

Output, outcome and socio-economic impact of the various programmes and activities of the KVK on farming community

i. Commercial Production of Vermicompost through Skill Enhancement of Tribal Farmers

KVK, Korea, selected 25 youth tribal farmers from Jagatpur village for Vermiculturing & Vermicomposting training programme through group discussion, bench mark survey and find out resource materials for production of verimicompost. The training programme sponsored by District Administration under *Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yozna* for 90 hours. KVK scientist during training programme delivered lectures to farmers for technical knowledge on preparation of vermicompost, type of worms, packaging and market linkages with scientific interventions of learning by doing methods, along with exposure visits on theory and practical aspects. After completion of 90 hours training programme farmers appeared in skill test



conducted by CG State Skill Development Authority. Awarded farmers group force to engage in production and marketing of vermicompost & vermi wash in skilled way under umbrella of Korea Agro Producing Company.

The unit of 96 vermicompost tanks established with the financial support of MGNREGA



and AICRP-IFS (TSP) in convergence mode facilitated by district administration in proper technical specification and guidance of KVK-Korea at one place.

At present tribal groups producing around 200-250 MT vermi compost in one year with four cycle and earning around 15-17 lakh and mean net income 11-12 lakh with the concept of *self*

employment to self entrepreneurship . Each farmers in a group earning an additional income more than of Rs. 1 lakh with minimal time, energy and labour apart from their own farming practices and allied activities.

KVK during 2017-18 also conducted two training programme for 55 tribal farmers under MKVY for 90 hours. The infrastructure support of Rs. for establishment of 50 vermi tank governed by District Administration in financial year 2018-19 for commercial production and selling of vermi compost and vermi wash for tribal groups imparted in MKVY Programme.

DD Kisan Channel broadcasted the skill enhancement, production technology, marketing linkages and the income earned by the farmers through self-help group in the year 2017-18 & 2018-19.

Compost sales under the umbrella of FPO (Korea Agro Producing Company) and Market linkages channelize by KVK, with Horticulture Department, Forest Department, IGKV and others Private stake holders. *The certificate of organic vermi compost facilitated by C.G. state Ministry of Environment & Forest for commercial trading through tender process called by CG State Seed Corporation.*

Farmers have earned gross 3.68 lakh rupees during 2016-17, from selling of 460 quintals of vermicompost. Farmers have sold the total of 1050 quintals of vermicompost since 2017-18 at the rate of Rs 8 per kg, which has resulted in the sale of vermicompost worth Rs 8.40 lakhs. During 2018-19 total 1230 quintal of vermicompost sold by group and earned Rs. 9.84 lakh while 2019-20 total 1650 quintal of vermicompost sold by group and earned Rs. 13.20 lakh

Agricultural wastes (cost, collection and transportation) @ 350 kg per m ³ and Rs.300/MT (3.72*0.75*0.6*96*4*350*300/1000)	67495.68
Cow dung (cost, collection and transportation) @ 90 kg/m ³ and Rs.350/MT (3.72*0.75*0.6*96*4*90*350/1000)	20248.70
Engaement of two Labour wages on day to day basis in formation of vermibed with agro-waste, cow dung and worms, watering, stirring, harvesting, sieving, packing, etc., (344 mds@ Rs.200/md)	137600.00
Electrical charges for pump, machinery, lighting etc.	15000.00
Cost of bags and marketing cost @ Rs. 15 for 25 kg packing bags (48*4*15/25)	115200.00
Earthworms (@1 Kg per m ³ and @500/Kg, total utilized bed volume = 160.70 m ³)	80350.00
Total Operational Cost in Rs.	435894.38
Total Gross Income in Rs. Sale of vermicompost (192 MT) Vermi Compost Production in 4 Cycles (48000*4) =192000 i.e. 192 MT @ Rs. 8000/- per MT	1536000.00
Total Net Income in Rs.	1100105.62
B:C Ratio	2.52

ii. Improved Dairy Housing System & Management Practices of Gir & Sahiwal for Tribal Farmers

Gir and Sahiwal breeds are being nurtured in the improved hygienic housing system by two group of tribal farmers while improved hygienic housing system model is developed with the financial support of District Administration. In same manner four group of tribal farmers through the convergence of District Mineral Fund and MGNREGA so that pure Gir and Sahiwal breed can be easily facilitated to other conscious farmers in the district at reasonable

price as well as A2 milk production, cow dung manure, biogas slurry, biogas fuel means of sustainability of livelihood can be obtained in addition to agricultural income.



