



CHIRANG DISTRICT

Inventory of Agriculture 2015



ICAR - Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute, Umiam (Barapani)
Ri- Bhoi District, Meghalaya - 793103



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Inventory of Agriculture

2015



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FOREWORD

The ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research institute, Zone-III with its headquarters at Umiam, Meghalaya is primarily responsible for monitoring and reviewing of technology assessment, refinement, demonstrations, training programmes and other extension activities conducted by the *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* (KVKs) in North East Region, which comprises of eight states, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The directorate also serves as feedback mechanism to research and extension systems while maintaining a very close liaison with ICAR headquarters and has made significant progress in research, capacity building and other extension activities which ultimately contributes for the planned growth and development of North Eastern Region of India.

Through this District Agriculture Inventory publication, an attempt has been made to compile and publish information about KVK district and agriculture in district, in a meaningful and comprehensive manner. It will be very useful for all stakeholders of agriculture in district. The inventory encompasses the information regarding geography of district; basic data about agriculture and district population, crops, institutional resources, agriculture relates schemes in district which also covers agriculture, fishery and livestock sector. The district inventory in the form of e-publication will surely increase the digital presence and penetration of KVKs. The inventory will also serve the communication needs of farmers and youth in district as it contains contact numbers and address related information to access various developmental agencies in district.

I congratulate the efforts of staff of KVK for collecting and compiling such a large volume of information in systematic manner. I also acknowledge the efforts of editors and other staff members of this institute for publishing this document on our website.

Umiam
18-03-2016

(Dr. Bidyut C. Deka)
Director,
ICAR-ATARI-Umiam,
Meghalaya-793103

PREFACE

The synthesized compilation in the form of informative publication is of much value for decision making. The compiled information in this publication will immensely help farmers and other stakeholders of agriculture and allied sector of a district such as line departments, research organizations, planners, policy makers, input providers etc. Through this document, we are trying to provide entire gamut of information related to district and its agriculture setting for the benefit of farming community of the North Eastern Region. The connectivity related issues in the North Eastern region makes the information inaccessible to most of stakeholders. Therefore, the *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* in each district of North East region undertook this cumbersome task to compile the district Agricultural Inventory. This publication provides the latest information about district, agriculture and other essential constituents.

We, the editors of this publication, earnestly thank and acknowledge the contribution of all compilers i.e. Programme coordinator, Subject Matter Specialists and Programme Assistants of KVK Chirang for taking part in compiling the huge information to shape up Chirang District Inventory of Agriculture-2015. We also thank all officers of ICAR H.Q. for guiding us time to time and motivating us to complete this publication.

We, the editors, dedicate this publication to the farming community of Chirang District and we look forward to contribute more for the betterment of farming community in entire North East Region. We also welcome the suggestions for further improvement.

Umiam
18-03-2016

Editors

From the Desk of Programme Coordinator, KVK Chirang



Chirang district is an important district of Boroland Territorial Council of Assam with greater diversity of agriculture and allied sectors. The district is cultivating almost all the crops which are grown in Assam and helps agriculture economy of the state as well as Royal Bhutan. Parts of Royal Bhutan depend upon Chirang district mostly on vegetables as Bhutan is directly territorial link with Chirang district through Gelengphu in Bhutan and Dadgiri in Chirang district of Assam. Most of the farmers are unaware about the government programmes and schemes of agriculture and related field which leads to failure of these schemes. Low cost improved technology is also important for socio economic upliftment for small and marginal farming community of this region as majority of the farmers are tribal. It has also been observed that farmers are unaware about various agricultural institutions and organizations involved in agricultural development activities in the locality. We are trying to compile all the available information and secondary data from different institutions and development organizations relevant to agriculture of the district. We have also provided different schemes executed by the department of agriculture and allied field with their address for communication. Even then few information may be dropped unknowingly in this compilation and we assure to include any information in future that have been omitted.

This inventory of Agriculture of Chirang district will be helpful for future policy planning for agriculture development and related field in the district. The information included in this inventory is expected to be useful to farmers too for technically advance in their farm related activities. Our main aim is to reduce the yield gap of agriculture commodity by publishing such type of documents.

I offer my sincere thanks and gratitude to all my scientific and technical staffs of this KVK who have directly or indirectly contributed for publishing this compilation. I express my sincere thanks to the District Agricultural officer and other head of the allied departments of Chirang district who has provided basic information of their respective departments.

(Kameswar Das)

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CHAPTER – I. DISTRICT IN GENERAL

Chirang is one of the major district of Assam situated at the Northern part of Brahmaputra River under lower Brahmaputra valley zone of Assam. Chirang is one of the four districts of Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) created within Assam under clauses 6 of article 332 by the 90th Amendment Act 2003 of constitution of India. The district was carved out of existing district of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and Barpeta. The district has two sub divisions viz Kajalgaon and Bijni, Kajalgaon is the district head quarter. The district is situated in North-West side of Assam surrounded by international boundary of Bhutan in North, Bongaigaon district and a little portion of Kokrajhar district in South, Kokrajhar district in West and Baksa district in East. The geographical area of the district is 1089.94 sq. km. The district is located between 26.28 N and 26.54 N longitudes and 89.42 E and 90.06 E latitudes. Rivers like Champawati, Aie and Manash are flowing through the district from North originating in Bhutan to the South and join the mighty river Brahmaputra. Besides many tributaries small rivulets and streams are flowing in the districts.

On the basis of information on physiography, soils, farming systems, crop and cropping systems and hydrological information, the district Chirang has been classified in to 5(five) agro-ecological situations, which are as follows –

1. Foot hills old mountain valley
2. Flood free riverine old alluvial plain
3. Flood prone riverine alluvial plain
4. Beels
5. Char land

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is sub tropical in nature with warm and humid summer followed by dry and cool winter. The average annual rainfall is about 1951 mm per annum of which 75% is received during monsoon month (June –September). The monsoon months are wet and winter is dry. Both pre and post monsoon months have unpredicted and erratic rainfall. The mean maximum and minimum temperature varies from 33 to 38 °C and 9 to 10 °C. The average radiation is highest during March to April, while overcast sky reduces the solar radiation to the least during July.

Details of Climate of Chirang District

Table: Rainfall pattern during 2014-15

Month	Rainfall	Max avg Temp.	Min avg. temp	Avg. RH (%)
April'14	287.6	38.6	14.6	93.8
May'14	378.0	35.2	19.8	93.9
June'14	678.1	36.8	22.7	91.5
July'14	624.0	36.2	24.2	90.3
August'14	623.3	36.7	22.9	90.1
September'14	490.2	37.0	22.3	87.5
October'14	145.6	34.4	15.7	85.1
November'14	4.4	32.4	13.0	82.1
December'14	1.4	28.3	06.2	76.5
January'15	9.5	29.0	06.8	76.3
February'15	19.7	31.2	05.2	93.8
March'15	69.9	33.9	12.1	93.9

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the district is undulating which includes lowland, upland, medium land foot hill, char like areas. On the basis of topography, physiography, soils, farming systems, crop and cropping systems and hydrological information, the district Chirang has been classified into 5 (five) agro-ecological situations, which are as follows

1. Foot hills old mountain valley
2. Flood free riverine old alluvial plain
3. Flood prone riverine alluvial plain
4. Beels
5. Char land

Table: Description of major agro ecological situations of the district (based on soil and topography)

