PREFACE

This report KUMUDVATHI LAHARI attempts to bring under the entire Planning, Dedication and Hard Work put in by the whole group of Kamaganahalli has put in the successful completion of Student-READY RAWEP - 2022.

The Student READY (Rural Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Yojana) programme aims to provide rural entrepreneurship awareness, practical experience in real-life situation in rural agriculture and creating awareness to undergraduate students about practical agriculture and allied sciences. The programme will help in building confidence, skill and acquire Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) of the locality and thereby, preparing the passout for self-employment. It also aims to provide opportunities to acquire hands-on-experience and entrepreneurial skills.

The RAWEP being the major part of READY program is organized during Seventh Semester coinciding with Monsoon showers where Subject Matter Specialists of all disciplines are involved for Improving Technical Competence and Social Communication Skills of Students and also introduce new technologies to Farmers. RAWEP aims at providing practical real life working experience for the Final Year Students to develop the competency in Crop Production, Plant Science, Rural Economics & Practical Extension Work in the Village. It also provides first-hand experience of rural life and gain experience in promoting technologies among farming communities.

The students will be sound in theory in first 3 years of under graduate programme and in the final year the students will be exposed to RAWEP programme which provides the students an opportunity to have practical training in the real rural life situations. It is necessary to have practical knowledge before doing any work because of today’s competitive world.

We are overwhelmed with pleasure while presenting this report on “RAWEP WORKS" the we have done. We have presented our village experiences and the agricultural programmes in a unique way. And it gives the fruitful memories that we spent in our stay. This report made its successful end give to exemplary teamwork in all the situations. We hope whoever goes through it will find it interesting and worth reading it.

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1. TEAM KUMUDVATHI

TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS: 23 - 16 B.Sc Agri, 4 B.tech Ag. Engg and 3 B.Sc Ag. Maco

TEAM KUMUDVATHI

Dr. Y N Shivalingaiah

Dr. S Ganesamoorthi

SHREYAS C R

SNEHASHREE S

SOUMYA VANIKYAL

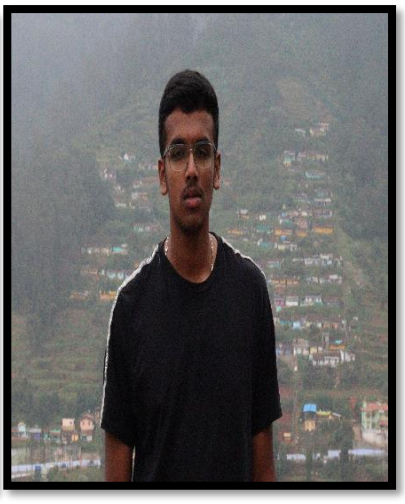
SRIKANTH K

SRUJANA P N

SUJITH N B

SUMANGALA ATTIGERI

SUSHMITHA PADMA



TARUN N

THEJASWINI Y J

UMESH

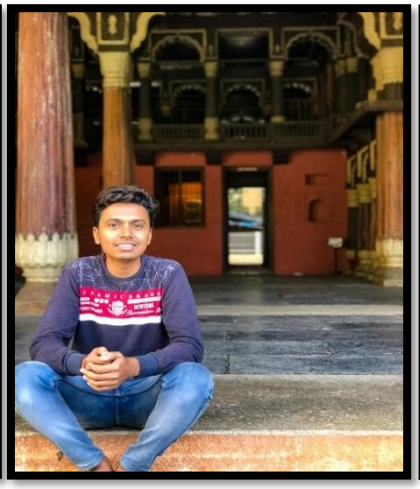
VAISHNAVI B V

VEDA B H

VINAY N K

VINOD L

YOGESH KUMAR H R



SWAPNIL JAIN

VARSHA K

VENKATA MADHU SAI D

VINOD KUMAR M

HARISH BABU S K

SHRESTA S

UPPALURU NIVEDITHA

2. INFORMATION OF THE VILLAGE

Name of the Village: Kamaganahalli

Grama Panchayath: Bevinahalli

Raita Samparka Kendra: Hosur

Taluk: Gowribidanur

District: Chikkaballapur

Kamaganahalli is a village of around 403 houses and Agriculture being the major occupation of the households. Majority of farmers have small and marginal land Holdings. The name of the village Kamaganahalli is derived from the Telugu word ‘Kana kaya palli’ meaning, the ‘Gaana oil extracted from pongamia seeds’. Kumudwati is the river which originates at Shivagange hills in Kumbha theertha then flows to 45 km and joins river Arkavathi. It spreads over 278 villages and our village is one of them. Since it's a lifesaving river of the farmers living in the village we, RAWEP students are called by name team KUMUDWATHI.

It was August 12th 2022, when we reached the village Kamaganahalli. Tube Rose fields welcomed us by its blissful fragrance, River blessed us with its water resource and the villagers welcomed us to the life changing experience that was yet to unfold with various practical exposure. Same day we went to the transect walk to get familiar with resources, features, landscape, cropping system, crops cultivated, social institutions, public institutions, food habits etc. and mainly with the farmers of the village. Meanwhile the villagers welcomed us whole heartedly and asked the purpose of this stay. We got an affectionate response from them and they assured us to extend any kind of support that is needed to carry out activities in the village during this program.

A day after our arrival was started with a new Ray of happiness in all faces of the villagers. It was the first day of 3 days celebration of Har Ghar Tiranga of 75th Independence Day celebration of Azadi ki Amrit Mahotsav. We informed every household to hoist Tricolor flag on the roof of their home and this activity also helped us to bloom a bond between us and the villagers. Then we started with the first activity of our program i.e, the Data collection.

Satellite view of Kamaganahalli

3. A brief list of activities carried out

Week 1 to Week 4

- Transect walk
- e-KYC
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis
- Program Plan & Plan of Work
- Problem Identification
- Completion of PRA Techniques.
- Dengue awareness program
- Visit to RSK, Hosur
- Visit to Custom hiring centre
- Visit to fields of contact farmers.
- Preparation of value added products.
- Visited Farmer's Fields & got familiarised with various agricultural practices.
- Visited problem prone plots & gave recommendations & control measures with the help of Specialists & Scientists.
- General Meeting, Grama sabhe and night meetings
- Method Demonstration of Soil Sampling for Soil Testing.
- Celebration of Independence day and other festivals
- Land Preparation.

Harvesting of tuberose early in the morning in farmer's field

Farm mechanisation visits

Week 5 to Week 8

- Layout for Crop Museum
- Seed treatment method demonstration
- Kitchen garden land preparation.
- Weeding & Earthing Up in the Crop Museum.
- Kitchen Garden lay outing & sowing.
- Visit to Anganvadi
- Weeding in the crop museum.
- Trichoderma enrichment.
- Night meetings, method demonstrations
- Visit to fields of contact farmers.
- Visit to chawki rearing center
- Azolla cultivation method demonstration.
- Charts and model preparation for information center.
- Training program on cultivation of commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton alternative to maize
- Mushroom cultivation as result demonstration.
- Sowing in crop museum as well as kitchen garden
- Diagnosis of Pests and Diseases with Experts and Recommendations for their Management
- Cleanliness campaign on behalf of Gandhi Jayanti.

Farm visits

Planting of Tissue culture banana plants

Week 9 to Week 12

- Upgradation of Information center.
- Animal health camp
- Preparations for exhibition.
- Visit to fields of contact farmers.
- Information on FPO, Phasal bheema yojana, e- marketing
- Importance of integrated farming system.
- Importance of nano urea, plant growth regulators and micronutrient spray.
- Value addition in Crop museum and kitchen garden.
- Result Demonstration of Mushroom cultivation.
- Distribution of soil test report to farmers.
- Awareness programme on Biofuel trees and their importance
- Final exhibition

Animal health campaign

Night meeting on integrated farming system

Final exhibition – KRUSHI VINUTHANA

4. DATA COLLECTON

It is irrelevant to give solution without identifying problem. Data collection is the key method to analyse the village condition and to build rapport with the villagers by using PRA techniques.

• We started the first step of RAWE programme from 13/8/2022. Agriculture students were instructed to collect data from five farmers whereas agriculture marketing and Agriculture engineering students were instructed to collect the data from three farmers.

• Data was collected in two different forms wherein **Form(A)** which included information regarding population, house type, land use pattern, irrigation source, crop cultivated, rainfall details, agriculture implements, agriculture input availability information, societies, agro based processing centres etc.

• **FORM(B)** which includes detail of family members, land use, irrigation source, housing, material procession, agriculture implements, agriculture participation, extension agency contacts, extension programme participation, Apiculture, Cropping system, information on allied enterprises and activities etc.

• Collection farmers were very cooperative which help us to analyse and understand the situation, problem, needs of the village and find the appropriate solution to the problems faced.

• All the departments of our college gave orientation about the need base program planning in order to find out the solution for the problems during the analysis.

5. GRAMA SABHA

The first meeting just after the placement to village on mandates of RAWE was conducted on **August 17th 2022**.

We introduced ourselves and listed some of the tasks that we will be going to cover in 3 months of duration.

The main objective of RAWE explained were as follows:

• To provide opportunity to the students to understand the rural situation in relation to agriculture and Allied Science activities.

• To make the students familiar with social-economic conditions of the Pharma and their problems.

• To import Diagnostic and remedial knowledge to the students relevant to real feel situation through practical training.

• To develop effective communication skills of students with farmers using latest extension methodologist in transfer of Technology.

• To develop confidence and competence amongst students to solve Complex agriculture problems.

• To acquaint students with on-going Extension and rural development programmes.

This meeting helped in knowing more problems faced by them.

6. PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL

Participatory Rural Appraisal is an intensive and systematic learning experience carried out for understanding and analysing various facets of rural life. It offers basketful of tools and techniques for conducting developmental research.

PRA at Kamaganahalli

PRA activities was conducted in our Village on 31st of August, 2022 at "Samudaya Bhavana". Around 70 Villagers including Village President, Panchayath Members, Progressive farmers participated in the event.

The PRA techniques adopted were,

1.Basic Information of the Village

This information was collected using official records of Panchayath, RSK , Anganwadi, School and also by interacting with key informants. The data collected from this activity was,

a. Population Data

CATEGORY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Male	786	50.38
Female	774	49.62
Boys below 18yrs	66	51.56
Girls below 18yrs	62	48.44
Total	1560	100

b. Educational Status-

Literacy Rate - 62.9%

2.Village Transect

Transect is a long walk inside the village along with the villagers by taking atleast three different routes, in order to find various items like soil, crops, animals, topography, residential area, field bunds, ponds, stream, hillock marshy land, forest land, arable land, non-arable land etc.

Village Map was drawn after transect walk. Floor Model of Village Map was setup in our Information Center.

3.Agro-Ecology Map

It depicts the relation between agriculture and environment, it provides various information like

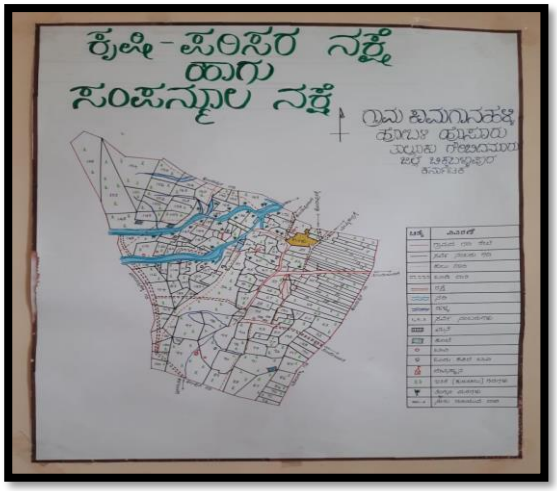
A. Average Rainfall – 853mm

B. **Average Temperature** – 26 C

4. Social Map

It is a simple drawing or map drawn without scale to understand and simplify location and structure of houses and other social facilities. It depicts various social issues of the village such as social structure, stratification, social facilities, conflicts, housing pattern, social evils etc. The Social Map of our Village is as follows,

4. Resource Map



Indicates both Natural and Man - made resources needed for development of agriculture. It includes depiction of main crops, trees, animals, houses, schools, farm implements, luxury items, communication means, social resources like women groups, self-help groups, local self-government etc. The Resource Map of our Village is as follows,

A .Main Crops

AGRICULTURAL CROPS	HORTICULTURAL CROPS
a. Cereals-Maize, Ragi	a. Flower - Tuberose, Crosandra
b. Oil Seeds-Groundnut	b. Vegetables - Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli
	C.Plantation- Arecanut, Banana, Coconut

LIVESTOCK	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Cow	248	63
Buffalo	9	22
Poultry	39	9.92
Goat	12	3
Sheep	85	21.1

B. Soil Types

SOIL TYPES	PERCENTAGE
Black Soil	25.4
Red Soil	7
Sand Mixed Black Soil	55.6
Sand Mixed Red Soil	12

C. Types Of Landholdings

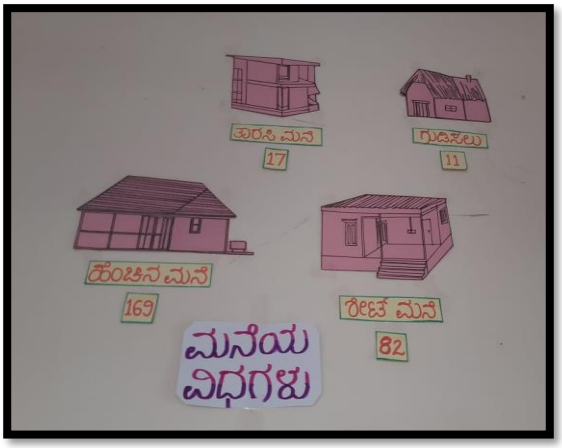
CATEGORY	NUMBER
Marginal	115
Small	182
Medium	37
Large	18

D. Water Resources

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Rain Water	280
Farm Pond	3
Borewell	149
Tank	6

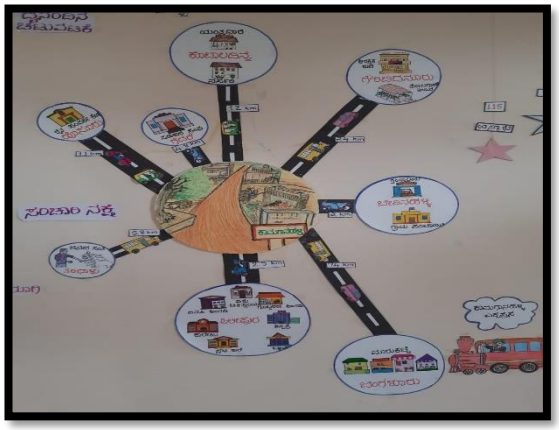
E. House Types

CATEGORY	NUMBER
RCC	17
Sheet House	82
Tile House	169
Hut	11



6. Mobility Map

This indicates the mobility pattern of rural people in terms of the places visited, purpose, mode of transport, cost and time involved, etc. In a way, this technique helps us to analyse the cosmopolite behaviour of people. The Mobility Map of our village is as follows,



PLACE OF VISIT	MODE	DISTANCE (km)	PURPOSE
Allipura	Bike	2.9	School, Hospital, Provision store, Bank, Fertilizer shop,
Gawribidnur	Bus, Car	24	Police station, Horticulture and Forestry department
Quataldine	Auto	12	Nursery, Custom Hiring Centre
Bevinhalli	Bike	2	Library, Gram Panchayath
Bengaluru	Bus, Car	74	Market
Hosur	Bike, Auto	11	RSK
Geddare	Bike	4.8	Cooperative Society
Taridalu	Bike	5.8	Livestock fair

7. Timeline

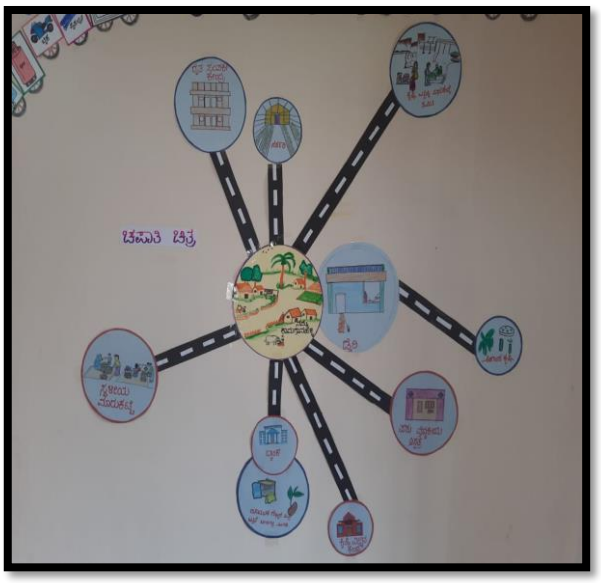
Timeline indicates the major remembered events in the history of a village life that have direct or indirect bearing on the rural life. It was carried out by discussing with elder and knowledgable people of the village and later on the information was recorded in chronological order.

