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#### Maximising vegetable yield for small landholding farmers in Alibaug, Raigad (North Konkan Coast), Maharashtra

#### **Project Name: Upaj Badao**

Category: [Plant Sciences] Submitted by: Yash Sharma Oberoi International School, Mumbai (11th Grade)





### **Overview**

- Majority of India's 93 million farmers are marginal farmers, those with a small landholding. The average size of the holding is estimated at 1.15 hectare and this has shown a steady declining trend over various Agriculture Censuses since 1970-71 which clearly shows the stress that marginal farmers undergo in India as agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for them.
- Research project is focused on economic upliftment of the small landholding farmers through enabling them with better knowledge and techniques which can maximise the vegetable yield in their small farms.
- The research and findings are based upon the year long Primary and Secondary Research at the project at at Kolgaon, Alibaug (Raigad, Maharashtra).
- The data from the research has been used to arrive at the most appropriate recommendation to the local farmers through an App for maximising the yield for vegetables.





### **Primary Research**

- 1. Interactions with local farmers at Kolgaon Village in Alibaug
- Visits to the local agriculture shops and discussions with the shop owners over various products used by farmers
- Visit to the Government soil testing lab for soil testing and discussion with the officials on typical issues faced by local farmers



### **Secondary Research**



- Local government website (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) referred to for details on the weather data (rainfall, temperature, humidity) for Alibaug region
- 2. Information from Agriculture Research Station for Raigad was reviewed
- 3. Department of Agronomy data was studied for crop advisory based on weather forecast



### Methodology

#### **Site Preparation**

- 1) Scouting and cleaning
- 2) Fencing
- Divide the site into Control and Non-Control area

#### **Planting and Monitoring**

- 1) Area, layout, distance between rows based on vegetable type
- 2) Monitoring with regular watering
- 3) Pests and Weeds

#### **Soil Review and Testing**

- 1) Collect Soil for Composite Samples
- 2) Filter the soil and dry the samples
- Submit Samples at the Local Government run Laboratory and at a city Laboratory

#### **Measuring Yield**

- 1) Measure number of fruits per plant, tecture, size and weight
- 2) Total yield for Control and Non Control sites

#### **Soil Treatment**

- Review Soil Test results for any macro and micronutrient deficiencies
- 2) Select suitable products for application to soil

#### **App Development**

- 1) Android platform based App easily accessible to farmers
- 2) Java Script and Python
- 3) Make the App vernacular



# **Site Preparation**



Site identification  $\rightarrow$  Removal of wild plants/weeds/stones  $\rightarrow$ Levelling  $\rightarrow$  Fencing

## **Soil Review and Testing**



Soil Samples taken as Composite Samples  $\rightarrow$  Drying of Samples and Filtration of any foreign particles  $\rightarrow$  Composite Soil Samples submitted at the local Government Soil Test Laboratory

### **Analysis of Soil Test Results**

Parameter	Unit	Ideal Range	Test Reading	Comments
рН		6.5-7.5	5.87	Medium
EC	dS/m	0-1	0.08	Sufficient
Organic Carbon (OC)		0.40-0.60	2.16	Excess
Nitrogen	Kg/Ha	280-420	568.24	Sufficient
Phosphorous	Kg/Ha	14-21	2.97	Very low
Potassium	Kg/Ha	150-200	139.94	Low
CaCO3		2.5-5.0	2.5	Medium
Calcium (Ca)	%	4-9.99	23.08	Excess
Magnesium (Mg)	%	0.50-3.99	0.49	Low
Sodium (Na)	%	5-15	0.73	Low

- The local soil contains adequate amount of Nitrogen (N) with low Potassium (K) levels and severe deficiency of Phosphorus (P).
- 2. The pH level shows slightly acidic property, but this may not be sufficient for growing vegetables like tomatoes which require a good degree of acidity in the soil.
- Lack of sufficient micronutrients (Mg and Na) which is likely to restrict the growth and quality of the vegetables.
- 4. Soil electrical conductivity (EC) which is a measure of the amount of salts in soil (salinity of soil) indicates good nutrient availability, soil texture, and available water capacity.

