



कृषक सारथी

Monthly Newsletter of
KRISHAK BHARATI COOPERATIVE LIMITED

**SUPPORTING WOMEN-LED
AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVES
BY CULTIVATING TECHNOLOGY**



Message from the **DIRECTOR MARKETING**



Dear cooperators,

Welcome to the latest edition of "Krishak Saarathi". As we embark on this journey, I am thrilled to highlight our commitment to supporting women-led agricultural initiatives through the adoption of modern technology.

In today's rapidly evolving agricultural landscape, women play a pivotal role in driving progress and innovation. By empowering them with access to cutting-edge technology and resources, we not only enhance their livelihoods but also foster sustainable agricultural practices for the future.

As we celebrate International Women's Day, let us reaffirm our dedication to supporting women in agriculture and harnessing the power of technology to create a healthier and more prosperous future for all.

Gratitude extends to the dedicated team and the entire KRIBHCO family for their contribution in shaping Krishak Saarathi into a valuable source of knowledge.

V. S. R. Prasad
Director (Mktg.), KRIBHCO

EDITOR'S DESK



Dear Esteemed Readers,

Welcome to the 15th edition of Krishak Saarathi. As the seasons change and the world blossoms with renewal, millions around the globe gear up to celebrate the Hindu New Year, known as "Navratri" or "Ugadi" in different regions of India. This auspicious occasion marks the beginning of a new lunar calendar and heralds a time of rejuvenation, reflection, and cultural festivities.

In this issue, we bring you coverage of key events shaping the agricultural landscape. We are pleased to report on the recent inauguration by Union Home Minister & Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, who inaugurated the National Cooperative Database and unveiled the 'National Cooperative Database 2023: A Report' in New Delhi. Additionally, Shri Amit Shah also marked the inauguration of the new office building of three multi-state cooperative societies - BBSSL, NCOL & NCEL in New Delhi. These events mark crucial milestones in the cooperative movement, underlining the importance of collaboration and synergy in agricultural development.

Furthermore, we bring you updates on essential agricultural work for the month of April, equipping you with the knowledge and insights necessary for a successful season ahead.



As we navigate through this dynamic agricultural landscape, let us remain steadfast in our dedication to innovation, collaboration, and sustainable practices.

Warm regards,

Dr. V. K. Tiwari
Dy. GM (Mktg.)

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Union Home Minister & Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, inaugurates the National Cooperative Database & unveils 'National Cooperative Database 2023: A Report' in New Delhi



Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, inaugurated the National Cooperative Database and released the **'National Cooperative Database 2023: A Report'** in New Delhi. Union Minister of State for Cooperatives, Shri B. L. Verma and Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation, Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani, along with many dignitaries, were present on the occasion.

In his address, Shri Amit Shah said that today marks a very important program for the cooperative sector, its expansion, and strengthening, as the inauguration of the cooperative database is taking place first time since India's independence.

He mentioned that today's program is aimed at the expansion of the cooperative sector and providing momentum to it. Shri Shah noted that after years of hard work by thousands of people, we have achieved this success today.

The Union Minister of Cooperation stated that after the 1960s, it was felt that there was a need for coordination among the cooperative movements of every state under a national policy. He mentioned that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, taking a bold decision, established the Ministry of Cooperation, leading it to fruition. He stated that in the last two years, all Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the country have been computerized, and all states have accepted common bylaws to increase their business. Today,

all PACS are progressing towards development.

Shri Shah mentioned that the Modi government has created model by laws as advisories, under which PACS have become multi-dimensional and can undertake various tasks. He stated that today, all states in the country have risen above partisan politics and accepted

these model bylaws, paving the way for the expansion of PACS.

Shri Amit Shah said that we have introduced 20 new activities to be associated with PACS, enabling them to generate profits. He stated that the computerization of PACS has opened up many possibilities for their development. It has been decided that by 2027, there will be a PACS in every village in the country. Shri Shah remarked that after this decision, a challenge arose as they were unsure of the gaps and that's when the idea of this database emerged. The database aims to identify and address the gaps through a comprehensive analysis. He said that National Database will give direction to development of Cooperative sector like a Compass.

