ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯಿಂದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿ: ಸುರೇಶ್

ನೌಕರರ ಕೆಲಸದ ಒತ್ತಡ ನಿವಾರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು: ಕೃಷಿ ವಿವಿ ಕುಲಪತಿ



ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳದ ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆಯ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿವಿ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ವಿ.ಸುರೇಶ್ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

• **ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರಭ ವಾರ್ತೆ** ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು ದೈಹಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸದ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ವಿ.ಸುರೇಶ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು.

ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳದ ಜಿಕೆವಿಕೆಯ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಕೆಲಸದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿನ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರೀಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರ್ಯೇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯಿಂದ ದೈಹಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸದೃಢವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಿಂದ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಸಾಧನೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ, ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ, ಕೇರಳ, ಗೋವಾ, ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಹಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಐಸಿಎಆರ್-ಐಐಎಚ್ಆರ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಡಾ.ಸಂಜಯ್‌ಕುಮಾರ್ ಸಿಂಗ್, ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯ ಸಹ ಸಂಘಟನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಡಾ.ಜಿ.ಆರ್.ಸ್ಮಿತಾ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು.

14-12-2023
Kannada Prabha Pg.07

Tur dal prices go up 1/3rd amid erratic rain

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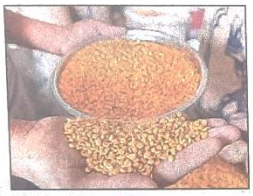


Bengaluru: Tur dal prices have surged for the third time in the past six months. The staple Indian commodity, which cost Rs 120-160 per kg in the retail market in October, is now priced at Rs 160-210 per kg, depending on the quality. Stakeholders attributed the one-third rise in price to erratic rain and depletion of soil moisture, thus impacting production.

Kalaburagi, Vijayapura, Bidar, Yadgir, and Raichur are the main tur dal-growing producing districts in the state.

UPWARDS TREND

While tur dal is a rabi crop, unseasonal rain in winter has affected harvest. Farmers say they have seen a 50% loss in their crops this time. Bhaskar Rao, a tur dal cultivator in Shahapur taluk, Yadgir district, explained, "First, there was no rain, so flowering was slow. Later, there was excess rain, damaging the small flowering plants. We lost 50% of our crop this time."

Experts say the prices might go up further by January. Prakash Kammardi, argo economist and former chairman of Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission, said, "Factors such as drought, diseases and excess rain have collectively led to a decrease in production. Tur dal consistently faces high demand. Second is the influence of middlemen manipulating the market and the government's inability to intervene effectively."

Mannur DM, director of Agriculture Research Institute, Kalaburagi, emphasised that the situation mirrors previous year's below-normal tur dal production due to insufficient rain. "The current stock, procured for Rs 5,000 per quintal, now commands a price of Rs 12,000 and is expected to rise to Rs 15,000 by the end of January. Tur dal, usually considered drought-friendly, has struggled to withstand constant drought conditions, resulting in significant losses during the flowering stage," he explained.

"The current challenges faced by tur dal farmers have prompted some to shift to alternative crops such as cotton, Bengal grams and jowar, further exacerbating the shortage in tur dal supply. With persistent crop losses over the past three years and the current market dynamics, tur dal prices may touch Rs 250 per kg shortly," Mannur said.

Ramesh Chandra Lahoti, president, Grains Merchants Association and FKCCI, noted that the new crop entering Kalaburagi wholesale market is already priced at Rs 100/kg. He predicts wholesale price at Yeshwantpur market may reach Rs 200 per kg by January 15.

14-12-2023
Times of India Pg.03

A fruit journeying from forests to farms in Yadgir

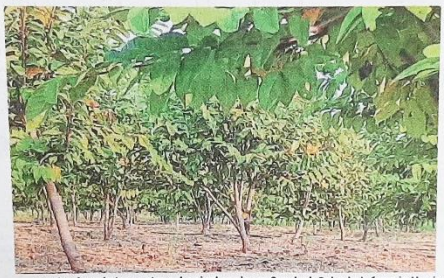
Farmers in drought-hit areas of Yadgir district are finding a new solution in the custard apple, writes Vittal Shastri

In the last two years, farmers in the state have taken up cultivation of different horticulture crops, increasing their total cultivation area by at least three lakh hectares, say officials. Some of the popular fruit crops are custard apples, dragon fruit, guava and pomegranate.

