is sown in the first fortnight of June by availing the pre-monsoon rains. The crop grows with the pre-monsoon rains. When the crop is 6-7 weeks old and just before the flowering, it is buried in the soil with the help of the plough and water is impounded for 2-3 days. Thereafter final puddling is done and paddy is transplanted. This practice adds about 12-15 t of green manure and 60-70 kg N/ha.

8. Operational modalities

- a. BAO will approve the beneficiary list and then seed demand will be calculated/generated for each farmer and consolidated report will be submitted to ADO for placing indent to OSSC Ltd. for supply of required quantity of seeds.
- b. Concerned ADO & CDAO, Boudh / Deogarh will place indent with OSSC Ltd. for supply of Dhanicha seeds as per the approved programme. OSSC Ltd. will supply required quantity of seeds at block point. The cost of @ 25 Kg of Dhanicha seeds will be paid to the account of OSSC Ltd. through DBT by concern CDAO/ ADO after submission of bills by OSSC Ltd. along with challans duly counter signed by the BAO/AAO regarding distribution of seeds and detail list of the farmers.
- c. The seed cost claimed by OSSC Ltd. may be released by the concerned CDAO/ ADO following the DBT modalities (L. No. 23598 dt.05.08.2021 by the Directorate of Agriculture & food Production (O), Bhubaneswar.)
- d. After 15 days of sowing of the crop, an amount of @ Rs.500/- per ha. will be paid to the beneficiary through DBT towards land preparations for sowing of seeds and application of SSP in the dhanicha field. The fund will be released as per recommendation of AO/VAW and validated by the concerned BAO and finally approved by the ADO.
- e. The DBT modalities for transfer of funds to the farmers should be followed as per the "Modalities for transfer of Fund of demonstrations to farmers account through DBT" communicated vide L. No. 23598 dt.05.08.2021 of the Directorate of Agriculture & food Production (O), Bhubaneswar.
- f. Incentives towards Conveyance and supervision charges @ Rs.100/- per ha. of demonstration will be paid to the implementing Krushak Sathis through e-transfer/ DBT after Crop Cutting Experiment of Paddy, transplanted after the sowing of Dhanicha.

B. Integrated weed Management :

1. Background:

In the rice agro-ecosystems ideal environment conditions are provided for optimal rice productivity are being exploited by the associated weeds. Irrespective of the method of rice establishment, weeds are a major impediment to rice production through their ability to compete for light and nutrition with the main crop.

Problems to be addressed Weed Management is one of the most important tools of cultivation to protect the crops from various weeds to reduce crop loss. Generally farmers always prefer to go for hand weeding, but manual weeding is not possible because of labour problem. The crop loss due to weed incidence increases and sometimes becomes more than the pest problem. Thus it is felt essential to assist the small & marginal farmers on use of pre and post emergence Herbicides which will create more awareness among farmers in the Direct Seeded Rice.

Weeds are major biotic constraints in most rice growing areas of the state, causing about 33% of yield loss. Problems associated with weeds in rice are mounting due to changes in establishment methods in response to the declining availability of labour and water. Direct sowing of rice reduces labour and water requirements.

There are 3 methods of direct-sown rice (DSR) i.e., dry seeding (sowing dry seeds in to dry soil), wet seeding (sowing of pre-germinated/sprouted seeds on wet puddled soils) and water seeding (seeds sown in to standing water). However, high weed infestation is a major constraint for adoption of DSR, as emerging seedlings in direct-sown fields are less competitive with concurrently emerged weeds and the initial flush of weeds cannot be controlled by

maintaining water immediately after seeding. In DSR, at least 2-3 manual weeding by engaging more than 20 man days per hectare is required to keep the weed population below the threshold level. Therefore, herbicide-based weed control or combination of herbicide and machine/weeder are considered as alternative to manual-weeding and most economical way to manage weeds.

2. Aims & Objectives:

1. Strategy Integrated weed management (IWM) makes use of different forms of weed control which improves the management of weeds and reduces the development of herbicide resistance. This includes cultural management methods, manual, chemical and mechanical weed management.
2. Weeds can be controlled manually (hand weeding), mechanically (using weeders or other implements when crops are line sown), through cultural practices (use of weed competitive crop cultivars, stale seed beds, mulching, crop rotation) and /or chemically (using herbicides). Chemical management of weeds can be done at three stages: Pre-plant (burn-down), pre-emergence and post-emergence.
3. Pre-plant burn-down herbicides are non-selective and are applied before you sow the crop to kill the existing weeds. These herbicides are especially important under zero till/ conservation agriculture based systems. Pre-emergence herbicides are applied after crop seeding but prior to emergence of weeds, 1-3 days after seeding or transplanting, by ensuring adequate moisture at the time of spray. Post-emergent herbicides are applied after the crop and weeds are emerged, generally at 3-4 leaf stage. Appropriate herbicides for specific crop have been recommended by the State Level Expert Committee for farmers use.
4. The main objectives of weed management are to improve the soil conditions by reducing evaporation from the soil surface, improve infiltration of rain or surface water, reduce runoff to maintain ridges or beds on which the crop is grown and to reduce competition of weeds for light, nutrients and water and ultimately to increase yield.
5. To take up crop protection activity on weed management
6. To reduce crop loss from the effect of weeds.