YEAR	EVENT
1910	Temple
1938	School
1954	Stone Road
1954	Newspaper
1959	Electricity
1961	S.S.L.C
1961	RCC House
1962	Radio
1963	Cycle
1965	Graduation
1968	Bus
1978	Borewell Tube

1979	Post Office
1979	Dairy Cooperative Unit
1984	Gas
1987	Bike
1991	Pipeline
1993	T.V
1995	Tar Road
1998	Tuberose Hybrid
2000	Tractor
2003	Car
2016	Water Tank
2017	Farm Pond
2020	Samudhaya Bhavana

8. Venn Diagram

This is also known as chapathi diagram. It indicates the importance of various individuals and institutions in and outside the village with regard to a phenomenon related to rural life. It reflects on the linkages and the stakeholders of the village with respect to the phenomenon studied. The Venn Diagram of our Village is as follows,



9. Daily Routine Diagram

This diagram depicts the way in which rural people manage there daily time. The Daily Routine of our Villagers is as follows,

10. Problem Tree

The problem tree indicates various causes responsible for the specific problem related to agriculture. This also hints at possible intervention for the various causes which will help in problem identification related to a discipline.

11. Solution Tree

It is a modification of the problem tree, wherein for each level of problem cause, solutions are indicated to solve the particular problem.

PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED	SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED
1. Fail to supply “Balanced Nutrition Feed” to Livestock Animals	Supply of Balanced Nutrition Feed Enrichment of feed by using Azolla Providing Mineral Mixture
2. Do not follow “Integrated Nutrient Management-INM”	Recommended using Biofertilizers, Crop residues, Green manure, Farmyard manure along with Chemical fertilizers

3. Monocropping	Suggested to follow Crop Rotation and Intercropping
4.Interference of Middleman	Encouraged formation of various Marketing And Cooperation Societies Use E-NAM and Krishi Marata Vahini for knowing market prices
5.Lack of Extension Facilities and Activities	Creating a contact between Extension workers and Farmers
6.Maize-Fall Armyworm Damage	Follow Integrated Pest Management a.Summer ploughing b.Seed treatment with FORTENZA c.Pheromone traps d.Spraying of Emamectin Benzoate-2g/l
7.Fail to Process Horticultural Crops	Participate in training programmes Utilize subsidies for purchase of equipments Get FSSAI Standards
8.Fail to Practice "Integrated Farming System-IFS"	Incorporation of Dairy, Apiculture, Sericulture, Poultry, Fishery etc along with Cropping
9.Fail to Practice "Integrated Pest Management-IPM"	Practice Cultural, Biological, Physical, Mechanical and Chemical Measures to control pest
10.Non-Availablity of Farm Machineries at Suitable Time	Give importance to Farm Machineries Borrowing of equipments from Custom Hiring Centre.

12. Matrix Ranking

It indicates the reasons and technology decision behaviour of the farmers. It also helps to identify and prioritize various agricultural problems in a village. The Matrix Ranking of our Villagers is as follows,

13. Seasonal Analysis

This indicates the month-wise abnormalities with regard to agriculture and animal husbandry. Through this activity we will get to know the various crops cultivated during different seasons of the year. The seasonal analysis of our village is as follows,

MEMORIES OF PRA…

Inviting villagers to PRA activity

THE WALL OF PRA

7. GENERAL MEETING

General meeting is employed to introduce ourselves to the villagers and to inform them about the future educational activities in the villages. We conducted the general meeting on **01/09/2022** . The chief guest for the program was Mr. Revanna Siddeshwara, President of gram panchayat, Mr. Raghunath member of grama panchayath, Bevinahalli. And other invitees were Mr. Narasimha reddy , veteran in collection and conservation of indigenous and extinct varieties, Mr.Nataraj, Progressive farmer of organic farming, Dr. Ganesamoorthi, assoc. Prof. RAWEP, Dr. Eshwarappa G from department of Apiculture, Dr. Babu R.M.Ray from department of Agril. Engineering. Dr. R Mutturaj from Department of Agril. Microbiology.

The program was started by sowing of seeds in protray by the guests. There were around 75-80 people present in the program. The program was hosted by Snehashree and the program started with small prayer by Srujana, and the brief introduction of village was given by Vaishnavi, and the RAWE objectives and work carried out in RAWE village were explained by Thejaswini Y J. Then introductory speech was given by Dr. Ganesamoorthi about the RAWEP and the purpose of our stay in their village for 3 months.

Activities planned for next 12 weeks and also discussed a few notable problems identified in the initial days. Then the guests addressed the gathering and felt happy that their village was selected for the RAWEP camp and promised us to extend their support for our stay in their village. Later opinion of villagers about the camp and their expectations were noted. Then vote of thanks was done by Veda B H . The main purpose of this program was to introduce ourselves to the villagers and to acclimatize to the situation which we did successfully and the program went on and ended in a smooth way.

8. VISITS

1. FIELD VISITS AND OTHER ASSOCIATED VISITS

Crop	Tuberose
Activity	Harvesting of tuberose early in the morning and keen observation on marketing of flowers
Remarks	High labour requirement for harvesting of flowers on daily basis. Marketing through middlemen

Component	Rearing of silkworm
Remarks	Sathish was only one farmer rearing silkworm in the village. V1 was the mulberry fed through shoot harvesting.
Teacher accompanied	Anusha mam gave suggestions on sanitization of rearing house, methods to prevent diseases in silkworm and mulberry

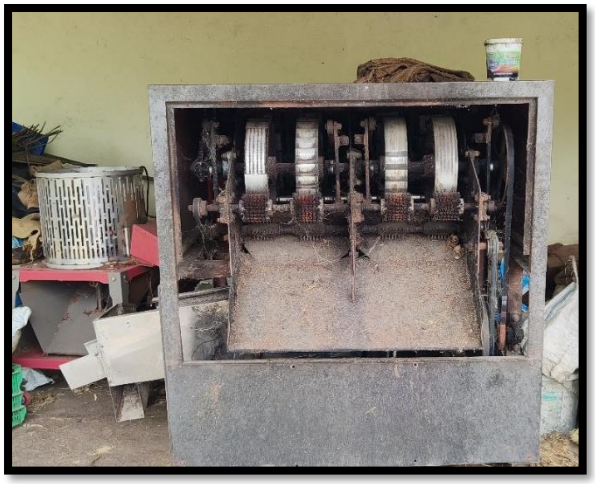
Crop	Tuberose
Problem	Blight
Recommendation	Score at 0.5ml/L Nativo at 0.5ml/L And recommended to carry out practices of integrated disease management

Crop	Maize
Problem	Fall army worm and tursicum leaf blight
Recommendation	a.Summer ploughing b.Seed treatment with FORTENZA c.Pheromone traps d.Spraying of Emamectin benzoate-2g/l,delegate e. Poison bait to whorls

Crop	Banana
Activity	Helped farmer in planting tissue culture banana in field
Remarks	Informed him to spray banana special at 3-4month, informed about practices like denavelling, bunch feeding, propping

Crop	Maize
Problem	White strikes on leaves
Diagnosis	Zinc sulphate at 4kg/ac

Component	Agroforestry and organic farming
Speciality	Organic farming and first farm pond of the village dug in their farm
Remarks	Farmer transited from inorganic farming to organic farming due to high cost of production. At present was happy with organic farming.



Component	Arecanut dehusker
Remarks	The only dehusker in the village, the mechanism of working and it's maintenance was explained by engineering students

2. OFFICIAL VISITS

1. Milk producers cooperavtive society

We visited Milk producers cooperavtive society in the village. Before visiting the dairy we went to a farmer cattle shed and observed for the steps followed from cleaning, milching, feeding, carrying milk to dairy. Then lactometer was used in the dairy to check the degree or the fat content, then it was weighed by automatic digital weigher. Since many farmers had issue of degree of the milk. We grouped few farmers in front of dairy and told few easy steps to increase degree of milk. They were

1.To feed the cattle with the 2% of the body weight of the cattle and the dry fodder along with green fodder

2.Chop and mix the dry fodder with green fodder

3.As feeding of green fodder alone makes the gut acidic, mix soda with water, to maintain the pH of the gut

4.Feed ratio balancing should be followed

2. Custom hiring centre

Organization: Sri kshetra dharmastala gramabhivruddhi yojana, Hosur

- This is a non profit based organization that works hard to improve agricultural production by delivering agricultural machinery sales and rental based services to farmers' doorstep.

● As small and marginal scale farmers cannot afford to buy agricultural machinery, we explained to them regarding the machinery availability and price chart for each machinery in the group discussion meeting after the visit to their nearest custom hiring centre.

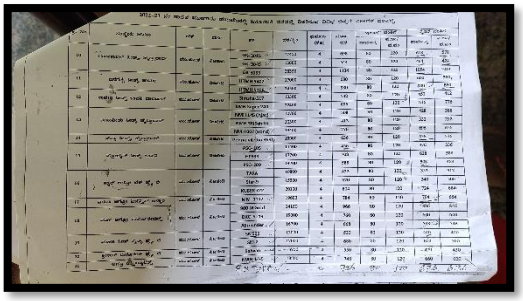
● Many farmers did not have knowledge about CHC so awareness was created to farmers for the proper utilization of resources.

3. Raitha Samparka Kendra (RSK), Hosur

Regular visits to RSK is a part of RAWEP. RSKs are one of the major extension institutions at grass root level. They were introduced by the government of Karnataka under ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2000-01 to provide effective Agricultural extension services to farmers. Main objective to set up Raitha Samparka Kendras at hobli level to provide updated crop production related know how arrangement of critical agricultural inputs, primary soil and seed testing facilities and arranging interface with public and private sector technologies. The purpose of RSK visit includes,

1. Getting knowledge about the facilities provided for the farmers and getting acquainted with the day to day activities carried in RSK.

2. Students are made to visit RSK on a daily basis and gather information about stock details and stock book management, sowing seeds supply, tarpaulin's supply and insecticide supply, and small agricultural equipment's such as cycle weeder, seed drills, irrigation pipes etc

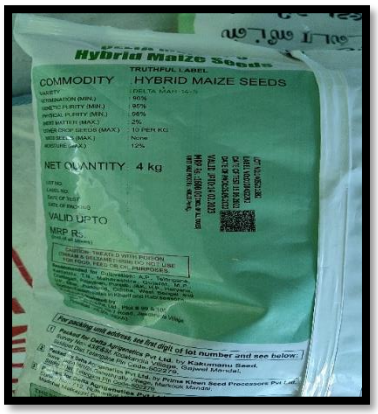


3.To gain knowledge on various schemes related agriculture and their implementation at grass root level like Krushi Bhagya scheme, krushi yanthradhare scheme, and fruits farmers portal.

4.We also attended the Programmes conducted by them as it was training programme for farmers at gouribidanur.

5.We did e-KYC for farmers of 5 villages under Pradhan mantra samman yojana.

6.Crop survey was carried out using mobile app for updation of crop insurance.



Selling of quality seeds to farmers at RSK

7.Gathered information on subsidy price for various crops grown in th region

8.Cycle weeders were distributed at Rs. 1800

9.Emamectin benzoate given at subsidised rate for management of fall army worm.

10.VL-376 was the fingermillet variety given to farmers our village for demonstration purpose.

e-KYC updation activities in the village

Diagnosis of disease by staff of RSK by observing symptoms of diseased plant brought by farmers from their field.

3. Visit to anganvadi

Anganwadi is a government sponsored child care and mother care centres in villages. It is located behind the government school in our RAWEP village Kamaganahalli. Nearly 15-20 children were admitted and all the rural women are getting benefits from the government policies and schemes through Anganwadi. Anganwadi visit was held on 30/08/2022. 'PUSHTI', a milk powder distributed under Ksheera Bhagya scheme of Karnataka government to children from 6 months to 6 years.

Anganavadi children having nutritious food

4. TEACHER'S VISITS

Teachers handed over seeds for sowing in crop museum. Dr. Anand gave information on **ration balancing**. Dr. Anjankumar guided us in calculating the **cost of production** of main crops. Dr. Ganesmoorthi guided in filling of Form B and other activities to be carried

Dr. Manjunathaswamy visited banana plantation of a farmer who was just planting the G-naine tissue culture banana. He suggested to spray banana special at 3 months, warned about waterlogging.

- He also suggested **bunch feeding, denavelling, trashing** and other practices to increase the yield

Dr. Jahir spotted **guava kajji bug** and suggested pruning the branches to regulate the shade to facilitate proper penetration of sunlight inside the canopy and spray monocrotophos.

- He told to spray for mancozeb 2g/l or COC 3g/l for grey spot in coconut.

- Spraying starch solution for sooty mould.

Dr. Praveen spotted **nitrogen and potassium deficiency** in guava orchard and informed the farmer to manage nutrients by applying FYM, urea, MOP, foliar spray of N, compost etc.

Nut splitting in arecanut field was observed and recommended **borax** application.

Told farmer to follow **Integrated nutrient management** for sustainable yield

Dr. Harish visited crop museum and suggested practices like,

-Seed treatment of pulses with rhizobium

-Seed treatment of millet with azospirillum

-Soaking of hard seeds in water for better germination

-He also told to educate farmers regarding **quality seeds, seed production techniques and seed treatment**

Dr. Chethana suggested chemicals like native and score at 0.5ml/L for leaf blight of tuberose, mancozeb 2g/L for turcium leaf blight of maize

Dr. shamshed begum gave information on the **value addition** of fingermillet, soybean, and tomato. Suggested us to train women in preparing ragi malt and jam

Dr. Ganesamoorthi suggested to prepare charts, models on PRA and other subjects,

Dr. Mayur explained the importance of **agroforestry**, tree species used for this purpose, and told to plant fodder trees on bunds of crop museum

He also showed the **pruning practices** in silveroak and teak. Also told farmer to remove the trees which are near to each other, as it reduces timber yield of trees due to early branching at lower end.

Dr Radha and Dr. Anusha visited our **information centre** and suggested

-To rewrite few charts which had smaller font size

-To do model on sericulture related aspects and seed source chart.

-Marketing students were also informed to do model on warehouses.

Dr. Anusha visited crop museum and suggested to show **trenching and mulching** technology in crop museum

Dr. Radha visited crop museum and suggested to mention **special characters** of the variety in the name board and she also explained the principles of **kitchen garden** i.e., to make of the space efficiently.

9. WELCOME TO OUR CROP MUSEUM - ಕುಮುದ್ವತಿ ಐಸಿರಿ

9.1 KUMUDVATHI ISIRI

Crop museum was given the name, KUMUDVATHI ISIRI. This was 'the area with diversity in crop stand, improved practices, and technologies', which can be regarded as the Wealth and Integral component born out of hard works of the team. Each and every tiny aspect about it would give a sort of information to farmers. At every step of the work of crop establishment we faced effect of aberrant conditions of extended monsoon. But still by the day we were able to have the Fruits of the hard work by successful establishment of crops.

Crop museum which comprised of extension activity of introduction of new varieties and improved technologies to farmers for increasing yield sustainably, integrated approach for management of pests and diseases, tolerant drought, water logging, to conserve soil and moisture, weed management. All these technologies were explained as and when farmers visited the crop museum and also on the day of exhibition.

Objectives of Crop museum

1. To demonstrate all possible **crop related technologies** like improved varieties, newly released hybrids, improved practices of agriculture university in the small piece of land.

2. To conduct **Mini Krishi mela** at village level to show the technologies related to crop improvement, as farmers are unable to visit the Krishi Mela organized by State Agriculture Universities every year.

3. To **compare** and show remarkable changes with respect to yield, pest and disease resistance, fertilizer use efficiency, nutritional aspects etc. between varieties of university and varieties grown by the farmers of village.