Sl. No	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
1.	Foot hill old mountain valley alluvial plain	The northern part of the district comprising this situation contains old mountain valley alluvial soils (Alfisol & Ultisol). It is build up of alluvial materials washed down from the hill slops. The surface soil is light yellow to pale brown, compact, sticky and plastic. Generally, medium to heavy in soil texture. The elevation is higher towards foot hills which gradually slop towards south.
2.	Flood prone Recent riverine alluvial plain	Recent riverine alluvial (Entisol), sandy to sandy loam in soil texture. This situation is represented by an almost flat topography which often experiences flood hazard. Apart from some natural depressions, some riverine islands are also in existence.
3.	Flood free riverine alluvial middle plain	Old riverine alluvial type (Inceptisol). The texture of the surface soils ranges from sandy loam to loam, silty clay loam, silty clay and clay. The topography is almost plain.
4.	Char land	New alluvial plains, neutral in reaction, sandy-silty-clayee, sandy-

		silty and sandy in soil texture (Entisol). Chronically flood affected areas except the stable chars.
5.	Beels	Entisols, usually peaty in nature and texturally these are silty and clay. Low lying waste land areas

FORESTS

Chirang is rich in forest cover. A part of the famous Manas National park falls under this district. The Bodoland Territorial Council has plan for expansion of this park for another 360 sq km area. Animals found in the National park are- Elephant, Rhino, Tiger, Leopard, Rhesus Macaque, Assamese Macaque, Pig tail Macaque, Stumptailed Macaque, Slow loris, Capped Langur, Golden Langur, Spectacled Langur, Hoolock Gibbon etc. The District earns a handsome amount of revenue from tourist, timber, fuel wood, sands, gravel/stone, silt/clay etc. The Chirang forest in northern side of the district towards border areas of Bhutan is also present in the district. The forest areas of the district are also greater biodiversity including plant biodiversity, animal, birds, insects diversity etc.

WATER RESOURCES:

a. Rivers:

There are two main rivers in Chirang District namely Aie River and Champa River and some tributaries. Both the rivers arise from the foot hill of Himayan region and ended in the river Brahmaputra. During the rainy season though the rivers are inundated but in winter due to percolation through sandy soil very less water is available.

b. Streams:

Few streams are there in the District flowing from the Bhutan foothill and farmers sometime used them as source of irrigation for winter vegetable cultivation.

c. Beels/lakes:

In the district there are numbers of small bills in scattered manner from which the fisherman earn livelihood. Since bills are in unorganized manner, the district authority has still to take organized initiative for conservation and revenue collection.

PORTS

No port is there in the District.

DEMOGRAPHY

Table: Demographic details OF Chirang District.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quantity
i)	Population	
	Male	2,44,675
	Female	2,37,143
	Total Population	4,81,818
	Rural	44,6290
	Urban	35,528
ii)	Population Density/sq.km	244
iii)	Literates	266380
	Male (%)	55.95
	Female (%)	44.06
iv)	Details on SC/ST population	
	Male	92040
	Female	89622
	Total Population	181662
	Literacy rate (%)	
	Male	60.90%
	Female	49.49%
	Total Literacy rate	55.28%
v)	Major languages spoken in the district	Bodo, Assamese, Nepali, Bengali, Hindi
vi)	Infant mortality rate	23.4 per 1000

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

The district is rich in traditional culture, since the most of the population are of Bodo Tribe. Tradition wise the tribe follow their culture in terms dress, living status, games, music etc. the district is new one and the lower and higher level educational Institutions are in growing stage. The literacy rate of the District is 45%. Recently the BTAD has taken initiative by establishing few educational Institutions in the district. Altogether there are 724 nos. of primary School, 156 nos. of Middle level School, 74 nos. of High School, 12 nos. of Higher Secondary School and 4 nos. of Intermediate/Junior College.

Table: Educational Facilities in the District

Sl. No.	School/College/University	Numbers
1	Pre-Primary Schools	400
2	Primary Schools	922
3	Middle Level School	112
4	High School	80
5	Higher Secondary School	10
6	Arts and Science College	6

HEALTH CARE SECTOR

As far health care is concerned, the district is not so advance. The remote area dwelling people has to go to the only Civil Hospital Located at Kajalgaon of Chirang District. The district has one no. Civil Hospital at the District Centre (Kajalgaon), 25 nos. Primary Health Centre, 2 nos. First Referral Units, 2 nos. Community Health Centre, 76 nos. Sub Centre.

BANKING AND ALLIED SECTORS

Banking allied sector of the district is not also advanced. Though some of the reporting office of Scheduled Commercial Bank and Regional Rural Bank has been established, but these are not enough for access of banking service to the remote area located rural poor. Other than mainstream banking sector some of the Non Banking Finance Corporation (NBFC), Micro Finance Institution (MFI) extending support to the poor. In the district there are 18 nos. of reporting office of Scheduled Commercial Bank and 5 nos. of Regional Rural Bank. Financial service rendered in the district are in the area of Agriculture, Industry, Transport operation, Professional & other service, personal loan, etc.

Table: Banking and other credit facilities in the District

Sl. No.	Type of Banks	Numbers
1	Branch of State Bank of India	4
2	Other Commercial Banks	18
3	Regional Rural Bank	5
4	Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Society	1

LOCAL BODIES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the village level in the district the local body is known as Village Council Development Committee (VCDC). The VCDC is equivalent to the Gram Panchayat. Being the district under Territorial council the Specially formed Village Level Development committee looks after the grass root level rural development activity in the district. The planning and execution of any programme is undertaken by VCDC . As per the Administrative details of the district is concerned, it has 2 sub-division, 3 towns, 4 Development blocks, 67 VCDC and 508 villages.

CHAPTER –II.

AGRICULTURAL SCENARIO OF THE DISTRICT

CROPS

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of the district and about 70% of the rural population directly involve in agriculture as their livelihood. Rice is the main crop of the district and monocropping of rice is a common practice in most of the rice growing areas. Rice occupies 57% and 43% of cropped area during Kharif and Rabi seasons, respectively. The other important crops of the district are wheat, rape & mustard, jute, black gram, green gram, sesame, sugar cane, Rabi & kharif vegetables, ginger, turmeric, coconut, areca nut, pineapple, banana, citrus etc. There is considerable scope of crop intensification by way of increased cropping intensity and planned productivity, diversification and modernization of various subjects of agriculture to increase the cropping intensity. Productivity enhancement in various crops is also an important issue. Crop diversification and productivity enhancement strategies will also look after food and nutritional security of the people of the district. The district has plentiful of natural resources, however, the process of harnessing and judicious utilization of these resources is not yet well defined. Therefore, there is need to design and formulate situation specific need based strategies by taking into account agronomic, climatic and socio-economic conditions as well as available resources worthiness of farmers. A brief statistics of area, production and productivity of major crops and vegetables cultivated in the district is given in the Table.

