INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF MILLETS 2023

G20 ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

मध्य प्रदेश मिलेट मिशन

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

Jointly organized by

Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

NABARD

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Bhopal

Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP)

In Collaboration with

IIMR भारतीय कोदो अनुसंधान संस्थान ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Moreover, the millets are a rich source of most essential amino acids like methionine, cysteine and lysine thus providing special dietary benefits to vegetarian's dependent on plant foods to complete their dietary requirements

T4-P11: NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT IN MILLETS FOR INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY AND DIETARY REFUGE

SUHANA PURI GOSWAM[1], AK UPADHYAY[1], UPASNA MISHRA AND ZUBY GOHAR ANSARI[1]

[1]Dept. of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Medicaps University Indore
[2]Dept. of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, College of Agriculture, JNKVV, Jabalpur,

Millets are an important source of food and livelihood in arid and semi-arid ecologies due to their high abiotic and biotic stress tolerance. Because the grains of these crops have better nutritional values than other cereals, millets can be a good option to include as a staple food to ensure dietary refuge in susceptible areas. Imbalanced and continuous application of high analysis chemical fertilizers without organic manures resulted reduced in crop yields, the emergence of multi-nutrient deficiencies, subvert the soil ecology, disrupt environment, degrade soil fertility and consequently show harmful effects on human health. However, in order to increase soil organic carbon and the soil capability to buffer nutrients, integrated nutrient management techniques such as increasing the use of organic sources like farmyard manures, biocompost, biofertilizers, and legume insertion in cropping systems are required for rainfed millet systems to be ecologically and economically sustainable over the long term. Hence, now a day, nitrogen management techniques are more effective for achieving improved yields of millets in rainfed areas. Precision nutrient management, in particular, lacks of systematic information on how to regulate nutrients in various millets crop. A judicious use of fertilizers with affordable, locally accessible organic nutrient sources and bio-inoculants may be effective not only in enhancing crop productivity, grain quality and sustaining soil health but also in supplementing nutrients requirement of the crops.

T4-P12: COST AND RETURN ANALYSISOF CULTIVATION OF KODO AND KUTKI IN MADHYA PRADESH

RAJENDRA SINGH BARELIYA, RAHUL BIRLA AND BL OSARI

Agro-Economic Research Centre, JNKVV, Jabalpur

To analyse the socio-economic status of tribal farmers along with farm profitability of kodo and kutki cultivation,a study comprises of 120 respondents has been conducted in Mandla and Dindori districts of Madhya Pradesh by Agro Economic Research Centre, JNKVV, Jabalpur. It is observed from the investigation that an average size of holding of the respondents was found to be 11.23 acres, out of which only 5.57 per cent was found under irrigation and the rest (94.42%) was un-irrigated solely depends on rains. In *Kharif*Kutki (22.85%) and Kodo (21.88%) followed by paddy (18.08%), maize (14.59%) were found to be major crops cultivated by the respondents. An average respondent was found to invest Rs. 5528 & 5939 per acre in cultivation of kodo&kutki and obtained a net return of only Rs. 526 & 238 per acre with cost