Vocational Training Programme were given to tribal farmers in which theoretical and practical session by taking a exposure visit in established Gir and Sahiwal dairy unit at Krishi Vigyan Kendra for skill development and up gradation in dairy entrepreneurs.

In the training program detailed Information provided in terms of pure progeny breeding though natural and

artificial insemination, balanced diet management, disease symptoms and vaccination, cow nutrition, green and dry fodder management, cow dung manure, bio gas and slurry, cow urine distillation etc. for establishment of .hygienic housing system on dairy development.



Gir and Sahiwal cow rearing have been started in Improved housing system with rubber mats, automatic water bowl, square, compost tank, feeding turf and chaff cutter.

Tribal farmers groups do 1 to 2 hours in the morning and evening to do the necessary tasks of cleaning dairy house, feeding, cow dung and urine management practices, milking by sharing resources and

increasing their livelihood by rearing cows without affecting their family and agricultural work.

In the advanced housing system, squares are placed at an interval of 4 feet for each cow so that the cow does not fight among themselves for food. Rubber mats have been laid for the sitting so that the cows do not get hurt by any rubbing in the udder and knees. In order to provide clean water to the cows, automatic water bowls have been installed per cow so

that an estimated 30-35 liters of water can be provided to each cow and along with saving water, oral medicine can also be given. To provide green fodder, dry fodder, concentrated feed and other nutrients to the cows, 15 feet long, 2.5 feet wide and 1 feet deep feeding turf has been constructed so that the feed in turf from mouth to mouth is long. be edible and do not get infected by cow dung and cow urine.

Since A2 milk is being received from the Gir and Sahiwal breed, which is being sold in the market for 40 to 60 rupees a liter as well as an additional income of 2.00 to 2.15 lakhs per annum from the sale of milk, pure breed and cow dung manure. Dairy business was started in the ratio of 5+1, now livestock is being raised in the ratio of 10+2.

TECHNO ECONOMIC PARAMETER		
1.	TYPES OF ANIMALS	GIR/SAHIWAL
2	NO. OF ANIMALS	5 COWS& 1BULLS
3.	AVERAGE MILK YIELD	8 Kg/DAY
4	LACTATION DAYS	300 DAYS(AVE)
	DRY PERIOD	65 DAYS(AVE)
5.	COST OF CULTIVATION 1HACTARE	Rs 16000
6.	VETERINARY AIDS/ANIMAL/YEARS	Rs 1000
7	COST OF COCENTRATE	Rs 15/Kg
8	COST OF DRY FODDER	Rs 3.5/Kg
9.	SELLING PRICE OF MILK(A2 MILK)	Rs 50/KG

Variable Cost & Income:

Cost of feed for 5 cows and 1 bulls	240000
Cost of medicine	6000
Total variable cost	246000
Sales of milk 1125 kg @ Rs. 50	450000
Sales of manures 30 ton @ Rs. 500	15000
Sales of bull calf 3 Nos. @ Rs. 5000	15000
Annual biogas production=12 lpg gas cylinder @ Rs. 600	7200
Gross income	480000
Net income	234000
B:C	2.05

iii. Pasture Land Development to cope green fodder scarcity at village level

Under the ambitious Suraji Yojana of the Government of Chhattisgarh, development of pasture by KVK-Korea is being carried out in 50 acres of community land for year round green fodder production farm in 10 gram panchayat as a model. 5 acres of area is proposed for the development of fodder production farm in each gram panchayat.