The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation stated that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has worked to bring revolutionary changes to the rural economy and the lives of common people, lifting 25 crore people above the poverty line in the last 10 years. He mentioned that the Ministry of Cooperation is actively working to connect millions of people with the country's economy and development. Shri Shah emphasized that the cooperative database will play a crucial role in the expansion of cooperatives, digital development, and delivery through

databases. He explained that data works to guide development in the right direction and will be highly effective in analysing gaps. Shri Shah added that we are experiencing a new trend in this era – data governance, proactive governance, and anticipatory governance. The synergy of these three leads to the establishment of a new development model.

Shri Amit Shah mentioned that the work on the National Cooperative Database has been carried out in three phases. In the first phase, mapping of approximately 2.64 lakh societies in three sectors, namely Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Dairy, and Fisheries, was completed. In the second phase, data from various National Federations, State Federations, State Cooperative Banks (StCB), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB), Urban Cooperative Banks (UCB), State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDB), Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (PCARDB), cooperative sugar mills, district unions, and multi-state cooperative societies (MSCS) were collected/mapped. In the third phase, data mapping of all the remaining 8 lakh primary cooperative societies in other sectors was carried out. He mentioned that after this, it was revealed that there are more than 8 lakh registered societies in the country, with over 30 crore citizens connected to them. Shri Shah stated that the database has the potential to connect PACS to Apex, villages to cities, mandis to the global market, and state databases to international databases. He mentioned that in the campaign for the expansion of cooperatives initiated by the Narendra Modi government with the Whole of Government Approach, this database will play a crucial role in paving the way.

The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah stated that the Modi government has undertaken several initiatives related to computerization in the cooperative sector. He mentioned that under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, the entire cooperatives, from PACS to Apex, have been computerized to enhance their efficiency. He stated that this database is the answer to all cooperative activities in India. Shri Shah mentioned that this National Database is created using state-of-the-art technology, featuring a dynamic web-based platform. With the help of this platform, all information about registered cooperative societies across the country will be available at the click of a button.

Shri Amit Shah mentioned that this cooperative database will serve as an invaluable resource for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders. He added that the authenticity of the data in this database and its regular updates are ensured through a comprehensive scientific system. He assured that the Ministry of Cooperation will ensure that only verified data is regularly uploaded to this database. Shri Shah explained that after 1975, the pace of the cooperative movement in the country slowed down due to geographical imbalances in development. Along with this, across sector imbalance, across community imbalance and functional imbalance also increased.

However, tools to address these four issues have been incorporated into this database. He mentioned that today, thousands of people, organizations, and states have collectively accomplished a monumental task. Minister of Cooperation added that today marks the foundation of a strong cooperative structure that will stand for the next hundred and fifty years on this foundation in the coming years.



Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah inaugurates new office building of three multi-state cooperative societies - BBSSL, NCOL & NCEL in New Delhi

Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah today inaugurated the new office building of three multi-state cooperative societies – Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL), National Cooperative



Organics Limited (NCOL), and National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) in New Delhi. On this occasion, Union Minister of State for Cooperation, Shri B.L. Verma and Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani, Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation, along with the Chairpersons and Managing Directors of NCEL,

NCOL, and BBSSL and several dignitaries were present.

In his address, Shri Amit Shah said that today, as we inaugurate the new offices of three cooperatives, a significant step forward is being taken. He mentioned that under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, we are moving ahead with the vision of "Sahakar se Samridhhi". He noted that from the beginning, the Ministry of Cooperation has identified activities aimed at bridging gaps, expanding cooperatives, increasing turnover and profits, and reaching them to farmers. The establishment of these three cooperatives was done with this purpose in mind. Shri Shah said that today, with state-of-the-art technology, the headquarters of these societies are beginning in this office, spanning an area of 31 thousand square feet. He mentioned that we will also experience and acquire all the innovations of the corporate sector in this office. He said that these three societies cater to the diverse needs of farmers.

Union Minister of Cooperation said that in a very short time, we have brought together the country's leading cooperative societies – AMUL, NAFED, NCCF, IFFCO, KRIBHCO, NABARD, and NCDC - as their original promoters to establish these three societies. He said that National Cooperative Export Limited has received applications from approximately 7,000 members, National Cooperative Organics Limited has received 5,000, and Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti has received 16,000 applications. Shri Shah added that this shows how extensive the scope of work is and how efficiently we have been able to bring it to grassroots level in such a short time.