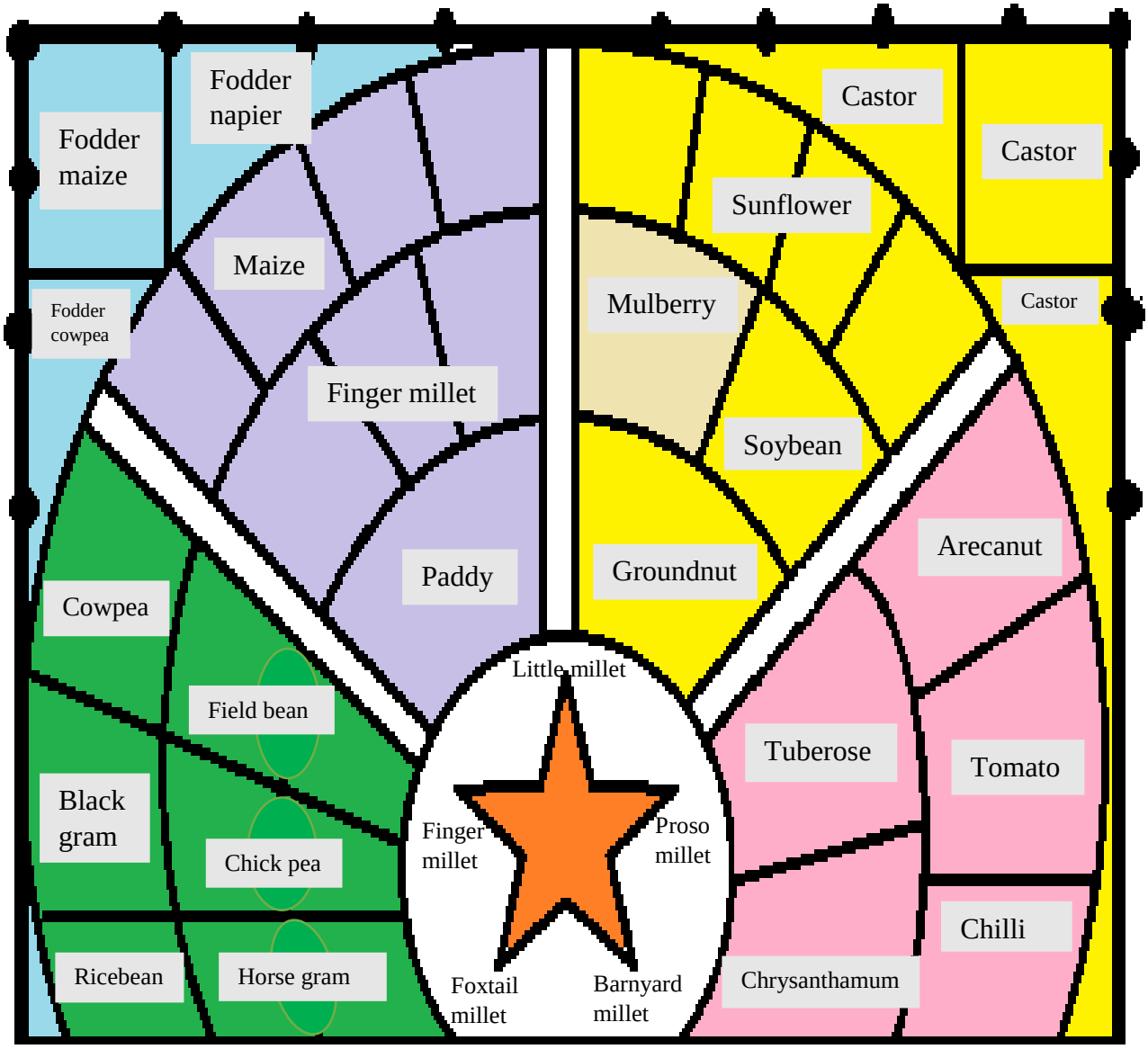
About our Crop Museum

Area : 6.5 guntas

No. of Plots : 35

Irrigation : Surface irrigation

Sowing Date : 12/09/2022(first sowing), 23/09/2021(second sowing),30/09/2021(third sowing).



LAYOUT OF CROP MUSEUM

- **NUTRI MILLETS**
- **PULSES**
- **CEREALS**
- **OIL SEEDS**
- **FODDER CROPS**
- **MULBERRY**
- **HORTICULTURE CROPS**
- **SESBANIA**

Crops	Variety/Hybrid	Special characteristics	Technology adopted
Cereals and Millet			
Paddy	KRH-4	High yielding	Aerobic method of cultivation
Finger millet	GPU-48	Blast resistant, suitable for delayed monsoon and summer crop	Application of zinc sulphate 5 kg/ac and borax 4 kg/ac
	KMR-630	High yielding	Seed treatment with azospirillum 75 g/kg,
	Local variety	Spurious seeds contaminated with wild Ragi	Suggested to use quality seeds to avoid contamination with wild Ragi
Maize	S6668	High yielding, truthfully labelled seed	Intercropping with field Bean (1:1)
	S6668	High yielding, truthfully labelled seed	Green manuring with cowpea
	MDH-15-84	High yielding hybrid	Introduction of newly released hybrid
	Local variety	Resistant to drought	Demonstrated integrated pest management for control of Fall army worm (installation of pheromone trap-funnal trap, seed treatment with fortenza, NSKE, spraying with Emmamectin benzoate 2 g/L)

Nutri cereals			
Barnyard millet	DHBM-93-3	High chemical fertilizer responsive	Promotion of nutri cereals with the theme 'Namma nade siridhanyagaledege' with a notion of promoting health
Foxtail millet	GPUF-3	Medium resistance to rust and leafblight	
Finger millet	GPU-28	Blast resistant	
Little millet	GPUL-6	Resistant to shoot fly	
Proso millet	GPUP-28	Grey spot resistant	
Pulses			
Rice Bean	KBR-1	Potential crop, drought resistant, can be used alternate to green gram	Seed treatment with rhizobium
Black gram	LBG-791	Resistant to yellow mosaic and powdery mildew	Foliar application of 2% urea or DAP
Cowpea	C-152	Suitable for summer	Roughing of plants infected by mosaic virus
Field Bean	HA-5	High yielding	Seed treatment with rhizobium, Application of zinc sulphate
Chickpea	JG-11	Wilt tolerant	Nipping, Seed treatment with carbendazim
Horse gram	PHG-9	Tolerant to yellow mosaic	Seed treatment with rhizobium
Sericulture			
Mulberry	V-1	Suitable for shoot rearing	UAS Seri Suvarna technology or trenching and mulching technology

Oilseeds			
Sunflower	KBSH-53	Resistant to downy mildew	Seed treatment with metalaxyl 6g/kg - Borax 2g/L spray at flowering increases seed filling - Bee box installation to increase pollination
	KBSH-85	Resistant to downy mildew	
	KBSH-44	Rust resistant, tolerant to moisture stress	
	KBSH-78	Short duration	
Castor	ICH-66	Suitable for delayed onset of monsoon, resistant to root rot	Staggered nipping of branches increases yield by 50-60%
Groundnut	Local variety	High oil content	Application of 200kg/ac Gypsum at 30-45DAS, Seed treatment with rhizobium
Soybean	JS-335	Short duration, resistant to leaf blight	Seed treatment with rhizobium
Fodder crops			
Fodder maize	African tall	Resistant to root rot	Seed treatment with azospirillum
Napier	BNH, CO-3, CO-4, CO-5	Quick regeneration capacity	Weed management
Fodder cowpea	KBC-2	High dry matter yield and green fodder yield	Seed treatment with rhizobium
Sesbania	-	Green manure and fodder crop	Grown on bunds-Agroforestry

Horticulture crops			
Tuberose	Local variety	Less yielding to IIHR varieties	Raised bed, dipping rhizome with GA 100ppm and spraying of CCC 400ppm to increase yield
Chrysanthemum	Local variety	White flowers	Raised bed, organic mulching with rice straw, groundnut shell, dry leaves etc.
Marigold	Local variety	Yellow flowers	Humic acid spray for early flowering, stacking
Tomato	Local variety	Medium yielding	Marigold as trap crop(16:1), stacking
Chilli	Local variety	Medium yielding	Yellow sticky traps to manage pest, Spray NAA 50ppm to reduce flower drop, Intercropping with banana
Arecanut	Mangala	High yielding	Green manuring with sunhemp and intercropping with horse gram

Bhoomi Pooja

Preparation of Layout

Final Layout of crop museum

Farm pond construction


Layout preparation of kitchen garden

Crop museum 15 days after sowing


Students along with farmers in planting seedlings in crop museum

Beauty of nature - rainbow and sunflower at Kumudvathi Isiri

Crop museum blushing on the day of Final Exhibition

9.2 INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM

IFS block was set up in our crop museum with dairy cattle, goat as livestock component, bee keeping, fishery, poultry, agriculture and horticulture crop production, agroforestry, farm pond, composting, greenhouse, vermicompost, and azolla. IFS ensures better utilization of resources by recycling of wastes. Here the product of one component is the input or resource for another component. The products that were recycled and used in our IFS block are as follows:

1. Sesbania or fodder grown on bunds used for feeding livestock.
2. Cowdung is used for azolla cultivation, composting (Japanese vat method), and vermicomposting.
3. Farm waste like straw, dry leaves were used for composting and mulching.
4. Azolla grown was used as feed for livestock, poutry and fishery.
5. Wastes from above components used for composting.
6. Farm pond used for harvesting water and supplemental irrigation.

IFS BLOCK

Livestock component

Vermicompost

Azolla

9.3 KITCHEN GARDEN

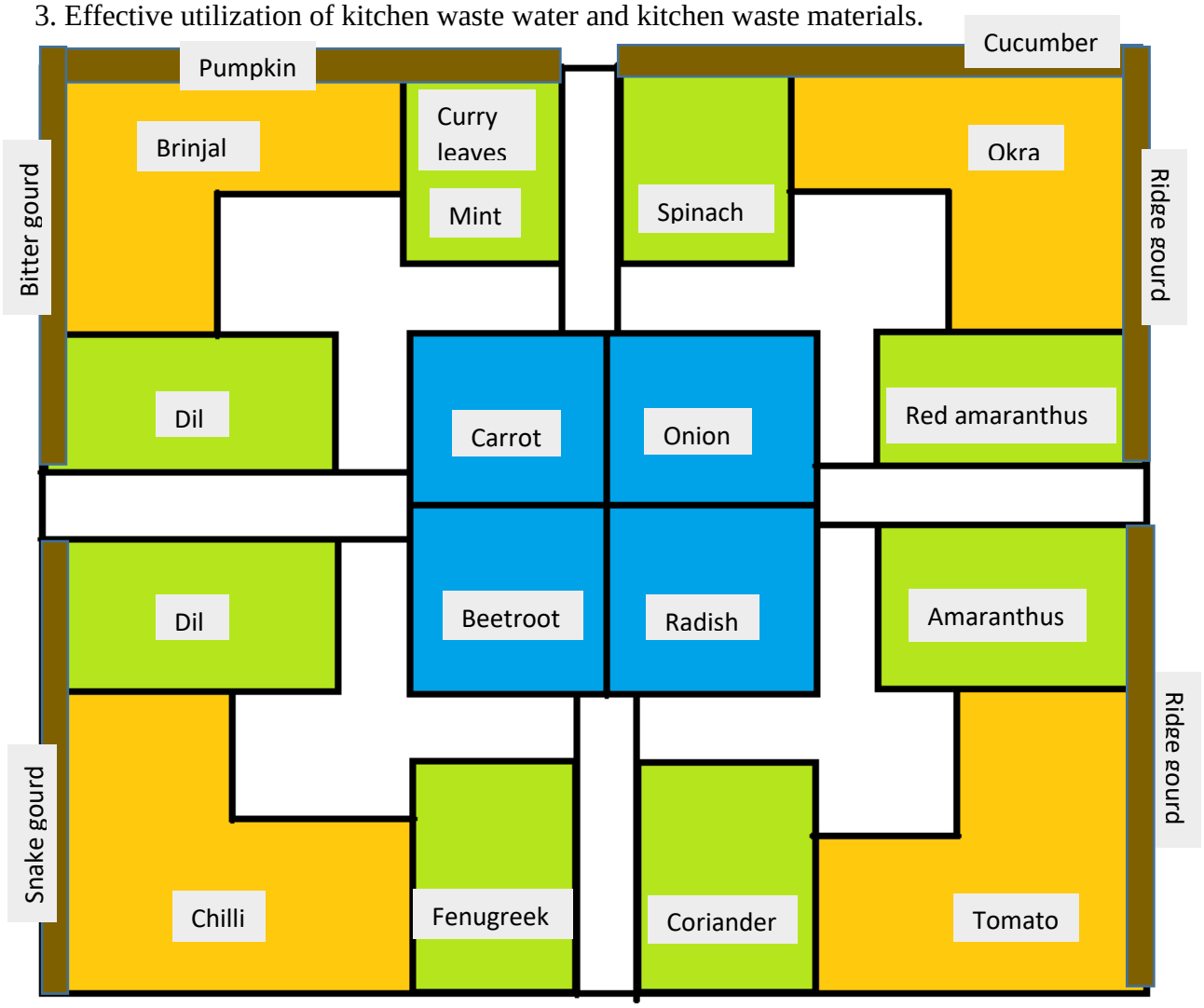
Kitchen garden is the growing of fruits and vegetables at backyard of house by using kitchen waste. Supply fresh fruits and vegetables high in nutritive value.

Advantages

1. Supply fruits and vegetables free from toxic chemicals and taste better than those purchased from market.

2. Help to save expenditure on purchase of vegetables.

3. Effective utilization of kitchen waste water and kitchen waste materials.



LAYOUT OF KITCHEN GARDEN

Solanaeous crops

Green leafy vegetables

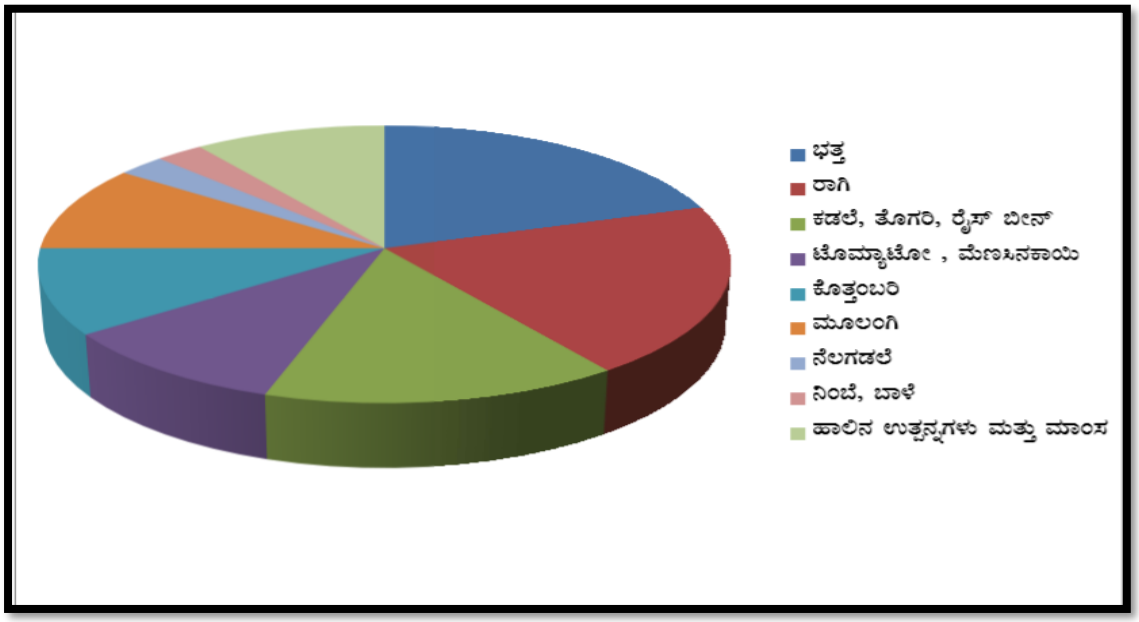
Rooty and bulbous crops

Climbers

IMAGES OF KITCHEN GARDEN

9.4 MY PLATE

The concept of my plate is derived from having good health by eating food containing different nutrients like carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals at appropriate **proportion in our daily diet.**



My plate for my Good health

9.5 MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC GARDEN

Medicinal and aromatic plants that were planted in the crop museum: Velde grape, rosemary, bryopyllum, insulin plant, noni, lark daisy, heart leaved moonseed, red ivy, indian mint, brahmi, amrutha balli, stevia, lemon grass, etc.