For pasture development, the Napier grass CO (BN)5 from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore has been imported and planted in 2.5 acres of land allocated,



the COFS-29 species of Perennial Sorghum in 1.5 acres and the African Tall species of the maize in 1,00 acres respectively. The COFS-29 species of Perennial Sorghum and African Tall species of Maize brought from Regional Fodder Station, Hyderabad. Oat and Sudan grass will be

planted in Rabi and Zaid simultaneously after maize harvesting in kharif. Napier grass and Perennial Sorghum will be used to produce green fodder for 3 to 4 years. All crops are planted with the recommended package of practices.

Model pasture sector has been implemented with convergence of MNREGA in which budget for Fencing, Tube well, Solar Pump, Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Ploughing, sowing and other operational expenses is proposed in each 5 acres land.

On an average, 150 to 200 livestock from each proposed pasture area are being provided in balanced quantities with 5-6 kg of nutritious green fodder with dry fodder, concentrated feed and nutritious salt per day under the guidance of KVK. Fodder harvesting and fodder feeding is being done by the shepherd committee constituted at the village panchayat level.



The seed production programme of Napier Grass is also being done in 10 acres of land in model pasture area so that sowing work can be done in about 50-75 acres of land in next season to other proposed pasture area.

At present a total of 1.95 lakh Napier Slips have been sent for 4 ha area from Fodder Production Farm. Panchayat Samiti of every 10 villages has received an income of about Rs. 2.92 lakhs from the sale of Napier Slips. Management and Maintenance work of fodder production work from the amount received will be done.

Crop	Total Cutting	Yield (q/ha)
Napier Grass	7 – 8	3800 - 4000
Perennial sorghum	7 – 8	700 - 800

Maize (Kharif)	1	500 - 600
Oat (Rabi)	3	300 – 400
Sudan Grass (Summer)	3	450 - 500

iv. Milk Processing & Value Addition

From milk processing and value addition unit established on the territory of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, milk producer farmers of the Farmers Producer Organization are collecting 100 litres of A2 milk daily and producing ghee, khoya, paneer and fatless milk. Milk products are being marketed to Devbhog. Farmer Producer Organization will collect 500 litres of A2 milk per day in future. So that 500 liters of milk will be processed and value added daily. So far, 384 kg of ghee, 250 kg of khoya, 238 kg Paneer and 5680 litres fatless milk of marketing has been made available for sale to the local level traders and Devbhog by the Farmers Producer



Organization. Certification of milk products has been obtained from the ***Food Safety and Standards Authority of India*** by the Farmers Producer Organization as well as the registration of the ***Udyog Adhar*** in MSME has also been done through KVK. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has also been done between ***Farmers Producer Organization, KVK and Devbhog (Chhattisgarh State Dairy Federation)***, in which KVK is third party.

Ghee at the rate of 1000 rupees, Khoya 350 rupees, Paneer 400 rupees kilogram and fatless milk at 18 rupees per liter made from A2 milk is being sold. Out of a total of 14600 liters of milk, 384 kg of ghee, 238 kg of paneer, 250 kg of khoya and 5680 litres fatless milk were obtained. A2 raw milk of Rs. 5.6 lakhs was taken at the rate of 40 rupees liter. Total income from milk products is Rs. 6.80 and net income is estimated to be Rs. 0.80 to 0.85 lakh in a period of 70-75 days.

v. Upland Rice Diversification: Establishment of Mother Orchard and Intercropping of Vegetables/Spices

The upland rice is not remunerative because of poor soil fertility, erratic rain fall and tradition management practice which is cultivated in an area of around 11482 ha in the district and contributes an average productivity 8 to 10 qt/ha. However dry spells or frequent droughts devastate rice fields and became non remunerative. This rice cropping be substituted with oilseed, pulses, vegetables and spices as intercrops with fruit by adopting scientific management and after care will go an long way for improving. After rice these upland remain fallow will be best suited to develop into orchard based intercropping models for tribal community.



