

Vol. 6 | No. 6 November - December -2008

e-Krishi Kiran

(An on Line Agricultural Extension System in Gujarat)

6-Krishi Kiran

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Introduction

India, during Green Revolution, witnessed continuous increase in agricultural production and could reach self-sufficiency. However, in recent times, production stagnate around 200 to 210 million tones, whereas, by the year 2025, the country will require 300 million tones of food grains. In this context, it is important to promote adoption of scientific farming by the farmers. It is also important to ensure farmers' economic prosperity.

The Government of Gujarat after making a thorough assessment of this fact, decided to embark on a massive program that will address few crucial areas in agriculture that require immediate attention and take up an awareness-cum-implementation plan across the state aiming at every individual farmer, in contrast to the present way of implementing various programs routinely at district level.

Situation before the initiative

In our country, a number of scientifically proven and location-specific technologies are available. There is a need to transfer these technologies to the farmers with a greater speed so that productivity and quality are enhanced. Further, these technologies need to be tailor-made for the agroclimatic conditions existing in individual farmer's field. Presently transfer of technology involves training of the extension personnel and their direct contact with the farmers. It has limitation in reaching the farmers individually. The mode of transmission is also tedious and time consuming - scientists to Agricultural Department and percolation down the lane from state level to district level and then to taluka level and then to villages. It is true that extension work through radio and television has made a mass impact, but the recommendations can only be general and can't be specific to individual farmer.



Strategy Adopted

An e - agricultural extension technology was introduced in the 'e - krishi kiran' program. Since the inputs have been provided as specifically as possible at farmer / village / taluka level by the scientists in various modules, 'e-krishi kiran' program is able to automatically provide output of specific technologies to a farmer.

Thus, through the **'e - krishi kiran**' program, the Government of Gujarat has attempted to promote scientific agricultural technologies by enabling the farmers to get required specific information through use of Information Technology.

Background

In India, there is enormous amount of data related to agricultural science available with the scientific community that are mainly restricted to the labs and research stations across the Agricultural Universities. There is a need to transform these huge databases into technologies and to make it available to the farmers as technological interventions suitable to a specific farming condition. The farmers can get benefited, if this scientific agricultural information is made available to them and is used practically in the crop fields.

The present system of transfer of agricultural technologies includes individual (the VLWs in most of Government schemes are using this); Group (training, group discussions etc.) and Mass (radio, television, etc.) extension methods. These methods have their own merits and limitations; that make them useful and effective in a specific situation. Enormous research studies interpreted that individual extension methods are expensive and time consuming; though it gives guidance on the basis of first hand knowledge of a farm. However it is difficult for the government to engage the extension personals for 18,600 scattered villages in Gujarat state and impossible for the scientist to advocate all the farmers according to their farm conditions. Contrary to this, mass extension method is less expensive and could reach at a time to many farmers, but could not be useful in providing guidance on particular farm situation.

Government of Gujarat has thought out a new way by launching 'e - krishi kiran' program which is an online program of technology transfer with an individual farm condition in focus. This program is expected to bridge the distance between Scientist – Extensionist – Farmers and Input-Output Dealers effectively. It helps making transfer of technology more scientific, precise, easy, and need based. The 'e - krishi kiran' program is a web based information system designed to run on a networked environment including intranet, internet and on GSWAN (Gujarat State Wide Area Network). This is a repository of agricultural information for the benefit of farmers, agricultural scientists and decision makers.

The 'e - krishi kiran' program is a unique information initiative of its kind in India pioneered and initiated by the Government of Gujarat for the benefit of farmers at the grass-root level.

Once IT came into the picture, many aspects were included as peripherals which include:

(i) All the recommendations of the agricultural universities in Gujarat to the farmers,



(ii) Research, education and extension activities of the agricultural universities and agricultural development related data available with the Department of Agriculture for providing inter and intra linkages to the scientists, the farmers, government agricultural officials, NGOs and public in general through net-working.

A visit to the web site http://shc.gujarat.gov.in/ can give a clear picture of the project.

Objective

The main objective of 'e - krishi kiran' program is to promote scientifically sound agriculture. For example, for achieving scientific fertilizer use, soil samples of individual farmers were collected, analyzed in the laboratories and on the basis of available nutrients present in the soil, fertilizer rate for the crop that the farmer grows was recommended. Similarly based on soil moisture index based approach, suggestions for more profitable rain fed crops were made.

Government of Gujarat has selected the Anand Agricultural University (AAU) to establish and implement the state wide program of the 'e - krishi kiran' (Previously known as Soil Health Card program). Under this program, AAU has developed the web-base application software, which generates and provides the fertilizer recommendations on the basis of soil analysis and the nutrient requirements of the crop for each field. This will increase the efficiency of the fertilizer and saves consumption of the fertilizer.

The 'e - krishi kiran' program is a unique information initiative of its kind in India pioneered and initiated by the Government of Gujarat for the benefit of farmers at the grass-root level. In first phase it was decided to provide 5 lakh soil health cards to farmers every year, thus covering all farmers within five years.

