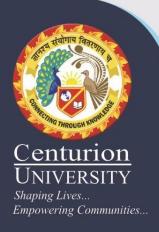
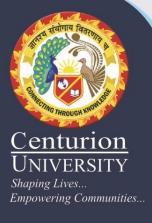


Module-9

ITK's of Gajapati



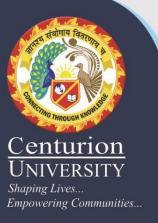
 Agriculture is a vital sector of the economy of Odisha and a good deal has been achieved in this sector during the plan period. Odisha, situated in eastern part of the country, is basically an agrarian state and wherein agriculture plays a vital role in state's economy. Farm production has increased manifold and yields of major crops such as paddy, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables have more than trebled in the last four and half decades.



. The impressive long term growth in agriculture has helped in taking the state out of famines and serious food shortages into one of the food surplus states in the country and ensuring food, nutrition and livelihood security. But although the need of making available an adequate food supply of reasonable quality for the population has been accomplished, the corresponding need of sustainable and equitable agricultural growth still remains a problem in the state.

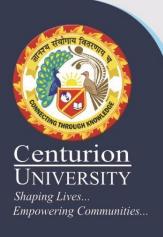


In fact, agriculture in Odisha is characterized by wide diversity and considerable spatiotemporal variations in growth and productivity. Such disparities are a cause of concern for obvious reasons. In such view of the facts, a study on spatio-temporal variations in agricultural development of Odisha is worth pursuing



Some Identified ITKs

Milk treatment: Reduction of viral diseases has been found to occur mostly in infected plants of Solanaceae, Piperaceae and Malvaceae families by milk spray. It was tested that fresh milk spray reduces nearly 73 per cent of TMV infections in tobacco. Fermented buttermilk (11 in 201 of water) sprayed on tobacco plants cures leaf curl disease. Fresh goat milk sprayed over plants like chilli (Capsicum annum), brinjal and species like black pepper also helps control fruit and leaf curl. The neutral to nearneutral pH of milk not only washes off the fungal spores but the adhesive property of milk fat also prevents germination of spores.



Neem and ash: Before transplanting paddy, seedlings are kept in small plots of pounded water mixed with ash and pulverisedneem seeds. For a plot of 15 sq. feet, half a kilogram of neem seeds and a kilo of ash is sufficient for mixing with water to accommodate 50 bundles of seedling at a time for a period of one hour. Treated seedling produce a crop free of pest and diseases.



Lantana leaves: Leaves of lantana, an obnoxious weed, can be utilized to preserve and process sweet potatoes. Insect attack can be restricted to a bare minimum with no use of poisonous insecticides.

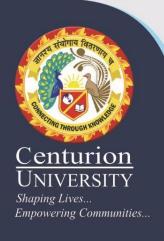
Inducing conception: An indigenously developed concept of giving tonic to dairy animals is gaining popularity. The cows, if fails to conceive, a tonic made of the bark of Cassia fistula, tender leaves of jackfruit tree, root of Plumbagozeylanica and leaves of Clerodendruminerme are powered and the mixture is fed to animals along with jaggery.



Deworming: A reddish-brow powder collected from the fruit of the widely grown kaamal tree (Mallotusphilippinenis) is used for the treatment of worm infection and or constipation in cattle and buffaloes. Depending on the type of ailment, 50-60 g of kamila powder mixed in lukewarm water/butter milk is administered orally.



Udder swelling: A few days after calving, dairy cows suddenly stop milking due to swelling of the udder. To treat this, pulverized quartz stones are passed through a muslin cloth, mixed with butter and smeared over the udder. It is applied twice a day till the animal is cured.



Treating fractures: A paste for treating a fractured bone of an animal is prepared by mixing 500 g bark of khakhra (Buteamonosprema) and 500 g seed of guvar (Delonixelata).



THANK YOU