

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

(January-December, 2024)



UTTAR DINAJPUR KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA

UTTAR BANGA KRISHI VISWAVIDYALAYA
CHOPRA – 733207, UTTAR DINAJPUR, WEST BENGAL
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Phone-9477013666 Mobile App: Uttar Dinajpur KVK (Google Play Store)

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

1.1. Name and address of KVK with phone, fax and e-mail

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra P.O. - Chopra, Dist.-Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal, Pin-733207	09477013666	-	udpkvk@gmail.com

1.2. Name and address of host organization with phone, fax and e-mail

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya Pundibari, Cooch Behar, Pin- 736165	03582- 270986	-	deeubkv@gmail.com

1.3. Name of the Senior Scientist and Head with phone & mobile No.

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr. Surajit Sarkar		9477013666	drsurajitskr@gmail.com

1.4. Year of sanction of KVK:

Reference of Sanction Order- F.No.6-3/2000-AE-I dated 28th Feb, 2005

Date of Establishment- 28th Feb, 2005

1.5. Staff Position (as on 1stJanuary, 2024)

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Discipline	Pay Scale with present basic	Date of joining	Permanent /Temporary	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Others)
1	Senior Scientist and Head	Dr. Surajit Sarkar	Sr. Scientist and Head	Horticulture	L 13A- 152300	03.06.2019	Temporary	OBC
2	Subject Matter Specialist (Plant Protection)	Dr. Dhananjay Mandal	Subject Matter Specialist	Plant Protection	L 13 A 1,56,900/-	05.07.05	-do-	Other
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr. Debdas Sekhar	Subject Matter Specialist	Fishery Science	L 13A- 152300/-	27.06.05	-do-	Other
4	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Anjali Sharma	Subject Matter Specialist	Home Science	L 13A- 156900/-	05.01.06	-do-	Other
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Moutusi Dey	Subject Matter Specialist	Horticulture	L10 –78500/-	16.07.14	-do-	Other
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. DebasisMahata	Subject Matter Specialist	Agronomy	L10 67000/-	02.11.2018	-do-	Other
7	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Sudip Nandi	Subject Matter specialist	Animal Science	L10- 63100/-	24.08.2020	-do-	Other
8	Computer Programmer	Mr. Sudipta Debnath	Programme Assistant (Computer)	Computer Science	L10 –71100/-	16.06.06	-do-	Other
9	Farm Manager	Dr. Soumen Mahapatra	Farm Manager	Seed Science	L10 -69000/-	02.07.07	-do-	Other
10	Programme Assistant	Mr. Prasenjit Barman	Programme Assistant (Lab. Technicians)	Plant Pathology	L6-42300/-	02.11.2018	-do-	SC
11	Accountant / Superintendent	Mr. Alok Das	Assistant (Accounts and Admn.)	B. Com	L6-37600/-	03.08.2022	-do-	OBC
12	Stenographer	Mr. Palash Das	Stenographer grade-III	Commerce	L6- 44900/-	29.06.06	-do-	Other
13.	Driver	Mr. Himanish Sarkar	Driver	ITI (Motor Mechanic)	L 5 -40400/-	18.06.07	-do-	Other
14.	Driver	Mr. Biswajit Roy	Driver	XII	L3-26800/-	01.11.2018	-do-	SC
15.	Supporting staff	Mr. Kanak Ch. Mondal	Skilled Support staff	Arts	L 1-24900/-	03.11.2014	-do-	SC
16.	Supporting staff	Mr. Kalyan Tarafder	Skilled Support staff	Arts	L 1-24900/-	05.11.2014	-do-	SC

1.6. **Total land with KVK (in ha)** :

Sl. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	0.1208
2.	Under Demonstration Units	0.0160
3.	Under Crops	5.8632
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	1.0000
5.	Others	2.6100
6.	Pond	0.3900
	TOTAL	10.00

1.7. **Infrastructure Development:**

A) **Buildings and others**

Sl. No.	Name of building	Not yet started	Completed up to plinth level	Completed up to lintel level	Completed up to roof level	Totally completed	Plinth area (sq.m)	Under use or not*	Source of funding
1.	Administrative Building	-	-	-	-	✓	500	Under use	ICAR
2.	Farmers Hostel	-	-	-	-	✓	305	Under use	ICAR
3.	Staff Quarters (6)	-	-	-	✓	-	400	Not in use	ICAR
4.	Piggery unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Fencing	-	-	-	-	✓	-	In use	ICAR (0.25%) & UBUP, Govt. of W.B.(0.75%)
6	Rain Water harvesting structure	-	-	-	-	✓	-	In use	ICAR
7	Threshing floor	-	-	-	-	✓	120	In use	ICAR
8	Farm godown	-	-	-	-	✓	54	In use	ICAR
9.	Dairy unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Poultry unit	-	-	-	-	✓		In use	ICAR & RKVY
11.	Goatary unit	-	-	-	-	✓		In use	RKVY
12.	Mushroom Lab	-	-	-	-	✓		In use	NAIP-III
13.	Mushroom production unit	-	-	-	-	-			
14.	Shade house	-	-	-	-	✓		In use	RKVY
15.	Soil test Lab	-	-	-	-	✓		In use	RSVY
16	Others, Please Specify								
a.	Plant Health Clinic	-	-	-	-	✓		In use	ICAR
b.	Training hall	-	-	-	-	✓		In use 2 nos.	ICAR, RKVY
c.	Training Hut	-	-	-	-	✓		In use	RKVY
d.	Implement shade	-	-	-	-	✓		In use	RKVY

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total km. Run	Present status
Tractor	2004-05	4,99,696	1557.7 hr	Condemned
Jeep	2005-06	4,99,493	210430	Condemned
Motor Cycle (Bike)	2016-17	64,850	16744	Working Condition
Motor Cycle (Scooty)	2016-17	57,315	5401	Working Condition
Small Utility Vehicle Model Mahindra Bolero SLE BS-4	2019-20	8,00,000	134752	Working Condition
Tractor Make: Sonalika, model DI55	2023-24	11,42,400	31 hrs	Working Condition

C) Equipment & AV aids

Name of equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status	Source of fund
a. Lab. Equipments				
UV Spectra Photometer	2015-16	115000.00	Working condition	ICAR
Flame Photometer	2015-16	51800.00	Working condition	ICAR
Digital pH meter	2015-16	12400.00	Working condition	ICAR
Mushroom Drayer	2015-16	56000.00	Working condition	ICAR
MridaParikshak	2015-16	125000.00	Working condition	ICAR
Refractro meter (3 nos.)	2015-16	6900.00	Working condition	ICAR
Weight Balance	2015-16	79500.00	Working condition	ICAR
Autoclave	2015-16	85000.00	Working condition	ICAR
Automatic Nitrogen Analyzer	2015-16	405761.00	Working condition	ICAR
b. Farm machinery				
Power Sprayer	2008-09	8,178.00	Working condition	ICAR
Generator	2008-09	65,000.00	Working condition	ICAR, RKVY
Cultivator	2009-10	15,000.00	Working condition	ICAR
Disc harrow	2009-10	34,000.00	Working condition	ICAR
Power chain saw	2009-10	40,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Weighing machine	2009-10	32,000.00	Working condition	ICAR
Multiple crop thresher	2010-11	85,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Zero till cum Multiple seed drill	2010-11	68,000.00	Working condition	RKVY, NAIP
Bed planter	2011-12	45,000.00	Working condition	RWC
Power Tiller	2011-12	85,000.00	Working condition	RWC
Aerator	2012-13	36000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Rotavaror	2015-16	89,000.00	Working condition	ICAR
c. AV Aids				
Computer and Accessories	2005 – 06	63,346.00	Working condition	ICAR
Over Head Projector	2005 – 06	14,040.00	Working condition	ICAR
Camera	2005 – 06	26,990.00	Working condition	ICAR
Photocopier Machine	2006-07	74,360.00	Not Working	ICAR
LCD Projector	2006-07	84,990.00	Not Working	ICAR
Fax Machine	2006-07	6,900.00	Working condition	ICAR
Camera	2010-11	25,000.00	Not Working	RKVY
Laptop	2010-11	45,555.00	Not Working	RSVY
Camera	2011-12	30,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
LCD Projector	2012-13	36,000.00	Not Working	RKVY
LCD Projector	2012-13	36,000.00	Not Working	RKVY

Name of equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status	Source of fund
LCD Projector	2012-13	36,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Interective system	2012-13	80,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Motorized screen	2012-13	54,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Motorized screen	2012-13	54,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Camera	2012-13	20,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Laptop (2 nos)	2012-13	45,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Laptop	2012-13	20,000.00	Working condition	RKVY
Laptop	2013-14	20,000.00	Not Working	RKVY
Camera	2017-18	12226.00	Working condition	ICAR
Computer and Accessories	2015-16	32,000.00	Working condition	ICAR
LCD Projector	2015-16	85,000.00	Working	ICAR
LED TV	2015-16	29,000	Working	ICAR
Biometric Attandance system	2015-16	30000.00	Not Working	ICAR
Laptop	2017-18	35889.00	Working condition	ICAR
Laptop	2017-18	55,000.00	Working	ICAR
Desktop	2017-18	45,000.00	Not Working	ICAR
Digital Projector 2pc	2017-18	1,45,000.00	Working	ICAR
d.Others				
Sealer machine 2pc	2017-18	150000.00	Working	
AC 1.5 ton 3pc	2024-25	1,25,000.00	Working	ICAR

D) Farm implements

Name of equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status	Source of fund
Seed Grader	2015-16	405000.00	Working condition	ICAR
Power Reaper	2015-16	120750.00	Working condition	ICAR
Thrasher cum weanor	2015-16	100000.00	Working condition	ICAR
Gravity Separator	2018-19	6,94,000.00	Working condition	Seed Hub Project, ICAR, Govt. of India

1.8. Details of SAC meeting* conducted in the year2024

Sl. No.	Date	Number of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken	If not conducted, state reason
1.	10.3.2024	24	OFT on soybean title and farmer's practice option should be changed	It has been changed accordingly	
2.			Soil analysis, Cropping sequence and pest infestation especially Pulse beetle problem should be included as monitoring indicator in store grain pest.	It has been done. Soil analysis report is included in FLD/OFT result	
3.			Aromatic quality parameter of Tulaipanji rice should be analyzed through HPLC, GCMS.	Could not be conducted due to scarcity of fund	Crunch of fund
4.			OFT on Chilli - Sulphur content in soil before, mid and after cropping and cultivation should be analyzed.	The crop is in filed. All data are being recording accordingly	
5.			Natural farming component can be incorporated as technology option-2 in Chilli farming.	It has been incorporated in Action Plan – 2025	
6.			N, P, K content of enriched vermin compost should be analyzed.	Analysis is under process	
7.			In nutritional weaning food OFT suggestions from child specialist doctor should be taken.	Doctor suggestion has been sought from BMOH, Dalua Block Hospital and Regional Research Station of Homeopathy Hospital, Ayush Mantralaya, GOI.	
8.			Rice and Maize originated pest strain and Fall Army Worm mapping can be done and published.	It will be published under getting data of consecutive years.	
9.			Approaches to be taken on increasing water retention	It has been done through farmers'	

Sl. No.	Date	Number of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken	If not conducted, state reason
			capacity of fish ponds and awareness programmes on this aspect to be organized by video making.	training programme and on the occasion of fish farmers' day programme.	
10.			Initiative to be taken regarding rearing of Boroli fish under captive condition.	Seed stock could not be made available from wild stock	
11.			Sample testing laboratory can be established with the help of NABARD. (SAO, Islampur).	Talks are in progress with NABARD, Uttar Dinajpur	
12.			Sample size should be increased to more than 200 animals during subclinical mastitis finding.	Could not be conducted due to scarcity of fund	Crunch of fund
13.			FLD on new variety pig can be taken.	FLD on Large White Yorkshire has been taken in two village of chopra block.	
14.			Low-cost animal feed formulation may be practiced.	It has been done through training cum capacity building programme.	
15.			IOT based project should be prepared and submitted to NABARD by computer section. (DDM, NABARD).	Preparation of the project is in progress based on its feasibility	

** Salient recommendation of SAC in bullet form*

Attach a copy of SAC proceedings along with list of participants

1.8. Details 20th SAC meeting conducted in the year

Proceedings of 20th SAC Meeting:

20th Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra was held at the seminar Hall of Uttar Dinajpur KVK on March 10, 2024. The meeting was chaired by, Prof. Prabhat kr. Pal, Director of Extension Education, Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya. Whereas other SAC members are Dr. Abhijit Halder, Principle Scientist , ATARI Kolkata and Dr. Nitish Mandal, Joint Director of Agriculture Govt. of West Bengal, Prof. Tapan Kr. Hat , Dept. of Entomology, UBKV, Mr. Goutam Ghosh, DDM NABARD, Dr. Washim Reza, In-charge RRS Kharibari, UBKV present through online and offline mode. Dr Surajit Sarkar, Senior Scientist and Head and member secretary, and other SMSs of KVK Uttar Dinajpur KVK also present in the meeting. Dr. Anjali Sharma, SMS (Home Sc) and Dr. Moutusi Dey, SMS (Horticulture) acted as rapotier in the SAC meeting. Details of proceedings are given below:

The meeting was started with the welcome address of Dr. Surajit Sarkar, Senior Scientist and Head, Uttar Dinajpur KVK. Dr. Surajit Sarkar proposed the name of Prof. Prabhat Kr. Pal, UBKV as Chairman of the 20th SAC Meeting and Dr. Dhananjoy Mandal, SMS (Plant protection) agreed with the proposal. Then Dr. Sarkar presented previous SAC recommendations and action taken report, Action Plan 2024, Progress Report for the year of 2023 of Uttar Dinajpur Kristi Vigyan Kendra before the house.

Proceedings of 20th SAC

- Dr. Abhijit Haldar expressed on Innovative technologies under PKVY especially Tulaipanji, Cattle disease and other programme which may be included in OFTs and FLDs. Prof. P. K Pal and Prof. T. K. Hath both are agreed and expressed on the same agenda in future.
- Dr. Nishit Mandal viewed that More emphasis may be given on FPO/ FPC for Tulaipanji rice production, processing as Uttar Dinajpur district on the way of GI Tag of Tulaipanji.
- Dr. Nishit Mondal and Prof. T. K. Hath both are emphasized on cropping sequence/ Cropping systems as maize area expanding day by day and on account of climate change. Also expressed in introduction of new varieties.
- Prof. P. K Pal Suggested that emphasis given on water use efficiency of different crop especially high value crops and more emphasis should given newly released varieties of different crops and vegetables.
- Prof. T. K Hath expressed his anxiety about pesticide residue and pesticide problem on honeybee. He also pointed out minimum use of pesticide in mustard.
- Prof. P. K. Pal suggested that introduction of IIHR varieties under FLD Programme and technology should developed for wiltproblem insolanacious crops to mitigate Brinjal wilt after confirmation of the problem whether it is bacterial or fungal.

At the end, Dr. Dhananjoy Mandal, SMS (Pl. Protection) gave vote of thanks to all the participants present in the meeting. With the kind permission of the Chairman, the 20th SAC meeting of Uttar Dinajpur KVK was brought to end with great hope and future prosperity.

List of members present in the 20thSAC meeting:

1. Prof. Pravat Kumar Pal, Director of Extension Education, Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya
2. Dr. Avhijit Halder, Principal Scientist, ATARI, Kolkata(Online through google meet)
3. Prof. Tapan Kumar Hat, Dept. of Ento. UBKV & Chairman of UDP KVK, Monitoring Committee
4. Dr. Wasim Reza, In-Charge, RRS, Kharibari& Member of UDP KVK, Monitoring Committee.
5. Mr. Goutam Ghosh, DDM, NABARD, Uttar Dinajpur District
6. Dr. Nitish Mandal, Joint Directore of Agriculture, Govt. of west Bengal.
7. Mr. Anik Majumder, Assistant Directore of Horticulture, Islampur Sub division.
8. Dr. Samsuddin Hasda, Assistant Director, SWI
9. Dr. Surajit Sarkar, Senior Scientist and Head, Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra
10. Dr. Rakesh Roy, SS&H Maldah KVK
11. Dr. SibanandaSingha , SS&H(In charge), Dakshin Dinajpur KVK
12. Dr. Pranab Barma, SS&H(in charge) Kalimpong KVK
13. Dr. Dhananjoy Mandal, SMS (Plant protection)
14. Dr. Anjali Sharma, SMS (Home Science)
15. Dr. Moutusi Dey, SMS (Horticulture)
16. Dr. Debdas Sekhar, SMS (Fishery Science)
17. Dr. Sudip Nandi, SMS (Animal Science)
18. Dr. Debasish Mahata, SMS (Agronomy)
19. Mrs. Shyam Chandra Lala, Progressive Farmer
20. Mr. BudhanlalSingha, Progressive Farmer
21. Mrs. Khairunnesa, Progressive farm women
22. Mrs. Anjali Bose Das, Progressive farm women
23. Mrs. Srimoti Biswas, Progressive Farm Women
24. Mr. Niren Singha, Progressive Farmer

2.a. District level data on agriculture, livestock and farming situation (2024)

Sl. no.	Item	Information
1	Major Farming system/enterprise	<u>Rice/Wheat/Maize/Mustard/Pulses/Vegetables</u>
2	Agro-climatic Zone	<u>Terai/Oid Alluvial Zone</u>
3	Agro ecological situation	Agro-ecological region (AER) -15 Western Himalayas, warm dry to moist sub-humid (inclusion of humid) eco region with brown forest and podzolic soils & GP 180-210 (+) days, and Agro ecological sub region (AESR) 15.1 (Bengal basin and North Bihar Plain, hot moist sub-humid ESR with deep loamy to clayey alluvium-derived soils , medium to high AWC and LGP 210-240 days)
4	Soil type	New Alluvium, Alluvium, Old Alluvium
5	Productivity of major 2-3 crops under cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and others	**
6	Mean yearly temperature, rainfall, humidity of the district	***
7	Production of major livestock products like milk, egg, meat etc.	****

**

Sl. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (q)	Productivity (q/ha)
1.	Aus Paddy	3887	58360	15.00
2.	Aman Paddy	190469	4619330	24.25
3.	Boro paddy	69985	2449480	35.00
4.	Jute	28898	515540	17.84
5.	Wheat	52532	1050640	20.00
6.	Mustard	54020	526150	12.38
7.	Potato	15230	2793180	183.4
8.	Pulses (Khesari, Lentil, Gram, Blackgram, Kulthi etc.)	6458	63290	9.80

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of W.B.

Horticultural production, productivity of the district: Area & Production of Vegetables in "Uttar Dinajpur" Area & Production of Fruits in "Uttar Dinajpur"

Sl. No.	Main Fruit Crops	Area in '000ha	Production in '000 MT	Productivity (Mt/ha)
1	Mango	2.624	18.0662	6.88
2	Banana	1.496	24.6422	16.47
3	Pineapple	3.890	123.4624	31.74
4	Papaya	0.788	21.0113	26.66
5	Guava	0.746	11.0472	14.81
6	Jackfruit	0.734	13.6082	18.54
7	Litchi	0.800	6.9352	8.67
8	Mandarin Orange	0.002	0.0032	1.60
9	Other Citrus	0.258	3.2212	12.49
10	Sapota	0.152	1.7432	11.47

11	Avocado	0.001	0.0012	1.20
12	Dragon	0.005	0.0412	8.24
13	Other Fruit Crops	0.000	0.0000	
14	Temperate Fruits	0.000	0.0000	
15	Misc. Fruits	1.277	10.6032	
16	Kiwi	0.000	0.0000	
17	Passion Fruits	0.000	0.0000	
18	Strawberry	0.002	0.0362	
19	Bael	0.000	0.0000	
	Total:	12.775	234.4221	

AREA & PRODUCTION OF SPICES IN "UTTAR DINAJPUR":

Sl. No.	Name of the Spices	Area in '000ha	Production in '000 MT	Productivity (Mt/ha)
1	Red Pepper (Total)	0.364	0.5100	1.40
2	Ginger (Fresh)	1.312	14.3292	10.92
3	Turmeric (Dry)	2.093	3.4683	1.66
4	Fenugreek (Methi)	0.172	0.2290	1.33
5	Black Cumin	0.040	0.0490	1.23
6	Fennel (Mouri)	0.056	0.0570	1.02
7	Black Pepper (Golmorich)	0.016	0.0060	0.38
8	Garlic	0.272	2.3360	8.59
9	Coriander	0.182	0.2770	1.52
10	Large Cardamom	0.002	0.0020	1.00
11	Bay leaves/Tejpata	0.320	1.0224	3.20
12	Radhuni	0.047	0.0520	1.11
	Total	4.876	22.3379	

AREA & PRODUCTION OF PLANTATION IN "UTTAR DINAJPUR":

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	*Area in '000ha	*Production in '000 MT	Productivity (Mt/ha)
1	Coconut (Lakh Nuts)	0.348	35.966	103.35
2	Areacanut	0.462	0.582	1.26
3	Betelvine (Lakh Motes)	0.282	1.863	6.61
4	Cashewnut	0.000	0.000	
	Total	0.462	0.582	

AREA & PRODUCTION OF FLOWERS IN "UTTAR DINAJPUR":

Sl. No.	Name of the Flowers	Area in '000ha	Cut Flower (Production in Crore Sticks)	Productivity (Mt/ha)
1	Rose	0.033	0.4025	12.20
2	Chrysanthemum	0.003	0.0380	12.67
3	Gladiolus	0.055	0.4065	7.39
4	Tuberose	0.052	0.7990	15.37
5	Anthurium	0.002	0.0010	0.50

6	Gerbera	0.00202	0.1805	89.36
7	Orchid	0.000	0.0000	
	Total Cut Flower	0.14702	1.8275	
		Area in '000ha	Loose Flower (Production in '000 MT)	Productivity (Mt/ha)
8	Marigold	0.160	1.0724	6.70
9	Jasmine	0.001	0.0000	0.00
10	Seasonal flowers	0.015	0.0270	1.80
11	Misc. Flowers	0.044	0.0630	1.43
	Total Loose flower	0.220	1.1624	
	Total	0.36702	2.9899	

Summary: Horticulture production in Uttar Dinajpur district:

SL No.	Type of Crop	Area in '000ha	Production in '000 MT	Productivity (Mt/ha)
1	Vegetable	44.040	663.0563	15.06
2	Fruits	12.775	234.4221	18.35
3	Plantation Crops (Excluding Coconut and Betelvine)	0.462	0.5820	1.26
4	Spices	4.876	22.3379	4.58
5	Cut Flower (Crore Sticks)	0.14202	1.8275	12.87
6	Loose Flower	0.220	1.1624	5.28
7	Coconut (Lakh Nuts)	0.348	35.9660	103.35
8	Betelvine (Lakh Motes)	0.282	18.6300	66.06
	Total*	63.145	977.9842	