Main Objective of the Project

- (i) Direct advice to individual farmer a new approach in extension.
- (ii) Direct access of Agricultural Scientist at village level to bridge gap between actual and potential production.
- (iii) Increasing the income of farmers.
- (iv) Analysis of soil of all the villages of the state
- (v) Recommendation for fertilizer usages for each farm, based on soil analysis
- (vi) Suggest alternate cropping pattern based on moisture availability index.
- (vii) Provide Soil Health Card to each farmer to guide him about his soil conditions and cropping practices to be followed.
- (viii) Promoting optimum fertilizer use and fertilizer-use-efficiency through soil test method by analyzing soil of every farmer's field
- (ix) Developing a crop planning for the rainfed areas, which register low and uncertain productivity and remain major reason for poverty among the farmers
- (x) More elaborate data base, their quick utilization and networking to enhance efficient extension services at various levels of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) viz. village, takula, district and state level offices.



- (xi) Better crop production
- (xii) Direct involvement of agricultural scientists to bridge the gap between actual and potential production.
- (xiii) Better utilization of knowledge and research through the dissemination of information using various avenues of Information Technology.

Program Structure

1. Input

This part includes input of Agricultural Following data:

- (i) Farmers record with their Name, District, Village, Survey number, SHC number, etc.
- (ii) Soil fertility data based on soil test report regarding organic carbon, available phosphorus & potash, EC and pH
- (iii) Soil type and depth
- (iv) Taluka wise rainfall data
- (v) Agro climatic zone wise crop cultivation practices
- (vi) Recommended NPK
- (vii) Alternative crop planning
- (viii) Crop economics data
- (ix) Action plan information (information of Taluka / Village action plan)
- The provision has been made for entry and modification of the input data in the main server at Gandhinagar and mirror server at AAU, Anand by respective institutes / officers sitting at their places / offices (state Govt. dept. / District / Tauka / State Agri. University etc.).
- Data sets of various modules of Soil Health Card are highly secured and can be accessed only through valid username and password for respective entry and modification.

2. Database & Software

Following provisions are made in the software system.

The system can process:

- For the validation of the soil analysis data, so that data entry can be checked by the system and wrongly entered data may be rejected during the process of entry of data.
- Various transaction data for soil, weather, fertilizers, profitability of a crop, etc. for generation of various reports and recommendations for the crop, so that desired reports and recommendations can be made available.

The system can generate:

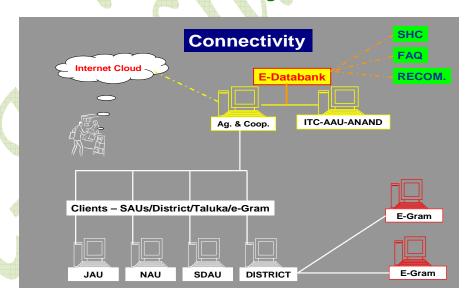
• Recommendation of the fertilizers needed for a particular crop based on a nutrition status of farmer's soil on the basis of low, medium, high soil fertility rating.



- The soil fertility index of each village on the basis of available soil analysis reports of the insisting farmers, to generate village soil health card for the use of other farmers who had not made soil testing of their fields.
- Recommendation of the possible alternative crops to a farmer for better crop production based on his cropping practice and weather condition in his area considering the facts like moisture availability index, available water capacity, length of growing period, surplus water and supplementary irrigation.
- Recommendation of the alternative crops with a generic ranking of crops in terms of profitability, looking into the various costs involved for producing that crop.
- The state wise, district wise, taluka wise and individual farmer wise model action plans for crop production.
- The various FAQ's for farmers about agriculture and animal husbandry in a well classified manner.

3. Network Connectivity

'e - krishi kiran' network is the part of GSWAN (Gujarat State Wide Area Network) with main server at Gandhinagar and its mirror server at Anand Agricultural University, Anand; connected with the three sibling agricultural universities (NAU, JAU, SDAU) of Gujarat; development departments of Gujarat (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry); GAIC, GSSC, GLDC, GSSWDC, GSSCA, districts offices, taluka offices, KVKs, etc. The system can also run with any type of internet connectivity. The connectivity could be visualized in the network chart given below.



Network Diagram

4. Output

(A) Soil Health Card

Soil health and its fertility play a key role in crop production. Soil analysis is the means to know the soil health. However, till recent past, fertilizer recommendations for different crops are made on the basis of agronomical practices and not on the soil test base. Fertility maps prepared using



soil analysis, in general, are not able to give specific information for the farm of each and every farmer. As such, precise recommendation was not possible. Besides, SHC includes all related information of farmers' field.

Soil test based recommendation for fertilizer use will not only increase the crop production with judicious investment on fertilizer use but will also help to keep the soil productivity sustainable.

The information given in Soil health card can be classified in four main groups as per details mentioned hereunder:

1) General Information

It includes the information regarding

- (i) Soil health card number
- (ii) Farmer's name
- (iii) Name of the village / taluka / district.

