

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

(January 2025 to December 2025)



ICV B
भारत-भारत



KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA

(ICAR-ATARI, Zone - IX, Jabalpur)

Burhanpur (M.P.) 450331

(LOK MATA DEVI AHILIYA BAI HOLKAR SOCIAL NATIONAL MISSION)

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ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2025

KVK BURHANPUR

Year of sanction: 2007

1.1 Name of the Programme Coordinator with phone & mobile No

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Office	Mobile	Email
Dr. Sandip Kumar Singh	6265002626	9359426101	sandipsingh11@rediffmail.com

1.2 Staff Position on (31th Dec.2022)

S. N o.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Discipline	Pay Scale with present basic (Rs.)	Date of Joining	Date of joining this KVK (Year)	Contact No.	Email ID
1	Programme Coordinator	Dr. Sandip Kr. Singh	Sr. Scientist and Head	Agronomy	135300	21.03.2022	21.03.2022	9359426101	sandipsingh11@rediffmail.com
2	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri. Bhupendra Singh	SMS/ Scientist 1	Agronomy	73200	16.09.2013	16.09.2013	9424840115	bhupendra66666@gmail.com
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Smt. Monika Jaiswal	SMS/ Scientist 2	Extension	73200	16.09.2013	16.09.2013	9806247711	monikajaiswal8@rediffmail.com
4	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri. Kartikey Singh	SMS/ Scientist 3	Plant Protection	73200	18.09.2013	18.09.2013	9424417643	kartikey.malap@gmail.com
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Smt. Megha Vibhute	SMS/ Scientist 4	Horticulture	73200	19.09.2013	19.09.2013	8817454047	meghavibhute@gmail.com
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri. Amol Deshmukh	SMS/ Scientist 5	Animal Husbandry	71100	01.01.2016	01.01.2016	9096870449	amold2010@gmail.com
7	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri Rahul Satarkar.	SMS/ Scientist 6	Genetics & Plant Breeding	57800	21.03.2022	21.03.2022	9826936777.	satarkarahul@gmail.com
8	Programme Assistant	VACANT (since 21.03.2022) /Selection Process							
9	Computer Programmer/ Programme Assistant	Shri. Mohd Tauheed	Computer Programmer	M.Com PGDCA	56900	17.07.2007	17.07.2007	9479604311	tauheed.kvkburhanpur@gmail.com
10	Farm Manager	Shri. Sandeep Rathod	Farm Manager	M.Sc. Ag.	46200	23.12.2014	23.12.2014	7745921204	sandiprathod443@gmail.com
11	Assistant	Shri Sayed Navid	Accountant / superintendent	M.Com MBA	46200	22.12.2014	22.12.2014	8103646884	sayednavidquadr129@gmail.com

12	Jr. Stenographer / Comp. Operator	Smt. Afrin Syed	Stenographer	B.Com.	42200	17.07.2007	17.07.2007	9827304942	Afrin.kvkburhanpur@gmail.com
13	Driver	Shri. Shakil Uddin	Driver	8 th	32000	17.07.2007	17.07.2007	9755810055	kvkburhanpur@rediffmail.com
14	Driver	Shri. Wasim Sahab	Driver	8 th	32000	17.07.2007	17.07.2007	9039547508	kvkburhanpur@rediffmail.com
15	Supporting staff	Shri. Manoj Tayde	Supporting staff, if any	BA	28800	17.07.2007	17.07.2007	9926057804	manojtayde178@gmail.com
16	Supporting staff	Shri. Mahesh Singh	Supporting staff, if any	10 th	28800	17.07.2007	17.07.2007	9179621744	kvkburhanpur@rediffmail.com

1.3 Total land with KVK (in ha): 21.6

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	550 sqm.
2	Under Demonstration Units	1.6
3	Under Crops	14
4	Orchard/Agro.forestry	03
5	Others (specify)	03
Total		-

1.4 Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1	Administrative Building	ICAR	2011.2012	550 Sqm..	5500000.00	March 2009.10	550 Sqm..	Good
2	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	2011.2012	305 Sqm..	3050000.00	March 2009.10	305 Sqm..	Good
3	Staff Quarters (Nos. 06)	ICAR	2011.2012	400 Sqm..	4000000.00	March 2009.10	400 Sqm..	Good
4	Demonstration Units (Nos. 06)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1	Poultry Unit	MKTY	2017-18	1500Sqf.	300000.00	2016-17	1500Sqf.	Working
4.2	Goatery unit	MKTY	2017-18	3000 Sqf	400000.00	2016-17	3000 Sqf	Working
4.3	Livestock unit	ICAR IFS	2017-18	1500 Sqf	547860.00	2017-18	1500 Sqf	Working
4.4	Vermicomposting Unit	KVK	2020-21	1600 Sqf			1600 Sqf	Working
4.5	Azolla Unit	KVK	2018-19	720 Sqf			720 Sqf	Working
4.6	Natural farming Unit	KVK	2022-23	1 ha	-	-	1 ha	Working
5	Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rain Water harvesting system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Threshing floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Farm godown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Tractor (Power Tiller)	2007	512475.00		Good
Motor Cycle	2010	42300.00	-	-
Bolero(Jeep)	2019	800000.00	48709	Good
Other (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-

C) Equipment & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Projector	2010	36500.00	Working
Xerox Machine	2009	60187.00	Not working
Generator	-	-	-
Video Camera	2012	24000.00	Not working
GPS Machine	2015	15800	Not working
Computer, Laser Printer	-	-	-
Computer & Laser Printer HP	2007	34900.00	Not working
Computer Lenovo	2008	22556.00	Working
Printer Scanner & Fax Machine	2008	15000.00	Not Working
Laptop I	2010	36900.00	Not working
Computer & Laser Printer UPS	2012	45000.00	Working
Computer & EPSON Printer	2020	62200.00	Working
Computer & Canon Printer UPS	2021	65800.00	Working
Laptop II	2018	35000.00	Working
Mobile Phone	2018	14990	Working
UPS 600 VA	-	-	-
Stabilizer 2 KVA	-	-	-
Stabilizer	-	-	-
Inverter 600 VA (2)	2009	25190.00	Not working
Inverter Battery (2)	2013	22000.00	Working

1.5.(A). Details of SAC meeting to be conducted in the year

S. No.		Tentative Date
1	Kharif	May 2025
2	Rabi	October 2025

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT**Major farming systems / enterprises (based on the Agro.ecological situation analysis made by the KVK) Add AES if needed**

S. No.	Farming system/enterprise	Description
1	AES – 1 Nimar valley Agro climatic Zone	Banana-Gram/Wheat/Maize Cotton-Wheat/Gram Soybean-Maize Onion/Coriander/Watermelon
2	AES – 2 Nimar valley Agro climatic Zone	Soybean-Wheat/gram Cotton-Gram Maize-Wheat

Description of Agro.climatic Zone & major agro.ecological situations (based on soil and topography)

S. No.	Agro.climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	AES – 1 Nimar valley Agro climatic Zone	Block- Burhanpur and Khaknar Area: 129600 ha Cropping Pattern: Banana-Gram/wheat/Maize Cotton-Wheat/Gram Soybean-Maize Onion/Coriander/Watermelon

2	AES – 2 Nimar valley Agro climatic Zone	Block- Burhanpur and Khaknar Area: 194400 ha Cropping Pattern: Soybean-Wheat/Gram Cotton-gram Maize-wheat
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SWOT Analysis of each Agro Ecological Situations of district

AES.1 (Nimar valley Agro climatic Zone (MP-11))

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
• Availability of land resources enriched with black cotton soil • Farmers attraction towards cultivation of fruit crop ie Banana • Potential area for cultivation of cereals and pulses due to suitable agro climatic condition • Suitable climate condition for cattle, goat and poultry rearing	• Poor soil fertility management unawareness about green Manuring, composting techniques • Imbalance use of fertilizers and insecticide specially blind use of urea • Reluctance of farmers towards modern varieties and their POP, faith in traditional or old varieties • Water level of the district is very low due to banana cultivation long year • Cultivation with very low input and unawareness /negligence for use of available natural resources	• Scope for promotion of natural farming and its trade at national and global level • Promotion of horticultural crops ,fruits and vegetables in different pocket of the district • Favorable condition for promotion of the medicinal crop, aromatic plants and spices in the district • Improvement in the production of cattle, goat and poultry • Improvement in the productivity of pulses and cereal	• Erratic rainfall(Untimely and unseasonal) which causes soil loss and severe infestation of insect pest and diseases • Climatic storms causes maximum destruction of Banana field • Frosty weather condition during winter which causes crop loss and attack of insect and pest result into poor productivity • Attack of wild boar

AES.2 (Nimar valley Agro climatic Zone (MP-11))

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
• Availability of land resources enriched with black cotton soil • Farmers attraction towards cultivation of fruit crop ie Banana • Potential area for cultivation of cereals and pulses due to suitable agro climatic condition • Suitable climate condition for cattle, goat and poultry rearing	• Poor soil fertility management unawareness about green Manuring, composting techniques • Imbalance use of fertilizers and insecticide specially blind use of urea • Reluctance of farmers towards modern varieties and their POP, faith in traditional or old varieties • Water level of the district is very low due to banana cultivation long year • Cultivation with very low input and unawareness /negligence for use of available natural resources	• Scope for promotion of natural farming and its trade at national and global level • Promotion of horticultural crops ,fruits and vegetables in different pocket of the district • Favorable condition for promotion of the medicinal crop, aromatic plants and spices in the district • Improvement in the production of cattle, goat and poultry • Improvement in the productivity of pulses and cereal	• Erratic rainfall(Untimely and unseasonal) which causes soil loss and severe infestation of insect pest and diseases • Climatic storms causes maximum destruction of Banana field • Frosty weather condition during winter which causes crop loss and attack of insect and pest result into poor productivity • Attack of wild boar

Land Use Pattern

Particulars	Area “000 ha”
Total Geographical area	342741
Forest	224757
Waste Land	2329
Other than cultivated area	19854
Cultivable waste and alkaline land	-
Pastures	-
Bushes	-
Current Fallow	622
Other Fallow	1707
Agricultural Land	118716
Area Sown	103000
Kharif	118716
Rabi	66739
Zaid	
Cropping Intensity (%)	147

Irrigated Area with Different Sources:

S. No.	Description	Area (ha)
1	Canal	324
2	Well	34455
3	Tube well	19891
4	Ponds	4393
5	Others	3254

Soil types

S. No.	Soil type	Characteristics	Area “000 ha”	Percent (%) of total
1	Light Soil	Soil is light, warm, dry and tends to be acidic and low in nutrients. Light soils are often known as sandy soils due to their high proportion of sand and little clay (clay weighs more than sand). These soils have quick water drainage and are easy to work with	491.20	46.17 %
2	Medium Soil	Medium-textured soils have equal parts sand, silt and clay. Finely textured soils are mostly clay or clay and silt. The same weight of clay can hold 50 times as much water as very fine sand particles	195.00	18.34 %
3	Heavy Soil	Heavy clays have a very high water-holding capacity, but most of the water is tightly bound and not available to plants. The humus content is often higher than in other mineral soils. They do not form a crust when they dry.	377.20	35.48 %

Note: Figure in parenthesis denotes the percentage of total area.

Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district (2024)

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production 000’ ton or kg	Productivity (kg /ha) or Ton/ha
1	Rice	0.450	0.884	1965
2	Maize (Kharif)	22.500	92.613	4125
3	Jowar	3.120	9.532	3055
4	Pearl Millet	0.005	0.005	1090
5	Black Gram	1.000	0.610	610
6	Green Gram	1.000	0.610	610
7	Pigeonpea	8.500	15.428	1815
8	Sesame	0.230	0.248	1080
9	Groundnut	0.380	0.692	1820
10	Soybean	23.000	40.940	1780
11	Cotton	30.000	61.800	2060
12	Wheat	23.000	88.780	3860
13	Maize (Rabi)	15.000	120.900	8060

14	Chickpea	21.000	39.375	1875
15	Pea	0.010	0.013	1320
16	Lentil	0.025	0.020	810
17	Mustard	0.020	0.025	1235
18	Flax	0.015	0.014	920
19	Sugarcane	3.600	263.520	73200
20	Banana	25239	1766730	70.0
21	Guava	158	2212	14.0
22	Mango	140	1960	14.0
23	Papaya	143	10725	75.0
24	Pomegranate	199	3182	16.0
25	Lemon	277	3601	13.0
26	Brinjal	256	4608	18.0
27	Green Chilli	218	5123	23.5
28	Colocasia	125	2607	20.8
29	Ladyfinger	182	2184	12.0
30	Onion	740	14800	20.0
31	Tomato	340	20400	60.0
32	Red Chilli	500	1250	02.5
33	Turmeric	2540	67081	26.4
34	Ginger	220	4375	10.0

Weather data (Jan, 2024 - Dec., 2024)

Month /Year	Rainfall (m.m.)	Temperature (° C)	
		Maximum	Minimum
Jan, 2024	-	10	31
Feb, 2024	-	12	34
Mar, 2024	-	18	39
Apr, 2024	-	23	40
May, 2024	-	21	41
June, 2024	96.3	22	41
July, 2024	192.8	22	30
Aug, 2024	47.4	22	33
Sept, 2024	777.4	20	32
Oct, 2024	870.5	15	32
Nov, 2024	-	12	31
Dec, 2024	-	11	31

Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc.