Source: Department of Horticulture and FPI, Govt. of WB

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Highest Rainfall (mm)	Rainy day	Temperature °C		Relative Humidity (%)	
				Maximum	Minimum	Max	Min
January-2024	3.60	2.60	2	22.12	11.45	92.45	62.58
February-2024	1.80	1.80	1	25.60	12.08	84.63	49.62
March-2024	195.25	50.21	15	33.02	27.11	86.90	78.93
April-2024	81.00	30.80	9	31.58	20.21	79.97	61.03
May-2024	385.60	81.52	15	31.25	22.66	88.94	75.29
June-2024	345.42	67.45	22	32.88	26.29	89.45	82.75
July-2024	514.25	95.85	16	31.94	26.49	94.57	85.50
August-2024	205.20	52.32	16	33.04	27.12	89.87	79.26
September-2024	485.25	110.40	13	31.45	26.72	92.93	84.71
October-2024	90.4	46.80	8	32.34	24.46	88.44	76.53
November-2024	0	0.00	0	29.51	17.28	69.86	38.65
December-2024	0	0.00	0	24.35	12.36	88.25	58.22

Area, Production, Productivity of Animal Resource department:

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
			-
Cattle	1092510	Milk – 327818779 Kg Egg – 337928676 pcs Meat – 39745380 Kg	-
Buffalo	12384		-
Sheep	1521		-
Goats	885562		-
Pigs	25809		-
			-
Poultry	2269539		-
Duck	327299		-
Turkey and others	1181		-
Fish (Area available: 5157 ha, Net area: 3102 ha,	-		15500 mt/annum

**** Source: WWW.DARAHWB.ORG (Directorate of Animal resources and Animal health 2022-23, WB)

Note: Please give recent data only

Sl. No.	Major Farming system/enterprise		
	Pre-kharif	Kharif	Rabi/ winter
A. IRRIGATED CONDITION			
<i>(a) Upland & medium land situation</i>			
1.	Jute / Mesta/Maize	Rice	Wheat / mustard
2.	Ridgegourd / cucumber / Okra / Brinjal / Pumpkin	Rice	Potato / Mustard
3.	Okra / Pointed gourd	Rice	Brinjal / Chilli / Tomato / Cabbage / Cauliflower
4.	Greengram	Pointed gourd / Brinjal	Cabbage /Cauliflower /Tomato
5.	Pointed gourd	Pointed gourd	Radish / Tomato (Late)
6.	Sesame / Maize	Rice	Brinjal /Cabbage / Cucumber
7.	Chilli / Maize	Rice	Potato
<i>(b) Low land situation</i>			
1.	Maize	Rice	Fallow
2.	Jute	Rice	Fallow
3.	Maize	Rice	Potato
B. RAINFED CONDITION			
<i>(a) Upland situation</i>			
1.	Jute	Rice	Fallow
2.	Fallow	Rice	Mustard
3.	Ginger / Turmeric	Ginger / Turmeric	Fallow
b. Low land situation			
1.	Jute	Rice	Fallow
2.	Sesame	Rice	Fallow
3	Maize	Fallow	Potato

2.b. Details of operational area / villages (2024)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the villages	Major crops & enterprises	Major problems identified (crop-wise)	Identified Thrust Areas
1	Chopra	Chopra	Dhandugachh	Rice, jute, wheat, rape seed, vegetables, Mushroom, nutritional weaning food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity of crops and vegetables • Poor coverage and yield of pulses and oilseed crops. • Low Productivity of available water resources • Low productivity of livestock's • Severe infestation of brinjal fruit and shoot borer • Nutritional anemia of farm women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversity • Introduction of eco-friendly pest management practices • Breed improvement • Mushroom cultivation intrpduced for Household food security and income generation.
2	Chopra	Chopra	Durgagachh	Rice, jute, rapeseed, vegetables, tea, pineapple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables • Low productivity of crops • Low Productivity of available water resources • Infestation of mealy bug in pineapple • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversity • Proper pest management practices • Introduction of integrated farming systems • Empowerment of women
3	Chopra	Chopra	Sadhuramgachh	Rice, jute, rapeseed, vegetables, tea, pineapple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity of crops • Low productivity of livestock • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction • Nutritional anemia of farm women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Breed improvement & Disease management • Empowerment of women • Household food security
4	-	Chopra	Suvandigachh	Rice, jute rapeseed, vegetables, tea, pineapple, poultry, quail, hatchery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction • Low productivity of livestock • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction • Diversified poultry farming • Low production due to non-descriptive/desi poultry rearing • Non availability of chicks & ducklings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Empowerment of women • Breed improvement & Disease management • Quail farming • Introduction of Improved variety of poultry • Hatchery set up •
5	Islampur	Islampur	Vivekananda Colony	Vegetables, rice, maize, rapeseed, flowers, enriched vermicompost production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversity • Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables • Introduction of IPM • Disease management • Empowerment of women

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the villages	Major crops & enterprises	Major problems identified (crop-wise)	Identified Thrust Areas
6	Chopra	Chopra	Bilatibari	Vegetables, rice, maize, rapeseed, flowers,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor coverage and yield of pulses. Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop diversity Introduction of eco-friendly pest management practices Introduction of suitable variety and Sequential crop and vegetables Empowerment of women
7.	Karandighi	Karandighi	Dhatipara	Vegetables, rice, maize, rapeseed,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables Poor coverage and yield of pulses crops. Low productivity of fish and livestock Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of suitable variety Crop diversity Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables Introduction of eco-friendly pest management practices Disease management
8.	Karandighi	Karandighi	Machol	Vegetables, rice, maize, rapeseed,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables Poor coverage and yield of pulses crops. Low productivity of fish and livestock Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of suitable variety Crop diversity Introduction of IPM Disease management Empowerment of women Adoption of Resource Conservation Technology
9.	Karandighi	Karandighi	Altapur	Vegetables, rice, maize, rapeseed,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables Poor coverage and yield of pulses crops. Low productivity of fish and livestock Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of suitable variety Crop diversity Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables Introduction of IPM Disease management Empowerment of women
10.	Goalpokher – II	Goalpokher – II	Ramkrishnapur	Vegetables, rice, maize, rapeseed, Mushroom and vermicompost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables Poor coverage and yield of pulses and Oilseed crops. Low productivity of fish and livestock Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of suitable variety Crop diversity Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables Introduction of IPM Disease management Empowerment of women Adoption of Resource Conservation Technology

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the villages	Major crops & enterprises	Major problems identified (crop-wise)	Identified Thrust Areas
11.	Goalpokher – II	Goalpokher – II	Chaugharoriya & Basatpur	Vegetables, rice, maize, rapeseed,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables • Poor coverage and yield of pulses and Oilseed crops. • Low productivity of fish and livestock • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversity • Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables • Introduction of IPM • Disease management • Adoption of Resource Conservation Technology
12.	Islampur	Islampur	Ashram-Matikunda	Vegetables, rice, maize, rapeseed, flowers,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables • Poor coverage and yield of pulses and oilseed crops. • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops • Severe infestation of brinjal fruit and shoot borer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversity • Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables • Introduction of eco-friendly pest management practices • Disease management
13.	Karandighi	Karandighi	Titpukur	Rice. Mustard. Maize. Pulse, Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables • Poor coverage and yield of pulses crops. • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversity • Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables • Introduction of IPM • Disease management • Empowerment of women
14.	Chopra	Chopra	Nakkati	Rice, Mustard, Chilli, Sesame and Jute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables especially in chilli. • Lack of knowledge in IPM. • Poor coverage and yield of pulses crops. • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversification with management strategies for crops and vegetables • Introduction of IPM • Disease management • Empowerment of women • Introduction of Natural farming ingredient
15	Kaliaganj	Kaliaganj	Monoharpur	Rice. Mustard. Maize. Pulse, Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops. • Lack of knowledge in Integrated Pest Management. • Poor coverage of pulses and poor yield of pulses and oil seed crops. • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops and fruit crops like banana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety of crops • Crop diversification through pulse with management strategies for crops and vegetables • Introduction of IPM eco-friendly pest management practices • Disease management • Introduction of Natural farming

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the villages	Major crops & enterprises	Major problems identified (crop-wise)	Identified Thrust Areas
16	Goalpokher-II	Goalpokher-II	Nayanagar	Rice, poultry, quail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables. • Lack of knowledge in IPM. • Poor coverage and poor yield of pulses and oil seed crops. • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops. • Soil degradation due to continuous cultivation of Maize • Diversified poultry farming • Low production due to non-descriptive/desi poultry rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety of crops • Crop diversification through pulse with management strategies for crops and vegetables • Introduction of IPM • Introduction of Natural farming • Introduction Quail farming • Improved variety of poultry
17	Chopra	Chopra	Premchangachh	Turmeric and Millet, Tea, Rice & Fish, poultry, quail, dairy, goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops. • Lack of knowledge IPM. • Poor coverage of pulses and poor yield of pulses and oil seed crops. • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops • Low productivity of fish • Diversified poultry farming • Low production due to non-descriptive/desi poultry rearing • Low production due to Subclinical mastitis • No routine deworming and vaccination practices of goat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety of crops • Crop diversification through • Introduction of IPM • Introduction of suitable fish culture technique • Post harvest management of turmeric • Natural Farming in Tea & vegetables • Quail farming • Introduction of Improved variety of poultry • Sub clinical mastitis management practices • Disease management
18.	Karandighi	Karandighi	Puntimari&Bamandighi	Rice. Mustard. Maize., Vegetables, fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables • Low productivity of fish and livestock • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversity • Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables • Disease management • Empowerment of women • Introduction of suitable fish culture technique
19.	Karandighi	Karandighi	Horsanda	Rice. Mustard. Maize, & fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops • Low productivity of fish and livestock • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop diversity • Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables • Disease management • Empowerment of women • Introduction of suitable fish culture technique

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the villages	Major crops & enterprises	Major problems identified (crop-wise)	Identified Thrust Areas
20	Chopra	Chopra	Lalitagachh, Dasdiyagachh	Rice, Mustard, Jute, vegetables, fish, poultry, goat, quail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops • No routine deworming and vaccination practices of goat • Diversified poultry farming • Low production due to non-descriptive/desi poultry rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop diversification with management strategies for crops and vegetables & fishery • Empowerment of women • Disease management • Quail farming • Introduction of Improved variety of poultry
21	Chopra	Chopra	Dhulligaon&Dhiyagachh	Rice, Mustard, Jute, vegetables, fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops. • Low productivity of fish • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops • Low productivity due to desi pig rearing • Diversified poultry farming • Low production due to non-descriptive/desi poultry rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversification with management strategies for crops and vegetables & fishery • Empowerment of women • Introduction of crossbred pig • Quail farming • Introduction of Improved variety of poultry
22	Chopra	Chopra	Zeropani. Ambari	Tea, rice, millets and vegetables, Pig, quail, poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops and vegetables • Low productivity of fish and livestock • Insect and disease infestation of major crops • Lack of awareness among farm women for drudgery reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable variety • Crop diversity • Sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables • Introduction of IPM • Empowerment of women
23	Raiganj	Raiganj	Taherpur	Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of recent varieties of cereals, pulse and oilseeds • Low productivity and occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in different crops. • Lack of knowledge in IPM. • Lack of knowledge in Natural Farming. • Poor coverage and poor yield of pulses and oil seeds. • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable crops variety • Crop diversification through pulse with management for crops and vegetables • Introduction of eco-friendly pest management & IPM • Disease management in vegetables • Introduction of Natural Farming
24	Chopra	Chopra	Kalugachh	Tae & Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge in IPM. • Lack of knowledge in Natural Farming. • Poor coverage and poor yield Tea. • Insect infestation and disease infection of major crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suitable crops variety • for crops and vegetables • Introduction of IPM • Natural Farming in Tea.

2. c. Details of village adoption programme:

Name of the villages adopted by Senior Scientist & Head and SMS (2024) for its development and action plan

Name of village	Block	Action taken for development
Machol-Altapur	Karandighi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Identification • Problem Prioritization • Thrust area Identified • KVK Mandate Activity (FLD, Trg.)going on • CFLD Programme, Seed Village and Seed Hub programme going on • Other programme for entrepreneurship development
Kanki	Goalpokhor –II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Identification • Problem Prioritization • Thrust area Identified • Farmers club formation for disseminating the technology • KVK Mandate Activity (FLD, Trg.)going on • Demonstration on natural farming is going on
Lalitgachh-subhandigachh	Chopra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Identification • Problem Prioritization • Thrust area Identified • KVK Mandate Activity (OFT, FLD, Trg.) going on the basis of problem identification
Premchandgachh-Bilatibari	Chopra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Identification • Problem Prioritization • Thrust area Identified • KVK Mandate Activity (OFT, FLD, Trg.) going on the basis of problem identification • Natural farming demonstration going on
Puntimari-Horsanda-Rosakhowa	Karandighi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Identification • Problem Prioritization • Thrust area Identified • Farmers club formation for disseminating the technology • KVK Mandate Activity (FLD, Trg.) going on
Dhuligaon	Islampur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Identification • Problem Prioritization • Thrust area Identified • Farmers club formation for disseminating the technology • KVK Mandate Activity (FLD, Trg.) going on
Taherpur	Raiganj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Identification • Problem Prioritization • Thrust area Identified • KVK Mandate Activity (FLD,Trg.)on the basis of problem identify. • Natural Farming Programme going on
Monoharpur	Kaliaganj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Identification • Problem Prioritization • Thrust area Identified • KVK Mandate Activity (FLD, Trg.)on the basis of problem identify. • CFLD Programme going on • Natural Farming Programme going on

2.1 Priority thrust areas

S. No	Thrust area
1.	Introduction of suitable variety, sequence and management strategies for crops and vegetables
2.	Crop Diversification
3.	Resource conservation
4.	Use of micronutrient, bio-fertilizers and organic manures for maintaining sustainable soil health
5.	Introduction of judicious and eco-friendly pest management of different crops.
6.	Breed improvement, disease & nutritional management of animal resources.
7.	Introduction of diversified poultry rearing
8.	Introduction of suitable fish culture practices in the available water resources
9.	Empowerment of women in decision making through self-sufficiency
10.	Drudgery reduction of farm women.
11.	Nutritional management of resource poor farm families.
12.	Human Resource Development through training and demonstration of improved agricultural technologies.
14	Utilization of barren land
15	Introduction of Natural Farming

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

3.A.Details of target and achievement of mandatory activities by KVK during the year

OFT												FLD											
No. of technologies tested:												No. of technologies demonstrated:											
Number of OFTs		Number of farmers										Number of FLDs		Number of farmers									
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement									Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement								
			SC		ST		Others		Total						SC		ST		Others		Total		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
13	12	119	32	13	6	7	43	11	81	31	112	31	29	661	218	103	29	20	130	36	377	159	536

Training												Extension activities											
Number of Courses		Number of Participants										Number of activities		Number of participants									
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement									Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement								
			SC		ST		Others		Total						SC		ST		Others		Total		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
162	183	3368	1529	891	201	437	1800	742	3530	2070	5600	2314	5034	9755	4434	2210	446	905	3899	1091	8779	4206	12985

Impact of capacity building											Impact of Extension activities										
Number of Participants trained		Number of Trainees got employment (self/ wage/ entrepreneur/ engaged as skilled manpower)									Number of Participants attended		Number of participants got employment (self/ wage/ entrepreneur/ engaged as skilled manpower)								
Target	Achievement	SC		ST		Others		Total			Target	Achievement	SC		ST		Others		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
450	896	43	25	15	23	55	37	113	85	198	9755	12985	33	24	19	21	25	15	77	60	137

Seed production (q)		Planting material (in Lakh)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
122.5	103.5	0.86	0.066710

Livestock strains and fish fingerlings produced (in lakh) *		Soil, water, plant, manures samples tested (in lakh)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Livestock strains: 0.005 Fish Fingerlings: 1.0	Livestock strains: 0.019 Fish Fingerlings: 0.85	250	200

* Give no. only in case of fish fingerlings

Publication by KVKs							
Item	Number	No. circulated	No. of Research papers in NAAS rated Journals	Highest NAAS rating of any publication	Average NAAS rating of the publications	Details of awarded publication, if any	Details of Award given to the publication
Research paper							
Seminar/conference/ symposia papers							
Books							
Bulletins							
News letter							
Popular Articles							
Book Chapter							
Extension Pamphlets/ literature							
Technical reports							
Electronic Publication (CD/DVD etc)							
TOTAL							

3.1 Achievements on technologies assessed and refined

OFT-1

1.	Title of on farm Trial	Productivity and quality improvement in Tulaipanji rice through optimal nutrient management
2.	Problem diagnosed	Average yield of Tulaipanji rice is very low (2.7 to 3.0 t/ha.)
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP: The crop grown with imbalance fertilization (mostly grown with FYM with a bit addition of urea and MOP as topdressing) T-I: The crop grown with organic+Bio-fertilizer package (Mixture of vermicompost+Well decomposed FYM to supply 40-50kg N/ha. With use of PSB and Azospirillum) T-II: The crop grown with inorganic+organic+Bio-fertilizerpackage (25% N substitution through urea)
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	UBKV
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rice based cropping system
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Growth, yield, quality parameters and economics
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	It is may be recommended that the Technology option – I may be accepted for yield increment, aroma content and net income (Yield-26.6q/ha and Net income-Rs. 85000/ha.)
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	It is may be recommended that the Technology option –I may be accepted for yield increment and income
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers are happy with the performance of recommended practice

Thematic area:

Problem definition: Traditional method of Rice cultivation use of inorganic fertilizer and without seed treatment also timely transplanting so poor yield and decrease the aroma of tulaipanji rice.

Technology assessed: Tulaipanji is an indigenous aromatic rice landrace grown mainly in Raiganj sub-division of North Dinajpur district of West Bengal, India. The aroma and quality of this rice variety are strongly associated with its native origin. Organically cultivated the Tulaipanji with combined application of FYM and Vermicompost increase the yield and aroma quality of rice.

Table 1: Performance of different Nutrient management options in Tulaipanji rice (Khariff 2024)

Technology option	No. of trials	Yield component										Economics			
		Plant height at harvest (cm.)	Number of Effective Tillers/Hill	Number of Effective Tillers/M	Length of Panicle (cm)	Number of Grain per Panicle	Number of Field Grains/Panicle	Grain yield q/ha.	Straw yield q/ha.	Harvest Index	Test weight (gm)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
Farmers Practice (FP): The crop grown with imbalanced fertilization (mostly grown with FYM with a bit addition of urea and MOP as topdressing)	7	128	16	185	21	122	82	22.15	24.7	46	14.6	42000	108500	66500	2.58
Technology option-I (TO-I): The crop grown with organic+Bio-fertilizer package (Mixture of vermicompost+Well decomposed FYM to supply 40-50kg N/ha. With use of PSB and Azospirillum)		127	22	193	25	136	94	27.03	29.6	48	14.9	48000	133000	85000	2.77
Technology option-II (TO-II): The crop grown with inorganic+organic+Bio-fertilizer package (25% N		125	20	187	22	131	90	24.74	27.7	47	14.7	46000	122000	76000	2.65

substitution through urea)															
CD (P=0.05)		1.64	2.19	6.72	1.52	3.81	3.17	1.31	1.59	1.32	1.30	1545.30	6592.10	68283 1	0.17

- Results: Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra conducted an OFT on Kharif season 2024 on the Productivity and quality improvement in Tulaipanji rice through optimal nutrient management. From the economic point of view, maximum yield was found the crop grown with organic+Bio-fertilizer package (Mixture of vermicompost+Well decomposed FYM to supply 40-50kg N/ha. With use of PSB and Azospirillum) than farmers practice and recorded higher B:C ratio.
- The yield of tulaipanji rice was significantly influenced by the different treatments during Kharif 2024. The highest seed yield of 27.03 q ha⁻¹, no. of effective tiller per hill was recorded under the the crop grown with organic+Bio-fertilizer package (Mixture of vermicompost+Well decomposed FYM to supply 40-50kg N/ha. With use of PSB and Azospirillum) (TO-I) treatment followed by (TO-II) 24.74 q ha⁻¹ at the application of the crop grown with inorganic+organic+Bio-fertilizerpackage (25% N substitution through urea)
- Due to application of urea in aromatic rice though plant height increase, but the yield and effective grain per penicledecreased.
- From the above results it may be concluded or recommended that tulaipanjimay be cultivated with organic+Bio-fertilizer package (Mixture of vermicompost+Well decomposed FYM to supply 40-50kg N/ha. With use of PSB and Azospirillum).

OFT-2: (New)

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of soya bean (Glycine max) cultivation through different varieties towards replacement of Maize cultivation
2.	Problem diagnosed	
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP: Maize T-I: JS-20-69 T-II: NRC-127 T-III: NRC-128
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR-Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Madhya Pradesh
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rice based cropping system
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Growth, yield parameters and economics
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	It is may be recommended that the Technology option –III may be accepted for yield net income (Yield-22q/ha and Net income-Rs. 87000/ha.)
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	It is may be recommended that the Technology option –III may be accepted for yield increment and income
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers are happy with the performance of recommended practice

Table 1: Assessment of soya bean (*Glycine max*) cultivation through different varieties towards replacement of Maize cultivation

Technology option	No. of trials	Yield component						Economics			
		Plant height at harvest (cm.)	Number of pods/Cobs /Plant	Grain yield q/ha.	Straw yield q/ha.	Harvest Index	Test weight (gm)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
Farmers Practice (FP): Maize	7	187.21	1.29	82	58	58.57	325.1	75000	164000	89000	2.19
Technology option-I (TO-I): JS-20-69		54.22	45.21	19	25	43.18	133.3	45000	114000	69000	2.53
Technology option-II (TO-II): NRC-127		53.12	52.32	18	22	45.00	130.4	45000	108000	63000	2.40
Technology option-III (TO-III): NRC-128		51.55	76.54	22	24	47.82	135.5	45000	132000	87000	2.93
CD (P=0.05)		8.37	1.60	1.95	9.91	2.22	117.27	1619.22	9526.19	9483.75	0.22

- Results: Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra conducted an OFT on Rabi season 2024 on Assessment of soya bean (*Glycine max*) cultivation through different varieties towards replacement of Maize cultivation. From the economic point of view, maximum yield was found the soybean crop variety-NRC-128. Then farmers practice (Maize) and recorded higher B:C ratio.

OFT-3 (New):

1.	Title of on farm Trial	Assessment of different dose of Sulpher to increase growth and yield of chilli in Uttar Dinajpur district	
2.	Problem diagnosed	Less yield due to yellowing of leaves, leaf fall, stunted growth and flower drop	
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment	Farmers Practice (FP):	Seldom use sulphur for crop growth
		Technology option-I (TO-I):	Soil application of 90% Sulphur (15 kg/ha)
		Technology option-II (TO-II):	Soil application of 90% Sulphur (15 kg/ha) + 2 spray of 80% WDG Sulphur (2.5 g/l) at 15 Days interval
		Technology option-III (TO-III):	Soil application of 90% Sulphur (22.5 kg/ha)
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	UBKV, Pundibari, Coochbehar, WB	
5.	Production system and thematic area	Vegetable based & Crop production management	
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Growth parameter, yellowing of leaves percentage, yield increment percentage, Benefit: cost ratio etc.	
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Technology Option- II (i.e. soil and foliar application of Sulphur) is recommended for better yield, better fruit quality, B:C ratio and net return.	
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	-	
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Well accepted	

Thematic area: Crop management

Problem definition: Less yield due to yellowing of leaves, leaf fall, stunted growth and flower drop

Technology assessed: Assessment of Sulphur dose to increase growth and yield of chilli

Technology option	No. of trials	No. of yellow plants per ha	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs. /ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs. /ha)	BC ratio
Farmer's practice: Seldom use sulpher for crop growth	7	1017	64.81	110415	260064	149214	2.35
T.O.-I: Soil application of 90% Sulpher (15 kg/ha)		402	73.87	114144	347600	233743	3.05
T.O.-II: Soil application of 90% Sulpher (15 kg/ha) + 2 spray of 80% WDG Sulpher (2.5 g/l) at 15 Days interval		1	81.35	114864	376032	261150	3.27
T.O.-III: Soil application of 90% Sulpher (22.5 kg/ha)		209	76.17	115714	357229	241350	3.08
CD (P=0.05)		2.101	0.91	700.33	752.67	794.56	0.21

Results: An On Farm Trial has been conducted by Uttar Dinajpur KVK during Rabi season, 2024 on the **Assessment of different dose of Sulpher to increase growth and yield of chilli in Uttar Dinajpur district** to increase the growth and yield of chilli in main field. Yellowing of leaves, excessive leaf fall, stunted growth, flower dropping and overall yield loss is a common problem of chilli farmers. They do not know about the effect of sulpher on growth and yield of chilli. So, this assessment is taken to standardize the dose and time of application of sulpher on chilli.