9.6 DEMONSTRATION BLOCK - ಕೃಯ ಮಯೂರಿ

Demonstration block comprised of the following topics and detailed under the heading of demonstrations.

1.Vertebrate pest management – peacock **2.Silage preparation**

3. Different tyoes of muching materials

4. Soil sampling procedure

10. JNANA CHILUME - ಜ್ಞಾನ ಚಿಲುಮೆ

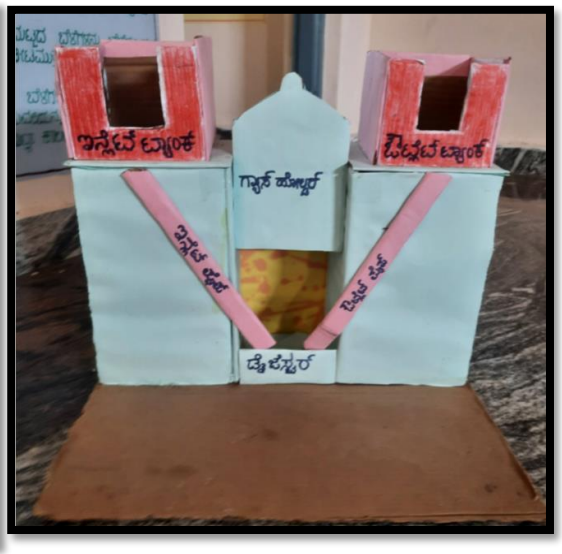
Information centre is the place of source of knowledge to us and farmers. It comprises of various information regarding all agriculture and allied areas from seed to seed. We divided it into 19 departments. Charts and models were displayed so that farmers visiting our information centre would gain a lot of knowledge regarding the technologies related to farming and allied activities.

Department/ Subject	Charts and models
Agricultural extension	Mandates of RAWEP, activities gallery consisting of night meetings, field visits, method demonstrations, result demonstration, group discussions, teachers visit, activities carried out in crop museum and information centre, P R A activities. Jnana bhandara consisting of booklets, folders, brochure, leaflets, pamphlets from various agricultural institutions.
Seed science and technology	Characters and importance of quality seeds, seed to seed concept, seed v/s grain, seed source, test for seed viability, seed treatment with biofertilizers, uses of seed treatment, classes of seeds.
Soil science and agricultural chemistry	Importance of green manures, vermicompost, soil sampling procedure, fertilizer adulteration, ways to increase fertilizer use efficiency, soil profile model.
Agronomy	Integrated farming system model, chemical v/s organic fertilizers, importance of gypsum in groundnut growth, liquid organic manure and its importance, steps to convert inorganic farm to organic farm, integrated weed management of parthenium, organic manures, watershed management
Horticulture	Importance of kitchen gardening, banana special and its importance, fertigation in tomato, various cultural practices followed in banana cultivation, medicinal plants and its importance, procedure for preparation of tomato jam.
Plant biotechnology	Importance of plant tissue culture, tissue culture banana uses.

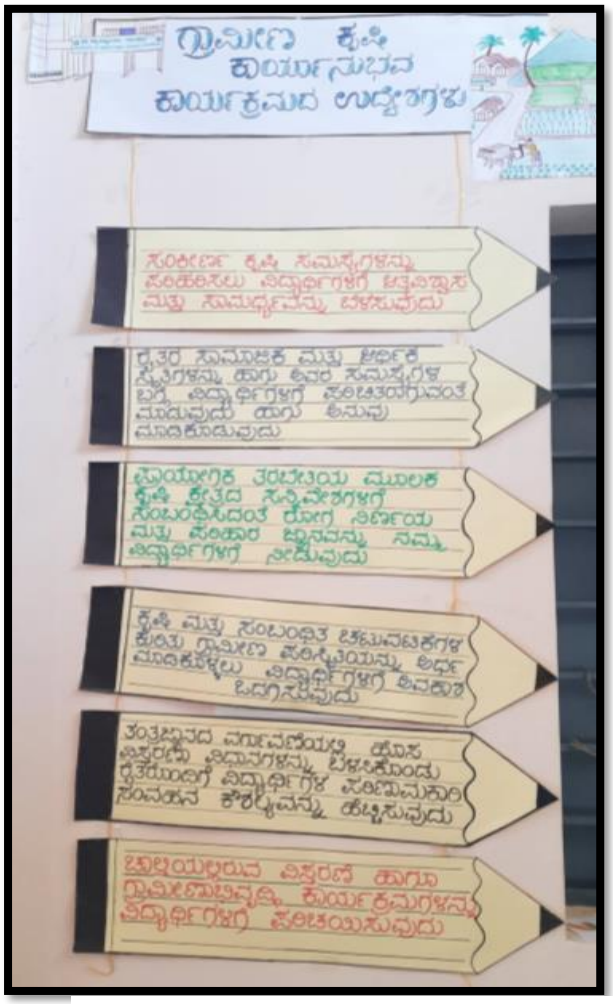
Animal science	Mode of spread symptoms and treatment for LSD, foot and mouth disease, vaccination schedule for calves, vaccination schedule for cattle, concentrated mixture preparation, ration balancing, feed management of calves, Milk products, temperature maintenance in poultry, schemes under livestock management, steps for production of hygienic milk, improved breeds of cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, pig and poultry
Food science and nutrition	Importance and sources of vitamins, nutrients in milk, importance of Nutri millets, Ragi Malt preparation, value addition of fingermillet, weaning foods, detection of food adulteration
Agricultural engineering	Micro irrigation system, different types of irrigation system, ZECC, advantages of greenhouse technology, requirements for construction of greenhouse, biofuel, farm pond construction, rooftop rainwater harvesting, prices for availability of different farm equipments and machineries, model on biogas plant and ZECC
Forestry and environmental science	Biofuel trees, different tree species, Agro forestry
Agricultural marketing cooperation and business management	FPO, fasal Bima Yojana, Crop Insurance, e-marketing, one district one crop, MSP
Agricultural economics	MSP, Crop Insurance, e-marketing
PRA	Main crops and specialities of each district of Karnataka, chikballapura, village map, social map, Agro ecological map, resource map, population, literacy rate, livestock population, village history, mobility map, main crops, timeline, venn diagram, soil types, types of houses, water source, land holdings, daily activities, problem-solution tree

Genetics and Plant breeding	Improved varieties of maize, finger millet, red gram, tomato, chilli, brinjal, groundnut, sugarcane
Sericulture	Importance of sericulture, by products of sericulture, varieties and hybrids of Mulberry, medicinal uses of silkworm, paired row system and tree Mulberry, trenching and mulching technology, model on rearing house and cultivation practices of Mulberry
Apiculture	Importance of apiculture, different steps of transferring feral colony to bee box, Economics of Apiculture, purity testing of honey, Apiculture related products
Crop physiology	Importance of growth promoters, nutrient defficiency symptoms and their management
Agricultural microbiology	Azola importance and procedure for growing azola, uses of oyster mushroom, cultivation of Mushroom, various biofertilizers
Agricultural entamology	Model on integrated pest management, preparation of NSKE, integrated pest management for fall army worm, vertebrate pest management, plant protection kit, different signs on level of toxicity of pesticides, management of pests in various crops
Plant pathology	Management of diseases in various crops, preparation of bordeaux mixture
Plant clinic	Preparation of herbarium of pest infestation, diseased plants and nutrient deficiency symptoms samples, empty packets and bottles of pesticides used in the village
Others	UASB package of practice – existing practice – technical and technological gap – Yield gap

Charts on Improved breeds of cow, buffalo, goat, sheep pig and poultry



Model on biogas plant



Mandates of RAWEP

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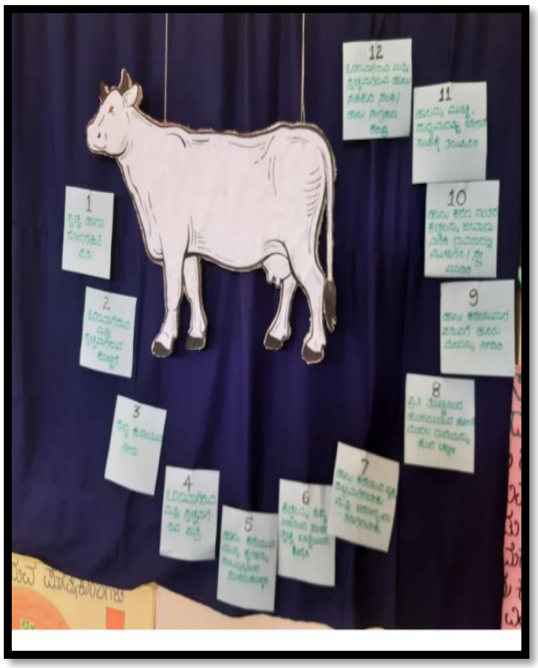
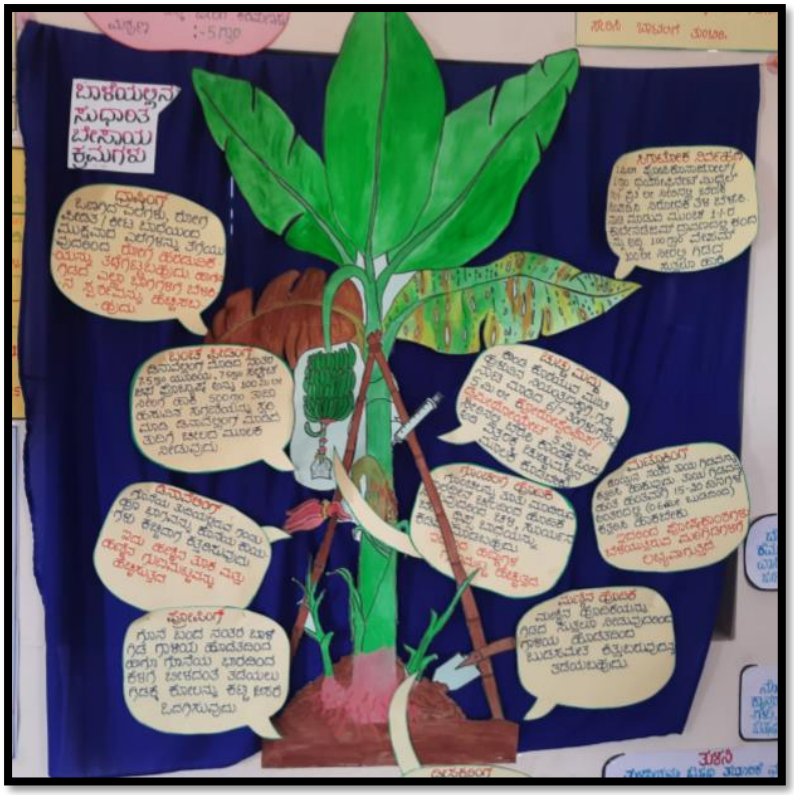
Integrated pest management for fall army worm



Steps for production of hygienic milk

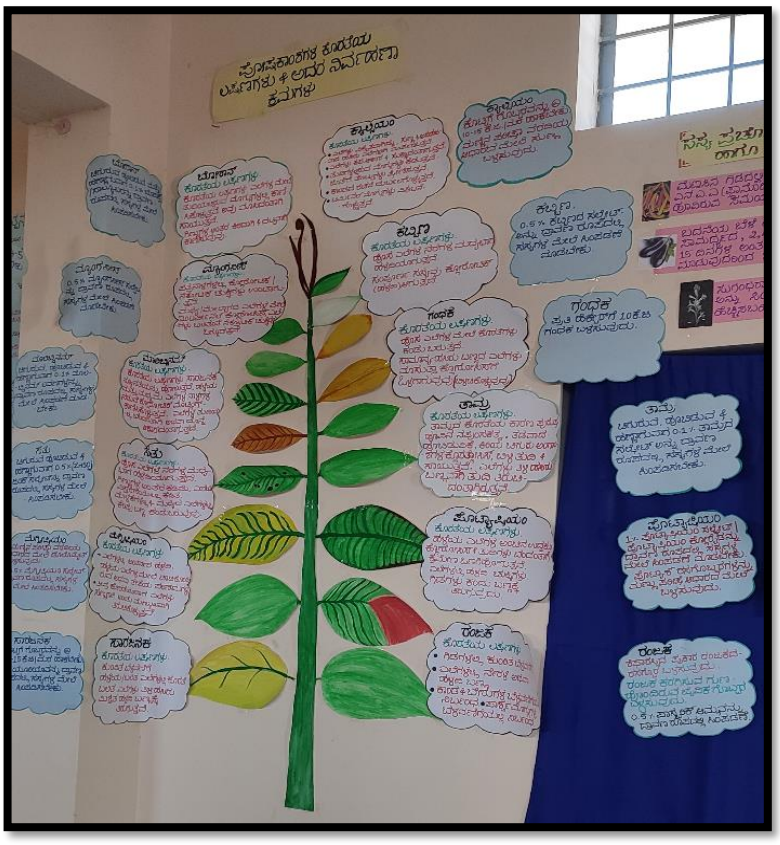
Problem-solution tree



Various cultural practices followed in banana cultivation

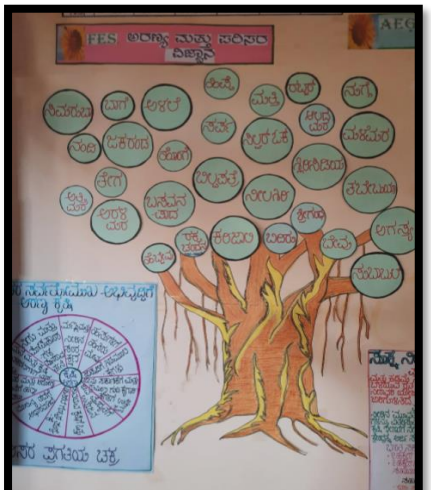
Information centre

Jnana bhandara consisting of booklets, folders, brochure, leaflets, pamphlets from various agricultural institutions

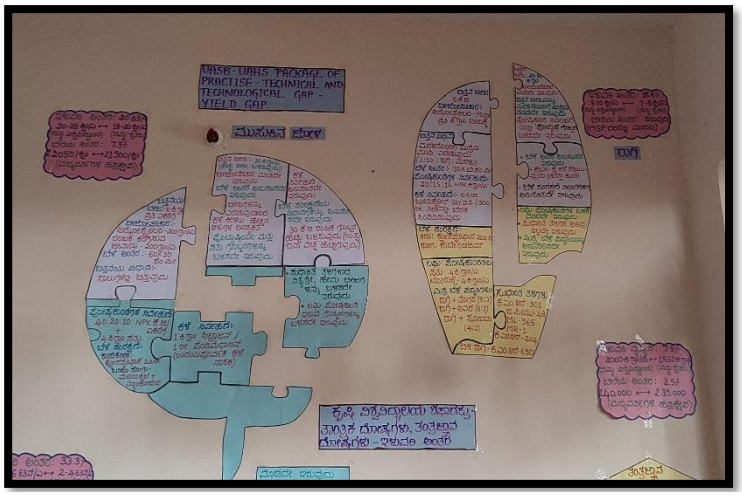


Nutrient defficiency symptoms and their management

A part of photo gallery

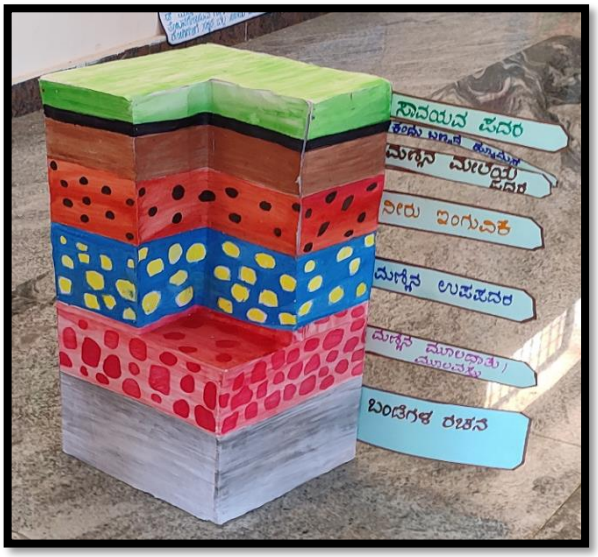


Different tree species



UASB package of practice – existing practice – technical and technological gap – Yield gap

Farmers visit to IC



Soil profile model.

