
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Introduction:

Agriculture is the backbone of rural economy. In Angul district, the gross cropped area is 3,37,000 ha with cropping intensity of 175 percent. The topography of the district is both flat and undulating. The important soil groups of the district are alluvial, black, red-laterite and lateritic. The soils are mostly acidic in reaction. The available nitrogen in the soils is low while availability of phosphorus and potassium is in medium range.

Out of the total 1,35,468 operational holdings nearly 86 percent belongs to marginal and small farmers while remaining 14 percent belongs to medium and large farmers. On the other hand, marginal and small farmers are in possession of 58 percent land as operational holdings while the medium and large farmers have 42 percent land. Total workforce in the district accounts for 39.79 percent of the total population. Cultivators and agricultural labourers together accounts for 58.34 percent of the total work force in the district (Table 2.7) who are directly depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.

The average rainfall in the district is about 1400 mm, but due to want of adequate water harvesting structures and irrigation a large part of the area practices rainfed agriculture. The agro-climatic conditions in Blocks like Athmallik, Kishorenagar, and Chhendipada are suitable for vegetable cultivation, fruit crops, and floriculture; and thanks to the entrepreneurship of the local people the district is a leading producer and supplier of some vegetables and fruits.

Details of the developments in the agriculture and allied sectors in this district have been separately discussed in the **Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan(CDAP)**. In the following we shall have a brief discussion of the status and strategies to be adopted in this sector:

I.1 Crop Husbandry:

Paddy, pulses and oilseeds are the major crops grown in the district. Paddy is grown in 34% of gross cropped area whereas pulses and oilseeds together cover about 48% area. Fruits and vegetables are covered in 14% of gross cropped area (Orissa Agricultural Statistics 2006-07). The major Kharif crops are rice, maize, ragi, small millets, pigeon pea, black gram, green gram, cowpea, ground nut, sesame, castor, cotton, sweet potato, turmeric, ginger and vegetables. Different crops taken during Rabi season are rice, wheat, maize, chick pea, field pea, green gram, black gram, rapeseed-mustard, sunflower, safflower, Niger, potato, onion, garlic, coriander, vegetables, tobacco and sugarcane.

The District Department of Agriculture has two District Agriculture Officers, one stationed at Angul and the other at Talcher. Various state and/or central schemes such as Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojna are implemented through this Department.

Following is the annual plan for agriculture development in the district:

Activities	Unit cost in Rs	Target	Year: 2008-09
Enhancing production of ground nut seeds with incentives particularly in Kishorenagar, Athmallik, Pallahara and Kaniha blocks	400 per quintal	1000	400000
Production incentive for HY paddy seeds through seed village particularly in Kishorenagar, Athmallik, Pallahara	100/quintal	500	50000
Distribution of certified seeds of paddy	500/quintal	4000	2000000
Distribution of certified pulse seeds	1200/q	200	240000
Production incentives for certified pulse seeds	1000/q	50	50000
Distribution of certified oilseeds	600/q	600	360000
Mixed cropping demonstration with groundnut	2500/dem	40	100000
Demonstration on groundnut	2500/dem.	40	100000
Demonstration on sun flower	2500/dem.	40	100000
SRI method of paddy demonstration	3000/dem	50	150000
Hybrid rice demonstration	3000/dem.	500	1500000
Farmers' Field School (rice, sugarcane, pulse, oilseeds)	17,000/dem	40	680000
Varietal demonstration on pulses	2000/ha	20	40000
Promotion of SRI village	3.25 lakh/village	1	325000
INM demonstration in rice	3000/ ha	200	600000
INM demonstration on sugarcane	1500/ha	10	15000
INM demonstration on pigeon pea	2000/ha	10	20000
Supply of micronutrients	500/ha	20	10000
Application of gypsum in ground nut crop	1000/ton	700	700000
Profiling of secondary and micronutrients in 209 GPs@20/GP	200/sample	1045	209000
Liming of acid soils	500/ha	100	50000
IPM demonstrations on rice	17000/dem	30	510000
IPM demonstration on sugarcane	15000/dem	1	15000
IPM demonstration on maize	22680/dem	2	45360

