

Success Story

Category: Agriculture (Food grain Production)

RKVY, KVK, Aurangabad

RKVY Beneficiary harvested 16 quintal Jowar from acre

Marathwada region of Maharashtra state is the witness of drought condition since last three years. Aurangabad district is not the exception for such drought situations, particularly Paithan, Gangapur & Vaijapur are the most affected talukas. The major constraint of the farmers was moisture scarcity due to the shortage of rainfall & lack of quality seed as well as technical knowhow of crop production technology. To tackle this situation, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aurangabad planned to conduct ideal crop demonstrations in the Paithan Talukha with the help of Integrated crop management technology transfer project, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna in Rabi 2015-16.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aurangabad implementing Integrated crop management technology transfer project, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) since 2012-13. Under this project identified farmers provided with the advanced crop production technology of Vasantrya Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani with the critical inputs such as seed, Biofertilizers with technical backup. During Rabi 2015-16, Jowar varietal crop demonstrations on 50 acre area under Dryland Agriculture were organized at village Indegaon Tq. Paithan Dist. Aurangabad as the village was facing the problem of rainfall shortage. Due to non sufficient rainfall during Kharif 2015, maximum area of the village were fallow. But in the month of September they were received near about 120 mm rainfall. With the available residual moisture in that area Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aurangabad decided to promote SPV-1411 (Parbhani Moti) Sorghum variety of Vasantrya Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani as rabi sorghum is the major crop of the area. For systematic cultivation of the sorghum, first of all one training programme was organized at Indegaon. During programme detail package of practices were explained by team of KVK scientists headed Dr. S. B. Pawar, Programme Co-ordinator, which includes proper selection of variety, sowing time, Seed rate, seed treatment, Nutrient Management, irrigation management, plant protection etc. Likewise Shri Ankush Sahebrao Nawthar prepared the field with one ploughing & one harrowing, additional unnecessary

operations such as cross harrowing avoided deliberately to conserve soil moisture, which may affect due to excess farm operations and sowing of sorghum SPV-1411 (Parbhani Moti) done in the first week of October-2015. For one acre area 4 kg jowar seed was used. He applied Azatophos (Biofertilizer combination of Azatobactor & Phosphate Solubelizing Bacteria) to seed as a seed treatment that is produced from Vasanttrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, parbhani. At the time of sowing he applied DAP and Urea fertilizer one bag each. Generally farmers were following traditional method of sowing Jowar on 30X10 cm, but Mr. Navthar followed sowing distance of 45X10cm as per recommendations. Up to 45 days of sowing, he completed all the intercultural operations (weeding, hoeing etc).

After 115 days of sowing, harvesting was done manually with the help of labour. Threshing of sorghum was done by threshing Machine. He harvested 16 quintals grain yield from one acre area against 6-7 quintals from local sorghum. He also got around 1300 bundles of sorghum fodder. All the package of Practices were done as per University recommendations and for that purpose Krishi Vigyan Kendra scientists visited time to time to the plots & guided farmers accordingly. As the 2015-16 was very drought year, Shri Navthar not needed to purchase any other fodder for their cattles & enabled saving money by using sorghum fodder as well as gain byproduct i.e. husk. In economic terms Shri Navthar earned Rs.44,400/- (Sorghum grain 16 Quintal x @ 1800= 28,800 + Fodder 1300 bundles x 12 = 15,600 = 28,800 + 15,600 = 44,400/-). The cost incurred for sorghum was Rs. 7,000 and the farmer got Rs. 37,400/- per acre net income under drought condition by using improved technology of VNMKV, Parbhani.

This could happen only because of Mr. Navthar attended training programme which maintain linkage with KVK Scientists & this help to transfer technical knowhow about jowar production technology at the same time critical input leads to full adoption of the technology. By observing the success of sorghum SPV-1411 (Parbhani Moti) by farmers during field day organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra & Media coverage in news paper, number of farmers aware about the varietal performance. Due to this reason many farmers & relatives of Navthar used this seed for sowing during Rabi 2016-17 including Shri Ankush Navthar, which resulted in saving input cost & stabilize the jowar productivity with average yield 8-10 quintals per acre.