2) Land Information

It includes the information regarding.

- (i) Account number
- (ii) Survey number
- (iii) Survey number-wise land area
- (iv) Soil type.

3) Soil analysis information

It includes information regarding value and explanation of result for

- (i) pH value
- (ii) Electric conductivity
- (iii) Organic carbon
- (iv) Available phosphorus
- (v) Available potash.

4) Crop-wise fertilizer recommendations

It includes the information regarding

- (i) Season
- (ii) Crop name
- (iii) General recommendations of dose for chemical fertilizers (N, P, K) made for each crop by the Department of Agriculture
- (iv) Recommendations of dose for chemical fertilizer (N, P, K) made for each crop on the basis of soil analysis report of each field
- (v) Recommendation of FYM for each crop.



5) Ready Racknor for calculating the quantity of fertilizer

On the backside of the village soil health card and farmer's soil health card ready racknor for calculating the quantity of fertilizer is given so that farmer can easily calculate the quantity of Urea / DAP or other chemical fertilizer to supply prescribed dose of N P K.

(B) Village soil health card

In general it is perceived that the land of different fields in a same village may have less variation in respect of the soil fertility. Hence, the fertility index is calculated from the available reports of the soil analysis of the fields of same village and on the basis of fertility index, the farmers who had not made their soil tested were recommended for the requirement of the fertilization of each crop.

Access to Soil Health Card

The individual soil health card or the village soil health card can be viewed / accessed through internet. There are two options in the systems to view the soil health card information. First option is to enter soil health card number directly. If the farmer does know his soil health card number, then he has the second option of selecting his district, taluka, village and farmers name. Listing of soil health card numbers of the selected farmer is displayed which are hyperlinked. Once a particular hyperlinked soil health card number is clicked, the soil health card is displayed.

However, it is presumed that the farmers may have not easy access to the internet hence Govt. of Gujarat has made provision to supply printed copy of the individual soil health card to each farmers. Moreover, the printed colour copy of the village soil health card will also be supplied to each gram panchayat during Krushi Mahotsav regularly every year.

(C) Alternative Crop Planning

In India with ever increasing demand for food due to population pressure and practically no scope for expansion of area under cultivation, the food production has to be stepped up through increased cropping intensity. Thus, vertical development is the only alternative. Lack of irrigation facilities is the major constraints for taking up crop diversification in the state. About 80% area of the state is rainfed and crop cultivation in such areas is risky due to aberrant rainfall resulting in poor yield. Under such conditions, viable alternative is selection of suitable copping system that generates maximum net profit per unit investment, per unit item to the farmers.

An intensive cropping system which is not only highly productive and profitable but also stable over time and maintains soil fertility is of great importance in present conditions.; Short-duration moderately drought tolerant and comparatively high yielding crops should be included in rainfed cropping system.

(D) Model Action Plan



A Model Action Plan is implemented at district, taluka and village levels as a part of Soil Health Card Program. Model Action Plan for each taluka / village can be viewed in detail from the Internet.

For farmers' benefit and effective adoption of the program, the following information is included in this plan.

- (i) Characterization of natural resources such as soil, water, climate, generally grown crops, manpower etc.
- (ii) Statistics of crop production, market price, etc.
- (iii) Information on changes in cropping patterns, productivity, pest and diseases, increasing salinity, water logging or rise in ground water table etc. along with reasons.
- (iv) Planning required for implementation of specific agriculture or village development program.
- (v) Types of extension program required
- (vi) Achievement of goals during the year and how the program can be modified
- (vii) Government and non government organizations (NGOs) working at each taluka level.
- (viii) An integrated work plan of village.

The function of the Action Plan Module is to capture all kinds of agricultural, demographic, geographic, climate and socio-economic data associated with a taluka so that these inputs can further be used to decide about the effectiveness of the recommendations given to the farmer.

This module will also produce different kinds of reports and analysis for the scientists/planners so as to enable them for better decision making. **Some of the standard reports are as under:**

- Report on farmer's information for each taluka
- Report on soil information for each taluka
- Report on climate information for each taluka
- Report on rainfall information for each taluka
- Report on fertilizer information for each taluka
- Report on land use for each taluka
- Report on irrigation method and quality of irrigated water for each taluka
- Report on farmer's demographic and socio-economic information for each taluka
- Report on resources used for agricultural production for each taluka
- Report on recommendation given to the farmer for each taluka
- Report on the number, usage and type of farm animals for each taluka

Though a concerned government official is transferred elsewhere, he can get all required information immediately from Model Action Plan on the website as he resumes the duty at a new place and can continue his work effectively and efficiently without break.



(E) FAQ and Solution of Queries

The Question - Answer bank is maintained in a classified way for the frequently asked questions by the farmers. The answers of such questions are prepared by the concerned scientist, so that first hand knowledge of research recommendations may be available to the farmers.