IPM demonstration on Arhar	22680/dem	8	181440
IPM demonstration on ground nut	22680/dem	6	136080
Supply of biopesticides for rice, pulse and oilseeds	500/ha	50	25000
Establishment of vermi-hatchery at Block level (Banarpal, Kishorenagar, Athmallik)	50,000/each	-	0
Assistance for NADEP compost pits	3000/pit	40	120000
Demonstration on organic farming	5000/pit	8	40000
Establishment of vermi-compost units	16,000/each	300	4800000
Subsidised sale of power tillers	45,000/each	10	450000
Subsidy on rotavator @50%	40,000/each	8	320000
Subsidised sale of axial power thresher @50%	35,000/each	16	560000
Subsidised sale of post hole digger @50% subsidy	35,000/each	8	280000
Susidised sale of bullock drawn/manual operated implements@50%	2500/set	50	125000
Susidised sale of pump sets @50%	10000/each	350	3500000
Subsides sale of sprayers @50%	1000/each	200	200000
Establishment of bio-control laboratory	80 lakh/unit	-	0
Assistance for setting up cold storages	10 lakh/each	-	0
Support for establishment of agri-clinics	10 lakh/each	2	2000000
Construction of storage godown at Pallahara	6 lakh	1	600000
Renovation of seed farm at Gatikrishnapur with boundary wall and electrification	10 lakh/farm	1	1000000
Renovation of Pallahara seed farm with boundary wall, electrification	10 lakh/farm	1	1000000
Construction of implement godown at Angul	3lakh/each	1	300000
Construction of FIAC building	20 lakh/each	3	6000000
Training of farmer groups on crop production technology	8000/training	16	128000
Training of VAWs/LVAWs on crop production technology at RITE	200/person day	200	40000
Exposure visit of farmers within the state	1250/person day	100	12500
Exposure visit of farmers outside the state	3000/person day	50	150000
Conducting field trials on new crop varieties/ new practices	1000/trial	32	32000

(Kishorenagar, Athmallik, Pallahara blocks)			
Total			302,69,380

I.2 Horticulture:

Horticultural crops like vegetables, tropical fruits and spices including flowers are important for the district as there is demand for such crops in high income group consumers of industrial areas. The agroclimatic conditions are also suitable in some parts of the district for this purpose.

Vegetable and spice crops cultivated here include brinjal, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, sweet potato, potato, onion, chilly, garlic, turmeric, ginger. Fruit crops include mango, guava, citrus, litchi, banana, and pineapple, etc..

The Horticulture Department that is under the control of the Deputy Director of Horticulture Dhenkanal operates in the district through the following network:

Subdivision	Angul	- 1	Horticulturist, Angul
	Athamalik	- 2	Horticulturist, Athamalik
	Talcher	- 3	Horticulturist, Talcher
	Pallahara	-4	Horticulturist, Pallahara Farm
		-5	Astt. Horticulture Officer(AHO),Pallahara (field)
		-6	AHO, Nakchi farm

Farm

1. Progeny orchard, Angul under Hort. Angul (Mango,litchi, guava)
2. Pallahara Farm under Horticulturist, Pallahara (Mango, Litchi Orange)
3. Nakchi farm under AHO, Nakchi (Mango + Litchi)

Transit Nursery:

1. T. N., Boinda Under Horticulturist, Athamalick
2. T.N., Bamur
3. T.N., Panchamahal Under Horticulturist, Angul
4. T.N., Talcher
- Block level Nursery Kaniha Under Horticulturist, Talcher
5. T.N., Pallahara AHO, Pallahara

Major Plantations (Private field)

Subdivision :

Angul	Mango (varieties: Amrapalli,Dasheni, Langra etc.) Cashew- some extent (Varieties: VF-I, V-4) Banana(Champa vaiety)
Athamalik	Mango, Litchi, Banana(Dwaf canvendis variety:green)
Talcher	Mango, Banana(Champa)
Pallahara	Mango, Banana(Dwaf canvendis variety:green)

National Horticulture Mission is presently the major project that is being implemented in the district through this Department. The annual plan for horticultural development has been prepared under this Mission head, as under:

Sl No.	Financial year	Physical Target(activities proposed scheme wise)	Target	Estimated cost in lakh rupees
1	2008-09	Model Nursery in Public Sector (No)	2 (one at Pallahara)	36.00
		Small Nursery in Public Sector (No)	1(Nakchi)	9.00
		Model Nursery in Private Sector(No)	1	9.00
		Small Nursery in Private Sector(No)	3	4.50
2		Seed Infrastructure		
		Vegetable seed Production(Ha	20.00	10.00
3		Establishment of New Garden		
		Mango(Ha)	745.00	58.67
		1 st year maint. of 07-08 mango Pltn.	340.00	10.71
		1 st year maint. of 07-08 Aonla plantation	17.91	0.40
		1 st year maint. of 07-08 Litchi Pltn.	15.00	0.47
		1 st year maint. of 07-08 Citrus plantation(K.Lime)	18.50	0.71
		1 st year maint. of 07-08 Citrus plantation(orange)	10.00	0.38
4		Floriculture		
		Rose-Small & Marginal	10	3.55

		Farmer(Ha)		
		Rose – Other Farmer(Units)	15	3.47
		Tuberose – Small & Marginal Farmer(Ha)	10	4.50
		Tuberose – Other Farmer(Ha)	10	2.97
		Gladioli – Small & Marginal Farmer(Ha)	20	9.00
		Gladioli – Other Farmer(Ha)	20	4.94
		Marigold(Ha)	75	5.94
5		Plantation crops including Coastal Horticulture		
		Cashew(Ha)	200 (Kishorenagar, Athmallik, and Chhendipada blocks and other deserving areas)	11.25
		1 st year maint. of 07-08 cashew plantation	17	0.82
6		Rejuvenation/replacement of senile plantation		
		Mango(Ha)	-	
7		Creation of Water Resources	-	
		Farm Pond(No)	-	
8		Protected Cultivation		
		Green House (SF & MF)in No	40	6.76
		Green House (Other Farmer)in No	20	2.24
		Shade net hose(No)	40	1.40
		Plastic Tunnel(Sq.m.)	-	
		Mulching (Ha.)	60	4.20
9		Promotion of INM/IPM		
		Promotion of IPM in Mango/Cashew/Banana(Ha)	15	0.15
		Promotion of INM in Mango/Cashew/Banana(Ha)	15	0.15
10		Organic Farming		
		Vermi Compost – Big(No)	6	1.80
		Vermi Compost – Small (No)	120	9.00
11		Human Resource Developm		
		Exposure visit Inside the State	300	4.50

		on IPM/INM , Plantation, PHM		
		Exposure visit Outside in the State	40	1.00
		Training of Supervisor	-	-
		Training of Gardeners	5	1.35
		Training of Entrepreneur	6	1.09
		Specialized Trg. On High-tech Hort., Organic Farming	-	-
		Pollination support through Bee Keeping	-	-
12		Post Harvest Infrastructure and Management		
		Pack House(in No)		
		Refrigerated Van(in No)		
		Cold storage(nos.)	1	50.00
		Mobile processing unit(nos.)		
13		Esst. of Marketing Infrastructure		
		Up gradation of Rural Market(No)		
		Functional Infrastructure for collection & grading(No)		
14		Innovative Programme		
		Low cost onion storage structures.	600 (Kishorenagar, Athmallik and Chhendipad a blocks)	48.00
		Mission Management		
		Interface Workshop		
		District Level Show	1	0.50
		TOTAL		318.42

In addition to above, the Department also has a NREGS plan that has been prepared only for 2008-09, requirement for the coming years being uncertain and/or unprospective:

Activities	Cost in rupees
Green fencing	24740
Farm pond	165300
Nursery development	1613600
Development of transit nursery(Athmallik)	692900

Development of transit nursery(Bamur)	43200
Trench fencing at Pallahara Farm	246400
Development of Farm road	259700
Total	3085840

I.3 Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation):

The entire Angul district comes under the catchments of 2 major river systems namely the Mahanadi & the Brahmani. Due to hilly and sloppy terrain conditions about 40% of the geographical area is affected by soil erosion.