Different steps of transferring feral colony to bee box

Model on rearing house and cultivation practices of Mulberry

11. GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

GROUP DISCUSSION MEETINGS:

Group discussion meeting is a method of democratically arriving at certain decisions by group of people by taking into consideration the views of members.

Purpose:

(1) To prepare a favourable climate for discussion among farmers and help in better understanding of the problems of farmers by pooling.

(2) To facilitate in-depth discussion by involving subject specialists, students and farmers.

(3) To generate new ideas and methods and select the rational ones through group interaction.

(4) To develop a favourable attitude, commitment for action through group involvement in the village.

Total no. Group meetings conducted : 25

No. of farmers participated : 45 – 50 per meeting

LIST OF GROUP DISCUSSION MEETINGS CONDUCTED

Sl no.	Meeting topic	Date	No. of farmers attended
1.	Importance of soil health, soil testing and soil sampling procedure.	22/08/2022	46
2.	Seed treatment with biofertilizers, chemical pesticides	13/09/2022	38
3.	Value addition of food products	08/09/2022	52
4.	Custom hiring centre, maintenance of farm equipments and machineries	25/08/2022	40
5	Borewell water recharge, rainwater harvesting	02/09/2022	42
6	Biogas plant and its mechanism of working, biofuel	05/09/2022	32
7.	Azola – importance and its cultivation, ration balancing in livestock feed	13/09/2022	39

8.	Integrated pest management and pest management of fall army worm in maize	22/09/2022	46
9.	Awareness on Pesticide protection kit usage through a skit	22/09/2022	48
10.	Compost – importance, usage and different methods of composting	24/09/2022	37
11.	Integrated nutrient management	03/10/2022	53
12.	Awareness on fertilizer adultration	14/10/2022	52
13.	E-marketing system, FPO, grading of agricultural products	19/10/2022	41
14.	Integrated farming system – importance and components	20/10/2022	43
15.	Vermicomposting – importance and steps followed	25/10/2022	44
16.	Enrichment of FYM by trichoderma	28/10/2022	36
17.	Liquid organic manure – importance, application, dosage and steps to prepare them	08/10/2022	39
18.	Mushroom cultivation – imporatance and procedure	09/09/2022	34
19.	Nutrient deficiency symptoms and their management	31/10/2022	48
20.	Schemes on crop insurance like PM fasal bheema yojana	1/11/2022	54
21.	Various schemes related to agriculture from production to marketing	3/11/2022	43
22.	Package of practice of main crops of the village and identifying problems, technological gap and yield gap	14/09/2022 to 16/10/2022	40 – 50
23.	Food adulteration, importance of proper nutrition, kitchen gardening	13/10/2022	40
24.	Integrated disease management	5/10/2022	36
25.	Clean milk production – importance and steps	08/10/2022	52

Details of few group discussion meetings are:

1.Importance of soil health, soil testing and soil sampling procedure.

Soil testing provides an index for the nutrient availability in soil and is a critical step in nutrient management. Soil sampling technique, timing of sampling and type of analysis need to be considered for accurate results. Soil sampling Night meeting is conducted on 22/08/2022 at 6 pm in front of ganesha temple. Soil sampling method was explained by Thejaswini Y J with the help of Chart and projector.

Management practices to improve the soil health includes; reduce inversion tillage, excessive tillage is harmful to soil health, increase organic matter inputs, use cover crops, reduce pesticide use and provide habitat for beneficial organisms, rotate crops, manage nutrients were discussed.

Using 2-D visual aids

Displayed video on soil sampling using projector

Procedure explained was to divide the field into different homogenous units based on the visual observation and farmer’s experience.

Remove the surface litter at the sampling spot. Make a 'V ' shaped cut to a depth of 15cm in the sampling spot using spade.

Collect at least 10 to 15 samples from each sampling unit and place in a bucket or tray. Remove thick slices of soil from top to bottom of the exposed face of the V shaped cut and place in a clean container.

2.Nutrient deficiency symptoms and their management

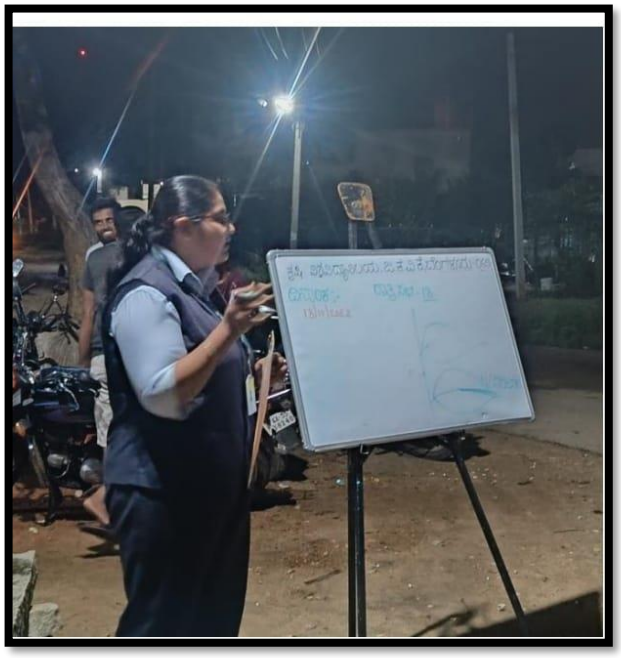
Group discussion Meeting was conducted on the topic crop nutrient deficiency symptoms and their management on 03/10/2022. Nutrient deficiency chart and live specimens was displayed to explain the deficiency symptoms in different crops in our village.

We observed deficiency of nutrients like Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Zinc(maize), Sulphur, Boron(arecanut), Magnesium and Calcium(tomato).

Nutrient	Symptom	Suggested management
N	yellowing of lower leaves. of .	- more split dose, foliar application N fertilizers
P	pinkish purplish discoloration	- Phosphate fertilizers DAP, SSP etc
K	leaf margin turns Brown and dry	- MOP, KSB
Zn	white stripping	- Zinc sulphate
B	Cracking of leaf, wilted and curled leaves	- Borax
Ca	Retarded growth of tops n roots	- Calcium carbonate etc
Mg	Interveinal chlorosis	- Magnesium sulphate

Integrated nutrient management techniques like panchagavya, jeevamrutha, beejamrutha, biofertilizers, etc. Is considered ideal.

More than 40 farmers attended the meeting and were satisfied with the information provided.



3.Borewell water recharge

Excessive digging of new bore wells and over use of existing ones has resulted in severe depletion of ground water levels rendering many bore wells dry. On spotting this problem in village, we conducted meeting on borewell water recharge. Venkat and Vinod explained the construction of it.

Materials required : 40mm jelly, 20mm jelly and 6mm jelly, Cement rings, Cement 1 bag, Boulders S-12 inches Labours 4-5, Power generator.

Advantages

a. Quality of water increases.

b. Low cost and Eco-friendly.

c. Ground water level increases.

4.Integrated pest management and pest management of fall army worm in maize

IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks. The major components of IPM are Cultural practices, Mechanical practices, Biological practices and Chemical practices. Since fall army worm was a major pest on maize in the village we chose to do IPM for it night meeting.

The symptoms and control measures explained by Umesh is as follows,

1. **Cultural practice:** Deep summer ploughing, crop rotation with legumes, application of recommended dose of FYM and chemical fertilizers, synchrony in sowing
2. **Mechanical practices:** Collection and destruction of larva and eggs by hand, installation of pheromone trap- 10/ac, light traps
3. **Poison bait** applied into the whorl – Preparation includes 10kg rice husk and 2 kg jaggery with 100g larvin

4. **Biological practice**: NSKE 5%, azadirectin 2ml, use of biopesticides like trichogramma pritiosum 50000/ac twice at 15 days interval.
5. **Chemical measures:** Seed treatment with Fortenza, Spraying of emamectin benzoate 0.4g/l, delegate 0.5ml/l, 0.25ml thiamethaxam + lambda cyhalothrin.

5.Integrated farming system – importance and components

The narrow thinking of farmers with crop and livestock as only the components of farming made us to explain about IFS for sustainable agriculture in the group discussion meeting. IFS is a subsystem of a high level land use system like a village or a watershed which includes crop production, raising livestock, fishery, poultry, bee keeping etc. on a particular farm with an objective of higher profitability without altering ecological and socio- economic balance on one hand and to meet the national goals on the other hand.

1.The integrated farming system approach introduces a change in the farming techniques for maximum production in the cropping pattern and takes care of optimal utilization of resources.

2.The farm wastes are better recycled for productive purposes in the integrated system.

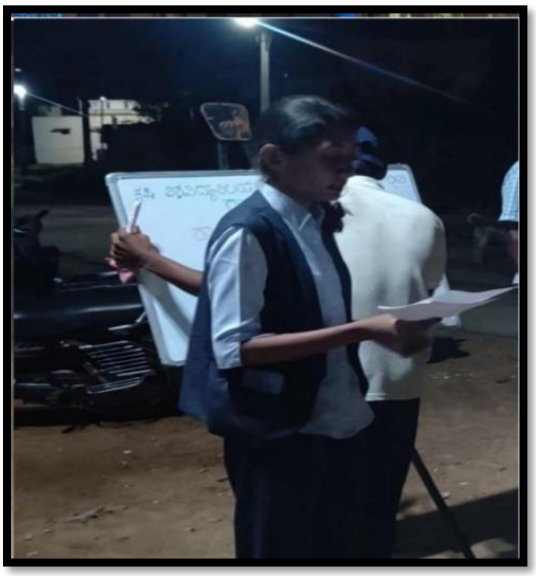
3.A judicious mix of agricultural enterprises like dairy, poultry, piggery, fishery, sericulture etc. suited to the given agro-climatic conditions and socio-economic status of the farmers would bring prosperity in the farming.

Advantages of Integrated Farming System(IFS):

1. Increase in productivity and profitability
2. Sustainability
3. Balanced food
4. Recycling of waste and environmental safety
5. Employment and income round the year
6. Availability of fodder, fuel and timber etc.

6.Schemes on crop insurance like PM fasal bheema yojana and MSP

A lot queries raised regarding crop insurance and had very little knowledge on MSP at the time of data collection from the contact farmers. So, we decided to conduct meeting on



1.Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana which is an insurance service for farmers for their yields. It was formulated in line with One Nation–One Scheme. It aims to reduce the premium burden on farmers and ensure early settlement of crop assurance claim for the full insured sum.

•Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events

•Stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming

•Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices

Coverage of crops: •Oil seeds •Food crop •Annual Commercial / Annual Horticultural crops.

2. **Minimum Support Price (MSP):** is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices. It announced by the

Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

•The major objectives are to support the farmers from distress sales and to procure food grains for public distribution.

•In case the market price for the commodity falls below the announced minimum price due to bumper production and glut in the market, government agencies purchase the entire quantity offered by the farmers at the announced minimum price.

7.Seed treatment with bio fertilizers, chemical pesticides

Seed treatment refers to the application of biofertilizers, fungicide, insecticide, or a combination, to seeds so as to disinfect them from seed-borne or soil-borne pathogenic organisms, promote growth and storage insects. The seed treatment is done to 1) Prevents spread of plant diseases. 2) Protects seed from seed rot and seedling blights 3) Improves germination. 4) Provides protection from storage insects. 5) Controls soil insects. Since many of farmers used farm saved seeds for sowing we suggested to treat seeds before sowing. Vinay, Tarun and Umesh gave information about seed treatment with demonstration. We demonstrated seed treatment for cereal, pluses and oil seeds.

1) Ragi - Azospirillum 75g/kg

2) Maize - Ridomil Gold

3) Cowpea, Field bean -Rhizobium, Microbia Consortia 10-15g/kg

5) Ground nut - Trichoderma

6) Sunflower - soaking in water (18 - 20 Hours)

PROCEDURE FOR SEED TREATMENT WITH BIO FERTILIZERS1. Take the seeds in a plastic tray.

2.Add proper quantity of adhesive to the seeds (jaggery)

3.Shake gently so that the adhesive spreads evenly on all the seeds

4.Sprinkle the required biofertilizer (Rhizobium, Azospirillum, Azotobacter) evenly over the seeds and continue shaking.

5. The wet seed surface will attract the biofertilizer and result in even coating over the seeds

6.Roll the seed for uniformity

7.Shade dry the seed

8.Clean milk production – importance and steps

Dairy was an important enterprise in the village. But the practices followed in production of milk was very poor. So, we conducted meeting on clean milk production and explained the following steps

- Tie the cow to stanchion
- Brush the hind quarters of the cows
- Dry the udder region of cow with clean towel
- Wipe the udder and teats with towel soaked in disinfectant solution of chlorine
- Wash and clean the hands
- Massage the udder for let down of milk
- Draw off few streams of fore milk from each teat in the strip cup and observe the abnormality
- Milk in full hand method of milking
- Milk quickly, silently and completely with dry hand

- Transfer the milk to milk can through the strainer or muslin cloth

9.Compost – importance, usage and different methods of composting

At the time of transect walk we found heaps of farm waste, cattle shed waste, straws, cowdung on the roadside. It was smelling very bad and it was also the source of many pests like rhinocerous beetle, dung bettle, flies etc. The other problem was loss of nutrients. So we decided to discuss about proper managemwnt of wastes into a useful compost or FYM.

Compost is organic matter that has been decomposed in a process called composting. This process recycles various organic materials otherwise regarded as waste products and produces a soil conditioner, a fertilizer, addition of vital humus or humic acids, and as a natural pesticide for soil. Compost is rich in nutrients. In ecosystems, compost is useful for erosion control, land and stream reclamation, wetland construction and as landfill cover.

The notable point was usage of parthenium as the main plant residue for compost preparation. Since, invasive growth of parthenium is the major lacuna in that area, worth from waste concept was used in composting. Parthenium plants before flowering can be effectively used for compost preparation. Srikanth and Vinod explained about the composting, methods of composting,steps involved in composting and its importance using models and charts

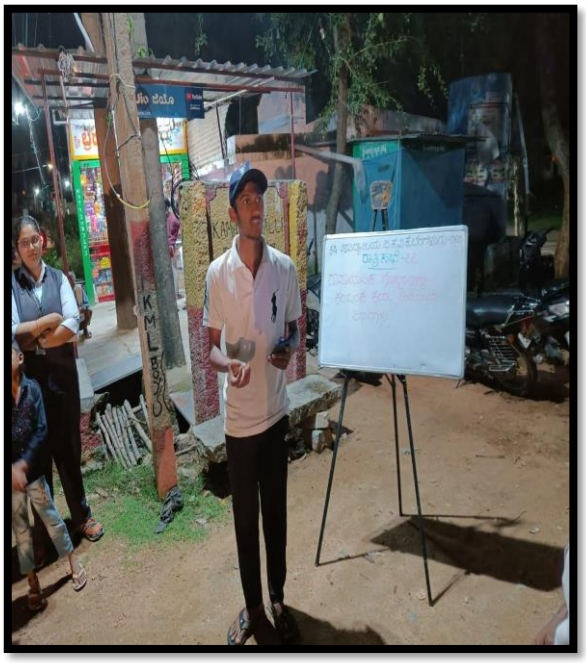
10.Integrated nutrient management

This meeting was conducted as the source of inspiration is usage of majority chemical fertilizers with a narrow base, non usage of potassium fertilizers and bio fertilizers etc. This was explained by Thejaswini Y J in front of 51 farmers. She explained about the maintenance of soil fertility and of plant nutrient supply at an optimum level for sustaining the desired productivity through optimization of the benefits from all possible sources of organic, inorganic and biological components in an integrated manner.

- Soil Source: Mobilizing unavailable nutrients and to use appropriate crop varieties, cultural practices and cropping system.
- Mineral Fertilizer :Super granules, coated urea, direct use of locally available rock PO4 in acid soils, Single Super Phosphate (SSP), MOP and micronutrient fertilizers.
- Organic Sources :By products of farming and allied industries. FYM, droppings, crop waste, residues, sewage, sludge, industrial waste
- Biological Sources :Microbial inoculants like PSB, N fixers, K solublizers etc.