Demonstration pattern of cultivation of mother orchard and vegetables/spices has



been established in 55 hectares under crop diversification in upland paddy fields of 10 tribal farmers group. There are a total of 72 farmers in the group of 10 tribal farmers. Financial convergence from MGNREGA and DMFT was done through the district administration for the established model format of mother orchard & intercrops. Fencing, tube well, lift irrigation, field leveling, pit digging work for plantation, drip irrigation, purchase of high

quality fruit plants etc. were done from the budget received. 22000 fruit plants were planted at a distance of 5 m X 5 m for medium density. Improved & identified Varieties of fruit plants i.e. Fig var. Poona & Diyana, Pomegranate var. Bhagwa, Arkta & Ganesh, Mango var. Dasher, Langra and Chausa, Guava var. Allahabada Safeda, Arka Mridula, and Lalit, Sapota var. Cricket ball, PKM-2, Karonda var. Mehroon, Citrus var. Kagzi lime, Sweet lime, PDKV lime, Custard apple var. Bala Nagar have been brought from various reputed institutions i.e. IHR, PDKV, Dr. YSR Horticulture, CISH, NRC-Sholapur, NDAUT & IGKV and plants have been planted by putting 4 kg of manure, 2 kg of bone meal and 2 kg of neem cake in a pit of 1X1X1 meter dimension. Drip irrigation has been established under PMKSY, in which the farmer contribution amount after the grant is given from the budget received. Drip Lateral has been laid at a distance of 5 meters for fruit plants and 0.5 meters for vegetable production.

Fruits plants are irrigated with two emitter daily with a capacity of 2 liters per hour from rabi to summer season. In this way 4 to 5 liters of water is given per plant on daily basis. While the ring basin method requires 8 to 10 liters of water per plant. In this way farmers are saving 90 to 95% water from drip irrigation.



From 2 to 3 years old fruit plants, with the propagation technology, like layering, grafting, cutting, etc., the farmers are preparing 8000 to 10000 plants per year under the guidance of KVK. 50000 high quality plant will be raised by farmers in future. Nursery Accreditation is being done by NHB.

Cultivation of vegetables and spice crops continues in the plantation throughout the year as a intercrops. Tomato, Chili, Brinjal, Pumpkin, Bottle guard, Cucumber, Bitter gourd, Peas, Sugar beet, Onion, Potato, Ginger, Turmeric, Fennel etc. are being done in improved packages and practices along with planting system i.e. ridge and furrow, raised bed etc.

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Water saving through drip method of irrigation

S. No.	Crop	Water consumption(mm/ha.)		Water saving %	
		Flood	Drip		
1	Tomato	498	107		79
2	Brinjal	900	454.4		49.49
3	Chilli	1097	417		62
4	Turmeric	960	630.4		34
5	Ginger	1300	565		75
6	Cucumber	645	144		78
7	Onion	602	451		25
8	Beet root	857	177		79

Income generation from intercropping of vegetables/spices:

Crop	Variety	Yield (Q/ha)	Cost Of Cultivation (Rs.)	Gross Returns (Rs.)	Net Return (Rs.)	B:C Ratio
Bottle Gourd	Vinayak	222.14	32560.41	111070	78509.59	2.41
Pumpkin	Mahy-1	245.47	31935.33	122735	90799.67	2.84
Bitter Gourd	VNR-Shreya	205.55	33472.23	102775	69302.77	2.07
Cucumber	Ninja	217.64	29530.36	108820	79289.64	2.68
Water Melon	Sugar Baby	284.75	34325.25	142375	108049.75	3.14
Onion	Nasik Red	255.46	39776.27	167200	116735.36	3.19
Garlic	Yamuna Safed	175.42	36540.64	153276	127423.73	3.20
Chilli	VNR.	297.33	42866.16	148665	105798.84	2.47