There are total 891 watersheds in the district as per remote sensing data analysis. The Soil Conservation Department implements the soil & water conservation programme through the watershed approach. There are 2 Soil Conservation Sub-Division located at Angul and Pallahara, each headed by an Asst. Soil Conservation Officer.

There are two major projects implemented for this purpose, viz. NWDP (National Wasteland Development Program) and IWDP (Integrated Wasteland Development Programme). Whereas NWDP is implemented in one watershed area (500 hectares), IWDP is implemented in 10 watershed areas. There is no overlapping of the project areas, and NWDP can not be implemented in the Blocks that have more than 30% of their cultivated area irrigated. 16 nos. of watershed have been treated under the NWDPRA scheme during the VIII, IX, and X plan period, covering an area of 12667 hectares. During the same period, 17 watersheds covering an area of 13141 hectares have been treated under IWDP. Presently 8 nos of watershed under NWDPRA and 20 nos of watersheds under IWDP are on going covering 4000 hectares and 10000 hectares respectively.

The watershed approach includes, in addition to soil conservation measures like contour bunding, field bunding, gully control structures, water harvesting structures (WHS), and nalla bondhs, other activities like works on agricultural production system, animal resource development, and livelihood support systems.

327 WHSs have been constructed saving irrigation to 1088 hectares, and 1052 hectares of barren lands have been covered under field bunding helping in restoring productivity of land through moisture retention. 732 nos of gully controls have reclaimed 1265 hectares of land from gully erosion.

Vegetative measures taken up for soil conservation include cashew plantation in private land (919 ha), miscellaneous plantation in common land (302 ha), mango plantation in private lands (10 ha), and distribution of seedlings (117994 nos.) to private farmers.

The Department proposes to take up 5000 ha of waste lands in each Block under the IWDP scheme, and also to create 500 nos of farm ponds per year during the next five years to cover a large cross-section of arable land in the district.

Following is the strategy of the Soil Conservation Department in Angul district, for the period 2008-09:

Financial year	Physical target(Activity proposed), scheme –wise (wherever applicable	Financial target (Estimate d cost)	Available fund (with source) , if any	Deficit amount	Suggested source of funding to Mobilizing the deficit amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	NREGS				
	1. W.H.S = 5 Nos	31.35	31.35		
	1. Farm Pond = 747 Nos	344.45	344.45		By DRDA, Angul
	2. Plantation = 125.00 Ha	18.93	18.93		By DRDA, Angul
	Sub Total	394.73	394.73		
	RKVY				
	1. Land Development = 137 Ha	8.20		8.20	By ATMA
	2. livelihood support to landless people = 143 families	7.15		7.15	By ATMA
	3. WHS = 10 Nos	53.60		53.60	By ATMA
	4. Back yard Plantation = 1000 families	2.50		2.50	By ATMA
	Sub Total	71.45		71.45	
	IWDP				
	1. Watershed Devp.= 5460 Ha	396.96	Govt. of India = 174.12	222.84	Govt. of India
	NWDPRA				
	Watershed Devp. = 1200 Ha	72.00	Govt. of India = 26.55	45.45	Director Soil Conservation
	Total	935.14	220.670	714.47	

SHIFTING CULTIVATION:

As regards shifting cultivation, this was practiced particularly in the Paudi Bhuyan area of the Palahara Block. However, now things are much under control. Even the mindset of the new generation seems to be ignoring this tradition.

I.4 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development:

There is high demand for livestock products in the district from the consumers whereas the production is much below the district requirement, as evident from the following table:

Product	India	Orissa	Angul District
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	Production	Per capita availability per year	Production	Per capita availability per year	Production	Per capita availability per year
Milk	100.00 million tons	89.42 Kg.	1.283 million tons	34.31 Kg.	0.035 million ton	30.66 Kg.
Egg	47343 million	42 nos.	1215.96million	33 nos.	7.91 million	7 nos.
Meat	2310000 tons	1.9 Kg.	50529 tons	1.358 Kg.	1389 tons	1.826 Kg.