TABLE -1

Expert Committee formulation of Herbicides (2021-22)

Name of the Crops	Recommendation of Herbicide by CIBRC/OUAT		Dosage /ha a.i. (gm/Kg)/ ha	Formulation /ha	Dilution In Water (Litre/ha)	Remarks
Paddy (Direct Seeded)	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 6.7% w/w EC	CIBRC/OUAT	56.6-60.38g	812.5 - 875 ml	500	post-emergence (21-25 DAT)
	Paraquat dichloride 24% SL	CIBRC/OUAT	0.3-0.8 kg	1.25-3.5 ltr	500	[pre-plant (minimum/Zero tillage) before sowing/transplanting for controlling standing weeds]
	Azimsulfuron 50% DF	CIBRC/OUAT	35 g	70 g	500	post-emergence (20-25 DAS)
	Bispyribac Sodium 10% SC	CIBRC/OUAT	20 g	200 ml	5 00	post-emergence (20-30 DAS)
	Cyhalofop Butyl 10% EC	CIBRC/OUAT	75-80 g	0.75-0.80ltr	500	post-emergence (21-25 DAT)

	Oxyflourfen 23.5% EC	CIBRC/OUAT	150-240 g	650-1000 ml	500	Pre emergence 3-5 DAT/ 24-48 hr after cessation of rain for direct sown Paddy
Paddy (Direct sown puddled)	Pretilachlor 30.7% EC	CIBRC/OUAT	0.45-0.60kg.	1.5-2.0 ltr.	500	Pre emergence 3-5 DAT/ 24-48 hr after cessation of rain for direct sown Paddy
	Pendimethalin 30% EC	CIBRC/OUAT	Light to Heavy soil 1-1.5kg	3.3 –5 Ltrs.	500	Pre emergence 3-5 DAT/ 24-48 hr after cessation of rain for direct sown Paddy
	Oxyflourfen 0.35% GR	CIBRC/OUAT	100-150 g	30-40 kg.	Sand mix 50 Kg	Pre emergence 3-5 DAT/ 24-48 hr after cessation of rain for direct sown Paddy

3. Target Beneficiary

Small & Marginal Farmers having Farmers ID and growing Direct Sown Rice (DSR) paddy and not covered under any Govt. ongoing scheme during the implementation period is eligible get to financial assistance for Integrated Weed Management Operation through DBT.

The small and marginal farmers who shall do manual weeding/ mechanical weeding/ or using chemical herbicides for weed control in his/her paddy field.

C. Mechanized Direct Seeded Rice

1. Background:

Rice is the most important staple cereal for food and nutritional security as well as means of livelihood for lakhs of small-holding farmers in Odisha. Rice is grown under diverse ecosystems covering more than 36 lakh ha during Kharif and 3 lakh ha during the Rabi/ Summer season under a wide range of climatic conditions. Because of this, Rice varieties grown, crop establishment methods, management practices followed, production & productivity vary widely across the districts.

Mechanised In Odisha, both Puddled Transplanted Rice (PTR) and the beusaning system/method of rice establishment are undertaken in about equal proportion during the Kharif season. These crop establishment methods are highly labour, water, energy-intensive, and costly. High-drudgery jobs are also involved in these methods. All these factors make both the methods of crop establishment less profitable and less attractive to farmers, especially youth. Furthermore, in the changing climatic conditions, potential risks of yield losses are higher in beusaning as it is a rain-dependent operation. With the delayed onset of rainfall or weak and variable monsoon, beusaning operation is delayed leading to severe weed competition and greater yield losses. A high variable cost associated with high seed rate & labour, together with low yield is common to beusaning and reduces profitability.

Mechanized Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) with Integrated Weed Management (IWM) has emerged as an efficient, economically viable, and environmentally promising alternative to PTR and Beusaning method in achieving productivity gains with less water, less labour, and reduced production cost and curbing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. Mechanized DSR also creates avenues for employment through new service provisions and is less labor intensive and free from drudgery, hence more attractive to youth and women farmers.

2. Objective:

1. To promote and scale mechanized DSR systems throughout the state.
2. To promote integrated weed, water, and nutrient management practices.
3. To assess the long-term performance of DSR-based systems for long-term sustainability.
4. To promote capacity development and knowledge sharing.
5. To create avenues for employment for youth and women farmers.

Benefits of Mechanised Direct Seeded Rice (DSR):

1. Water use Efficiency sustained with less water use.
2. Labour Use Efficiency as 1-2 days against 25-30 days for Transplanted Rice (TPR)
3. Easier and faster sowing and early maturity of 7-10 days as compared to TPR
4. Suitable for Crop Intensification as harvested earlier as sowing time is less, short duration varieties are grown and 7-10 days early maturity widens the window for sowing the next crop with residual moisture and 3 crops in the areas with assured irrigation, thereby increasing cropping Intensity to more than 200%.
5. More profitable as compared to TPR as less management cost is required and grain yield is higher as compared to TPR.
6. Maintains better soil physical properties.
7. Ground water level increases as soil crusting are broken and no new sub-soil crusting occurs due to no puddling in DSR. This promotes the percolation of water down the soil column and recharges ground water.
8. Less Green House Gas (GHG), when compared with wet DSR and TPR.

3. Target area of intervention

Mechanized DSR will be promoted in all districts of the State during the Kharif season and in assured irrigated areas during the Rabi season. Priority will be given to the districts where more no of Seed Drills are available.

4. Cluster Approach

The programme will be implemented in a cluster approach with a continuous/ contiguous patch of minimum of 10 hectares. An agency shall implement a minimum area of 20 ha.

5. Selection of Sites:

The patch should preferably be accessible to the road and at a strategic location so that it can be visible to a large section of farmers. Maximum benefit to the extent of 2 ha (5 Acres) will

be provided to a beneficiary i.e., If one farmer has land area of more than 2 ha in one or more than one cluster, he/she will be eligible to get assistance for only 2 ha.