If a farmer requires more details of technology or has any problem he can send his problem through the query form available on the system. The query form is designed in such a way that farmer has to made the selection of the text, name of district / taluka / village, etc. and very few words are required to type. Further, arrangement has been made in the application that the query will automatically reach to the concerned scientist / extension expert for immediate action through the system. Besides, a printed copy of the answer will also be posted by the scientist / experts. Thus, it would not be necessary for the farmer to visit Internet, but the answer to his query would reach him by post itself.

(F) Web Sites

The websites of all the Departments of the University / Board / Corporation / Agency engaged in agricultural development with their infrastructure, schemes for farmers, research recommendations, forms, FAQs, etc; and all that information which could be helpful to people were given on the websites.

(G) Modules of 'e - krishi kiran' Application Software

The **'e - krishi kiran'** Application Software is prepared in six modules as given below mentioned table. The total application size for the software is 209. 45 MB, whereas, the size of the database is presently 5015.15 MB which is likely to be increased as soil testing data increases.

Sr.	Module	Application Size (MB)	Database Size (MB) [Excluding Log files)					
1	Soil Health Card	114.2	3655					
2	Taluka Action Plan	22.32	1072.9					
3	Village Action Plan	4.49	200					
4	Crop Management	2.9	50					
5	Recommendation	63.7	7.25					
6	Administration & Security	1.84	30					
	Total	209.45	5015.15					



Features

- Gujarati, Web Based application, designed to run on network environment, intranet, Internet & GSWAN.
- Secured access to the Planners, Scientists and other users based upon unique identification.
- User friendly navigation.
- Auto generated built-in alarms and messages.
- Uniformity of user interfaces for easy understanding and operation.
- Generation of various kinds of qualitative, quantitative & analytical reports.

The benefits of soil fertility e-data bank

- (i) Recommendation of appropriate rate of manure and fertilizer to each crop on the basis of soil test values obtained from the farmers' field.
- (ii) Farmers tend to use only N (urea) or N and P (urea and DAP) and ignore depletion of other nutrients. The soil test based recommendation will help in restoring balanced nutrition of crops.
- (iii) Because of tropical conditions, built up of soil organic matter is less in our soils. Further, in dry lands and economically constraint situations, very limited or no manure is added. This has led to depletions of organic carbon in soil so vital for many important physical, chemical and biological properties of soil, which ensure soil productivity. Inclusion of manure rates as a general management practice and through specific Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) practices will help in overcoming the depletion of organic carbon in soil. The INM recommendations on various manures such as castor cake, poultry manure, vermi compost, green manuring etc. are available.
- (iv) Because of constraints in the traditional KVK, T & V and other TOT (Transfer of Technology) systems, farmers avail guidance from other sources and in the process are being misguided too. With e-data bank, the farmers will be able to overcome the exploitation by 'middle men' and the opportunistic marketing system. Further, the nutrient rates are reduced when the corresponding nutrient status in soil is 'medium' or 'high' to discourage excess use of fertilizers. The SHC system will help in avoiding excess use of fertilizers and the excess expenditure that goes with it. Use of excess fertilizers can be detrimental for soil productivity and crop growth.
- (v) The e-data bank will enable the administrators and experts to monitor the changes (depletion / accumulation) of nutrients besides EC and pH. Salinity water is used for irrigation. Similarly continuous use of acid forming fertilizers, occurrence of acid rain in industrial zone or use of acidic affluent water etc. can reduce the pH. The e-data bank will help in monitoring such changes.
- (vi) While distributing the kits of zinc, iron or sulphur for conducting demonstration trials, the card will help in selecting the specific target group farmers.
- (vii) Attempts are also made to give specific recommendation for specific crop sequence. This will help in increasing fertilizer use efficiency. Presently soil testing laboratories in the state and their guidance to the farmers is not well integrated with the extension relating to agricultural practices. With the introduction of the SHC, the soil test based recommendation will become an integral part of agricultural extension services.



Advantages

- Soil health analysis provided clue to health of farm and its strength and weakness in terms of different chemical ingredients.
- It enabled one to prescribe the required dose of chemical and organic fertilizer to bring about maximum productivity, as opposed to the adhoc method previously used. Most often, this led to fertilizers being recommended in excess, or not as required. Scientific analysis helped farmers make balanced use of fertilizer, bringing about reduction in costs. The farmer became aware of what was lacking in his soil and how to make it more productive.
- The same data helped in deciding an alternative cropping pattern, based on the fertility of the land.
- The farmer was given a printed card, bearing details of his soil analysis and recommended dose of fertilizer.

The initiative showed tremendous results the following year - farmers who followed this advice benefited in terms of cost reduction and could choose better value crops. Farmers who had not been using fertilizers, started using it. Low value crops like jowar and bajra got replaced by cotton as soil was capable of growing it. Farmers welcomed this, and demanded that this program be implemented quickly. Fertilizer companies joined hands with the Agriculture Department in these efforts and took up testing of soil samples in their laboratories.