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Orissa, Cuttack

As per the 2003 livestock census the cattle population of the district is 5, 13,390, out of which 483332 are indigenous and 30058 are crossbred animals. The Buffalo population is 35837. The entire buffalo population is of indigenous type. The sheep, goat, and poultry population are 54139, 226234, 298048 respectively. The sheeps are mostly of local non-descript type. Goats and sheep are reared mostly in hilly areas for mutton purpose. The tribal people of the district mostly rear pigs. Sheep and goat rearing is being encouraged under anti-poverty programmes like SGSY. The improved fowl account for 20% of the total population. Most of the boiler farms are small to medium size (200 to 3000 birds/ units). There are about 475 broiler farmers with an estimated turnover of 47,500 broiler chick per fortnight in the district. The State Poultry Breeding and Research Farm was established in Angul with an aim to maintain quality layer breeds, hatching of layer eggs and production of layer chicks, but presently there is no replacement stock in the poultry farm.

Angul district comes in the operation area of Dhenkanal District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. It started functioning in the year 1981 to provide marketing support to the rural milk producers. The milk union is procuring milk from 4 blocks namely Chhendipada, Kishroenagar, Athamallik and Angul. Angul – Bagedia milk route covers Angul and Chhendipada blocks and Angul- Athamallik milk route covers Angul, Kishroenagar and Athamallik Blocks. There is a milk chilling plant at Angul having capacity of 2000 LPD and one Milk Bulk Cooler at Athamallik of 1200 LPD capacity. 68 Milk Producer Cooperative Societies (MPCS) have been organized with the 4590 members (Male 1505 and female 3085). However, 37 MPCS are now functional. The average procurement of milk is 850 litres per day. Angul has a big market where approximately 6000 litres of milk is marketed everyday. Hence there is tremendous scope for diary development in the district.

However, except in goatery entrepreneurship in other sectors is not encouraging. This is because grazing areas for cows and buffaloes are fast decreasing, leading to acute scarcity in fodder. Local sale of milk does not seem much profitable, and price of factory-made fodder is increasing. Piggery is not preferred usually at upper caste level as it is considered to be an inferior business. Poultry development has suffered a set back from the bird flue panic, in addition to the impact of other factors. On the other hand, goatery has ensured and profitable market; and local forests serve as natural fodder grounds for goats though the forest department has strong objections against this.

Under such circumstances, the AH Department proposes the following annual plan with a strategy of upgrading the existing resources and acquiring new tools for support:

Interventions	Unit cost in Rs	Total cost in Rs (for 2008-09)
Genetic upgradation of local breeds	75,000	150000
Back yard poultry	300	60000
Construction of training hostel	30,00,000	3000000
Construction of storage godown	5,00,000	500000
Rest shed at fodder farm for labourers	2,00,000	0
Strengthening the district Diagnostic laboratory	9,00,000	900000
Strengthening district training centre	1,00,000	100000
Capacity building of farmers	300/person	600000
Training of Gomitras	10,000/person	200000
Construction of tube wells	30,000	120000
Purchase of instruments and cryocan	5,00,000	500000
Research on country fowls	5,00,000	0
Purchase of training materials	1,00,000	100000
Vehicle for LN distribution	8,00,000	800000
Construction of compound wall, CDVO office	Lump sum	1000000
Construction of staff quarters	7,00,000	1400000
Livestock aid centre, building	4,00,000	36,00,000
Total		130,30,000

I.5 Fisheries :

Angul district has a lot of scope for the development of pisciculture as there are sufficient number of inland water bodies suitable for fresh water pisciculture. The Department of Fisheries works for this purpose in the district under a District Fishery Officer.

There are three reservoirs with water spread area of 40,610 ha and culturable tank area of 2496 ha in the district for fishery production, apart from rivers for capture fish production. There are six working Primary Fisherman Co-operative societies, which exploit the big water bodies like Reservoirs, Rivers and Large G.P. Tanks. Fish Farmers Development Agency, Angul plays an important role in the development of inland pisciculture. It also imparts training to fish farmers in modern pisciculture techniques. So far 2238.93 ha have been developed by F.F.D.A., Angul by excavation of new tanks and renovation of old tanks.

While the average annual production of fish in the district is satisfactory as compared to the state average(6684.35 MT which is higher than the state average of fresh water fish production 5991.33 MT, as per 2005-06 estimation), production of fingerlings by the Department is very insufficient as a result of which the farmers have to depend on private supply.