This trial shows that Technology Option- II (i.e. Soil application of 90% Sulpher (15 kg/ha) + 2 spray of 80% WDG Sulpher (2.5 g/l) at 15 Days interval) shows better performance in case of yield (81.35 q/ha), gross return (Rs. 3,76,032.00/ha), B:C ratio (3.27) and net return (Rs.2,61,150.00) followed by T.O.-III (i.e. Soil application of 90% Sulpher (22.5 kg/ha). T.O.-II also results very less yellow plants/ha land (only 1 plant) followed by T.O.-III (209 yellow plants/ha). All the three technologies with Sulpher application show better fruit quality except farmers practice (Without Sulpher application)

From this trial, it is said that Technology Option -II may be recommended for better yield and good quality fruit production in open field condition in farmers' level.

OFT-4 (New):

1	Title of on farm Trial	Assessment of crop management practices to combat with leaf curl symptoms of chilli in Uttar Dinajpur district	
2	Problem diagnosed	Higher percentage of upward leaf curling, Less yield and crop loss	
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	Farmers Practice (FP):	Indiscriminate pesticide uses when problem occurs
		Technology option-I (TO-I):	Seedling treatment with Thiomithoxom (5 g/10 l) during transplantation in the main field + Spray Thiomithoxom (7.5 g/15 l) at 12 days interval
		Technology option-II(TO-II):	Spray Neemastra @100 ml/l and Agniastra @40 ml/l of water at 15 days interval
		Technology option-III (TO-III):	Seedling treatment with Thiomithoxom (5 g/10 l) during transplantation in the main field + Spray Thiomithoxom (7.5 g/15 l) at 15 days interval + Use Blue trap (20 no/bigha)
4	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	TNAU, Natural Farming Testing Centre, Gurukul, Haryana	
5	Production system and thematic area	Vegetable based & Crop management	
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Leaf curl infestation, plant growth, crop yield and B:C ratio	
7	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Technology option-I may be recommended for farm level situation	
8	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Natural farming plot do not perform well because the plot is situated in between the plot with chemical spraying. In next trial, the natural farming plot should be kept far away from the chemical using plot to get original result.	
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Well accepted	

Thematic area: Crop management

Problem definition: Higher percentage of upward leaf curling, less yield and crop loss of chilli

Technology assessed: Field application of different crop protection measurements and natural protection measures

Results:

Technology option	No. of trials	No of plants with leaf curl symptoms/ha	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
Farmers' practice: Indiscriminate pesticide use when problem occurs	7	720	65.30	110611	260396	149546	2.36
T.O.-I: Seedling treatment with Thiomithoxom (5 g/10 l) during transplantation in the main field + Spray Thiomithoxom (7.5 g/15 l) at 12 days interval		211	80.34	109583	320407	210709	2.93
T.O.-II Spray Neemastra @100 ml/l and Agniastra @40 ml/l of water at 15 days interval		513	70.20	105807	280211	174587	2.66
T.O.-III: Seedling treatment with Thiomithoxom (5 g/10 l) during transplantation in the main field + Spray Thiomithoxom (7.5 g/15 l) at 15 days interval + Use Blue trap (20 no/bigha)		312	75.34	108664	300211	191726	2.77
CD (P=0.05)		2.101	0.62	633.7	509.27	630.44	0.21

Results:

An On Farm Trial has been conducted by Uttar Dinajpur KVK during Rabi season, 2024 on the **Assessment of crop management practices to combat with leaf curl symptoms of chilli in Uttar Dinajpur district** to increase the growth and yield of chilli in main field by decreasing higher percentage of upward leaf curling and crop loss.

From this trial, it is revealed that less no of plants shows leaf curl symptoms in Technology Option-I (211 plants/ha) followed by Technology Option-III (312 plants/ha). Technology Option-I also shows better results in case of yield (80.34 q/ha), Gross return (Rs.3,20,407.00 /ha) and B:C ratio (2.93) followed by Technology Option -III. Technology Option -II, i.e. Natural Farming plot does not show better performance in leaf curl management

because the plot is situated besides the plot with chemical application. And this situation may interfere the results of natural farming. The natural farming plot should be kept away from any chemical spraying plot to get better result.

We may conclude that, Technology Option-I (Seedling treatment with Thiomithoxom (5 g/10 l) during transplantation in the main field + Spray Thiomithoxom (7.5 g/15 l) at 12 days interval) may be recommended for field level situation to combat with the leaf curl symptoms of chili for less crop loss and better yield.

OFT 5:

1	Title of On farm Trial	Integrated Pest Management of Okra (Bhindi)
2.	Problem diagnosed:	Different pest problem specially Mite, White fly, Jassids attacked during growth stage throughout the season and borer attacked during fruiting stage from last few years. Yield reduced upto 50% of production by Mite, whitefly and okra borer
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/ refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Technology Assessed
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	State Natural Farming Centre, Gurukul, Hariyana
5.	Production system and thematic area	vegetable based cropping systems and Integrated Pest management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Fruit infestation, Loss assessment, Yield performance & Comparative economics
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	2 nd Year trial
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Every Farmers not have Desi cow and problems to collection of cows urin
9..	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers' are eager from the trail and very much happy for pest management without chemicals in Okra (Bhindi).

Thematic area: Integrated Pest Management

Problem definition: Okra cultivated throughout the district and okra is one of the main vegetables during summer. Mite, whitefly, jassids and borer attacked throughout the season. Yield reduced upto 50% of the total production by Mite, whitefly, jassids and okra borer. Application of injudicious pesticide caused the pest resurgence of mite and whitefly throughout the season. Major bottle necks for Okra (Bhindi) production by the mentioned pests in the district.

Technology assessed: Integrated Pest Management of different pest in Okra (Bhindi).

Table 1: Performance of different pest management option of Okra (Bhindi) Summer 2024

Technology option	No. of trials	Yield component				Disease/ insect pest incidence (%)	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		Plant height (cm)	Fruit Length (cm)	No of fruit per plant	Ag. Fruit Wt. (g)						
Farmers' practice: Spraying of different chemicals (Cypermethrin, FlubendamideCartap Hydrochloride and Ethion) at 7 to 15 days interval from 25 DAS.	7	103.59	9.10	11.20	9.70	* data in table 2	65.18	70000	84735	14735	1.21
Technology Option 1: Minimum routine practice: Spraying of Nemastra @ 15 days interval from 15 DAS+ Spraying of Agniastra @ 15 days interval 2(spray) just before flowering and during fruiting.		102.24	9.70	13.50	10.30		83.43	59800	108455	48655	1.82
Technology Option 2 :Minimum routine practice (Improve Practice -I) + Dasaparni @ 15 days interval fromflowering +Brahamstra (2 spray) @ 10 days interval during fruiting		102.59	9.90	14.30	10.90		93.52	61557	121582	59782	1.97
CD (P=0.05)		NS	0.41	0.33	0.24		1.91	1643	2478	3096	0.07

Table 2: Pest infestation of different management options of pest management option in Okra (Bhindi) Summer 2024

Technology option	No. of trials	Infested Fruit (weight basis)	Percentage of Infested fruits	Population of fruit borer/ m ²				Population of Jassid (Mean from 5 leaves)				Population of Mites (Mean from 5 leaves)			
				60 DAS	75 DAS	90 DAS	105 DAS	60 DAS	75 DAS	90 DAS	105 DAS	60 DAS	75 DAS	90 DAS	105 DAS
Farmers' practice:	7	6.24	8.75	0.61	0.49	0.69	0.79	6.89	9.41	7.60	9.20	13.43	14.41	14.57	24.29
Technology Option 1 :		5.09	5.75	0.41	0.37	0.43	0.48	2.46	4.24	2.81	3.36	4.13	4.14	4.29	5.71
Technology Option 2 :		4.15	4.25	0.37	0.31	0.36	0.40	2.13	2.47	2.30	2.47	4.09	4.17	4.00	4.86
CD (P=0.05)		0.33	0.38	0.17	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.57	0.42	0.48	0.80	0.91	0.99	1.21	3.55

Results: An on farm trial has been conducted by Uttar Dinajpur KVK during summer (pre kharif) 2024 on the Integrated Pest Management of Okra (Bhindi) through Natural Farming due to infestation of different pests and yield loss occurred. Farmers' sprayed different Agro-chemicals to combat the problem as per available of different insecticide like Cypermethrin, FlubendamideCartap Hydrochloride and Ethion from the market at 7 to 15 days interval from 25 DAS onwards, but the yield loss found and pests infestation was high. Keeping the mind this OFT has been conducted on Natural

farming model to combat the problem. From the result (Table 1) it was observed that the highest fresh yield showed 93.52 q/ha in technology option -2 and lowest yield 65.18 q/ha in Farmers practice which was significantly difference with the others technology options. It was also observed that the yield increased 27.99% and 43.49% than farmers practice in Technology Option -1 and Technology Option -2 respectively. Whereas the infested fruit it weight basis and percentage basis was highest in farmers practice (6.24 q/ha and 8.75%) and lowest infestation was observed in Technology option -2. Significant difference was observed in respect of Cost of cultivation among the different technology options. Highest cost of cultivation was observed in farmers practice Rs.70000/ha and lowest in Technology option-1 of Rs. 59800/ha. Highest gross return (Rs. 121582) and net return (Rs. 59782) was observed in technology option -2 and lowest was observed in Farmers practice (Rs. 84735 & Rs. 14735). It was also observed that the B:C ratio highest in Technology option -2 (1.97) and lowest in Farmers practice (1.21) and it was significantly difference among the different technology options.

Highest fruit borer of bhindi was observed 0.79/sq m in 105 DAS in farmers practice and lowest in 0.31 in technology option-2 75 DAS; whereas jassid population (9.41) was observed in 75 DAS in farmers practice and lowest in technology option -2 (2.13) in 60 DAS. But mite population was highest was observed in 105 DAS (24.29) in farmers practice due to spraying of cypermethrin and other pesticides and lowest in 4.0 in Technology option -2 during 90 DAS.

From the results it is revealed that the technology option -2 (Spraying of Nemastra @ 15 days interval from 15 DAS+ Spraying of Agniastra @ 15 days interval 2(spray) just before flowering and during fruiting + Dasaparni @ 15 days interval from flowering + Brahamstra (2 spray) @ 10 days interval during fruiting) may be recommended for farmers to combat the pest infestation of Okra (Bhindi). From these results it can be concluded that Technology option-2 as natural farming may be recommended for pest management of bhindi for highest net return as well as quality of food for health.

OFT 6:

1	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of Integrated Pest Management of Maize Fall armyworm (FAW; <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)
2.	Problem diagnosed:	Yield losses of up to 43% in maize, depending on pest pressure and environment. 18 to 21 % yield reductions if plant attacked 98 to 100% due to Fall Army worm in last few years
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/ refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Technology Assessed
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	FAO. 2018 ^b . (Integrated Management of the Fall Armyworm on Maize); Interciencia , 39 (2014), pp. 416-421; Current Science 2018; 115 (4):621–23
5.	Production system and thematic area	Maize based cropping systems and Integrated Pest Management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Fruit infestation, insect caught in the trap, Loss assessment, Yield performance & Comparative economics
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	1 st Year trail going on
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	On going
9..	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers' are eager in the trail

Thematic area: Integrated Pest Management

Problem definition: During the advisory and clinical service farmers' often ask regarding the problem fall armyworm and other pests in maize. Maize area more than 90 thousand ha in this district and FAW attacked every year. Yield losses of up to 43% in maize, depending on pest pressure and environment. 18 to 21 % yield reductions if plant attacked 98 to 100% due to Fall Army worm in last few years

Technology assessed: Integrated Pest Management of Fall Army worm in Maize.

Table 1: Performance of different management options on IPM of Fall Army worm in Maize.

Technology option	No. of trials	Yield component				Disease/ insect pest incidence (%)	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		Plant Height (cm)	No of grain or corn/ cob	No of cob/ha	Test Wt (gm)/ 1000 seeds						
Farmers' practice: Spray mixture of Novaluron (5.25%)+Emamectin benzoate (0.9%), <i>Novaluron</i> 5.25% + <i>Indoxacarb</i> 4.5% w/w, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC and other chemical.	7	166.91	534	43915	372	* data in table 2	51.29	63571	92314	28743	1.46
Technology Option 1: Maize (Zero Tillage) + Spray of 10% sugar solution (2 times) Neem oil 10000 ppm (3 times) + spray of Fish soup 20%.		168.00	535	46402	386		53.11	51614	95593	43978	1.86
Technology Option 2 :Spray of Fish soup 20% (2 times) + Bt sprays (2 times) + Neem oil 10000 ppm (3 times)		164.65	537	53175	394		57.47	52229	103445	51216	1.98
Technology Option 3 : Install 35-40 pheromone trap per acre for mass trapping + Spray of 10% sugar solution (2 times) + Spray of Fish soup 20% (2 times) + Bt sprays (2 times) + Neem oil 10000 ppm (3 times)		164.33	541	54233	396		60.30	54086	108533	54448	2.02
CD (P=0.05)		15.10	28.91	6914	21.80		16.39	2964	2876	2356	0.26

Table 2: Performance of different management options on IPM of Fall Army worm in Maize.

Technology option	No. of trials	Percentage of Plant attack	Number of plant attack / m ²	Number of plant attacks by fall army worm in maize								
				30 DAS	45 DAS	53 DAS	60 DAS	67 DAS	74 DAS	81 DAS	88 DAS	95 DAS
Farmers' practice:	7	16.67	1.33	1.75	1.5	38.8	15.8	26.5	26.5	19.9	26.5	10.3
Technology Option 1 :		9.38	0.75	1	0.75	39.5	17.8	21.5	20.1	15.1	18.8	9.5
Technology Option 2 :		10.42	0.83	1	1	34.8	7.5	16.0	19.6	14.7	23.3	9.8
Technology Option 3 :		6.25	0.50	0.75	0.5	9.0	10.0	13.3	15.6	11.7	18.0	6.3
CD (P=0.05)		2.02	0.15	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	11.81	12.23	11.09	8.32	15.23	N.S

Results: An on-farm trial has been conducted by Uttar Dinajpur KVK during Rabi to Pre-Kharif 2023-24 on the Integrated Pest Management of Maize Fall armyworm (FAW) because yield losses of up to 43% in maize, depending on pest pressure and environment. Yield reductions 18 to 21 % due to infestation of FAW. The experiment carried out with 4 technology options with 7 replications. Farmers' sprayed Spray mixture of Novaluron (5.25%)+Emamectin benzoate (0.9%), *Novaluron* 5.25% + *Indoxacarb* 4.5% w/w, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC and other chemical but, the yield loss found and pests infestation was high. Keeping the mind this OFT has been conducted on IPM of FAW to combat the problem. From the result (Table 2) it was observed that highest **percentage of plant attack** was observed in farmers practice (16.67%) and lowest in technology option 3 (6.25). Numbr of plant **attack** was noticed per sq met lowest in Technology option -3 and highest in farmers practice. Maximum pest infestation was observed in 53 days in Farmers practice and Technology option -1. Highest yield showed 60.30 q/ha in technology option -3 followed by Technology option 2 and lowest yield 51.29 q/ha in Farmers practice which was significantly difference with the others technology options. It was also observed that the yield increased 17.57% and 12.06% than farmers practice in Technology Option -3 and Technology Option -2 respectively. Significant difference was observed in respect of Cost of cultivation among the different technology options. Highest cost of cultivation was observed in farmers practice Rs.63571/ha and lowest in Technology option-1 of Rs. 51614/ha. Highest gross return (Rs. 108533) and net return (Rs. 54448) was observed in technology option -3 and lowest was observed in Farmers practice (Rs. 92314 & Rs. 28743) . It was also observed that the B:C ratio highest in Technology option -3 (2.02) and lowest in Farmers practice (1.46) and it was significantly difference among the different technology options.

From the results it observed that the technology option -3 [Install 35-40 pheromone trap per acre for mass trapping + Spray of 10% sugar solution (2 times) + Spray of Fish soup 20% (2 times) + Bt sprays (2 times) + Neem oil 10000 ppm (3 times)] may be recommended for farmers to combat the pest infestation of FAW. From the results it can be concluded that Technology option-3 may be recommended for pest management of FAW in maize.

OFT 7:

1.	Title of on farm Trial	Assessment of eco-friendly post harvest technologies for management of stored grain insect at farm and household level
2.	Problem diagnosed	Post harvest losses during storage
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Farmers' practice: Post harvest losses during storage Technology option 1: Use of automatic insect removal bin (TNAU model) Technology option 2: Use of hermetic bags for grain storage.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	SAU (TNAU) and Literture
5.	Production system and thematic area	Crop storage system, Post harvest management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Percent change in post harvest losses, Economic viability of technologies Before and after feedback
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Technology option 2 has been selected for final recommendation.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	More awareness and demonstrations are needed.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Active farmers and farm women participation from diagnosis of the problem to the implementation of the trial

Thematic area: Post Harvest Management

Problem definition: Post harvest losses during storage.

Technology assessed: **Assessment of eco-friendly post harvest technologies for management of stored grain insect at farm and household level**

Grain produced by smallholder farmers is stored for a few months to a year before being consumed or sold at market. The grain needs to be protected from unfavorable conditions and pests during storage. This is usually accomplished to a certain extent by storing them in structures made from different materials or by mixing them with natural or chemical products. Farmers incur different level of grain losses depending on their storage practices. Grain storage loss is a major contributor to post-harvest losses and is one of the main causes of food insecurity for smallholder farmers in developing countries. Thus, the objective of present OFT is to assess ecofriendly post harvest technologies for management of stored grain insect at farm and household level. Smallholder farmers generally use conventional grain storage structures and handling systems such as woven bags or cribs to store grain. However, they are ineffective against mold and insects already present in the grain before storage. Different chemicals are also mixed with grain to improve grain storability. Hermetic storage systems are effective alternatives for grain storage as they have minimal storage losses without using any chemicals. However, hermetic bags are prone to damage and hermetic metal silos are cost-prohibitive to most smallholder farmers in developing countries. Thus, an ideal grain storage system for smallholder farmers should be hermetically sealable, mechanically durable, and cost-effective compared to the conventional storage options. Such a storage system will help reduce grain storage losses, maintain grain quality and contribute to reducing food insecurity for smallholder farmers. On Farm Trial results are discussed below.

Table 1: Assessment of eco-friendly post harvest technologies for management of stored grain insects

Technology option	No. of trials	Storage period (months)	cost (in Rs. /qt)	Infestation (%)	Germination (%)	Acceptability*		
						Colour (mean score)	Smell (mean score)	Technique (mean score)
Farmer's practice: storage in traditional structures and jute bags etc.	7	3-4	60	30-60	60-70	2.14	1.17	2.57
Technology option 1: Use of automatic insect removal bin (TNAU model)		4-5	30	20-30	70-80	3.86	3.71	2.14
Technology option 2: Use of hermetic bags for grain storage.		10-12	130	2-5	90-95	4.45	4.40	4.14

*Five point scale used: 1- Poor, 2- fair, 3- good, 4- very good, 5- Excellent.

In present on farm trial different grains like paddy, mustard, maize, cowpea, pulses (Greengram and black gram) were stored for seed purpose and grain like rice, wheat, maize, millets and pulses are stored for consumption purpose. It was observed that in Farmer's practice percentage of infestation is maximum as compared to technology option 1 and 2. Least infestation was observed in the samples of Technology option 2. In case of Technology option 1 result were better than farmer's practice but availability of bin was an issue as it is not readily available in market. In case of hermetic bags, Technology option 2, germination percentage was excellent as compared to other options. In case of overall acceptability of grains among farmers after conducting visual test using subjective five-point scale, technology option 2 has been preferred by most of the farmers.

OFT 8:

1.	Title of on farm Trial	Assessment of cereal and millet based nutritional weaning food on children health.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Lack of dietary essentials, which leads to poor health and growth in children
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Farmers' practice: Inadequate dietary pattern, low intake of iron, vitamins etc. Technology option 1: Nutritional supplement consists of Rice (flake), green gram pulse, finger millet, Peanut and sugar (proportion 4:2:2:1:1) Technology option 2: Nutritional supplement consists of Maize, Wheat, finger millet(malted), moringa leaf powder and sugar (proportion 3.5:3.5:1.5:1.5) Technology option 3: Nutritional supplement consists of Rice(flake), Maize, green gram pulse, foxtail millet, buckwheat, peanut and sugar (proportion 3:2:1:1:1:1)
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	Self designed after studying journal articles and reviews on nutritional deficiency.
5.	Production system and thematic area	Farm Family, women and child care

6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Weight gain Hair colour Before and after feed back
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	On going
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	More awareness and demonstrations are needed.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Active farm family participation from diagnosis of the problem to the implementation of the trial

Thematic Area: Women and child care

Problem definition: Lack of dietary essentials, which leads to poor health and growth.

Technology assessed or refined (as the case may be): Assessment of nutritional weaning food on child health

KVK took up on-farm trial on millet and cereal based low cost nutritional weaning foods and their impact on child health. In this trial three types of supplementary foods were used – one was based on rice flakes, greengram, peanut and finger millet, second one was maize, wheat with malted finger millet flour and moringa leaf powder and third type was consist of rice flake, maize, foxtail millet, buckwheat and peanuts. In each treatment 7 children of age group 6 months to 3 years were taken and provided with supplementary food for 4 months. Approximately 75 gm. To 150 gm baby food was given per baby per day. Amount of food was varied according to age group. First it was given twice a day and after 15 days food was given thrice a day in milk/water according to availability. After statistical analysis it was revealed that the increase in weight gain was significant in all the cases as compared to farmer's practice. Technology option 2 and 3 performed better than control and Technology option 1. It was observed that weight gain was significantly more in Technology option 1,2 and 3 as compared to farmer's practice. Supplementary foods which were rich in essential dietary elements i.e. carbohydrates, protein and minerals etc. contributed to children's good health and significant increase in weight. Significant improvement in hair condition was also observed in almost all the cases. These formulations are very cost effective and costs ranged from Rs. 80 to 120 per kg of weaning food. The nutritive values of weaning foods were also analyzed from CFTRI, Mysore and presented in below given tables 3,4 and 5.