It was perceived that the farmers could benefit economically by having access to agriculture related information and latest technological innovations. Experts in the field would guide them at their own villages / gram panchayats, without their having to travel to the district. It was felt that IT could help provide a more intimate scientist - extension workers - farmers' linkage, in addition to traditional extension services.



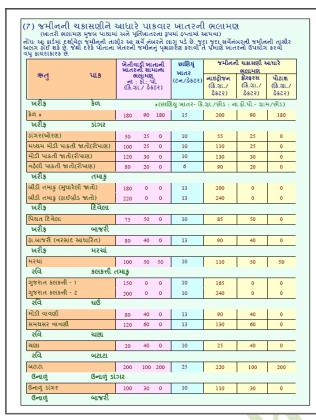
Screenshot

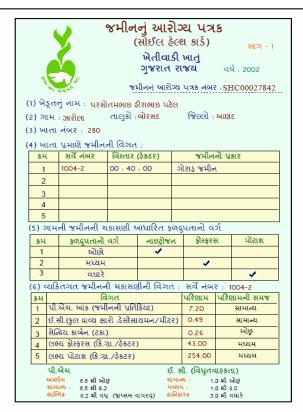
The home page of 'e - krishi kiran' programme (Gujarati language)





English version of farmer's soil health card





Backside of the soil health card (English version)

રાસાયણિક ખાતરની ગણતરી દર્શાવતું તૈયાર કોષ્ટક

રાસાવાલક ખાતરના ગલાતરા દશાવા, તવાર કાવક																					
એક ફેક્ટરનાં પાક માટે ભલામણ કરેલ પોષક		રાસાથણિક ખાતરની ગુણી ઉપર દર્શાવેલ પોષક તત્વનાં ટકા																			
તત્વનો જથ્થો (કિલોગ્રામ)	10%	11%	12%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	22%	25%	26%	28%	32%	35%	36%	45%	46%	50%	60%
1	10	9.1	8.3	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7
2	20	18.2	16.7	14.3	13.3	12.5	11.8	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.7	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.3
5	50	46	42	36	33	31	29	28	26	25	23	20	19	18	16	14	14	11	11	10	8
10	100	91	83	71	67	63	59	56	53	50	45	40	38	36	31	29	28	22	22	20	17
15	150	136	125	107	100	94	88	83	79	75	68	60	58	54	47	43	42	33	33	30	25
20	200	182	167	143	133	125	118	111	105	100	91	80	77	71	63	57	56	44	44	40	33
30	300	273	250	214	200	188	176	167	158	150	136	120	115	107	94	86	83	67	65	60	50
50	500	455	417	357	333	313	294	278	263	250	227	200	192	179	156	143	139	111	109	100	83
60	600	546	500	429	400	375	353	333	316	300	273	240	231	214	188	171	167	133	130	120	100
75	750	682	625	536	500	469	441	417	395	375	341	300	288	268	234	214	208	167	163	150	125
80	800	727	667	571	533	500	471	444	421	400	364	320	308	286	250	229	222	178	174	160	133
100	1000	909	833	714	667	625	588	556	526	500	455	400	385	357	313	286	278	222	217	200	167

<mark>ગણતરી કરવાની સમજુતી : પ</mark>ફેલી આડી કારમાં રાસાયણિક ખાતરની ગુશી/ઘેલી ઉપર દર્શાવેલ (છાપેલ) પોષક તત્વનાં ટકા આપવામાં આવ્યા છે. જ્યારે પફેલા ઉભા સ્તંભમાં એક ઢેક્ટરનો પાક માટે ભલામણ કરેલ પોષક તત્વોનો જથ્થો કિલોગામમાં આપ્યો છે. ઢવે ગુણી ઉપર પોષક તત્વોનો ટકા વાંચી તેટલા ટકાવાળું ખાનું આડી કારમાં પસંદ કરી ઉભા જાઓ અને સાથે સાથે એક ઢેક્ટરનાં પાક માટે ભલામણ કરેલ પોષક તત્વનો જથ્થો સોઈલ ઢેલ્થ કાર્ડમાંથી જાણી તેટલા જથ્થાવાળું ખાનું ઉભા સ્તંભમાં પસંદ કરી આડા જાઓ. આડા અને ઉભા જતાં જ્યાં બન્ને લીટીઓ મળે તે ખાનું રાસાયણિક ખાતરનો જરૂરી જથ્થો (કિલોગામ) દર્શાવશે. તેથી તે મુજબ રાસાયણિક ખાતરનો જથ્થો આપવો.