		No.135				
Capsicum (Shimla Mirch)	INDIRA	245.61	35586.41	122805	87218.59	2.45
Turmeric	Roma	101.7	177383	508500	331117	1.87
Ginger	Suprabha	121.5	268175	607500	339325	1.27
Beet	Shubhra	258.7	42031	175000	132969	1.31
Potato	Kufri Lalima	312.0	135681	277600	141919	1.95
Field pea	Paras/Arkel	73.0	36677	110400	73723	1.49

vi. Establishment of Fish Hatchery Unit

Fingerlings of Rohu Katla and Mrigal are being prepared in the fish hatchery in the area of tribal farmers. The fingerlings are being sold through FPO. A group of tribal farmers collectively have a 5-acre pond, a fish hatchery unit has been set up by farmers under the guidance of KVK. The financial convergence for the establishment of fish hatchery unit has been done by MGNREAGA and AICRP-IFS-TSP. 5-6 lakh fingerlings are being produced from male and female broodstock, or broodfish are a group of mature individuals used in aquaculture for breeding.

200 Kg. Male & 200 Kg. female Brooder
Per Cycle 50 lakh spawn production (1-3 Days)
Per Cycle 25 lakh fry production (15-20 Days)
Per Cycle 1 lakh fingerlings production (45-60 Days)
Total fingerlings in 8 cycle = 8 lakh
8 lakh fingerlings = 1400 kg
1 kg fingerlings = @ Rs. 500/-
1400 kg = 7 lakh
Total Expenditure on feed, medicine, time etc = 4.00 lakh
Net Income = 3.00 lakh
Total ST Farmers = 6
Per Farmer income per year = 0.50 lakh



Year	Quantity in kg	Rate in Rs./kg	Gross Income in lakh	Gross Expenditure in lakh	Net Income in lakh
2018-19	1666	500	8.33	5.00	3.33
2019-20	1950	500	9.75	5.85	3.90

vii. Year Round Mushroom Production

Mushroom Spawn Production Lab is established in Krishi Vigyan Kendra Korea. In which *Pleurotus sajor caju*, *Pleurotus florida*, *Pleurotus ostreatus*, *pleurotus hypsizygyus*, Button Mushroom, Milky mushroom (*Calocybe indica*), Paira Mushroom culture, mother spawn and commercial mushroom spawn are being prepared based on the weather throughout the year. Mushroom spawn is demonstrated or sold to farmers, women self-help groups for mushroom production. 25 to 30 self-help groups and 120 to 125 farmers are being given 750 to 850 kg mushroom spawn every year. 4600 to 5200 kg of mushroom is being produced from the facilitated mushroom spawn. The KVK has given technical information of mushroom production through skill training, demonstration, exposure visits to 75 participants under *PMKVY and MKVY*. Apart from this, 130 to 175 farmers have been given VTP of 5 to 7 days on mushroom production techniques.