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
Crossbred/ Indigenous	137834	91.90 MT.	3.453 kg
Buffalo	54672		4.842 Kg
Sheep			
Crossbred/ Indigenous	30070	50.30 MT wool	 Kg
Goats	121851	9760472 kg	0.550 gm
Pigs Crossbred/ Indigenous	231	...	...
Rabbits	208		
Poultry			
Hens	99746	90.39 Lakh eggs	 eggs/ bird/yr
Turkey and others			
Category	Area	Production	Productivity
Fish	Data not provided by Fisheries department, Burhanpur		

Details of Operational area / Villages (2023)

S. No.	Tehsil	Name of the block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1	Burhanpur	Burhanpur	Bhavsa, Pipalgaon Mafi, Basad	Banana, Soybean, Cotton, Maize, Chickpea, Wheat, Vegetable, onion, Turmeric and Goatery & Poultry	CMV, Sigatoka, Pinkwall worm, Falls army worm, IPM approach to manage insect pest unavailability of improved breed of poultry & Goatery, unavailability of green fodder, awareness of vaccination	Promotion of Integrated farming system, Livestock up gradation and Management, Seed replacement-use of high yielding varieties tolerant to biotic and abiotic factors, Promotion of Horticultural crops., Crop Diversification, Soil Health Improvement, Pest management in crops, Water Conservation and Management, Employment generation for rural youths through agri. Enterprises, Strengthening of marketing network
2	Nepanagar	Khaknar	Sandas kala, Sandas khurd, Hanumatkheda, Jalandhara, Harda, Dhulkot, Mahalgulara, Khatla, Dhaba, Sarola, Basali, Bada Tanda, Bada Jainabad, Nasirabad, Siwal			
3	Khaknar	Khaknar	Karkheda, Doifudiya, Saikheda, Sinkheda, Umarda, Mordhadkala, Tajnapur, Manjrod			

Priority / Thrust areas

S. No.	Particulars
1.	Varietal Evaluation
2.	Weed management
3	Nutritional Security
4	Promotion of minor millets
5	Crop Production & Quality Production Technology
6	Crop Diversification
7	Insect Pest & Disease management in Crop
8	Seed Production Technology
9	Promotion & awareness on Natural Farming for soil health improvement
10	Promotion & Awareness on ITK & Waste Decomposition
11	Disease Management in animals
12	Livestock up gradation and Production Management
13	Feed & Fodder Management
14	Nutrient/ Fertilizer management in crop
15	Promotion of intercropping
16	Value addition & food processing
17	Income Generation
18	Post harvest management practices
19	Promotion & awareness on new technologies in agriculture : protected cultivation, drone technology, integrated farming, Resource conservation technology, Cropping System & Water Management
20	EXT & TOT
21	Drudgery Reduction

TECHNICAL PROGRAMME

A. Details of targeted mandatory activities by KVK

OFT		FLD and CFLD	
1		2	
Number of OFTs	Number of Farmers	Number of FLDs	Number of Farmers
25	305	26	265

Training		Extension Activities	
3		4	
Number of Courses	Number of Participants	Number of activities	Number of participants
96	2130	324	4716

Seed Production (Qtl.)	Planting material (Nos.)
205	10000

*Is net shade net house is available during financial year the planting material to be prepared

B. Abstract of interventions to be undertaken

S. No.	Thrust area/ Thematic area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions					
				Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of training for extension personnel if any	Extension activities	Supply of seeds, planting materials etc.
1	Varietal Evaluation	Soybean	Low yield due to use of old variety	Assessment of High yielding varieties of Soybean RVS 18 & 24, JS 2172 & NRC 138	Demonstration of high yielding variety of Soybean RVSM-1135	-	-	CFLD, Field day, Media Coverage	Supply of seeds & Planting Material
		Chickpea		Assessment of High yielding varieties of Chickpea RVG 204 & JG 36					
		Coriander		Assessment of High yielding varieties of coriander ACR-1 & 2					
		Green Gram		Assessment of High yielding varieties of green gram Virat					

		Wheat			Demonstration of biofortified wheat varieties HI-1634 & HI-1650				
		Pigeonpea			Demonstration on pigeonpea variety Godavari				
		Papaya			Demonstration on papaya variety – Taiwan				
		Carrot			Demonstration on carrot variety Pusa Rudhira				
		Broccoli			Demonstration on Broccoli variety Pusa Purple Broccoli – 1/KTS-1				
2	Weed management	Wheat	Low yield due to post emergence of weed & increase s cost of cultivation due to excess weeding	Assessment of post emergence weedicide	-	Weed management	-	-	-
3	Nutritional Security	Fruits & Vegetables	-	-	Demonstration of nutritional kitchen garden	Nutritional Kitchen Garden	Nutritional Kitchen Garden	Field day, Media Coverage	Supply of seeds, planting materials etc.
4	Promotion of minor millets	Sorghum	Low production due to use of traditional variety	Assessment of Rabi sorghum varieties Phule Yashomati	Demonstration of bio fortified sorghum variety	Minor Millet production	-	Field day, Media Coverage	-

				& Purva	Parbhani Shakti I Demonstration of Rabi Sorghum Parbhani Super Moti				
5	Crop Production & Quality Production Technology	-	-	-	-	FIR technique Cropping System Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-
6	Crop Diversification	Citrus Flower Spices	-	-	-	Citrus Cultivation Marigold Cultivation Spices Cultivation	-	-	-
7	Insect Pest & Disease management in Crop	Onion Watermelon Soybean Onion Green Gram Cotton	Low yield of kharif onion due to heavy incidence of disease, insect & pest	Assessment of IDM module against purple blotch Assessment of management practices to control of sucking pest Assessment of Girdle Beetle Management & White Grub management Assessment of IPM technology for thrips management Assessment of YMV in green gram	-	Sucking pest management in water melon IPM in Rabi Crop Sucking pest	IPM in banana, Wilt management in chickpea, sucking pest management,	Field day, Media Coverage	-

		Pigeon pea Chickpea			Demonstration for management of Fusarium wilt disease in pigeon pea & chickpea	management in cotton Wilt disease management in chickpea			
		Maize			Demonstration for management of Fall army worm				
		Banana				CMV disease management in banana IPM in Banana Sigatoka management in banana			
8	Seed Production Technology	-	-	-	-	Seed Production	Seed Production technology	Media Coverage	-
9	Promotion & awareness on Natural Farming	Chickpea Green Gram Onion Soybean	Soil health deterioration due to non-judicious use of chemical fertilizer	Assessment of natural farming technique Chickpea, Green Gram & Onion Assessment of pod borer management	-	Soil Testing Natural Farming	Natural farming	Awareness Programmes, Media Coverage	-
10	Promotion & Awareness on Waste Decomposition & ITK	Banana	-	-	Demonstration of waste decomposer	Waste Decomposer ITK	-	Field day, Media Coverage	-

		Cattle		Assessment of use of ITK technique to increase milk production in cattle					
11	Disease Management in animals	Poultry Buffalo Goatery	High mortality (30%) of broiler due to CRD in broiler poultry ,Affected birds 60%	Assessment of tylosine sulphate for control of Chronic respiratory Disease (CRD) in broiler poultry	- Demonstration of control of Mastitis in Buffalo Demonstration of deworming in goat	Disease management in poultry Vaccination & their importance in small ruminants Disease management in goatery	-	Awareness Programme & Media Coverage	-
12	Livestock up gradation and Production Management					Backyard Poultry management Improved Poultry Breed Goatery Production Management	-	Awareness Programme & Media Coverage	-
13	Feed & Fodder Management	Buffalo Dairy Cattle	Low milk yield and income due to conventional ration feeding Low fertility (60%) and milk production (20%) from Indigenous cattle	Assessment of by pass protein on milk production Assessment of chelated trace minerals supplement on fertility and milk	Demonstration of Azolla in Buffalo Demonstration of Bypass Fat in Dairy Cattle	Azolla Production Management Feed & Nutrient Management Fodder Management Silage Making	-	Awareness Programme & Media Coverage	-

		Production						t, poultry & dairy production management, seed production	
18	Post harvest management practices	-	-	-	-	Post Harvest Management	-	-	-
19	Promotion & awareness on new technologies in agriculture : protected cultivation, drone technology, integrated farming, Resource conservation technology, Cropping System & Water Management	Pigeonpea Banana	-	-	-	Resource Conservation Technology Integrated Farming Water Harvesting Protected Cultivation	-	-	-
20	EXT & TOT	Soybean, Wheat & Chickpea	Lack of awareness	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of Soybean JS-2098, RVS-24; Wheat DBW-187 & Chickpea RVG 204	-	-	-	-	-
21	Drudgery Reduction	Wheat Soybean	Drudgery Reduction	-	Demonstration of Naveen Sickle Demonstration of Khurpi	-	-	Field day, Field visit & Media coverage	-

Technologies to be assessed

A.1 Abstract on the number of technologies to be assessed in respect of crops

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Millets	TOTAL
Varietal Evaluation	-	2 (Soybean)	1 (Chickpea)	1 (Coriander)	-	1 (Sorghum)	05
Weed Management	1 (Wheat)	-	-	-	-	-	01
Natural Farming	-	-	2 (Chickpea, Green Gram)	1 (Onion)	-	-	03
IDM	-	-	1 (Green Gram)	1 (Onion)	-	-	02
IPM	-	2 (Soybean)	-	1 (Garlic)	1 (Watermelon)	-	04
Nutrient Management	1 (Wheat)	-	-	1 (Chilli)	-	-	02
EXT & TOT	1 (Wheat)	2 (Soybean)	1 (Chickpea)	-	-	-	04
TOTAL	03	06	05	05	01	01	21

A.2 Abstract on the number of technologies to be assessed in respect of livestock/enterprises

Thematic areas	Cattle & Buffalo	Poultry	Goatery	TOTAL
Disease Management	-	01	-	01
Production Management	-	-	01	01
Feeding Management	02	-	-	02
TOTAL	02	01	01	04

Details of On Farm Trial (OFT)

OFT.1 (Agronomy) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Soybean
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of High yielding varieties of soybean (II nd year)
Season/Year	Kharif, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of soybean due to use of old variety JS-335
Farming Situation	Irrigated
Production system and thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ JS - 335 (1994)
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂ Raj Soya -18
	T ₃ Raj Soya -24 (RVS 2002-4)
Source of technology	RVSKVV, Gwalior (2017)
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer
No. of farmers	10
Total cost	20000
Critical input	Soybean Seed Raj Soya -18 : Maturity 90-95 days, Yield 21.5 qtl./ha, Resistant to YMV . Raj Soya -24 : Maturity 93-95 days, Yield 21-22.5 qtl./ha, Resistant to YMV
Performance indicators:	
(i) Technical. yield (q/ ha)	Stover/Grain yield (qtl./ha.),
(ii) Economic	Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
(iii) Social	Employment Generation

OFT. 2 (Agronomy) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Wheat
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of post emergence weedicide in wheat (III rd year)

Season/Year	Rabi, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of wheat due to increase in cost of cultivation due to excess weeding	
Farming Situation	Irrigated	
Production system and thematic area	Weed Management	
Farmers' Practices	T ₁	Kolpa (local device)
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂	Spray of clodinafop 150gm 15%/ha + metsulfuron methyl @ 20 gm .20%/ha. at 25 - 30 DAS
	T ₃	Spray of sulfosulfuron 75%/ha + metsulfuron methyl 5%/ha @ 40gm/ha at 25-30 DAS
Source of technology	Extension bulletin IARI Indore July, 2015	
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer	
No. of farmers	10	
Total cost	15000	
Critical input	Weedicides : • Clodinafop is an herbicide used for post-emergence control of grass weeds in broadleaf crops like wheat, barley, and oats • Metsulfuron-methyl is an herbicide used to control select broadleaf weeds, trees and brush, and some annual grasses. It stops cell division in the shoots and roots of the plant causing plants to die. Metsulfuron-methyl is the active ingredient in the herbicide product • Sulfosulfuron is an herbicide for selective control of listed annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in Non-crop Use Sites, Pasture and Rangeland Use Sites, Winter and Spring Wheat.	
Performance indicators:		
Technical. yield (q/ ha)	Stover/Grain Yield (qtl./ha.),	
Economic	Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio	
Social	Employment generation	

OFT. 3 (Agronomy) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Chickpea	
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of natural farming technique in chickpea crop (III rd year)	
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Soil health deterioration due to non-judicious use of chemical fertilizer	
Farming Situation	Irrigated	
Production system and thematic area	Natural Farming	
Farmers' Practices	T ₁	Use of chemical fertilizers
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂	Natural farming ingredients : seed treatment with beejamrut and 4 application of Jeevamrut after 15 days interval and application of I spray of Neemastra and II spray of Bramhastra a week interval of flowering stage and Dashparni ark at pod filling stage
Source of technology	"Kam lagat Prakratik Kheti" Book, Acharya Devvrat, 2019 & Regional Research Station Sehore RVSKVV Gwalior	
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer	
No. of farmers	10	
Total cost	20000	
Critical input	Seed + Natural farming components • Beejamrit is an ancient, sustainable agriculture technique. It is used for seeds, seedlings or any planting material. It is effective in protecting young roots from fungus. Beejamrit is a fermented microbial solution, with loads of plant-beneficial microbes, and is applied as seed treatment. • Jeevamrit is a natural liquid fertilizer. It is made by mixing water, dung (in the form of manure) and urine from cows with some mud from the same area as the manure will be applied in later. Food is then added to speed the growth of microbes: jaggery or flour can be used. • Brahmastra. This is a natural insecticide prepared from leaves which have specific alkaloids to repel pests. It controls all sucking pests and hidden caterpillars that are present in pods and fruits • Dashparni ark and Neem Astra are used to control pests and diseases. Weeds are considered essential and used as living or dead mulch layer. multi-cropping is encouraged over single crop method.	

Performance indicators:		
i) Technical. yield (q/ ha)		Stover/Grain Yield (qtl./ha.),
ii) Economic		Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Social		Employment generation

OFT 4 (Agronomy) Zaid

Crop / Enterprise	Green gram	
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of Natural Farming technique in Green gram (II nd year)	
Season/Year	Zaid, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Poor soil health, high cost of cultivation and poor quality produce	
Farming Situation	Irrigated	
Production system and thematic area	Natural Farming	
Farmers' Practices	T ₁	Conventional farming
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂	Seed treatment with Beejamrut @ 250 ml/kg seed Ghanjeevamrut application at sowing time @ 250 kg/ha, Jeevamrut @ 500 l/ha, 21, 45 DAS. Neemastra and Dashparni Ark @ 25 l/ha at 20 and 40 DAS
Source of technology	"Kam lagat Prakratik Kheti" Book, Acharya Devvrat, 2019	
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer	
No. of farmers	10	
Total cost	20000	
Critical input	Seed and natural farming ingredients Beejamrit is an ancient, sustainable agriculture technique. It is used for seeds, seedlings or any planting material. It is effective in protecting young roots from fungus. Beejamrit is a fermented microbial solution, with loads of plant-beneficial microbes, and is applied as seed treatment. Ghanjeevamrit is used for increasing soil fertility. Ghanjeevamrit is prepared by mixing 100 kg of indigenous cow dung (air dried for 4-5 days), add 1 kg of jaggery, 1 kg pulse flour, 3 litres of indigenous cow urine and add 250 g of soil from undisturbed bunds/forest. Jeevamrit is a natural liquid fertilizer. It is made by mixing water, dung (in the form of manure) and urine from cows with some mud from the same area as the manure will be applied in later. Food is then added to speed the growth of microbes: jaggery or flour can be used. Dashparni ark and Neem Astra are used to control pests and diseases. Weeds are considered essential and used as living or dead mulch layer. multi-cropping is encouraged over single crop method.	
Performance indicators:		
Technical. yield (q/ ha)		Stover/Grain Yield (qtl./ha.),
Economic		Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Social		Employment generation

OFT. 5 (Horticulture) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Onion	
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of IDM module against purple blotch of kharif onion (III rd Year)	
Season/Year	Kharif, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of kharif onion due to heavy incidence of purple blotch disease	
Farming Situation	Irrigated	
Production system and thematic area	Integrated Disease Management	
Farmers' Practices	T ₁	Indofil M-45 @ 1000g/h at the time of infestation
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂	Seed treatment + COC 50% EC @ 2gm/lit of water Ist at 30 DAT & IInd at 40 DAT
	T ₃	Seed treatment + hexaconazol 5% + Captan 70% WP @ 750gm/ha. Ist at 30 DAT & IInd at 40 DAT
Source of technology	DOGR, Pune, Maharashtra, 2015	
Plot size	0.3 ha. /farmer	
No. of farmers	10	
Total cost	10000	
Critical input	COC 50% EC & hexaconazol 5% + Captan 70% WP COC 50% EC is a copper based broad spectrum fungicide which controls the fungal as	

	well as bacterial diseases by its contact action. It also effectively controls the fungus resistant to other fungicides. Hexaconazol 5% + Captan 70% WP is a broad-spectrum fungicide that is effective on fruits and vegetables as well as other crops against powdery mildew, anthracnose, late blight, early blight, downy mildew, and grey mildew
Performance indicators: ii) Technical. yield (q/ ha) v) Economic Social	Grain/Stover Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment generation

OFT. 6(Horticulture) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Chilli
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of foliar spray of alpha naphthenic acetic acid for control of flower drop in chilli (III rd yr)
Season/Year	Kharif, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield (25%) due to flower drop in chilli.
Farming Situation	Sandy loam-Irrigated
Production system/Thematic area:	Control flower drop & increase production
Farmers Practice:	T ₁ No use of plant growth regulator
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	T ₂ Foliar spray of NAA (50 ppm) at 45DAT
	T ₃ Foliar spray of NAA (50 ppm) at 45 and 60 DAT
Source of technology	BCKV, Mohanpur, 2017
Plot Size	0.3 ha
No of farmers	10
Total cost	Rs. 5000
Critical input	Naphthenic acetic acid - Helps in fruit setting and enlargement. It is used to prevent flower and fruit drop
Performance indicators: vi) Technical. yield (q/ ha) vii) Economic viii) Social – Employment generation	Flower drop (%), fruit setting (%), fruit size (cm), yield (q/ha) Net return (Rs./ha), B:C ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 7(Horticulture) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Watermelon
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of management practices to control of sucking pest in watermelon (II nd Year)
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of watermelon due to attack of sucking pest.
Farming Situation	Irrigated
Production system and thematic area	Integrated Pest Management
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ Use of pesticide at the time of infestation
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂ Use of yellow sticky trap @ 5/ acre followed by one spray during the infestation period of Spiromesifen 22.9% SC @ 1.5 ml/lit.
	T ₃ Use of yellow and blue sticky trap @ 3:3/acre followed by two spray during the infestation period of Spiromesifen 22.9% SC @ 1.5 ml/lit.
Source of technology	Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, IAS, Director General, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Govt of India
Plot size	0.3 ha
No. of farmers	10
Total cost	15000
Critical input	Yellow & blue sticky traps with insecticides Blue sticky traps are sometimes used for thrips because this color is more attractive to thrips. However insects are more difficult to discern and count in blue traps. Yellow sticky traps attract a wider variety of pest insects and are recommended for most situations. Spiromesifen 22.9% SC is active against all the developmental stages of mites and whitefly pests resulting in long-lasting persistent control of resistant mites and whiteflies.