દાખલા તરીકે: (1) ધારો કે તમારા પાકને ભલામણ કરેલ જથ્થો/ડોઝ 100 : 50 : 50 નાઇટ્રોજન : ગ્રેસ્ક્રરસ : પોટાશ કિલોગ્રામ પ્રતિ ઢેક્ટર છે. યુરીયાની ગુણી ઉપર 46% નાઇટ્રોજન લખેલ છે. તેથી આડી કારમાં 46% વાળું ખાનું પસંદ કરી ઉભા જાઓ અને સાથે સાથે ઉભા સ્તંભમાંથી 100 કિલોગ્રામ નાઇટ્રોજનવાળું ખાનું પસંદ કરી આડા જાઓ આમ આડા અને ઉભા જતાં બન્ને લીટીઓ મળે છે ત્યાં 217 લખેલું ખાનું મળશે. આથી 217 કિલોગ્રામ યુરિયા ખાતર આપવું. આવી જ રીતે સુપર ગ્રેસ્ફેટ (16% ગ્રેસ્ક્રરસ) અને મ્યુરેટ ઓફ પોટાશ (60% પોટાશ) અનુક્રમે 313 તથા 83 કિલોગ્રામ આવશે.

(2) ધારો કે કોઈ પાક માટે ભલામણ કરેલ પોષક તત્વનો જથ્થો 100 : 50 : 0 નાઈટ્રોજન : ફોસ્ફરસ : પોટાશ કિલોગ્રામ પ્રતિ ફેક્ટર છે. અને યુરિયા અને ડી.એ.પી. રાસાયણિક ખાતરો વાપરવા છે. ડી.એ.પી. ખાતરની ગુણી ઉપર 18% નાઈટ્રોજન અને 46% ફોસ્ફરસ દર્શાવેલ છે. અફીં પ્રથમ ઉપર જણાવ્યા મુજબ ફોસ્ફરસની ગણતરી પહેલી કરીને ડી.એ.પી. ખાતરનો જથ્થો શોધવો. આ માટે 50 કિલોગ્રામ દર્શાવતી કાર અને 46% દર્શાવતી સ્તંભ જ્યાં મળે છે તે ખાનામાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ 109 કિલોગ્રામ ડી.પી. 1 ફેક્ટરનાં પાક માટે જોઈએ. ફવે 109 કિલોગ્રામ ડી.એ.પી.માંથી મળતી નાઈટ્રોજનનો જથ્થો 109 x 18(%) + 100 = 19.62 એટલે કે 20 કિલોગ્રામ થાય છે એટલે કે 20 કિ.ગ્રા. નાઈટ્રોજન તત્વ ડી.એ.પી.માંથી મળી જાય છે તેથી 100 – 20 = 80 કિલોગ્રામ નાઈટ્રોજન યુરિયાનાં સ્વરૂપે આપવો પડે. આમ 80 કિલોગ્રામ ઘાલતી કાર અને 46% દર્શાવતી સ્તંભ જ્યાં મળે છે તે ખાનામાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ 174 કિલોગ્રામ યુરિયા 1 ફેક્ટરનાં પાક માટે આપવો જોઈએ. આમ આ પાક માટે 109 કિલોગ્રામ ડી.એ.પી. અને 174 કિલોગ્રામ યુરિયા 1 ઢેક્ટર માટે જોઈએ.

<mark>નોંધ :</mark> રાસાચણિક ખાતરની ગણતરી કરતી વખતે પ્રથમ પોટાશયુક્ત ત્યારબાદ ફોસ્કરસયુક્ત અને છેલ્લે નાઈટ્રોજનયુક્ત ખાતરની ગણતરી કરવી જેથી પોટાશયુક્ત ખાતરમાંથી મળતાં ફોસ્કરસ અને નાઇટ્રોજન તત્વ બાદ કરી શકાય અને તે જ રીતે ફોસ્કરસયુક્ત ખાતરમાંથી મળતો નાઇટ્રોજનનો જથ્થો બાદ કરી શકાય જેથી બાકી રહેતો નાઇટ્રોજનથી જથ્થો નાઇટ્રોજનયુક્ત ખાતરોમાંથી મળવી શકાય



Farmer's soil health card in Gujarati language (actual)



ঋবু	NIS	Midt		HLWK.	(કન\ફેલ્ડર) માતર શાહિયું	જમીનને નાઇટ્રોજન (ઉ.સા./ કેક્ટર)	ी सक्तकारी क (डि.आ./ 3550)	વાયારે પીઠાશ (કિ.સા./ ઢેક્ટર)
ખરીક	આંબા			- Owello	દેશ ખાતર- કિ	4444	40043	4000
niou .		750	160	750	100	750	175	560
ખરીક	31%					100		500
NY.		250	125	125	10	250	140	90
ખરીફ	siace							
ચ્હેલી પાકતી જા	તો(શેપણ)	80	30	0	6	80	30	0
હસમ મોડી પાડ	તી જાતો(રોપણ)	100	30	0	10	100	30	0
વેડી પાકતી જાતે	દે(રોપલ)	120	30	0	10	120	30	0
ખરીફ	તુવેર							
ુ વેશ		25	50	0	10	25	55	0
ખરીફ	નાતિરોર			(छाछि)	દેવુ ખાતર- કિ	.ચા./છોડ : ન	ાકો.ધોગા	ય/છોડ)
વાલિયેર •		1500	800	1650	50	1500	890	1235
ખરીક	oflist							
elisi.		150	50	50	15	150	55	35
ખરીક	સોચાબીન	4						
લેથાબીન		30	50	0	5	30	55	0
રવિ	ચણા							
MONT		25	50	0	10	25	55	0
રવિ	વાલ							
યલ		20	40	0	10	20	45	0
ઉનાળું	ઉન્હળું ડાં	prs						
Switch glove		100	30	0	10	100	30	0

