

# CHHATTISGARH

**1. General Scenario and Current Trend:** The state has geographical area of 137.90 lakh ha, 35% of which is Net Sown Area and 63.5% of the area is forest. Average annual rainfall is 1325 mm and being a high rainfall zone, the state has more than 20% of the area in acidic soil category. Deficiency of zinc & boron is prevalent. Sulphur deficiency has been found in pulses crop area. 27% of the area is irrigated. Undulating topography is one aspect for irrigation related constraints and nutrient management.

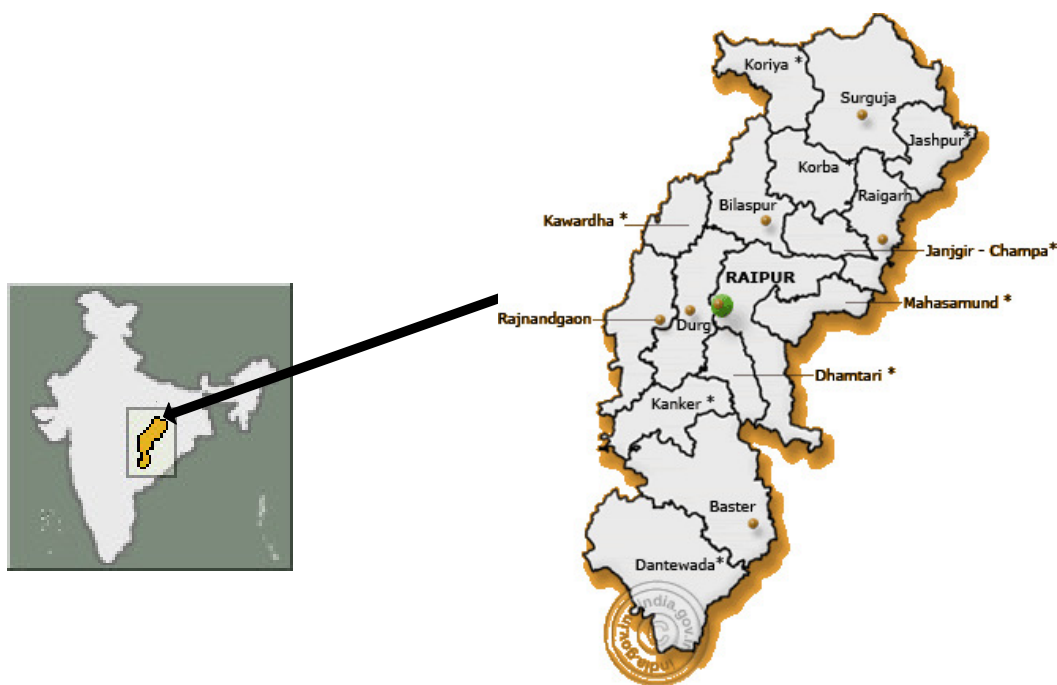
76% of marginal and small farmers own 34% of land and average holding is 1.6 ha. 34% of the available land is cropped and 7.3% of area is under horticulture.

SRR has been achieved only in soyabean (Kharif) and wheat (Rabi). The state has reported shortage of seeds in Kharif 2009 in maize, jowar, urd, moong, arhar, groundnut, til and niger. Paddy covers almost 75% of the area but productivity is very low.

As per 3<sup>rd</sup> Advanced Estimates of 2008-09, productivity of rice is 1238 kg/ha, wheat 827 kg/ha, jowar 1490 kg/ha, maize 1400 kg/ha, coarse cereals 647 kg/ha, gram 785 kg/ha, pulses 576 kg/ha, ground nut 1357 kg/ha, rapeseed /mustard 392 kg/ha and soyabean 987 kg/ha. Mango has productivity of 3.27 MT/ha, lime 6.01 MT/ha, banana 2652 MT/ha, papaya 18.37 MT/ha, guava 7.04 MT/ha, chilly 6.01 MT/ha, onion 15.58 MT/ha, turmeric 7.11 MT/ha, ginger 7.83 MT/ha, potato 11.17 MT/ha, Tomato 10.72 MT/ha, cauliflower and cabbage 15.72 MT/ha and brinjal 14.66 MT/ha.