Table: Area, Production and Productivity of major crops and vegetables cultivated in the district

S.I. No.	Crop	Area (ha)	Yield	
			Production	Productivity
			(MT)	(Kg/ha)
Cereal crops				
1	Autumn Rice	15622	15765	1009
2	Winter Rice	36284	57482	1584
3	Boro Rice	1713	4240	2475
4	Total Rice	53619	77487	1445
5	Wheat	1064	1755	1649
6	Maize	478	291	609
	Total production		79,533	
Pulse crops				
1	Arahar	329	274	833
2	Greengram	143	58	406
3	Black gram	806	377	467
4	Gram	213	100	470
5	Lentil	1382	714	517
6	Peas	317	243	765
7	Other Pulses	508	248	488
	Total Production		2,014	
Oil seed crops				
1	Rapeseed & Mustard	8557	3438	402
2	Castor	6	2	333

3	Sesamum	383	171	446
4	Linseed	227	100	441
5	Nizer	371	192	518
	Total Production		3,903	
	Horticultural crops			
1	Papaya	155	2208	14245
2	Banana	418	5258	12579
3	Orange	1039	8725	8397
4	Pineapple	461	8584	18620
5	Sweet Potato	130	390	3000
6	Tapioca	773	3361	4348
7	Potato	2287	17200	7521
	Total production	45,726		
	Spice crops			
1	Chillies	540	344	636
2	Onion	195	390	2000
3	Black Pepper	12	20	1667
4	Turmeric	468	274	586
5	Ginger	391	2722	6962
	Total production	3,750		
	Commercial crops			
1	Sugarcane	92	3330	36196
	Total production	3,330		
	Fibre Crop			
1	Jute	1416	13329	1694

2	Mesta	204	1376	1214
	Total production	1,4705		
	Vegetables			
1	Kharif vegetables	2544	41022	16125
2	Rabi vegetables	7541	84868	11254
	Total production	1,25,890		

Source : Crop Statistics of Assam, 2010 - 11,(Final Forecast)

LIVESTOCK

It needs less to mention that livestock plays a pivotal role in the livelihood of the rural population. Agriculture and livestock rearing are culturally and traditionally bonded and act as back bone of the rural economy. Important livestock of the district are cattle, goat, pig, sheep, poultry, ducks etc. Dairy is an important allied activity in the district. The sector is characterized by a large population of none descript animals. The per capita milk availability of milk is very low as compared to that at the state level. Total milk production in the district during 2007-08 was 24536 tones as against the demand of 49453 tones. Poultry is still taken up as a traditional backyard activity on small scale and commercialization is yet to take place in the district. With the increasing demand for poultry meat and egg, there is a good scope for commercialization. Duckery is popular as an integrated component of other activities among the rural population. Since commercial farms are very few in the district, there is substantial scope for development of this sector through bank credit. Piggery and goatery are other popular activities under animal husbandry. Sheep rearing is a low profile activity and goatery is more popular among the rural masses. A picture of the livestock status in the district has been given in Table.

Table: Livestock Information

Cattle (No)			Buffaloes (No.)			Sheep (No.)			Goats (No.)			Poultry (No.)			Others (No.) Pig	
Cr os s Br ed	Indige nous	Total	I m pr ov e d	Indi gen ous	Tot al	I m pr ov e d	Ind ige no us	Tot al	I m pr ov e d	Indi gen ous	Tot al	Broi ler	Laye r	Duc ks	Cro ssb red	Indi gen ous
36 43	22163 4	2252 77	---	103 22	103 22	--	61 13	61 13	-	469 71	469 71	257 00	3488 97	1146 70	327 53	706 50

FISHERIES

Chirang district is endowed with fishery resources in the form of ponds, tanks, beel, swamp, low lying areas, derelict water bodies and a diverse network of river and rivulets. During 2007-08, fish production from the above resources was about 303.600 MT as against demand of 4681MT for the entire district at the recommended rate of 11 kg per capita per annum assuming 98 % of the human population consumes fish. Water resources and infrastructure development under fishery department of Chirang is shown in tables.

Table: Water Resources of Pisciculture

Type of Water Body	Total Water spread area (ha/no.)	Water spread area covered under scheme of Fisheries Dept. (as on 31/05/11) (ha)	Water spread area yet to be covered (ha)
1. Individual Ponds/Tanks	312.27 ha & 2948 No.s	90.00 ha	222.27 ha
2. Derelict Water Bodies	108.00 ha	30.00 ha	78.00 ha
3. Reservoir Fisheries	-	-	-
4. Register Beels	59.00 ha, 1No.	-	59.00 ha
5. Un - Register Beels	86.00 ha& 15 No.s	-	86.00 ha
6. Other low lying areas/Water logged bodies	60.00	10.00 ha	50.00 ha
7. Community Tank	30.00 ha & 25 No.s	10.00 ha	20.00 ha
8. Other Water Resources if any suitable for fish farming	-	-	-

Source : District Fishery Dev. Officer, Chirang

CHAPTER –III. CONSTRAINTS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

CROPS

The constraints in agricultural production in the district may be discussed in two major aspects viz. Field crops and horticultural crops. Since the soil of district contains major amount of sand, the water holding capacity is very less. Again downward flows of water from the Bhutan hill causes siltation of soil and deteriorate the soil quality. Another natural major factor of decrease crop production is e erratic rainfall. However some of the constraints of crop production can be specify as follows:

- ✚ Non availability of quality seed and planting materials.
- ✚ Unscientific use of fertilizers and pesticides. Most of the farmers go for broadcasting of fertilizers and purchase pesticides without consultation of technical expert.
- ✚ Lack of knowledge of scientific methods of cultivation of different crops and less aware about the modern technology.
- ✚ Farmers are more prone to scattered transplanting without line spacing that affect weeding and other inter culture operation.
- ✚ Tendency for traditional methods of cultivation influenced by stereotype concept of previous generation.
- ✚ Lack of commercial attitude of cultivation and hence cultivate only for family need only.
- ✚ Lack of Assured market and Storage facility for agricultural products demoralize farmer to go for large scale farmers.

LIVESTOCK

Rearing of improved breed of livestock is not a common practice and majority of livestock species are indigenous and non descriptive type. Therefore, it is noticed that the productivity level of the livestock population often goes to sub optimum level which contributes to far below per capita availability of livestock produces as compared to the ICMR recommendation. This might be due to low genetic potential, improper utilization of available resources, non adoption of scientific rearing of livestock and lack of awareness about scientific advancement, non availability of improved fodder, tendency for use of local breeds etc

FISHERIES

The overall scenario of fish production in the district is not satisfactory. The major causes may be-lack of Knowledge in scientific fish culture, less availability of improved fingerlings, lack of improved feeds, poor infrastructure and less awareness among the people on improved fish culture and profit realization through it. A detail of infrastructural scenario of the district is listed below.

Table: Infrastructure under fishery department of Chirang

Infrastructure	Nos.
1. Fish Hatcheries (Govt.)	Nil
2. Fish Hatcheries (Private)	1
3. Feed Mills (Govt.)	Nil
4. Feed Mills (Private)	Nil
5. Mini Bundhs	Nil
6. Fishery Training Center	Nil

Source: District Fishery Dev. Officer, Chirang

CHAPTER – IV.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

There are different Institutions in context to Agricultural Development in the district, which with their own mandatory programmes and in collaboration have been rendering service in the district.

CROPS

1. Department of agriculture:

Under department of Agriculture there is one District Agriculture Office in the District Centre Which control the Agricultural programmes endowed by State. The central level policy making and planning is conducted by the District Agriculture Office level and then disseminated to the concerned Circle office of Agriculture.

The District Agriculture Office is headed by District Agriculture Officer followed by Sub Divisional Agriculture Officer, Sr. Agriculture Officer. The role / responsibility is entrusted in top to bottom level procedure in this office for farmers level execution. In the circle level Agriculture Office there present Agriculture Development Officer followed by Village level Extension Worker who are the ultimate implementer via farmers.