Shri Amit Shah said that the establishment of these three societies was done with a multifaceted objective, and when they become fully operational, solutions to many problems in our country will emerge. He said that firstly, our land is deteriorating due to the use of chemical fertilizers, and it is imperative to save it and lead the farmers towards organic farming, which is the demand of the time. Shri Shah said that along with the prosperity of farmers, land, water conservation, and flood prevention, it is also essential to increase the production, marketing, and access of organic products for the health protection of 130 crore Indians and people worldwide. He said that the society created for this purpose will undertake the entire chain of organic products, including collection, certification, testing, standardization, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labeling, packaging, and export. It will also serve as a guide for many cooperatives.

Minister of Cooperation said that the cooperative society established for seeds will work on the conservation and enhancement of original seeds. It will work to preserve and enhance the taste, quality, and viability of our natural, sweet, and traditional seeds.

He said that through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), we will also work on providing plots for seed to farmers with small land holdings of around two and a half acres and increase their income. Shri Shah added that the society established for organic products will keep a very small portion of these products for its operation and return the majority portion back to farmers at the level of cooperative dairies, ensuring good prices for these products. Similarly, the society formed for exports will increase our country's share in the global export of agricultural products, and resulting profit will be directly deposited into the bank accounts of farmers.

Union Minister of Cooperation stated that we have set a target to increase the turnover of export cooperative societies to up to one lakh crore rupees annually over the next five years. He mentioned that establishing forward and backward linkages in exports will also address the shortage of pulses through the same means. He said that the production of pulses can only increase when there is an efficient system for its export, and only then will farmers sow pulses. Shri Shah said that we have arranged such a system so that at least 50% of the profit goes directly into the farmer's bank account through PACS.

Shri Amit Shah said that today, in many states including Gujarat, millions of farmers have adopted organic farming. He said that in organic farming model, farming on 21 acres of land with an indigenous cow is practiced, where production is not low, and soil fertility increases day by day. Shri Shah added that in the last 3 years, there has been a seven times rise in the number of farmers adopting organic farming, which indicates that this experiment has been successful. He said that the Modi government has undertaken the task of setting up laboratories for soil testing and testing of grain production in organic farming across the country. He said that in the next 5 years, there will not be a single district in the country where there will be no testing of organic land and products. He said that wherever organic produce is more, we will take this process there and work to make it available to farmers and certify its product to reach the market profitably.

Union Minister of Cooperation said that we have set a target of turnover of more than 10,000 crore rupees for Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited in 5 years. He said that by 2030, Bharat Organics will hold more than 50% market share in the domestic organic market. Shri Shah said that today, the global organic market is worth about 10 lakh crore rupees, and India's export is 7000 crore rupees, which we want to increase to 70,000 crore rupees. He said that the global agricultural produce market is worth 2,155 billion dollars, and India's share is only 45 billion dollars, and under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, we have decided to leap to 115 billion dollars by 2030. Shri Shah expressed confidence that through these three societies, in the coming days, we will succeed in filling all the gaps in the areas of organic products, seed conservation and enhancement, and exports.



अप्रैल माह के मुख्य कृषि कार्य

गेहूं, जौ और अनाज वाली फसलें

गेहूं की फसल इस महीने में पक कर तैयार हो जाती है। जब दाने सुनहरे होकर सख्त होने लगे तथा दानों में 18-20 प्रतिशत नमी हो, वह कटाई की सही अवस्था होती है। फसल को पकने के तुरंत बाद काट लेना चाहिए। फसल अधिक पकने पर कुछ प्रजातियों में दाने झड़ने लगते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त पकने के बाद काटने में देरी करने से चिड़ियों तथा चूहों से भी नुकसान हो सकता है।



भंडारण के लिए दानों में 10-12 प्रतिशत से अधिक नमी नहीं होनी चाहिए। भंडारण से पूर्व कोठियों तथा कमरों को साफ कर लें और दीवारों व फर्श पर मैलाथियान 50 प्रतिशत के घोल को 3.0 लीटर प्रति 100 वर्गमीटर की दर से छिड़कें। अनाज को बुखारी, कोठिलों या कमरे में रखने के बाद एल्युमीनियम फॉस्फाइड 3.0 ग्राम की दो गोली प्रति टन की दर से रखकर बंद कर देना चाहिए।