11. Fertilizers adulteration

Now a days farmers are using the adulterated fertilizers. So avoid this we conducted the night meeting and method demonstration on how to know that fertilizer is adulterated or not.



The theory was explained by using charts. This demonstration conducted by Srikanth. In this meeting, they explained about how and where to complaint against the adulterated fertilizer selling company. This demonstration conducted in the presence of nearly 39 farmers.

12.E-marketing system and FPO

Tuberose was the main crop grown in the area. We observed intervention of Middleman hindering direct sale of flowers. So a meeting was conducted on

1.**Rashtriya e-marketing Service**: To implement market reforms bringing in efficiency and transparency in the agricultural marketing system for efficient price discovery to benefit farmers and other market participants by using cutting edge technology and be constantly adapting the best practices.

2.**Krishimarata Vahini**: It is a web based online Agricultural commodities Price Information System. It provides the market wise price information daily by 4 PM, in English and Kannada Languages.

The information obtained through the portal is being used by traders and farmers to get and fix competitive prices for their agricultural products.

3.**Farmers Producers organization (FPO)**

•The role of FPO is to act as an aggregator for member farmers including from inputs to output which will enhance the economy of scale and bargaining power of member farmers.

•FPOs/ FPCs can act as an aggregator for its member and sell through e-trading as one/ multiple lot depending upon requirment.

•Payment will be done directly to the FPO/ FPCs bank account.

•FPO/ FPCs can provide provision to install collection/ sorting/ grading at their premises.

DEMONSTRATIONS

1. **Method Demonstration** is a short time demonstration before the farmers to teach as how to carry out an entirely new practice or an old practice in a better way. This is a skill teaching method.

Purpose:

(1) To teach skill and to stimulate people for action. (2) To build up farmer's confidence and satisfaction on the practice.

2. Result demonstration was conducted by the farmer under the direct supervision of students and teachers.

Purpose:

(1) To show the worth of new technology over the existing one. (2) To create confidence about the technology in the farmer as well as extension worker. (3) To educate the other farmers about the technology.

No. of demonstrations conducted : 20

Few of the demonstrated practices are,

1. Soil sampling procedure for soil testing

Soil is the major component responsible for successful farming. Soil health is very important to get more yield. Soil testing provides an index for nutrient availability in soil and is a critical step in nutrient management.

Soil sampling technique, timing of sampling and type of analysis need to be considered for accurate results.Soil sampling demonstration was conducted on 28/08/2022

Procedure

Sampling was done in a zigzag manner. Surface litter at the sampling spot was removed. Using spade a plough depth of 15cm was dug out in a 'V' shape. Foreign materials like roots, pebbles were removed. Collect atleast 10-15 samples from each sampling unit and placed in a tray /bucket. Whole bulk was reduced to half a kg by the way of quadrating technique.

It was demonstrated by Umesh, Thejaswini and others. We also explained about the importance of soil health, nutrient supply its contribution to plant growth through this we created awareness among farmers regarding the importance of soil test.

Students were asked to collect soil samples from their contact farmers. Around 92 samples were collected in our village and sent for analysis. The same was demonstrated on the day of exhibition also.

Quadrating technique

Soil test Reports were handed over

The reports were handed over to the respective farmers on 12th Nov, and necessary amendments were suggested accordingly with consulting the subject matter specialist.

2. Ragi malt preparation

Ragi malt preparation

Finger millet being a staple food in southern part of Karnataka, it is can be used as weaning food.

"CHEAP AND EASILY AVAILABLE AND HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS FOOD"

In support of this awareness, we conducted Method demonstration in government higher primary school on 30th September, 2022. School childrens and women of the village were mainly invited to the program. Asha workers and Doctor also took part and supported us. We suggested to use Ragi malt for small childrens.

The importance of Ragi and it's value addition, Procedure of Ragi malt preparation it's importance was given and tasting demo was provided to everyone present there and gave review at last. Ragi malt was prepared by Thejaswini Y J and the procedure was explained by Srujana P N.

Procedure

• Soak Ragi with and green gram in water for 12hrs.

• Germinated ragi and wheat for 34 hours and green gram for 24 hours.

• Dry the germinated grains, kiln, roast the grains with cardamom and pulverize to a fine powder and store it in air tight container.

• Boil one cup of milk with one cup of water mix two teaspoonful of malt powder with little water to get slurry. Add it to the boiling milk and boil for 5 minutes. Add sugar or jaggery to taste and have it as hot or cold beverage.

Review: The childrens said it was very tasty, women were very happy to know the easy procedure highly nutritious and economically feasible nature of this.

3. Japanese vat method of composting

Composting is largely a biological process in which aerobic and anaerobic microbes decomposes organic matter and narrow down the C:N. The final product formed after composting is an amorphous brown to dark brown humified material known as compost.

Japanese vat method is aerobic method and the main purpose is to minimise cow dung usage and labour.

Procedure

1. Collect of locally available material like Bamboo, or slabs for construction of pit.

2. Since in the village bamboo trees were more we used them by stacking into the soil to form a rectangular pit,

3. Then filled the pit as 6 layers of –

1st layer: Hard materials like coconut shell, fibrous materials, tender tree barks filled upto 10cm.

2nd layer: Dry leaves, grasses groundnut shells were spread. Above this cow dung slurry, cow urine and small amount of soil was added

3rd layer: 10-15cm of enrich material like sesbania, crop residues with narrow C:N were added.

4th layer : Organic waste rich in P and K added and cow dung slurry was spread

5th layer : Carbon rich materials like straw with green biomass was added for 10cm

Preparation of Japanese vat pit by locally available bamboo

6th layer : 20cm thick paste of cow dung was added on which old compost powder and ash were added in small quantity.

Advantage : No turning is required.

This demonstration was conducted on 18th Oct, 2022 by Yogesh and Sujith in the IFS block of crop museum and farmers gained the knowledge on cheap and easy technique of composting.

Filling of organic materials layer by layer

4.Azolla cultivation

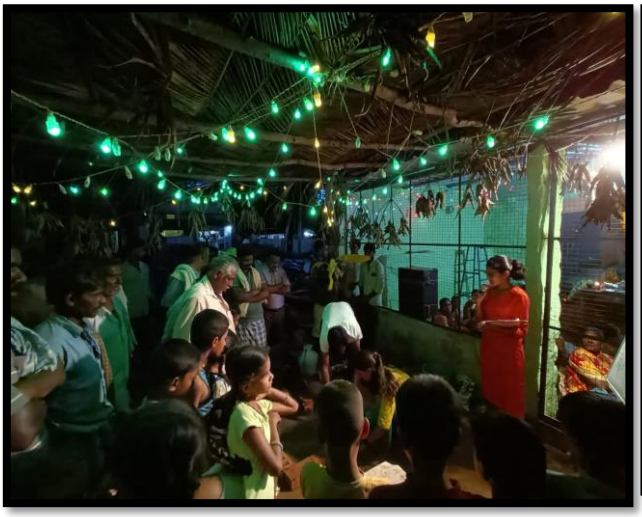
Dairy was the main component in the village. So increasing productivity of milk was main challenge. So on the desire of farmers, azolla cultivation was done by conducting group discussion and method demonstration simultaneously.

Azolla is rich in many nutrients and is nowadays being used as partial suppliment for animal feed, poultry, piggery and fish rearing. It also reduces the needs of inputs for agricultural system. A concrete ring was placed in the crop museum for Azolla demonstration and arrangements were made to provide shade for the growth of the Azolla.

On 27 th of September a night meeting was arranged to demonstrate in front of Ganesh temple. The meeting started at 6.30pm and Sumangala S Attigeri gave information about azolla and demonstration done with the help of Sujith, Soumya. Introduction about Azolla, its importance & uses and cultivation, its precautions to be taken while using Azolla were explained. A live demonstration about the procedure was done for better understanding of the procedure of cultivation of Azolla.

The tank was filled with water and 10 kg sieved sand, 4kg two days old cow dung, 200gm single super phosphate was thoroughly mixed in water. Then inoculum was added to it. Azolla is a highly productive plant and it doubles its biomass in 6-10 days.

A positive response was received by the farmers about the programme. Around 48 farmers were present at the demonstration and benefited from the activity.



5. Preparation of value added products

Fast growth in the food processing sector and value addition chain are of great importance to achieve favourable terms of trade for Indian agriculture both in the domestic and international markets.

In support of this awareness, we conducted the programme on preparation of Ragi malt and mixed fruit jam and tutti frutti with the guidance of Dr. Veena.

The demonstration was conducted on 8/9/2022. Tomato ketcup preparation was explained by Soumya P V, and prepared by Thejaswini Y J and tutti fruti was explained by Varsha K

Materials:

Fully ripened tomato fruits, sugar, salts, vinegar, Condiments and Spices, Bottles, Muslin cloth, etc.

Procedure of Preparation of Tomato Ketchup:

1. Select fully ripe deep coloured tomatoes.

2. Wash them thoroughly in running water to remove dirt and extraneous matter and form off the decayed or defective portions.

3. Place the tomatoes in a muslin cloth bag and dip in boiling water for 3-5 minutes to facilitate pulping.

4. The fruits are then crushed thoroughly in a stainless steel or aluminium vessel with a wooden ladle. The pulp thus obtained is strained.

5. To every 1 kg of pulp add the following ingredients.

Tomato juice-1 kg, Garlic-1.10 gm, Onion (Chopped)-16.59 gm, Red chilli powder-0.55 gm, Cardamom-0.22 gm, Cinnamon-0.22 gm, Black pepper-0.22 gm, Cumin Seed-0.22 gm, Cloves(Whole headless)-0.55 gm, vinegar- 15gm, Sugar-38.g, Salt-15g

6. Take the above spices (4 to 10) ground coarsely, and put in a small loose muslin bag. Onion and garlic should be placed in another muslin bag. Put these two bags and 1/3 sugar in the juice and heat the mass upto the time it becomes 1/3 or slightly less than the original volume taken, add the remaining 2/3 sugar, remove the bag and squeeze it to extract the flavour and aroma of spices. Heat the ingredients for some more time to maintain the 1/3 volume of the original , add vinegar and salt and heat for 5 minutes.

7. Remove the vessel from the flame and add sodium benzoate 0.025%.

8. Pour the finished product immediately into the previously sterilized bottles. Seal the bottle airtight and pasteurize in boiling water for 30 – 35 minutes.

9. Label and store in a cool dry place.

The strength of the programme was good and most of the women are interested to learn more about value added products.

After the demonstration, light refreshment was provided as a part of sample tasting. Everyone tasted the products and they all liked and some of them were even ready to try in their home.

Preaparation of Tomato ketchup & Tutti fruti

6. Mushroom cultivation

Mushroom cultivation is of mixed type i.e seasonal farming as well as high Industry. It can help to reduce vulnerability to poverty and strengthen livelihoods through the generation of a fast yielding and nutritious source of food and a reliable source of income. Mushroom cultivation can be done at cottage and small scale levels besides large scale farming.

Mushrooms are an excellent source of proteins, vitamins, minerals, folic acid, and are a good source of iron for anaemic patients.

Therefore, we conducted a result demonstration on mushroom cultivation. The result demonstration was leaded by Soumya P V.

Spawns of oyster mushrooms (*Pleurotus sps*.) were provided by the University. The Whole process was helped by Sumangala, Thejaswini, Vinay, Umesh and Sujith.

Steps followed in mushroom cultivation

● Cut the available straw into a size of 1- 2 inches. For the purpose of sterilization boil them at 100 °C for 30 minutes. Sterilization helps in killing microorganisms so that it avoids contamination.

● Squeeze out water content present in the straw and shade dry the same. Moisture content of the straw can be checked by squeezing the straw.

● Spawning requires two persons. They should wash their hands thoroughly before spawning. The person handling straw should not touch the spawn and the same thing applies to the person handling the spawn.

● A layer of straw and spawn should be consecutively put into the polythene cover.

● Plugging of the polythene cover should be done by twisting and tying tightly with the help of a rubber band, so that no microorganisms can enter.

● Pinning of mushrooms should be done after spawning where spawn runs can be seen. Watering should be done regularly.

● Harvesting can be done after 20 days from spawning.

● After 15 to 16 days of darkroom, bags were kept under light with regular watering.

Chaffing of straw by farmer

● By 19 th day we got mushrooms as we expected. We got 23 harvest from each bag

● On an average 600-800grams per bag as yield we got from each bag.

Sterilize the straw and squeeze out water content present in the straw and shade

Result in farmers house : We identified some interested farmers(SUNANDAMMA) and helped them to grow mushrooms with all the taught procedure and also provided spawns for the same and help and guidance was given throughout the end.

Plugging of polythene cover and pinning of mushrooms

Final yield of mushroom

7. Seri Suvarna technology (Rainfed condition)

It is also known as trenching and mulching method developed from Dr. K. P. Chinnaswamy, UAS, GKVK Bengaluru. This method demonstration was carried out in the village as the farmers were growing Mulberry under rainfed condition. It was demonstrated by Snehashree S, Vaishnavi B V, Tarun and Vinod in the crop museum.

Objective :

➢ Rainfed water harvesting

➢ Fertility of soil

➢ Soil moisture conservation

Procedure

1.Open trenches (2 ft ×1.5 ft depth) in alternate rows2. 1st trench 1st Layer- 8 tonnes of green manure/ac

2nd layer – Compost/ FYM (10 tonnes/ac)

3rd layer – Covered with soil.

4th layer - Grow leguminous crops on trenches filled with mulching material.

3. 2nd trench left for rain water harvesting.

3.Open up 2nd trenches and cover the earlier trenches

4.Open small furrows on the closed trench and add Biofertilizer (2 kgs)

5. This cycle alternates with alteranate trenches with same function.

We had used Sesbania, seriwaste and mulberry wastes for filling the trench as mulching. Field bean and horse gram were grown as cover crop or intercrop. The mulberry cuttings used for here were V1 variety. Farmers growing mulberry were invited and nearly 12 mulberry growers got benefitted from this demonstration.

Digging of trenches

Filling the trenches

Sowing of green manure crops on filled trenches

Trench for water harvesting & a filled trench

8. Liquid Organic Manures

Liquid Organic manures are products obtained from the fermentation and/or decomposition of organic matter such as crop residues, animal dung, urine and other plant material. Liquid organic manures provide nutrients for the plants and can work as a pest control. The night meeting was conducted to explain and demonstrate about liquid organic manure at Primary school. Vaishanavi explained about liquid oragnic manures such as Beejamrutha, Jeevamrutha , Panchagavya and she was accompanied by Snehashree in this process.

Procedure

1)Beejamrutha

The ingredients required: Water 20 l, Desi cow dung 5 kg, Desi cow urine 5 l, lime 50g, Handful of soil from farm/forest

1. Take 5 kg of Desi cow dung in a cloth and bound it by small rope as a small bundle and hang it for a night (12hr.) in 20 l of water.

2. In another container dissolve 50 g of lime in 1 l of water and keep it for a night.

Demonstration of preparation of Beejamrutha

3.Next day morning squeeze the cow dung in water add handful of soil stir well.

4. To the solutions add 5 l of Desi cow urine and lime water and stir well.

2) Jeevamrutha

The ingredients are: Water 200 l, Desi cow dung 10 kg, Desi cow urine 10 l, Jaggery 2 kg, Pulse flour 2kg, Handful of soil from farm or forest bund.

1.Take 200 l of water in a barrel and add the ingredients one by one, first desi cow dung followed by jaggery, pulse flour, desi cow urine and collected soil.

2.After adding each material stir well in clock wise direction. Keep the barrel in shade covered with wet jute bag. Stir the prepared solution three times a day.

3) Panchagavya

It comprises suitably mixed cow dung, cow urine, cow's milk, curd and ghee.

Preparation :

Cow dung -5kg, Cow urine -4L, Cow milk- 3 litre, Cow curd -2L, Cow ghee -1kg, Water- 10L

The above ingredients are mixed in a clean container thoroughly and kept for 15 days with regular mixing both in morning and evening hours.

Demonstration of preparation of Panchagavya involving a farmer

The content is to be stirred twice a day both a morning and evening. It should be kept in the shade and covered with a mesh/ clean gunny bag.

The villagers' response was good, the queries on dosage of usage was also answered.

