

Report on Management of rice crop residue at village Karnki in collaboration with NSS

Target Group: Students of SOAS and Villagers

Coordinator: Mr. S. P Singh and Dr. S.S. Sharma (SOAS)

Date: Wednesday, 09-11-2022

Time- 10:15 AM onwards

Venue: Karnki village

Number of participants: 25 (Students of Agriculture Sciences and Villagers)

Management of Rice Crop Residue at Village Karnki in collaboration with NSS could be multifaceted, aiming to address various aspects related to sustainable agriculture, environmental conservation, and community development.

## **Objectives**

Aiming to address various aspects related to sustainable agriculture, environmental conservation, and community development.

Encouraging the Farmers for adoption of eco-friendly techniques to manage rice crop residue, reducing the burning of crop residues, and mitigating air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Dr. S.S Sharma delivered a comprehensive lecture on effective strategies for managing crop residues. Rice stands out as the leading residue-producing crop in Asia, with a staggering 826 million tons, contributing to 84% of the global total production. Traditionally, rice straw has been collected from fields for utilization as fodder for cattle. Typically, rice crop residues contain 0.7% nitrogen, 0.23% phosphorus, and 1.75% potassium.

However, the rise of mechanized harvesting has led farmers to resort to burning substantial quantities of leftover crop residues in the fields. This practice, although addressing concerns of interference with tillage and subsequent crop operations, results in the loss of valuable nutrients and soil organic matter (SOM). Retaining the residues on the field offers significant benefits such as bolstering soil health, conserving soil moisture, enhancing soil productivity, and safeguarding the environment. Nonetheless, challenges persist in terms of incorporating the residues into the soil, including physical obstacles, labor intensiveness, required fallow periods, and resource mobilization. Several viable off-field options for managing rice crop residues include their use as nutritious livestock feed, economic roofing thatch for the rural poor, rural residue composting, cultivation of edible mushrooms, biogas generation, and the packaging of consumable goods for transportation. Ajeet, a farmer from Karnki village, introduced the students to the condition of their fields, highlighting the issue of wasted rice crops.

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Haryana 122103



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Photo 1: Dr. S.S. Sharma gave lecture about how to manage crop residue.

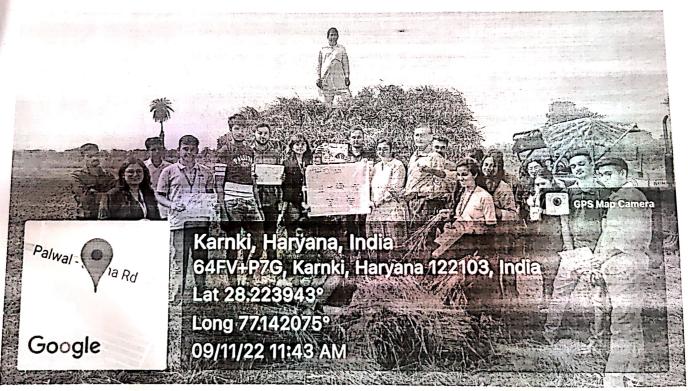


Photo 2: Dr. S.S. Sharma gave lecture about how to manage crop residue.

Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

W911122 School of Agriculture Sciences (SOAS) K.R. Mangalam University Sohna road, Gurugram Haryana 122103



Photo 3: Dr. S.S. Sharma gave lecture about rice crop cultivation.

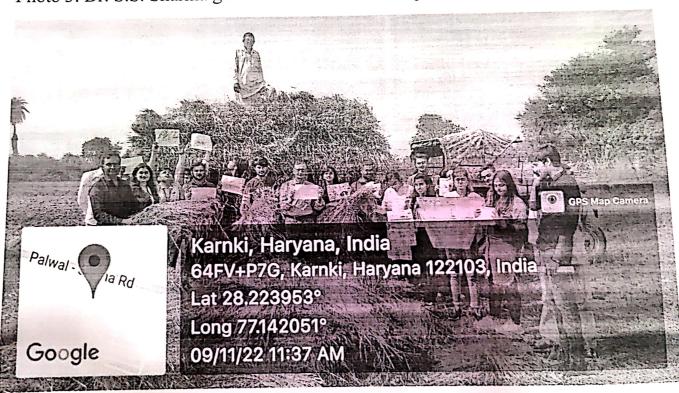


Photo 4: A glimpse of the events with students and farmers.

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Haryana 122103

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Report prepared by	S. P. Singh Springh
Report verified by Event Coordinator	a de ingla
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Report seen by Dean/Activity	School of Agriculture Sciences (SOAS)  School of Agriculture University  Kan Mangalam University
coordinator	School of Agriculture Sciences  School of Agriculture Sciences
	Sohna road, Gurugian Haryana 122103

Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University

Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

## Attendance

Name of activity: Management of Rice ord residue at village karnki

Date: 89-11-22

Venue: Karinki

Organized by: SOAS

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Sohng road, Gurug ang

Signature of Incharge / Dean(with date). Jana 122103