ग्रीष्मकालीन मूंग एवं उड़द

- ग्रीष्मकालीन मूंग की बुआई 15 अप्रैल तक कर दें। बीज की बुआई सीडड्रिल या कूड़ों से पंक्तियों में की जानी चाहिए तथा बीजों को 4-5 सें.मी. गहराई में बोना चाहिए। पिछले माह बोयी गयी मूंग व उड़द फसल में 25-30 दिनों बाद पहली सिंचाई करें।
- ग्रीष्मकालीन मूंग की उन्नत प्रजातियां पूसा विशाल, पूसा 1431, पूसा 1371, पूसा 9531, पूसा रत्ना, पूसा 0672, फुले मोरना (केडीजी 123), आईपीएम 410-3 (शिखा), आईपीएम 205-7 (विराट), आईपीएम 512-1 (सूर्या), एसएमएल 1115, एमएच 318, एमएच 421, एमएसजे 118 (केशवानंद मूंग 2), जीएम 5, गुजरात मू-7 (जीएम-7) आदि उगाई जा सकती हैं। ये 65-80 दिनों में पककर तैयार हो जाती हैं।
- ग्रीष्मकालीन उड़द की उन्नत प्रजातियां पीडीयू 1 (बसंत बहार), आईपीयू 94-1 (उत्तरा), पंत उड़द 19, पंत उड़द 30, पंत उड़द 31, पंत उड़द 35, एल्यू 391, मेश 479 (केयूजी 479), मुकुंदरा उड़द 2 आदि उगाई जा सकती हैं।
- बीज शोधन एवं बीजोपचार मृदा एवं बीजजनित कई कवक एवं जीवाणुजनित रोग होते हैं, जो मृदा में अंकुरण होते समय तथा अंकुरण होने के बाद बीजों को काफी क्षति पहुंचाते हैं। बीजों के अच्छे अंकुरण तथा स्वस्थ पौधों की पर्याप्त संख्या के लिए बीजों को कवकनाशी से उपचारित करने की सलाह दी जाती है। इसके लिये प्रति कि.ग्रा. बीज को 2 से 2.5 ग्राम थीरम तथा 1 ग्राम कार्बेन्डाजिम से उपचार करने के बाद राइजोबियम कल्चर से बीजोपचार करना चाहिए। बुआई के समय बीज डालने से पहले सल्फर धूल का प्रयोग अवश्य करना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार फॉस्फेट घुलनशील बैक्टीरिया (पीएसबी) से बीज का शोधन करना भी लाभदायक होता है।
- सामान्यतः उर्वरकों का प्रयोग मृदा परीक्षण की संस्तुतियों के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए। मूंग की फसल के लिये 15-20 कि.ग्रा. नाइट्रोजन, 40-50 कि.ग्रा. फॉस्फोरस, 40 कि.ग्रा. पोटाश एवं 20 कि.ग्रा. सल्फर प्रति हैक्टर की दर से बुआई के समय कूड़ों में देना चाहिए। कुछ क्षेत्रों में ज़िंक की कमी की अवस्था में 15-20 कि.ग्रा. प्रति हैक्टर की दर से ज़िंक सल्फेट का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही 5.0 टन/हैक्टर की दर से गोबर की खाद का उपयोग करना चाहिए।



- मूंग व उड़द की फसल में पानी की कम आवश्यकता होती है। ग्रीष्मकालीन मूंग व उड़द की फसल की अच्छी वृद्धि व विकास के लिये 3 से 4 सिंचाइयां आवश्यक हैं। अनावश्यक सिंचाई करने पर पौधों की वानस्पतिक वृद्धि ज्यादा हो जाती है, जिसका उपज पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। अतः सिंचाई आवश्यकतानुसार व हल्की करें।



- बुआई के प्रारंभिक 4-5 सप्ताह तक खरपतवार की समस्या अधिक रहती है। पहली सिंचाई के बाद निराई करके खरपतवार को नष्ट करें। चौड़ी पत्ती तथा घास वाले खरपतवार को रासायनिक विधि से नष्ट करने के लिये एलाक्लोर की 4 लीटर या फ्लूक्लोरालिन (45 ईसी) नामक रसायन की 2.22 लीटर मात्रा को 800 लीटर पानी में मिलाकर बुआई के तुरंत बाद या अंकुरण से पहले छिड़काव कर देना चाहिए।