Address for Correspondence:

Office of the District Agriculture Officer

District Service Centre, Kajalgaon

Chirang-

Phone: 9435025457

(i) Supervisory Training Centre (STC):

The district has A Supervisory Training Centre in District Service Centre, Kajalgaon, and Chirang. The mandated training are provided to the progressive farmers, rural youth, farm

women, extension personnel as and when required for the upgradation of knowledge, skill and attitude.

(ii) Farm Information Centre: (FIC)

There are two farm information centre under the Department of Agriculture in the district in two block (Borobazar and Sidli). These centre acts as the ready reckoner of agriculture related information to the farmers in handy.

(iii) Information of Agricultural Market in Chirang District:

Table: The Details of markets available for Agricultural commodities are as follows:

Name of Block	Number of Market Centre	Periodicity	Commodity sold	Area Covered
Borobazar	7 nos. (Kailamoila, Ballamguri, Panbari, Borobazar, Amguri, Bishnupur, Silbari)	Weekly	Agricultural commodities	Bijni Subdivision
Sidli	7 nos. (Runikhata, Ouguri, Bamblema, Garubacha, Balibhita, Kajolgaon, Kashikotra)	Weekly	Agricultural Commodities	Kajolgaon Sub division

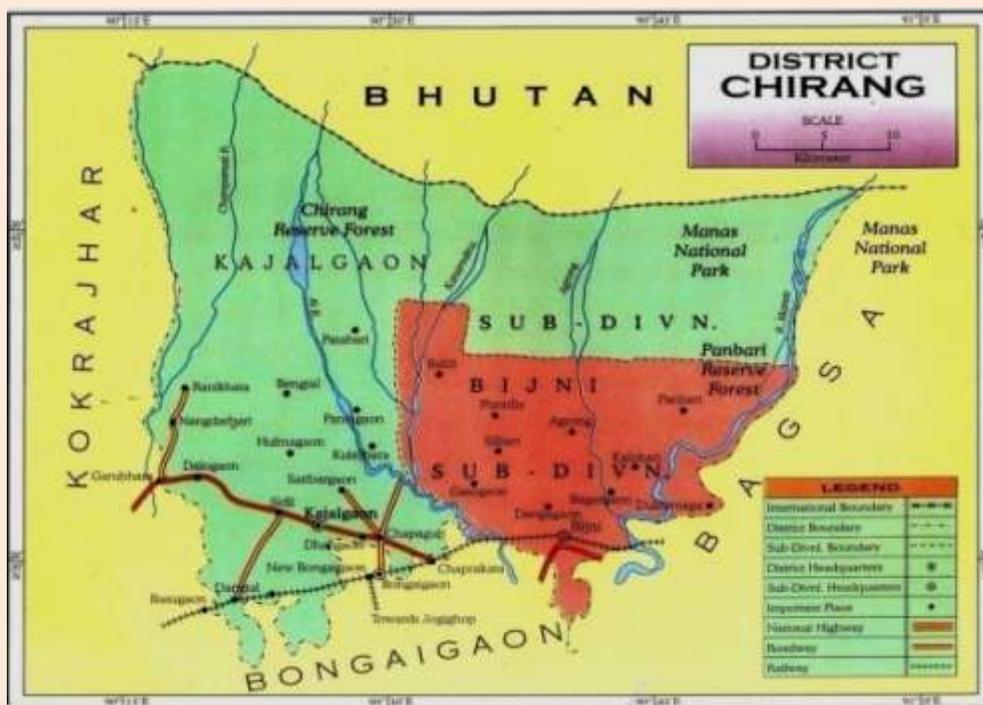
Table: Numbers of different Markets in the District

Sl. No.	Type of Market	Numbers
1	Permanent Markets/Central Markets	5
2	Weekly Markets	15

2. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Kvk), Chirang

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chirang is only a six years old organization established under the umbrella of Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, coordinated by the Zonal Coordinating Unit,

Zone-III, Umiam under Indian Council of Agricultural Research. It was sanctioned by the council on June 28, 2004 and started functioning since September 23, 2004. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chirang was allotted a land area of 12.0 ha for establishment of permanent camps at Kajalgaon which is presently the headquarter of newly formed Chirang district of Bodoland Territorial Council. Since its inception, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chirang has been trying sincerely for overall agricultural development in the district, for which it was recognized and appreciated by the Zonal Coordinating Unit (Zone III), Umiam in the year 2007



a. Krishi Vigyan Kendra

A Frontline Extension Model in XII Plan

b. Vision

Science and technology-led growth leading to enhanced productivity, profitability and sustainability of agriculture

c. Mission

Farmer-centric growth in agriculture and allied sectors through application of appropriate technologies in specific agro-ecosystem perspective

d. Mandate

Technology Assessment and Demonstration for its Application and Capacity Development

e. KVK Activities

On farm testing to assess the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems.

- ✚ Frontline demonstrations to establish production potential of technologies on the farmers' fields.
- ✚ Capacity development of farmers and extensional personnel to update their knowledge and skills on modern agricultural technologies.
- ✚ To work as knowledge and resource centre of agricultural technologies for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector in improving the agricultural economy of the district.
- ✚ Provide farm advisories using ICT and other media means on varied subjects of interest to farmers.
- ✚ In addition, production of quality⁶ technological products (Seeds, Planting materials, Bio-agent, Livestock) and make it available to farmers.
- ✚ Organize front line activities
- ✚ Identify and document selected farm innovations and coverage with ongoing schemes and programs within the mandate of KVK.

f. Objectives of KVK:

- a. To identify location specific problems of the farming community and prioritization of the identified problems as per the weight age.
- b. To demonstrate the new improved technology to the farmers as well as to the extension workers directly in the farmers field with their active participation.
- c. To impart training to the farmers, rural youths, farm women and extension functionaries for capacity building.
- d. To collect feedback from the farmer's field and extension functionaries and collaborate these information for modification or refinement of a particular technology.

- e. To provide latest information on agriculture and allied sectors to the extension agencies, NGOs, SHGs, CIGs etc. for wider circulation to improve economic condition.
- f. To prepare different extension models and verify those models in the farmers field with their participation and to create confidence among them.
- g. To work as a change agency aiming towards bringing in overall improvement in the lives of the poor in economic, social and personal sphere.

g. Unique features of KVK:

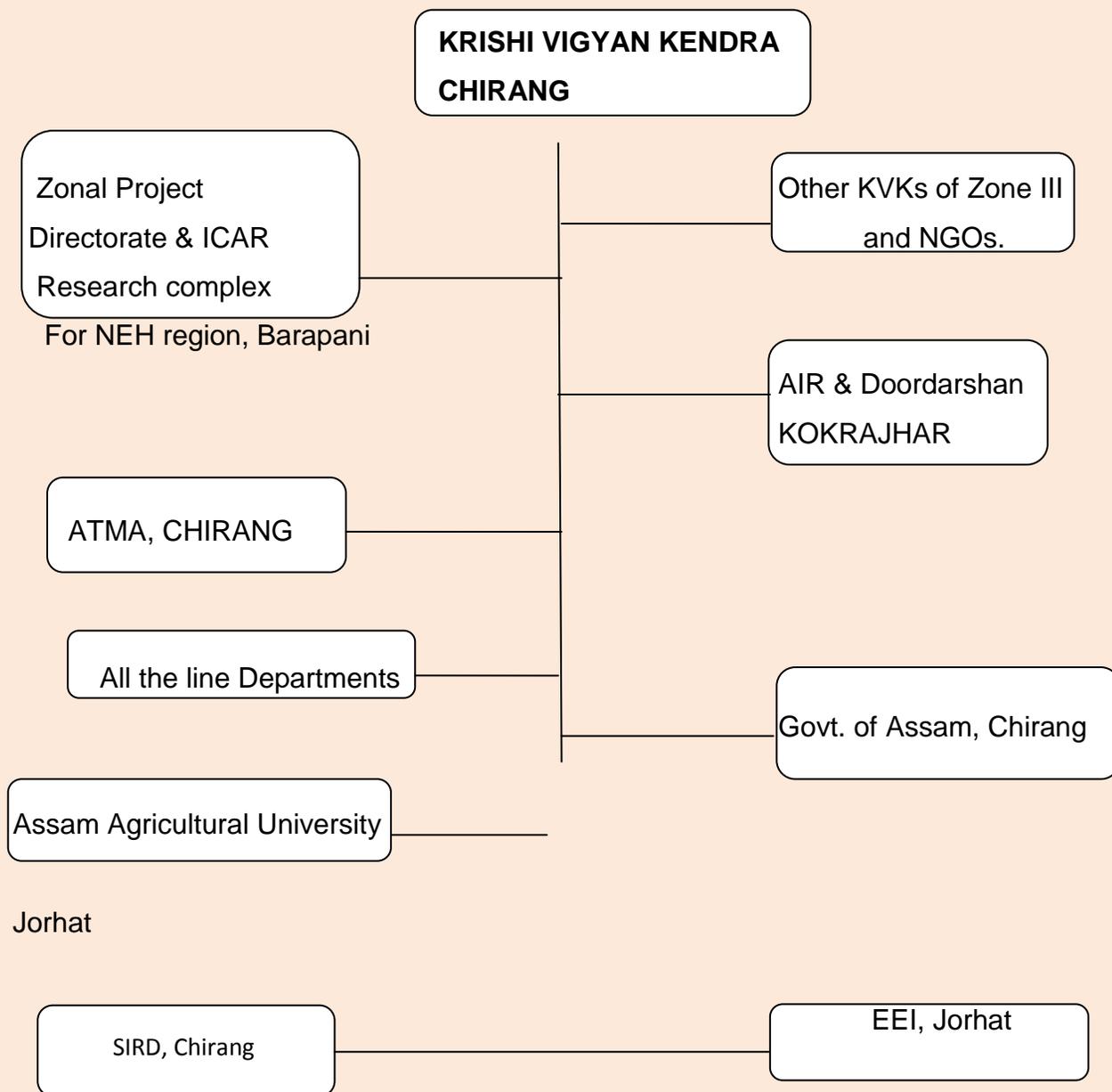
- a. KVK is a media which takes science from the research system to the farmers' door after assessment and refinement.
- b. KVK works as a team or group with a system approach towards problems solving having a core team of multidisciplinary scientist which is unique in respect to other institute.
- c. KVK has a strong technology support system from different ICAR institution/SAU and other research institution.
- d. KVK acts as a linkage between different development organizations, financial institution, NGOs, SHGs, CIGs, co-operatives on one side and farmers/framers group on other side for implementing different developmental activities meant for socio-economic development.
- e. KVK acts as a knowledge centre in the rural areas in every facets i.e. addressing/disseminating knowledge on agriculture, environment, natural resource conservation, climate and ecological changes, food and nutrition, health, disease prevention, social well being and impact analysis of all technologies.

h. Role of KVK in Today's Changing World Agricultural Scenario

- a. In the post WTO regime, changing nature and globalization of agriculture systems, KVK has the greater role to play then ever in assessing and refining different technologies for farmers and assist them to choose technologies for adoption in their systems successfully and profitably.
- b. Proper management of new technologies at the farmer's level and providing feed back to the research systems for refinement.
- c. Creating awareness and helping farmers for proper utilization of man made and scare natural resources.

- d. Diversification of agricultural systems suited to the changing world scenario.
- e. Adoption of need and market based farming system.
- f. Lowering the risk component in agriculture by group or collaborative approach, integrated farming system with diverse enterprises, introducing forward contract or future trading.
- g. Creating better and effective forward and backward linkages.
- h. Creating farmer's awareness about their rights.
- i. Educating farmers about WTO, intellectual property rights, different trade treaties and prepare them for changes happening in global scenario.

i. Linkage with Other Institution and Organizations



j. Programmes

The KVK, Chirang imparts training programme of various duration on different discipline for the benefit of Progressive farmers, Rural youth Farm women and extension personal. Training programmes are conducted by KVK based on the demand of farming community and KVK by itself going to the farmers location provides training. Training are conducted on the recent advance technology of agriculture and allied sector and on field related problem faced by farmers.

The major topics of the training programme conducted by KVK are as follows:

(i) Agronomy:

1. Nursery raising and scientific method of cultivation of Sali rice.
2. Contingency crop planning for flood affected area.
3. Cultivation of oilseed crops and there
4. Seed production technology of boro rice.
5. Integrated crop management practices in rabi crops.
6. Water management technique of rabi field crops
7. System of rice intensification and its methods of growing.
8. Integrated weed management in ahu rice.
9. Scientific method of cultivation of rapeseed and mustard.
10. Scientific method of cultivation of Buckwheat.
11. Crop diversification and nutritional security.
12. Crop diversification in mono cropped area.
13. Scientific cultivation of fodder crop.

(ii) Plant protection:

1. Honey bee rearing and its commercial aspects
2. Integrated pest and disease management in rabi field crops.
3. Integrated pest and disease management in Sali rice.
4. Integrated pest and disease management in Ahu rice,

(iii) Horticulture:

1. Scientific methods of cultivation of winter vegetables.
2. . Scientific methods of cultivation of summer vegetables.

3. Method of protected cultivation under plastic house.
4. Scientific methods of fruit cultivation.

(iv) Home Science:

1. Preservation of locally available fruits and vegetables.

(iv) Soil Science:

1. Soil fertility and management.
2. Integrated nutrient management in rice.
3. Production and use of organic inputs.

(v) Animal Science:

1. Scientific rearing and management of pig
2. Scientific rearing and management of goat.
3. Scientific rearing and management of poultry.
4. Scientific rearing and management of dairy.

(vi) Agricultural Economics:

1. Formation and management of SHG.
2. Leadership development in villages.
3. Information networking among farmers

Address for Correspondence:

The Programme Coordinator
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chirang
Kajalgaon, Chirang (Assam)
Phone: 9854071472
E-mail: kvkbngn@gmail.com

3. Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is a registered society of key stakeholders involved in agricultural activities for sustainable agricultural development in the district. It aims at integrating research and extension activities and decentralizing day-to-day management of the public Agricultural Technology System (ATS). At state-level, it operates under the guidance of a Governing Board that determines programme priorities and assesses impact of programmes. The ATMA is constituted by drawing members from all research and extension units within the district such as Zonal Research Stations or sub-stations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and the key line Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Agro industries, etc. The State Agriculture Management Extension and Training Institute (SAMETI) is the agency formed at the state level to provide human resources development support for the effective functioning of the ATMA at district level. The Kozhikode District ATMA office is located in the Civil Station and the District Collector is the chairman.

a) Objectives

1. To identify location specific needs of farming community for farming system based agricultural development.
2. To set up priorities for sustainable agricultural development with a farming systems approach.
3. To draw plans for production based system activities to be undertaken by farmers/ultimate users.
4. To execute plans through line departments, training institutions, NGOs, farmers' organizations and allied Institutions.
5. To coordinate efforts being made by various line departments, NGOs, farmer's organizations and allied institutions to strengthen research extension-farmers linkages in the district and to promote collaboration and coordination between various State funded technical departments. Institutional support for agricultural development of the district