In last 10 years livestock population has been doubled in the state. Milk production and egg production is increasing @ 7% every year in last three years.

Agriculture and allied sector contributes approx 20% to the State GSDP.



**2. Strength:** Three agro-climatic zones, rich biodiversity, higher average rainfall, varied soil type suitable for various crops, availability of labor force, adequate electricity.

**3. Limitation:** Predominance of economically weaker farmers, fragmented holdings, low irrigation, soil health deficiency, low adoption of farm mechanization.

**4. Public Investment:** Chhattisgarh is one of the few states which has made adequate intervention in agriculture and allied sector to increase production and productivity by spending more than 10% of State Plan resources from the State Plan in recent years as well through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. During 2005-06, agricultural sector received Rs.224.75 cr (6.49%), during 2006-07 Rs.316.80 cr (6.20%) and Rs.876.24 cr (13.66%) during 2007-08 out of the State Plan. In 2008-09, agricultural sector was allocated Rs.1225.92 cr (12.08%) out of Rs.10,146.37 cr State Plan.

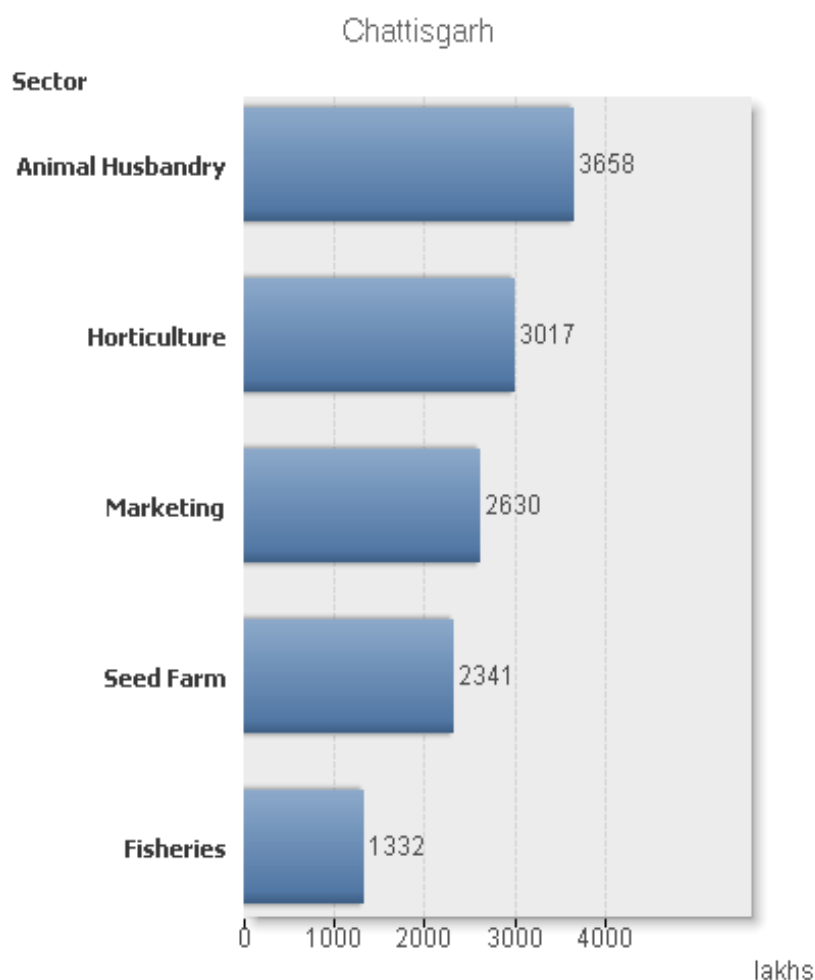
During 2007-08, Government of India provided Rs.52.96 cr under RKVY, Rs.5.00 cr under ISOPOM, Rs.24.55 cr under MMA, Rs.62.52 cr under NHM, Rs.4.22 cr under ATMA and Rs.14.55 cr under NFSM.

During 2008-09, Rs.117.45 cr under RKVY, Rs.8.84 cr under ISOPOM, Rs.21.70 cr under MMA, Rs.30.00 cr under NHM, Rs.4.00 cr under ATMA and Rs.71.65 cr under NFSM was provided.