Table:1 Effect of low-cost weaning foods on children health

Technology Option	No. of trials	Mean of Weight (in Kgs)		
		Before treatment	Intermediate (After 2 months)	After treatment
Inadequate dietary pattern, low intake of iron, vitamins etc. (Farmers Practice)	7	8.562	8.62	9.183
Technology option 1: Nutritional supplement consist of Rice (flake), green gram pulse, finger millet, Peanut and sugar (proportion 4:2:2:1:1)		8.383	9.803	11.575
Technology option 2: Nutritional supplement consist of Maize, Wheat, finger millet(malted), moringa leaf powder and sugar(proportion 3.5:3.5:1.5:1.5)		8.285	11.016	12.536
Technology option 3: Nutritional supplement consist of Rice(flake), Maize, green gram pulse, foxtail millet, buckwheat, peanut and sugar(proportion 3:2:1:1:1:1)		8.468	10.526	12.265
	CD at 5%	Nonsignificant	1.242(S)	0.455(S)

Table: 2 Effect of low-cost weaning foods on children hair condition.

Number of children affected with each hair condition is as follows (Total no. Of children under each treatment:7):

Hair condition *	BT (No. of children affected)			AT (No. of children affected)		
	T1	T2	T3	T1	T2	T3
Normal	0	0	0	0	6	6
Loss of Lusture	5	7	7	5	2	1
Discoloured and dry	7	6	8	6	0	1
Sparse and brittle	6	5	5	6	1	0

* Ref: Nutritional assessment schedule (NAC, ICMR), Essentials of foods and nutrition by M. Swaminathan. Pp. 355-357

Table 3 . Nutritive value* of weaning food: Rice (flake), green gram pulse, finger millet, Peanut and sugar (proportion 4:2:2:1:1)

Sl. No.	Parameters	Value	Test Method
1.	Moisture, % by wt.	3.35	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,925.10
2.	Total Ash, % by wt.	1.96	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,923.03
3.	Fat, % by wt.	5.65	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,920.85

Sl. No.	Parameters	Value	Test Method
4.	Crude fibre, % by wt.	2.23	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,962.09
5.	Protein, % by wt.(Nx6.25)	11.23	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,984.13
6.	Carbohydrates, % by wt.	75.58	Nutritive value of Indian Foods, Gopalan C. et al; NIN, ICMR, 1996
7.	Calorific value, K. cal/100gm	399	Nutritive value of Indian Foods, Gopalan C. et al; NIN, ICMR, 1996
8.	Vitamin A, µg/g	0.22	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,2001.13,2011.07
9.	Vitamin D, µg/g	BDL*of 0.10	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,995.05,2002.05
10.	Sodium(mg/100 g)	8.68	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
11.	Potassium(mg/100 g)	539.08	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
12.	Calcium (mg/100 g)	83.62	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
13.	Iron (mg/100 g)	6.41	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35

* Nutritive value analyzed at CFTRI, Mysore

Table 4. Nutritive value* of weaning food: Maize, Wheat, finger millet(malted), moringa leaf powder and sugar (proportion 3.5:3.5:1.5:1.5)

Sl. No.	Parameters	Value	Test Method
1.	Moisture, % by wt.	5.24	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,925.10
2.	Total Ash, % by wt.	1.64	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,923.03
3.	Fat, % by wt.	3.62	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,920.85
4.	Crude fibre, % by wt.	2.01	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,962.09
5.	Protein, % by wt.(Nx6.25)	10.65	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,984.13
6.	Carbohydrates, % by wt.	76.84	Nutritive value of Indian Foods, Gopalan C. et al; NIN, ICMR, 1996
7.	Calorific value, K. cal/100gm	383	Nutritive value of Indian Foods, Gopalan C. et al; NIN, ICMR, 1996
8.	Vitamin A, µg/g	0.37	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,2001.13,2011.07
9.	Vitamin D, µg/g	BDL*of 0.10	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,995.05,2002.05
10.	Sodium(mg/100 g)	5.86	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
11.	Potassium(mg/100 g)	339.63	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
12.	Calcium (mg/100 g)	91.04	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
13.	Iron (mg/100 g)	4.93	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35

* Nutritive value analyzed at CFTRI, Mysore

Table 5. Nutritive value of weaning food: Rice(flake), Maize, green gram pulse, foxtail millet, buckwheat, peanut and sugar (proportion 3:2:1:1:1:1)

Sl. No.	Parameters	Value	Test Method
1.	Moisture, % by wt.	4.86	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,925.10

Sl. No.	Parameters	Value	Test Method
2.	Total Ash, % by wt.	2.20	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,923.03
3.	Fat, % by wt.	5.90	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,920.85
4.	Crude fibre, % by wt.	2.24	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,962.09
5.	Protein, % by wt.(Nx6.25)	12.17	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,984.13
6.	Carbohydrates, % by wt.	72.0	Nutritive value of Indian Foods, Gopalan C. et al; NIN, ICMR, 1996
7.	Calorific value, K. cal/100gm	385	Nutritive value of Indian Foods, Gopalan C. et al; NIN, ICMR, 1996
8.	Vitamin A, µg/g	BDL*of 0.15	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,2001.13,2011.07
9.	Vitamin D, µg/g	1.10	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,995.05,2002.05
10.	Sodium(mg/100 g)	7.74	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
11.	Potassium(mg/100 g)	661.50	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
12.	Calcium (mg/100 g)	56.38	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35
(13.	Iron (mg/100 g)	5.87	AOAC 21 st Edn.2019,985.35

* Nutritive value analyzed at CFTRI, Mysore

OFT 9: (New)

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of effect of enriched vermicompost on growth of different vegetable crops using different types and durations of bio-fertilizer inoculation.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Vermicompost and enriched vermicompost is least popular among farming community.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Farmers' practice: Use of simple vermicompost Technology option 1: Enriched vermicompost (0.3%)for 10, 15, 20 day inoculation period. Technology option 2: Enriched vermicompost (0.4%)for 10, 15, 20 day inoculation period. Technology option 3: Enriched vermicompost (0.5%)for 10, 15, 20 day inoculation period.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	UBKV and Literature
5.	Production system and thematic area	Household, Organic input production
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Microbial count of enriched compost, Testing of plant samples Economic parameters, before and after feedback.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	On going
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	More awareness and demonstrations are needed.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Active farmers and farm women participation from diagnosis of the problem to the implementation of the trial

Thematic area: Organic input production

Problem definition: Vermicompost and enriched vermicompost is least popular among farming community.

Technology assessed: Organic manure or compost making is a common process and farmers are well aware of it, along with that if we inculcate the knowledge about useful bacteria and fungus available in our soil and their judicious use and their combination with simple compost or vermicompost would result in better plant growth and good yield. The use of biofertilizers is nowadays known to bring out several benefits to soil: solubilization of essential minerals, get hold of nutrients, offering micronutrients in more utilizable form for plants, and taking part in biological nitrogen fixation. Microorganisms of this group are generally known as plant growth promoting microorganisms (PGPMs) which include Azospirillum, Azotobacter, phosphobacteria, Rhizobia, and cyanobacteria. So, the addition or enrichment of microbial inoculants in vermicompost such as biofertilizers would provide an increased plant growth and yield and thereby enriched compost is viable option to enhance soil health and crop productivity and Active farmers would be able to take this as commercial venture and start their own business. In Uttar Dinajpur district abundance of agri waste after harvesting different crops which can be converted into valuable compost and can be reused for better soil health. Present OFT is Assessment of effect of enriched vermicompost on growth of different vegetable crops using different types and durations of bio-fertilizer inoculation. Different percentages of bio-fertilizer has been applied in vermicompost at different intervals in present trial. Testing of samples has been done at RKVY Lab, UBKV, CoochBehar. Results are given below

Table1. Microbial population in different vermi-compost samples:

Sl. No.	Sample ID	Interval	Biofertilizer percentage	Total aerobic bacteria (CFU)	Nitrogen fixing bacteria (CFU)	Phosphate-solubilizing bacteria	Potassium-solubilizing bacteria
1	Vermi compost 1	10 days	0.3%	1.416 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	4.72 x10 ² CFU/g soil	120 CFU/g soil	50 CFU/g soil
			0.4%	1.26 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	5.72 x10 ² CFU/g soil	148 CFU/g soil	74 CFU/g soil
			0.5%	1.28 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	5.82 x10 ² CFU/g soil	148 CFU/g soil	74 CFU/g soil
2	Vermi compost 2	15 days	0.3%	3.63 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	1.60 x10 ² CFU/g soil	208 CFU/g soil	72 CFU/g soil
			0.4%	5.63 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	2.60 x10 ² CFU/g soil	248 CFU/g soil	82 CFU/g soil
			0.5%	5.93 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	2.80 x10 ² CFU/g soil	278 CFU/g soil	92 CFU/g soil
3	Vermi compost 3	20 days	0.3%	4.82 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	3.0 x10 ² CFU/g soil	109 CFU/g soil	19 CFU/g soil
			0.4%	6.82 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	3.58 x10 ² CFU/g soil	119 CFU/g soil	39 CFU/g soil
			0.5%	6.92 x10 ⁹ CFU/g soil	3.78 x10 ² CFU/g soil	119 CFU/g soil	39 CFU/g soil

Table 2. Microbial population in different crops grown vermi-compost sample 2

Sl. No.	Sample ID	Total aerobic bacteria (CFU)	Nitrogen fixing bacteria (CFU)	Phosphate-solubilizing bacteria	Potassium-solubilizing bacteria
1	Okra	7.05 x10 ⁶ CFU/mL	1.17 x10 ⁴ CFU/mL	8.16 x10 ³ CFU/mL	1.14 x10 ² CFU/mL
2	Onion	8.20 x10 ⁶ CFU/mL	5.33 x10 ⁴ CFU/mL	7.22 x10 ³ CFU/mL	5.82 x10 ² CFU/mL
3	Brinjal	8.15 x10 ⁶ CFU/mL	4.11 x10 ⁴ CFU/mL	6.19 x10 ³ CFU/mL	2.89 x10 ² CFU/mL

*CFU values were obtained after counting colonies on plates containing 30-300 colonies.

Media used: Nutrient agar, Jensen's agar, Pikovaskya agar, Alexandrow agar

Methodology: Serial Dilution in 1X PBS followed by spread plating

Temperature for incubation: 26°C (Average soil temperature)

From results it is revealed that after treating vermicompost for 10-, 15- and 20-days intervals with different percentage of bio fertilizer viz. 0.3%, 0.4% and 0.5 %. It is apparent from results that treatment with 0.4% bio fertilizer for 15 days has showed best results. Growth of each bacteria i.e. Total aerobic bacteria, Nitrogen fixing bacteria, Phosphate-solubilizing bacteria, Potassium-solubilizing bacteria was excellent and when treated vermicompost samples kept for 20 days growth of some bacteria go down so we can say that 15 days interval is best suited with 0.4% bio-fertilizer combination for best results. Results on different crops were also shown on different crops in table2. Trial will be continued in next year also.

OFT 10: (New)

1)	Title of on-farm trial	Assessment of fish yield in the ponds stocked with stunted yearlings (IMC) in the district of Uttar Dinajpur
2)	Problem diagnose	Slow growth & low production of fish in composite culture
3)	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	Farmers Practice: Stocking with advanced fry of IMC @ 10000 per ha & irregular feeding with fish feed Technology Options 1: Stocking with fingerlings of IMC @ 5000 per ha and regular feeding with fish feed. Technology Options 2: Stocking with stunted yearlings of IMC @ 5000 per ha and regular feeding with fish feed.
4)	Source of technology	ICAR-Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture (CIFA) & WBUAFS
5)	Production system and thematic area	Pond based composite fish culture
6)	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Average growth of fish, fish yield & economic returns
7)	Final recommendation for micro level situation	-
8)	Constraints identified and feedback for research	-
9)	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Active participation of fishers to the implementation of the trial

Theamatic Area: Pond based composite fish culture

Problem definition: Slow growth & low production of fish in composite culture

Technology assessed: Assessment of fish yield in the ponds stocked with stunted yearlings (IMC).

Table1: Performance of different technology options on fish production & economic return

Technology option	No. of trials	Yield component	Disease/ insect pest incidence (%)	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		Avg. body weight of carp (g)						
Farmers' practice :Stocking with advanced fry of IMC @ 10000 per ha & irregular feeding with fish feed	7	250		22.5	97150.00	308275.00	211125.00	3.17
Technology Option 1 :Stocking with		425			108500.00	413300.00	304800.00	3.81

fingerlings of IMC @ 5000 per ha and regular feeding with fish feed			28.1				
Technology Option 2 :Stocking with stunted yearlings of IMC @ 5000 per ha and regular feeding with fish feed	775		31.9	116850.00	498200.00	381350.00	4.26
CD (P=0.05)			2.92				

Remarks: An OFT was conducted in earthen ponds on assessment of fish yield in the ponds stocked with stunted yearlings (IMC). Ponds were prepared according to standard protocol and some ponds were stocked with fingerlings of IMC @ 5000 nos/ha (TO 1) and others were stocked with stunted yearlings of IMC @ 5000 nos/ ha (TO 2). Summerised results of the trials were depicted in Table 1. It was observed that fish production varied from 28.1-31.9 q/ha in technology option 1 & 2. Highest yield (31.9 q/ha) was observed in the ponds stocked with stunted fingerlings @ 5000 nos/ha whereas, fish yield observed @ 28.1 q/ha in the ponds stocked with fingerlings @ 5000 nos/ ha (TO 1). It may be due to fast growth rate of fish in the second year of their culture. In case of economic return, it was observed that B:C ratio of Technology option 2 (4.26) is higher than Technology option 1 (3.81) may be due to comparatively higher production.

OFT 11:

1)	Title of on-farm trial	Enhancing profitability by culturing <i>Pabda (Ompokpabda)</i> in polyculture system of freshwater ponds of Uttar Dinajpur district.
2)	Problem diagnose	Low profitability from culture of carps in freshwater ponds
3)	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	Farmers Practice: Polyculture of Indian Major Carps in freshwater ponds with usual package of practice. Stocking of carps in 3:3:4 model @ 10000 no./ha (Total 4000 no. of mrigal and common carp as bottom feeder) Technology Options 1: Indian Major Carps (7000 nos/ha) + 3000 nos./ha of <i>Ompokpabda</i> Technology Options 2: Indian Major Carps (5000 nos/ha) + 3000 nos./ha of <i>Ompokpabda</i> + 2000 nos /ha of <i>Labeo bata</i>
4)	Source of technology	ICAR-CIFA
5)	Production system and thematic area	Pond based fish culture
6)	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Fish yield, Economic return
7)	Final recommendation for micro level situation	-
8)	Constraints identified and feedback for research	-
9)	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Active participation of fishers to the implementation of the trial

Theamatic Area: Pond based polyculture of fish

Problem definition: The earnings from polyculture of carps is less as compared to culture of high value commercial fish species with IMC. Pabda is a cat fish which is considered as a high value fish in the markets of Bengal. It is very tasty and has high nutritive value. So it has a great demand and high value in the market. Keeping in mind, polyculture of Pabda with Indian major carps appeared to be an innovative as well as high earning source of fish culture in the district.

Technology assessed: Introduction of Pabda (*Ompokpabda*) as a Candidate species in polyculture system.

Table1:Performance of different technology options on fish production & economic return

Technology option	No. of trials	Yield component			Disease/ insect pest incidence (%)	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		No. of effective tillers/hill	No. of spikelet per panicle	Test wt. (100 grain wt.)						
Farmers' practice :Polyculture of Indian Major Carps in freshwater ponds with usual package of practice. Stocking of carps in 3:3:4 model @ 10000 no./ha (Total 4000 nos. of mrigal and common carp as bottom feeder)										
Technology Option 1 :Indian Major Carps (7000) + I 3000 nos. of <i>Ompokpabda</i>										
Technology Option 2 :Indian Major Carps (5000) + 3000 no. of <i>Ompokpabda</i> + 2000 nos. <i>Labeo bata</i>										
CD (P=0.05)										

***Results: This trial was not conducted due to shortage of fund.**

OFT 12: 2nd year

1.	Title of On Farm Trial	Study on prevention of Bovine sub-clinical mastitis in Uttar Dinajpur district.	
2.	Problem diagnosed	Milking is usually done by hand twice a day. But due to lack of proper management of milking animal and unscientific milking, animals suffer from bovine sub clinical mastitis. Sometimes there is a high chance of clinical mastitis.	
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Technology option-I (TO-I)	Regular use of Teat dip solution after milking
		Technology option-II (TO-II)	Regular use of teat dips solution after milking + Tri-Sodium Citrate @ 35mg/kg body weight for 5-8 days in a month.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	IVRI Izzatnagar	
5.	Production system and thematic area	Intensive type	
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Prevention method of bovine sub clinical mastitis, Disease incidence, pain score, Milk yield, Treating & management cost of one animal, BC ratio	
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Ongoing	

8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	More awareness and demonstration are needed
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers are curious to practice the new technology
10	Thematic area	Disease management

Different factors associated with subclinical mastitis:

Factors	Group description
Breed	Cross breed
Production system	Semi Intensive
Floor type	Concrete/ Mud floor
Stage of lactation	Early, mid & late
Bedding material	No
Cleaning of floor	Regular with KMnO4
Test for mastitis	Ph paper test & Surf field mastitis test(SFMT)
Cleaning udder	Cleaning udder before and after milking with fresh water
Sealing teats/use of teat dips	Using of teat dip after milking
Washing hands before milking	Yes

Results: 1st year

Table -1: Grading of the Surf field mastitis test (SFMT) scores

No of cows examined	No of cows SCM positive	No of teats examined	Negative (-)	Weak positive (1+)	Moderate (2+)	Strong positive (3+)
20	14	80	47	26	5	2

Table 2: Performance of technology options after different days of post treatment

Treatment	No of animals treated	No of Affected teats	No of teats found negative for mastitis as detected by SFMT test			
			Day 3	Day 7	Day 14	Healthy Teat (%) at day 14
TO-I	7	13	0	2	9	69.23%
TO-II	7	20	0	3	16	80%

2nd year**Table -3: Grading of the Surf field mastitis test (SFMT) scores**

No of cows examined	No of cows SCM positive	No of teats examined	Negative (-)	Weak positive (1+)	Moderate (2+)	Strong positive (3+)
50	31	200	135	48	11	6

Table 4: Performance of technology options after different days of post treatment

Treatment	No of animals treated	No of Affected teats	No of teats found negative for mastitis as detected by SFMT test			
			Day 3	Day 7	Day 14	Healthy Teat (%) at day 14
TO-I	10	24	0	3	16	66.66%
TO-II	10	29	1	5	23	79.31%

Table 5: Milk yield performance in different technology options

Treatment	Breed	Age (year)	Lactation time	Pain score		Avg. Milk yield (ltr)	Avg. Milk yield (ltr)
				Before	After	Before treatment	After treatment
FP	CBJ	3-8	Early-mid-late	+	+	5-6	4.3-5.1
TO-I	CBJ	3-8	Early-mid-late	+	-	5-6	5.5-6.7
TO-II	CBJ	3-8	Early-mid-late	+	-	5-6	6.4-7.1

Table 6: Year wise incidences of SCM in relation to its distribution among quarters

	No. of cows positive for SCM (n)	Single quarter affected	Two quarters affected	Three quarters affected	Four quarters affected	Overall
1st year	14	8 (57.14%)	3(21.42%)	3(21.42%)	0	14(100%)
2nd year	31	17(54.83%)	6(19.35%)	5(16.12%)	2(6.45%)	31(100%)

- ✓ The prevalence of subclinical mastitis as determined by pH paper test and SFMT in dairy cows was very high which indicates health and production problems in the smallholder dairy cows farmer. Consistent with other factors recorded to be associated with mastitis, udder and teat lesions were identified and quantified as number of age, lactation stage of milk production and breed of cows.

Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers are curious to practice the new technology
Constraints identified and feedback for research	More awareness and demonstration are needed
Final recommendation for micro level situation	On-going
Technology assessed	Result awaited

OFT 13: 1st year

1.	Title of On Farm Trial	Performance assessment of intravaginal progesterone sponge to induce estrus in postpartum anestrus condition in crossbred and non-descriptive cows	
2.	Problem diagnosed	Postpartum anestrus one of the major causes for the reproductive disorders in cows.	
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Farmers practice (FP)	Use of dewormer, mineral mixture, uterine wash, antibiotic
		Technology option-I (TO-I)	Progesterone intravaginal sponges
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	VCRI, Namakkal	
5.	Production system	Intensive type	
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Estrus Induction, Fertility rate, Treating & management cost of postpartum anestrus.	
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Ongoing	
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Awareness and demonstration are needed	
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers are eager to practice the new technology	
10.	Thematic area	Infertility management	

Table 1: Sponge retention and estrus induction rate, duration to induction of estrus, duration of estrus and Jersey crossbred cow treated with Progesterone sponge

Treatment	Breed	No of cows	Spongeretention Rate (%)	Estrusinduction Rate (%)	Timedurationto estrus induction (Hours)	Occurrence of estrus(Hour)	Conception rate (%)
FP	Crossbred	20(completed 12nos & 8nos ongoing)	-	33% (4 nos)	24-30	8-12	75
TO-I	Jersey	20(completed 12nos & 8nos ongoing)	100	67% (8nos)	28-35	14-18	87.5

Table 2: Observations of different estrus signs and total estrus intensity score observed in anoestrus Jersey crossbred cow treated with intravaginal progesterone sponge

Treatment	No of cows	Observation: Nos of cows (%) with different sign						Total intensity score(%)
		Bellowing	Standing Heat	Mucus discharge	Restlessness	Mounting	Redness of Vaginal mucosa	
FP	20(completed 12nos & 8nos ongoing)	3	2	4	3	3	4	79.16
TO-I	20(completed 12nos & 8nos ongoing)	6	6	8	6	3	8	77.16

- Estrus expression ranking (maximum score being 100) was done based on cardinal sign (standing heat, mucous discharge, restlessness, mounting, redness of vaginal mucosa). The score obtained for each behavioral signs of individual animals were added to obtain a total score.
- From the table 1 & 2 it was observed that though the total intensity score percentage was low in technology option -1 but the conception rate was higher in TO- 1 (87.5%) than Farmres practice.
- Conception rate higher 16.67% than the FP

Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers are curious about the new technology
Constraints identified and feedback for research	More awareness and demonstration are needed
Final recommendation for micro level situation	On-going
Technology assessed	Result awaited

3.2 Achievements of Frontline Demonstrations

A. Details of FLDs conducted during the year

Cereals

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated with detailed treatments	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration									Reasons for shortfall in achievement
				Proposed	Actual	SC		ST		Others		Total			
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
1.	Rice	Green Manuring (Dhaincha) in Rice	Green Manuring (Sahabhagi, MTU – 1010, Pratiksha, SwarnaSub – 1)	5	5	20	0	5	0	5	0	30	0	30	
2	Rice	Tulaipanji rice	Organic manure in Tulaipanji Rice	3	3	10	2	5	2	10	1	25	5	30	
3	Rice	IDM in Tulaipanji Rice	Integrated Disease Management of neck blast in Tulaipanji rice	10	10	10	3	0	0	10	3	20	6	26	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil (Kg/ha)			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O					
Green Manuring (Dhaincha) in Rice	Kharif, 2024	Rainfed	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Maize	Transplanting 1 st fortnight of July, 2024	1 st fortnight of Nov, 2024	1250.6	47
Tulaipanji rice	Kharif, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Maize	Transplanting 1 st fortnight of Aug, 2024	2 nd fortnight of Nov, 2024	1224.8	45
Rice	Kharif, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Maize	Transplanting 1 st fortnight of Aug, 2024	2 nd fortnight of Nov, 2024	1224.8	45

In both the Tables, information of same crop should be provided. For example, if in Table 3.2A crops are mentioned as a,b,c,d etc., in the table for Details of farming situation, the same crop should be mentioned in the identical sequence.