	ADVANTAGES : The lack of cross-resistance to commercial products makes Spiromesifen a valuable tool for mite and whitefly resistance management.
Performance indicators: (x) Technical. yield (q/ ha) (y) Economic (z) Social	Fruit Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment generation

OFT. 8 (Horticulture) Rabi

Crop/Enterprise	Onion				
Title of on-farm trial	Assessment of Natural Farming technique in Onion (III rd year)				
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025				
Problem diagnosed	High cost of production due to chemical spray against sucking pest				
Farming situation	Irrigated				
Production system and thematic area	Natural Farming				
Farmers' practices	<table> <tr> <td>T₁</td><td>Chemical Farming</td></tr> <tr> <td>T₂</td><td>Seed treatment with beejamrit while transplanting , Application of Jeevamrut @ 21 days interval or spraying directly to the crops. Soil mulching with Accchadhan. I spray of Neemastra @ 5lit/pump II Spray of Agniastra @ 5lit/pump III Spray of Dashparni ark @ 5lit/pump</td></tr> </table>	T ₁	Chemical Farming	T ₂	Seed treatment with beejamrit while transplanting , Application of Jeevamrut @ 21 days interval or spraying directly to the crops. Soil mulching with Accchadhan. I spray of Neemastra @ 5lit/pump II Spray of Agniastra @ 5lit/pump III Spray of Dashparni ark @ 5lit/pump
T ₁	Chemical Farming				
T ₂	Seed treatment with beejamrit while transplanting , Application of Jeevamrut @ 21 days interval or spraying directly to the crops. Soil mulching with Accchadhan. I spray of Neemastra @ 5lit/pump II Spray of Agniastra @ 5lit/pump III Spray of Dashparni ark @ 5lit/pump				
Source of technology	Kam lagat Prakratik Kheti” Book, Acharya Devvrat, 2019				
Plot size	0.2 ha				
No. of farmers	10				
Total cost	Rs. 10,000				
Critical input	Natural farming ingredient Neemastra is very easy to prepare and is an effective pest repellent and bio insecticide for Natural Farming. Agni Astra is complete organic pesticide prepared with the Indian traditional methodology. Agni Astra acts as a manure for the soil and plants and it can remove all kind of pests, insects and also increase the richness of the soil. Dashparni extract is very effective in controlling all kinds of insect pests and diseases. It is prepared using all-natural ingredients. It strengthens the plant's overall immunity; it is antiviral and antifungal.				
Performance indicators: (xxii) Technical. yield (q/ ha) (xxiii) Economic (xxiv) Social	Fruit yield (kg/ha) Economics (net return and B:C ratio) Employment Generation				

OFT. 9 (Plant Protection) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Soybean
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of IPM practices Management of Girdle Beetle in Soybean Crop (II nd Year)
Season/Year	Kharif, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of Soybean about 30-40 % losses due to heavy infestation of Girdle beetle
Farming Situation	Rainfed
Production system and thematic area	Insect & Pest Management
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ Prophenophos 50% EC @ 1.5 lit /ha at 30 days after sowing
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂ Spray of Brahmastra/ Agniastra @ 20 litr./acre T ₃ Chlordaniliprole 18.5 % SC @ 150 ml/ha at 35 DAS
Source of technology	CIB, 2016
Plot size	0.4 ha
No. of farmers	10

Total cost	8500
Critical input	• Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC controls caterpillars and larvae of moths and butterflies, as well as some beetles and “true” bugs such as aphids and spittlebugs. It gives protection for a longer duration. It can be used on a variety of crops such as sugarcane, tomatoes, cotton, pigeon peas, rice, etc. • Thiacloprid 21.7 % SC is used as a foliar spray for the control of sucking insects like Aphid, Thrips, Jassid, white Fly on cotton and stem borer on Paddy, Thrips on Chilli, Shoot and Fruit borer on Brinjal, Mosquito bug on tea, Girdle beetle on soybean and Thrips on Apple.
Performance indicators: (v) Technical. yield (q/ ha) Economic Social	No of Plant affected/ sq m, Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 10 (Plant Protection) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Soybean
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of IPM practices for management of White Grubs in soybean.(1 st Year)
Season/Year	Kharif, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of Soybean due to white grub infestation
Farming Situation	Rainfed
Production system and thematic area	Insect Pest Management
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ Farmer use Insecticide only at the time infestation (prophenophos + cypermethrein 1000 ml/ha)
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂ Soil application of neem cake @ 80 kg/acre + treatment with Imidacloprid 45% FS @ 1.5 ml /kg + soil application of chlorpyrifos granules 10% GR @ 20kg/ha at 25 to 30 day after germination
Source of technology	DSR, Indore M.P. & RVSKVV Publication no. 141/2023
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer
No. of farmers	10
Total cost	12000
Critical input	• Imidacloprid will consistently reduce 75-100% of the grubs if they are applied in June or July and if they are watered-in with 0.5 inches of irrigation immediately after application. • Chlorpyrifos granules was found to be least toxic among the tested chemicals. It produced 50 per cent kill of the three instars of grubs at concentrations of 222.60, 506.92 and 556.72 ppm, respectively. • Neem cake usage increase in the dry matter and can also reduce alkalinity in soil, as it produces organic acids upon decomposition.
Performance indicators: (vi) Technical. yield (q/ ha) (vii) Economic (viii) Social	No of Plant affected/ sq m, Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 11 (Plant Protection) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Onion
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of IPM technology for thrips management in Onion (1 st Year)
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to heavy infestation of thrips
Farming Situation	Rainfed
Production system and thematic area	Integrated Pest Management
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ Use of dimethoate 30EC (Rogar)
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂ Use of blue sticky card + reduction in nitrogen fertilizer + fipronil @ 600 ml/ha. T ₃ Use of blue sticky card + reduction in nitrogen fertilizer + spinosad @ 100 ml/ha.
Source of technology	DOGR, Pune
Plot size	0.4 ha
No. of farmers	10
Total cost	15000

Critical input	Blue sticky traps are sometimes used for thrips because this color is more attractive to thrips. However insects are more difficult to discern and count in blue traps. Fipronil is a broad use insecticide that belongs to the phenylpyrazole chemical family. Fipronil is used to control ants, beetles, cockroaches, fleas, ticks, termites, mole crickets, thrips, rootworms, weevils, and other insects. Fipronil is a white powder with a moldy odor Spinosad is a natural substance made by a soil bacterium that can be toxic to insects. It is a mixture of two chemicals called spinosyn A and spinosyn D. It is used to control a wide variety of pests. These include thrips, leafminers, spider mites, mosquitoes, ants, fruit flies and others.
Performance indicators: (ix) Technical. yield (q/ ha) (x) Economic (i) Social	Yield (qtl./ha.), No of Plant affected/ sq m. Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 12(Plant Protection) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Green Gram	
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of management practice for YMV in Rabi Green Gram (I st year)	
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of green gram due to heavy infestation of YMV	
Farming Situation	Rainfed	
Production system and thematic area	Disease Management	
Farmers' Practices	T ₁	Spray of Prophenofos at the time of infestation
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂	Seed treatment with Imidacloprid, Use of yellow sticky trap 40/ha + spray of Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 150 ml /ha at 30 & 45 DAS
	T ₃	Seed treatment with Thiamethoxam 25%WP @3 gm/kg. Use of yellow sticky trap 40/ha + spray of acetamiprid (4%) + fipronil (4%) (750 ml/ha) at 30 & 45 DAS
Source of technology	Journal of Indian Phytopathology 60 391-393 (2016)	
Plot size	0.4 ha/ Farmer	
No. of farmers	10	
Total cost	8500	
Critical input	Fungicides : - Seed treatment with imidacloprid 48 FS @ 5.0 ml/kg seed + one spray with imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.24 ml/l was found to be statistically superior in reducing the disease incidence over control by 56.37 per cent with least mean whitefly population (2.58/plant) which was significantly lesser than control (6.59/plant). - Among the test treatments imposed, seed treatment with thiamethoxam (5.0g/ kg) and two sprays of acetamiprid (4%) + fipronil (4%) (2.0ml/l) reported lowest mean MYMV incidence and severity with mean per cent reduction of 66.00 and 50.17 during kharif and 64.39 and 44.92 during rabi season respectively	
Performance indicators: (xii) Technical. yield (q/ ha) (xiii) Economic (iv) Social	No of Plant affected/ sq m, Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment Generation	

OFT. 13 (Genetic & Plant Breeding) Kharif

Crop/Enterprise	Soybean	
Title of on-farm trial	Assessment of soybean variety JS-2172 & NRC-138 (I st year)	
Season/Year	Kharif, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Low production of soybean due to use of old variety i.e. JS 335	
Farming situation	Rainfed	
Production system and thematic area	Varietal Evaluation	
Farmers' practices	T ₁	JS-335
Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement Treatments	T ₂	JS-2172 (2022)
	T ₃	NRC-138 (2021)
Source of technology	JNKVV, Jabalpur & IISR, Indore	
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer	
No. of farmers	10	
Total cost	15000	

Critical input	Soybean seed : - JS-2172 : Yield 15-27qt./ha., Maturity-95 days & disease resistance - NRC-138 : Yield 18-20qt./ha., Maturity-93 days & disease resistance
Performance indicators: (xv) Technical. yield (q/ ha) (xvi) Economic Social	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 14(Genetic & Plant Breeding) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Sorghum
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of Rabi Sorghum Variety (I st year)
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025
Problem diagnosed	No practice of sorghum in rabi
Farming situation	Rainfed
Production system and thematic area	Crop Diversification
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ Advanta -537
Details of technologies selectedfor assessment	T ₂ Phule Yashomati (RSV 1910) T ₃ Phule Purva (RSV 2371)
Source of technology	MPKV, Rahuri Maharastra (2021 & 2022)
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer
No. of farmers	10
Total cost	15000/-
Critical input	Sorghum Seed - Phule Yashomati: Productivity Grain Yield : 9.2 q/ha. Fodder Yield: 42.6 q/ha - Phule Purva: Productivity. Grain Yield : 20-25 q/ha. Fodder Yield: 55-60 q/ha
Performance indicators: (xvii) Technical. yield (q/ ha) (xviii) Economic (ix) Social	Grain/Stover Yield (qtls/ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 15 (Genetic & Plant Breeding) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Chickpea
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of Chickpea improved Variety (II nd Year)
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of chickpea due to use of old variety JG-130
Farming situation	Irrigated
Production system and thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ JG - 130
Details of technologies selectedfor assessment	T ₂ RVG – 204 (2021) T ₃ JG – 36 (2016)
Source of technology	RVSKVV, Gwalior (2021 & 2016)
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer
No. of farmers	10
Total cost	20000
Critical input	Chickpea seed - RVG-204 : Yield : 20-25q/ha, Maturity : 111 days - JG-36 : Yield : 18-20q/ha, Maturity : 110-120 days
Performance indicators:) Technical. yield (q/ ha)) Economic) Social – Employment generation	Grain/Stover Yield (qtls/ha.) Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 16 (Genetic & Plant Breeding) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Coriander
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of Coriander improved Variety (III rd Year)
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of coriander due to use of old variety
Farming situation	Irrigated

Production system and thematic area	Varietal Evaluation	
Farmers' Practices	T ₁	Local variety- Indori Coriander
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂	ACR-1 (Ajmer Dhaniya-1)
	T ₃	ACR-2 (Ajmer Dhaniya-2)
Source of technology	NRCSS, Ajmer. (2015 & 2017)	
Plot size	0.4 ha/farmer	
No. of farmers	10	
Total cost	15000	
Critical input	Coriander Seed - ACR-1 : Stem gall resistant variety, plant height of 113.9 cm, The variety is also suitable for seed & green leaf production average yield 14 q/ha. - ACR-2 : Suitable for seed production, seed shape is oval & suitable for export Avg yield 16 q /ha., resistant to powdery mildew	
Performance indicators:		
iii) Technical. yield (q/ ha)	Grain Yield (q/ha.)	
v) Economic	Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio	
) Social	Employment Generation	

OFT . 17 (Animal Husbandry) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Cattle	
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of use of ITK technique (mixture of ajwain, fenugreek, sugar & pigeon pea) to increase milk production in cattle (II nd Year)	
Season/Year	Kharif, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Low milk production	
Farming situation	All season	
Production system and thematic area	Indigenous Technical Knowledge & Livestock Production Management	
Farmers' practices	T ₁	Wheat Choker 8 kg/day animal + dry fodder 10 kg /day/animal
Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement Treatments	T ₂	Use of 50g ajwain, 150g fenugreek, 50g sugar & 500g pigeon pea in 1 lt. water give animal twice a day for 90 days
Source of technology	ITK in Agriculture Document-2, Page no. 331	
Plot Size/ No. of animals	10	
No. of farmers	10	
Total cost	8000/-	
Critical input	ajwain, fenugreek, sugar & pigeon pea (ITK is specifically concerned with actual application of the thinking of the local people in various operations of agriculture and allied areas. The basic characteristics of the ITKs provide for conservation and efficient utilization of resources by being eco-friendly, less capital intensive, cost effective, and efficient byproduct and waste recycling and use.)	
Performance indicators:		
(xlv) Growth and Yield attributes	Milk Yield (per day upto 90 days)	
(xlvii) Technical- yield	% increases in milk production	
(xlviii) Economic	B:C ratio	
(xlix) Social	Employment Generation	

OFT . 18 (Animal Husbandry) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Poultry	
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of Tylosine Sulphate for control of Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) in broiler poultry (II nd year)	
Season/Year	Kharif, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	High mortality (30%) of broiler due to CRD in broiler poultry ,Affected birds 60%	
Farming situation	Deep litter system	
Production system and thematic area	Disease Management	
Farmers' practices	T ₁	No control measures for CRD in broiler birds
Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement Treatments	T ₂	Use of Tylosine Sulphate @2 gm /lit of water for three days thereafter 1 gm/liter of water for three days thereafter 1 gm/liter of water for four days
Source of technology	CARI, Izatnagar (Bareilly) 2017	
Plot Size/ No. of birds	1000	
No. of farmers	05	
Total Cost	4000	

Critical input	Tylosine Sulphate : Tylosin or tetracyclines have been commonly used to reduce egg transmission or as prophylactic treatment to prevent respiratory disease in broilers and turkeys. Antibiotics may alleviate the clinical signs and lesions but do not eliminate infection.
Performance indicators: (I) Growth and Yield attributes (li) Technical- yield (lii) Economic (liii) Social	BW/Bird (Kg), FCR Mortality % Gross return, Net income, B:C ratio in group basis Employment Generation