मृदा परीक्षण

- रबी फसल की कटाई के बाद किसान अपने खेतों से मृदा नमूने इकट्ठे करें। इसके बाद मृदा के नमूने लेकर अपने नजदीक की मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला में मृदा के नमूनों की जांच करायें। प्रयोगशाला के प्रभारी से नमूनों की जांच के उपरान्त मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड अवश्य प्राप्त करें, ताकि आगामी खरीफ की फसल में मृदा स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर खाद एवं उर्वरकों का प्रयोग किया जा सके।

सब्जी फसलें

भिंडी

- भिंडी की उन्नत प्रजातियां आजाद भिंडी 1, आजाद भिंडी 2, आजाद भिंडी 3, आजाद भिंडी 4, परभणी क्रांति, वर्षा उपहार, पूसा ऐ 4, पूसा ऐ 5, अर्का अनामिका एवं अर्का अभय प्रमुख हैं।
- भिंडी की फसल में 35-40 कि.ग्रा. नाइट्रोजन की टॉप ड्रेसिंग बुआई के 30 दिनों बाद व शेष एक तिहाई मात्रा की दूसरी टॉप ड्रेसिंग बुआई के 45-50 दिनों बाद करें। फूल एवं फल आने की स्थिति में भिंडी में तनाबेधक और फलबेधक कीट लगते हैं। इसके लिए कार्बोसल्फान 25 ई.सी. 1.5 लीटर 800-1000 लीटर पानी में घोलकर प्रति हैक्टर की दर से हर 10 से 15 दिनों के अंतराल पर छिड़काव करते रहना चाहिए।

करेला

- करेले की उन्नत प्रजातियां पूसा संकर 1, पूसा संकर 2 और पूसा विशेष प्रमुख हैं।
- इनकी बुआई 5-6 कि.ग्रा. बीज प्रति हैक्टर की दर से करते हैं। इसके लिए 200-250 किंटल प्रति हैक्टर सड़ी गोबर की खाद या कम्पोस्ट की दर से खेत की आखिरी जुताई के समय अच्छी तरह से मिला देनी चाहिए। इसके लिए 120 कि.ग्रा. नाइट्रोजन, 100 कि.ग्रा. फॉस्फोरस और 80 कि.ग्रा. पोटाश तत्व के रूप में देनी चाहिए। नाइट्रोजन की आधी मात्रा तथा फॉस्फोरस एवं पोटाश की पूरी मात्रा आखिरी जुताई के समय मिला देनी चाहिए।



नाइट्रोजन की शेष आधी मात्रा खड़ी फसल में दो बार में प्रयोग करते हैं, जिससे लगातार फसल की अच्छी पैदावार मिल सके।

बागवानी फसलें

आम

- इस माह आम के बागों में एक वर्ष के वृक्ष के लिए 50 ग्राम नाइट्रोजन, 25 ग्राम फॉस्फोरस और 50 ग्राम पोटाश का प्रयोग करें। जो क्रमशः बढ़ाकर 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के पौधों के लिए प्रति वृक्ष 500 ग्राम नाइट्रोजन, 250 ग्राम फॉस्फोरस और 500 ग्राम पोटाश देना चाहिए। आम के गुच्छा रोग या मालफार्मे शन से ग्रस्त बौर की तुड़ाई कर दें। आम के फलों को गिरने से बचाने के लिए नैथलीन एसिटिक एसिड 20 मि.ग्रा./लीटर या प्लेनोफिक्स 5 मि.ली./10 लीटर पानी में घोलकर छिड़काव करें। पहला छिड़काव फल बनने पर तथा दूसरा छिड़काव उसके 15 दिनों के अंतर पर करें। आम में ऊतक क्षय रोग के नियंत्रण के लिए 10 ग्राम/लीटर (1 प्रतिशत) बोरेक्स का छिड़काव करें।

- मिलीबग नई कॉपलों, फूलों व फलों का रस चूसकर काफी नुकसान करती है। नियंत्रण के लिए 700 मि.ली. मिथाइल पैराथियान 70 ई.सी. को 700 लीटर पानी में छिड़कें तथा नीचे गिरी या पेड़ों पर चढ़ रहे कीटों को इकट्ठा करके जला दें और घास साफ रखें। यदि तेला (हॉपर) फूल पर नजर आये, तो 700 मि.ली. मैलाथियान 70 ई.सी. 700 लीटर पानी में छिड़कें। आम में फुदका कीट से बचाव के लिए इमिडाक्लोरोप्रिड 0.3 मि.ली./लीटर पानी में घोलकर प्रथम छिड़काव फूल खिलने से पहले करते हैं। कार्बरिल 4 ग्राम/लीटर का दूसरा छिड़काव फल मटर के दाने के बराबर हो जाये, तब करना चाहिए।