Performance of FLD:

Crop	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)		% change in yield	Other parameters						*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demonstration	Check		Demo			Check			Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
								Number of Effective Tillers/M	Number of Field Grains/Panicle	Test weight	Number of Effective Tillers/M	Number of Field Grains/Panicle	Test weight								
Rice	Green Manuring (Dhaincha) in Rice	MTU – 1010	30	5.0	45.6	39.8	14.57	211	123	21.5	187	90	20.88	41500	100320	58820	2.42	41500	87560	46060	2.11
		Sahabhagi			48.25	38.55	25.16	216	125	23.3	190	106	21.64	44500	106150	61650	2.39	43000	84810	41810	1.97
		SwarnaSub - 1			51.11	42.81	19.39	272	136	23.8	211	116	22.75	46600	112442	65842	2.41	45400	94182	48782	2.07
		Pratiksha			52.56	43.75	20.14	281	143	23.9	217	109	22.85	48200	115632	67432	2.40	47500	96250	48750	2.03
Rice	Tulaipanji	Organic manure in Tulaipanji Rice	30	3.0	25.7	22.1	16.29	346	109	14.8	207	87	14.8	48000	128500	80500	2.68	44000	110500	66500	2.51
Rice	IDM	IDM Tulaipanji	42	10	42.39	34.17	24.06	318.0	89.2	14.5	282.3	81.6	14.4	49200	114453	65253	2.33	47700	92259	44559	1.93

Pulse

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated with detailed treatments	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration									Reasons for shortfall in achievement
				Proposed	Actual	SC		ST		Others		Total			
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
2.	Greengram	Introduction new cutivers	IPM-214, IPM-23	3.0	3.0	15	0	5	0	10	0	30	0	30	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil (Kg/ha)			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O					
Greengram	Pre-kharif, 2024	Rainfed	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Maize	Sowing time Mid of Feb. 2024	Last week of May, 2024	75.4	11

Pulses

Performance of pulse crops

Crop	Thematic Area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)		% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo	Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Green Gram	New cultivars	Introduction new cultivars (IPM-2-14)	30	3	9.7	7.4	31.08	25300	58200	32900	2.30	23200	44400	21200	1.91

* Economics to be worked out based on total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Oil seed

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated with detailed treatments	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration									Reasons for shortfall in achievement
				Proposed	Actual	SC		ST		Others		Total			
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
1.	Mustard	Introduction new cultivars	NRCYS-0502	3.0	3.0	15	0	5	0	10	0	30	0	30	
2.	Mustard	IPM	IPM of Aphid through Yellow Sticky Trap	5.0	5.0	13	2	0	0	10	0	23	2	25	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil (Kg/ha)			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O					
Mustard	Rabi, 2023-24	Rainfed	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Maize	Sowing time Mid December, 2023	Last week of March, 2024	75.4	11
Mustard (IPM)	Rabi, 2023-24	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Paddy	Sowing : 2 nd fortnight of Nov., to 1 st week of Dec., 2023	2 nd fortnight of February to 1 st week March, 2024	75.4	11

Performance of oil seed crops

Crop	Thematic Area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)		% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo	Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Mustard	New cultivars	Introduction new cultivars (NRCYS-0502)	30	3.0	14.8	11.2	32.14	35500	74000	38500	2.08	34500	56000	21500	1.62
Mustard	Integrated pest management	IPM of Aphid through Yellow Sticky Trap (Attracting of Aphid through yellow colour)	44	5	12.5	10.9	14.68	38800 (* 3900 Cost for pest management)	62500	23700	1.61	40700 (* 7300 Cost for pest management)	54500	13800	1.34

* Economics to be worked out based on total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Others Crops:

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated with detailed treatments	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration								
				Proposed	Actual	SC		ST		Others		Total		
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1.	Ginger var. Gorubathan	Production and management	Utilization of uncultivable land through ginger cultivation in gunny bag	100 bags	1040	8	2	0	0	2	1	10	3	13
2.	Okra Var. NS-7801	Yield increment of vegetable through varietal improvement	Introduction of YVMV resistant variety of okra (var.Rohini)	0.5	0.28	9	9	0	0	3	0	12	9	21
3.	Rainy season cauliflower Var. Monsoon Queen	Yield increment in off-season through scientific cultivation practices	Improved land preparation method to minimize crop loss	1.33	1.6	10	2	-	-	-	-	10	2	12
4.	Brinjal var. Katali	Scientific Crop management practices	Scientific management practices of brinjal wilt	0.533	1.6	3	0	1	0	11	0	15	0	15
5.	Yellow Cauliflower (var. Carotina)	production of low volume and high value crop	Crop diversification with a new high value vegetable crop for more profit	0.333	0.35	9	0	3	1	2	0	14	1	15

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated with detailed treatments	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration								
				Proposed	Actual	SC		ST		Others		Total		
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
6.	Violet Cauliflower (Var.Valentina)	production of low volume and high value crop	Crop diversification with a new high value vegetable crop for more profit	0.333	0.16	7	0	-	-	1	-	8	0	8
7.	Bitter gourd var. Kaveri	Off-season cultivation	More profit through early bitter gourd cultivation	0.4	0.5	9	4	0	0	5	2	14	6	20
8.	Mango var. Amrapalli	Scientific crop management practices	Better crop management by controlling fruit fly and stone weevil of mango	2	1.6	3	0	0	0	9	0	12	0	12
8.	Brinjal	Integrated Pest Management	IPM of BFSB through Pheromone trap & Neem based pesticide	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	15

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil (Kg/ha)			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O					
Ginger	Pre-kharif, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Barren	April, 2024	Feb, 2025		
Okra	Rainy season, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Tomato	June, 2024	October, 2024		
Rainy season cauliflower	Rainy season, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Maize, green gram	July, 2024	October, 2024		
Brinjal	Rainy season, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Boro Paddy	July, 2024	December, 2024		
Yellow Cauliflower	Rabi season, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Paddy	October, 2024	Crops are in the field		

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil (Kg/ha)			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O					
Violet Cauliflower	Rabi season, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Paddy	October, 2024	Crops are in the field		
Early bitter gourd	Late-Rabi season, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Paddy	End of December, 2024	Crops are in the field		
Mango	Late Rabi, 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Mango orchard	End of December, 2024	Crops are in the field		
Brinjal	Khari-Rabi 2024	Irrigated	Sandy-loam	Medium	Low	Medium	Jute	Sept., 2024	Feb. 2025		

In both the Tables, information of same crop should be provided. For example, if in Table 3.2A crops are mentioned as a,b,c,d etc., in the table for Details of farming situation, the same crop should be mentioned in the identical sequence.

Performance of FLD

Other crops

Thematic area	Crop	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)		% change in yield	Other parameters		*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demonstration	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Crop management	Ginger var. Gorubathan	Utilization of uncultivable land by ginger cultivation in gunny bag	13	100 bags	0.7 q /100 bags	-	-	Sale price Seed rhizome- Rs. 220/kg Rhizome – Rs. 120/kg	-	For 100 bags – 3950	For 100 bags- 11400	For 100 bags – 7450	2.89	-	-	-	-
Yield increment of vegetable through varietal improvement	Okra var. NS 7801	Introduction of YVMV resistant variety of okra	21	0.28	190.5	148.05	28.67	Sale price rs. 10/kg	Sale price Rs. 10/kg	52300	190500	138200	3.64	57200	148050	90850	2.59
Crop management	Rainy season cauliflower var. Monsoon Queen	Improved land preparation method to minimize crop loss	12	1.6	178.5	137.2	30.1	Sale price rs. 30/kg	Sale price rs. 30/kg	145850	535500	389650	3.67	152800	411600	258800	2.69

Thematic area	Crop	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)		% change in yield	Other parameters		*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demonstration	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Crop management	Brinjal var. Katali	Control of brinjal wilt	15	1.6	462.5	350	32.14	Crop loss-7.6%	Crop loss-30%	307500	925000	617500	3.01	312500	700000	387500	2.24
Production of low volume and high value crop	Yellow Cauliflower var. Carotina	Crop diversification with a new high value vegetable crop for more profit	15	0.35	269.4	374.6	(-28.08)	Sale price- Rs. 20/kg	Sale price - Rs. 5/Kg	137650	538800	401150	3.91	100600	187300	86700	1.86
production of low volume and high value crop	Violet Cauliflower var. Valentina	Crop diversification with a new high value vegetable crop for more profit	8	0.16	264.5	374.6	(-29.39)	Sale price- Rs. 18/kg	Sale price - Rs. 5/Kg	138100	476100	338000	3.45	100600	187300	86700	1.86

Thematic area	Crop	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)		% change in yield	Other parameters		*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demonstration	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Off-season cultivation	Bitter gourd var Kaveri	More profit through early bitter gourd cultivation	20	0.5	(Late Rabi) 105	(Kharif) 135	(-) 22.2	Sale price- Rs. 50/kg	Sale price- Rs. 22/Kg	1,74,000.00	5,25,000.00	3,51,000.00	3.02	1,48,500.00	2,97,000.00	1,48,500.00	2.00
Crop management	Mango var. Amrapally, Langra, Surjapuri	Better crop management by controlling fruit fly and stone weevil of mango	12	1.6	350	300	16.67%	Crop loss after harvesting- 1% Sale price-Rs. 90.00/kg	Crop loss after harvesting- 5% Sale price- Rs. 70/kg	630000	3118500	2488500	4.95	530000	1995000	1465000	3.76
Integrated Pest Management	Brinjal	Integrated Pest Management (Pheromone trap)	35	2.0	329.2	299.7	❖	*	**	114600 35800 *) * - Cost for pest management	356260	241660	3.11	148300 74100 *) * - Cost for pest management	295730	147430	1.99
									* Demo				** Check				
									Freshyield- 273.8 q ha ⁻¹ Infestedyield -55.4 q ha ⁻¹ Totalyield -329.2 q ha ⁻¹ Infested percentage- 16.83				Freshyield- 208.4 q ha ⁻¹ Infestedyield -91.3 q ha ⁻¹ Totalyield -299.7 q ha ⁻¹ Infested percentage- 30.46				

* Economics to be worked out based on total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

**Fisheries:
Results:**

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters (fish yields) (q/ha)		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		*Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				*Economics of check (Rs.)			
					Demonstration	Check		Demonstration	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Fish (carps)	Grow out carp culture	Composite fish culture	10	10	22.5	14.8	52	*	**	125300	315750	190450	2.52	68800	95050	26250	1.38
			*Demo :Catla 750g Rohu 450g Mrigal 300g					**Check: Catla 400g Rohu 275g Mrigal 150g									
Fish (carps)	Integrated farming	Integrated fish-duck-vegetable cultivation	7	7	19.6	13.8	42.02	*	**	95500	205800	110300	2.15	70300	95436	25136	1.36
			*Demo :Catla 550g Rohu 350g Mrigal 250g					**Check: Catla 400g Rohu 275g Mrigal 150g									

* Economics to be worked out based on total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Other Enterprise

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
Children	Low cost nutritional weaning foods to combat malnutrition	15	1.Weight gain	11.05 Kg	8.80Kg
Neonatal					
Infants					

Other Enterprise

Category	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		*Economics of demonstration (Rs.) or Rs./unit				*Economics of check (Rs.) or Rs./unit			
				Demonstration	Check		Demonstration	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Honeybee	Scientific rearing of honey bees (Last year Results)	6	6	Scientific Honey bee rearing for income generation			Honey bee rearing for entrepreneurial activity		18600 (demo cost 8000)	55860 (186.2 kg Honey production)	38260 based on demo cost	3.17 based on demonstration for 3 rd year	-	-	-	-
Mushroom	Oyster mushroom cultivation for nutritional security and entrepreneurial activity	10	10	Additional Availability of mushroom./day /Family 155 gm	Mushrooms are not the part of diet due to non availability	-	Oyster mushroom cultivation as entrepreneurial activity*	**	15780	28920	13140	1.83	-	-	-	-
*(for 4 batches 100 kg of mushrooms)																
**Oyster mushroom cultivation as entrepreneurial activity (small scale) taken up by majority of the respondents including 28Nos. individual enterpreneur and 10 Nos. SHGs & FCs																
Vermicompost	Vermi-compost Production for entrepreneurship development	5 SHG	5	Average Production per SHG 7 q per month	-	-	-	-	36000	120000/year	84000	3.33	-	-	-	-
Nutritional Garden	Homestead area nutritional garden	12	12	Additional Availability of veg./day /Family 470 gm	Additional Availability of veg. (250 gm) and millets (30gm)/ day /Family	64.28	Sequential cropping of green leafy vegetables	-	38500	65000	26500	1.68	35800	53000	17200	1.48

Farm implements and machinery

Name of the implement	Crop	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Filed observation (output/man hour)		% change in major parameter	Labor reduction (man days)		Cost reduction (Rs./ha or Rs./Unit ect.)	
					Demons Ration	Check		Demons Ration	Check	Demons ration	Check
Turmeric steaming Unit	Turmeric	TNAU Model (fabricated at local label)	04 (one SHG)	-	Fuel costs Rs. 50 per qt.	Fuel costs Rs. 80 per qt.	32% fuel save & cost saving	Time : 7.00 hr. Man unit : 1.00	Time : 12.00 hr. Man unit:2.00	Total Cost per qt. : Rs.350/-	Total Cost per qt. : Rs.600/-
Mini Millet dehuller	Foxtail millet	Mini millet dehuller	20	-	12 kg / hr / person	2 kg / hr / person	60%	Time : 8.5 hr. Man unit : 2.0	Time : 60.50 hr. Man unit : 14.33	Labour cost : 600.00 Cost of dehuller : Rs. 4500/unit	Labour cost : 4300.00 Cost of Dhenki : 3000/unit

* Economics to be worked out based on total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Animal Science:

SI No	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated with detailed treatments	Area (ha)/farmers		No. of farmers/demonstration								
				Proposed	Actual	SC		ST		Others		Total		
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1	Poultry	General management	Vanaraja	30	30	10	10	02	02	04	02	16	14	30
2	Quail	Diversified Poultry farming	Quail rearing	30	30	06	15	00	00	05	04	11	19	30
3	Goat	Disease management	Proper deworming, vaccination and vitamin supplement	40	40	18	06	00	00	05	01	23	07	30
4	Pig	General management	LWY variety	5	5	00	00	01	04	00	00	01	04	05
5	Hybrid Napier	Nutrition management	Fodder production	40	40	21	09	01	00	06	03	28	12	40

Results:

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of Units (Animal / Poultry / Birds etc)	Major parameters		%	Other parameter		Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				Economics of check (Rs.)			
					Demo	Check		change in major parameter	Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return
Poultry	General Management	Improved Vanaraja bird	30	600	Mortality	Mortality	15%	Bird weight at 4 months	Bird weight at 4 months	45180	57870	12690	1.3	-	-	-	-
					5%	20%		2.2 kgs	1.8 kgs								
Diversified poultry	General Management	Package of practices of Japanese quail	30	1500	Mortality	Mortality	14.27%	Bird weight at 4th week	Bird weight at 4th wk	7360	14700	7340	2	7360	9600	2240	1.3
					2%	20%		190gms	-								
Goat	Disease Management	Proper deworming, vaccination and vitamin supplement	40	80	Weight at marketable age	Weight at marketable age	3 kgs	Kid weight	Kid weight	24800	43435	42635	1.8	24000	29890	29890	1.3
					17 kg	14 kg		1.6kgs	1.2 kgs								
Pig	General Management	LWY breed	5	10	Avg litter size	Avg litter size	4	Body wt at 6 month	Body wt at 6 month	81500	127710	46210	1.6	20000	26500	6500	1.3
					10	6		47.3kg	21.2kg								
Fodder Cultivation	Nutrition management	Hybrid Napier	40	80	Milk yield	Milk yield	3.0 lt	Avg lactation period	Avg lactation period	4721	10386	5665	2.2	3895	5901	2006	1.5
					8.0 lt	5.0 lt		8 months	6 months								

Demonstration details on crop hybrids

Crop	Name of the Hybrid	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (kg/ha) / major parameter			Economics (Rs. /ha)			
				Demo	Local check	% change	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR
Cereals										
Bajra										
Maize										
Paddy										
Sorghum										
Wheat										
Others (Pl. specify)										
Total										
Oilseeds										
Castor										
Mustard										
Safflower										
Sesame										
Sunflower	MSFH-17	73	20	22.1	-	-	38500	88400	49900	2.30
Groundnut										
Soybean										
Others (Pl. specify)										
Total										
Pulses										
Greengram										
Blackgram										
Bengalgram										
Redgram										
Others (Pl. specify)										
Total		73	20	22.1	-	-	38500	88400	49900	2.30

Crop	Name of the Hybrid	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (kg/ha) / major parameter			Economics (Rs. /ha)			
				Demo	Local check	% change	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR
Vegetable crops										
Rainy season cauliflower	Monsoon Queen	12	1.6	178.5	137.2	30.1	1,45,850	5,35,500	3,89,650	3.67
Yellow cauliflower	Carotina	15	0.35	269.4	374.6	(-28.08)	1,37,650	5,38,800	4,01,150	3.91
Violet cauliflower	Valentina	8	0.16	264.5	374.6	(-29.39)	1,38,100	4,76,100	3,38,000	3.45
Capsicum										
Yellow cauliflower	Carotina	15		221.25	240	(-8.47)	1,18,687.5	5,62,500	4,43,812.5	4.74
Violet cauliflower	Valentina	10		221.25	240	(-8.47)	1,18,687.5	4,87,500	3,68,812.5	4.11
Cucumber										
Tomato										
Brinjal										
Okra	NS 7801	21	0.28	190.5	148.05	28.67	52,300	190500	1,38,200	3.64
Onion										
Potato										
Field bean										
Broccoli										
Cabbage										
Cauliflower										
Bitter gourd	Kaveri	20	0.5	Crops are in the field						
Total		76	2.89							
Commercial crops										
Cotton										
Coconut										
Total										
Fodder crops										
Napier (Fodder)										
Maize (Fodder)										
Sorghum (Fodder)										
Others (Pl. specify)										
Total										

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Crop	Feed Back
1	Rice	Green manure increased the yield as now the farmers are unable to apply required quantity of cowdung in the field Dhaincha may be substituted of Cowdung and Varital Change like Swarna Sub-1 for waterlogged condition will be helpful for low lying area.
2	Mustard	Heavy soil moisture for prolonged period makes it difficult for the farmers to sow <i>Rabi</i> crops like wheat, rapeseed etc. in proper time. So, emphasis to be given to screen the late sown crop cultivars as well as to popularize Zero tillage cultivation.
3	Off-season vegetable	Due to more profit, farmers are interested to cultivate vegetables in off-season in open field
4	pulse, oilseeds & vegetables	Correction of soil acidity is needed for growing pulse, oilseeds & vegetables crops
	pulse, oilseeds & vegetables	Quality seeds of recommended varieties of different crops are not readily available in the local market. Measures to be taken for seed multiplication of the recommended varieties and new pulse and oil seed varieties to make the same easily available to the farmers.
5	IPM	Bio-pesticides, traps, lures and new generation pesticides are now available in the local market. Farmers are now use the IPM technology specially pheromone trap, fruit fly trap, yellow sticky trap, Bio-pesticides like Trichoderma, pseudomonas and other bio fertilizers.
6	pulse, oilseeds & vegetables	Due to soil acidity several micronutrients are deficient in the soil causing severe loss in yield of crops. Extension Functionaries of the Govt. Departments and other organizations should be updated about the fact and they should recommend the application of micronutrients either in the soil or as foliar spray in different crops to mitigate the problem.
7	Malnourished children	Keeping in mind the nutritional management of farm families, low cost nutritional weaning food was given in FLD and well accepted by farm women to combat malnutrition among children and now provided to red children of whole district through district administration.
8	Livestock	Backyard Azolla cultivation for cattle feed has got overwhelmed response from farm women. Near about 780 SHG members who are cultivating azolla in their backyards.
9.	Farm women Health	To create general awareness on health and nutrition different Ready to Eat food supplements were tested against nutritional anemia and stress was given on locally available ingredients like wheat, millets, Buck wheat, Moringa leaves and 72igery which were well accepted by farm women.
10.	Mushroom	Oyster, Milky and button mushroom cultivation was popularized by KVK under FLD programme for nutritional security as well as entrepreneurial activity. It has got an over whelming response from SHGs, FCs and even individual entrepreneur.
11.	Non conventional vegetables	Farmers are now interested in non-conventional crop cultivation like Strawberry, Broccoli, Zucchini, yellow cauliflower, violet cauliflower etc
12	Spices & Plantation crops	Rural youths are interested in planting material production of fruit plants and plantation crops. Farmers show interest in utilization of barren land by cultivating ginger in gunny bags

Extension and Training activities under FLD:

Sl.No.	Activity	Date	No. of activities organized	Number of participants	Remarks
1.	Field days	10/01/2024,20/02/2024,20/3/24,16/4/24,18/4/24,28/5/24,18/6/24,9/7/24,2/8/24,9/9/24,20/9/24,19/11/24, 22/11/24,etc.	16	475	-
2.	Farmers Training	2/1/24,5/1/24,16/1/24,15/2/24,20/2/24,27/2/24,18/3/24,20/3/24,22/3/24,15/4/24,16/4/24,30/4/24,28/5/24,31/5/24,18/6/24,24/6/24,25/6/24,9/7/24,11/7/24,24/7/24,22/8/24,27/8/24,17/9/24,24/9/24,22/10/24,29/11/24,20/12/24 etc.	136	3950	-
3.	Media coverage	17/1/24,6/2/24,9/2/24,9/5/24,12/5/24,15/5/24,29/5/24,14/8/24,30/8/24,etc.	31	---	-
4.	Training for extension functionaries	29/1/24,30/1/24,27/3/24,29/4/24,7/5/24,18/6/24,9/7/24,22/8/24,24/9/24,19/11/24,26/11/24,19/12/24,etc.	20	721	-

3.2.1. Performance of the demonstration under CFLD on Oilseed Crops during Summer 2024: Technical Parameters:

Sl. No.	Crop demonstrated	Existing (Farmer's) variety name	Existing yield (q/ha)	Yield gap (Kg/ha) w.r.to			Name of Variety + Technology Demonstrated	Number of farmers	Area in ha	Yield obtained (q/ha)			Yield gap minimized (%)		
				District yield (D)	State yield (S)	Potential yield (P)				Max.	Min.	Av.	D	S	P
1	Sesame	Local and Roma	7.3	100	110	390	Tilottama and CUMS 17	76	20	10.6	9.9	10.25	123.49	122.02	91.52
2	Sun Flower	New crop introduction	-	-	1480	2500	MSFH-17	73	20	23.3	20.9	22.1	-	149.32	88.4

** **Sesame :Varietal Replacement (VR) with Integrated Crop Management (ICM) + Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)** : Improved variety (Tilottama/ CUMS-17) + Seed treatment through *Trichoderma Viredi* + application of PSB and Azetobector @ 2.0 kg/ha as basal + Spray of Pendimethalin @ 2.5 ml/ L as pre emergence herbicides + spray of 20 % boron @ 1.5 gm/ L at 25,45 and 60 DAS + in few fields carbendazime + Mencozeb mixture (25% + 50%) applied @ 2.5 gm/ L as per requirement during Siliqua formation.

