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A Mini Review on RHWE Programme

RHWE- Rural horticultural work experience it is a programme which provide exposure to horticulture students by settling down in an allotted village working with farm families and identifying the problems in agriculture / horticulture crop production and providing recommendation to the farmers RHWE prepares horticultural gradates for better career in horticulture/horti business management. RHWE also helps horticultural graduates to face challenges by accruing knowledge and skills through hands on experience.

INTRODUCTION

We have visited a village named Thathalur in our block. We also interacted with farmers in that village and got to know about the land use pattern of that village. Common crops grown in that village are

VEGETABLES

- Snake gourd: *Trichosanthes cucumerina*
- Bottle gourd: *Lagenaria siceraria*
- Bitter gourd: *Momordica charantia*

FRUIT CROPS

- Mango: *Mangifera indica*
- Guava : *Pisidium guajava*
- Banana: *Musa acuminata*

AGRICULTURE CROPS

- Paddy: *Oryza sativa*
- We have also identified the problems of the farmers. The major problems faced by the farmers in that village are
- Investing high amount in purchasing chemical fertilizer for crop production.
- Pest attack mainly fruit flies in the pandal system.

DEMONSTRATION ON FARMER'S FIELD DEMONSTRATION

Steps involved in banana sucker treatment

- Select a healthy sword sucker
- Make sure, to trim the roots and the decayed area in the sucker.
- Prepare an clay slurry
- Dip the trimmed sucker in the clay slurry
- Also, dip the corms in the clay slurry
- Then apply carbofuran 3G
- At last, plant the sucker in a fertile land

ADVANTAGES

- It is an cheapest method
- Uniform growth
- Sword sucker can be used as a healthy planting material
- Minimum field care is required

USES

- It provides a resistant against Fusarium wilt disease.



Figure (A). Demonstration on banana sucker treatment

DEMONSTRATION AND PREPARATION OF PANCHAGAVYA

Panchagavaya is an organic product which plays a vital role in crop production. Panhagavya is prepared using 9 products such as

- Cow dung – 7kg
- Cow urine – 10l
- Cow milk- 3l
- Curd-1kg
- Ghee-1kg
- Banana -12nos

- Tender coconut- 2l
- Water-10l
- Jaggery-3kg

All the above mentioned items are mixed in a wide opened drum. The container is then kept under shade and stirred both in morning and evening and it becomes in 30 days.

RECOMONDED DOSE

3 lit of panchagavya is mixed with 100 lit of water sprayed in the field using sprayer.



Figure (B). Spraying of panchagavya in farmers field

PERIODICITY OF SPRAYING

1. One in 15 days – Pre flowering stage
2. Once in 10 days – Flowering and pod stage
3. Once after pod maturation – Fruit maturation stage.



Figure (C). Panchagavya

PANAM KARISAL

Palmyra seeds are soaked in cow urine for 30 days kept in plastic drum and it is kept under shade stirred 2 times a day.



Figure (D). Panam karisal

RHWE also provides hands on experience to the students and also use extension tool for transferring latest technology in agriculture/horticulture to farmers. It also helps the students to understand the ITK'S followed by the farmers.

DEMONSTRATION ON VERMICOMPOST DONE IN THATHALUR VILLAGE

Vermicompost is a method in which earthworms are used to prepare enriched compost. It is an easy method to recycle the agricultural waste .The earthworms consumes biomass and it excretes in digested form known as worm cast.

ADVANTAGE

- Application of vermicompost helps in improving the soil fertility and increases the water holding capacity.
- Vermicompost neutralize the pH of the soil.
- Vermicompost add microbe to the field and thus enhance the soil microbial activity.
- Vermicompost is easy to handle and applied by broad casting method.

Figure (E). Demonstration on vermicompost done in thathalur village

CONCLUSION

RHWE programme provides a path to the students to analyze and to identify the problems face by the students and provide them the necessary remedy.