6. Selection of beneficiaries:

1. Willing Farmers having suitable land conditions for mechanized DSR will be selected as beneficiary under this programme.
2. Farmers' ID, Aadhaar No. and Contact No. are mandatory for the selection of beneficiary.
3. The standing norms of social categorization (i.e. General, SC, ST, and Women) shall be followed while selecting beneficiaries under different categories.
4. The selected beneficiary will use quality HYV seeds and other critical inputs from their own source.
5. They will adopt Mechanised DSR in their field as per the recommended method suitable to the field condition.
6. The farmer will apply in a prescribed Performa for availing assistance under the scheme.

Suitable land Conditions;

- ***Medium & low land with controlled irrigation during Rabi season***
- ***There shouldn't be water stagnation in the selected land during Kharif season***

7. Identification of agencies and their capacity building

This programme will be implemented through agencies. The agencies may be Non-Govt. Organizations (NGO) /Community-Based Organisations like SHGs/ Pani Panchayats/ FIGs/ CIGs/ FPOs & Agro Service Centres which can provide/ facilitate the tractor-driven seed drill for mechanized DSR. Their capacity-building/ Hands-on training will be done by the master trainers of the concerned districts.

8. Selection and Capacity Building of Master Trainers

One Agriculture District Officer & one Assistant Executive Engineer of concerned districts will be the Master Trainer for providing the training to the agencies. Two nos. of hands-on training programmes for the Master Trainers will be arranged by the Director, SLFMTTC with the help of IRRI (Coordinator, DSR-Odisha Project, and CSISA-Odisha Hub) centrally. The two days of training of the Master trainer will be conducted at the State Institute of Training & Extension (SITE), Baramunda, Bhubaneswar. The director, SLFMTTC will nominate the district-wise participants for training proposes & also formulate the training module in consultation with IRRI/ CSISA officials.

9. Awareness and mobilization of farmers for DSR

Awareness campaigns shall be organized among the farmers about the benefits of DSR by the service providers with the help of local Extension functionaries (AO/VAW /Krushak Sathis).

10. Quantum of benefit in DSR

A. Indicative cost Structure per Ha

Cost Structure per ha				
Sl. No	Interventions	Unit	Unit cost in Rs	
			1 st year	2 nd year
1	Training on DSR to Farmers	ha	₹ 500.00	
2	Incentive to farmers (towards field preparation, Hiring charges of machineries and Integrated Weed Management (IWM))	ha	₹ 7,000.00	₹ 5,000.00
3	Documentation, publicity, Banner, Poster, mobility, etc.	LS	₹ 500.00	₹ 500.00
4	Service Cost to Agency (For facilitating ploughing by tractor and sowing of the paddy seeds through Seed Drills)	ha	₹ 2,250.00	₹ 2,250.00
5.	Remuneration to Krushak Sathis		₹ 250.00	₹ 250.00
Total			₹ 10,500.00	₹ 8,000.00

B. Indicative Cost Structure for the training of 40 no's of progressive farmers (Rs 500/Ha) for 20 ha

Sl. No	Particulars	Rate	Total
1	Training material (40 Nos.)	Rs 30/- per trainee	₹ 1200.00
2	Working Lunch for 40 Nos. of trainees	Rs 120/-	₹ 4800.00
3	Honorarium to Local Resource persons (02)	Rs 750/-	₹ 1,500.00
4	Misc. (Banner, photo, local conveyance &, etc.)	LS	₹ 2,500.00
Total			₹ 10,000.00

N.B. There shall be inter-component flexibility within the total financial limit subject to justification and approval in the district-level committee.

C. Indicative Cost Structure for District-Level Training Including Service Provider

Sl. No	Particulars	Rate	Total
1	Training material (50 Nos.) including pen, Pad & Folder	₹ 100/- per trainee	₹ 5000.00
2	Working Lunch for 50 Nos. of trainees	₹ 220/-	₹ 11000.00
3	Honorarium to Local Resource persons (04)	₹ 750/-	₹ 3000.00
4	Misc. (Banner, photo, documentation, local conveyance, conveyance for the resource person & etc.)	LS	₹ 6000.00
Total			₹ 25000.00

N.B. There shall be inter-component flexibility within the total financial limit subject to justification and approval in the district-level committee.

D. Indicative Cost Structure for State-Level Training for Master Trainers

Sl. No	Particulars	Amount (in Rs)
1	Honorarium to resource persons @ ₹ 750 per lecture 8 lecture	₹ 6000.00
3	Boarding & lodging of trainees @ ₹ 500/-Per head per day including Refreshment, lunch & Dinner for 20 person for 2days.	₹ 20000.00
4	Training Kit including training materials @ ₹ 400/- per trainee.	₹ 8000.00
5	Contingencies including audio-visual arrangement, workshop visit, POL, & etc.	₹ 6000.00
Total		₹ 40000.00

N.B. There shall be inter-component flexibility within the total financial limit subject to justification

D. Intercropping in Groundnut

1. Background:

Maize and Red gram intercropping not only improves crop yield and water and fertilizer utilization efficiency but also reduces competition for major soil nutrients, increases beneficial soil microorganism numbers and diversity, and reduces pathogenic and harmful microorganisms, effectively improving the ecological environment of cultivated.