^^ **Sunflower:Integrated crop Management (ICM)** : Improved variety of hybrid (MSFH-17) + Seed treatment through *TrichodemaViredi* + application of PSB and Azetobector @ 2.0 kg/ha as basal + Spray of Pendimethalin @ 2.5 ml/ L as pre emergence herbicides + spray of 20 % boron @ 1.5 gm/ L at 25,45 and 60 DAS + spray imidachloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.5 ml/ L as per requirement during vegetative stage + spray propiconazole @ 1 ml/ L for 2 times during vegetative stage and just before flowering stage .

B. Economic parameters

Sl. No.	Variety demonstrated & Technology demonstrated	Farmer's Existing plot				Demonstration plot			
		Gross Cost (Rs/ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio	Gross Cost (Rs/ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
1	Sesame: CUMS-17 &Tilotomma V.R with INM	21500	32850	11350	1.53	21400	46125	24725	2.16
2	Sunflower: MSFH 17 ; ICM	-	-	-	-	38500	88400	49900	2.30

C. Socio-economic impact parameters

Sl. No.	Crop and variety Demonstrated	Total Produce Obtained (kg)	Produce sold (Kg/household)	Selling Rate (Rs/Kg)	Produce used for own sowing (Kg)	Produce distributed to other farmers (Kg)	Purpose for which income gained was utilized	Employment Generated (Mandays/house hold)
1	Sesame: CUMS-17 &Tilotomma	20500	240	45/kg	516	1640	Household Consumption, education and medical	19.26
2	Sunflower: MSFH 17	44200	544	40/kg	-	4420	Household Consumption, education and medica	25.34

D. Farmers' perception of the intervention demonstrated

Sl. No.	Technologies demonstrated (with name)	Farmers' Perception parameters					Suggestions, for change/improvement, if any
		Suitability to their farming system	Likings (Preference)	Affordability	Any negative effect	Is Technology acceptable to all in the group/village	
1	Varietal Replacement (VR) with Integrated Crop Management (ICM) + Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) : Improved variety (Tillottama/ CUMS-17) + Seed treatment through <i>Trichoderma Viredi</i> + application of PSB and Azetobector @ 2.0 kg/ha as basal + Spray of Pendimethalin @ 2.5 ml/ L as pre emergence herbicides + spray of 20 % boron @ 1.5 gm/ L at 25,45 and 60 DAS + in few fields carbendazime + Mencozebmixure (25% + 50%) applied @ 2.5 gm/ L as per requirement during Siliqua formation.	Few Farmers'not preferredthe White variety (CUMS-17) due to white colour and market demand low.	Medium	Good 79.98%	No	Yes 58.46%	

Sl. No	Technologies demonstrated (with name)	Farmers' Perception parameters					Suggestions, for change/improvement, if any
		Suitability to their farming system	Likings (Preference)	Affordability	Any negative effect	Is Technology acceptable to all in the group/village	
2	Sunflower Integrated crop Management (ICM) : Improved variety of hybrid (MSFH-17) + Seed treatment through <i>TrichodermaViredi</i> + application of PSB and Azetobactor @ 2.0 kg/ha as basal + Spray of Pendimethalin @ 2.5 ml/ L as pre emergence herbicides + spray of 20 % boron @ 1.5 gm/ L at 25,45 and 60 DAS + spray imidachloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.5 ml/ L as per requirement during vegetative stage + spray propiconazole @ 1 ml/ L for 2 times during vegetative stage and just before flowering stage	Yes	Medium	Good 58.26 %	No	60.0% Yes, but they early time.	May be cultivated for rabi season

E. Specific Characteristics of Technology and Performance

Crop	Specific Characteristic	Performance	Performance of Technology vis-a vis Local Check	Farmers Feedback
Sesame	Crop canopy	High	Very good	-
	No of pod formation	High	Very good	The variety showed huge no of siliqua in a single plant.
	Grain size	High and bold	Very good	Grain size bolder that local variety
	Market Preference	Low	-	Market demand of the variety is less due to whiteish colour than the red and black colour variety.
Sunflower	Crop canopy	Medium to high	Very good	Dharani the variety crop canopy are medium to high
	No of pod formation	Medium to high	Very good	The variety showed Medium to high no of pods in a single plant.
	Grain size	Medium to bold	Very good	Grain size medium to bold
	Market Preference	Low	-	Market demand of the variety is less due to no separate crushing machine.

F. Extension activities under CFLD conducted:

Sl. No.	Extension Activities organized	Date and place of activity	Number of farmer attended
1	Training	22-01-2024 KVK Office	27
		14-02-2024 Premchandgachh	25
		27-02-2024 Machol	37
2	Field Visit	28-12-2024 Premchangachh, chopra	21
		05-01-2024 Machol, Karandighi	28
		20-01-20234 Premchangachh, Kamargachh chopra	30
		28-02-2024Premchangachh, chopra	26
		23-03-2024Machol, Karandighi	13
	Field Day	08-02-2024 Machol, Karandighi	24
		09-03-2024Premchandgachh, Chopra	27

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total			
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
plants/orchards														
Rejuvenation of old orchards														
Export potential fruits	1	8	4	12	16	4	20	1	11	12	25	19	44	
Micro irrigation systems of orchards														
Plant propagation techniques	1	5	6	11	4	7	11	0	0	0	9	13	22	
Others														
Management of Fruit plants	1	1	8	9	5	11	16	0	0	0	6	19	25	
Crop care of mango plant during flowering														
Exotic Fruit cultivation														
Total (b)	4	16	19	35	36	31	67	1	11	12	53	61	114	
c) Ornamental Plants														
Nursery Management														
Management of potted plants														
Export potential of ornamental plants														
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants														
Others														
Flower production & management														
Total (c)														
d) Plantation crops														
Production and Management techn.														
Processing and value addition														
Others														
Total (d)														
e) Tuber crops														
Production and Management techn.														
Processing and value addition														
Others														
Total (e)														
f) Spices														
Production and Management techn.	1	2	1	3	8	2	10	0	0	0	10	3	13	
Processing and value addition														
Others														
Total (f)	1	2	1	3	8	2	10	0	0	0	10	3	13	
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants														
Nursery management														
Production and management techn.														
Post harvest techn. & value addition														
Others														
Total (g)														
Total(a-g)	10	89	29	118	99	63	162	7	15	22	195	107	302	
III. Soil Health and Fertility Management														
Soil fertility management														
Integrated water management														
Integrated Nutrient Management														
Production and use of organic inputs														
Management of Problematic soils														
Nutrient Use Efficiency														
Balance Use of fertilizer														
Soil & water testing														
Others														
Total														

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
IV. Livestock Production and Management													
Dairy Management													
Dairy Farming	2	56	6	62	16	2	18	0	0	0	72	8	80
Poultry Management													
Piggery Management													
Rabbit Management													
Animal Nutrition Management													
Disease Management													
Feed & fodder technologies													
Production of quality animal products													
Others													
Scientific Quil Farming	4	35	3	38	40	16	56	0	0	0	75	19	94
Scientific Poultry Farming	3	40	3	43	21	10	31	6	0	6	67	13	80
Scientific goat farming	3	13	4	17	7	22	29	5	12	17	25	38	63
One Health & Zoonoses	1	24	3	27	7	1	8	0	0	0	31	4	35
Feeding and Fodder management of livestock	1	31	4	35	5	0	5	0	0	0	36	4	40
Total	14	199	23	222	96	51	147	11	12	23	306	86	392
V. Home Science/Women empowerment													
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	2	0	33	33	2	15	17	0	12	12	2	60	62
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet													
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet													
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing													
Processing & cooking													
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs													
Storage loss minimization techniques													
Value addition													
Women empowerment													
Women and child care													
Income generation													
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies													
Household nutritional security & income generation													
Rural Crafts													
Women and child care													
Others													
Assesment of eco-friendly post harvest technology	1	4	6	10	3	8	11	1	2	3	8	16	24
Mushroom Production Technology	2	8	15	23	7	24	31	1	3	4	16	42	58
Importance of nutri cereals in our diet													
Button Mushroom cultivation techn.													
Techniques of button mushroom cultivation													
Organic input production	4	15	32	47	12	34	46	2	14	16	29	80	109
Millet cultivation & value addition	1	2	4	6	3	11	14	0	0	0	5	15	20
Total	10	29	90	119	27	92	119	4	31	35	60	213	273
VI. Agril. Engineering													

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Farm machinery & its maintenance													
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems													
Use of Plastics in farming practices													
Production of small tools and implements													
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements													
Small scale processing and value addition													
Post Harvest Technology													
Others													
Total													
VII. Plant Protection													
Integrated Pest Management	4	24	1	25	39	11	50	2	4	6	65	16	81
Integrated Disease Management	1	8	2	10	8	2	10	0	0	0	16	4	20
Integrated Crop Management													
Bio-control of pests and diseases													
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides													
Others													
Natural Farming	9	111	30	141	111	39	150	14	30	44	236	99	335
IPM of fruits plant	1	9	0	9	11	0	11	0	0	0	20	0	20
Technologies of recent Agriculture	1	15	10	25	16	7	23	3	2	5	34	19	53
Total	16	167	43	210	185	59	244	19	36	55	371	138	509
VIII. Fisheries													
Integrated fish farming													
Establishment of IFS model in village													
Carp breeding and hatchery management													
Carp fry and fingerling rearing													
Composite fish culture													
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn													
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes													
Portable plastic carp hatchery													
Pen culture of fish and prawn													
Shrimp farming													
Edible oyster farming													
Pearl culture													
Fish processing and value addition													
Others													
Preparation of aquaculture ponds	1	4	0	4	16	1	17	3	1	4	23	2	25
Integrated fish-duck-vegetable cultivation	1	24	4	28	5	2	7	1	0	1	30	6	36
Grow out carp culture	1	7	0	7	9	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	16
Common Fish Diseases & Their Control	1	21	2	23	10	1	11	0	0	0	31	3	34
Total	4	56	6	62	40	4	44	4	1	5	100	11	111
IX. Production of Input at site													
Seed Production													
Planting material production													
Bio0agents production													

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
BioPesticides production													
BioFertilizer production													
VermiCompost production													
Organic manures production													
Production of fry and fingerlings													
Production of BeeColonies and wax sheets													
Small tools and implements													
Production of livestock feed and fodder													
Production of Fish feed													
Mushroom production													
Apiculture													
Others													
Total													
X. Capacity Building and Group Dynamics													
Leadership development													
Group dynamics													
Formation and Management of SHGs													
Mobilization of social capital													
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths													
WTO and IPR issues													
Others													
Total													
XI. Agro forestry													
Production technologies													
Nursery management													
Integrated Farming Systems													
Others													
Total													
XII. Others (Pl. Specify)													
GRAND TOTAL	68	796	239	1035	509	289	798	59	99	158	1364	627	1991

B) Rural Youth (on campus)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops													
Nursery management & Planting material production													
Training and pruning of orchards													
Off Season Vegetable cultivation on protected cultivation	1	0	0	0	1	10	11	0	5	5	1	15	16
Propagation of fruit plants													
Production technology and value added pineapple products	1	1	3	4	1	11	12	0	6	6	2	20	22
Onion Cultivation	1	2	14	16	2	2	4	0	0	0	4	16	20
Commercial fruit production													
Integrated farming													
Seed production													
Production of organic inputs													

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Planting material production	1	1	9	10	6	10	16	0	0	0	7	19	26
Vermi-culture													
Export Potential fruit													
Mushroom Production													
Income generation													
Beekeeping	2	14	12	26	15	9	24	0	0	0	29	21	50
IPM of Vegetables through Natural Farming	1	14	11	25	13	9	22	3	0	3	30	20	50
Sericulture													
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements													
Value addition													
Small scale processing													
Post Harvest Technology													
Tailoring and Stitching													
Rural Crafts													
Production of quality animal products													
Dairying													
Scientific Goat farming	1	22	0	22	10	0	10	0	0	0	32	0	32
Entrepreneurship development through animal husbandry practices													
Scientific goat farming													
Sheep and goat rearing													
Quail farming													
Piggery													
Rabbit farming													
Poultry production													
Ornamental fisheries													
Household nutritional security													
Composite fish culture													
Freshwater prawn culture													
Shrimp farming													
Pearl culture													
Cold water fisheries													
Fish harvest and processing techn.													
Fry and fingerling rearing													
Others													
Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	5	7	43	50	12	42	54	0	3	3	19	88	107
Awareness programme on Millets and its value addition	1	9	15	24	20	15	35	1	5	6	30	35	65
Mushroom cultivation and its value addition	1	2	4	6	3	6	9	0	2	2	5	12	17
Value addition of Jackfruit	1	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	17	17
Capacity building and popularization of Millets	4	1	1	2	7	29	36	5	52	57	13	82	95
Exposure visit -cum -training on Fish &Vegetables cultivation (ATMA)	1	34	0	34	14	0	14	2	0	2	50	0	50
Fish Fingerlings Production	1	6	0	6	6	3	9	0	0	0	12	3	15
Workshop on Climate-Resilient Agriculture	1	33	10	43	32	12	44	3	0	3	68	22	90
Total	23	146	125	271	142	170	312	14	75	89	302	370	672

C) Extension Personnel (on campus)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Productivity enhancement in field crops													
Integrated Pest Management													
Integrated Crop Management													
Seed Production													
Crop Production													
Resource Conservation technology													
Integrated farming system													
Sustainable agriculture													
Responsibilities and duties of Input dealers													
Farm management													
Information Communication Technology in Agriculture													
The farmers produce Trade and Commerce (promotion and Facilitation) Act 2020													
Integrated Nutrient management													
Rejuvenation of old orchards													
Vegetable cultivation													
Plant propagation technique													
Nursery management													
Fruit Cultivation													
Organic farming													
Off-season vegetable cultivation													
Integrated nutrient management													
Handling & care of pesticides													
Integrated Disease management													
Crop protection													
Protected cultivation technology													
Production and use of organic inputs													
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements													
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs													
Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment													
Formation and Management of SHGs													
Women and Child care													
Low cost & nutrient efficient diet designing													
Group dynamics among SHGs	5	0	62	62	0	71	71	0	17	17	0	150	150
Role of SHGs Leaders in Agriculture	1	0	13	13	0	10	10	0	12	12	0	35	35
Capacity building for ICT application													
Value addition													
Management in farm animals													
Livestock feed and fodder production													
Household food security													
Other													
Ginger And Turmeric cultivation	1	18	2	20	12	5	17	1	0	1	31	7	38
Nursery management	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40
Plant Propagation	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40
Scientific management practices of solanaceous vegetables	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40
Cultivation technology of coconut and arrecanut	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40
Concept of IPM and Diagnosis of Insect-	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Pest and Disease attack													
Calculation of Fertilizer dose from simple and complex fertilizers	2	56	6	62	16	2	18	0	0	0	72	8	80
Compatibility of pesticides & Micronutrients	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40
IDM of Potato	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40
Natural farming	2	41	9	50	24	9	33	3	2	5	68	20	88
Scientific Goat farming	1	22	0	22	10	0	10	0	0	0	32	0	32
Total	19	333	113	446	118	104	222	4	31	35	455	248	703

D) Farmers and farm women (Off campus)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
I. Crop Production													
Weed Management	3	62	29	91	3	3	6	3	0	3	68	32	100
Resource Conservation Technologies													
Cropping Systems													
Crop Diversification													
Integrated Farming													
Micro irrigation/irrigation													
Seed production													
Nursery management	1	9	6	15	3	2	5	1	1	2	13	9	22
Integrated Crop Management	2	16	2	18	12	4	16	6	0	6	34	6	40
Soil & water conservation													
Soil Health management													
Integrated nutrient Management	1	35	0	35	2	0	2	1	0	1	38	0	38
Production of organic inputs													
Others													
Organic cultivation	2	14	36	50	4	3	7	1	2	3	19	41	60
Agriculture mechanization	3	66	29	95	3	2	5	1	1	2	70	32	102
Zero tillage wheat cultivation	1	1	0	1	17	0	17	0	0	0	18	0	18
Scientific groundnut cultivation	1	3	2	5	1	0	1	1	24	25	5	26	31
Total	14	206	104	310	45	14	59	14	28	42	265	146	411
II. Horticulture													
a) Vegetable Crops													
Production of low volume and high value crops													
Off season vegetables													
Nursery raising													
Vegetable Nursery management													
Exotic vegetables													
Export potential vegetables													
Grading and standardization													
Protective cultivation													
Others													
Off season Vegetables cultivation	1	0	0	0	25	11	36	0	4	4	25	15	40
Management of winter vegetables	1	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	27
Improved cultivation Tech. of late season veg.	1	0	0	0	17	20	37	0	0	0	17	20	37
Cultivation technology of Chilli	1	18	12	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	12	30
Natural farming	5	28	13	41	118	45	163	13	16	29	159	74	233

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
More profite with high value crop	3	27	26	53	20	14	34	7	7	14	54	47	101
Nursery management for healthy seedlings	2	41	0	41	21	13	34	6	19	25	68	32	100
Total (a)	14	114	51	165	228	103	331	26	46	72	368	200	568
b) Fruits													
Training and Pruning													
Layout and Management of Orchards													
Fruit Production													
Management of young plants/orchards													
Rejuvenation of old orchards													
Export potential fruits													
Micro irrigation systems of orchards													
Plant propagation techniques													
Others													
Pineapple Processing	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	8	16	24	11	17	28
Tissue culture Banana Cultivation	1	7	0	7	14	18	32	1	0	1	22	18	40
Total (b)	2	9	1	10	15	18	33	9	16	25	33	35	68
c) Ornamental Plants													
Nursery Management													
Management of potted plants													
Export potential of ornamentalplants													
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants													
Others													
Total ©													
d) Plantation crops													
Production and Management techn.													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (d)													
e) Tuber crops													
Production and Management techn.													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (e)													
f) Spices													
Production and Management techn.													
More income with spice cultivation													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Rhizomatous Crop cultivation and management													
Total (f)													
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants													
Nursery management													
Production and management techn.													
Post harvest technology and value addition													
Others													
Total (g)													
Total(a-g)	16	123	52	175	243	121	364	35	62	97	401	235	636

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
III. Soil Health and Fertility Management													
Soil fertility management													
Integrated water management													
Integrated Nutrient Management													
Production & use of organic inputs													
Management of Problematic soils													
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops													
Nutrient Use Efficiency													
Balance Use of fertilizer													
Soil & water testing													
Others													
Total													
IV. Livestock Production and Management													
Dairy Management													
Poultry Management													
Piggery Management													
Rabbit Management													
Animal Nutrition Management													
Disease Management													
Feed & fodder technologies													
Production of quality animal products	1	17	15	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	32
Others													
Scientific poultry farming	2	6	1	7	34	16	50	0	0	0	40	17	57
Parasitic infestations and their management in livestock	2	8	3	11	17	9	26	6	7	13	31	19	50
Total	5	31	19	50	51	25	76	6	7	13	88	51	139
V. Home Science/Women empowerment													
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	1	0	0	0	12	18	30	0	0	0	12	18	30
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet													
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet													
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing													
Processing & cooking													
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs													
Storage loss minimization techn.													
Value addition	1	0	2	2	3	12	15	0	4	4	3	18	21
Women empowerment													
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies													
Rural Crafts													
Women and child care													
Others													
Awareness on Millets	1	3	5	8	12	0	12	0	0	0	15	5	20
Bio active enriched vermi compost production	1	3	5	8	4	10	14	2	1	3	9	16	25
Capacity building training on Millets	1	10	1	11	5	11	16	2	0	2	17	12	29
Mushroom Production technology	1	3	5	8	2	6	8	0	3	3	5	14	19
Total	6	19	18	37	38	57	95	4	8	12	61	83	144

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total			
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
VI. Agril. Engineering														
Farm machinery & its maintenance														
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems														
Use of Plastics in farming practices														
Production of small tools & implements														
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements														
Small scale processing & value addition														
Post Harvest Technology														
Others														
Total														
VII. Plant Protection														
Integrated Pest Management	3	14	25	39	18	2	20	0	0	0	32	27	59	
Integrated Disease Management	2	7	1	8	14	14	28	0	0	0	21	15	36	
Bio control of pests and diseases														
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides														
Others														
Management of insect & disease of Maize	1	9	3	12	11	3	14	2	0	2	22	6	28	
Natural farming	6	37	11	48	149	41	190	14	0	14	200	52	252	
Techniques of Seed Treatment	1	4	0	4	21	5	26	0	0	0	25	5	30	
Compatibility of Pesticides	1	5	2	7	12	3	15	0	0	0	17	5	22	
Total	14	76	42	118	225	68	293	16	0	16	317	110	427	
VIII. Fisheries														
Integrated fish farming														
Carp breeding & hatchery manage.														
Carp fry and fingerling rearing														
Composite fish culture														
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn														
Breeding & culture of ornamental fishes														
Portable plastic carp hatchery														
Pen culture of fish and prawn														
Shrimp farming														
Edible oyster farming														
Pearl culture														
Fish processing and value addition														
Others														
Monosex culture of Tilapia	1	5	0	5	17	4	21	3	1	4	25	5	30	
Culture practices of Raikhar Bata	1	8	0	8	12	0	12	0	0	0	20	0	20	
Juicious use of chemicals	1	6	0	6	15	0	15	0	3	3	21	3	24	
Preparation & water quality management of fish pond	1	14	2	16	7	1	8	1	0	1	22	3	25	
Grow out carp culture	1	0	0	0	10	0	10	12	0	12	22	0	22	
Air Breathing Fish culture	1	4	0	4	15	0	15	2	1	3	21	1	22	
Integrated fish-duck-vegetable cultivation	2	16	6	22	18	2	20	3	0	3	37	8	45	
Package & practices of composite fish culture	1	3	1	4	10	0	10	2	1	3	15	2	17	
Culture practices of Mourala (<i>A. mola</i>)	1	2	0	2	18	0	18	0	0	0	20	0	20	
Culture practices of Pabda	1	4	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	0	10	0	10	
Total	11	62	9	71	128	7	135	23	6	29	213	22	235	

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total			
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
IX. Production of Input at site														
Seed Production														
Planting material production														
Bio0agents production														
Bio0pesticides production														
Bio0fertilizer production														
Vermi0compost production														
Organic manures production														
Production of fry and fingerlings														
Production of Bee0colonies and wax sheets														
Small tools and implements														
Production of livestock feed and fodder														
Production of Fish feed														
Mushroom production														
Apiculture														
Others														
Total														
X. Capacity Building and Group Dynamics														
Leadership development														
Group dynamics														
Formation & Management of SHGs														
Mobilization of social capital														
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths														
WTO and IPR issues														
Others														
Total														
XI. Agro forestry														
Production technologies														
Nursery management														
Integrated Farming Systems														
Others														
Total														
XII. Others (Pl. Specify)														
GRAND TOTAL	66	517	244	761	730	292	1022	98	111	209	1345	647	1992	

E) Rural Youth (Off campus)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total			
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
Nursery Management of Horti.Crops														
Training and pruning of orchards														
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops														
Commercial fruit production														
Integrated farming														
Seed production														
Production of organic inputs														
Planting material production														
Vermiculture														
Mushroom Production														

