

Parali Management In SRI natural farming in wheat by farmers in Gaya

PRAN, Gaya

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The primary source of livelihoods for rural community in general and small and marginal households in particular is agriculture. For good agricultural practices soil is very important component. In productive soil there is high Water holding capacity, Soil Permeability and Soil aeration. Soil improvement takes place when natural cultivation takes place and farmers use natural fertiliser, pesticide, growth regulators, live mulching in their practices.

In indian soil the presence of organic carbon is between 0.2 to 0.5 % where as the productive or fertile soil should have organic carbon above 1%.When we stop chemicals, ploughing of land and start using natural fertilisers, pesticides the physical, chemical and biological property of soil gets improved and soil become productive and fertile.



Pic: Ongoing sowing of SRI of natural wheat crops in Gaya



Pic: SRI of natural farming in wheat Parali in Gaya (1.5 months after sowing)

Burning of Parali by Indian farmers since 5-6 years have been a common burning news in media. Earlier the farmers belonging to Haryana,Punjab and Delhi were burning Parali but in recent years it has spreaded across the country.

Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and nature(PRAN) in 2018-19 piloted mulching integrated sowing of wheat with Inclined Plate seed drill developed by Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalay,Raipur.For this we practiced wheat cultivation as per following.

- During harvesting of Kharif Paddy, 8-10 inches paddy straw should be left in the field.It also happens automatically when harvestor harvests the paddy field. After harvesting do not burn the parali.
- Sow the primed and treated seeds through Inclined Plate seed drill developed by Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalay,Raipur
- Apply natural fertilisers,growth regulators and pesticides ,biozymes, Phosphatic Solubilising Bacteria, Trychoderma in to the fields
- Irrigate the field as and when required



Pic : Photo of the same plots after 3 months of wheat sowing (status of crop and panicles much better than traditional chemical farming in adjoining and surrounding area).PMO/NITI Aayog ,New Delhi officials visiting the farmers field in Gaya.

The traditional chemical method of wheat farming this yielded 12-16 quintals per hectare and Parali integrated SRI of natural wheat yielded 30-35 quintals per hectare.Parali integrated SRI of natural farming in wheat has been scaled up to 300 farmers in Gaya.

Advantages

- It requires less seed and less water.
- It adds organic matter in to the soil.
- Live mulch retains soil moisture and hence requires less irrigation
- Farmers having experience, stops Parali burning in their fields
- Helps in building proper environment
- When tillage is not there(as it is sown directly without tilling the soil) the roots of Paddy inside the soil builds organic carbon which is low.
- Natural fertilisers, pesticides, growth regulators, other organic formulations and the straw when mixes properly in to the soil.All of these improves water holding capacity,soil permeability and soil aeration in to the soil which leads to productive and fertile soil suitable for crop/plants growth.
- It yields better and provides additional grains to farmers
- Healthy food is good for human and animal health

- It is climate resilient and eco-friendly