OFT . 19 (Animal Husbandry) Rabi

Crop/Enterprise	Buffalo	
Title of on-farm trial	Assessment of by pass protein on milk production in dairy Buffalo (III rd Year)	
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Low milk yield and income due to conventional ration feeding	
Farming situation	Rainfed	
Production system and thematic area	Livestock Production Management	
Farmers' practices	T ₁	Farmers Practice use of choker & cakes (conventional feed)
Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement Treatments	T ₂	Use of Bye- Pass protein @ 50 gm+ With concentrate feed per animal per day after calving for three month
Source of technology	IVRI, Izatnagar – 2009 & NDDB, India 2021	
Plot Size/ No. of animals	10	
No. of farmers	10	
Critical input	Bye- Pass protein : Increase in efficiency of utilization of proteins. Increase in availability of essential amino acids. Increase the supply of limiting amino acids like lysine and methionine to the small intestine. Improvement in milk production	
Total cost	10000	
Performance indicators Observation to be recorded Performance indicators: (liv) Growth and Yield attributes (lv) Technical- yield (lvi) Economic (lvii) Social	Milk Yield (per day upto 90 days) % increases in milk production B:C ratio Employment Generation	

OFT . 20 (Animal Husbandry) Rabi

Crop/Enterprise	Indigenous cattle	
Title of on-farm trial	Assessment of chelated trace minerals supplement on fertility and milk production in Indigenous cattle (III rd year)	
Season/Year	Rabi, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Low fertility (60%) and milk production (20%) from Indigenous cattle due to lack of trace minerals. Animal affected 70%	
Farming situation	Rainfed	
Production system and thematic area	Rural smallholder dairy production system and Feeding management	
Farmers' practices	T ₁	Wheat Choker 6 kg + Dry fodder 10 Kg/ Animal
Details of technologies selected for	T ₂	Supplement of trace minerals @ 40 gm / animal / day after calving up to three months

assessment/refinement Treatments	
Source of technology	NDRI, Karnal 2012
Plot Size/ No. of animals	10
No. of farmers	10
Critical input	Chelated trace minerals supplement : Supplementations of trace minerals improve conception rate & productivity in dairy cows in different situations. Zinc (Zn): Numerous studies have indicated that zinc may be the most widely deficient trace mineral. A component of more than 300 enzymes and hormones, zinc plays an important role in metabolism
Total cost	Rs. 10000
Performance indicators Observation to be recorded Performance indicators: (lviii) Growth and Yield attributes (lix) Technical- yield (lx) Economic (lxi) Social	Milk Yield (per day upto 90 days) % increases in milk production B:C ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 21(Agronomy) Rabi – Dr.S.K.Singh

Crop / Enterprise	Wheat
Title of on farm trial	Assessment of Nano Urea on growth and yield attributes of wheat (III rd year)
Season/ Year	Rabi, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of wheat due to low nitrogen use efficiency
Farming Situation	Irrigated
Production system and thematic area	Fertilizer management
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ 10% Basal +90% Broadcasting (250 kg Urea)
Details of technologies selectedfor assessment	T ₂ 100% through Urea (100 kg N) ,25% Basal., 25% Tillering, Jointing & Flowering T ₃ 50% through Urea as basal+ top dressing , + Two foliar spray of Nano urea @ 2.0 ml/liter water growth and panicle formation
Source of technology	IFFCO
Plot size	0.3 ha/farmer
No. of farmers	10
Total cost	12000
Critical input	Seed + Nano Urea : Nano urea particles has an average physical size of 20-50 nm and contains 4 % nitrogen by weight in its nano form. Further, application of nano urea (liquid) improves yield, biomass, soil health and nutritional quality of the produce due to higher absorption rate, utilization efficacy and minimum losses.
Performance indicators: ii) Technical. yield (q/ ha) ii) Economic i) Social	Grains/Panicle, 1000 test weight (g), Yield (qtls/ha.) Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio Employment Generation

OFT. 22 (Agriculture Extension) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Soybean
Title of on farm trial	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of soybean variety RVS-24 (II nd Year)
Season/ Year	Kharif, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Lack of Awareness
Farming Situation	Irrigated
Production system and thematic area	EXT & TOT
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbours, Input dealers etc
Details of technologies selectedfor	T ₂ Training & Extension Activities

assessment	T ₃	Demonstration
Source of technology	JNKVV, Jabalpur	
No. of farmers	25	
Total cost	2500/-	
Critical input	Training & Extension Activities	
Performance indicators:		
(lxv) Technical. yield (q/ ha)	Yield (qtls/ha.),	
(lxvi) Economic	Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio	
(lxvii) Social – Employment generation	Gain in Knowledge, Retention of Knowledge, Change in Attitude and Adoption of Technology	

OFT. 23(Agriculture Extension) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Soybean	
Title of on farm trial	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of soybean variety JS-2098 (II nd Year)	
Season/ Year	Kharif, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Lack of Awareness	
Farming Situation	Irrigated	
Production system and thematic area	EXT & TOT	
Farmers' Practices	T ₁	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbours, Input dealers etc
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂	Training & Extension Activities
	T ₃	Demonstration
Source of technology	JNKVV, Jabalpur	
No. of farmers	25	
Total cost	2500	
Critical input	Training & Extension Activities	
Performance indicators:		
viii) Technical. yield (q/ ha)	Yield (qtls/ha.),	
x) Economic	Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio	
j) Social – Employment generation	Gain in Knowledge, Retention of Knowledge, Change in Attitude and Adoption of Technology	

OFT. 24(Agriculture Extension) Kharif

Crop / Enterprise	Wheat	
Title of on farm trial	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of wheat variety HI 1544 (III rd Year)	
Season/ Year	Rabi, 2025	
Problem diagnosed	Lack of Awareness	
Farming Situation	Irrigated	
Production system and thematic area	EXT & TOT	
Farmers' Practices	T ₁	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbours, Input dealers etc
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂	Training & Extension Activities
	T ₃	Demonstration
Source of technology	JNKVV, Jabalpur	
No. of farmers	25	
Total cost	2500/-	
Critical input	Training & Extension Activities	
Performance indicators:		
xi) Technical. yield (q/ ha)	Yield (qtls/ha.),	
xii) Economic	Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio	
xiii) Social – Employment generation	Gain in Knowledge, Retention of Knowledge, Change in Attitude and Adoption of Technology	

OFT. 25(Agriculture Extension) Rabi

Crop / Enterprise	Chickpea	
Title of on farm trial	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of chickpea variety RVG 204 (II nd Year)	

Season/ Year	Rabi, 2025
Problem diagnosed	Lack of Awareness
Farming Situation	Irrigated
Production system and thematic area	EXT & TOT
Farmers' Practices	T ₁ Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbours, Input dealers etc
Details of technologies selected for assessment	T ₂ Training & Extension Activities
	T ₃ Demonstration
Source of technology	JNKVV, Jabalpur
No. of farmers	25
Total cost	2500/-
Critical input	Training & Extension Activities
Performance indicators:	
xiv) Technical. yield (q/ ha)	Yield (qtls/ha.),
v) Economic	Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
vi) Social – Employment generation	Gain in Knowledge, Retention of Knowledge, Change in Attitude and Adoption of Technology

Detailed Information about OFT:

1. Name of Discipline	Agronomy
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of High yielding varieties of soybean (II nd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of soybean due to use of old variety JS-335
Thematic area:	Varietal Evaluation
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	JS-335 (1994)
T2 –Recommended Practice.	RAJ SOYA-18 (2017)
T3. Recommended Practice.	RAJ SOYA-24 (2017)
Date of sowing:	June, 2025
Date of harvesting:	October, 2025
Source of technology:	RVS KVV, Gwalior
Characteristics of technology:	RAJ SOYA-18 (Maturity 90-95 days, Yield 21.5 qtl./ha, Resistant to YMV)
	RAJ SOYA - 24 (Maturity 93-95 days, Yield 21-22.5 qtl./ha, Resistant to YMV)
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Soybean
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

2. Name of Discipline	Agronomy
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of post emergence weedicide in wheat (III rd year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield due to post emergence of weed & increase cost of cultivation due to excess weeding
Thematic area:	Weed Management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	

T1 – Farmers Practice.	Hand weeding
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Spray of clodinafop 60g, ai/ha + metsulfuron methyl @ 4 gm ai/ha at 25-30 DAS
T3. Recommended Practice.	Spray of sulfosulfuron 25gm ai/ha + metsulfuron methyl @ 4 gm ai/ha at 25-30 DAS
Date of sowing:	November, 2025
Date of harvesting:	March, 2026
Source of technology:	IARI, Indore, 2015 july extension bulletin I st
Characteristics of technology:	Clodinafop is an herbicide used for post-emergence control of grass weeds in broadleaf crops like wheat, barley, and oats. Metsulfuron-methyl is an herbicide used to control select broadleaf weeds, trees and brush, and some annual grasses. Its stops cell division in the shoots and roots of the plant causing plants to die. Metsulfuron-methyl is the active ingredient in the herbicide product Sulfosulfuron is an herbicide for selective control of listed annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in Non-crop Use Sites, Pasture and Rangeland Use Sites, Winter and Spring Wheat.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Wheat
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

3 .Name of Discipline	Agronomy
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of natural farming technique in chickpea crop (III rd year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Soil health deterioration due to non-judicious use of chemical fertilizer
Thematic area:	Natural Farming
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Use of chemical fertilizers
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Natural farming ingredients from sowing with bijamrut and 4 application of Jivamrit after 21 days interval and application of 1 st spray of Nimastra and 2 nd spray of Bramhastra a week interval of flowering statge and Dashparni ark at pod filling stage
Date of sowing:	November, 2025
Date of harvesting:	March, 2026
Source of technology:	“Kam lagat Prakratic Kheti” Book, Acharya Devvrat, 2019
Characteristics of technology:	Beejamrit is an ancient, sustainable agriculture technique. It is used for seeds, seedlings or any planting material. It is effective in protecting young roots from fungus. Beejamrit is a fermented microbial solution, with loads of plant-beneficial microbes, and is applied as seed treatment. Jeevamrit is a natural liquid fertilizer. It is made by mixing water, dung (in the form of manure) and urine from cows with some mud from the same area as the manure will be applied in later. Food is then added to speed the growth of microbes: jaggery or flour can be used. Brahmastra. This is a natural insecticide prepared from leaves which have specific alkaloids to repel pests. It controls all sucking pests and hidden caterpillars that are present in pods and fruits Dashparni ark and Neem Astra are used to control pests and diseases. Weeds are considered essential and used as living or dead mulch layer. multi-cropping is encouraged over single crop method.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Chickpea
Recommendations for Farmers	-

Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

4. Name of Discipline	Agronomy
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of Natural Farming technique in Green gram (II nd year)
Year/Season:	2026/ Zaid
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Poor soil health, high cost of cultivation and poor quality produce
Thematic area:	Natural Farming
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Conventional farming
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Seed treatment with Beejamrit @ 250 ml/kg seed Ghanjeevamrit application at sowing time @ 250 kg/ha, Jeevamrut @ 500 l/ha, 21, 45 DAS. Neemastra and Dashparni Ark @ 25 l/ha at 20 and 40 DAS
Date of sowing:	April, 2026
Date of harvesting:	June, 2026
Source of technology:	“Kam lagat Prakratik Kheti” Book, Acharya Devvrat, 2019
Characteristics of technology:	Beejamrit is an ancient, sustainable agriculture technique. It is used for seeds, seedlings or any planting material. It is effective in protecting young roots from fungus. Beejamrit is a fermented microbial solution, with loads of plant-beneficial microbes, and is applied as seed treatment. Ghanjeevamrit is used for increasing soil fertility. Ghanjeevamrit is prepared by mixing 100 kg of indigenous cow dung (air dried for 4-5 days), add 1 kg of jaggery, 1 kg pulse flour, 3 litres of indigenous cow urine and add 250 g of soil from undisturbed bunds/ forest. Jeevamrit is a natural liquid fertilizer. It is made by mixing water, dung (in the form of manure) and urine from cows with some mud from the same area as the manure will be applied in later. Food is then added to speed the growth of microbes: jaggery or flour can be used. Dashparni ark and Neem Astra are used to control pests and diseases. Weeds are considered essential and used as living or dead mulch layer. multi-cropping is encouraged over single crop method.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Greengram
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

5.Name of Discipline	Horticulture
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of IDM module against purple blotch of kharif onion (III rd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of kharif onion due to heavy incidence of purple blotch disease
Thematic area:	IDM
No of trials:	05
No. of farmers involved	05
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Indofil M-45 @ 1000g/h at the time of infestation

T2 –Recommended Practice.	Seed treatment + COC 50% EC @ 2gm/lt of water Ist at 30 DAT & IInd at 40 DAT
T3. Recommended Practice.	Seed treatment + hexaconazol 5% + Captan 70% WP @ 750gm/ha. Ist at 30 DAT & IInd at 40 DAT
Date of sowing:	June 2025
Date of harvesting:	October 2025
Source of technology:	DOGR, Pune, Maharashtra 2015
Characteristics of technology:	COC 50% EC is a copper based broad spectrum fungicide which controls the fungal as well as bacterial diseases by its contact action. It also effectively controls the fungus resistant to other fungicides. Hexaconazol 5% + Captan 70% WP is a broad-spectrum fungicide that is effective on fruits and vegetables as well as other crops against powdery mildew, anthracnose, late blight, early blight, downy mildew, and grey mildew
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Onion
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

6.Name of Discipline	Horticulture
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of foliar spray of alpha naphthenic acetic acid for control of flower drop in chilli (III rd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield (25%) due to flower drop in chilli. Affected area 350 ha.
Thematic area:	Nutrient Management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	No use of plant growth regulator
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Foliar spray of NAA (50 ppm) at 45 DAT
T3. Recommended Practice.	Foliar spray of NAA (50 ppm) at 45 and 60 DAT
Date of sowing:	June 2025
Date of harvesting:	October 2025
Source of technology:	BCKV, Mohanpur, 2017
Characteristics of technology:	Naphthenic acetic acid - Helps in fruit setting and enlargement. It is used to prevent flower and fruit drop
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Chilli
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

7.Name of Discipline	Horticulture
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of management practices to control of sucking pest in watermelon (II nd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of watermelon due to attack of sucking pest. Total acreage approx 1000ha. & pod borer is serious problem in pigeon pea cultivation (more than 75% affected area).
Thematic area:	Insect Pest Management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10

Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Use of pesticide at the time of infestation
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Use of yellow sticky trap @ 5/ acre followed by one spray during the infestation period of Spiromesifen 22.9% SC @ 1.5 ml/lit.
T3. Recommended Practice.	Use of yellow and blue sticky trap @ 3:3/acre followed by two spray during the infestation period of Spiromesifen 22.9% SC @ 1.5 ml/lit.
Date of sowing:	November, 2025
Date of harvesting:	March, 2026
Source of technology:	Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, IAS, Director General, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation ,Govt of India
Characteristics of technology:	Spiromesifen 22.9% SC is active against all the developmental stages of mites and whitefly pests resulting in long-lasting persistent control of resistant mites and whiteflies. ADVANTAGES : The lack of cross-resistance to commercial products makes Spiromesifen a valuable tool for mite and whitefly resistance management. Blue sticky traps are sometimes used for thrips because this color is more attractive to thrips. However insects are more difficult to discern and count in blue traps. Yellow sticky traps attract a wider variety of pest insects and are recommended for most situations
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Watermelon
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