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2. Coverage under the scheme:

1. Inter Cropping programme for Groundnut + Red Gram will be executed for an area of 9000 ha & Groundnut + Maize intercropping will be executed for an area of 4500 ha under **Promotion of Improved Package & Practices during Kharif-2023-24 to 2025-26 under State Plan scheme.**
2. While conducting continuous/contiguous programme a continuous / contiguous area of **20 ha** for each programme should be taken at the time of selection of patches.
3. An amount of Rs.4000/- per ha. will be paid to the farmers as incentive towards inter cropping which will be paid through DBT mode of payment at Directorate level.
4. Maximum benefit to be given to a farmer is limited to two Ha for conducting the programme.
5. Benefits to the tune of 30% of the allocation may flow to women farmers

E. Application of Boron in Sunflower:

1. Background:

Boron supplementation improves sunflower yields and profits Economic analysis of this fertilization shows that an increase of 20% in production gives an increase of 35% in net income from the crop.

2. Coverage under the scheme:

Among different micronutrient boron is most important micronutrient for sunflower. Providing direct spraying of Boron (0.2 % i.e 2 gm lit of water) to capitulum at ray floret opening stage increases seed filling, yield & oil content. A spray mixture of 500 lit/ha is required. Dissolved qty of required borax in small qty of hot water & make up the required volume.

Alternatively soluble lithobor may be used directly @ 10kg/ha. Increase in seed yield due to boron application ranges from 24-30% with additional net returns of approximately Rs.3000/ha. Under situation of clear boron deficiency in soil for sunflower involving cropping system apply boron @ 1 kg/ha. (Borax 11 kg/ha) in alternate years.

It is proposed to give Rs.1500/ha towards financial incentive to the farmers through DBT. The project to be implemented from 2023-24 to 2025-26. Hence, 4500 hector will be covered under the component with a budget outlay of Rs.67.50 lakh (@ Rs.22.50 lakh/year x 3 years).

4. Implementation of the Scheme/ Programme (with definite role of the stakeholders at State/ District/ implementation level)

The Project will be implemented by the Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production (O), Bhubaneswar. At district level the scheme will be executed by the concerned CDAO/ADO and they are fully accountable for the scheme activities followed by the BAO/AAO at Block level & AO/VAW at G.P level.

A. Green Manuring of Dhanicha

1. The District wise area under this scheme will be decided at the Directorate level after discussion with the CDAOs and will be communicated to the ADOs well ahead of the session. If needed CDAOs can make an interchange of areas within range under intimation to the Directorate of Agriculture.
2. A District level committee will be formed including a member from ITDA in TASP areas for allocation of programme in TASP areas. For selection of beneficiaries in TASP area, consultation with ITDAs will be a part of the selection mechanism and the scheme will be implemented in convergence mode with the "Mission Jeevika"-livelihood scheme of ST & SC Department.
3. The ADOs will allocate the area among different blocks under their jurisdiction and will upload the block-wise target in ADAPT portal. Then BAO/AAO of the concerned block will allocate the G.P. wise area to the concerned A.O./ VAW and upload the same in the ADAPT portal.
4. The programme will be implemented with active involvement of Krushak Sathis. The BAO/AAOs/AOs/VAWs of the concerned area will monitor demonstration and will be accountable for the success of the programme.
5. The BAO/AAOs/AOs/ VAWs/ Krushak Sathis will create awareness among the farmers regarding the benefits of Green Manuring of Dhanicha followed by line transplanting in paddy.
6. The AOs/ VAWs will prepare the list of beneficiaries with the help of Krushak Sathi in consultation with PRI members and submit the same to the concerned BAO/AAO. Standing norms of social categorization of women (30%) shall be followed while selecting beneficiaries under the scheme. The BAO/AAO of the block will compile, countersign and submit the same to the concerned ADO.

B. Integrated weed Management :

1. The beneficiary are (Small & Marginal Farmer having Farmer ID) as indicated above to be selected by the VAWs in consultation with AAOs from a patch of minimum 20 ha of DSR paddy in the cropping season preferably in the rain fed areas.
2. The beneficiary to conduct any one of the IWM operation which includes a. Manual weed management b. Mechanical weed management c. Chemicals weed management. For chemical weed management the farmer has to purchase the registered herbicides as per his choice from the registered pesticide dealers of the block. The list of herbicides also given in TABLE-1.
3. VAW to certify 100% beneficiary who has completed the DSR practice and IWM operation in their paddy field and submit the list to concerned BAO/AAO for on-line entry.
4. The list of such selected beneficiary will be handed over to concerned CDAOs by the BAO/AAO within the cropping season as per the time frame.
5. The VAW shall issue online permit to the beneficiaries for purchase the Herbicides through <http://dbtinputodisha.nic.in> portal runs by NIC Odisha.
6. After confirmation of purchase by the dealer and after generation of online Invoice the BAO/AAO shall approve the list and forward to the CDAO for transfer of the financial assistance to the farmer through DBT within 3 days.

4. Budget

SI No	Component	Target Area in ha	Funds in Lakh Rs
1	A farmer will be given assistance for a maximum of Rs 1000/ per ha or 50 % of the cost of the herbicide whichever is less The subsidy shall be paid to the eligible farmer after purchase of herbicide through DBT One farmer can get maximum up to 2 ha	1 st year 6,000 2 nd year 6,000 3 rd year 6,000	60.00 60.00 60.00
	Total for 3 Years	18,000	180.00

Time frame:

Selection of Beneficiary	July
Confirmation of IWM operation	August-September
Completion of Payment	September-October

C. Mechanized Direct Seeded Rice

1. The District wise area under this scheme will be decided at the Directorate level after discussion with the CDAOs and will be communicated well ahead of the season.
2. District will select agency/agencies through the Expression of Interest (EOI) process having experience in activities related to DSR/mechanized transplanting/ other Agricultural activities/ creating awareness and mobilization of a group. CDAOs will select agencies with the help of the concerned Executive Engineer/ Assistant Executive engineer.

