Theme-III

Product Innovations

The role of agri-infrastructure is crucial for development. For optimal utilization of the agri produce, increased marketed surplus needs to be utilized for value addition so that farmers can realise remunerative prices. Central and state Government facilitates food processing through various measures of infrastructure development, subsidized transportation and support for formalization of micro food enterprises. □ 1 lakh crore has been allocated for Financing Agriculture Infrastructure Projects at farm-gate and aggregation points through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, Farmers Producer Organizations, Agriculture entrepreneurs and Agri-start-ups. One District One Product (ODOP) approach also initiated to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, and bringing common services on one platform. The other innovations in product development may include use of solar energy in agriculture, innovations across the agricultural supply and value chains, irrigation development and the use of ICT in agriculture, etc.

Lead Speakers

Economics of Milk Production & Awareness of Dairying Schemes in Chhattisgarh State

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The study confined to Chhattisgarh State during the year 2015-16. The primary data were collected from the selected milk producers, Dairy Cooperative Societies and Non-Dairy Cooperatives. Four districts viz. Raipur, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaun and Durg were selected from 100 potential

districts of India on the basis of list prepared by the NDDB, Anand from different regions/zones. Amongst different species of cattle cross breed cows gave more milk in all seasons as compared to buffaloes & local cow in dairy farms of DCS as well as NDCS respondents, dairy farms. However cross breed cow and buffalo's gave more milk in case of NDCS (3.7 & 3.1 l/animal) as compared to DCS (2.8 & 2.5 l/animal), while milk yield of local cow was found to be less in both the cases. The total cost of rearing local cow, cross bread and buffalos were found to be more in case of NDCS (Rs. 14.7, 24.2 & 21.3/animal/day) as compared to DCS (Rs.13.1, 18.8 & 21.3/animal/day) farms. Which shows that rearing of cattle in case of DCS was found to be more economically as compared to NDCS farms, while the NDCS (Rs. 18.2, 72.0 & 73.5/animal/day) as compared to DCS (Rs. 16.9, 40.0 &42.2/animal/day). The Benefit cost ratio was found to be higher for cross bread and buffalos in case of NDCS (4.0 & 3.9) as compared to DCS (3.1 & 2.9), while in case of local cow benefit cost ratio was found to be higher in DCS farm (2.3) as compared to DCS (2.2) farms.

Value Addition in Fresh Flowers and Utilization of Floral Waste: An Overview

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The present investigation was undertaken with a view to study the marketing and value addition of flowers in the periphery of Raipur city with the objective of determining the cost and returns of value-added flowers in the study area, and to determine the economics and utilization of value-added floral waste products in the study area, to determine the problems faced by the respondents in the marketing and value addition of flowers,