8.Name of Discipline	Horticulture
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of Natural Farming technique in Onion (III rd year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	High cost of production due to chemical spray against sucking pest
Thematic area:	Natural Farming
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Chemical Farming
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Seed treatment with beejamrit while transplanting , Application of Jeevamrut @ 21 days interval or spraying directly to the crops. Soil mulching with Acchadhan. I spray of Neemastra @ 5lit/pump II Spray of Agniastra @ 5lit/pump III Spray of Dashparni ark @ 5lit/pump
Date of sowing:	December, 2025
Date of harvesting:	March, 2026
Source of technology:	Kam lagat Prakratic Kheti” Book, Acharya Devvrat, 2019
Characteristics of technology:	Neemastra is very easy to prepare and is an effective pest repellent and bio insecticide for Natural Farming. Agni Astra is complete organic pesticide prepared with the Indian traditional methodology. Agni Astra acts as a manure for the soil and plants and it can remove all kind of pests,insects and also increase the richness of the soil. Dashparni extract is very effective in controlling all kinds of insect pests and diseases. It is prepared using all-natural ingredients. It strengthens the plant's overall immunity; it is antiviral and antifungal.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Onion
Recommendations for Farmers	-

Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

9. Name of Discipline	Plant Protection
Title of on farm trial:	Assessment of IPM practices management of Girdle Beetle in Soybean Crop. (II nd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	Rainfed
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of Soybean about 30-40 % losses due to heavy infestation of Girdle beetle
Thematic area:	Insect & Pest Management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Profenophos 50% EC @ 1.5 lit /ha at 30 days after sowing
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Spray of Brahmastra/ Agniastra @ 20 litr./acre
T3. Recommended Practice.	Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC @ 150 ml/ha at 35 DAS
Date of sowing:	June, 2025
Date of harvesting:	September, 2025
Source of technology:	CIB, 2016
Characteristics of technology:	Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC controls caterpillars and larvae of moths and butterflies, as well as some beetles and “true” bugs such as aphids and spittlebugs. It gives protection for a longer duration. It can be used on a variety of crops such as sugarcane, tomatoes, cotton, pigeon peas, rice, etc. Thiacloprid 21.7 % SC is used as a foliar spray for the control of sucking insects like Aphid, Thrips, Jassid, white Fly on cotton and stemborer on Paddy, Thrips on Chilli, Shoot and Fruit borer on Brinjal, Mosquito bug on tea, Girdle beetle on soybean and Thrips on Apple.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Soybean
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

10.Name of Discipline	Plant Protection
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of IPM practices for management of White Grubs in soybean.(I st Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of Soybean due to white grub infestation.
Thematic area:	Insect Pest Management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Farmer use Insecticide only at the time infestation (prophenophos + cypermethrein 1000 ml/ha)
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Soil application of neem cake @ 80 kg/acre + treatment with Imidacloprid 45% FS @ 1.5 ml /kg + soil application of chlorpyrifos granules 10% GR @ 20kg/ha at 25 to 30 day after germination
Date of sowing:	June, 2025
Date of harvesting:	September, 2025
Source of technology:	DSR, Indore M.P. & RVSKVV Publication no. 141/2023

Characteristics of technology:	Imidacloprid will consistently reduce 75-100% of the grubs if they are applied in June or July and if they are watered-in with 0.5 inches of irrigation immediately after application. Chlorpyrifos granules were found to be least toxic among the tested chemicals. It produced 50 percent kill of the three instars of grubs at concentrations of 222.60, 506.92 and 556.72 ppm, respectively. Neem cake usage increase in the dry matter and can also reduce alkalinity in soil, as it produces organic acids upon decomposition.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Soybean
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

11.Name of Discipline	Plant Protection
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of IPM technology for thrips management in Onion (1 st Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Rained
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield due to heavy infestation of thrips
Thematic area:	Integrated Pest Management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Use of dimethoate 30EC (Rogar)
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Use of blue sticky card + reduction in nitrogen fertilizer + fipronil @ 600 ml/ha.
T3. Recommended Practice.	Use of blue sticky card + reduction in nitrogen fertilizer + spinosad @ 100 ml/ha.
Date of sowing:	November, 2025
Date of harvesting:	March, 2026
Source of technology:	DOGR, Pune
Characteristics of technology:	Fipronil is a broad use insecticide that belongs to the phenylpyrazole chemical family. It is used to control ants, beetles, cockroaches, fleas, ticks, termites, mole crickets, thrips, rootworms, weevils, and other insects. It is a white powder with a moldy odor. Spinosad is a natural substance made by a soil bacterium that can be toxic to insects. It is a mixture of two chemicals called spinosyn A and spinosyn D. It is used to control a wide variety of pests. These include thrips, leafminers, spider mites, mosquitoes, ants, fruit flies and others.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Onion
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

12.Name of Discipline	Plant Protection
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of management practice for YMV in rabi green gram (1 st year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of coriander seed due to heavy infestation of YMV
Thematic area:	Disease Management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	

T1 – Farmers Practice.	Spray of Prophenofos at the time of infestation
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Seed treatment with Imidacloprid, Use of yellow sticky trap 40/ha + spray of Imidacloprid 17.8% SL@ 150 ml /ha at 30 & 45 DAS
T3. Recommended Practice.	Seed treatment with acetamiprid. Use of yellow sticky trap 40/ha + spray of Acetamiprid 20% SP@ 150 gm /ha at 30 & 45 DAS
Date of sowing:	November, 2025
Date of harvesting:	January, 2026
Source of technology:	Journal of Indian Phytopathology 60 391-393 (2016)
Characteristics of technology:	- Seed treatment with imidacloprid 48 FS @ 5.0 ml/kg seed + one spray with imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.24 ml/l was found to be statistically superior in reducing the disease incidence over control by 56.37 per cent with least mean whitefly population (2.58/plant) which was significantly lesser than control (6.59/plant). - Among the test treatments imposed, seed treatment with thiamethoxam (5.0g/ kg) and two sprays of acetamiprid (4%) + fipronil (4%) (2.0ml/l) reported lowest mean MYMV incidence and severity with mean per cent reduction of 66.00 and 50.17 during kharif and 64.39 and 44.92 during rabi season respectively.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Green Gram
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

13.Name of Discipline	Genetics & Plant Breeding
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of Soybean varieties JS 2172 & NRC 138 (I st year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	Rainfed
Problem diagnosis:	Low production of soybean due to use of old variety i.e. JS 335
Thematic area:	Varietal evaluation
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Local Variety
T2 –Recommended Practice.	JS 2172
T3. Recommended Practice.	NRC 138
Date of sowing:	June 2025
Date of harvesting:	September 2025
Source of technology:	JNKVV, Jabalpur (2022) & IISR, Indore (2021)
Characteristics of technology:	JS-2172 : (Yield 15-27qt./ha., Maturity-95 days & disease resistance)
	NRC-138 : (Yield 18-20qt./ha., Maturity-93 days & disease resistance)
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Soybean
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

14.Name of Discipline	Genetics & Plant Breeding
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of Rabi Sorghum Variety (I st year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	Rainfed
Problem diagnosis:	No practice of sorghum in rabi

Thematic area:	Crop Diversification
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Advanta -537
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Phule Yashomati (RSV 1910)
T3. Recommended Practice.	Phule Purva (RSV 2371)
Date of sowing:	October 2025
Date of harvesting:	January 2026
Source of technology:	MPKV, Rahuri Maharastra (2021 & 2022)
Characteristics of technology:	Phule Yashomati (RSV 1910) : Productivity Grain Yield : 9.2 q/ha. Fodder Yield: 42.6 q/ha
	Phule Purva (RSV 2371) : Productivity. Grain Yield : 20-25 q/ha. Fodder Yield: 55-60 q/ha.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Sorghum
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

15.Name of Discipline	Genetics & Plant Breeding
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of Chickpea improved Variety (II nd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of chickpea due to use of old variety JG-130
Thematic area:	Varietal Evaluation
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	JG-130
T2 –Recommended Practice.	RVG-204
T3. Recommended Practice.	JG-36
Date of sowing:	October, 2025
Date of harvesting:	March 2026
Source of technology:	RVSKVV Gwalior 2016
Characteristics of technology:	RVG – 204. Yield : 20-25q/ha, Maturity : 111 days , Wilt tolerant
	JG – 36. Yield : 18-20q/ha, Maturity : 110-120 days
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Chickpea
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

16.Name of Discipline	Genetics & Plant Breeding
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of High Yielding Variety of Coriander (III rd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of coriander due to use of local variety
Thematic area:	Varietal Evaluation

No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Indori Dhaniya
T2 –Recommended Practice.	ACR-1
T3. Recommended Practice.	ACR-2
Date of sowing:	November, 2025
Date of harvesting:	February2026
Source of technology:	NRCSS Ajmer 2015 & 2017
Characteristics of technology:	ACR-1 – Stem gall resistant variety. Plant height of 113.9 cm The variety is also suitable for seed & green leaf production. Av. Yield 14 q/ hac ACR-2 –Suitable for seed production, seed shape is ovule suitable for export Avg yield 16 q/ ha resistant to powdery mildew
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Coriander
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

17.Name of Discipline	Animal Husbandry
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of use of ITK technique (mixture of ajwain, fenugreek, sugar & pigeon pea) to increase milk production in cattle (II nd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	All season
Problem diagnosis:	Low milk production
Thematic area:	Indigenous Technical Knowledge & Livestock Production Management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Wheat Choker 8 kg/day animal + dry fodder 10 kg /day/animal
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Use of 50g ajwain, 150g fenugreek, 50g sugar & 500g pigeon pea in 1 lt. water give animal twice a day for 90 days
Date of sowing:	-
Date of harvesting:	-
Source of technology:	ITK in Agriculture Document-2, Page no. 331
Characteristics of technology:	ITK is specifically concerned with actual application of the thinking of the local people in various operations of agriculture and allied areas. The basic characteristics of the ITKs provide for conservation and efficient utilization of resources by being eco-friendly, less capital intensive, cost effective, and efficient byproduct and waste recycling and use.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Cattle
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

18.Name of Discipline	Animal Husbandry
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of tylosine sulphate for control of Chronic respiratory Disease (CRD) in broiler poultry (II nd year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Kharif
Farming situation:	Deep Litter System

Problem diagnosis:	High mortality (30%) of broiler due to CRD in broiler poultry ,Affected birds 60%
Thematic area:	Disease management
No of trials:	05
No. of farmers involved	05
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	No control measures for CRD in broiler birds
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Use of Tylosine Sulphate @2 gm /lit of water for three days thereafter 1 gm/liter of water for three days thereafter 1 gm/liter of water for four days
T3- Recommended Practice.	-
Date of sowing:	-
Date of harvesting:	-
Source of technology:	CARI,Izzatnagar(Bareli) 2017
Characteristics of technology:	Tylosin or tetracyclines have been commonly used to reduce egg transmission or as prophylactic treatment to prevent respiratory disease in broilers and turkeys. Antibiotics may alleviate the clinical signs and lesions but do not eliminate infection.
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Poultry
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

19.Name of Discipline	Animal Husbandry
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of bypass protein on milk production in dairy Buffalo (III rd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Rainfed
Problem diagnosis:	Low milk yield and income due to conventional ration feeding
Thematic area:	Rural smallholder dairy production system & Feeding management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	T1- Farmers Practice use of choker & cakes (conventional feed)
T2 –Recommended Practice.	T2- Use of Bye- Pass protein @ 50 gm+ With concentrate feed per animal per day after calving for three month
Date of sowing:	-
Date of harvesting:	-
Source of technology:	IVRI, Izatnagar – 2009 & NDDB, India 2021
Characteristics of technology:	Bye- Pass protein : Increase in efficiency of utilization of proteins. Increase in availability of essential amino acids. Increase the supply of limiting amino acids like lysine and methionine to the small intestine. Improvement in milk production
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Buffalo
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

20.Name of Discipline	Animal Husbandry
Title of on.farm trial:	Assessment of chelated trace minerals supplement on fertility and milk production in Indigenous cattle (III rd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi

Farming situation:	Rainfed
Problem diagnosis:	Low fertility (60%) and milk production (20%) from Indigenous cattle due to lack of trace minerals. Animal affected 70%
Thematic area:	Rural smallholder dairy production system & Feeding management
No of trials:	10
No. of farmers involved	10
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Traditional Practice of feeding
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Supplement of trace minerals @ 40 gm / animal / day after calving up to three months
Date of sowing:	-
Date of harvesting:	-
Source of technology:	NDRI, Karnal 2012
Characteristics of technology:	Chelated trace minerals supplement : Supplementations of trace minerals improve conception rate & productivity in dairy cows in different situations. Zinc (Zn): Numerous studies have indicated that zinc may be the most widely deficient trace mineral. A component of more than 300 enzymes and hormones, zinc plays an important role in metabolism
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Indigenous Dairy cattle
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

21. Name of Discipline	Agronomy (Dr.S.K. Singh)	
Crop/Enterprise	Wheat	
Title of on-farm trial:	Assessment of Nano Urea on growth and yield attributes of wheat (III rd Year)	
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi	
Farming situation:	Clay loam –Irrigated	
Problem diagnosis:	Low yield of wheat due to low nitrogen use efficiency	
Thematic area:	Irrigated –Integrated Nutrient Management	
No of trials:	10	
No. of farmers involved	10	
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment	
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:		
T1 – Farmers Practice-	T1- 10% Basal +90% Broadcasting (250 kg Urea)	
T2 –Recommended Practice-	T2- 100% through Urea (100 kg N), 25% Basal, 25% Tillering, Jointing & Flowering	
T3- Recommended Practice-	T3- 50% through Urea as basal dose + Two foliar spray of Nano urea @ 2.0 ml/liter water growth and panicle formation	
Date of sowing:	November, 2025	
Date of harvesting:	April, 2026	
Source of technology:	IFFCO	
Characteristics of technology:	T2- 100% through Urea (100 kg N)	T3- T3- 50% through Urea as basal dose + foliar spray of Nano Urea @ 2.0 ml/liter water growth and panicle formation
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Wheat	
Recommendations for Farmers	-	
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-	
Feedback	-	

22.Name of Discipline	Agri. Extension
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Title of on-farm trial:	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of soybean variety RVS 24 (II nd Year)
Year/Season:	Kharif/ 2025
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Lack of awareness
Thematic area:	TOT
No of trials:	-
No. of farmers involved	25
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbors, Input dealers etc
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Training & Extension Activities
T3 –Recommended Practice.	OFT
Date of sowing:	July 2025
Date of harvesting:	October 2025
Source of technology:	JNKVV, Jabalpur
Characteristics of technology:	ToT means translating the research findings or technologies into actual practice in the farms by recipients or farmers themselves. It implies the trial, evaluation and consequent adoption of technologies generated
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Soybean
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

23.Name of Discipline	Agri. Extension
Title of on-farm trial:	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of soybean variety JS-2098 (II nd Year)
Year/Season:	Kharif/ 2025
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Lack of awareness
Thematic area:	TOT
No of trials:	-
No. of farmers involved	25
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbors, Input dealers etc
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Training & Extension Activities
T3 –Recommended Practice.	Demonstration
Date of sowing:	July 2025
Date of harvesting:	October 2025
Source of technology:	JNKVV Jabalpur
Characteristics of technology:	ToT means translating the research findings or technologies into actual practice in the farms by recipients or farmers themselves. It implies the trial, evaluation and consequent adoption of technologies generated
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Soybean
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

24.Name of Discipline	Agri. Extension
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Title of on-farm trial:	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of wheat variety HI-1544 (III rd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Lack of awareness
Thematic area:	TOT
No of trials:	-
No. of farmers involved	25
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbors, Input dealers etc
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Training & Extension Activities
T3 –Recommended Practice.	Demonstration
Date of sowing:	November 2025
Date of harvesting:	March 2025
Source of technology:	JNKVV Jabalpur
Characteristics of technology:	ToT means translating the research findings or technologies into actual practice in the farms by recipients or farmers themselves. It implies the trial, evaluation and consequent adoption of technologies generated
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Wheat
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