Once found dotting the land in hillocks and forest areas, custard apples are now being cultivated by drought-hit farmers in their agricultural land.

More farmers are starting to grow these short-duration crops due to their commercial viability. They are using a multi-crop system, rather than the traditional form of agriculture, says Horticulture Department Director Ramesh D.

For instance, custard apples are being grown in farmland in Yadgir, Kalaburagi, Ballari and Vijayapura districts, as well as other parts of North Karnataka. The region is suitable for the cultivation of custard apples, as the fruits flourish in the dry and hot climate.





Custard apple trees at mechanical engineer Sandesh Salunke's farm in Havinal village; women selling custard apples at Surpur market in Yadgir district.

Reaping profits

Thirty-year-old mechanical engineer Sandesh Salunke of Havinal village in Yadgir district left his job in Bengaluru, despite having drawn a monthly salary of Rs 1 lakh, to engage in custard apple farming. The fruit has helped him reap a profit even amidst recurring drought conditions.

Sandesh believes he will earn at least Rs 10 lakh this year from cultivating tropical fruits. Due to rising demand, he also expects a three-fold increase in profit by growing the annual crop in the next few years.

More than 50 drought-hit farmers have started farming custard apples in Yadgir district.

Sandesh began his journey two years ago when he bought 1,500 saplings of golden custard apple from Barshi in Maharashtra, to grow it in his five acres of land. He spent Rs 2 lakh for this purpose and adopted a drip irrigation system to sustain the plants.

Now, the farmer gets a yield of 10 kg per tree annually and yield is expected to be increased up to 40 kg in the next 4-5 years. Sandesh has found a market in neighbouring districts as well as Telangana for custard apples, where they are being sold at Rs 150 per kg.

"The custard apple trees can survive for 25 years if organic farming is adopted. The trees can survive only for 10-15 years if pesticides are used," says Sandesh, adding that he had earlier suffered losses in growing paddy, due to the lack of adequate water supply.

Another farmer, Basavaraj Aladarthi, of Hasanapur village of Yadgir district has also grown 700 custard apple plants in his one acre of land. He has started earning Rs 50,000 annually.

In Saidapur village, another engineering graduate, Mahantesh Hiremath, has left his job to cultivate custard apple. He has been earning lakhs of rupees from the more than 300 trees in his one-and-a-half acres of land.

"I planted these trees four years ago. I can expect a revenue of around Rs 8-10 lakh this year. Many farmers are suffering losses in growing tur, sugarcane and paddy due to natural calamities. But this crop helped me avoid such losses," he says.

Fruit auctions

Horticulture Department Deputy Director S B Goni says that the fruits used to be grown only in natural forest land in hillock regions in the district. The forest department used to auction the fruit by dividing it into eight different blocks.

Now, custard apples are being grown by the farmers in their agricultural land. In all, the fruits are grown in more than 100 hectares in Yadgir district. This is expected to increase in the coming days due to the growing awareness among the farmers, he adds.

Meanwhile, Yadgir Deputy Conservator of Forests Kajol Patil says the department has earned Rs 10.45 lakh in revenue through the auctioning of custard apples naturally grown in the forest land in the district during the last two years.

14-12-2023
Deccan Herald Pg.13

ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 7-8 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ.ಗೆ ಇಳಿದ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ **ರೈತರು ಕಂಗಾಲು**

ತೆಂಗು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಕಷ್ಟ!

ತಿಪಟೂರು: ನಫೆಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 7 ರಿಂದ 8 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ. ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.



2022-23ರ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ಬೆಲೆ 17,350- 16,700 ರೂ. ಗಳು. ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಇಳಿಕೆ ಕಂಡು, 2023-24ರ ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 8 ರಿಂದ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ದರ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಕೂಗು ಕೇಳಿಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ರೈತಪರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ, ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ ರ‍್ಯಾಲಿ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ ಬಂದ್, ಪಾದಯಾತ್ರೆಯಂತಹ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಳೆದ ಫೆ. 2ರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ 54,750 ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 11,750 ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಂತೆ (ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ದರ) ನಫೆಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಖರೀದಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತುಕೊಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ತಾನು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 11,750 ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ಖರೀದಿ ಸಿದ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು 7,605 ರೂ.ಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭಕ್ಕಿಂತ ರೈತರ ಹಿತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿಸುವಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ತೇವಾಂಶ ಇರಬಾರದು, ಎಫ್‌ಎಕ್ಯೂ ಗುಣ ಮಟ್ಟದ್ದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಷರತ್ತು ವಿಧಿಸಿ, ರೈತರನ್ನು ಗೋಳು ಹೊಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾದರೂ ಏಕೆ? ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ?

