

Technological Inputs in the Implementation of NREGA and SGSY by KVKs

Dr. U.S.Gautam

Zonal Project Director, Zone VII
Jabalpur, M.P.

KVKs in Zone VII

State	No. of District	Detail of KVK			Total
		SAU	ICAR	NGO	
Chhattisgarh	18	16	-	-	16
MP	48	39	1	7	47
Orissa	30	27	2	-	29
Total	96	82	3	7	96

Mandate: Assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/methodology/products

Thrust areas

1. Sustainable crop production through improved package of practices.
2. Integrated pest and disease management.
3. Development and promotion of crop diversification and alternate land use system.
4. Soil water conservation, watershed management and conjunctive use of rain, canal & ground water for sustainable farming.
5. Increasing income from fishery enterprises through production and marketing.
6. Increasing income from agricultural produce through production, processing, value addition and marketing.
7. Resource conservation through mechanization.
8. Diversification of agro-horticulture based multi tier cropping system for enhancing income of farmers.
9. Dairy and livestock management.
10. Empowerment of farmwomen and youth for improving livelihood through income generating activities and reduction of drudgery.
11. Introduction and popularization of high yielding varieties and hybrid seeds.
12. Check the migration from rural to urban and also tribal areas for introduction of income generating activities specially lac & honey production in the tribal areas.
13. Alternate livelihood support system for marginal, landless labour and farmwomen through backyard poultry, Goatery, mushroom etc.

Constraints & Potential

KVKs	Constraints and potentials
Surguja (C.G.)	<p>Undulating terrain results in excessive run off during heavy rainfall and moisture stress at later stages of crops growth. Also, excessive human pressure on land is causing denudation of forest which, in –turn, causes severe erosion problem</p> <p>Soils are low to medium in N and P and medium in K. They are deficient in Zn (25 to 75% samples found deficient). Some of the soils are extremely deficient). Some of the soils are extremely deficient in P due to high free iron oxide content. This causes nutrient imbalance.</p> <p>Unavailability of suitable variety of paddy and toria.</p>
Bastar (C.G.)	<p>Soils are susceptible to severe erosion hazards due to undulating terrain.</p> <p>Seasonal droughtiness limits optimum crop yield.</p> <p>Subsoil graveliness and coarse soil texture results in low AWC</p> <p>Deficiency of N, P and some micronutrients, such as Zn and B causes nutrient imbalances.</p> <p>Soils are subjected to high P fixation.</p> <p>Unavailability of suitable variety.</p>

Constraints & Potential

KVKs	Constraints and potentials
Jhabua (M.P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ About 60% of the soils are prone to erosion.➤ A highly undulating topography, scanty rainfalls with poor soil conditions and lack of irrigation (more than 90% of cultivated area is rainfed) have resulted in frequent droughts and scarcity conditions. The zone is subjected to drought hazard once in three years.➤ Nearly 65% soils of the area have severe limitations of soil depth, topography and water retention➤ Use of fertilizers is very low and needs special emphasis.
Mandla (M.P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Undulating terrain results in excessive run off during heavy rainfall and moisture stress at later stages of crops growth. Also, excessive human pressure on land is causing denudation of forest which, in –turn, causes severe erosion problem❑ Soils are low to medium in N and P and medium in K. They are deficient in Zn (25 to75%samples found deficient). Some of the soils are extremely deficient). Some of the soils are extremely deficient in P due to high free iron oxide content. This causes nutrient imbalance.❑ Unavailability of suitable variety of paddy and toria.

KVKs	Constraints and potentials
Mayurbhanj (Orissa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Terminal drought affects to kharif crops.❑ Majority of the areas are mono-cropped with kharif crops due to lack of irrigation sources.❑ Boring tube wells and digging of open dug wells more expensive due to high water table and rocky underground soil.❑ Poor water holding capacity of soil needs frequent irrigation to winter and summer crops.❑ Low organic matter content and poor soil fertility and hence low productivity.❑ Tribal dominated resource poor farm families .❑ Critical inputs such as improved seed fertilizers and pesticides are not available in time and at the door step of the farmers.❑ Non-availability of inputs at one place.❑ Distress sale of perishable farm produces due to lack of market facilities.❑ Co-operative institutions are not adequate and viable in rural areas.

KVKs	Constraints and potentials
Ganjam (Orissa)	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil degradation due to heavy erosion in sloppy terrain
	<input type="checkbox"/> Problem of stray cattle during winter and summer
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mono-cropping in hilly terrain makes people unemployed during rabi and summer season which forces them to migrate to towns and cities for employment
	<input type="checkbox"/> Want of suitable Agro-forestry system for waste land
	<input type="checkbox"/> Requirement of dryland horticultural crop for agro-horticultural crop for agro-horticultural system
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of grass and fodder trees to meet fodder needs
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of suitable cropping system for sloppy land
	<input type="checkbox"/> Want of moisture conservation methods for forest and horticultural plants. <input type="checkbox"/> Distress sale of farm produces particularly perishable vegetables during harvesting period