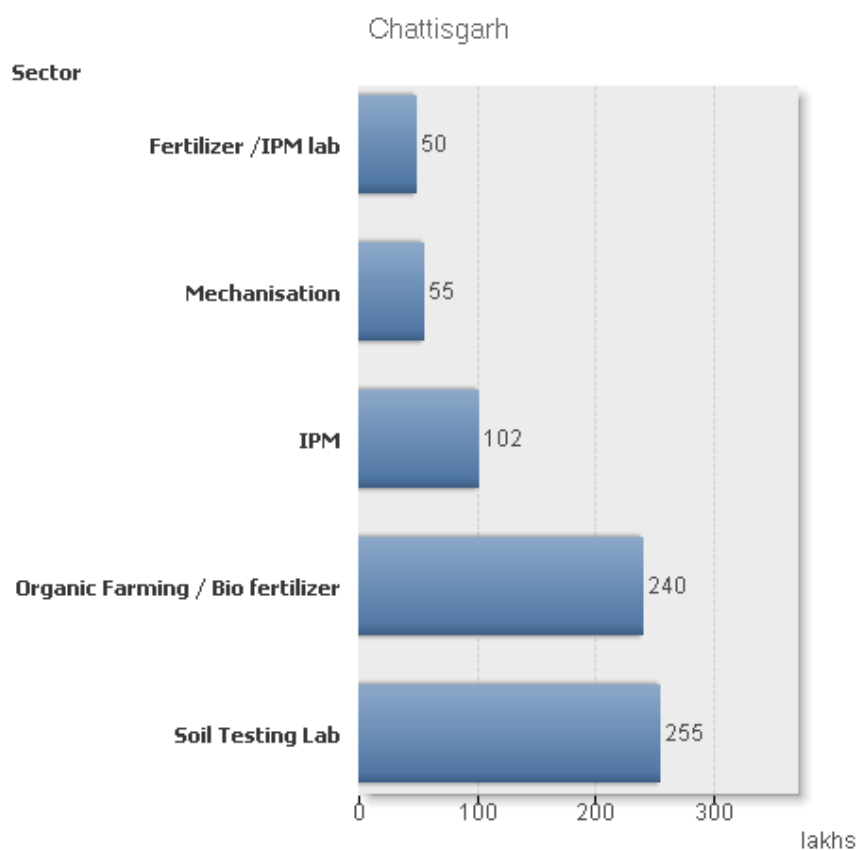
Thus, in the first two years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period, GOI provided approximately Rs.425 cr and State Government spent Rs.2102.16 cr for the agriculture and allied sector.

### State Priority under RKVY 2007-09

#### Top 5 priority sectors under RKVY



## Bottom 5 priority sectors under RKVY



### Future Strategy and Intervention as identified by the state:

- *Maximum utilization of available land to increase production and productivity*
- *Diversion of upland rice with suitable pulses and oilseeds.*
- *Utilization of rice bunds for growing arhar .*
- *Intercropping of arhar, moong, urd, with traditionally grown minor millets (Kodo, kutaki)*
- *Bringing additional area under irrigation through sources other than canal (ground water)*
- *Quality seed production and distribution*
- *Enhancing SRR in all crops*
- *Emphasizing balance use of fertilizer*
- *Strengthening farm credit sector*
- *Soil health management*
- *Promoting farm mechanization*
- *Agriculture infrastructure development*
- *Increasing extension activities and strengthening extension machinery*
- *Watershed Development*
- *100% area expansion for horticulture*
- *Increasing crop intensity and productivity*
- *Bridging yield gap*

**Recommendations:**

- Sustained Soil Health Management through extensive soil testing and soil mapping
- Concentration on seed production especially oilseed and pulses
- SRR for all major crops to reach the level of 33%
- VRR and SMR to be achieved
- Seed distribution
- Increasing productivity of Paddy
- Micro irrigation, rain and water harvesting structures and activities
- Strengthening cooperative
- Strengthening farm credit system to attract farmers and making it affordable for economically weaker section
- Promotion of farm mechanization
- Watershed Development
- Area expansion in horticulture
- Ensure availability of quality planting and seedling material
- PHM infrastructure and marketing facilities
- Cattle health care
- Procurement of milk and dairy development, processing and marketing