### **Soil Treatment**





Soil treatment plan prepared based on the soil test results  $\rightarrow$  Application of manure rich with beneficial bacteria that convert soil nutrients into readily available forms for the tender plant  $\rightarrow$  Application of organic soil conditioner to improve the soil pH and the water holding capacity and particle size of soil



Soil conditioner contains natural elements like Bone meal, Seaweed extract, Amino acid, Humic acid, Dolomite, Bentonite, Vermy-Wash, Goumutra Arc.

# **Planting and Monitoring**









Preparation of test beds contain a control site and a control site (test beds with rows with mounds for cucumber and rows for tomato)  $\rightarrow$  Seed plantation in a well planned format  $\rightarrow$  regular watering and monitoring of plant health

### **Vegetable Output**



Vegetable yield for the selected vegetables recorded  $\rightarrow$  Fruit size, texture and weight recorded for both control and non control sites (results on the next slide)



# **Analysis of Vegetable Yields**

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		Control Site	Non Control Site	Comments		
Test Area	sq ft	400	400			
Site Configuration		4 Rows, 5 mounds each	4 Rows, 5 mounds each			
Seeds Planted	total site	80	80	4 seeds per mound		
Total Plants		45	40			
Yield	per plant	6	5-6	Cucumbers per plant		
Size and weight	cm / kg	15-18 / 0.300	12-15 / 0.275	Taken as average		
Vegetable Characteristics		Dark green and long	Light green and short			
Total Yield	kg	81	66			
Variance		+23%				

#### Cucumber ("Kakadi")

#### Bottle Gourd ("Lauki/Dudhi")

		Control Site	Non Control Site	Comments
Test Area	sq ft	350	350	
Site Configuration		4 rows, spacing of approx. 200cm Plant spacing of 30cm	4 rows, spacing of approx. 200cm Plant spacing of 30cm	More row spacing for plants to grow
Seeds Planted	total site	24	24	6 seeds per row
Total Plants		16	16	4 plants per row
Yield	per plant	4-5	3-4	Average reading
Size and weight	cm / kg	20-24 / 0.650	18-20 / 0.625	Average reading
Vegetable Characteristics		Light Green and yellow	Light to dark green	
Total Yield	kg	52	40	
Variance		+30.0%		

### **Flowcharts used for App Development**





Step 5

Cucumbers require a lot of water, so water them at least twice a day.



### **App Development**

**"Upaj Badao"** is an Android based App developed using Javascript - the App offers simple functionality and pictorial guidance making it quick and easy for farmers to navigate and understand.



Note: Vegetable screens are scrollable to view all the steps shown in the flowcharts on previous slide.

Note: My next step is to make the App Vernacular so that it is scalable and flexible to incorporate local languages.

## **My Working Pipeline**

- Enhancing soil health to deal with any adverse impact of climate change (as was seen during at my Project Site with a adverse impact seen on tomato plants). The coastal soil has high salinity and requires adequate amount of sunlight during the year which may be impacted due to changes in the weather. I would like to evaluate this further by working closely with the local Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Agriculture Centre) and identify key steps to prepare a health soil.
- Management of Pests and Diseases: Pests like stem borer, army worm. leaf folder, brown pant hopper, land crab and diseases like bacterial leaf blight and blasts are the major pests and diseases observed in coastal saline soils. I would like to understand the process for surveillance and monitoring the pest population and timely diagnosis and need based application of bio pesticides.
- Make my App Vernacular so that it is scalable and flexible to incorporate local languages so more and more small farmers can benefit from the App.



# Thank you.

For any suggestions or queries, please contact me at:

yashrsharma@gmail.com +91 9820 422 540