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total			
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
Beekeeping														
Sericulture														
Repair& maintenance of farm machinery &implemts														
Value addition														
Small scale processing														
Post Harvest Technology														
Tailoring and Stitching														
Rural Crafts														
Income generation														
Production of quality animal products														
Dairying														
Sheep and goat rearing														
Quail farming														
Piggery														
Rabbit farming														
Poultry production														
Ornamental fisheries														
Composite fish culture														
Freshwater prawn culture														
Shrimp farming														
Pearl culture														
Cold water fisheries														
Fish harvest and processing technology														
Fry and fingerling rearing														
Others														
Bioactive enriched vermi compost prodction	2	3	3	6	12	25	37	4	47	51	19	75	94	
Capacity building &populerization of Millets	4	5	0	5	18	11	29	22	74	96	45	85	130	
Total	6	8	3	11	30	36	66	26	121	147	64	160	224	

F) Extension Personnel (off campus)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total			
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
Productivity enhancement in field crops														
Integrated Pest Management														
Integrated Nutrient management														
Rejuvenation of old orchards														
Protected cultivation technology														
Production and use of organic inputs														
Care& maintenance of farm machinery& implements														
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs														
Formation and Management of SHGs														
Women and Child care	1	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing														
Group Dynamics and farmers organization														
Women empowerment														
Information networking among farmers														
Capacity building for ICT application														
Management in farm animals														
Livestock feed and fodder production														
Household food security														
Other														
Total	1	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	

G) Consolidated Table (ON and OFF Campus)

i) Farmers and farm women

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
I. Crop Production													
Weed Management	5	100	37	137	12	5	17	5	1	6	117	43	160
Resource Conservation Technologies													
Cropping Systems													
Crop Diversification													
Integrated Farming	1	17	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	20
Micro irrigation/irrigation													
Seed production													
Nursery management	3	46	13	59	13	4	17	4	2	6	63	19	82
Integrated Crop Management	6	75	10	85	31	9	40	13	1	14	119	20	139
Soil & water conservation													
Soil Health Management													
Integrated soil health management													
Use of bio fertilizer & its inoculation for soil health management													
Integrated nutrient Management	1	35	0	35	2	0	2	1	0	1	38	0	38
Production of organic inputs													
Others													
Zero tillage wheat cultivation	2	31	4	35	22	0	22	0	0	0	53	4	57
Rice transplanting through rice transplanter	1	1	9	10	6	10	16	0	0	0	7	19	26
Green manuring in rice	1	31	4	35	5	0	5	0	0	0	36	4	40
Organic cultivation of Tulaipanji Rice	1	12	1	13	3	1	4	2	1	3	17	3	20
System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	1	31	4	35	5	0	5	0	0	0	36	4	40
Organic cultivation	2	14	36	50	4	3	7	1	2	3	19	41	60
Agriculture mechanization	3	66	29	95	3	2	5	1	1	2	70	32	102
Scientific groundnut cultivation	1	3	2	5	1	0	1	1	24	25	5	26	31
Total	28	462	152	614	107	34	141	28	32	60	597	218	815
II. Horticulture													
a) Vegetable Crops													
Production of low volume and high value crops													
More Profit with high value crop													
Off season vegetables	1	19	1	20	13	3	16	1	0	1	33	4	37
Nursery raising													
Vegetable Nursery management													
Exotic vegetables													
Vegetables Production and Management technology													
Export potential vegetable													
Grading and standardization													
Protective cultivation													
Others													
Natural farming	7	58	16	74	145	58	203	17	20	37	220	94	314
Cultivation of Summer vegetables	1	19	1	20	13	3	16	1	0	1	33	4	37
Better space management for hort.crops.	1	3	4	7	2	11	13	0	0	0	5	15	20
Off season Vegetables cultivation	1	0	0	0	25	11	36	0	4	4	25	15	40
Management of winter vegetables	1	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	27
Improved cultivationTech. of late season veg.	1	0	0	0	17	20	37	0	0	0	17	20	37
Cultivation technology of Chilli	1	18	12	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	12	30

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
More profite with high value crop	3	27	26	53	20	14	34	7	7	14	54	47	101
Nursery management for healthy seedlings	2	41	0	41	21	13	34	6	19	25	68	32	100
Total (a)	19	185	60	245	283	133	416	32	50	82	500	243	743
b) Fruits													
Training and Pruning													
Layout& Management of Orchards													
Cultivation of Fruit	1	2	1	3	11	9	20	0	0	0	13	10	23
Management of young plants/orchards													
Rejuvenation of old orchards													
Export potential fruits	1	8	4	12	16	4	20	1	11	12	25	19	44
Micro irrigation systems of orchards													
Plant propogation techniques	1	5	6	11	4	7	11	0	0	0	9	13	22
Others													
Management of Fruit plants	1	1	8	9	5	11	16	0	0	0	6	19	25
Pineapple Processing	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	8	16	24	11	17	28
Tissue culture Banana Cultivation	1	7	0	7	14	18	32	1	0	1	22	18	40
Total (b)	6	25	20	45	51	49	100	10	27	37	86	96	182
c) Ornamental Plants													
Nursery Management													
Management of potted plants													
Export potential of ornamental plants													
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants													
Others													
Total (c)													
d) Plantation crops													
Production& Management tech.													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (d)													
e) Tuber crops													
Production & Management tech.													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (e)													
f) Spices													
Production & Management tech.	1	2	1	3	8	2	10	0	0	0	10	3	13
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (f)	1	2	1	3	8	2	10	0	0	0	10	3	13
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants													
Nursery management													
Production & Management tech.													
Post harvest technology &value addition													
Others													
Total (g)													
Total(a-g)	26	212	81	293	342	184	526	42	77	119	596	342	938
III. Soil Health and Fertility Management													
Soil fertility management													
Integrated water management													
Integrated Nutrient Management													
Production& use of organic inputs													

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Management of Problematic soils													
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops													
Nutrient Use Efficiency													
Balance Use of fertilizer													
Soil & water testing													
Others													
Total													
IV. Livestock Production and Management													
Dairy Management													
Dairy Farming	2	56	6	62	16	2	18	0	0	0	72	8	80
Poultry Management													
Piggery Management													
Rabbit Management													
Animal Nutrition Management													
Disease Management													
Feed & fodder technologies													
Production of quality animal products	1	17	15	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	32
Others													
Scientific Quil Farming	4	35	3	38	40	16	56	0	0	0	75	19	94
Scientific poultry farming	5	46	4	50	55	26	81	6	0	6	107	30	137
Scientific goat farming	3	13	4	17	7	22	29	5	12	17	25	38	63
One Health & Zoonoses	1	24	3	27	7	1	8	0	0	0	31	4	35
Feeding and Fodder management of livestock	1	31	4	35	5	0	5	0	0	0	36	4	40
Parasitic infestations and their management in livestock	2	8	3	11	17	9	26	6	7	13	31	19	50
Total	19	230	42	272	147	76	223	17	19	36	394	137	531
V. Home Science/Women empowerment													
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	3	0	33	33	14	33	47	0	12	12	14	78	92
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet													
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet													
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing													
Processing & cooking													
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs													
Storage loss minimization techniques													
Value addition	1	0	2	2	3	12	15	0	4	4	3	18	21
Women empowerment													
Income generation													
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies													
Household nutritional security													
Rural Crafts													
Women and child care													
Others													
Assesment of eco-friendly post harvest technology	1	4	6	10	3	8	11	1	2	3	8	16	24
Mushroom Production Technology	3	11	20	31	9	30	39	1	6	7	21	56	77
Organic input production	4	15	32	47	12	34	46	2	14	16	29	80	109

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Millet cultivation & value addition	1	2	4	6	3	11	14	0	0	0	5	15	20
Awareness on Millets	1	3	5	8	12	0	12	0	0	0	15	5	20
Bio active enriched vermi compost production	1	3	5	8	4	10	14	2	1	3	9	16	25
Capacity building training on Millets	1	10	1	11	5	11	16	2	0	2	17	12	29
Total	16	48	108	156	65	149	214	8	39	47	121	296	417
VI. Agril. Engineering													
Farm machinery & its maintenance													
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems													
Use of Plastics in farming practices													
Production of small tools and implements													
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements													
Small scale processing and value addition													
Post Harvest Technology													
Others													
Total													
VII. Plant Protection													
Integrated Pest Management	7	38	26	64	57	13	70	2	4	6	97	43	140
Integrated Disease Management	3	15	3	18	22	16	38	0	0	0	37	19	56
Integrated Crop Management													
Bio-control of pests and diseases													
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides													
Others													
Natural Farming	15	148	41	189	260	80	340	28	30	58	436	151	587
IPM of fruits plant	1	9	0	9	11	0	11	0	0	0	20	0	20
Technologies of recent Agriculture	1	15	10	25	16	7	23	3	2	5	34	19	53
Management of insect & disease of Maize	1	9	3	12	11	3	14	2	0	2	22	6	28
Techniques of Seed Treatment	1	4	0	4	21	5	26	0	0	0	25	5	30
Compatibility of Pesticides	1	5	2	7	12	3	15	0	0	0	17	5	22
Total	30	243	85	328	410	127	537	35	36	71	688	248	936
VIII. Fisheries													
Integrated fish farming													
Establishment of IFS model in village													
Carp breeding and hatchery management													
Carp fry and fingerling rearing													
Composite fish culture													
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn													
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes													
Portable plastic carp hatchery													
Pen culture of fish and prawn													
Shrimp farming													
Edible oyster farming													
Pearl culture													
Fish processing and value addition													
Others													
Preparation of aquaculture ponds	2	18	2	20	23	2	25	4	1	5	45	5	50

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Integrated fish-duck-vegetable cultivation	3	40	10	50	23	4	27	4	0	4	67	14	81
Grow out carp culture	2	7	0	7	19	0	19	12	0	12	38	0	38
Common Fish Diseases & Control	1	21	2	23	10	1	11	0	0	0	31	3	34
Monosex culture of Tilapia	1	5	0	5	17	4	21	3	1	4	25	5	30
Culture practices of Raikhar Bata	1	8	0	8	12	0	12	0	0	0	20	0	20
Juicious use of chemicals	1	6	0	6	15	0	15	0	3	3	21	3	24
Air Breathing Fish culture	1	4	0	4	15	0	15	2	1	3	21	1	22
Package & practices of composite fish culture	1	3	1	4	10	0	10	2	1	3	15	2	17
Culture practices of Mourala (<i>A. mola</i>)	1	2	0	2	18	0	18	0	0	0	20	0	20
Culture practices of Pabda	1	4	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	0	10	0	10
Total	15	118	15	133	168	11	179	27	7	34	313	33	346
IX. Production of Input at site													
Seed Production													
Planting material production													
Bio0agents production													
Bio0pesticides production													
Bio0fertilizer production													
Vermicompost production													
Organic manures production													
Production of fry & fingerlings													
Production of Bee0colonies and wax sheets													
Small tools and implements													
Production of livestock feed & fodder													
Production of Fish feed													
Mushroom production													
Apiculture													
Others													
Total													
X. Capacity Building and Group Dynamics													
Leadership development													
Group dynamics													
Formation & Management of SHGs													
Mobilization of social capital													
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths													
WTO and IPR issues													
Others													
Total													
XI. Agro forestry													
Production technologies													
Nursery management													
Integrated Farming Systems													
Others													
Total													
XII. Others (Pl. Specify)													
GRAND TOTAL	134	1313	483	1796	1239	581	1820	157	210	367	2709	1274	3983

ii) Rural Youth (ON and OFF Campus)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops													
Nursery management & Planting material prodn													
Training and pruning of orchards													
Off Season Vegetable cultivation on protected cultivtin	1	0	0	0	1	10	11	0	5	5	1	15	16
Propagation of fruit plants													
Production technology&value-added pineapple produc	1	1	3	4	1	11	12	0	6	6	2	20	22
Onion Cultivation	1	2	14	16	2	2	4	0	0	0	4	16	20
Commercial fruit production													
Integrated farming													
Seed production													
Production of organic inputs													
Planting material production	1	1	9	10	6	10	16	0	0	0	7	19	26
Vermi-culture													
Export Potential fruit													
Mushroom Production													
Income generation													
Beekeeping	2	14	12	26	15	9	24	0	0	0	29	21	50
IPM of Vegetables through Natural Farming	1	14	11	25	13	9	22	3	0	3	30	20	50
Sericulture													
Repair & maintenance of farm machinery impleme													
Value addition													
Small scale processing													
Post Harvest Technology													
Tailoring and Stitching													
Rural Crafts													
Production of quality animal products													
Dairying													
Scientific Goat farming	1	22	0	22	10	0	10	0	0	0	32	0	32
Entrepreneurship devo through animal husbandry													
Scientific goat farming													
Sheep and goat rearing													
Quail farming													
Piggery													
Rabbit farming													
Poultry production													
Ornamental fisheries													
Household nutritional security													
Composite fish culture													
Freshwater prawn culture													
Shrimp farming													
Pearl culture													
Cold water fisheries													
Fish harvest and processing technology													
Fry and fingerling rearing													
Others													
Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	7	10	46	56	24	67	91	4	50	54	38	163	201
Millets and its value addition	1	9	15	24	20	15	35	1	5	6	30	35	65
Mushroom cultivation and its value addition	1	2	4	6	3	6	9	0	2	2	5	12	17
Value addition of Jackfruit	1	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	17	17
Capacity building and populerization of Millets	8	6	1	7	25	40	65	27	126	153	58	167	225
Fish &Vegetables cultivation	1	34	0	34	14	0	14	2	0	2	50	0	50
Fish Fingerlings Production	1	6	0	6	6	3	9	0	0	0	12	3	15
Climate-Resilient Agriculture	1	33	10	43	32	12	44	3	0	3	68	22	90
Total	29	154	128	282	172	206	378	40	196	236	366	530	896

iii) Extension Personnel (ON and OFF Campus)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total			
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
Productivity enhancement in field crops														
Integrated Pest Management														
Integrated Crop Management														
Seed Production														
Crop Production														
Resource Conservation technology														
Integrated farming system														
Sustainable agriculture														
Responsibilities and duties of Input dealers														
Farm management														
Information Communication Technology in Agri.														
The farmers produce Trade and Commerce (promotion and Facilitation) Act 2020														
Integrated Nutrient management														
Rejuvenation of old orchards														
Vegetable cultivation														
Plant propagation technique														
Nursery management														
Fruit Cultivation														
Organic farming														
Off-season vegetable cultivation														
Integrated nutrient management														
Handling & care of pesticides														
Integrated Disease management														
Crop protection														
Protected cultivation technology														
Production and use of organic inputs														
Care and maintenance of farm machinery &implem.														
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs														
Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment														
Formation and Management of SHGs														
Women and Child care	1	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing														
Group dynamics among SGHs	5	0	62	62	0	71	71	0	17	17	0	150	150	
Role of SHGs Leaders in Agriculture	1	0	13	13	0	10	10	0	12	12	0	35	35	
Capacity building for ICT application														
Value addition														
Management in farm animals														
Livestock feed and fodder production														
Household food security														
Other														
Ginger And Turmeric cultivation	1	18	2	20	12	5	17	1	0	1	31	7	38	
Nursery management	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40	
Plant Propagation	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40	
Scientific management practices of solanaceous veg.	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40	
Cultivation tech. of coconut&arrecanut	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40	
Concept of IPM & Diagnosis of Insect-Pest & Disease attack	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40	
Calculation of Ferti. dose from simple &complex ferti.	2	56	6	62	16	2	18	0	0	0	72	8	80	
Compatibility of pesticides &Micronutrints	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40	
IDM of Potato	1	28	3	31	8	1	9	0	0	0	36	4	40	
Natural farming	2	41	9	50	24	9	33	3	2	5	68	20	88	
Scientific Goat farming	1	22	0	22	10	0	10	0	0	0	32	0	32	
Total	20	333	131	464	118	104	222	4	31	35	455	266	721	

Please furnish the details of training programmes as Annexure in the proforma given below

	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Venue (OFF/ON)	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGRONOMY	PF	Raising of Boro Rice nursery under polythene mulch & tunnel	1	ON	14	6	20	8	3	11
	PF	Weed management in wheat	1	ON	13	7	20	6	3	9
	PF	Improved package & practices of Green gram cultivation	1	ON	16	4	20	8	3	11
	PF	Improved package & practices of Sesamum cultivation.	1	ON	16	4	20	10	2	12
	PF	Improved package & practices of Jute cultivation	1	ON	18	2	20	3	1	4
	PF	Advantages of Integrated Farming System	1	ON	17	3	20	0	0	0
	PF	Organic cultivation of Tulaipanji rice	1	ON	17	3	20	5	2	7
	PF	Raising of Healthy rice seedling following improved agro techniques	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	PF	System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	PF	Green manuring in Rice	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	PF	Rice cultivation through Rice Transplanter	1	ON	7	19	26	6	10	16
	PF	Weed management of field crops	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	PF	Improved Package & practices of fodder crop cultivation	1	ON	35	4	39	5	0	5
	PF	Zero tillage wheat cultivation	1	ON	35	4	39	5	0	5
	PF	Improved package & practices of Jute cultivation	2	OFF	34	6	40	18	4	22
	PF	Organic cultivation of Tulaipanji rice	1	OFF	13	7	20	4	2	6
	PF	Organic cultivation of Kalonunia Rice	1	OFF	6	34	40	1	3	4
	PF	Raising of Healthy rice seedling following improved agro Techniques	1	OFF	13	9	22	4	3	7
	PF	Rice cultivation through Rice-Transplanter	3	OFF	70	32	102	4	3	7
	PF	weed management in field crops	2	OFF	56	24	80	0	0	0
	PF	Weed management in wheat	1	OFF	12	8	20	6	3	9
	PF	INM of Maize cultivation	1	OFF	38	0	38	3	0	3
	PF	Zero tillage wheat cultivation	1	OFF	18	0	18	17	0	17
	PF	Scientific groundnut cultivation	1	OFF	5	26	31	2	24	26
	EF	Rice cultivation through Rice-Transplanter	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	EF	Organic cultivation of Tulaipanji rice	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	EF	Zero Tillage Rice Cultivation	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	EF	Zero Tillage Rice Cultivation	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	EF	Integrated nutrient management of Tulaipanji rice	1	ON	0	14	14	0	0	0
	EF	INM of Maize cultivation	1	ON	33	4	37	5	0	5
EF	Zero Tillage wheat Cultivation	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5	
		Total	35		810	256	1066	165	66	231

	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Venue (OFF/ON)	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
HORTICULTURE	PF	Cultivation Practices of Export Quality Pineapple	1	ON	25	19	44	17	15	32
	PF	Capacity Building on Preparation of Different Natural ingredients	1	ON	28	12	40	13	9	22
	PF	Cultivation of Summer vegetables specially Cucurbits	1	ON	33	4	37	14	3	17
	PF	Cultivation of Ginger in Gunny Bag	2	ON	10	3	13	8	2	10
	PF	Off Season Vegetable Cultivation	1	ON	33	4	37	14	3	17
	PF	Better Space management for higher profitability in horticulture crop	1	ON	5	15	20	2	11	13
	PF	Organic Fruit cultivation	1	ON	13	10	23	11	9	20
	PF	Management of Coconut and arecanut	1	ON	6	19	25	5	11	16
	PF	Plant Propagation fruit plants	1	ON	9	13	22	4	7	11
	PF	Preparation of Natural inputs of Natural Farming	1	ON	33	8	41	18	8	26
	PF	Aftercare of winter vegetables	1	OFF	27	0	27	27	0	27
	PF	Improved cultivation tech. Of late season veg.	1	OFF	17	20	37	17	20	37
	PF	Cultivation technology of Chilli	1	OFF	18	12	30	0	0	0
	PF	Awareness programme on Natural farming	1	OFF	30	20	50	10	8	18
	PF	Awareness programme on Natural farming	1	OFF	11	17	28	9	16	25
	PF	Vegetables cultivation through Natural Farming	1	OFF	47	10	57	46	10	56
	PF	Organic vegetable farming through Natural farming	1	OFF	22	12	34	20	12	32
	PF	Preparation of natural inputs under natural farming	1	OFF	49	15	64	46	15	61
	PF	Pineapple Processing	1	OFF	11	17	28	9	16	25
	PF	Tissue culture Banana Cultivation	1	OFF	22	18	40	15	18	33
	PF	More profit with high value crop	1	OFF	32	8	40	16	7	23
	PF	More profit with high value crop	1	OFF	11	19	30	11	14	25
	PF	Preparation Technique of fruit plants	1	OFF	11	20	31	0	0	0
	PF	Cultivation technique of rainy season cauliflower	1	OFF	25	15	40	25	15	40
	PF	Nursery management for healthy seedlings	1	OFF	55	20	75	16	20	36
	PF	Nursery management for healthy seedlings	1	OFF	13	12	25	11	12	23
	RY	Off Season Vegetable cultivation or protected cultivation	1	ON	1	15	16	1	15	16
	RY	Planting Material production and nursery management	1	ON	7	19	26	6	10	16
	RY	Production technology of value-added pineapple products	1	ON	2	20	22	1	17	18
	RY	Onion Cultivation	1	ON	4	16	20	2	2	4
	EF	Ginger And Turmeric cultivation	1	ON	31	7	38	13	5	18
	EF	Nursery management	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
	EF	Plant Propagation	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9

	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Venue (OFF/ON)	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	EF	Scientific management practices of solanaceous vegetables	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
	EF	Cultivation technology of coconut and arrecanut	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
		Total	36		785	435	1220	439	314	753
ANIMAL SC	PF	Scientific Quail farming	4	ON	75	19	94	40	16	56
	PF	Scientific Goat farming	2	ON	25	38	63	12	34	46
	PF	Scientific dairy farming	2	ON	72	8	80	16	2	18
	PF	Scientific poultry farming	1	ON	34	3	37	5	0	5
	PF	Feeding and Fodder management of livestock	1	ON	36	4	40	5	0	5
	PF	One Health & Zoonoses	2	ON	31	4	35	7	1	8
	PF	Scientific poultry farming	1	OFF	19	12	31	19	12	31
	PF	Scientific poultry Farming	1	OFF	21	5	26	15	4	19
	PF	Parasitic infestations and their management in livestock	1	OFF	18	2	20	11	2	13
	PF	Parasitic infestations and their management in livestock	1	OFF	13	17	30	12	14	26
	PF	Clean Milk production	1	OFF	17	15	32	0	0	0
	RY	Scientific Goat farming	1	ON	32	0	32	10	0	10
	EF	Scientific Goat farming	1	ON	32	0	32	10	0	10
		Total	19		425	127	552	162	85	247
HOME SC	PF	Assesment of eco-friendly post harvest technology for stored grain pests	1	ON	8	16	24	4	10	14
	PF	Bio-active enriched vermicompost production	1	ON	15	29	44	8	23	31
	PF	Enriched vermi compost production	3	ON	14	51	65	6	25	31
	PF	Mushroom Production Technology	1	ON	16	42	58	8	27	35
	PF	Nutritional Kitchen garden	1	ON	2	60	62	2	27	29
	PF	Millet cultivation & value additional	1	ON	5	15	20	3	11	14
	PF	Awarness on Millets	1	Off	15	5	20	12	0	12
	PF	Bio active enriched vermi compost production	1	Off	9	16	25	6	11	17
	PF	Capacity building training on Millets	1	Off	17	12	29	7	11	18
	PF	Nutritional kitchen garden	1	Off	12	18	30	12	18	30
	PF	Hands on Training on value addition of jackfruit	1	Off	3	18	21	3	16	19
	PF	Mushroom Production technology	1	Off	5	14	19	2	9	11
	RY	Awarnessprogramme on Millets and its value addition	1	ON	30	35	65	21	20	41
	RY	Capacity building and populerization of Millets (on)	4	ON	13	82	95	12	81	93
	RY	Mushroom cultivation and its value addition (on)	1	ON	5	12	17	3	8	11
RY	Value addition of Jackfruit	1	ON	0	17	17	0	14	14	

