

COTTON



Cotton is the major commercial crop grown in Nuapada district. The livelihood of tribal farmers mostly depends on its cultivation. It is predominantly cultivated in three blocks of Komna followed by Khariar and Nuapada.

Varieties Produced: During mid-nineties hybrid variety were introduced. The major hybrid variety at the beginning were Savita and Bunny. Both the variety belongs to long staple length category having a crop duration of 165 days.

Farming Practices: Objective of Cotton Cultivation in Nuapada district is to mitigate the frequent drought situation, to get more net profit by diversifying less remunerative crop like Suan, Gurji, China, local paddy etc. As cotton is a labour consuming crop, family labour is properly utilized. Underutilized / fallow lands are also covered with cotton cultivation. Primarily rain-fed agriculture with eco-friendly farming methods is used. Organic cotton farming is gaining traction due to increased demand for sustainable products.

Economic Value: Cotton farming is a major source of livelihood for farmers in Nuapada. Cotton is sold in raw form, and some is processed into yarn or textiles, contributing to the textile industry.

Skill Training: For better fibre quality Lint production awareness program and farmers training program being organized in different cotton growing village under incentivization on non-paddy crop state plan to educate farmers on pest management, high-yield seeds, and modern farming techniques.

Scope of Export of Cotton: The cotton produced in the district is of known for its long staple variety and has high international demand. Presently majority of cotton lint (95%) is being exported to Bangladesh through Cotton Corporation of India and other exporting agencies. There is also possibility of export to Vietnam, China & other countries.

ONION



Onions have a higher dietary value than other types, an intermediate protein content, and a high calcium and riboflavin content. One of the most important and lucrative vegetable crops is the onion (*Allium cepa*), which is utilized as a spice in Indian daily meal. Besides India, it has also huge demand all over the world. It can be used in both mature and immature level as vegetable and spices, and increases the taste of food by its flavor that contains protein, calcium, carbohydrates, and vitamin C. It is also used as medicine to recover from insect injury and raw throat.

Onion is mainly cultivated as a **commercial crop** in western Odisha just after kharif season. Nuapada and Bolangir districts are the major contributors to commercial onion production of the state. Cultivation of onion is a traditional practice by the farmers of Komna Block in Nuapada district along with the adjacent district Bolangir. The district's onions are valued for their flavor, size, and longer shelf life.

CPSW, a local NGO engaged in livelihoods promotion in Nuapada district since last two decades has developed several infrastructures and models among farmers as well as non-farmers. Promotion of onion seed Production with financial support from NABRAD's FSPF is one of the ongoing projects of CPSW along with many other grass root interventions.

Varieties Produced: Predominantly red onions.

Agricultural Practices: Traditionally onion farmers of this region inherited the farming skill from their fore fathers. Although traditional seed production was prevalent in the area, but due to easy availability of certified seeds of different seeds companies, farmers gradually lost their onion seed producing skill and became more dependent on market for which very often they are constrained to get right quality of onion seeds at right time. Onions are grown as both Kharif and Rabi crops. Efficient use of water resources through drip irrigation in some areas.

Economic Value: Onion farming supports many smallholder farmers. Onions are marketed locally and exported to other states, contributing significantly to the local economy.