25.Name of Discipline	Agri. Extension
Title of on-farm trial:	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of Chickpea variety RVG 204 (II nd Year)
Year/Season:	2025/ Rabi
Farming situation:	Irrigated
Problem diagnosis:	Lack of awareness
Thematic area:	TOT
No of trials:	-
No. of farmers involved	25
Type of OFT (Assessment/ Refinement):	Assessment
Details of technology selected for assessment/ refinement:	
T1 – Farmers Practice.	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbors, Input dealers etc
T2 –Recommended Practice.	Training & Extension Activities
T3 –Recommended Practice.	Demonstration
Date of sowing:	November 2025
Date of harvesting:	March 2025
Source of technology:	JNKVV Jabalpur
Characteristics of technology:	ToT means translating the research findings or technologies into actual practice in the farms by recipients or farmers themselves. It implies the trial, evaluation and consequent adoption of technologies generated
Name of Crop/Enterprises:	Onion
Recommendations for Farmers	-
Recommendations for Deptt. Personnel	-
Feedback	-

Information about Extension OFT:

22. Information about Extension OFT: Kharif

Title	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of soybean variety RVS 24 (II nd Year)		
Season & Year	Kharif/ 2025		
Problem identified	Lack of awareness		
Thematic Area	EXT & TOT		
Farming situation	Irrigated		
Name of Technology Intervention under study	T ₂	Training & Extension Activities	
	T ₃	Demonstration	
Farmers Practice (T ₁)	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbors, Input dealers etc		
No. of replication (Farmers)	25		

Results / findings

Performance indicators/ parameters	Frequency	Unit/ details (Response)								
		High	%	Rank	Medium	%	Rank	Low	%	Rank
Gain in Knowledge (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retention of Knowledge (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Attitude (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adoption of Technology (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23. Information about Extension OFT: Kharif

25. Information about Extension Of T. Kharif

Title	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of soybean variety JS-2098 (II nd Year)		
Season & Year	Kharif/ 2025		
Problem identified	Lack of awareness		
Thematic Area	EXT & TOT		
Farming situation	Irrigated		
Name of Technology Intervention under study	T ₂	Training & Extension Activities	
	T ₃	Demonstration	
Farmers Practice (T ₁)	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbors, Input dealers etc		
No. of replication (Farmers)	25		

Results / findings

Performance indicators/ parameters	Frequency	Unit/ details (Response)								
		High	%	Rank	Medium	%	Rank	Low	%	Rank
Gain in Knowledge (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retention of Knowledge (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Attitude (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adoption of Technology (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24. Information about Extension OFT: Rabi

24. Information about Extension of T: Rabi		
Title	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of wheat variety HI-1544 (III rd Year)	
Season & Year	Rabi/ 2025	
Problem identified	Lack of awareness	
Thematic Area	EXT & TOT	
Farming situation	Irrigated	
Name of Technology Intervention under study	T ₂	Training & Extension Activities
	T ₃	Demonstration
Farmers Practice (T ₁)	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbors, Input dealers etc	
No. of replication (Farmers)	25	

Results / findings

Performance indicators/ parameters	Frequency	Unit/ details (Response)								
		High	%	Rank	Medium	%	Rank	Low	%	Rank
Gain in Knowledge (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retention of Knowledge (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Attitude (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adoption of Technology (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

25. Information about Extension OFT: Rabi

Title	Study on effective extension methods for TOT of chickpea variety RVG 204 (II nd Year)									
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Season & Year	Rabi/ 2025	
Problem identified	Lack of awareness	
Thematic Area	EXT & TOT	
Farming situation	Irrigated	
Name of Technology Intervention under study	T₂	Training & Extension Activities
	T₃	Demonstration
Farmers Practice (T₁)	Using informal methods of technology diffusion like Friends, Neighbors, Input dealers etc	
No. of replication (Farmers)	25	

Results / findings

Performance indicators/ parameters	Frequency	Unit/ details (Response)								
		High	%	Rank	Medium	%	Rank	Low	%	Rank
Gain in Knowledge (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retention of Knowledge (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Attitude (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adoption of Technology (%)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Frontline Demonstrations

Details of FLDs to be organized (Based on soil test analysis)

S. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology for demonstration	Critical inputs	Season and year	Area (ha)	No. of farmers/ demonstration	Parameters identified for performance evaluation
1	Soybean (Rs.35000) I st Year	Varietal Evaluation	Demonstration of soybean variety RVSM 1135	Seed	Kharif 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
2	Pigeonpea (Rs. 5000) I st Year	Varietal Evaluation	Demonstration of pigeonpea variety Godavari (BDN 2013-41)	Seed	Kharif 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
3	Wheat (10000) II nd Year	Fertilizer Management	Demonstration of bio fertilizer NPK in wheat	Bio Fertilizer	Rabi 2025	08	20	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
4	Wheat (Rs.10000) II nd Year	Fertilizer Management	Demonstration of Nano DAP in wheat	Nano DAP	Rabi 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
5	Groundnut (Rs. 25000/-) Ist Year	Varietal Evaluation	Demonstration on Groundnut variety "Vishishta" (TCGS 1694)	Seed	Rabi 2025	0.1	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
6	Soybean (Rs. 2500/-) II nd Year	Cost & Drudgery Reduction	Demonstration of Khurpi	Khurpi	Rabi 2025	-	25	Manual weeding per hours area,& Weeding cost/ha..
7	Wheat (Rs. 5000/-) I st Year	Cost & Drudgery Reduction	Demonstration of naveen sickle	Khurpi	Rabi 2025	-	25	Manual weeding per hours area,& Weeding cost/ha..
8	Vegetables & Fruits (Rs.12500/-) III rd Year	Nutritional security & Income	Demonstration of nutritional kitchen garden	Kitchen Garden Kit & Nutritional	Kharif 2025	1.25	50	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio

		Generati on		plants				
9	Papaya (Rs.20000) II nd Year	Varietal Evaluatio n	Demonstration on Papaya Red Lady hybrid variety – Taiwan	Papaya seedling	Kharif 2025	0.3	20	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
10	Banana (Rs 5000/-) Ist Year	Disease Manage ment	Demonstration on sowing time of banana for CMV management	Banana Suckers	Kharif- Rabi 2025	200 plants	08	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
11	Carrot (Rs.10000) I st Year	Varietal Evaluatio n	Demonstration on carrot variety Pusa Rudhira	Seed	Rabi 2025	0.5	20	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
12	Broccoli (Rs.12000) II nd Year	Varietal Evaluatio n	Demonstration on Pusa Broccoli variety KTS-1	Broccoli Seed	Rabi 2025	0.5	20	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
13	Pigeon Pea (Rs.15000) III rd Year	IDM	Demonstration for management of Fusarium wilt disease in Pigeon Pea	Trichod erma + Seed	Kharif 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
14	Maize (Rs.10000) II nd Year	IPM	Demonstration for management of fall army worm in maize	Insectici de	Kharif 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
15	Chickpea (Rs.18000) III rd Year	IDM	Demonstration for management of Fusarium wilt disease in chickpea	Trichod erma + Seed	Rabi 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
16	Chickpea (Rs. 15000) I st Year	IPM	Demonstration on management practices of pod borer in chickpea	Insectici de	Rabi 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
17	Sorghum (Rs. 10000) II nd Year	Varietal Evaluatio n	Demonstration of biofortified variety of sorghum Parbhani Shakti I (ICSR 14001)	Seed	Kharif 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
18	Maize (Rs. 20000) I st Year	Fertilizer Manage ment	Demonstration of nutrient management in rabi maize	Fertilize r (Nitroge n)	Rabi 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
19	Wheat (Rs. 20000) I st Year	Varietal Evaluatio n	Demonstration bio fortified variety HI 1650 (Pusa Ojasvi)	Seed	Rabi 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
20	Maize (Rs 15000) Ist Year	Varietal Evaluatio n	Demonstration on Maize biofortified variety Pusa Hybrid – 02	Seed	Rabi 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
21	Chickpea (Rs 25000/-) Ist Year	Varietal Evaluatio n	Demonstration on chickpea variety RVKG 121	Seed	Rabi 2025	02	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio

22	Green Gram (Rs. 18000) I st Year	Varietal Evaluation	Demonstration of high yielding variety of Green Gram IPM 205-7 i.e. Virat	Seed	Zaid 2026	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
23	Buffalo (Rs. 10000) III rd Year	Disease management	Demonstration of control of Mastitis in Buffalo	Vitamin E and Selenium	Kharif 2025	10 Animals	10	% reduction in Mastitis and Milk Yield(Lit/day/Buffer)
24	Cow (Rs. 10000) II nd Year	Feed Management	Demonstration of Bypass Fat in Dairy Cattle	Bypass fat	Kharif 2025	10 Animals	10	Milk yield /day /animal, Net return, B:C ratio
25	Goat (Rs. 10000) II nd Year	LPM	Demonstration of regular deworming of goats for the control of liverfluke	Deworming	Rabi 2025	05/farmer	10	BW/Mortality (%), B:C Ratio
26	Buffalo (Rs. 7000) II nd Year	Fodder Management	Demonstration of Azolla in Buffalo	300 micron black polythene sheet 12*10 and 1 kg azolla culture/farmer	Rabi 2025	-	10	Milk yield /day /animal, Net return , B:C ratio
27	Sorghum (Rs.8000) I st Year	Varietal Evaluation	Demonstration on Rabi Sorghum Parbhani Super Moti (SPV 2407)	Pearl millet Seed	Rabi 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
28	Vegetables & Fruits (Rs.6250/-) III rd Year	Nutritional security & Income Generation	Demonstration of nutritional kitchen garden	Kitchen Garden Kit & Nutritional plants	Rabi 2025	0.625	25	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
29	Wheat (Rs.20000) II nd Year	Varietal evaluation	Demonstration of Wheat variety HI – 1634	Seed	Rabi 2025	04	10	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
30	Banana (Rs 5000) III rd Year	Waste Decomposer	Demonstration of waste decomposer in banana	Waste Decomposer	Rabi 2023-24	10	25	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio

Detail of FLDs

1. Discipline	Agronomy
Crop	Soybean
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of soybean variety RVSM - 1135
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Kharif, 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration: RVSM 1135. Maturity in 94-96 days. Yield 30-35 qtl./ha. Resistant to YMV & Charcoal rot

	Local Check/ Farmer Practice: JS 335
Source of Technology	RVSKVV, Gwalior (2020)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	3500
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	35000

2. Discipline	Agronomy
Crop	Pigeonpea
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of pigeonpea variety Godavari
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Kharif, 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Godavari resistant to wilt, sterility mosaic diseases and high protein content. Yield 24 q/ha., Maturity 160-165 days. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Rajeev lochan
Source of Technology	VNMKVV, Parbhani (2018)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	500
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	5000

3. Discipline	Agronomy
Crop	Wheat
Thematic area	Nutrient Management
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of bio fertilizer NPK in wheat
Critical inputs	Bio-fertilizer NPK
Season and year	Rabi, 2025
Area (ha)	08
No. of farmers/ demonstration	20
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : RDF Bio-fertilizer NPK (BIO-NPK LIQUID (Biofertilizer) is a blend of microbes capable of fixing nitrogen, solubilizing phosphate, and mobilizing potash to provide well-balanced nutrition to crops. It significantly reduces the need for chemical nutrient additives, resulting in healthy plants, abundant crops, and lower input costs) Local Check/ Farmer Practice: NPK
Source of Technology	JNKVV, Jabalpur (2018)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	500
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	10000

4. Discipline	Agronomy
Crop	Wheat
Thematic area	Nutrient Management
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of Nano DAP in wheat
Critical inputs	Nano DAP
Season and year	Rabi, 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to	Demonstration: Apply Nano DAP (Liquid) @ 250 ml - 500 ml per acre per spray. Required water

technology demonstrated	quantity for spray varies with the type of sprayers. General requirement of Nano DAP liquid, sprayer wise is given as below: Knapsack Sprayers: 2-3 caps (50-75 ml) of Nano DAP liquid per 15-16 liter tank; 8-10 tanks normally cover 1 acre crop area Boom / Power Sprayers: 3-4 caps (75-100 ml) of nano DAP per 20-25 liter tank; 4-6 tanks normally cover 1 acre crop area Drones: 250 -500 ml quantity of nano DAP liquid per tank of 10-20 liter volume to cover 1 acre area Local Check/ Farmer Practice: DAP
Source of Technology	IFFCO, 2023
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	10000

5. Discipline	Agronomy
Crop	Rabi Groundnut
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on Groundnut variety "Vishishta" (TCGS 1694)
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	0.1
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration: Duration: 105-110 days. Yield: Known for higher pod yield compared to other varieties like TAG-24 and K-6. Disease Tolerance: Reported to be resistant to tikka leaf spot and rust diseases. Water Use Efficiency: Considered to be efficient in water use Local Check/ Farmer Practice: TAG 24
Source of Technology	Regional Agricultural Research Station (RARS), Tirupati (2022)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	5000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	25000

6. Discipline	Agronomy - Dr.S.K.Singh
Crop	Soybean
Thematic area	Cost & Drudgery Reduction
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of Khurpi
Critical inputs	Khurpi
Season and year	Rabi, 2025
Area (ha)	-
No. of farmers/ demonstration	25
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Manual Weeding cost/ha.. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Darati
Source of Technology	Division of Ag. Engineering, IARI, New Delhi
Parameters identified	Manual weeding per hours area,& Weeding cost/ha..
Cost of input	100
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	2500

7. Discipline	Agronomy - Dr.S.K.Singh
Crop	Wheat
Thematic area	Cost & Drudgery Reduction
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of Naveen Sickle

Critical inputs	Naveen Sickle
Season and year	Rabi, 2025
Area (ha)	-
No. of farmers/ demonstration	25
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Manual Weeding cost/ha.. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Darati
Source of Technology	Division of Ag. Engineering, IARI, New Delhi
Parameters identified	Manual weeding per hours area,& Weeding cost/ha..
Cost of input	200
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	5000

8. Discipline	Horticulture
Crop	Vegetable & Fruits
Thematic area	Nutritional security & Income Generation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of nutritional kitchen garden
Critical inputs	Kitchen Garden Kit & Nutritional plants
Season and year	Kharif 2025
Area (ha)	1.25
No. of farmers/ demonstration	50
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Nutritional Kitchen Garden is a low cost sustainable approach for reducing malnutrition, increasing awareness of vegetable production, increasing working hours and achieving food, nutrition and economic security. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No vegetable production
Source of Technology	IIVR, Varanasi (U.P.)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	250
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	12500

9. Discipline	Horticulture
Crop	Papaya
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on Papaya Red Lady hybrid variety – Taiwan
Critical inputs	Papaya seedling
Season and year	Kharif 2025
Area (ha)	0.3
No. of farmers/ demonstration	20
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Papaya Red Lady hybrid variety – Taiwan plants start their flowering from 4 months and the first production in 7 months, overall it is an 18-month crop. The plant sapling height is about 5-6 inches. On average 60kg is the per plant production Local Check/ Farmer Practice : Known You Seed EXP - 15
Source of Technology	2013
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	20000

10. Discipline	Horticulture
Crop	Banana
Thematic area	Disease Management
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on sowing time of banana for CMV management
Critical inputs	Banana Suckers

Season and year	2025
Area (ha)	200 plants
No. of farmers/ demonstration	08 (25 suckers/farmer)
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration: July – August, January – February Local Check/ Farmer Practice: June – July
Source of Technology	Jain Irrigation, Jalgaon
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	625
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	5000