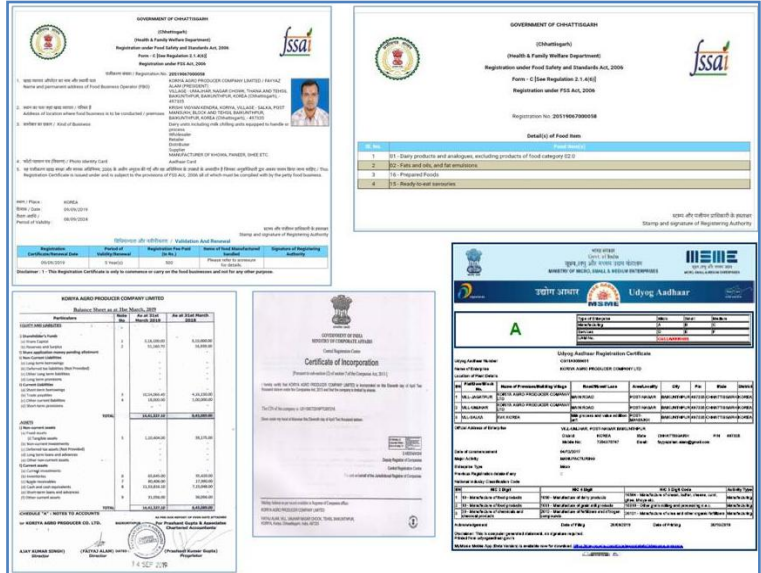


Mushrooms are being cultivated 3 to 4 times in 9 months every year by groups and farmers. In a total of 3 to 4 cycles, 2500 to 2800 bags have been installed, in which the production of 800-1000 grams mushroom is being taken per bag. The total cost for 2500 to 3000 bags is 1.00 to 1.20 lakhs. Total production of mushroom is being done from 2800 to 3000 kg in 3 to 4 cycles. Produced mushrooms are being sold in local markets for up to Rs. 150/kg and the remaining mushrooms, which are not sold, are being sun dried by the farmers so that they can get income even from the dried mushrooms. Additional income of 2.0 to 2.20 lakhs is being received every year from the production of mushrooms in addition to farming by farmers and groups.

viii. Organized tribal farmers for creation of FPO

The center organized marginal and small tribal farmers for marketing of various produces i.e. cereals, pulses, oilseed, fruit & vegetables saplings, livestock through training, field demonstrations and trials. Through the demonstration, field trials, training, the scientists of the KVK inspired the tribal farmers to collect, process and value addition of the various produced i.e. cereals, pulses, oilseed, fruit & vegetables saplings, livestock and Farmer Producer Organization has been formed for marketing the goods. The Center has made financial convergence with the District Administration for the development of skill up-gradation programme and infrastructure to promote the production and production in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry. At present, various farmer income groups constituted under Farmer Producer Organization. FIG's are operating Dairy, Goat, Fruit Nursery, Fish hatchery, Vermi composting, Milk processing and value addition, Poultry etc. respectively. Various farmer income groups implemented under the Farmers Producer Organization are getting technical advice and infra structure support services under the guidance of the KVK.

*Under the guidance and supervision of the KVK, the farmer producer organization has received financial support of RS. 98.50 lakhs for the processing of grains, pulses and oilseeds, Rs. 55.00 lakh for milk processing and value addition & Rs. 54.00 lakh for establishment of essential oil extraction unit by the district administration. Farmers producer organization has registered in Udyog adhar of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises so that in future the grant can be obtained from the Ministry for extension of processing, value addition and other enterprises. **The current capital of FPO is Rs. 14.41 lakh.***



ix. Assil hatching and production

Two tribal farming groups were given 100-100 chickens by the KVK for sustained poultry farming of assil breed. Information was given about the diet of chickens, medicine, vaccination, debeaking, rearing chick in the deep liter system, egg hatching etc. through skill training programme and exposure visits. Feeder, waterer, egg hatching incubator, brooder, feed and medicine were supported by financial assistance from District Administration in improved housing system under MGNREGA &



DMFT.

The production of 3500 eggs was taken from each assil production unit in the year, after which 1700 chickens were obtained from egg hatching. Chickens have a mortality rate of up to 35%. 1000 to 1100 chicks were reared for 5 to 6 months and 800 to 900 broiler were sold at the rate of Rs 300 per broiler. 200 to 250 Growers were kept for emigration from

the old 100 parent stock of assil. The 70 to 80 parent stock was sold at the rate of Rs 400–500, which yielded a revenue of Rs 24000–30000. While the sale of 800 to 900 chicks of 5 to 6 months old yielded RS. 2.40 - 2.70 lakh. Net income from 38000 to 40000 was received in one egg cycle, which will increase from 1.15 to 1.20 lakh in next 2 to 3 egg production cycle per year. A total of about 1500 to 2000 chicks will be produced from each assil poultry unit in the coming years from an egg hatching incubator. The income of Rs.

1.05-1.50 lakh will be generated from one month old chicks, which seems to be sold to other tribal farmers at the rate of Rs. 75 to 80 per chick .