3. The agency will select a continuous/ contiguous patch of minimum of 10 hectares in land suitable for Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) with consultation with the Local Krushak Sathis, VAW/AO, concerned Block Agriculture Officer and Assistant Agriculture Engineer (AAE) in charge of concerned block.
4. The agency will place the list of the selected patches along with location details and geo-coordinates consulting the concerned VAW/AO to the BAO.
5. Preference will be given to those villages /GPs/ Blocks where tractor-driven seed drills along with skilled operators are available.
6. The agency will ensure the availability of tractor-driven seed drills in their selected patches which should be facilitated by the Assistant Agriculture Engineer
7. The agency will prepare the beneficiary list by consulting the concerned VAW/AO, Krushak Sathis, and PRI members and submit the list to the concerned AAE who is in charge of that block. The concerned AAE after discussing with the concerned AAO, will prepare the final beneficiary list. The final beneficiary list shall be duly signed by the AAE and AAO and will be submitted to BAO for counter-verification.
8. BAO/AAO will submit the beneficiary list to the Chief District Agriculture Officer (CDAO) through ADO.
9. The concerned AAE will coordinate with BAO/AAO for technical support and field implementation.
10. Before going for demonstration in the field, training will be imparted to the beneficiary farmers on the package and practices of DSR. One training will be conducted involving 40 farmers for each 20 ha of DSR demonstration patch. The resource persons will be from the Departmental Officers (AAE/ AAO/ BAO). Specialists from RRTTS/KVK/IRRI/CSISA etc. may be involved.
11. Incentives will be provided to the farmers in a reducing rate for adopting DSR consecutively for 2 years, for the first year Rs. 7000/ha. and for the second year Rs. 5000/ha. will be provided towards field preparation, Hiring charges of machineries and Integrated Weed Management (IWM).
12. The incentives to the farmers will be released to their bank accounts by the CDAO in two phases. In 1st phase, 60% amounting to Rs 4200.00 per ha will be released to the farmers after completion of the seed Sowing through tractor driven seed drill in the month of August. The 2nd phase incentive 40% amounting to Rs. 2800.00 will be released to the farmer after completion of the IWM during the month of October.
13. Similarly, in the second year, the 1st phase 60% amounting to Rs 3000.00 per ha will be released to the farmers after completion of the seed Sowing through tractor driven seed drill in the month of August. The 2nd phase incentive 40% amounting to Rs. 2000.00 will be released to the farmer after completion of the IWM during the month of October.
14. The fund will be released to the beneficiaries after receiving a joint verification certificate from Assistant Agriculture Engineer and Assistant Agriculture Officer and a counter-verification certificate from the Block Agriculture Officer.
15. The fund over and above the cost structure will be borne by the farmer.

16. The agency will submit the list of Krushak Sathis who are engaged in the Mechanised DSR programme to the AAO concerned. The list will be approved by both AAE and AAO and submit the list to the BAO for counter verification. The BAO will then submit the list of Krushak Sathis to the concerned CDAOs through ADO.
17. The CDAO will release the remuneration cost of Kurshak Sathis in their bank account towards awareness of programme, motivating and mobilizing farmers to adopt DSR in their field, Conveyance, and supervision charges @ Rs.250/- per ha after crop cutting experiment and completion of the project.
18. Fifty (50) percent of the programme fund meant for relevant items i.e. Training on DSR to farmers, publicity, Banner, Poster, Documentation, etc. will be released by the concerned CDAO to the agency as per the approved Annual Action Plan after the submission of the requisition by the Service Provider and the rest will be released after getting completion certificate and bill vouchers from the service provider.
19. The CDAO will release the service cost of Rs.2250.00/ ha to the bank account of the agency after getting the completion certificate jointly signed by the AAE of the concerned block and AAO/BAO. The list will be submitted to the CDAO through ADO for the release of service costs.
20. Proper documentation of all the processes of the program by the agency with good quality photographs, leaflets, and good quality videos having bytes of CDAO, ADO, EE/AEE, BAO/AAO, Krushak sathis and Farmers and must submit the same to the concerned CDAO at the time of final bills.
21. Field verification will be done 100% by VAW/AO, 40% by AAE & AAO, 20% by BAO, 10% by ADO, and 5% by CDAO before releasing of funds.
22. The BAO concerned will monitor the uploading of the MPR in the Agri-Extension App/ e-Demonstration Portal by AOs/VAWs every month in consultation with Assistant Agriculture Engineer and approve the same in the ADAPT/ e- Demonstration portal.

Roles and Responsibilities of the selected agencies

1. Aware farmers about the benefits of Direct Seeded Rice (DSR).
2. It will provide a coordinator for each cluster who will responsible for the implementation of the programme in that cluster. The name of the coordinator should be provided to the CDAO for smooth implementation of the programme.
3. Motivate and mobilize farmers to adopt DSR in their field and collect applications in the prescribed format from the willing farmers,
4. Select patches suitable for DSR taking various factors like land suitability, availability of irrigation source, availability of implementation for DSR, etc..
5. Submit geo coordinates of continuous/ contiguous patch along with beneficiary list to concerned BAO.
6. Ensure the participation of farmers/ department officials during the selection of patches and farmers' lists for DSR demonstration.