| ಕೆ.ಟಿ. ಶಾಂತಕುಮಾರ್
ಜೆಡಿಎಸ್ ಮುಖಂಡ

ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಧನವಾಗಿ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 1,250 ರೂ. ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ನಫೆಡ್ ಖರೀದಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ಇದೀಗ, ನಫೆಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ 11,750 ರೂ. ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 7,605 ರೂ.ನಂತೆ ಮಾರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೆಲೆಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ದರ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

24ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗೋದಾಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 54,750 ಮೆ. ಟನ್ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು

ನಫೆಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ 11,750 ರಂತೆ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ 54,750 ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು, ಕಡೂರು, ಆರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಹುಳಿಯಾರು, ತುಮಕೂರು, ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ, ಕುಣಿಗಲ್, ಡಾಬಸ್‌ಪೇಟೆ, ತಿಪಟೂರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸೇರಿ 24ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗೋದಾಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಖರೀದಿದಾರರೇ ಹರಾಜು ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಾದರೂ, ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ 7,600 ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಸೂಚನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಗಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 100 ಟನ್, ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 2 ಸಾವಿರ ಟನ್ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಿತಿ ಹೇರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತೀ ಎರಡು ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಹರಾಜು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, 11,750 ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ 7,601 ರಿಂದ 7,605 ರೂ.ಗಳ ಆಸುಪಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ, ದರ ಕುಸಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

14-12-2023
Vijaya Vani Pg.04b

Garlic breaches ₹300 per kg mark due to supply crunch

Jyoti Harpal
Rishabh Sachdeva
BENGALURU

The price of garlic, an essential in many kitchens, has nearly doubled within a short timeframe, and has surpassed ₹300 per kg in Bengaluru. The primary factor contributing to this surge is the inadequate rainfall in neighbouring States, leading to diminished garlic supply.

A lack of local availability to meet the demand has driven up the prices, traders said. They anticipate a continuation of this trend, projecting even steeper prices in the upcoming days, exacerbated by heightened demand during the wedding season.

Muniraju, a wholesaler at the Agriculture Produce and Livestock Market Committee, said: "Garlic supply for all of us comes from Gujarat. With the current absence of production, prices have witnessed a surge, reflecting the challenges posed by the current market dynamics."

At K.R. Market, Naser Ullah, wholesale trader, said: "Supply has been low over the last two months, and customers have either stopped buying or are purchasing very small quantities. Last year, we sold garlic for ₹30-₹40 per kg, but the price rose from ₹150-₹160 to above ₹300 per kg in just 15 days due to scarcity.

In retail markets, many traders have stopped bringing garlic for sale from the wholesale markets. Lakshmi Devi, a local vendor in Cox Town, said: "I am unaware of why garlic prices have been rising so rapidly, but it has become difficult for me as I can only afford to buy a small quantity".



Women sorting garlic at a market in Bengaluru. JYOTI HARPAL

> Garlic supply for all of us comes from Gujarat. With the current absence of production, prices have witnessed a surge, reflecting the challenges posed by the current market dynamics.
>
> **MUNIRAJU,**
> Wholesaler at the Agriculture Produce and Livestock Market Committee

While consumers expressed their dissatisfaction about having to buy most commodities at inflated prices, hoteliers said they had no choice but to buy the essential at a hiked price. Veerendra N. Kamat, secretary, Bruhat Bengaluru Hoteliers Association, said: "We experience this kind of situation every year and after a month or half, the prices will come down. We still use the same amount of garlic as we did before, but we purchase it at higher price. We cannot change the price of the food items. The government should monitor this as there are many cases of artificial demand-supply."

Priya Desai, a customer in Cox Town, said: "It is disheartening to see essential items becoming more expensive. While we have grown somewhat accustomed to recent price fluctuations, managing these changes still poses a challenge."

However, some traders believe the price of garlic will come down in a few days when demand falls due to hiked price.

Imran Sayyed, a wholesaler at K.R. market, said: "Demand has already decreased rapidly, and we expect prices to normalise within 20-25 days, as soon as the new crop hits the market."

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