

RICE FARMING IN NORTHEAST -ASSAM

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Abstract

The abstract provides a succinct overview of the research report, including the objective, methods, and main conclusions of the study. It presents the focus on rice growing in Assam, showing the double emphasis on farming practices and distinctive rice varieties. The study methodology, which includes farmer interviews and field surveys, is described in the abstract, which also emphasizes the paper's contributions to our knowledge of the region's agricultural methods and the importance of its rice varieties. The abstract's final section offers some doable suggestions for enhancing rice farming's sustainability and preserving the region's biodiversity.

Rice growing in Assam has been conducted for years, and the typically farmed rice is very popular throughout India. The optimal temperature for rice cultivation in Assam is 20° to 30°. The seed rate for rice cultivation in Assam is 70 to 80 kg per hectare, and loamy soil is ideal for rice cultivation. The optimal pH range for rice cultivation is 6.0 to 6.5. In Assam, rice was mostly sown beginning in March. The recommended depth for sowing rice seeds is around 1 to 2 cm.

Introduction

In this research paper, discussed about what are the crops are grown in Assam in particular district name Baksa district. Assam is a northeastern states known for its agriculture specially tea garden, Environment, natural places such as zoos, mountains, etc. In agriculture sector what are the steps and how farming practices of Assam is different for another states. The practices of framing in Assam is done by organically or fertilizers. It also says about what are the major crop of that area that grown, it is not excluded upto grown it sees by all perspective like is this cultivation is suitable for the place, is this farming is beneficial for farmers, soil and climatic conditions of the area.

Rice farming is the most important as well as largest sector in Indian economy . India has been cultivated rice from ancient times and various references found in Hindu scriptures and literature. It is world's major food crops,

Types of rice

- **Joha Rice** - Assam is as beautiful as it is mysterious for Joha Rice. It is oldest rice cultivation happening from decades. In the year 2017 Joha rice was given a GI tag (Geographical Indication) ,it is a crop of subtropical region. To grow this rice step farming is also a way to do this. The colour of the rice is match to pink colour . This rice contains magnesium, carbohydrates, phosphorus and potassium. Plus vitamin B and vitamin E .
- **Boka rice/ Magic Rice**– It is a rice produce in India , it is type of sticky rice . First time it was grown near Brahmaputra river of Maluli Island. The uniqueness of this rice is it doesn't need to cook or boil in warm water . Just to keep in cold water for 30 minutes and its ready to eat. The great Ahom Empire who defeated Mughals 17 times ,Ahom soldiers also used this rice during war.
- **Black Rice** – This rice is known for its colour, style, Fragrance and taste. At one time is rice was called as fuboten rice . If contains Minerals, fibre, protien and nutrients. This rice is anti diabetics, anti cancer, anti inflammatory, anti microbial and anti obesity effects.
- **Sali Rice** – Sali Rice is grown in Autumn season. It is cultivated in monsoon season and harvest in winter. Sali rice requires more water than others. The rice variety is divided into Bora and Chokuwa depending on

the sugar amylose concentration, which influences stickiness. The Chokuwa variety, which has low amylose content, produces soft rice known as Komal Chaul. After soaking, this whole grain is ready to eat.

Process of Cultivation

First duty is to check the quality of soil, there is the specific time to start the cultivation of rice . When the surface area of land filled with water, first step is to clean the water due to bad there are certain things which can disturb the farming like removing raw leafs ,etc. Given below the picture of land before starting.



To start the cultivation it is important that soil should be muddy because if not there will be difficulty in farming. With the help of ox or buffalo the soil turns into smooth and muddy which helps to put the crops. Then farmers spread the seeds all over the farm and after seeding of 15 days .



There is one more way for rice farming which is called transplant. Today's time farmers have a comfort due transplant because only thing is to do is run the tractor. But many of the farmers cannot afford that. For some farmers it requires lot of hardwork and effort to cultivate rice.



Every year due to heavy rain in northeastern area there is very less chance to spread water regularly. Flooding helps the land to have the enough water in the area. After some days the crops started growing .



After management of water next is to spread fertilizers to protect from pests and disease. Fertilizers helps farmers to before causing any damages . The fertilizers used are nitrogen fertilizers helps leaf and stems, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, phosphorus (helps to maintain the roots and keeps healthy) and potassium. Herbicides can be sprayed as needed to prevent the growth of weeds. Before planting, you can also spray to stop weeds from growing



Water should be maintain at 3 to 5 cm throughout to avoid the emergence of weeds. Before 7- 8 days of harvest should be check If there is any amount of standing water to speed up consistent grain maturity and make harvesting and post-harvest tasks easier.

Final step comes here of harvest when 80 to 85 percent of the grains are ripened or yellow colour(pictureis given below). Harvesting can done by farmers by using tools to cut the grains or usage of machines. It is very important to harvest the on the right time. If it started late crops and grains starts fall from panick3s leading to losses.



Conclusion

To sum up, the methods used for growing rice in northeast Assam showcase a diverse range of agricultural customs and wildlife. The distinct soil and climate of this area have encouraged the growth of numerous varieties of rice, each of which is suited to particular environmental niches and cultural customs. The diversity in rice production reflects the historical significance as well as the changing demands of the local agricultural populations. It ranges from the old aromatic kinds to the high-yielding modern strains. Knowing these customs emphasizes northeast Assam's agricultural legacy and emphasizes the significance of sustainable farming practices in preserving this vital component of the area's economy and culture