7. Submit the patch and beneficiary list to the concerned BAO well ahead of the farming season.
8. Conduct training on the different technical aspects of DSR involving KVK/RRTTS scientists/Departmental officials, etc.
9. Facilitate in provisioning of Tractor driven seed drill /Multi seed driller at farmers' doorstep for successful adoption of the technology.
10. It will facilitate the Ploughing of the field by tractor and sowing of the paddy seeds through Seed Drills machines in the field of the beneficiary.
11. Ensure regular monitoring of the DSR patch during implementation. Any difficulties faced by the beneficiary during the implementation of DSR shall be either resolved by the agency or shall be brought to the notice of the Block level officials of the Agriculture Department.
12. Motivate and ensure the beneficiaries for timely application of the critical inputs i.e. Seed treating Chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides including Integrated weed Management, etc.
13. Facilitate department for Crop cutting Experiment of DSR plot.
14. It will produce the claim bill duly filled in all respect to the AAE for the release of incentives for DSR to the farmers. The claim bill shall contain the farmer's details, land details, bank account details, a declaration by each individual farmers regarding the completion of the work, etc.. All the documents before submission to the AAE shall be duly verified/ certified by the local AO/VAW.
15. It will make all-out effort to document the DSR demonstration with good-quality photographs, videos and success stories.
16. Necessary steps for publicity of the programme.

Selection Process of Agency/Agencies

1. Agency/Agencies will be selected at the district level through EoI Process.
2. Advertisement of Expression of Interest for selection of agency/agencies for undertaking different key activities is to be published/ notified by the concerned CDAO.
3. A time period of 15 days shall be given to the agency/agencies for submission of a letter of intent.
4. The agency may be a Non-Govt. Organizations (NGO)/Community-Based Organisations like SHGs/ Pani Panchayats/ FIGs/ CIGs/ FPOs/Agro Service Centres.
5. It should submit a letter of intent mentioning that he/she is willing to be involved in the assignment along with a resolution to CDAO.
6. Preference should be given to the agency having its own tractor with seed drill or it will facilitate providing tractor with seed drill for mechanized DSR.

7. For this purpose the agency will provide documents regarding having tractor with seed drill in their name or it will submit an agreement paper with farmer having tractor with seed drill or with any agency for providing tractor with seed drill.
8. Preference shall be given to local agencies i.e., agencies of the same district.
9. In the case of NGO, It must be registered under any appropriate authority and having certificate of Incorporation / Registration and a self-attested copy of PAN card.
10. It should not be blacklisted by any Govt. Agencies.
11. Should have a valid GSTIN Number.
12. Should have an active bank account.
13. The District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of CDAO will scrutinize the agencies applied for the assignment and will finalize one or more agency/agencies for the purpose.
14. Once applications are received at district level, Scrutiny of documents, Field Verification and Short listing of agency/agencies will be done by District Level Committee:
15. The District Level Committee shall be convened within 7 days of receipt of the proposal. The District Level Committee will examine the proposals and approve suitable agency/agencies as per requirements in the district.
16. In case, more than one agency is being selected, the committee will allot the target area as well as the jurisdiction (Blocks/ GPs/ Villages) of the agencies for programme implementation, and accordingly, MOU will be signed between the CDAO & the agencies.

D. Intercropping in Groundnut

1. While conducting Inter Cropping programme a continuous / contiguous area of **20 ha** for each programme should be taken at the time of selection of patches.
2. An amount of Rs.4000/- per ha. will be paid to the farmers as incentive towards inter cropping which will be paid through DBT mode of payment at Directorate level.
3. Maximum benefit to be given to a farmer is limited to two Ha for conducting the programme.
4. The selections of patch and farmers have to be done immediately by the VAW / AO in consultation with the AAO / BAO & the same should be reflected in ADAPT portal.
5. Benefits to the tune of 30% of the allocation may flow to women farmers.

E. Boron Application in sunflower

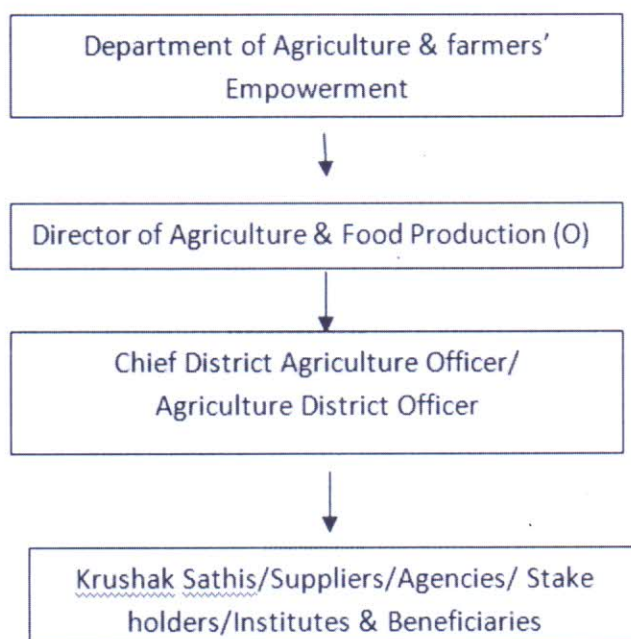
1. The District wise area under this scheme will be decided at the Directorate level after discussion with the CDAOs well ahead of the session. If needed CDAOs can make an interchange of areas within range under intimation to the Directorate of Agriculture.
2. The CDAOs will allocate the area among different blocks under their jurisdiction and will upload the block wise target in ADAPT portal. Then BAO/AAO of the concerned

block will allocate G.P. wise area to the concerned A.O./ VAW and upload the same in ADAPT portal.

3. Incentives @ Rs.1500/ha will be provided to the farmers towards application of Boron in sunflower after submission of bills by the beneficiaries and a work done certificate by the AOs/VAWs with a countersignature by the AAOs/BAOs.