Birds/Chicks	Feed (gm)	Period	Rate in Rs./kg	Total in Rs.
100	150	365	15	82125.00
1000	20	30	15	9000.00
800	30	60	15	21600.00
800	50	60	15	36000.00
200	150	180	15	81000.00
Total feed cost in Rs.				229725.00

असली नस्ल की मुगीयों की युद्धता धीरे-धीरे खत्म हो रही है

असली नस्ल की 500 युग्मों को लाकर किया जाएगा प्रजनन एवं वसति

गुजरात सरकार द्वारा असली नस्ल की मुगीयों को लाकर प्रजनन एवं वसति के लिए 500 युग्मों को लाकर किया जाएगा। यह योजना असली नस्ल की मुगीयों को खत्म करने के लिए है।

कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की टीम पैरावट में खुखड़ी उत्पादन कराएगी

पैरावट में कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की टीम खुखड़ी उत्पादन कराएगी।

कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की टीम पैरावट में खुखड़ी उत्पादन कराएगी। यह योजना कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की टीम को खुखड़ी उत्पादन कराएगी है।

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देवभोग लाया गिर गाय का शुद्ध घी, हथौथेय बिका

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हल्दी का पीलापन किसानों के चेहरे पर लाएगी लाली!

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हल्दी का पीलापन किसानों के चेहरे पर लाएगी लाली! यह योजना हल्दी का पीलापन किसानों के चेहरे पर लाएगी लाली है।

चारागाह की जमीन पर नेपियर घास-ज्वार लहलहाने लगीं

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चारागाह की जमीन पर नेपियर घास-ज्वार लहलहाने लगीं। यह योजना चारागाह की जमीन पर नेपियर घास-ज्वार लहलहाने लगीं है।

तीन माह में केंचुआ खाद से की तीन लाख रुपये की कमाई

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तीन माह में केंचुआ खाद से की तीन लाख रुपये की कमाई। यह योजना तीन माह में केंचुआ खाद से की तीन लाख रुपये की कमाई है।

मिनी राइस मिल : आदिवासी उपपरियोजना के अन्तर्गत ग्राम पंचायत सलगवांकला, गुरुडोल व रोझी में 2.5 HP क्षमता का मिनी राइस मिल स्थापित किया गया है, जिसका मिलिंग क्षमता 1.5 क्विंटल धान प्रति घण्टा है।



वर्ष 2019-20 में आदिवासी कृषकों से 20 क्विंटल देशी सुगंधित व देशी धान को उचित मूल्य में खरीदी कर धान का प्रसंस्करण कार्य किया जा रहा है, स्थापित मिनी राइस मिल द्वारा प्रति 100 कि.ग्रा. धान से 55 कि.ग्रा. चावल, 5 किलो कनकी व 40 किलो भूसा का प्रसंस्करण किया जा रहा है। जिसके कारण यहां के आदिवासियों को धान के प्रसंस्करण कार्य होने से उनको धान का बाजार भाव की अपेक्षा अधिक मूल्य अर्जित कर अपना आय बढ़ा रहे हैं। वर्तमान में कृषकों से प्रति क्विंटल धान से 500-1000 रुपए की अधिक आय अर्जित कर रहे जिसका प्रमुख कारण धान का प्रसंस्करण कार्य जो कृषकों के बाजार भाव से अधिक आय अर्जित करने का बेहतर साधन है।

ट्रैक्टर चलित मिनी राइस मिल : कृषक उत्पाद संगठन (कोरिया एग्रो प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी कोरिया) द्वारा कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र के तकनीकी मार्ग दर्शन में आदिवासी कृषकों द्वारा देशी सुगंधित व देशी धान को उचित मूल्य पर खरीदा जा रहा है, आदिवासी व अन्य कृषकों द्वारा कुल 8 टन धान की खरीदी किया गया है। जिससे कृषक उत्पाद संगठन कोरिया द्वारा धान का प्रसंस्करण कार्य ट्रैक्टर चलित मिनी राइस मिल द्वारा कराया जा रहा है। जिसका क्षमता 8-10 क्विंटल प्रति घण्टा है। प्रसंस्करण पश्चात प्रति 100 कि.ग्रा. धान से 60 कि.ग्रा. चावल 10 कि.ग्रा. कनकी व 30 कि.ग्रा. भूसा प्राप्त हो रहा है। कृषक उत्पाद संगठन द्वारा आदिवासी व अन्य कृषकों से 8 टन धान की खरीदी कर प्रसंस्करण कार्य किया गया है। जिससे कृषकों को प्रति क्विंटल में 500-1000 रुपए का अतिरिक्त आय अर्जित हुआ है।