6. To facilitate the empowerment of farmers/producers through assistance for mobilization, organization into associations, cooperatives etc. for their increased participation in planning, marketing, technology dissemination and agro-processing etc.
7. To facilitate market interventions for value addition to farm produce.

b) Functions

1. Strategic planning
2. Networking and co-ordination
3. Integrated extension delivery
4. Information management
5. Farmer facilitation and empowerment
6. Training and capacity building
7. Fund management
8. Participatory technology development
9. Monitoring and evaluation

Address for communication

Project Director, ATMA
Department of Agriculture
Chirang District, Kajalgaon-783385
BTAD, Assam
Phone: 9435025457
E-mail: daocssatma@gmail.com

4. Lead Bank

The Lead Bank Scheme provides leadership in initiating, streamlining and accelerating the process of development of the respective district by enlisting the co-operation of other banks and by maintaining continuous liaison with Government and quasi Government agencies. The State Bank of India functions as the lead bank in the district which is situated at Bongaigaon district

Address for communication

General Manager
State Bank of India
Mayapuri
Bongaigaon-783380

5. Other banking institutions

All nationalized banks and other financial sectors such as Assam Gramin Vikas Bank in the district have special schemes for the promotion of agriculture and allied sectors.

6. Farmers clubs and voluntary organizations

There are several farmers club, Non Government organizations, in the district which has been rendering services in all-round progress of Agriculture and allied sector, livelihood generation, independently or in collaboration with line departments.

7. Polytechnic colleges and vocational higher secondary schools

Nil.

LIVESTOCK

1. Department of Animal Husbandry

The Animal Husbandry Department is vested with animal health programmes in the district by making available timely veterinary assistance. At present, the district has 1 District Veterinary Office, 2 Sub-divisional Veterinary offices, 9 veterinary Dispensary, 4 artificial insemination centre and 2 Block Veterinary offices. Headed by the District Veterinary Office located at District Service Centre of Chirang District controls all the activity of other office of the Department related to animal health production in the district.

Address for communication

District Veterinary Office

Kachikutra, Chirang

PIN: 783383

BTAD, Assam

Phone: 9435326522

2. Department of dairy Development: Nil.

3. Poultry Development Centre: Nil.

FISHERIES

In the district has great potential in fish production, the fishery Department is not still well established. Since the district is new one and bifurcated from Bongaigaon district, the operation is still handled from the District Fishery office, Bongaigan. However the district has 2 eco-hatchery, 1 registered beel, 3388 ponds and tanks, 19 unregistered beels and swamp and 2 registered fisheries.

Address for Communication:

District Fishery Officer

District Centre,

Kajalgaon, Chirang

Ph. No.9435023043

a. Department of Forest:

The District Forest office has been established in the main district centre of the district. Though the district is rich in forest resource, the District forest office is not fully established and forest related development works are being controlled from temporary office.

Address for communication

District Forest Office
Kajalgaon, Chirang
PIN: 783385
BTAD, Assam

b. Department of sericulture:

The Head office of Sericulture department is located at District Service Centre, Kajalgaon, Chirang. In the district the food plant for eri, muga and mulberry are naturally available and the sericulture Department has been undertaking different activities for exploration of these crops. There is 2 handloom training centre, 1 weaving extension service centre, 5 handloom demonstration circle covering 455 villages in the district.

Address for Communication:

District Sericulture Office
Kajalgaon, Chirang
PIN: 783385
BTAD, Assam
Phone: 9854609483

CHAPTER-V. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS RELEVANT TO DISTRICT'S AGRICULTURE

As the district is new one, there is a few research Institutes in the district. However the State Government has future plan to establish different research institutes in near future. With limited research Institutes the technologies and schemes can be adopted /availed by the farming community of the district. Moreover, the farming community is free to access to any technology developed by institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities.

CROPS

1. Rubber Board

The Rubber Board is a statutory body constituted by the Government of India, under the Rubber Act 1947, for the overall development of the rubber industry in the country. The Rubber Board carries out various development activities designed to promote expansion and modernisation of the rubber plantation industry. The board is responsible for carrying out research on various aspects of rubber production and product development. There is a branch office of Rubber Board in the district.

Functions

- ✚ Production and distribution of improved planting materials.
- ✚ Provide advisory and extension services to growers.
- ✚ Demonstration of scientific planting and production.
- ✚ Supplies of equipment and materials requiring popularization.
- ✚ Encourage block planting, group planting etc. for promotion of rubber among scheduled caste/scheduled tribe members.
- ✚ Promotion of activities of voluntary associations (Rubber Societies) and self help groups among small growers /Producers'

- ✚ Training of tappers.

Address for communication

Rubber Board
Chapaguri, Chirang -783385
BTAD, Assam

2. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD)

NABARD is set up as an apex Development Bank with a mandate for facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. It also has the mandate to support all other allied economic activities in rural areas, promote integrated and sustainable rural development and secure prosperity of rural areas. The bank also promotes and finances farmers club, Pathar porisalona Samity, organizing the farmers. In discharging its role as a facilitator for rural prosperity NABARD is entrusted with:

- ✚ Providing refinance to lending institutions in rural areas.
- ✚ Bringing about or promoting institutional development.
- ✚ Evaluating, monitoring and inspecting the client banks.

Besides this pivotal role, NABARD also:

- ✚ Acts as a coordinator in the operations of rural credit institutions.
- ✚ Extends assistance to the government, the Reserve Bank of India and other organizations in matters relating to rural development.
- ✚ Offers training and research facilities for banks, cooperatives and organizations working in the field of rural development.
- ✚ Helps the state governments in reaching their targets of providing assistance to eligible institutions in agriculture and rural development.
- ✚ Acts as regulator for cooperative 5. banks and RRBs.

Agricultural technologies supported by NABARD

- ✚ Cultivation of horticultural crops under controlled conditions (poly house).
- ✚ Vermicompost technology.
- ✚ Biopesticides and biofertilizer.
- ✚ Mushroom production under controlled condition.

Address for communication

District Development Officer.
NABARD,
District Service Centre,
Kajalgaon, Chirang
PIN: 783385
BTAD, Assam
Phone: 847301761

LIVESTOCK

Till now no Research Institutes related to Livestock production and development has been established in the district.

FISHERIES

Till now no Research Institutes related to fish production and development has been established in the district.

CHAPTER-VI. PLANS AND SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE

Several organizations are responsible for promotion of agriculture and allied fields through development and implementations of specific plans and schemes. The major plans and schemes of various institutions are briefly described below.

CROPS

1. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Plans and Schemes

a. Village Adoption/Village Development Plan

The plan aims at the holistic and integrated development of backward villages by giving importance on developing infrastructure facilities in education, health, drinking water, power, roads, credit, information and market.

b. Pilot Project for Integrated Development of Backward Blocks (PPID) The objective of the PPID is comprehensive development of the selected backward blocks in a holistic manner that would include economic development, infrastructure development and other aspects of human development i.e., education, health, drinking water supply, etc. through the collective involvement of all agencies working at grass root level viz. local panchayats, banks, NGOs, people's organizations and other development agencies.

Non-Farm Sector programmes.

a. Micro finance.

