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RESEARCH ARTICLE :

A case study on village adopted by RARS, Polasa, Jagtial

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SUMMARY : The village adoption programme (VAP) is to bring socio-economic development in villages by way of involving the village communities as a whole. The Regional Agricultural Research Station (RARS), Polasa, Jagtial adopted Avunoor village of Siricilla district. In view of bringing a change in agriculture activities were conducted *i.e.* diagnostic field visits, awareness programmes on impact of indiscriminate usage of pesticides, high yielding varieties etc.This study is helpful for documenting developmental activities carried out in the village, the changes occurred in production of crops and life style of the farmers and to make the village a model for other villages. The present study revealed that interventions carried out in adopted village resulted in agricultural developmental changes in village, *i.e.* yield levels increased upto 5 qntls / acre in paddy and cotton. Farmers shifted cultivation towards modern varieties *i.e.* JGL 18047, KNM 118 from traditional varieties. JGL 18047 area increased from 50 acres to 600 acres from 2015 to 2018 and KNM 118 was not cultivated in 2015 and now it was grown in 100 acres in 2018. Soil fertility increased by reduction of pesticides and fertilizers. Income levels were increased upto 1, 00,000 per year. Soil test recommendations are followed and application of organic manures to some extent.

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of village development plan is to develop the selected village in an integrated manner. The village adoption programme (VAP) is to bring socio-economic development in villages by way of involving the village communities as a whole. Due to better extension services in tehsil Shakargarh district Sialkot, majority of the farmers adapted to a great extent the use of chemical fertilizer, soil preparation, improved crop varieties and plant protection measure Naz (1987). Described the ecosystem for a village and then map out an integrated design procedure for building a smart village Viswanadham (2010). An estimated 61.5 per cent dependent on agriculture (According to 2011 Agri. census of India). Village adoption is development engagement undertaken by an academic / researcher or a development professional who aspires to learn from 'practice' and from the unintended mistakes during the course. It

demands research-minded practice on the part of the professional in question, which we call reflexive-practice Ramesh and Palanithurai (2014). Cities of emerging economies are their engines of growth, because if villages cater to agriculture and allied activities, then cities to the industry and service sector Townships for Sustainable Cities (2012). Majority (42.5%) of the Iamwarm beneficiary farmers had moderately increased yield, followed by slightly increased yield (29.17%), highly increased yield, (28.33%) and none of them were having decreased and same yield Abhirami *et al.* (2014). The extent of income generated in watershed area by large farmers (Rs. 45,267.27) was higher by 28.40 per cent over than that of non-watershed area (Rs. 35, 252.31) Nirmal and Hiremath (2005). Apart from strengthening the agricultural sector, rural entrepreneurship plays a vital role in the economic development of India, particularly in the rural economy Sarabu (2018). In view of bringing a change in agriculture various activities were conducted *i.e.* diagnostic field visits, awareness programmes on impact of indiscriminate usage of pesticides, high yielding varieties etc. This study is helpful for documenting developmental activities carried out in the village, the changes occurred in production of crops and life style of the farmers and to make the village a model for other villages. Some changes have been occurred in the practices followed by the farmers and also progress in yield levels and reduction of chemical fertilizer and low incidence of pests attack.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

Data is collected using focussed group discussion, personal interview. The developmental activities carried out have been documented.

Objectives:

– To study the changes in crop yields, income levels,

Table 1 : Changes in crop yields, income levels, cropping pattern, varietal replacement, in major crops

Sr. No.	Economic assessment indicator	Before	After	Impact
1.	Employment opportunities	-	-	-
2.	Coverage of HYVs	Cultivated traditional varieties MTU 1010	Cultivating HYVs Bathukamma, JGL 24423, KNM 118	Yield levels increased due to shift towards improved varieties
3.	Cropping pattern	Same crop year after year	Same crop year after year	-
4.	Cropping intensity	One crop	One crop	-
5.	Integration of ITKs with modern technologies	Not followed	Not followed	-
6.	Strategies adopted to reduce production constraints	Not adopted	Management techniques, soil testing followed and excess application of pesticides, fertilizers reduced	Soil fertility increased by reduction of pesticides and fertilizers
7.	Yield levels in different crops	Less yields were observed before adoption 30qntls/acre in paddy, 10 qntls/ acre in cotton	Comparatively more yields were observed. 35qntls in paddy/acre and 15 qntls/acre in cotton	Increase in yields were observed except during deficit rainfall
8.	Self sufficiency in seed	sufficient	sufficient	
9.	Low cost technologies (IPM, INM, soil test based fertilizers, cost reduction achieved)	Not followed	Soil test recommendations are followed and application of organic manures to some extent	Positive impact on soil health
10.	Per capita income	2,00,000/-year	2,00,000-3,00,000/-year	Increase in income levels observed

cropping pattern, varietal replacement, in major crops.

– To study the awareness of the farmers on developmental programmes.

– To develop the strategies for converting into model village.

Strategies for converting into model village :

More number of training programmes should be conducted in the village. Motivation to the farmers to form into co-operative societies. Field extension officers should motivate the farmers to participate in developmental programmes. Awareness should be created on crop rotation.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

It is revealed that yield levels increased upto 5 qntls / acre in paddy and cotton. Farmers shifted cultivation towards modern varieties *i.e.* JGL 18047, KNM 118 from traditional varieties. JGL 18047 area increased from 50 acres to 600 acres from 2015 to 2018 and KNM 118 was not cultivated in 2015 and now it was grown in 100 acres in 2018. Soil fertility increased by reduction of pesticides and fertilizers. Income levels were increased upto 1, 00,000 per year. Soil test recommendations are followed and application of organic manures to some extent.

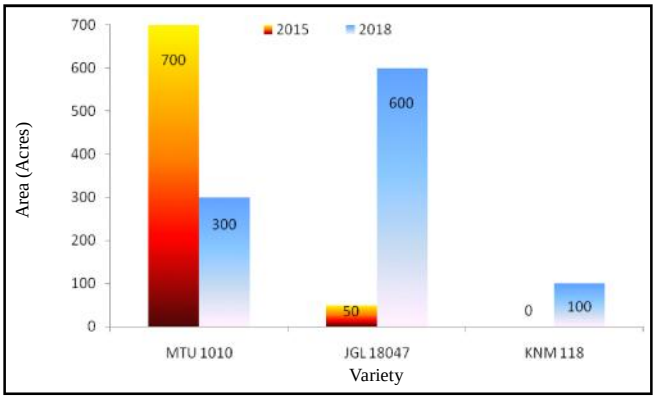

Fig. 1: Varietal replacement

Impact and benefit:

This study is helpful for documenting the changes occurred in production and yield of crops and benefit for scientists for effective conducting of the programme and farmers of other villages to get motivated by the development occurred.

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