Backside of the soil health card (actual)

	રાસાયણિક ખાતરની ગણતરી દશોવતું તૈયાર કોષ્ટક															_							
	એક ફેક્ટરનાં પાક માટે લલામણ કરેલ પોપક તત્વનો જથ્થો		રાસાયણિક ખાતરની ગુણી ઉપર દર્શાવેલ પોષક તત્વનાં ટકા																				
	(કિલોગ્રામ)	10%	11%	12%	14%	16%	18%	17%	18%	19%	20%	22%	26%	26%	28%	32%	36%	38%	45%	48%	60%	80%	
	1	10	9.1	8.3	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	
	2	20	18.2	16.7	14.3	13.3	12.5	11.8	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.7	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	
	5	50	46	42	36	33	31	29	28	26	25	23	20	19	18	16	14	14	11	11	10	8	
	10	100	91	83	71	67	63	59	56	53	50	45	40	38	38	31	29	28	22	22	20	17	
	15	150	138	125	107	100	94	88	83	79	75	68	60	58	54	47	43	42	33	33	30	25	
	20	200	182	167	143	133	125	118	111	105	100	91	80	77	71	63	57	56	- 44	44	40	33	
	30	300	273	250	214	200	188	176	167	158	150	136	120	115	107	94	86	83	67	65	60	50	
	50	500	455	417	357	333	313	294	278	263	250	227	200	192	179	156	143	139	111	109	100	83	
-	60	600	548	500	429	400	375	353	333	316	300	273	240	231	214	188	171	167	133	130	120	100	
-	75	750	682	625	536	500	469	441	417	395	375	341	300	288	268	234	214	208	167	163	150	125	
1	80	800	727	667	571	533	500	471	444	421	400	364	320	308	288	250	229	222	178	174	160	133	
-	100	1000	909	833	714	667	625	588	556	526	500	455	400	385	357	313	286	278	222	217	200	167	

ગણતરી કરવાની સમજૂતી : પહેલી અડી હરમાં સસાચારિક ખાતરની ગુણી/શેલી ઉપર દર્શાવેલ (ભ્રપેલ) પોષક તત્વનાં ટકા આપવામાં આવ્યા છે. જ્યારે પહેલા ઉભા સ્તંભમાં એક હેસ્ટરનાં પાક માટે ભલામણ કરેલ પોષક તત્વોનો જશ્શો કિલોગ્રામમાં આપ્યો છે. કવે ગુણી ઉપર પોષક તત્વોનાં ટકા વાંચી તેટલા ટકાવાળું ખાનું અડી ફ્રારમાં પસંદ કરી ઉભ જાગો અને સાથે સાથે એક ફેસ્ટરનાં પાક માટે ભલામણ કરેલ પોષક તત્વનો જશ્શો સોઈલ ફેલ્શ કાર્ડમાંથી જાણી તેટલા જશ્શાવાળું ખાનું ઉભા સ્તંભમાં પસંદ કરી આડા જાગો. આડા અને ઉભા જતાં જ્યાં બન્ને લીટીઓ માપે તે ખાનું રાસાચારિક ખાતરનો જરૂરી જશ્શો (કિલોગ્રામ) દર્શાવરી. તેશી તે મુજબ રાસાચારિક ખાતરનો જશ્શો આપ્લો.

દાખલા તશીક: (1) ધારો કે તમારા પાકને લલામણ કરેલ જથ્થો/કોઝ 100 : 50 : 50 નાઇટ્રોજન : ગ્રેસ્કરસ : પોટાશ કિલોગ્રામ પૃતિ ઢેક્ટર છે. ચૂરીઆની ગૂલી ઉપર 46% નાઇટ્રોજન લામેલ છે. તેશી આડી ક્ષરમાં 46% વાળું ખાનું પસંદ કરી ઉભા જાગો અને સાથે સાથે ઉભા સ્તંભમાંથી 100 કિલોગ્રામ નાઇટ્રોજનવાળું ખાનું પસંદ કરી આડા જાઓ આમ અડા અને ઉભ જતાં બાગ્ને લીટીઓ મળે છે ત્યે 217 લામેલું ખાનું મળશે. આથી 217 કિલોગ્રામ યુરિયા ખાતર આપવું. આવી જ રીતે સુપર ગ્રેસ્ક્રેટ (16% શ્રેસ્ક્રટસ) અને મ્યુરેટ એક પોટાશ (60% પોટાશ) અનુક્રમે 313 તથા 83 કિલોગ્રામ આવશે.