There are more than 100 womens' SHGs involved in fish farming in different Blocks of the district. However, because of gender bias and other constraints they have not been able to fully utilize the potential available.

The Department has proposed the following annual plan for development of fresh water aquaculture in the district:

Intervention	Unit cost in Rs	Cost in Rs (for 2008-09)
Development of Angul farm (48.12 ac)	12,50,000	1250000
Construction of training hall at Angul	8,00,000	800000
Construction of Nursery tank and bore well(5 nos.)	2,00,000	400000
Audio-visual system for training	2,30,000	230000
Development of fresh water aquaculture under FFDA	Rs in lakh	460000
Demonstration tanks(1 hectare each)	Rs.4 lakh	800,000
Electrification of farms	Rs.2 lakh	200,000
FFDA Training	Rs in Lakh	33000

NWFF Low cost housing	Rs in Lakh	400000
Inland capture fishery subsidy	Rs in Lakh	90000
Aquashops	Rs 3 lakh/each	600000
Training of farmers		120000
Total		53,83,000

Note: Aquashop is a special shop where various requisites for fish farming are available.

The annual plan for 2008-09 includes the following:

- Training to farmers under FFDA programme: 10 beneficiaries x 10 days (Angul, Banarpal, and Pallahara Blocks)
- NWFF low cost housing: Rs.40000 each to 10 beneficiaries(Pallahara Block)
- Inland capture fishery subsidy for purchase of net and boat: Total 30 beneficiaries(Banarpal Block-3, Kaniha Block-7, and Pallahara Block-20)

I.6 Plantations:

Plantations are carried out by the Soil Conservation Department, Horticulture Department, Sericulture Department, and Forest Department. The Soil Conservation Department has promoted basically cashew plantations whereas the Horticulture Department promotes fruit-tree plantations like that of mango, amla, litchi, etc.. The Sericulture Department prefers species like asan that would act as host trees for endi worms. The Forest Department prefers various timber species like teak, and also bamboo as well as medicinal plants. Details of these plans are available under the corresponding chapter/sections. The Animal Husbandry Department already continues its fodder grass plantations, and has proposed to plan fodder-trees like subabool, osta, and agasti.

I.7 Food, Storage & Warehousing

The Food Corporation of India has its godown at Angul. The Orissa Civil Supplies Corporation does not have any godown of its own at present which creates a lot of problem for the Civil Supplies Department as the current decentralized system of paddy procurement needs that the Corporation would procure the local paddy for supply to the rice mills so as to get the CMR(Custom Milling Rice) from them that is to be distributed through PDS. Without adequate storage facility maintaining this is very difficult. Presently, a godown of MARKFED has been taken on rent for this purpose, but the capacity is very much inadequate. However, storage agents have their own godowns.

About 100 onion storage structures are reportedly there in the district. The Horticulture Department has proposals for creating more such storage structures in relevant parts of the district.

I.8 Agricultural Research & Education:

Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology has a Krushi Vigyan Kendra(KVK) at Angul which is the premier agency for research & training in agriculture and allied sectors. The zonal research station of OUAT for the mid-central table land agroclimatic zone is at Mahishapat, Dhenkanal; and the research findings are disseminated in Angul district through KVK, Angul. The KVK has 5 adopted villages for intensive programme and about 15 villages of extensive programme. It undertakes demonstration activities, and provides literatures for this purpose. Some of its interventions include distribution of tissue culture planting materials for banana, and low-cost onion storage structure.(Source: Programe Coordinator, KVK, Angul)

I.9 Agricultural Financial Institutions:

There are 109 Agricultural Credit cooperative Societies which receive financial support from the Angul United Central Cooperative Bank (AUCC). UCO Bank is the Lead Bank in the district; and the nationalized Banks also offer agricultural loans. Details of these institutions are available in the Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan.

The investment on agricultural loan in the district has been enhanced from 21.83 crore rupees during 98-99 to 152.63 crore rupees during 2007-08. Investment by Cooperative Bank is 66.38% of the total during 2007-08 (PLCP 2007-08 of NABARD) followed by 22% by commercial banks and 11% by Rural banks. The annual credit plan for 2008-09 in agriculture sector has been designed for Rs 184.65 crore .