5. Source of funding for the Scheme/ Project and fund flow mechanism

- It is a State Sector Scheme and for source of financing the scheme is from State Plan.



(Work Flow)

The provision of funds for implementing the program will be made annually under the State Sector. The approval of Action Plan under this programme would be finalized by the Government level in consultation with Districts. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment will release the funds to Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha (D.A. & F.P.). DA & FP Odisha will release the funds for district level activities to CDAO/ADOs concerned. The concerned CDAOs/ ADOs will release the funds towards payment of incentives to the beneficiary farmers, Krushak Sathis, payments for supplying seeds to OSSC Ltd., other stake holders, Institutes and agencies etc. . Fund transfers from D.A.F.P & CDAO to relevant stakeholders shall be done electronically through DBT (NEFT / RTGS) mode as per the L. No. 23598 dt.05.08.2021 of the Directorate of Agriculture & food Production (O), Bhubaneswar.

6. Intended Scheme/ Programme Outcome

A. Green Manuring of Dhanicha:

Green Manuring of Dhanicha programme is mainly implemented to create awareness among the farmers regarding maintenance of soil health by using Dhanicha to enhance organic matter status of Soil, reducing acidity to have sustainable crop production, reducing input cost through less use of Nitrogenous fertilizer, improvement of climate resiliency and overall improvement of soil health.

B. Integrated weed Management

After third year of the implementation there will be awareness among the farmers on integrated weed management and they will get the higher yield in the DSR due to weed management. Around 50000 ha of DSR area will be covered under the weed management & farmers will get benefitted by increased in yield up to 33% & also by reduction in cost of cultivation by reducing labour cost.

C. Mechanized Direct Seeded Rice

After three years there will be a remarkable increase in the adaptation of improved Package practices. The farmers are able to adopt new technology which will ultimately increase their income. By the end of the project, the intervention targets wide-scale adoption of Mechanised DSR (Tractor driven Seed Drill) in about 15,000 ha leading to saving in labour (30 person-days/ ha) and a reduction in production cost by 7500-8500 INR/ha increase in farmer's income by INR 18500/ha, increase in system-level productivity of 0.25 t/ha, increase in rainwater productivity, and reduction in irrigation water savings by 20-25%.

D. Intercropping in Groundnut

After three years there will be a remarkable in adaptation of Maize and Red gram intercropping in Groundnut which will not only improves crop yield and water and fertilizer utilization efficiency but also reduces competition for major soil nutrients, increases beneficial soil microorganism numbers and diversity, and reduces pathogenic and harmful microorganisms, effectively improving the ecological environment of cultivated.

E. Boron Application in sunflower

After three years there will be a remarkable in adaptation in Boron supplementation in sunflower which will improves sunflower yields and profits Economic analysis of this fertilization shows that an increase of 20% in production gives an increase of 35% in net income from the crop.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism

- a. After conducting the demonstration the AO/VAW will immediately intimate to the BAO/AAO for verification in the field.
- b. The local AO/VAW will verify 100% of the demonstration plot and will recommend the same to the AAO who will verify at least 40% of the demonstration plots and recommend the same to the BAO. The BAO will verify at least 20% of the demonstration plots and recommend the same to the ADO. The ADO will verify at least 10% of the demonstration plots who will release the fund to the concerned beneficiary through DBT mode. The CDAO will verify at least 5% of demonstration plot.

- c. The BAO/AAO concerned will monitor the uploading of the MPR in the Agri-Extension App/e-Demonstration/e-need based portal by AOs/VAWs every month and approve the same. Similarly ADO/CDAO will monitor the approval of uploaded MPR in the ADAPT/E-Demonstration /E-Need based Portal by BAOs/AAOs every month.
- d. CDAOs concerned will monitor the scheme and will review the scheme in every month with concerned ADO. CDAOs concerned will also ensure uploading of MPR in the ADAPT portal and submit MPRs to the Director of Agriculture & Food Production (O).
- e. Proper documentation will be done at BAO, ADO & CDAO level. Success Stories, Outcome of the Project, Impact Analysis with Photograph etc will be furnished by each ADO.

A. Green Manuring of Dhanicha:

1. After conducting the demonstration the AO/VAW will immediately intimate to the BAO/AAO for verification in the field.
2. The local AO/VAW will verify 100% of the demonstration plot and will recommend the same to the AAO who will verify at least 40% of the demonstration plots and recommend the same to the BAO. The BAO will verify at least 20% of the demonstration plots and recommend the same to the ADO. The ADO will verify at least 10% of the demonstration plots who will release the fund to the concerned beneficiary through DBT mode. The CDAO will verify at least 5% of demonstration plot.
3. The BAO/AAO concerned will monitor the uploading of the MPR in the Agri-Extension App by AOs/VAWs every month and approve the same in the ADAPT portal. Similarly ADO will monitor the approval of uploaded MPR in the ADAPT Portal by BAOs/AAOs every month.
4. CDAOs concerned will monitor the scheme and will review the scheme in every month with concerned ADO. CDAOs concerned will also ensure uploading of MPR in the ADAPT portal and submit MPRs to the Director of Agriculture & Food Production (O).
5. Proper documentation will be done at BAO, ADO & CDAO level. Success Stories, Outcome of the Project, Impact Analysis with Photograph etc will be furnished by each ADO.