11. Discipline	Horticulture
Crop	Carrot
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on carrot variety Pusa Rudhira
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	0.5
No. of farmers/ demonstration	20
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Pusa Rudhira is also nutritionally rich as compared to other carrot varieties. The variety was tested to have higher levels of carotenoid (7.41mg) and phenols (45.15 mg) per 100 g. Yield 250-300 qt/ha. Matures in 70-80 days after planting Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Brilliance F1 Hybrid
Source of Technology	IARI Pusa, Delhi (2013)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	500
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	10000

12. Discipline	Horticulture
Crop	Broccoli
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on Broccoli variety Pusa Broccoli KTS-1
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	0.5
No. of farmers/ demonstration	20
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration: Pusa Broccoli KTS-1 the highest plant height (66.7 and 66.2 cm), stem diameter (3.5 and 3.5 cm), plant spreading (E-W and N-S) (61.3, 62.5 and 54.2, 55.3 cm), leaves per plant (23.7 and 23.9), length of leaves (51.1 and 51.1cm) and width of leaves (30.3 and 30.6 cm). It takes about 85-95 days from transplanting to harvest. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Saki Seeds – Green Sakata Broccoli
Source of Technology	IARI Pusa, Delhi (2018)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	600
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	12000

13. Discipline	Plant Protection
Crop	Pigeon Pea
Thematic area	IDM
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration for management of Fusarium wilt disease in Pigeon Pea

Critical inputs	Trichoderma + Seed
Season and year	Kharif 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Use of Trichoderma for seed and soil treatment to control fusarium wilt disease Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No use of trichoderma
Source of Technology	IIPR Kanpur & Research Paper Journal of Food Legumes Year 2020 Vol. 33 Issue: 2 Pg 123-126
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1500
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	15000

14. Discipline	Plant Protection
Crop	Maize
Thematic area	IPM
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration for management of fall army worm in maize
Critical inputs	Insecticide
Season and year	Kharif, 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : I - spray of azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 5ml/l at the time of germination (first stage crop) & II – spray of thaomethaxzame 12.6% + lambda cyhalothrin 9.5% @ 0.5 ml/l at the time of second stage crop (growth to harvest) Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Use of pesticide at the time of infestation
Source of Technology	ICAR – IIMR, Ludhiana , 2018-19
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	10000

15. Discipline	Plant Protection
Crop	Chickpea
Thematic area	IDM
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration for management of Fusarium wilt disease in chickpea
Critical inputs	Trichoderma + Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	02
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Use of Trichoderma for seed and soil treatment to control fusarium wilt disease Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No use of trichoderma
Source of Technology	ICAR IIPR Kanpur & Research Paper Journal of Food Legumes Year 2020 Vol. 33 Issue: 2 Pg 123-126
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1800
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	18000

16. Discipline	Plant Protection
Crop	Chickpea
Thematic area	IPM
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on management of pod borer in Chickpea
Critical inputs	Insecticide + Trap

Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Use of pheromone trap @ 15 /ha + spray of Novaluron 2.25% Indoxacarb 4.5% WW/SC @ 650 to 700 ml/ha at the time of pod formation Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Use of pesticide at the time of infestation
Source of Technology	IIPR, Kanpur (2021-22)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1500
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	15000

17. Discipline	Genetic & Plant Breeding
Crop	Sorghum
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of biofortified variety of sorghum Parbhani Shakti I (ICSR 14001)
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Kharif 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Parbhani Shakti 1 (ICSR 14001) : high Fe and Zn, has higher protein content and lower phytates content. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Advanta - 537
Source of Technology	VNMKV ,Parbhani (2018)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	10000

18. Discipline	Genetic & Plant Breeding
Crop	Maize
Thematic area	Nutrient Management
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of nutrient management in rabi maize
Critical inputs	Fertilizer (Nitrogen)
Season and year	Rabi, 2025
Area (ha)	02
No. of farmers/ demonstration	05
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Nitrogen application - 5 times ➤ 10% as basal dose, ➤ 20 % at 4 leaf stage, ➤ 30 % at 8 leaf stage ➤ 30 % flowering stage ➤ 10 % grain filling stage. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Apply urea 2 times only which reduce the efficiency of fertilizer
Source of Technology	DMRI, New Delhi
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	2000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	20000

19. Discipline	Genetic & Plant Breeding
Crop	Wheat

Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration bio fortified variety HI-1650 (Pusa Ojasvi)
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Yield 60-80 qt./ha. & Maturity 115-120 days. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Lok - 1
Source of Technology	ICAR-Indian Institute of Wheat & Barley Research, Karnal. (2019)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	2000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	20000

20. Discipline	Genetic & Plant Breeding
Crop	Green Gram
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of high yielding variety of Green Gram (Virat)
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Zaid, 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : IPM 205-7 (Virat) Highly resistant to yellow mosaic disease. Large attractive green and shining. Yields 13 - 15 q / ha. Maturity 50-55 days Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Sanjivani – Vishal Gold
Source of Technology	IIPR, Kanpur (2016)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1800
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	18000

21. Discipline	Genetics & Plant Breeding
Crop	Rabi Maize
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on Maize biofortified variety Pusa Hybrid - 02
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration: Pusa Biofortified Maize Hybrid-2 is a biofortified maize hybrid developed to address nutritional deficiencies in maize, particularly in lysine, tryptophan, and provitamin-A. It's bred to be richer in these nutrients compared to conventional maize varieties. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Hybrid
Source of Technology	IARI, Pusa (2024)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	1500
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	15000

22. Discipline	Genetics & Plant Breeding
Crop	Chickpea
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation

Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on chickpea variety RVKG 121
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	02
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration: Maturity – 155-165 days & Average yield of 1677 kg/ha, with potential for higher yields in some areas. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Hybrid
Source of Technology	RVSKVV, Gwalior (2021)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	2000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	20000

23. Discipline	Animal Husbandry
Crop	Buffalo
Thematic area	Disease management
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of control of Mastitis in Buffalo
Critical inputs	Vitamin E and Seleniom
Season and year	Kharif 2025
Area (ha)	10
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Vitamin E and Se are essential nutrients that share common biological activities. Deficiencies in either of these micronutrients have been related in increased incidence and severity of mastitis. A known physiological consequence of alpha-tocopherol or Se deficiency is reduced neutrophil activity. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No use of Vitamin E and Seleniom
Source of Technology	IVRI,2017
Parameters identified	% reduction in Mastitis and Milk Yield(Lit/day/Buffalo)
Cost of input	1000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	10000

24. Discipline	Animal Husbandry
Crop	Cow
Thematic area	Feed management
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of Bypass Fat in Dairy Cattle
Critical inputs	Bypass Fat
Season and year	Kharif 2025
Area (ha)	10
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Bypass fat is rich source of energy. Besides, bypass fat is a good source of calcium. Thus, supplementation of bypass fat improves milk production, reproductive performances and body condition of animals Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No use of Bypass Fat
Source of Technology	NDRI,Karnal 2016
Parameters identified	Milk yield /day /animal, Net return, B:C ratio
Cost of input	1000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	10000

25. Discipline	Animal Husbandry
Enterprise	Goat
Thematic area	LPM

Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of regular deworming in Goats for the control of liver fluke
Critical inputs	Dewormer
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	5goats/farmer
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Deworming of goats@ age of 3,6 and 9 month interval after birth in year Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No Use of Dewormer
Source of Technology	ICAR-CIRG,Makhdoom,Farah,Mathura(U P)
Parameters identified	BW,Mortality(%), B:C Ratio
Cost of input	1000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	10000

26. Discipline	Animal Husbandry
Crop	Buffalo
Thematic area	Fodder Management
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of Azolla in Buffalo
Critical inputs	Azolla
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	-
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Azolla can be fed to animals like cow, buffalo, sheep, goat and rabbit because it is easily digestible (because to its high protein and low lignin content), increases feed efficiency, average daily gain of animals, and milk production by 15–20%. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No use of azolla
Source of Technology	International journal of current Microbiology and applied sciences vol 6 Number 11 (2017)
Parameters identified	Milk yield /day /animal, Net return , B:C ratio
Cost of input	700
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	7000

27. Discipline	Agriculture Extension
Crop	Sorghum
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration on Rabi Sorghum variety Parbhani Super Moti
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : AHB 1269 is Rich in iron (91.0 ppm) and zinc (43.0 ppm)in comparison to 45.0-50.0 ppm iron and 30.0-35.0 ppm zinc in popular varieties/hybrids • Grain yield: 31.7 q/ha • Dry fodder yield: 74.0 q/ha • Maturity: 82 days Local Check/ Farmer Practice: Pioneer - 86M35
Source of Technology	VNMKVV, Parbhani (2018)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	800
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	8000

28. Discipline	Agriculture Extension
Crop	Vegetable & Fruit
Thematic area	Nutritional Security and income generation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of nutritional kitchen garden
Critical inputs	Kitchen Garden Kit & Nutritional plants

Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	0.5
No. of farmers/ demonstration	20
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Nutritional Kitchen Garden is a low cost sustainable approach for reducing malnutrition, increasing awareness of vegetable production, increasing working hours and achieving food, nutrition and economic security. Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No vegetable production
Source of Technology	IIVR, Varanasi (U.P.)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	250
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	6250

29. Discipline	Agriculture Extension
Crop	Wheat
Thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of Biofortified Wheat Variety HI 1634 (Pusa Ahiliya)
Critical inputs	Seed
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	04
No. of farmers/ demonstration	10
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : HI 1634 coupled with stress tolerance to terminal heat and plasticity for sowing time with resistance to major insect pests, stem and leaf rusts. Yield 68-70 q/ha. Maturity 100-105 days Local Check/ Farmer Practice: LOK - 1
Source of Technology	IARI Pusa, Delhi (2021)
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	2000
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	20000

30. Discipline	Agriculture Extension
Crop	Banana
Thematic area	Waste Decomposer
Technology for demonstration	Demonstration of waste decomposer in banana
Critical inputs	Waste Decomposer
Season and year	Rabi 2025
Area (ha)	10
No. of farmers/ demonstration	25
Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	Demonstration : Waste Decomposer is developed from beneficial micro-organisms of Desi Cow Dung. It acts as a quick composter for all types of crop residue and organic waste. Also used extensively in Kitchen Gardening, Rooftop Gardening Local Check/ Farmer Practice: No use of Waste Decomposer
Source of Technology	IARI Pusa, Delhi
Parameters identified	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
Cost of input	200
Total cost (include cost for transportation, procurement, field board/banner cost)	5000

Extension and Training activities under FLDs

S. No.	Activity	No. of activities	Month	Number of participants
1	Field days	12	Crop Harvesting Period	200
2	Farmers Training	25	Input Distribution Perion	345
3	Media coverage	12	-	-

4	Training for extension functionaries	As per need	-
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Livestock Enterprises

Enterprise	Breed	No. of farmers	No. of animals, poultry birds etc.	Critical inputs	Performance parameters / indicators	* Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
						Demo.	Local check
Buffalo (Disease Management)	Indigenous	10	10	Vitamin E and Seleniom	% reduction in Mastitis and Milk Yield(Lit/day/Buffalo)	-	-
Cow	Indigenous	10	10	Bypass fat	Milk yield /day /animal, Net return, B:C ratio	-	-
Goat	-	10	5 goats/farmer	Deworming	BW, mortality %, B:C Ratio	-	-
Azolla/Buffalo	Azolla pinnata	10	10	300 micron black polythene sheet 12*10 and 1 kg azolla culture/farmer	Milk yield /day /animal, Net return , B:C ratio	-	-

*Milk production, meat production, egg production, reduction in disease incidence etc.

Other Enterprises

Enterprise	Variety/ breed/Species /others	No. of farmers	No. of Units/ area	Critical inputs	Performance parameters/ indicators	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
						Demo.	Local check
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cluster Demonstration of Oilseed and Pulses under NFSM (2025)

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology for demonstration	Critical inputs	Season and year	Area (ha)	No. of farmers/ demonstration	Parameters identified
1	Soybean	Oilseed	High Yielding Variety (RVS 24 & RVSM 1135)	Seed (As per Fund availability)	Kharif, 2025	60	150	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
2	Chickpea	Pulses	High Yielding Variety (RVG 202/ 203)	Seed (As per Fund availability)	Rabi, 2025	20	50	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio
3	Groundnut	Oilseed	High Yielding Variety	Seed (As per Fund availability)	Kharif, 2025	20	50	Yield (qtl./ha.), Cultivation Cost (Rs./ha.), Gross Return (Rs./ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & Benefit Cost Ratio

Extension and Training activities under CFLDs Oilseed and Pulses

S. No.	Activity	No. of activities	Month	Number of participants
1	Field days	03	September, March & June	120
2	Farmers Training	03	July, April & October	175
3	Media coverage	06	-	-
4	Training for extension functionaries	-	-	-

Training (Including the sponsored and FLD training programmes):

A)

ON CAMPUS

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	Duration (Days)	No. of Participants						
			Others			SC/ST			Grand Total
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(A) FARMERS & FARM WOMEN									
I Crop Production									
Cotton Production Management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Sugarcane Production Management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Balanced used of fertilizer	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Weed management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Intercropping in rabi crop	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Fertigation Technology	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
II Horticulture									
Marigold production technology	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Citrus production technology	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
IPM in Marigold	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
CMV disease management in banana	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Citrus Production technology	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Sigatoka Management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
III Agriculture Extension									
Soil Testing	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Extension approaches for TOT	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Post harvest management technology	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Soil Testing	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Extension approaches for TOT	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Post harvest management technology	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
IV Livestock Production and Management									
Poultry Production Management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Azolla production management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Natural farming	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
TCBT techniques	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Vaccination & their importance in small ruminants	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Dairy Production Management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
V Genetics & Plant Breeding									
Minor Millets Production	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	Duration (Days)	No. of Participants						Grand Total
			Others			SC/ST			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
technology									
Seed production of soybean	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Seed production of spices	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Seed production of wheat	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
FIR in rabi crops	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Post harvest management of rabi crops	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
VI Plant Protection									
Sucking pest management in water melon	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Sucking pest management in cotton	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
IPM in Kharif	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Wilt disease management in chickpea	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
IPM in rabi crops	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Mushroom Cultivation	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	75	12	90	48	12	60	150
Grand Total	36	72	468	72	540	288	72	360	900
(B) RURAL YOUTH									
Crop production management of kharif crops	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Nursery management of horticulture crops	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Natural Farming	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Quality seed production of Kharif crops	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Vermicompost Production Management	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Natural Farming	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
TOTAL	06	18	90	18	108	12	00	12	120
(C) EXTENSION PERSONNEL									
Crop Production Management	01	02	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Pest & Disease Management	01	02	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Nutritional Kitchen Garden	01	02	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
TOTAL	03	06	30	15	45	15	15	30	75

B) OFF CAMPUS

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	Duration (Days)	No. of Participants							Grand Total
			Others			SC/ST				
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
(A) FARMERS & FARM WOMEN										
I Crop Production										
Agriculture Practice for wasteland	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25	
Integrated Farming	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25	
Resource conservation	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25	

