**WEEK-4(From Dt 05-06-2023 to Dt 11-06-2023)**

**Detailed Report:** In the third week we went to Groundnut fields to know about the Groundnut and problems faced to grow them.

* In the modern era, Groundnut is the most important oilseed crop. It is the sixth most important oilseed crop in the world.
* India got the second rank in production of Groundnut seeds. In India Groundnut is available throughout the year.
* Groundnut plays an important role both as oil & food crop. Groundnut is very nutritious food. It contains 48-50% oil, remaining consist of rich protein fiber, minerals and vitamins.
* It also helps in preparing non-food products such as soaps, medicines, cosmetics and lubricants etc.Around 60% of Groundnut production produced by India & China. World’s leading producer of Groundnuts are India and China
* Brinjals are good source of fiber it is also good for blood.
* Even through the Groundnut are important for us but it is not easy to grow them. Farmers are faced different problems to grow them.
* Similarly, brinjal farmers faced different is not easy to grow them. Farmers faces various problem to grow them.
* To know the problems faced by the farmers we are decided to go to the Groundnut fields and brinjal farmers in chiruvella khandrika and nearby villages, by visiting we are identified the different types of problems, the problems are climate variability, Lack of access of quality seeds,Limited irrigation facilities, Lack of mechanization, post-harvest losses, Market challenges.

Based on our resources the solutions to the problems are:

* Strengthen seed supply systems, including the production and distribution of high -quality groundnut seeds. Established seed banks and encourage seed saving practices.

Strengthen the seed production and distribution systems.

* Promote the climate smart-agricultural practices, such as rainwater harvesting, micro-irrigation and conservation tillage use weather forecasting tools to plan planting and harvesting schedules.
* Promoted the use of appropriate agricultural machinery and equipment for groundnut farming, such as tractor-mounted planters, harvesters. Facilitate access to machinery through corporative farming. Train farmers in machinery operation and maintenance.
* Invest in irrigation infrastructure, such as small-scale irrigation systems and water storage facilities. Promote water-efficient irrigation methods like drip irrigation. Provide training on water management techniques to optimize the water.
* Educate farmers on proper post-harvesting handling, including drying, cleaning, and storge techniques. promote the use of improved storage structures like hermetic bags. Train farmers on post-harvest processing techniques, such as oil extraction and roasting.
* Engage with agricultural associations and advocacy groups are provided feedback policies. Participate in farmer organizations that are collectively represent farmer organizations