9. Enrichment of FYM with Trichoderma

We gave information about trichoderma enrichment to the farmers in the night meeting and it was demonstrated to farmers by Tarun and Shreyas. The same was demonstrated on the day of exhibition also.

Materials required: ● 100kg FYM, 1kg Trichoderma viride, gunny bag.

Procedure:

1.Spread the FYM under the shade in the field

2. Then spread a thin layer of trichoderma and mix it well.

3. Cover the mixture of FYM and Trichoderma with wet gunny bag.

4. Sprinkle water daily to keep gunny bag wet always.

5. After a month the FYM will be enriched with Trichoderma.

Uses :

● T. viride useful as a biological control against plant pathogenic fungi.

● When it is applied at the same time as the seed, it colonizes the seed surface and kills not only the pathogens present on the cuticle, but provides protection against soil-borne pathogens.

● It is found naturally in soil and is effective in the control of seed and soil-borne.

Demonstration of Enrichment of FYM with Trichoderma step by step

10. Pesticide protection kit

It is the best protection method to avoid the adverse health injuries. The way to wear the protection kit and its advantage, the time of spraying the chemical and the activities that are not to be carried out while spraying chemical all these information was explained to farmers by wearing the plant pesticide protection kit and conducting a small skit by Yogesh Kumar and Shreyas C R infront of the government school. The kit was provided by the university which was sponsored by Adama company.

Spraying demonstrated using Pesticide protection kit

This Skit was conducted in the presence of nearly 72 farmers. And we also clarified doubts regarding it and informed them to use the protection kit while using the chemicals. The information regarding toxicity levels of chemical pesticides were also given.

12 TRAINING PROGRAM

All of us know that maize is an exhaustive crop with higher productivity. In our village nearly 70% farmers depend on maize crop because, it is easy to cultivate, not require too much labour and get more income.

We informed our village farmers to attend a training programme that was conducted on cultivation of commrcial crops like sugarcane, cotton as alternative to maize by RSK, Hosur at Gowribidanur on 6th Oct, 2022. They also invited farmers from different parts of Gouribidanur. We participated in the event and helped them as receptionist and distributing the books and pens to the farmer. This programme was addressed by Shivashankar Reddy Sir, MLA of Gowribinaur. He gave assurance to the farmer regarding opening of new sugarcane factory in this taluk.

Number of Scientists from various insttutions especially from V. C Farm Mandya gave knowledge on various improved Sugarcane varieties like CO-09004 (Amrutha), CO-18061, CO-86032, VCF-517, VCF-519 etc. The farmers to attended in huge number and got information regarding cultivaton practices, irrigation facilities, improved varieties, Fertilizer recommendation, Yield level etc. The department also exhibited live samples of various varieties of sugarcane in the program.

Various improved varieties of sugarcane showcased

Students involved in receptionist activities in the program and helped farmers to fill registration and feed back forms

13. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1. National nutritional month September - 2022

Nutrition plays an important role in the overall development of an individual. As a healthy mind resides in a healthy body, it is necessary to have nutrition like salts, vitamins, proteins in our daily diet. National Nutrition Month will be observed from September 1 to 30 with the aim of reducing the rate of malnutrition and anemia and improving the health of children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women.

We created awareness about this campaign in school children, women and village girls by celebrating this National nutritional month in school on 30th September 2022. In this program Veda B H gave a speech and explained about the theme of this campaign.

Basic themes of the National Nutrition month – 2022 MAAHILA aur SWASTHYA and BACCHA aur SHIKSHA Women and health, child and education, nutrition and education, water conservation in tribal areas. Main objective is to make common people free from the ill effects of malnutrition through traditional food and drinks and informing the villagers about the importance and need of nutrition. The celebration of National Nutritional month is a part of the POSHAN2.0 Abhiyan under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Informative speech on importance of nutrition at school

2. Dengue awareness program

The program on Dengue awareness was conducted on 29/8/2022 in collaboration with Primary health centre. With a view to combat the dangerous and deadly disease dengue ,we participated in “dengue prevention campaign/awareness campaign”. The most effective way to get rid of dengue is awareness among the masses.

We all joined our arms against the fear of dengue. We all bore the flag in our hands to give awareness message to the people of the adjoining area. Some of us bore the flag bearing preventive measure relating to how to tackle the disease. All of us went door campaigning in our village and school. “We Can Conquer Against Dengue”-was our message.

The doctors and officers from health department explained in detail about spread, cause and preventive measures to control Dengue. They also showed the fish Gambusia that can ingest eggs and larvae of Mosquitoes which are the major culprits for spreading of disease.

Soumya P V explained about the spread of the disease, its preventive measure, how to avoid the threat of dengue etc. We also went on procession around the village with the slogan to make everyone aware of dengue.

Gambusia fishes showcased

Informative speech on Dengue awareness program conducted in collaboration with PHC

3. Animal Health Camp

In a village where primary enterprise consists of livestock rearing and animal husbandry is benefitted by Animal Health Camp. On 21st October 2022, Animal health camp was successfully held at Kamaganahalli. The Animal health camp was organized by University of Agricultural sciences, Bengaluru and under the guidance of Dr. Anand Maneger, Dept of Animal Science, UASB, Dr R Raghavendra, Assistant director of veterinary department, Dr. Ashwath, veterinary doctor and our Rawep co-ordinator Dr. Y N Shivalingaiah and Cluster teacher Dr. Ganesamoorthi.

It focused on healthcare and treatment of animals. Farmers actively participated in the camp and 76 animals including Cow and Buffalo were examined and treated. The diseases observed were:

- Anoestrus
- Ketosis, Pyrexia
- Metritis
- LSD
- Mastitis
- Milk fever

Checkup of cow by Veternary doctor

Dr. R Raghavedra suggested the villagers provide nutritious feed to the animals to increase the milk yield and explained the reasons for different questions of the people and free feed supplements like mineral mixture & medicines were given. Vaccination, Treating of Pregnant Cows and Scanning were done for Cow and Buffalo. Nutritive feed was given to the farmers is 76. And awareness programme on the importance of Mineral mixture supplements for the health of animals was also conducted.

Free vaccines, mineral mixture were provided

Scanning of Cows

Animal health camp at Kamaganahalli

Diagnosis of cow by Veternary doctor

Farmer gaining information on various aspects of livestock from charts displayed in the camp

In the village where the main allied enterprise was animal husbandry, conducting animal health camp was beneficial.

4. Awareness programme on Biofuel, biofuel trees and their importance

The program was conducted on by 12/10/2022 from Biofuel Park, Madenuru, Hassan. The government has decided to Step up the domestic manufacture of biofuels by 10% every year and has advanced the target of blending 20% ethanol in petrol to 2025 from 2030.

Biofuel help reduce the carbon footprint of transportation and Other industries by making the most of our planet's carbon cycle. Every gallon of biofuel that replaces a gallon of fossil fuel helps to reduce Greenhouse gas emission.

They discussed about the importance of biofuel at present and its demand in future like Energy Efficiency, health benefit, eco-friendly, positive economic impact, reducing greenhouse gases, etc. All cakes obtained after extraction of oil may be used as organic manure. Oil cake ready degraded by microorganisms and nutrients will be easily available to crops. Improves soil health and improve the soil biodiversity.

They displayed chart on the uses of oil Cakes in Agriculture and their nutritional composition. The seeds were also displayed which are used for preparation of biofuel or biodiesel.

They requested the farmers to grow these tree species and earn good returns, save our nature from destruction. Some of the forestry trees are listed below.

Sl No.	Name	pH	EC ds/m	Moisture	C:N	N %	P %	K %
1	Pongamia	5.8	10	7.4	13.2	3.9	0.60	0.88
2	Neem	5.7	10	8.1	5.3	3.9	0.36	1.0
3	Simaruba	5.6	0.9	4.6	7.5	7.1	0.38	0.5
4	Jathropa	7.3	1.5	8.1	14.6	3.4	0.58	0.94

Display of seeds, oils, biodiesel and charts of biofuel trees

14. CELEBRATION OF FESTIVALS IN THE VILLAGE

1. INDEPENDENCE DAY

Freedom in the mind ,strength in the words , pride in our souls , zeal in our hearts on 13\08\2022 we all participated in 'HAR GHAR TIRANGA' campaign which is the aegis of Azdi ka Amrit Mahostsav of 75th Independence day. Next we hoisted the tricolor flag on the top of our RAWE village panchayat president's house.

On 15th, August, 2022 we all joined the Independence day celebration near the Government lower primary school,Kamaganahalli. We helped the school children to make arrangements for the celebration. The program was started at 7:30am, all the dignitaries, school teachers and village people were present. The flag hoisting was done by Revanna Siddeshwara sir president, Bevinahalli village panchayat. All our team members were involved in singing and we were introduced to villagers by president sir in the program and one of the member from our group gave a speech regarding the 75th independence day celebration. We helped in putting rangoli in front of the school National anthem recitation, food distribution and cultural activities at school ground. And then we went on a jaatha in the village.

Procession around the village

Hoisting flag on the roof of houses

2.GANDHI JAYANTHI

The birth anniversary of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is celebrated as Gandhi jayanthi. This year we celebrated Gandhi jayanthi in our RAWE village Kamaganahalli school on October 02,2022.

A group Patriotic song was sung by participating in Gandhi jayanthi

The program began at 8:00 am in the school premise, with the prayer song sung by school children and us then the program was proceeded by lighting the lamp by the village heads and school teachers .

The headmaster of the school, Nagraju sir provided us an opportunity to address the guest in the program . Snehashree member of our group delivered a speech on Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahaddhur shastri.We sung a patriotic song in the group.

This was followed by planting the trees around the school in the memory of Gandhi jayanti celebration. We distributed sweets and chocolates to the school children and to the locals.

3. KANNADA RAJYOTHSTAVA

Kannada rajyotsava was celebrated in the Government lower primary school of Kamaganahalli with a splash of music ,dance and motivating speech by the students and village heads .

The program began at 8:0 am by hoisting Karnataka flag by panchayats president & PDO mamdam.

A group of students rendered prayer song and Nada Geetha, then followed by lighting of lamp by the guests .We all participated with full of joy and happiness.

One of our group member has spoke about the genesis of the present state of Karnataka and the stalwarts who made it happen. The highlight of the program was the children in different costumes indicating the different culture and tradition of our state. By the end we distributed pens, sweets to the school children as a part of this program.

4.GANESHA CHATHURTHI

Through our RAWE program placement was outside our natives help us to know the different cultures tradition and customes of our state which is socialy diversified among rural people .

These festivals bind all those diverse groups of people together. During our stay we witnessed many festivals and celebrations .

We celebrated Ganesha Chaturthi with our RAWE villagers this year on 31st August 2022, we helped the villagers in decorating the mantappa for keeping the idol, we cleaned the surrounding of the temple

On the festive day ,all the Kamaganahalli RAWE students dressed up well and went to the temple. The Pooja started by offering flowers, lighting the lamp followed by Arti . Everyone prayed for getting wisdom and to remove the obstacles in our life. And PRA was also held on the same day.The visarjan was held after 21 days of keeping the ganesha idol in the village. The procession was started around 4:00 pm in the evening ,we all went with lots of energy and enthusiasim .Finnaly we ended with a good memory.

5. AAYUDHA POOJA

During our RAWE stay we celebrated Aayudha Pooja with the villagers where all the agricultural implements , vehicles electrical related things were worshiped

6. DEEPAVALI CELEBRATION

This year we celebrated deepavali with our RAWE villagers with lighting lamps all around the house and temples and also by bursting some of the ecofriendly crackers in the village on 24-26th of October 2022.

15. EXHIBITION - ಕೃಷಿ ವಿನೂತನ

The rural agricultural work experience program is an excellent opportunity for the students to get familiarised with agriculture experience and social economic conditions of the farmer. Various activities will be taken up during the village stay to achieve the objectives of the program. And finally to conclude the program, an exhibition will be organised.

KRISHI VINUTHANA as the name suggest 'Newness in agriculture' was a mega event organised by the students of team Kumudvati at Kamaganahalli on 7th November 2022. It was an epitome of our program which showcased all our efforts and activities conducted during are three months stay in the village.

Pre exhibition activities - For organising the exhibition lot of preparations were made like gathering of monetary support from the local leaders, collaboration with various public and private sector for setting up of stalls, prepared invitations, Pamphlets and banners for advertisement, prepared charts and carried out various other activities to complete our information centre and crop museum and many other decorative works which gave a grand look to our exhibition.

EXHIBITION DAY

It was a much awaited day for the students of Kumudvathi. The event began at 10:30 a.m. by welcoming our guest by with grand sound of Dollu, accompanied by carrying traditional cumba from Ganesha temple to Yogeshwara temple.

Inauguration of Information Centre (ಜ್ಞಾನ ಚಿಲುಮೆ) by our chief guest Honorable MLA Shiv Shankar Reddy and Dr K Narayan Gowda followed by inauguration of Crop museum (ಕೃಷಿ ವಿನೂತನ), inauguration of stalls and stage program.

The chief guest of the event was honourable Sri. Shiv Shankar Reddy MLA and ex agricultural minister Government of Karnataka, Dr K Narayan Gowda, Director of extension UASB. Dr Ganesamoorthi, Associate coordinator of RAWE program GKVK, UASB, Dr Mohan S M, assistant director of agriculture, Gauribidanur, Dr Bhavya K V, Agriculture Officer, Hosur, Dr K S Nirmala, Horticulture department, Dr Rinku Verma, Forestry and environment science department, Dr Kavya C, agriculture marketing and cooperation department GKVK, UASB all were invited to the program.

The stage program was hosted by Snehashree, prayer was done by Srujana and Niveditha, the gathering was welcomed by Yogesh and Vaishnavi, Introductory speech was given by Veda and a brief report of RAWE program was delivered by Tejaswini. Then the crowd was addressed by the main guests and enlightened the people about the importance of farming and its contribution to our Nation's economy. The guests and farmers were felicitated with a memorable memento hosted by Srikanth. Then prominent scientist from our university address the gathering and gave information about the new technology.

Around 400 to 500 people including farmers, villagers from eight villages, school children and other key informants also participated in the event and made it successful. A small Mid-Day lunch was organised for the people who participated in the event.

Welcoming the guests by Dollu

Kalasa – A tradition of the rural

Krushi Vinuthana from defective cocoons

Artefact of the Team Kumudvathi

Inauguration of Jnana Chilume

Guests viewing displayed information

A fair view of our Exhibition at Kumudvathi Isiri

Inauguration of the stage program

Night view of crop museum

A side view with polyhouse captured

Demonstration block ahead

Nutricereal garden a centre of attraction

Crop museum with its Boards explaining the technologies attached to each crop

Special attractions of the Exhibition and Information centre


"ಕೃಷಿತೋ ನಾಸ್ತಿ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷಂ"
ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ಕೃಷಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಗಾಂಧಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು 560065
ರೈತ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹೊಸೂರು
ಕೃಷಿ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಗೆ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು
ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಹಾರೂ ಕಾಮದಾನಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು
ಇವರುಗಳ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಂತಿಮ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ (ಕೃಷಿ), ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ (ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ) ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ.ಟೆಕ್ (ಕೃಷಿ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರಿಂಗ್)
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ
ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ ರೆಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾನುಭವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ
ಕೃಷಿ ವಿನೂತನ
"ನೇಗಿಲ ಕುಲದೊಳಗದಗಿದೆ ಕರ್ಮ ನೇಗಿಲ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತಿದೆ ಧರ್ಮ"
ಕೃಷಿಮೇಳ, ವಸ್ತುಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ
–: ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ :–
–: ಸ್ಥಳ :–
ಕಾಮಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ , ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ,
ಹೊಸೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿ, ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ದಿನಾಂಕ:–07.11.2022 ನೇ
ಸೋಮವಾರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 9:30 ರ
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ/ಶ್ರೀ.....
.....
.....
ನರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಆದರದ ಸ್ವಾಗತ

Special attractions of Crop museum **Invitation for Krushi Vinuthana**

STALLS IN EXHIBITION

Another important attraction of KRUSHI VINUTHANA was the Stalls. Stalls were both put up by us and in collaboration with various public and private enterprises. The farmers and visitors gained lot of information, consultancy services etc from them.

The stalls installed were from Agricultural department (RSK, Hosur), Horticulture department, sericulture department, Shiva irrigation, Zuari Farm hub limited, Husqvarna power tillers, Ganga Kaveri seeds, Sanna cultivators.