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	Duration (Days)	No. of Participants						Grand Total
			Others			SC/ST			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
technology									
Use of Nano Urea & DAP	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Water Harvesting	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Green Gram production technology	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
II Horticulture									
Value addition of banana waste	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Fertigation technology in banana	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
CMV disease management in banana	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Post harvest management technology in banana	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Production technology of spices	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
III Agriculture Extension									
Natural Farming	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Food Processing & Value Addition	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
ITK	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Natural Farming	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Nutritional Kitchen Garden	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
ITK	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
IV Livestock Production and Management									
Feed & nutrition management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Green fodder production management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Goatery production management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Disease	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	Duration (Days)	No. of Participants						
			Others			SC/ST			Grand Total
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
management in goatery									
Disease management in poultry	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Fishery Production management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
V Genetics & Plant Breeding									
Production Management of minor millets	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Production Management of minor millets	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
FIR in kharif crops	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Post harvest management of kharif crops	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Seed production of chickpea	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Seed production of sugarcane	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
VI Plant Protection									
Disease Management in Kharif Crop	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Pesticide Uses & its Impact	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Drone Technology	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Insect Pest Management in Kharif Crop	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Soil & Seed borne disease management	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Insect Pest Management in Rabi Crop	01	02	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
Total	06	12	78	12	90	48	12	60	150
Grand Total	36	72	468	72	540	288	72	360	900
(B) RURAL YOUTH									
Crop Production Management of Rabi crops	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Terrace Gardening	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	Duration (Days)	No. of Participants						
			Others			SC/ST			Grand Total
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Dairy Production Management	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Quality seed production of rabi crops	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Vermicompost Production Management	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
Natural Farming	01	03	15	03	18	02	00	02	20
TOTAL	06	18	90	18	108	12	00	12	120
(C) EXTENSION PERSONNEL									
Raising additional income through banana intercropping	01	02	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Poultry Production Management	01	02	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Seed production technology	01	02	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
TOTAL	06	06	30	15	45	15	15	30	75

Annexure – I: Experts discipline wise Training Programme

i) Farmers & Farm women

1. On Campus

Month/ Tentative Date	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants						Grand Total
				Others			Number of SC/ST			
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1. Crop Production										
April	FFW	Cotton Production Management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
June	FFW	Sugarcane Production Management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
August	FFW	Balanced used of fertilizer	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
October	FFW	Weed management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
December	FFW	Intercropping of chickpea in banana	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
February	FFW	Fertigation Technology	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
2. Plant Protection										
April	FFW	Sucking pest management in water melon	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
June	FFW	Sucking pest management in cotton	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25

June	FFW	Silkworm Production Management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
August	FFW	IPM in Kharif	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
October	FFW	Wilt disease management in chickpea	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
December	FFW	IPM in rabi crops	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
February	FFW	Mushroom Cultivation	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
3. Horticulture										
April	FFW	Marigold Production technique	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
June	FFW	Turmeric Production Technique & Value Addition	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
June	FFW	Citrus Production technique	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
August	FFW	IPM in Marigold	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
October	FFW	CMV disease management in banana	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
December	FFW	Citrus Production technology	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
February	FFW	Sigatoka Management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
4. Agriculture Extension (Capacity Building and Group Dynamics)										
April	FFW	Soil Testing	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
June	FFW	Extension approaches for TOT	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
August	FFW	Post harvest management technology	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
October	FFW	Soil Testing	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
December	FFW	Extension approaches for TOT	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
February	FFW	Post harvest management technology	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
5. Genetics & Plant Breeding										
April	FFW	Minor Millets Production technology	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
June	FFW	Seed Production of soybean	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
August	FFW	Seed production of spices	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
October	FFW	Seed	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25

		production of wheat								
December	FFW	FIR in rabi crops	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
February	FFW	Post harvest management of rabi crops	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
6. Livestock production										
April	FFW	Poultry Production Management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
June	FFW	Azolla production management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
August	FFW	Natural farming	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
October	FFW	TCBT techniques	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
December	FFW	Vaccination & their importance in small ruminants	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
February	FFW	Dairy Production Management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25

2. Off Campus

Month/ Tentative Date	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants						Grand Total
				Others			Number of SC/ST			
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1. Crop Production										
May	FFW	Agriculture Practice for wasteland	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
July	FFW	Integrated Farming	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
September	FFW	Resource conservation technology	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
November	FFW	Use of Nano Urea & DAP	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
January	FFW	Water Harvesting	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
March	FFW	Green Gram production technology	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
2. Plant Protection										
May	FFW	Disease Management in Kharif Crop	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
July	FFW	Pesticide use & impact	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
September	FFW	Drone Technology	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
November	FFW	Insect Pest Management in Kharif Crop	01	25	00	25	00	00	00	25
January	FFW	Soil & Seed	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25

		borne disease management								
March	FFW	Insect Pest Management in Rabi Crop	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
3. Horticulture										
May	FFW	Value addition of banana waste	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
July	FFW	Medicinal Plant	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
July	FFW	Fertigation technology in banana	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
September	FFW	CMV disease management in banana	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
November	FFW	Post harvest management technology in banana	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
January	FFW	Production technology of spices	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
March	FFW	Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
4. Agriculture Extension (Capacity Building and Group Dynamics)										
May	FFW	Natural Farming	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
July	FFW	Food Processing & Value Addition	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
September	FFW	ITK	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
November	FFW	Natural Farming	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
January	FFW	Nutritional Kitchen Garden	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
March	FFW	ITK	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
5. Genetics & Plant Breeding										
May	FFW	Production Management of minor millets	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
July	FFW	Production Management of minor millets	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
September	FFW	FIR in kharif crops	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
November	FFW	Post harvest management of kharif crops	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
January	FFW	Seed production of chickpea	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25

March	FFW	Seed production of sugarcane	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
6. Livestock production										
May	FFW	Feed & nutrition management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
July	FFW	Green fodder production management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
September	FFW	Goatery production management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
November	FFW	Disease management in goatery	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
January	FFW	Disease management in poultry	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25
March	FFW	Fishery Production Management	01	13	02	15	08	02	10	25

Vocational Training Programme for Rural Youth:

Month/ Tentative Date	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants						Grand Total
				Others			Number of SC/ST			
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Crop Production										
April	RY	Crop production management of kharif crops	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
October	RY	Crop production management of Rabi crops	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
Horticulture										
June	RY	Nursery management of horticulture crops	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
September	RY	Terrace Gardening	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
Livestock production										
July	RY	Natural farming	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
December	RY	Dairy Production Management	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
Genetics & Plant Breeding										
May	RY	Quality seed production of Kharif crops	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
November	RY	Quality seed production of rabi crops	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
Plant Protection										
March	RY	Vermicompost Production	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20

Month/ Tentative Date	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants						Grand Total
				Others			Number of SC/ST			
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
		Management								
February	RY	Vermicompost Production Management	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
Agriculture Extension (Capacity Building and Group Dynamics)										
August	RY	Natural Farming	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20
January	RY	Natural Farming	03	13	02	15	05	00	05	20

Training Programme for Extension Functionaries:

Month/ Tentative Date	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants						Grand Total
				Others			Number of SC/ST			
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Crop Production										
June	EF	Crop Production Management	01	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Horticulture										
July	EF	Raising additional income through banana intercropping	01	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Livestock production										
August	EF	Poultry Production Management	01	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Genetics & Plant Breeding										
September	EF	Seed production technology	01	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Plant Protection										
October	EF	Pest & Disease Management	01	10	05	15	05	05	10	25
Agriculture Extension (Capacity Building and Group Dynamics)										
November	EF	Nutritional Kitchen Garden	01	10	05	15	05	05	10	25

Sponsored Training Programmes

S. No.	Title	Thematic area	Duration n	Client PF/ RY/ EF	No. of courses	No. of participants							Sponsoring agency
						Male		Female		Total			
						Other	SC/ST	Other	SC/ST	Other	SC/ST	Total	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Extension Activities (including activities of FLD programmes)

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities	Farmers			Extension Officials			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Field Day	29	-	-	600	-	-	12	-	-	612
Kisan Mela	01	-	-	200	-	-	20	-	-	220
Kisan Ghosthi	01	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities	Farmers			Extension Officials			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Exhibition	02	-	-	300	-	-	20	-	-	320
Film Show	24	-	-	500	-	-	10	-	-	510
Group meetings	04	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
Lectures delivered as resource persons	25	-	-	625	-	-	75	-	-	700
Newspaper coverage	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Radio talks	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
TV talks	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
Popular articles	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Extension Literature	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
Advisory Services	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Scientific visit to farmers field	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Farmers visit to KVK	12	-	-	125	-	-	25	-	-	150
Diagnostic visits	04	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	30
Exposure visits	10	-	-	180	-	-	12	-	-	192
Animal Health Camp	01	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
Self Help Group Conveners meetings	02	-	-	50	-	-	04	-	-	54
Celebration of important days (specify)	06	-	-	250	-	-	20	-	-	270
Others (Awareness Programme)	15	-	-	1200	-	-	20	-	-	1220
Total	324	-	-	4300	-	-	228	-	-	4716

Target for Production and supply of Technological products

Seed Materials

Category	Crop	Variety	Quantity (qtl.)
Cereals	Wheat	HI-1544	125
Oilseeds	Soybean	RVS 18 & RVSM 1135	80

Planting Materials

Category	Crop	Variety	Quantity (Nos.)
Fruits	Lemon	Kagzi lime	500
Fruits	Jamun	Seeded	500
Fruits	Jack Fruit	Kokan Gold	1000
Fruits	Custard Apple	Seeded	1000
Fruits	Mango	Amrapali, Dasher, Langda, Mallika	1000
Vegetables	Chilli	Hybrid	3500
Vegetables	Tomato	Hybrid	1000
Vegetables	Brinjal	Hybrid	1000
Flowers	Marigold	Hybrid	500

Bio.products

Sl. No.	Product Name	Species	Quantity	
			No	(kg)/ (Its)
Bioagents				
-	-	-	-	-
Biofertilizers				
1	Vermicompost	-	-	50000
2	Vermis	Eisenia fetida	-	100
3	Ghanjivamrut	-	-	1000

4	Meetha Jaiv Rasayan	-	-	1000
5	Kadwa Jaiv Rasayan	-	-	1000
6	Khatta Jaiv Rasayan	-	-	1000
Bio Pesticides				
1	Dasparni ark	-	-	2000
2	Brahmastra	-	-	1000
3	Agniastra			1000
4	Neemastra			1000
5	Mahi Rasayan			1000

Livestock

S. No.	Type	Breed	Quantity	
			Nos	Kg
Cattle	Cow	Desi	-	-
Sheep and Goat	Goat	Buck	05	75
Poultry	Poultry Bird	Kadakhnath	300	400
	Poultry Bird	Desi	500	750
Fisheries	-	-	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-

Literature to be Developed/Published

KVK News Letter

Date of start	Periodicity	Number of copies to be published
April	Quarterly	-
July	Quarterly	-
October	Quarterly	-
January	Quarterly	-

Details of Electronic Media to be Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD / Audio.Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
1	-	-	-

Success stories/Case studies identified for development as a case: CFLD (no.- 02)

Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for(Viz PRA, AES, line dept, ex trainees, interface,)

S. No.	Training	Need analysis tools/methodology followed
1	Identification of courses for farmers/farm women	Survey, line dept, ex trainees, interface
2	Rural Youth	Survey, line dept, ex trainees, interface
3	In.service personnel	Survey, line dept, ex trainees, interface
4	methodology for identifying OFTs/FLDs	Survey, line dept, ex trainees, interface

Field activities

Name of villages identified for adoption with block name:

S.No.	Name of Village	Name of Block	Distance of village from KVK (Km)
1	Karkheda	Khaknar	25
2	Mehalgulara	Khaknar	02
3	Sandas	Khaknar	1.5
4	Hanumat kheda	Khakhnar	03
5	Sarola	Khakhnar	02
6	Virodha	Burhanpur	26
7	Bhavsia	Burhanpur	31

- No. of farm families selected per village : 25
- No. of survey/PRA to be conducted: 04

3.11. Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory

Year of establishment: 2015

List of equipments purchased:

S. No.	Name of the Equipment	Qty.	Condition
1	Soil Testing Mini Kit	02	Not working

Details of samples analyzed so far: (2015-2017)

Details	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers (SHC)	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples	2748	5775	39	604000/-
Total	2748	5775	39	604000/-

LINKAGES

Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
ATARI, Jabalpur	Meetings, Reporting, Documentation, Awareness, Workshops, Seminars, Trainings & Mandatory Activities
DES, RVSKVV, Gwalior	Meetings, Reporting, Documentation, Awareness, Workshops, Seminars, Trainings & Mandatory Activities
COA, Khandwa	RAWE
DSR, Indore	TOT
NABARD	Training programme
IARI, Indore	TOT
ATMA	Capacity Building Training Programme, Package Development
District Horticulture Department	Training Programmes, Workshop
District Agriculture Department	FLD, Training Programmes, Farm School, Farmer Scientist Interface, Goshti
District Veterinary Department	FLD, Capacity Building Training Programme, Workshop
District Fishery Department	Meetings
BOI – RSETI	Exposure Visits, Trainings and Awareness Programmes
AIR Khandwa	Awareness
KVK Khandwa/ Khargone/ Indore	Exposure visits, Meetings, Telephonic Discussions

Details of linkage with ATMA / NFSM

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes

Name of Programme	Nature of linkage
Capacity Building Training Programme	Conduct training programmes

b) Give details of programmers implemented under National Horticultural Mission

Name of Programme	Nature of linkage
-	-

Action plan for Flagship programmes implemented at KVK : (NICRA, ARYA, Natural farming, CBBO, Seed Hub, Agri Drone etc)

Name of Flagship programmes : Natural Farming

S.No	Activity details	Quantity (Nos.)	Targeted Beneficiaries/Area/Coverage
1	Kisan Gosthi	10	500
2	Group Meeting	05	125
3	Field Day	01	50
4	Exposure visit	10	250
5	Training/ Awareness Programme	10	400
6	Demonstration	12	12
7	Literature Published	2000	2000
8	Agriculture Method Demonstration (at KVK)	20	1000
9	Soil Sample Testing (Microbiological & Micronutrient Analysis)	14	14

Planning for Crop Cafeteria (2025)

Total Area of Crop cafeteria: 4250 sqmt

Crop	Season	Varieties	Particulars /details	Area (Sq m)
Soybean	Kharif	Js-2029, JS-2069, RVS 24, RVS 18, RVSM 1135	Varietal	1500
Pigeon Pea	Kharif	Rajeshwari, Pusa 16	Varietal	250
Maize	Kharif	P 3396, 30V92, K-56	Varietal	250
Maize	Rabi	S 6802, K-57, K55, NK 7720, P 3550, P 3355	Varietal	250
Wheat	Rabi	HI-1544, DBW-187, MP 3288, HI 1634, HI 1650	Varietal	1000
Chickpea	Rabi	RVG-201, RVG-202, RVG-203,RVG-204, RVG-205	Varietal	1000
Vegetable	Kharif & Rabi	Hybrid/ NHRDF, Indore/ IARI, New Delhi	Varietal	250

Details of Demonstration Unit at KVK (2024)

Demonstration Unit	Particulars /details	Area (Sq m)	Output /Production	
Nursery	Fruit Plants- Custard Apple (Balanagar), Mango, Jamun (Konkan Bahadoli,), Karonda (Pant Manohar), Neem (Desi) , Jack Fruit (Kokan Gold), Lemon (Kagzi lime) Forest Plants- Karanj, Gulmohar, Tamarind, Subabool, Vilaiti Imli Vegetable Nursery- Chilli, Tomato, Brinjal	900	Rs. 28020/-	
Orchard	Mango & Lemon	-	110000/-	
Goatry & Poultry	Goat & Kids of sirohi, osmanabadi & sujat	Size of Shed: 25x60 & 30x60 ft. Open fencing	55000/-	
Seed Production	Wheat DBW-187 & Chickpea RVG-202	-	268960 + 74880 = 343840 Rs. 343840 income generated	
Organic Unit	Decomposer, Earthworms, Azolla, Vermicompost, Cow dung & Cow Urine	-	Items	Income (Rs.)
			Azolla	3000
			Vermicompost	8000
			Total Income generated	279020.00