मिनी दाल मिल : कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र कोरिया के तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन में कृषक उत्पाद संगठन (कोरिया एग्रो प्रोड्यूसर कम्पनी कोरिया) द्वारा आदिवासी व अन्य कृषकों से देशी दाल (अरहर, कुल्थी, चना, मूंग व मसूर) को उचित मूल्य पर खरीदा जा रहा है, खरीदी के पश्चात एकत्रित दाल का प्रसंस्करण कार्य कराया जा रहा है, जिसे अनुबंधित विपणन संख्या को बेचा जा रहा है। जिसका मिलिंग क्षमता 3-5 क्विंटल प्रति घण्टा है। जिसका प्रसंस्करण पश्चात प्रति 100 कि.ग्रा.

काेरिया भास्कर दिनांक: सोमवार 15 फरवरी, 2021 | 14

मंडे पोजिटिव ■ केवी के वैज्ञानिकों ने किसानों से देशी किस्में का करहनी, केसर, नरपती, लोहंदी और छिनमोरी धान 10 टन खरीदा

लकवा के इलाज में कारगर करहनी व फेफड़े की बीमारी में लाभदायक है केशर चावल, वैज्ञानिक जिले की उपज अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में बेच रहे

भास्कर एक्सक्लूसिव
बखार नुराजिदपुर

समुदाय-कोरिया में कारखाने पक्ष से देशी किस्म का खसारा है, किस्म का उपकरण लकवा के इलाज में किताब जाते हैं। केशर, कनकर फेफड़े से जुड़ी बीमारियों को दूर करने में कारगर है।

इस तरह के कुछ देशी किस्म के धान को खरीदने का इसकी योजना है। किसे भी यह है। किसे के कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र द्वारा विभिन्न देशी किस्म के धान को खरीदने, विक्रय, आयात में अग्रणी योगदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। इसका उद्देश्य देशी किस्म को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

इसके अलावा, कोरिया के वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करने का उद्देश्य है।

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र विभिन्न देशी किस्म के चावल की प्रोसेसिंग, पैकेजिंग और ब्रांडिंग कर बेच रहा

देशी किस्मों की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है: वैज्ञानिक

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र रायपुर ने बताया कि देशी किस्म के धान का उपकरण एक इंचोपर में 10 से 12 क्विंटल प्रति घण्टा है। यह देशी किस्म के धान की पैदावार को तीन गुना से बढ़ाकर आ सकता है। इस किस्म के धान का उपकरण करने की योजना है। लकवा बाजार में अच्छी कीमत मिलेगी है। अन्य किस्मों को उपकरण करने की योजना को बढ़ाकर देशी किस्म के धान को पैदावार को बढ़ाकर आ सकता है। इस किस्म के धान का उपकरण करने की योजना है। लकवा बाजार में अच्छी कीमत मिलेगी है। अन्य किस्मों को उपकरण करने की योजना को बढ़ाकर देशी किस्म के धान को पैदावार को बढ़ाकर आ सकता है।

कोरिया के बाजारों में 50 रुपए किलो वाला चावल विदेशों में 90 रुपए में बिक रहा

अग्रणी कर्मल मिश्री, तो उपकरण बढ़ाकर किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने का उद्देश्य है।

दाल से 80-90 कि.ग्रा. दाल व 10-20 कि.ग्रा. भूसा प्राप्त हो रहा है। आदिवासी कृषक व अन्य कृषकों से कुल 15 क्विंटल दाल की खरीदी किया गया है। जिससे कृषकों को 500-800 रुपए



प्रति क्विंटल का हो रहा है।



अतिरिक्त आय अर्जित