

ALUMINIUM INGOTS



Jharsuguda is one of the major hubs for aluminium production in India, thanks to its strategic location, abundant resources, and well-developed infrastructure, making it an ideal choice for aluminium ingot manufacturing.

Aluminium ingots are produced by melting alumina (aluminium oxide) and reducing it to aluminium metal using an electrolytic process. The district is home to large aluminium smelting plants, which have made it a leading centre for aluminium production. The presence of large-scale industries like Hindalco and Vedanta's aluminium smelters has contributed to Jharsuguda becoming a significant centre for high quality aluminium ingot production.

Economic Contribution: As an ODOP, aluminium ingots not only serve as a crucial industrial material but also contribute significantly to the local economy through employment opportunities and supporting ancillary businesses. The manufacturing of these ingots has led to the establishment of a strong industrial base in the region.

Export Potential: Aluminium ingots produced in Jharsuguda have considerable demand in both domestic and international markets. The product is widely used in sectors like automotive, aerospace, construction, packaging, and electrical industries, making it a valuable export commodity.

Sustainability: The aluminium industry in Jharsuguda is increasingly focusing on sustainable production methods, such as recycling scrap aluminium to produce ingots, reducing environmental impact and ensuring resource efficiency.

Aluminium ingots, as the ODOP, also reflect the district's industrial heritage and the community's growing association with technological advancement and industrial prowess. It symbolizes the region's move towards industrialization while contributing to economic growth and social development.

CHILLI AND GINGER



GINGER, the rhizome or the underground modified stem of the plant belonging to the 'Zingiberaceae family, is a tropical group, especially abundant in Indo-Malaysian region, consisting of more than 1200 plant species in 53 genera. It is a valuable cash crop in India and plays an important role in the national economy. Ginger is a native plant to Southeast Asia. However, at the present time, it is cultivated throughout the tropical regions of the world and is no longer thought of as just an Asian herb. Cultivation of ginger fetches valuable foreign exchange for India. India is the larger producer and exporter of ginger to more than 50 countries.

In Odisha's Jharsuguda district, ginger cultivation and processing is prevalent to create various wellness & healthcare products, encapsulating its nutritional value. India exports most of its Dry ginger to Morocco, United States, and United Arab Emirates. India is the largest exporter of Dry ginger in the World.

Quality and Flavor: Ginger grown in Jharsuguda is known for its strong flavor, aroma, and medicinal properties. The local varieties are particularly sought after for their high-quality, large rhizomes.