अमरूद

- अमरूद में अप्रैल में सिंचाई न करें, फूलों को तोड़ दें, ताकि फल मक्खी फूलों में अंडे न दे पायें। अमरूद में उकठा तथा काला व्रण फल गलन या टहनीमार रोग नियंत्रण के लिए खेत साफ-सुथरा रखना चाहिए। अधिक सिंचाई नहीं करना चाहिए एवं जैविक खादों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। रोगग्रस्त डालियों को काटकर 0.3 प्रतिशत का कॉपर ऑक्सीक्लोराईड के घोल का छिड़काव दो या तीन 15 दिनों के अंतराल पर करना चाहिए।

लीची

- लीची के बागों में आवश्यकतानुसार सिंचाई करते रहें। लीची 100 ग्राम यूरिया प्रति पेड़ प्रति वर्ष आयु की दर से डालें। लीची में फलछेदक की रोकथाम के लिए डाइक्लोरोवास 5 मि.ली. (70 ई.सी. न्यूवान) 10 लीटर पानी में घोल बनाकर छिड़काव करें।

पुष्प व सुगंध वाले पौधे

ग्लेडियोल्स

- ग्लेडियोल्स के कन्दों की खुदाई से 15 दिनों पूर्व सिंचाई बन्द कर दें और स्पाइक काटने के 40-45 दिनों बाद घनकन्दों (कॉर्म) की खुदाई करें। कॉर्म को सड़न रोग से बचाने के लिए 0.2 प्रतिशत मेन्कोजेब पाउडर से उपचारित करके शीतगृह में भंडारण कर दें।

रजनीगंधा

- रजनीगंधा में एक सप्ताह के अंतराल पर सिंचाई व दो सप्ताह के अंतराल पर गुड़ाई करें।

गेंदा

- गेंदे की फसल में एफिड कैटरपिलर तथा माइट का प्रकोप होता है, जिसका निराकरण करने के लिए 0.2 प्रतिशत मेटासिस्टॉक्स या 0.25 प्रतिशत केराथेन या 0.2 प्रतिशत रोगोर का छिड़काव प्रत्येक सप्ताह बाद कम से कम दो बार करना चाहिए।



Women on a Mission "Sashakt Nari - Viksit Bharat" Program

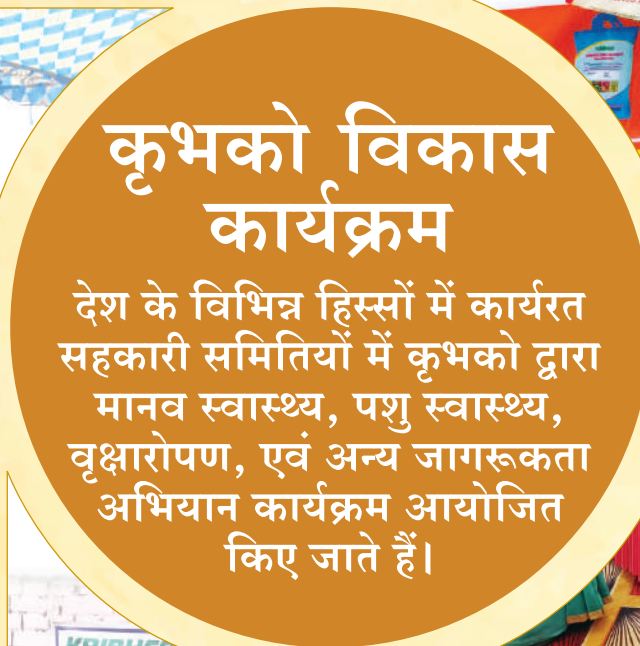
Namo Drone Didis are transforming
agriculture through technology



**KRIBHCO Empowered
70 Namo Drone Didi also took a step
towards Aatmanirbhar Bharat in
drone technology**

At the 'Sashakt Nari - Viksit Bharat' program, Namo Drone Didis were presented with drones and the best-selling book 'FERTILISING THE FUTURE,' authored by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, GOI, offering valuable insights into the fertilizer industry.





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