The credit-cum-annual plan for the agricultural sector has been by the Lead Bank as follows:

Priority Heads	Sector	Position of 31.03.2008			Annual Credit Plan 2008-09
		Target	Achievement	% of Achievement	
	Agriculture	152 Crore	134 Crore	88%	184 Crore

The Plan & Target given above are subject to the following assumptions/conditions:

- a. Govt. & RBI should identify centers in un-banked & inaccessible area and should take appropriate steps (if necessary by policy change) to open branches of Nationalized & Regional Rural Banks to fulfill the objective of bank within 5 km each of all people/villages.
- b. Credit Counseling Centers should be opened timely to inform, educate & propagate the policies, guidelines of RBI, Govt. & Banks to rural mass for easy availability of timely credit.
- c. Adequate monitoring & review of achievements of banks should be made to maintain / fulfill each RBI parameter bank wise, such as CD ratio 60%, PS lending 40%, Agriculture lending 18%, Advance to weaker section 10% and DRI

advance 1% etc. All banks should achieve the annual credit plans year with minor variations.

- d. NABARD & Govt. Should develop the infrastructure facilities & required support for Agriculture Industries & Trading : such as roads, irrigation, supply of inputs, marketing, training centers & dept-wise service centers etc.

I.10 Cooperation:

Primary Cooperative Societies in the Angul district are under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Dhenkanal. The district has two administrative circles, viz. the Angul Circle and the Talcher Circle; and each Circle is under the supervision of an Assistant Registrar.

- Angul Cooperative Circle:

It covers the Blocks of Angul, Athmallik, Chhendipada, Kishorenagar and Banarpal. There are 74 PACSs(Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies) having 101779 members which is same as that in 2007-08.

- Talcher Cooperative Circle:

It has 29 PACSs having 46500 members(as against 45885 in 2007-08), and covers the Blocks of Talcher, Kaniha and Pallahara.

The PACSs basically provide short-term loans. Some of them deal in consumer goods like cooking gas and grocery.

Procurement of paddy is one of the important activities of some PACSs. The Angul Circle, which covers a larger area having more irrigated lands, is supposed to achieve better in this field than its counterpart in Talcher.

The achievements of different Cooperative Circles are as under:

Activities	Angul Circle			Talcher Circle		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Issue of Kissan Credit Cards(nos.)	18038	80760	91951	33443	33511	34000
Rabi loan in lakh rupees	3386.10	2556.91	4325.00	1312.92	927.10	1435.00
Khariff loan in lakh rupees	4191.62	4190.00	4660.00	1441.26	1362.06	1500.00
Deposit mobilization(through Mini Banks)in lakh	2896.15	3284.68	3032.71	2163.33	2620.62	2750.00

rupees						
Sale of consumer goods(lakh rupees)	13.39	26.84	14.51	166.50	185.35	200.00
Supply of inputs to farmers(MT)	463.57	8.62	137.276	416.83	267.20	500.00
Procurement of paddy(MT)	3768.961	1664.739	4388.171	55	20	100

Note: Following the implementation of the recommendations of Baidyanathan Committee, the Mini Bank concept has been withdrawn w.e.f. 1st April 2008. This would mean that the PACSs would no more be able to accept public deposits without primary membership of the depositor.

There are 72 godowns in the Angul Circle and 22 in the Talcher Circle, their capacity being 5950 MT and 1750 MT respectively. These are in a poor condition, and due to want of funds their repairing and improvement work is pending.