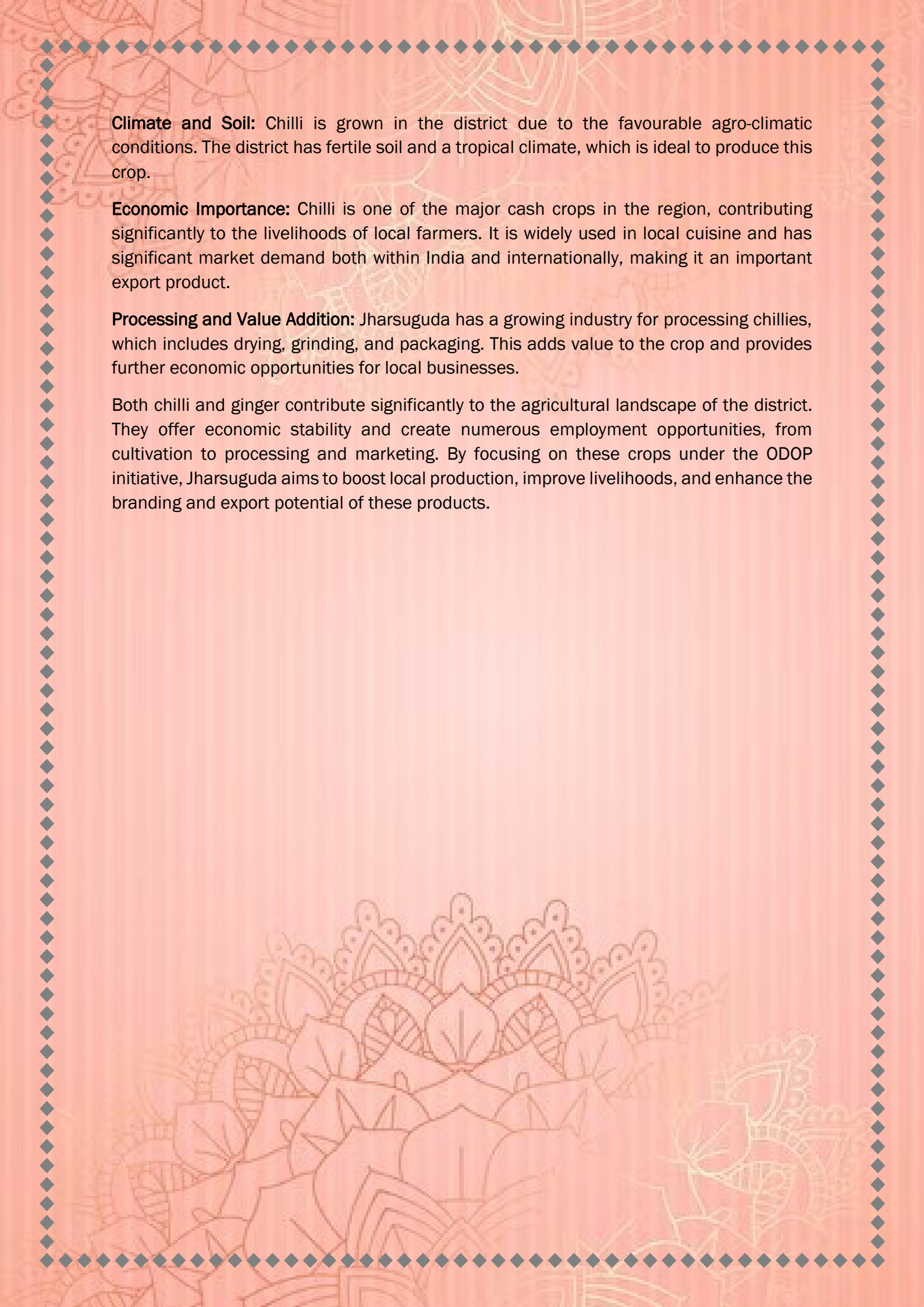
Climate and Soil: Ginger thrives in the well-drained, loamy soil and moderate rainfall that the district offers. These conditions help produce a high yield of quality ginger.

Economic Impact: Ginger is another important cash crop in the region. It is used extensively in local culinary practices, traditional medicine, and in the production of ginger-based products like powders, pastes, and oils.

Processing and Value Addition: Like chilli, ginger also undergoes processing, which adds value to the raw product. The district has local markets for fresh ginger and a growing demand for processed ginger in both domestic and international markets.

CHILLI (CAPSICUM)

Varieties: Jharsuguda is known for cultivating high-quality varieties of chillies, these are prized for their pungency and flavor.



Climate and Soil: Chilli is grown in the district due to the favourable agro-climatic conditions. The district has fertile soil and a tropical climate, which is ideal to produce this crop.

Economic Importance: Chilli is one of the major cash crops in the region, contributing significantly to the livelihoods of local farmers. It is widely used in local cuisine and has significant market demand both within India and internationally, making it an important export product.

Processing and Value Addition: Jharsuguda has a growing industry for processing chillies, which includes drying, grinding, and packaging. This adds value to the crop and provides further economic opportunities for local businesses.

Both chilli and ginger contribute significantly to the agricultural landscape of the district. They offer economic stability and create numerous employment opportunities, from cultivation to processing and marketing. By focusing on these crops under the ODOP initiative, Jharsuguda aims to boost local production, improve livelihoods, and enhance the branding and export potential of these products.