1. Farmers' groups under Self Help Groups and training and credit support.
2. Farmers club formation and support for farther management.
3. Infrastructure development under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
4. Capacity building of banks, government departments, NGOs and community based organizations.
5. Coordination with Government Departments for social development, i.e. education, health, women and child development, etc.
6. Implementation of development programmes of the State Government, contribute to the project

b. Promotion of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops (MACs)

Promotion of cultivation of medicinal, aromatic and herbal crops has been accorded special status by NABARD in accordance with the policy of Government of India. NABARD has initiated measures to promote the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops (MACs).

c. Micro Credit Innovations -Kisan Credit Card

NABARD formulated a Model Kisan Credit Card Scheme in consultation with major banks. As a pioneering credit delivery innovation, Kisan Credit Card Scheme aims at provision of adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of inputs in a flexible and cost effective manner. Beneficiaries covered under the scheme are issued with a credit card and a pass book or a credit card cum pass book incorporating the name, address, particulars of land holding, borrowing limit, validity period, a passport size photograph of holder etc., which may serve both as an identity card and facilitate recording of transactions on an ongoing basis.

d. Swarojgar Credit Card (SCC) Scheme

Swarojgar Credit Card Scheme (SCC Scheme) was introduced in September 2003. The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit whether working capital or block capital or both to small artisans, handloom weavers, self employed persons etc. from the banking system in a flexible, hassle free and cost effective manner. Any income / employment generating scheme/project may be covered under the scheme. The facility may also include a reasonable component for consumption needs.

e. Farmers' Club Programme

NABARD promotes the formation of farmers' clubs enabling them adoption of newer farm technologies and empowering them for collective bargaining both for procuring inputs and selling their produce. The clubs are orienting them to establish better relationship with banks for suitable financial support in time of need.

f. Crop Insurance

NABARD also has the scheme for formation of the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AICI) for providing economic security to the farming community by securing them against crop losses due to reasons beyond their control. Like flood, drought, heavy pest attacks etc.

g. Agricultural Commodity Futures' Markets

Agricultural commodity futures are market-based instruments for managing risks and they help in orderly establishment of efficient agricultural markets. Future markets are used to hedge commodity price risks. They also serve as a low cost, highly efficient and transparent mechanism for discovering prices in the future by providing a forum for exchanging information about supply and demand conditions. The hedging and price discovery functions of future markets promote more efficient production, storage, marketing and agro-processing operations and help in improvement in overall agricultural marketing performance.

h. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

In continuation of its efforts for poverty alleviation, Government of India introduced the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in 1999 by restructuring various Self-employment programmes viz. IRDP, TRYSEM, SITRA, DWCRA etc. It envisages formation of SHGs by 'Swarozgaries' and financing them by bank in different stages. It is a holistic scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The scheme is funded by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 and is being implemented by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks. DRDAs, NGOs, Technical Institutions etc. in the district are involved in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme. NGO's assistance is sought in nurturing of SHGs as well as in monitoring the progress of Swarozgaries.

i. Farm Mechanization

With a view to boost credit flow for farm mechanization activities, some of the important policy changes

Affected are:

1. Refinance facility for financing purchase of second hand tractors was extended to all states and was made available even in the case of second resale of tractors.
2. Quantum of loan for repairs, renovation and replacement of spare parts was enhanced from `Rs.25,000 to Rs. 50,000. Ceiling in respect of cost of replacement of engine was removed and it was linked to the company rates of standard make.
3. Loans for repairs/renovation of tractors were made available even during the currency of the earlier loan, irrespective of avail of loan for purchase of tractors. Further, the banks were allowed to extend loan towards the cost of repairs on account of damages caused to the tractors due to accidents.

j. Financing Purchase of Land for Agricultural Purposes

The agricultural policy of the Government of India envisages substantial credit flow to increase agricultural production and productivity. Banks provide term finance to farmers for development purposes and short term loans for production purposes. There is also a need to finance farmers for purchasing land to expand activities and make existing small and marginal

units economically viable. This would enable farmers to diversify their present activities and take up allied activities.

Objectives

1. To make the small and marginal holdings economically viable
2. To bring fallow lands and waste lands under cultivation
3. To step up agricultural production and productivity
4. To finance the share croppers / tenant farmers to purchase land to enable them to increase income

k. Scheme for setting up of Agri-clinic and Agribusiness centers

With the diversification and modernization of agricultural practices, there is a need to augment support and extension services for agriculture. For this purpose, a scheme for setting up agri-clinics and agribusiness centres by agriculture graduates has been launched by Government of India with the support of NABARD. These centres will provide a package of input facilities, consultancy and other services. They will strengthen transfer of technology and extension services and also provide self employment opportunities to technically trained persons. MANAGE in Hyderabad is the nodal agency for imparting training under the scheme. List of trained graduates is sent to various banks in the region for financial assistance.

I. Self Employment Scheme for Ex-servicemen (SEMFEX)

The scheme is in operation since 15 January 1988. It has been specially designed to provide a comprehensive package of credit for encouraging ex-servicemen, disabled service personnel, war widows and widows of ex-servicemen to undertake agricultural and allied activities or to set up non-farm units in rural areas to earn their livelihood for leading a dignified life.

SEMFEX has two sub-schemes as under:

i. Farm Sector

Loans under this sector cover development of agriculture and allied activities such as minor irrigation, farm mechanization including power tillers, nurseries, dairies, poultry, fisheries, plantation, horticulture, forestry, wasteland development etc.

ii. Non-Farm Sector

This includes financial assistance for setting up in rural areas, units of tiny, cottage, village or small scale industries relating to a wide spectrum of approved industrial and service activities. With a view to increasing production and productivity in agriculture, NABARD also considers sanction of high-tech / innovative schemes which involve use and adoption of modern methods of science and technology.

m. Scheme for "Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT)"

Technological up gradation and innovation have been the hall mark of Indian agriculture. NABARD has been in the forefront in facilitating and adoption of new technology by farmers/entrepreneurs through various institutions/ agencies like banks, corporate, NGOs, SHG and Farmers' Clubs. With a view to widen the horizon of new agro-technology, it was felt that traditional farmers may be motivated to adopt new technology by exposing them to innovative projects being implemented by various agencies in different parts of the country. Accordingly, it has been decided that NABARD would extend 100% support towards the cost of such exposure visit of the farmers to enable them to adopt new technology.

2. Schemes with details of Department of Agriculture, Chirang

a. BTC Scheme:

The scheme is envisage to provide the farmers with seeds and planning materials of different cereal, oilseed and green manuring crops and Distribution of H.C Sprayers for irrigation.

b. NAEP-III Scheme:

For demonstration of agricultural crops of cereal, oilseed farmers are provided with seeds and other inputs in the district. For post harvest storage traditional bin are also provided.

c. Schemes under RKVY:

Different schemes under RKVY implementing in the district by the Department of Agriculture, Chirang are-

- ✚ Enhancement of rice productivity by providing seeds and other inputs

- ✚ Providing mini truck in subsidized rate.
- ✚ Distribution of tricycle.
- ✚ Distribution of battery operated sprayer.
- ✚ Enhancement of maize productivity by providing inputs(seeds, fertilizers, pesticides)
- ✚ Enhancement of cash crop productivity like sugarcane by providing inputs(seeds, fertilizers, pesticides)

d. NFSM (National Food Security Mission) Scheme:

Under this scheme farmers can avail inputs (Seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc. for demonstration of crops. High yielding variety seeds on pulse, paddy area provided under this scheme. Again farmers are also provided with Cono weeder, manually operated weeder, Rotavator, electric Water pump etc.