The loan-waiving scheme of the government has caused a serious set back for the cooperative sector. It has adversely affected the mindset of the society members who have now turned opportunistic, and sustainability of the cooperation movement is at stake. During 2008-09, the target for Khariff loan in Angul district was Rs.65 crores whereas the achievement was only Rs.16.48 crores. On the other hand, irregularities in the supply of fertilizer have affected the supply of 'inputs' to farmers by the Societies. Similarly, paddy business depends on the availability of paddy. It is thus not surprising to know that out of the 15 PACSs selected in Angul Circle for paddy procurement during 2008-09, only 7 or 8 actually did the procurement. Under such circumstances, the following annual plans have been proposed for the district of Angul for agricultural cooperation sector:

▪ **Angul Circle:**

Activity	2008-09
Enrollment of members(in numbers)	102794
Issue of KCC(in numbers)	81570
Investment of rabi loan in lakh rupees	4550.00
Investment of khariff loan in lakh rupees	4905.00
Sale of consumer goods in lakh rupees	30.86
Procurement of paddy in MT	4476
Supply of inputs to framers(MT)	10.34
Opening of new branches	2

▪ **Talcher circle:**

Activity	2008-09
Enrollment of members(in numbers)	46500
Issue of KCC(in numbers)	34000
Investment of rabi loan in lakh rupees	1435.00
Investment of khariff loan in lakh rupees	1500.00

Sale of consumer goods in lakh rupees	200.00
Procurement of paddy in MT	100.00
Supply of inputs to framers(MT)	500.00

- **Other developmental plans**(Angul- and Talcher Circles):

Opening of new branches	2
Renovation of godowns @Rs.30,000/godown	Rs.5,40,000 (18 godowns)

I.11 Agriculture marketing:

Farmers need assured linkages to efficient markets with transparent pricing and also modern logistics and cold chains to ensure transportation with minimum spoilage. Modern markets, whether established by the private sector or by co-operatives, can improve marketing facilities by offering grading opportunities and cold storage facilities as well as more transparent price discovery through open auction. Contract farming, which has already been introduced in the state, provides a mechanism for improving linkages between farmers and markets through the active involvement of the private sector, which can also serve as a supplier of key inputs and extension advice. There is need for greater predictability in measures designed for price stability. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) policy has not reached most farmers at times when prices were low. Some of the farmers are deprived of the facilities extended by the government for procurement of paddy through multi-channels. The market linkages can be improved by improving rural infrastructure, including especially, rural roads and rural electrification. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) have contributed to this effect.

There are 2 Regulated Market Committees working in the district to ensure remunerative price to the farmers for their agricultural produce. The Regulated Market Committee(RMC), Angul has its market area confined to 43 Gram Panchayats of Angul sub division and Angul N.A.C. R.M.C., Angul has taken up management of 10(ten) rural markets from G.P.s & established one market yard of its own at Angul for regulation of Agricultural Produce. The R.M.C. Angul is managing 12 weekly markets as noted below:

Sl.No.	Name of Market Yard	Type of Market	Market day
1.	Hakimpada	Cattle & vegetable market	Sunday
2.	Jarapada Hat	Vegetable market	Monday
3.	Bagedia Hat	Cattle & Vegetable market	Tuesday
4.	Banarapal Hat	Cattle & Vegetable market	Tuesday
5.	Maratira Hat	Vegetable market	Tuesday
6.	Bantala Hat	Vegetable market	Wednesday
7.	Kosala Hat	Vegetable market	Thursday

8.	Tukuda Hat	Cattle l& Vegetable market	Thursday
9.	Purunagarh Hat	Vegetable market	Friday
10.	Mahidharapur Hat	Vegetable market	Friday
11.	Balaramprasad Hat	Vegetable market	Friday
12.	Nalco Market	Vegetable market	Daily

One Krushak Bazar has been established at NALCO & functioning since 15.08.2000 in order to eliminate the role of middlemen, provides better return to producers and protects the interest of the consumer's .R.M.C., Angul has already spent a sum of Rs.44, 81,240.00 to wards provision of infrastructure facilities. R.M.C.,Angul has started facilitating purchase of paddy by the miller agents at Bagedia & Kosala market yards since 2002-2003.The RMC, Talcher was established in the year 1993. There are 3 marketing yards & 2 live stock marketing yards under the management of this R.M.C.

The PACSs of the district have been given a target of procuring 5500 MT of paddy during 2008-09.The government machinery of more involved in paddy procurement than in other agricultural products. Private traders control the market for vegetables and fruits, etc., and the government support system cannot sustain itself in the long run unless it has coping mechanism to withstand the upheavals of market dynamics.