Technologies Proposed by KVKs for Rural Development and its Impact

S. No.	State	Districts	Available Technologies	Impact	
				Income (Rs. in lakh)	Employment mandays/ year/ ha
1.	Chhatisgarh	Surguja	Seed Production, nursery management, rain water harvesting, bee-keeping, vermi-compost , mushroom and farming system management	20 – 30 %	15 – 25 %
				1.5 lakh/acre (20-30 % Prodn. Incr.)	300 – 500
				0.5 – 0.6 per annum	80-100
				0.15 – 0.20 per ann.	40 – 60
				0.25 - 0.50 (Rs.5000/ton)	50 - 100
				0.05 – 0.06 per ann.	30 - 40
			0.5 – 1.0	75 – 100*	
		Bastar	Composite fish farming, maize seed production, nursery management, bee-keeping, vermi-compost and mushroom	1.9	525
				0.14	50
				17.6 (4 lakh saplings)	700
				0.36	100
				0.50 (40 bags/hut)	150

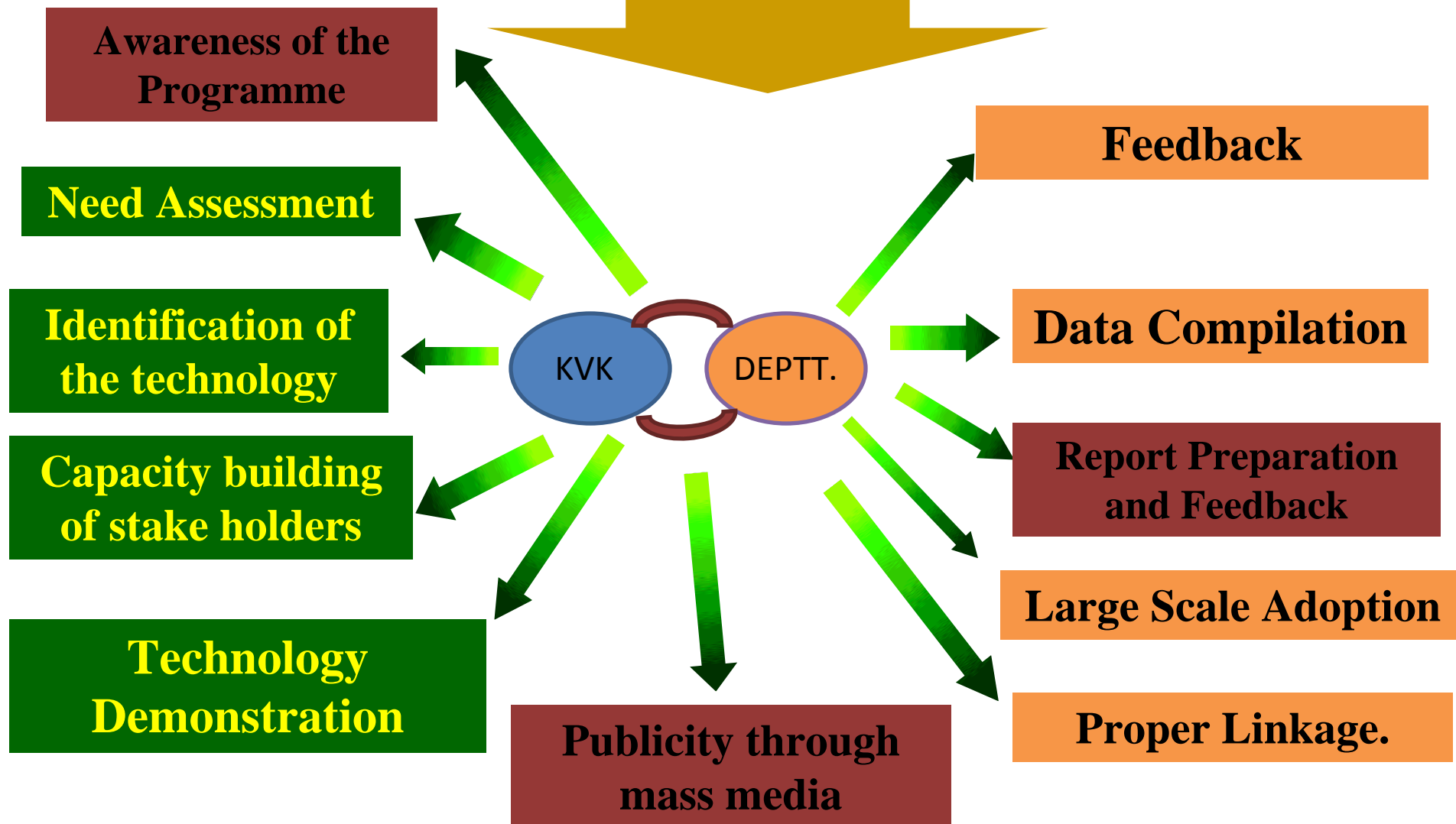
S. No.	State	Districts	Available Technologies	Impact	
				Income (Rs. in lakh)	Employment mandays/ year/ ha
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Sericulture, lac production, goatery, rain water management and nursery management.		
		Jhabua	Production of seed, rain water harvesting , vermi-compost, dairying and mushroom.		

S. No.	State	Districts	Available Technologies	Impact	
				Income (Rs. in lakh)	Employment mandays/ year/ ha
3.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Production of seed, Cultivation of marigold, poultry and vermi-compost	0.08 – 0.09/ha 0 .40/ha	
		Ganjam	Production of seed in paddy , vermi-compost, dairying and mushroom	49.0% higher yield; 0.15/ha 0.25 per ann.	

Budget required

S No.	Name of KVK	Budget (Rs.)

Strategy for implementation of RDP by KVKs



Proper Linkage with Input Agency, Credit Institution and Markets

Thank You