e. Schemes on Disaster Management:

As contingency measure in pre and post flood situation and under drought condition farmers are provided with seeds and planting materials and other enquired inputs for compensation of the main crops.

f. Schemes for small scale industries:

This scheme aims for establishment of Mini dal mil and mini oil mil for post harvest processing of pulse and oilseed crops in free of cost.

g. State plan TSP (Tribal Sub plan)/ SCSP (Schedule cast sub pan):

This scheme is especially for the tribal farmers in the district. Population of Chirang District is mainly of tribal people. So especially for the tribe the State Government of Assam has provided with power tiller in free of cost.

h. Women Welfare Scheme:

Under this special scheme for women, rural women can avail Vermibed, power paddy thresher, and power operated maize sheller.

i. KCC (Kisan Credit card):

Scheme aims at provision of adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of inputs in a flexible and cost effective manner. Beneficiaries covered under the scheme are issued with a credit card and a pass book or a credit card cum pass book incorporating the name, address, particulars of land holding, borrowing limit, validity period, a passport size photograph of

holder etc., which may serve both as an identity card and facilitate recording of transactions on an ongoing basis.

j. HMNEH(Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States):

Special features of this scheme are:

- + Financial assistance for area expansion under horticultural crops.
- + Training and Experiment.
- + Agri-Horti Show
- + Bee keeping
- + Power tiller distribution at subsidized rate.

k. Chief Minister special employment programme:

Under this special scheme Small and marginal farmers are provided with financial assistance for agriculture and allied enterprises.

l. SMPMA (Strengthening modernization of pest management approach):

The main purpose this scheme is rodent pest management.

m. Momai Tamuli Borbaruah Krishak Bandhu achoni:

Under this scheme farmers are provided assistance for demonstration of different crops.

n. Moinul Haque Choudhury award for best farmers:

This scheme aims at encouraging the farmers by providing awards in four crops namely- Cereal, Horticultural crops, pulse and oilseed to the progressive farmers.

o. Transport subsidy for Agricultural goods marketing:

Farmers are provided with financial assistance in subsidy for transportation of their agricultural commodities for marketing

3. Schemes with details of Department of Sericulture, Chirang:

a. Progressive Development of Eri and Muga silk in BTAD:

Under this scheme mainly Eri and Muga is covered. Main features are

- Area expansion under eri and muga production
- Basic seed production

- Commercial seed production.
- Cocoon and yarn production.

b. Beneficiary Empowerment Programme:

Under this scheme farmers are trained with sericulture technology for acquiring knowledge on scientific cultivation and production of Eri and muga sector.

4. Schemes with details of Department of Veterinary, Chirang:

a. Livestock insurance programme:

Under this scheme farmers are provided with insurance for their livestock.

b. Chief Minister special employment programme:

Under this special scheme Small and marginal farmers are provided with financial assistance for agriculture and allied enterprises.

c. ICDP (Intensive Cattle Development Programme)

The main purpose of this scheme is to upgrade the local breed through artificial insemination.

d. Fodder cultivation under RKVY:

For live stock production farmers are assisted with inputs for improved fodder cultivation under this scheme

CHAPTER-VII.FARM MACHINERY SUITABLE TO THE DISTRICT

Tractor 2. Power tiller, 3. Cono weeder, 4. H.C Sprayer, 5. power paddy thresher, 6.power operated maize sheller. 7. Japansese paddy Weeder, 8. Dryland Weeder, 9. Shallow tube well, 10. Electric operated Winower, 11. Power Thresher, 12. lol mill, 13. Dal Mil, 14. Rice Mill, 15. M.B Plough, 16. Treadle pump

CHAPTER- VIII. ANNEXURE

1. Table: Telephone directory of important agriculture and related departments/offices in Chirang District KVK

Sl. No.	Name	Mobile no.
1	Dr. Kameswar Das, Programme Coordinator, KVK, Chirang	9854071472
2	Mr. V. Banikya,, District Fishery Officer, Chirang	9435023043
3	M.K. Das, District Public Health engineering Department, Chirang	9435020961
4	Ataur Rahman, ASST. Director, Department of Sericulture, Chirang	9854609463
5	Mr. Bhaskar Manta, AGM, NABARD, Chirang	
6	Mr. A.H. Molla , Diector of RSETI, Chirang	9435957982
7	Dr. Bhaben Das, District Veterinary Officer, Chirang	9435326522
8	Mr. Bichitra Birja Narjari, District Project Manager, Assam State Rural Livelihood Missin, Chirang	7399015860
9	Mr. Utpal Chakraborty, District Librarian, Chirang	7678726042
10	Mr. Dayal Das, Didtrit Agrculture Officer, Chirang	9435025457
11	Mr. Sailen Das, District Transport Officer, Chirang	8011779999
12	Mr.. J.S. Brahma, Inspector of School, Chirang	9435023043
13	Mr. K.C Barman, Executive Engineer, PWD, Chirang	9854532640
14	Santosh Brahma, Executive Engineer, District Rural Development Agency, Chirang	9435120025
15	Md. Manowar Husain, Assistant Director, Hoandloom and Textile, Chirang	9435149511
16	Mr.S. Thakuria, District Social Welfare Officer, Chirang	9435146258
17	Mr. Rabindra Machahary, DIPRO, Chirang	9435727381
18	Mr. Rabinda Machahary, BDO, Borobazar, Chirang	9435120458

19	Mr. Khagendra Kr. Nurgery, Department of Soil Conservation	9085808095
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STAFF INFORMATION

Sr. No.	Name of Staff	Designation	Area & Discipline of Work	CORRECT & Valid Contact Number	Email address
1.	Dr. Kameswar Das	Programme Coordinator	Agronomy	9854071472	kameswardas@rediffmail.com
2.	Dr. Hiranya Barua	SMS	(Agril. Economics)	9864069182	hkbkvik@gmail.com
3.	DR. Rajib Bhandar Kayastha	SMS	Animal Science	9864063230	kayasthavet@yahoo.co.in
4.	Mr.Kripal Bora	SMS	Soil Science	8721917120	srifen@gmail.com
5.	Mrs. Shaptadvipa Bhattacharjee	SMS	Plant Breeding & Genetics	9435710323	bhattashapta@gmail.com
6.	Ms. Mandakini Bhagawati	SMS	Horticulture	9508362365	mandakiniaau@rediffmail.com
7.	Mr. Bikram Bhattacharya	SMS	Plant Protection	9854811767	bikrambhattacharyya@gmail.com
8.	Mr. Sainen Talukdar	Programme Assistant	Crop Physiology	9678210770	asialentalukdar@gmail.com
9.	Mr. Jyotish Sarma	Farm Manager	Crop Physiology	9864368708	jyotish010372@gmail.com
10.	Mr Sandeep Chanda	Programme Assistant (Computer)	PGDCA	9435350525	
11.	Mr. Prodeep Kr. Roy	Superintendent cum Accountant	-	9435022587	prodeep@gmail.com
12.	Mr. Anjalu Basumutary	Stenographer	-	8486750429	
13.	Mr. Lakhiram Brahma	Driver cum Mechanics		9954144767	
14.	Mr. Sanju Boro	Driver cum Mechanics		8486076906	
15.	Mr. Pulen Ch. Roy	Supporting Staff(Gr IV)		8876016653	
16.	Mr. Levi Murmu	Supporting Staff(Gr IV)	-	9678253198	



Group photo of staff, kvk Chirang

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