The stalls that were put up by us were related to department of Forestry and environmental sciences, Department of seed science and technology, Department of food science and nutrition, Department of Agricultural microbiology, Department of Marketing and cooperation etc. Information on few stalls are as follows

Animal Husbandary Stall

By analysing the interest of farmers regarding acquiring knowledge on Lumpy skin disease(LSU) which is highly contagious viral disease of cattle and buffalo (causes relatively low mortality) was explained , the information regarding different breeds and it's special characteristics, Good practices that to be maintained during milking, the enrichment of cattle feed using azolla and its contribution in increasing milk quality and quantity.

We displayed charts prepared by us and provided by Government Veterinary Hospital, Hosur which included good practices,selection of high yielding cow, symptoms of colic in dairy heifers, preservation of transplanted chickens, sheep and goat varieties, Government Schemes for People on Sheep/Goat Farming, Vaccination to prevent infectious disease,

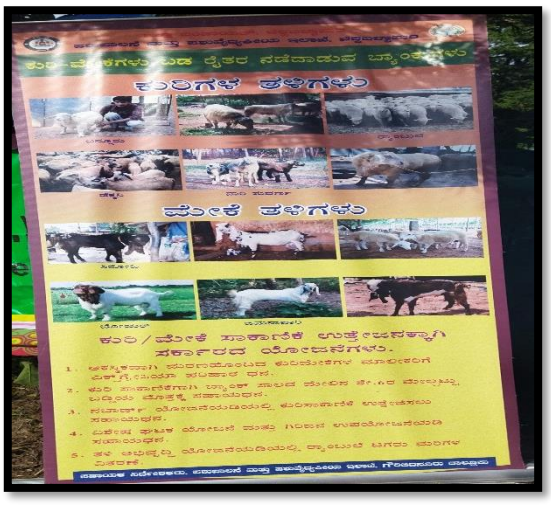
Balanced diet of animals, Lumpy skin disease and Azolla usage as a food supplement for cattles.

Forestry Stall

Keeping mind that very few farmers has planted Forestry trees, different tree samplings like Subabul, Sesbania,Glircidia,silver oak, tamarind,sandalwood, teak,Casurina equisetifolia,Neen,Acetia sp.,tree mulberry, were displayed in our stall and its different varieties,importance, uses,special multipurpose characteristics was explained.

Saplings were given as an honour to chief guest, guests,lecturers and and also to progressive farmers of our village.

Stall - Marketing and cooperation



Stall – Animal science and charts displayed

16. NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND NEWS

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿ

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಕಾಮಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು

ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು: ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಕೃಷಿಕ ನಟರಾಜ್, ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದ ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟ ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಸಾಮೆ, ಸಜ್ಜೆ, ನವಣೆ, ಉದ್ದು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಜನ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯತ್ತ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು, ರೈತರು ಇಂತಹ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಬಲರಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು 100 ದಿನಗಳ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾನುಭವ ಶಿಬಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗ್ರಾ.ಪಂ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ರಘುನಾಥ್, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಮಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಚಮಾಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರೈತರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಗತಿ

ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ರೈತರು ಆಧ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿ

■ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಗತಿ.ಕಾಂ

ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು : ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಕೃಷಿಕರಾದ ನಟರಾಜ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದ ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟ ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಸಾಮೆ, ಸಜ್ಜೆ, ನವಣೆ, ಊದಲು, ಆರ್ಕ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಜನತೆ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯತ್ತ ಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ರೈತರು ಇಂತಹ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಬಲರಾಗಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು 100 ದಿನಗಳ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾನುಭವ ಶಿಬಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಇದೇ ವೇಳೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗ್ರಾ.ಪಂ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ರಘುನಾಥ್, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಮಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಚಮಾಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರೈತರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ "ಕೃಷಿ ವಿನೂತನ" ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಾಸಕ ಎನ್ ಎಚ್ ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ

ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು: ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕೃಷಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,ರೈತ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೊಂಡೇಭಾವಿ , ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ,ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು , ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ , ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಇವರುಗಳ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿನೂತನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಸಕ ಎನ್ ಎಚ್ ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ರವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಡಾ.ಕೆ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಗೌಡ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗ , ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರು ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ನೇರವೇರಿಸಿದರು . ಶಾಸಕ ಎನ್ ಎಚ್ ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ರವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರವನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಳೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು .ಈ ಭಾಗದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಳವೆಬಾವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ನೀರು ಬಂದಿದೆ ರೈತರು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಇಳುವರಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು ಎಂದರು

ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಗೌಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಮಣ್ಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಸಾವಯವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಮಿಶ್ರ ಬೇಳೆ ಬೇಸಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ,ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ,ಏಕದಳ ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರು ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಸಿದ ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಕ ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಗೌಡರು ,ಕೋಚಿಮಲ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಕಾಂತರಾಜ್, ಗೋಪಿನಾಥ್, ಇನ್ನು ಅನೇಕರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಆಯೋಜನೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರು

ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಮೋಹನ್, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೆಚ್ಚ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ, ಡಾ. ಕೆ ಎಸ್ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ,ಡಾ.ರಿಂಕು ವರ್ಮಾ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಪ್ಪ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ರಘುನಾಥ್ ಕೆ ಆರ್, ತೇಜಸ್ವಿನಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ನಾರಾಯಣ,ರಾಜು ಎಸ್ ಎಂ, ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ, ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ, ಮುಖಂಡರಾದ ಸಿದ್ದೇಗೌಡ, ಮಹೇಂದ್ರ,ಊರಿನ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು, ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಬೇಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ

ಶಾಸಕ ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಸಲಹೆ | ವಿನೂತನ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ

ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ವಿನೂತನ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಶಾಸಕ ಎನ್.ಎಚ್.ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಬೆಂ. ಕೃಷಿ ವಿವಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಡಾ.ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಡ, ಬೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರ, ಕೃಷಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಮೋಹನ್ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಇದ್ದರು.

■ ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಜಾಲ ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು

ಲಾಭದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಶಾಸಕ ಎನ್.ಎಚ್.ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಗಾಂಧಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ತೊಂಡೇಬಾವಿ ರೈತ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೃಷಿ, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ, ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನಾ, ಬೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ವಿನೂತನ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಳೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಳವೆಬಾವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ನೀರು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ರೈತರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಕರಗತಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿವಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಡಾ.ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ವಿವಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಣ್ಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾವಯವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಮಿಶ್ರ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೇಸಾಯ, ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಏಕದಳ, ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಕೃಷಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೈತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆತಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಬೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರ, ಕೃಷಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಮೋಹನ್, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೆಚ್ಚ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ, ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ, ಡಾ.ರಿಂಕು ವರ್ಮಾ, ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ರತ್ನಮ್ಮಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಪ್ಪ, ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ರಘುನಾಥ್, ತೇಜಸ್ವಿನಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ, ಎಸ್.ಎಂ.ರಾಜು, ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ, ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ ಇತರರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

‘ಕೃಷಿ ವಿನೂತನ’ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಶಾಸಕ ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ

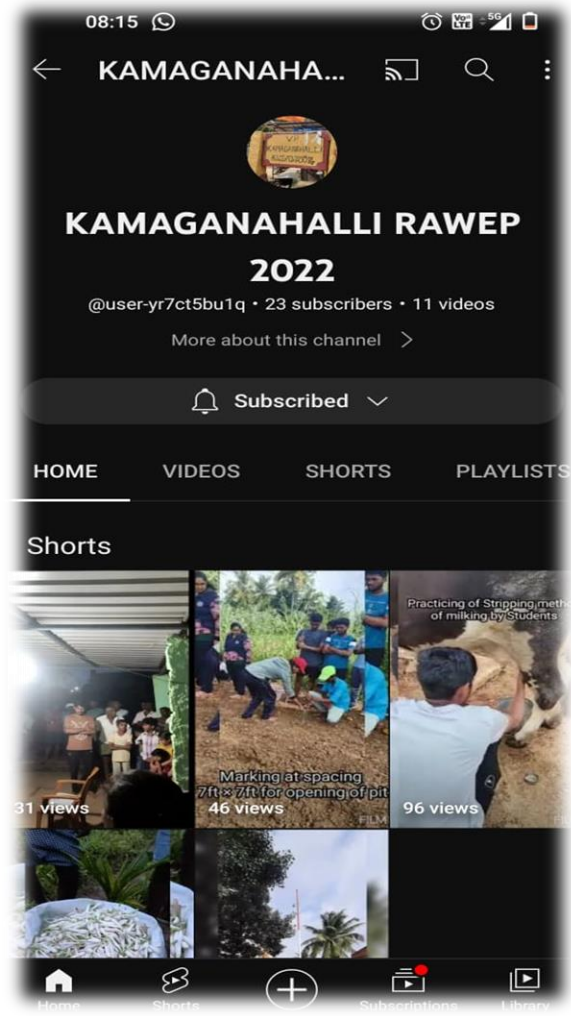
ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು: ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕೃಷಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,ರೈತ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೊಂಡೇಭಾವಿ , ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ,ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು,ಬೇವಿನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಇವರುಗಳ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿನೂತನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಸಕ ಎನ್ ಎಚ್ ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ರವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಡಾ.ಕೆ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಗೌಡ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗ , ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರು ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ನೇರವೇರಿಸಿದರು.

ಶಾಸಕ ಎನ್.ಎಚ್.ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಳೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ,ಈ ಭಾಗದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಳವೆಬಾವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ನೀರು ಬಂದಿದೆ ರೈತರು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಇಳುವರಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು ಎಂದರು.

ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಗೌಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು

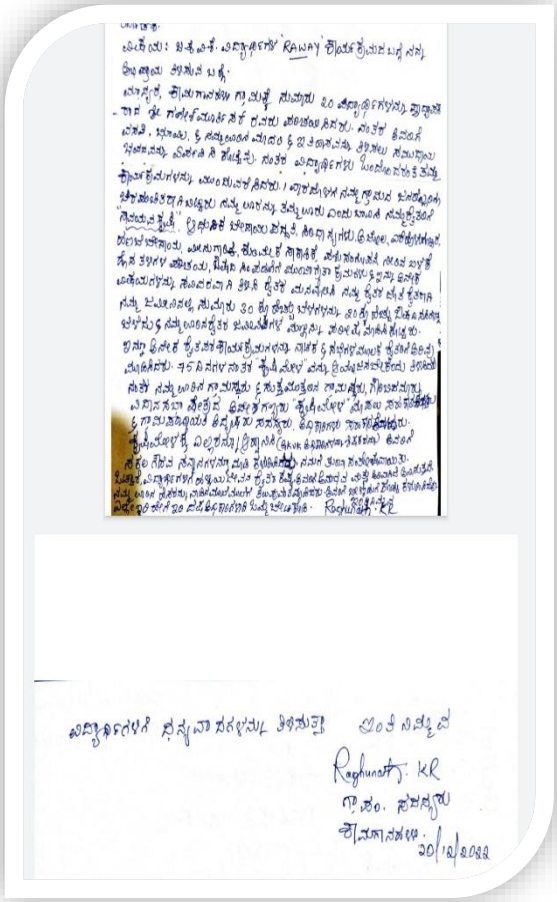
ಮಣ್ಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಸಾವಯವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಮಿಶ್ರ ಬೇಳೆ ಬೇಸಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ,ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ,ಏಕದಳ ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರು.

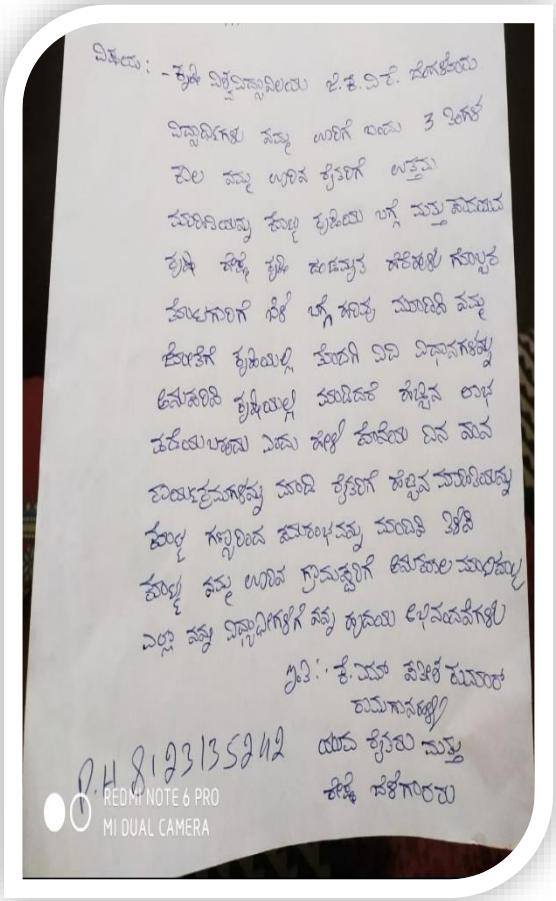
ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಸಿದ ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಕ ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಗೌಡರು,ಕೋಚಿಮಲ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಕಾಂತರಾಜ್, ಗೋಪಿನಾಥ್, ಇನ್ನು ಅನೇಕರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಆಯೋಜನೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರು.ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಮೋಹನ್, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೆಚ್ಚ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ,ಡಾ. ಕೆ ಎಸ್ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ,ಡಾ.ರಿಂಕು ವರ್ಮಾ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಪ್ಪ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ರಘುನಾಥ್ ಕೆ.ಆರ್, ತೇಜಸ್ವಿನಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ನಾರಾಯಣ,ರಾಜು ಎಸ್ ಎಂ, ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ, ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ, ಮುಖಂಡರಾದ ಸಿದ್ದೇಗೌಡ, ಮಹೇಂದ್ರ, ಊರಿನ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು, ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

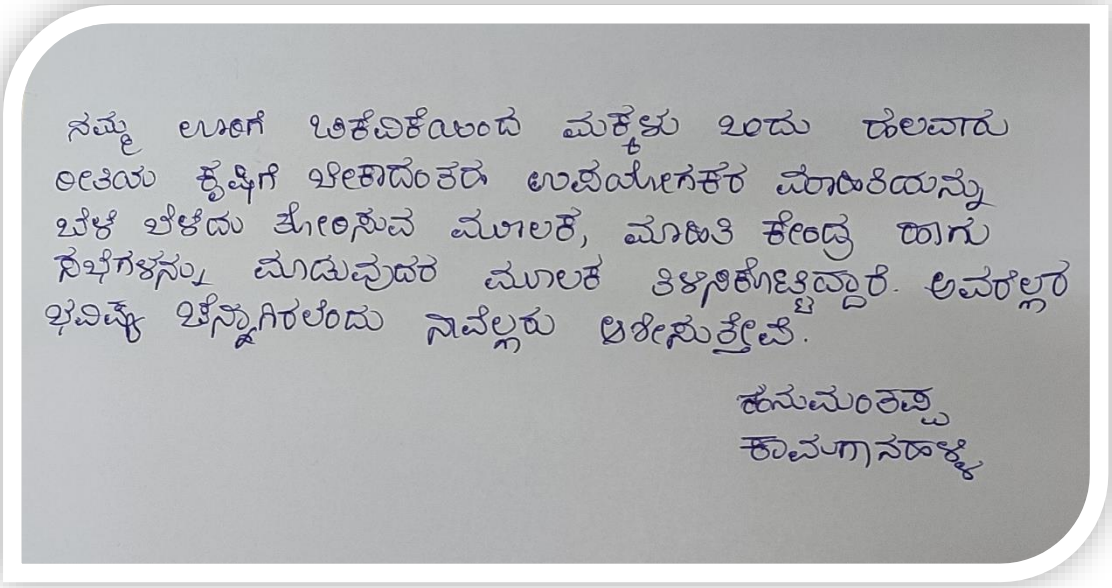


Youtube and Instagram Page of our RAWEP

17. OPINION OF FARMERS







THANK YOU.....

FROM TEAM KUMUDVATHI

OF KAMAGANAHALLI.