અનુકમ 313 તતા 85 છિલાગામ આવશે. (2) ધારે કે કોઈ પાક માટે ભલામાલ કરેલ પોષક તત્વનો જથ્છો 100 : 50 : 0 નાઈટ્રોજન : ફોસ્ફરસ : પોટાશ કિલોગામ પ્રતિ ફેક્ટર છે. અને યુરિયા અને કી એ પી. રાસાચંચિક ખાતરો વાપરવા છે. કી એ પી. ખાતરની ગૂલી ઉપર 18% નાઈટ્રોજન અને 46% ફોસ્ફરસ દર્શવિલ છે. અર્ટી પુશ્ચમ ઉપર જણાવ્યા મુજબ ફેસ્ફરસની ગણતરી પહેલી કરીને કી એ પી. ખાતરનો જથ્છો શેપવી. આ માટે 50 કિલોગામ દર્શાવતી કાર અને 46% દર્શાવતી સ્તંભ જ્યાં મળે છે તે ખાનમાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ 109 કિલોગામ કી.એ પી. 1 ફેસ્કરનાં પાક માટે જોઈએ. ફવે 109 કિલોગામ કી.એ પી.માંશી માતને નાઈટ્રોજનાને જથ્છો 109 પ્ર 18(%) + 100 – 19.62 એટલે કે 20 કિલોગામ શાસ છે એટલે કે ૨૦ કિલોગામ આઈ. એટલે કે ૨૦ કિલોગામ શાસ છે એટલે કે ૨૦ કિ.ગા. નાઈટ્રોજન તત્વ કી.એ.પી.માંશી મળી જાય છે તેથી 100 – 20 = 80 કિલોગામ નાઈટ્રોજન યુરિયાનાં સ્વરૂપે આવતી પડે. આમ 80 કિલોગામ દર્શાવતી ફાર અને 46% દર્શાવતો સ્તંભ જ્યાં મળે છે તે ખાનામાં દર્શવ્યા મુજબ 174 કિલોગામ યુરિયા 1 ફેસ્ટરનાં પાક માટે આપવી જોઈએ. આમ આ પાક માટે 109 કિલોગામ કી.એ પી. અને 174 કિલોગામ યુરિયા 1 ફેસ્ટર માટે જોઈએ.

ન્યુંધ : રાસાયંત્રિક ખાતરની ગણતરી કરતી વખતે પૃથમ પોટાશયુક્ત ત્યારબાદ શેસ્કરસયુક્ત અને છેલ્લે નાઈટ્રેજનયુક્ત ખાતરની ગણતરી કરવી જેથી પોટાશયુક્ત ખાતરમાંથી મળતાં શેસ્કરસ અને નાઈટ્રેજન તત્વ બાદ કરી શકાય અને તે જ રીતે શેસ્કરસયુક્ત ખાતરમાંથી મળતો નાઈટ્રોજનને જથ્થી બાદ કરી શકાય જેથી બાકી રહેતો નાઈટ્રોજનને જથ્થી નાઈટ્રોજનયુક્ત ખાતરોમાંથી મેળવી શકાય.



Village soil health card in Gujarati language (actual)





Information Guide





eGovernance News

CSI-Nihilent e-Governance Awards 2007-08

Computer Society of India and Nihilent joined hands in year 2002 to focus on this important area and instituted the "CSI-Nihilent e-Governance Awards" for various categories covering, individual projects, technical companies and State level efforts in this area. This year also "CSI Nihilent e-Governance Awards 2007-08" are being announced for the new projects and value addition done in older projects during 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008.

Awards Ceremony will be held at Department of Management Studies IIT Delhi - December 18th 2008. The basic objective of these awards has been to recognize and appreciate the successful efforts by the Centre, States, Departments, and Districts in achieving good governance using ICT. This is the sixth year for these prestigious awards and their pre-eminence is now widely recognized. This year the awards are being instituted in the following categories:

- 1. Best e-Governed State
- 2. Progressive e-Governance States
- 3. Best e-Governed Department
- 4. Best e-DISTRICT in Computerization
- 5. Best e-Governed Project Special Jury Award (Outstanding National Effort)
- 6. Best e-Governed Project Special Jury Award
- 7. Outstanding Projects
- 8. Excellent Projects

Gujarat had won CSI-Nihilent e-Governance Award 2007-08 for the project of

"e-Gram Viswa Gram" in the category of Outstanding Projects.

Skoch Summit 2009

The 19th Annual Leadership Summit and Exhibition "Skoch Summit 2009" is scheduled to take place at India Habitat Center in Delhi on January 22-23, 2009. The Summit will bring together policy makers, practitioners, eminent experts, civil society representatives and industry.

As the nation recovers from the horror and tragedy of the Mumbai siege, the criticality of dovetailing security and emergency responses into the economic and development growth scenarios has never been greater. The 19th Skoch Summit is being conceptualised to take this agenda forward with the theme of "India: Challenges and Policy Response". The two-day conference will focus on the challenges faced by India in the areas of governance, disaster management, service delivery, education, and healthcare among others and bring out recommendations for appropriate policy responses to mitigate these challenges. Deliberations will be carried out through National Consultations, Round Tables and Research Meetings.





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