B.Integrated weed Management

1. VAW to certify 100% beneficiary who has completed the DSR practice and IWM operation in their paddy field and submit the list to concerned BAO/AAO for on-line entry.
2. The list of such selected beneficiary will be handed over to concerned CDAOs by the BAO/AAO within the cropping season as per the time frame.
3. The VAW shall issue online permit to the beneficiaries for purchase the Herbicides through <http://dbtinputodisha.nic.in> portal runs by NIC Odisha.
4. After confirmation of purchase by the dealer and after generation of online Invoice the BAO/AAO shall approve the list and forward to the CDAO for transfer of the financial assistance to the farmer through DBT within 3 days.

C. Mechanized Direct Seeded Rice

1. A committee under the Chairmanship of CDAO will be formed at the district level with the following members for implementation and monitoring of programme at the district level. It will report to the Collector and District magistrate at regular intervals regarding the progress of the programme.

1	Chief District Agriculture Officer(CDAO)	Chairman.
2	KVK /RRTTS Scientist	Member
3	Agriculture District Officers (ADOs) of the district	Members
4	Executive Engineer/ Assistants Executive Engineer/ Assistant Agriculture Engineer	Member
5	Scheme officer O/o CDAO	Member Convener

2. The committee will select the agency for the programme implementation through EoI Process.
3. The committee will distribute the target area among the selected agencies.
4. The committee will approve the selected patches as well as the beneficiary list of that patches.
5. The Committee will regularly monitor & supervise the programme for its successful implementation.

D. Intercropping in Groundnut

1. The respective CDAOs should be involved fully in monitoring & supervision of the same in nominating a nodal officer from the district to make the programme successful.
2. In demonstration villages, the nearby crop coverage of the same crop other than demonstration plots may be taken as control plots for comparing the performance of demonstration plots vis -a -vis control plots.
3. A display board should be put on the field road indicating the details of the inter cropping programme, name of the crop, variety, area of demonstration, name of village, no of farmers involved.
4. A register for inter cropping programme will be maintained by the Block Agriculture Officer (BAO) of the block under the supervision of ADO/ CDAO.
5. The result sheet on performance of demonstration should reach at the Office of ADA (Oilseeds) through e-mail (apooilseeds.dag@nic.in) after harvest of the crop.
6. The documentation on said programme covering from sowing to harvest should be done at district level and a copy of the same in form of CD should be sent to ADA (Oilseeds) for official use.

E. Boron Application in sunflower

- a. After conducting the demonstration the AO/VAW will immediately intimate to the BAO/AAO for verification in the field.

- b. The local AO/VAW will verify 100% of the demonstration plot and will recommend the same to the AAO who will verify at least 40% of the demonstration plots and recommend the same to the BAO. The BAO will verify at least 20% of the demonstration plots and recommend the same to the ADO. The ADO will verify at least 10% of the demonstration plots who will release the fund to the concerned beneficiary through DBT mode. The CDAO will verify at least 5% of demonstration plot.
- c. The BAO/AAO concerned will monitor the uploading of the MPR in the Agri-Extension App by AOs/VAWs every month and approve the same. Similarly CDAO will monitor the approval of uploaded MPR in the ADAPT Portal by BAOs/AAOs every month.
- d. CDAOs concerned will monitor the scheme and will review the scheme in every month with concerned ADOs. CDAOs concerned will also ensure uploading of MPR in the ADAPT portal and submit MPRs to the Director of Agriculture & Food Production (O).
- e. Proper documentation will be done at BAO, ADO & CDAO level. Success Stories, Outcome of the Project, Impact Analysis with Photograph etc will be furnished by each ADO

This Scheme guideline is approved in OSWAS file No.DAFP-SPIII-MISC-0004-2021 by the Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment, Govt of Odisha.


14/3
Directorate of Agriculture
& Food Production, Odisha

Memo No. 10250

/Agril., date. 14.03.2024

Copy forwarded to the PS to the Principal Secretary, Department of A & FE for kind information of the Principal Secretary to Govt..


14/3
Directorate of Agriculture
& Food Production, Odisha

8. Forms for application by the beneficiaries

A.Green Manuring of Dhanicha:

Annexure – I

**APPLICATION FORM FOR AVAILING ASSISTANCE OF GREEN MANURING OF
DHANICHA UNDER STATE SECTOR SCHEME**

Year-

Season- Kharif/Rabi

1. Name of the Farmer :
2. Fathers Name :
3. Address :-

- a. Village :
- b. G.P. :
- c. Block :
- d. Contact No. :

4. Area (in Ha.) for availing incentive for Green

Manuring-cum-Seed Production of Dhanicha

5. Name of the Project Village :-

- a. Khata No. :
- b. Plot No. :
- c. Area (in Ha.) :
- d. Farmer's ID :
- e. Account No. IFS Code :
- f. Bank & Branch :

Recommendation of VAW/ AO
Name:
G.P.

Signature of the Applicant

Countersigned
B.A.O./A.A.O

B. Mechanized Direct Seeded Rice

Annexure – II

**APPLICATION FORM FOR AVAILING ASSISTANCE OF MECHANISED
DSR UNDER STATE SECTOR SCHEME**

Year-

Season- Kharif/Rabi

1. Name of the Farmer :
2. Fathers Name :
3. Address:-

- a. Village :
- b. G.P. :
- c. Block :
- d. Contact No. :

4. Area (in Ha.) for availing incentive:

5. Name of the Project Village:-

- a. Khata No. :
- b. Plot No. :
- c. Area (in Ha.) :

d) Farmer's ID :

e) Account No.

f) IFS Code :

g) Bank & Branch :

Recommendation of VAW/ AO

Name:

G.P.

Signature of the Applicant

Signature of AAE

Block Agriculture Officer