	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Venue (OFF/ON)	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	RY	Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	2	OFF	19	75	94	16	72	88
	RY	Capacity building and popularization of Millets	4	OFF	45	85	130	40	85	125
	EF	Women and Child care	1	OFF	0	18	18	0	0	0
	EF	Group dynamics among SGHs	5	ON	0	150	150	0	88	88
	EF	Role of SHGs Leaders in Agriculture	1	ON	0	35	35	0	22	22
		Total	34		233	805	1038	165	578	743
PLANT PROTECTION	PF	Capacity building on Preparation of different Natural ingredients	1	ON	27	17	44	12	11	23
	PF	Concept and strategy of Natural farming for sustainable Agriculture	1	ON	31	16	47	17	11	28
	PF	Capacity Building for preparation of Natural Ingredients for Natural Farming	1	ON	22	16	38	13	12	25
	PF	Scope and Preparation of Natural inputs for Natural Farming	1	ON	36	9	45	15	4	19
	PF	Preparation of Jeevamrita, Ghana Jeevamrita, Nemastra, Agniashtra & Sour Milk	1	ON	22	18	40	11	12	23
	PF	Capacity building on Preparation of different Natural ingredients	1	ON	28	12	40	14	8	22
	PF	Techniques of Seed Treatment through Beejamrita	1	ON	20	0	20	16	0	16
	PF	Cultivation of Paddy through Natural Farming	1	ON	17	3	20	9	3	12
	PF	Hands of Training for the Preparation of Natural Ingredients	1	ON	33	8	41	18	8	26
	PF	Pest management of fruit crops specially mango, banana etc.	1	ON	20	0	20	11	0	11
	PF	Disease management of jute	1	ON	16	4	20	8	2	10
	PF	IPM of Paddy	1	ON	17	3	20	9	3	12
	PF	Integrated Pest Management of Mustard.	1	ON	17	3	20	12	3	15
	PF	Integrated Pest Management of Mustard.	1	ON	17	7	24	13	6	19
	PF	IPM of winter vegetables	1	ON	14	3	17	7	3	10
	PF	Technologies of recent Agriculture for school students	1	ON	34	19	53	19	9	28
	PF	Management of insect & disease of Maize	1	Off	22	6	28	13	3	16
	PF	Cultivation of crops through Natural farming	1	Off	45	12	57	44	12	56
	PF	Capacity building on Preparation of different Natural ingredients	1	Off	40	0	40	38	0	38
	PF	Awareness Programme on Natural farming	1	Off	33	17	50	13	8	21
	PF	Techniques of Seed Treatment of Different crops	1	Off	25	5	30	21	5	26
	PF	Disease management of jute	1	Off	18	2	20	11	2	13
	PF	Techniques of IPM in Khariff Rice	1	Off	19	3	22	13	2	15
	PF	Cultivation of Khariff Rice under Natural Farming	1	Off	19	2	21	11	1	12
	PF	IPM of Paddy & Vegetables	1	Off	2	22	24	0	0	0
	PF	IDM of Kharif vegetables	1	Off	3	13	16	3	12	15
PF	Capacity building on Preparation of Different Natural Ingredients	1	Off	49	15	64	46	15	61	

	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Venue (OFF/ON)	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	PF	Capacity building on Preparation of Different Natural Ingredients	1	OFF	14	6	20	11	5	16
	PF	Compatibility of Pesticides	1	OFF	17	5	22	12	3	15
	PF	Integrated Pest Management of Mustard.	1	OFF	11	2	13	5	0	5
	RY	IPM of Vegetables with special reference to Natural Farming	1	ON	30	20	50	16	9	25
	RY	Integrated Scientific Beekeeping	1	ON	8	17	25	4	8	12
	RY	Integrated Scientific Beekeeping	1	ON	21	4	25	11	1	12
	EF	Concept of IPM and Diagnosis of Insect-Pest and Disease attack	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
	EF	Calculation of Fertilizer dose for rice from simple fertilizers	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
	EF	Calculation of Fertilizer dose from simple and complex fertilizers	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
	EF	Compatibility of pesticides & Micronutrients	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
	EF	IDM of Potato	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
	EF	Concepts of Natural Farming & preparation of Different Natural Ingredients	1	ON	36	4	40	8	1	9
	EF	Strategies of Pest Management through Natural Farming	1	ON	32	16	48	19	10	29
		Total	40		995	329	1324	543	197	740
Fisheries sc	PF	Grow out carp culture	1	ON	16	0	16	9	0	9
	PF	Preparation & water quality management of fish pond	1	ON	23	2	25	19	2	21
	PF	Integrated fish-duck-vegetable cultivation	1	ON	30	6	36	6	2	8
	PF	Common Fish Diseases & Their Control	1	ON	31	3	34	10	1	11
	PF	Monosex culture of Tilapia	1	OFF	25	5	30	20	5	25
	PF	Culture practices of Raikhar Bata	1	OFF	20	0	20	12	0	12
	PF	Judicious use of chemicals in fish ponds	1	OFF	21	3	24	15	3	18
	PF	Preparation & water quality management of fish pond	1	OFF	22	3	25	8	1	9
	PF	Grow out carp culture	1	OFF	22	0	22	22	0	22
	PF	Integrated fish-duck-vegetable cultivation	1	OFF	18	7	25	8	2	10
	PF	Integrated fish-duck-vegetable cultivation	1	OFF	19	1	20	13	0	13
	PF	Air Breathing Fish culture	1	OFF	21	1	22	17	1	18
	PF	Package & practices of composite fish culture	1	OFF	15	2	17	12	1	13
	PF	Culture practices of Pabda	1	OFF	10	0	10	6	0	6
	PF	Culture practices of Mourala	1	OFF	20	0	20	18	0	18
	RY	Fish &Vegetables (IFS) cultivation	1	ON	50	0	50	16	0	16
	RY	Fish Fingerlings Production	1	ON	12	3	15	6	3	9
	RY	Workshop on Climate-Resilient Agriculture	1	ON	68	22	90	35	12	47
		Total	18		443	58	501	252	33	285

H) Vocational training programmes for Rural Youth
a) Details of training programmes for Rural Youth

Crop / Enterprise	Identified Thrust Area	Training title*	Duration (days)	No. of Participants			Self employed after training			Number of persons employed else where
				Male	Female	Total	Type of units	Number of units	Number of persons employed	
vegetable crops	Protected cultivation	Off Season Vegetable cultivation on protected cultivation	5 days	1	15	16	Seedling unit	7	4	6
Fruits & Vegetables	Nursery management	Planting Material production and nursery management	5 days	7	19	26	Nursery Seedling	5	4	4
Fruit crops	Value addition	Production technology of processed and value-added pineapple products	4 days	2	20	22	Food processing	2	5	8
Spice Crop	Spice cultivation	Onion Cultivation	1days	4	16	20	Nursery Seedling	2	4	6
Vegetables crop	IPM& Natural farming	IPM of Vegetables with special reference to Natural Farming	1 days	30	20	50	Natural Farming	8	5	7
Millets	value addition	Millets and its value addition	1 days	30	35	65	Food Processing	4	6	7
Entrepreneurship Development	Organic Inputs Production	Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	3 days	11	13	24	Vermi compost	5	8	9
Millets	Capacity building	Capacity building and populerization of Millets	1 days	4	46	50	Crop unit	6	11	10
Mushroom	Value addition	Mushroom cultivation and its value addition	5 days	5	12	17	Food Processing	7	5	7
Entrepreneurship Development	Organic Inputs Production	Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	1 day	30	35	65	Vermi compost	5	5	7
Millets	Capacity building	Capacity building and populerization of Millets	3 days	11	13	24	Crop unit	3	4	6
Millets	Value addition	Millets and its value addition	1day	4	46	50	Food Processing	5	7	8
Entrepreneurship Development	Organic Inputs Production	Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	5 days	5	12	17	Vermi compost	6	8	5
Millets	Capacity building	Capacity building and populerization of Millets	2 days	5	15	20	Crop Unit	6	5	6
Mushroom	Value addition	Mushroom cultivation and its value addition	2days	18	7	25	Food Processing	5	6	5
Entrepreneurship Development	Organic Inputs Production	Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	5 days	0	17	17	Vermi compost	2	4	6
Millets	Capacity building	Capacity building and populerization of Millets	3 days	0	25	25	Crop Unit	8	5	7
Jackfruit	Value addition	Value addition of Jackfruit	1 day	1	34	35	Food Processing	4	6	7
Entrepreneurship Development	Organic Inputs Production	Bioactive enriched vermicompost production	3 days	3	16	19	Vermicompost	5	8	9
Entrepreneurship Development	Organic Inputs Production	Bioactive enriched vermi compost production (on)	1day	14	60	74	Vermi compost	2	4	6
Millets	Capacity building	Capacity building and populerization of Millets	3 days	30	35	65	Crop Unit	8	5	7

Crop / Enterprise	Identified Thrust Area	Training title*	Duration (days)	No. of Participants			Self employed after training			Number of persons employed else where
				Male	Female	Total	Type of units	Number of units	Number of persons employed	
Goat farming	Goat farming	Scientific Goat farming	1day	32	0	32	Goatery	10	5	3
Fish & Vegetables	IFS	Fish &Vegetables (IFS) cultivation	2 days	50	0	50	Fish & Vegetables	15	5	7
Entrepreneurship Development	Fish Fingerlings	Fish Fingerlings Production	5 days	12	3	15	Fish Fingerlings	5	7	5
Field crops	Climate-Resilient	Workshop on Climate-Resilient Agriculture	4 days	68	22	90	Field crops	30	12	8

b) Details of participation

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Crop production and management													
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	1	0	0	0	1	10	11	0	5	5	1	15	16
Commercial floriculture													
Commercial fruit production													
Commercial vegetable production													
Integrated crop management													
Planting Material production and nursery management	1	1	9	10	6	10	16	0	0	0	7	19	26
Production technology of value-added pineapple products	1	1	3	4	1	11	12	0	6	6	2	20	22
Onion Cultivation	1	2	14	16	2	2	4	0	0	0	4	16	20
IPM of Vegetables with special reference to Natural Farming	1	14	11	25	13	9	22	3	0	3	30	20	50
Total	5	18	37	55	23	42	65	3	11	14	44	90	134
Post harvest technology and value addition													
Value addition													
Awarenessprogramme on Millets and its value addition	1	9	15	24	20	15	35	1	5	6	30	35	65
Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	2	3	5	8	4	9	13	0	2	2	7	16	23
Capacity building and populerization of Millets	4	1	1	2	7	29	36	5	52	57	13	82	95
Mushroom cultivation and its value addition	1	2	4	6	3	6	9	0	2	2	5	12	17
Value addition of Jackfruit	1	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	17	17
Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	2	3	3	6	12	25	37	4	47	51	19	75	94
Capacity building and populerization of Millets	4	5	0	5	18	11	29	22	74	96	45	85	130
Total	15	23	31	54	64	107	171	32	184	216	119	322	441

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total			
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
Livestock and fisheries														
Dairy farming														
Composite fish culture														
Sheep and goat rearing														
Goat Farming	1	22	0	22	10	0	10	0	0	0	32	0	32	
Piggery														
Poultry farming														
Fish &Vegetables cultivation	1	34	0	34	14	0	14	2	0	2	50	0	50	
Fish Fingerlings Production	1	6	0	6	6	3	9	0	0	0	12	3	15	
Climate-Resilient Agriculture	1	33	10	43	32	12	44	3	0	3	68	22	90	
Total	4	95	10	105	62	15	77	5	0	5	162	25	187	
Income generation activities														
Vermicomposting														
Production of bioagents, biopesticides, biofertilizers etc.														
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery &implements														
Rural Crafts														
Seed production														
Sericulture														
Mushroom cultivation														
Nursery, grafting etc.														
Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc.														
Agril. Para-workers, para0vet training														
value addition														
Total														
Agricultural Extension														
Capacity building and group dynamics														
Induced Breeding and carp fry production														
Fish fingerling production														
Hands on training on woolen craft														
Hands on training on value addition of Jackfruit														
Hands on training on Jute Handicrafts														
Total														

*training title should specify the major technology /skill transferred

I) Sponsored Training Programmes

a) Details of Sponsored Training Programme

Sl. No	Title	Thematic area	Month	Duration (days)	Client	No. of courses	No. of participants	Sponsoring Agency
					PF/R/EF			
1	Feed and Fodder development training programme	Fooder Crop Production Technology	Feb	1 day	RY	1	35	NSC siliguri
2	Fish &Vegetables cultivation (IFS)	Exposure visit	March	1 day	RY	1	50	ADA-Chopra
3	Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	Organic input Production	Apr-Sept	4 days	RY	7	201	NABARD
4	Capacity building &populerization of Millets	Capacity building	Apr-Sept	4 days	RY	9	267	NABARD
5	Value addition of Jackfruit	Value addition	July	5 days	RY	1	17	NABARD
6	IPM of Vegetables with special reference to Natural Farming	Natural Farming	July	1 day	RY	1	50	ADA-Islampur
7	Onion Cultivation	Spices Production	Sept	1 day	RY	1	20	ADAH-Islampur
8	Workshop on Climate-Resilient Agriculture	Workshop	Dec	1 day	RY	1	90	ACCESS Development Services Ltd.
Total=						22	730	

b) Details of participation

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
		Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Feed and Fodder development training programme (NSC siliguri)	1	12	5	17	8	4	12	5	1	6	25	10	35
Bioactive enriched vermi compost production	7	10	46	56	24	67	91	4	50	54	38	163	201
Onion Cultivation	1	2	14	16	2	2	4	0	0	0	4	16	20
Value addition of Jackfruit	1	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	17	17
Capacity building and populerization of Millets	9	8	1	9	28	41	69	34	155	189	70	197	267
Fish &Vegetables cultivation (IFS)	1	34	0	34	14	0	14	2	0	2	50	0	50
Workshop on Climate-Resilient Agriculture	1	33	10	43	32	12	44	3	0	3	68	22	90
IPM of Vegetables with special reference to Natural Farming	1	14	11	25	13	9	22	3	0	3	30	20	50
Grant Total	22	113	90	203	121	147	268	51	208	259	285	445	730

3.4. A. Extension Activities (including activities of FLD programmes)

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities	Farmers			SC/ ST (% of total)	Extension Officials			Total		
		M	F	T		M	F	T	Male	Female	Total
Field Day	16	320	225	545	48	4	2	6	324	227	551
KisanMela(Millet Fair)	1	58	167	225	56	18	2	20	76	169	245
KisanGhosthi				0					0		0
Exhibition	1	50	88	138	75	8	2	10	58	90	148
Film Show	21	192	220	412	45	4	2	6	196	222	418
Method Demonstrations	24	475	122	597	44	4	2	6	479	124	603
Farmers Seminar				0					0		0
Workshop	3	185	35	220	47	6	2	8	191	37	228
Phone calls	2228	1761	467	2228	65	4	2	6	1765	469	2234
Group meetings	4	0	67	67	45	1	2	3	1	69	70
Lectures delivered as resource persons	15	258	140	398	56	3	2	5	261	142	403
Diagnostic visits	175	612	375	987	44	4	2	6	616	377	993
SGH formation	2	0	27	27	44	4	2	6	4	29	33
Farm advisory service	699	626	102	728	45	0	1	1	626	103	729
Ex-trainees Sammelan				0					0		0
Soil health Camp				0					0		0
Animal Health Camp	3	45	20	65	60	4	2	6	49	22	71
Agri mobile clinic/Clinic Day	14	35	16	51	35	4	2	6	39	18	57
Soil test campaigns				0					0		0
Farm Science Club Conveners meet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingent Planning (draught/flood)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Awareness programme	14	145	91	236	0	0	0	0	145	91	236
Celebration of important days on				0					0		0
Republic day	1	10	6	16	60	1	1	2	11	7	18
World pulse day	1	50	7	57	52	4	2	6	54	9	63
International womens day	1	2	40	42	48	0	1	1	2	41	43
AdibasiMahilaDiwas	1	0	30	30	51	0	1	1	0	31	31
Celebration nutritional month(1 st to 30 th sept)	2	3	26	29	54	0	1	1	3	27	30
World Rabies Day	1	31	4	35	56	4	2	6	35	6	41
Vigilence awareness week	5	150	25	175	48	4	2	6	154	27	181
DAESI exposure visit	8	38	2	40	51	2	0	2	40	2	42
Exposure visit	1	50	0	50	54	4	2	6	54	2	56
Fish farmers Day	1	18	7	25	47	1	0	1	19	7	26
Foundation day of ICAR	1	22	40	62	48	6	2	8	28	42	70

Parthenium awareness week	7	38	25	63	51	14	2	16	52	27	79
Wold milk day	1	18	12	30	54	1	0	1	19	12	31
Scientist's visit to farmer's field	311	1167	475	1642	45	4	2	6	1171	477	1648
Farmers' visit to KYK Farm	1104	759	345	1104	45	4	2	6	763	347	1110
Soil testing (No. of samples)	200	152	28	180	65	1	0	1	153	28	181
Water testing (No. of samples)	120	120	0	120	56	3	2	5	123	2	125
Newspaper coverage	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radio talk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TV talk	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Popular articles	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extension literature	2	1256	913	2169	53	4	2	6	1260	915	2175
Other, if any				0					0		0
Fooder Planting materials provided to farmers (No)	2	7	8	15	100	1	0	1	8	8	16
Live stock strains (in no.)	7 Goat Kids										
Surgery & treatment Done	Custration-7, Horn & Hoof Cutting-4 , Deworming-7										
Egg Production	85 nos										
Total	5034	8653	4155	12808	1747	126	51	177	8779	4206	12985

Rural Youth (100 DAYS Action plan):

Thematic Area	Dates	No. of Courses	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
			Other			SC			ST			M	F	T
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Planting Material Production and Nursery management	8-12/7/24	1	0	6	6	6	14	20	0	0	0	6	20	26
Value addition of Jackfruit	8-12/7/24	1	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	17	17
Production technology of processed and value-added pineapple products.	19-23/8/24	1	1	3	4	1	11	12	0	6	6	2	20	22
Fish Fingerlings Production	23-27/9/24	1	6	0	6	6	3	9	0	0	0	12	3	15
Capacity building for Preparation of Natural ingredients for Vegetable production under Natural Farming	12-13/8/24	2	3	0	3	44	15	59	2	0	2	49	15	64
Preparation of Natural Inputs of Natural Farming	30/07/2024	1	15	0	15	18	7	25	0	1	1	33	8	41
Natural Farming	12/07/2024	1	8	1	9	9	1	10	2	0	2	19	2	21
Capacity building on Preparation of Natural Ingredients	25 /09/ 2024	1	3	1	4	11	5	16	0	0	0	14	6	20
Compatibility of Pesticides	26/09/2024	1	5	2	7	12	3	15	0	0	0	17	5	22
Total=		10	41	16	57	107	71	178	4	9	13	152	96	248

Training Summary:

Clientele	Target	Training			
		No of Courses		No of Participation	
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	
PF	134	134	2775	3983	
RY	16	29	335	896	
EF	12	20	258	721	
TOTAL	162	183	3368	5600	

Other Extension activities

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities
Newspaper coverage	31
Radio talks	1
TV talks	8
Popular articles	4
Extension Literature	2
Other, if any	

3.5 a. Production and supply of Technological products**Village seed:**

Crop	Variety	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	No. of farmers involved in village seed production	Number of farmers to whom seed provided							
					SC		ST		Other		Total	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Paddy	MTU-1010, SahbhagiSS-1, Pratiksha	10.0	45000	7	22	11	18	6	28	17	68	34
Paddy	Tulaipanji, Kalonunia (Aromatic rice)	5.0	60000	12	16	9	12	2	22	11	50	22
Mustard	PM-25, PM28, NRCYS-05-02	4	60000	15	34	8	21	6	54	12	109	26
Black gram	VBN-9, IPU-10-26	10	150000	12	24	3	7	1	32	2	63	6
Lentil	L4717, IPL-220,	8	120000	17	14	8	6	0	19	2	39	10
Green gram	IPM-2-14, IPM-2-3	57.8	433500	24	19	5	14	3	37	4	70	12
	TOTAL	94.8	868500	87	129	44	78	18	192	48	399	110

KVK farm

Crop	Variety	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmersto whom seed provided							
				SC		ST		Other		Total	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Paddy	MTU-1010, Sahabahi, Pratiksha, MTU-1153, SS-1, Tulaipanji, Kalonunia	27	121500	60	-	22		106		188	
Wheat	DBW-252, DBW-187	10	50000	10		0		15		25	
Bajra	Local	2	6000	10		0		15		25	
Groundnut	K-1812 (kadari Lepakshi	4	48000	10		5		5		20	
Soyabean	NRC-127, NRC-128, JS-20-116, JS-20-69	0.5	7500	5		0		10		15	
Blackgram	VBN-9, IPU-10-26 PU-7, PU-8	2.0	34,000	18	-	16	-	15	-	49	-
Mustard	PM-25, PM28, NRCYS-05-02, YSH- 04-01	3	45,000	60	-	23	-	40	-	123	-
Lentil	KLS-122, IPL 220, L -4717,	3	51000	12	-	8	-	16	-	36	-
Green gram	IPM-2-14, IPM-2-3,	3	45000	55	-	40	-	20	-	115	-
Dhaincha	Local	3	15000	6		5		9		20	
Grand Total		57.5	423,000	246		119		251		616	

Production of planting materials by the KVKs

Crop	Variety	No. of planting materials	Value (Rs)	Number of farmersto whom planting material provided			
				SC	ST	Other	Total
Vegetable seedlings							
Cauliflower							
Cabbage	Royal Cross	16250	14200	6	0	0	6
Tomato							
Brinjal	Local	120	120	4	0	2	6
Chilli	Rochona, Tithee, Abhisikta	12450	11200	4	1	1	6
Okra	RSF-1133	16250	14200	6	0	0	6
Orange Cauliflower	Carotina	960	1800	2	0	1	3
Purple Cauliflower	Valentina	950	1800	1	1	1	3
Broccoli	Shishir	9200	10800	6	1	5	12
Cherry Tomato	Shija	5250	5250	6	2	2	10
Cucumber	Sunaya,Sihi	1150	1150	2	1	2	5
Bitter gourd	Ranu	1050	1050	2	1	2	5

Crop	Variety	No. of planting materials	Value (Rs)	Number of farmersto whom planting material provided			
				SC	ST	Other	Total
Pumpkin	RSF Grand, Abanti	700	1400	3	2	2	7
Fruits							
Guava	Baruipur, L-49, Allahabad Safed	40	1200	8	1	1	10
Lime	Pati, elaichi	220	6600	4	0	0	4
Litchi	Bedana, Elaichi, Purbii	360	10800	10	2	6	18
Ornamental plants							
Marigold	Inka yellow	1000	3000	2	0	1	3
Other flowering annuals	Mixed	250	1000	4	1	3	8
Medicinal and Aromatic							
Plantation							
Arecanur	Mohitnagar	350	8750	25	5	10	40
Spices							
Turmeric	Suranjana	1 q	2000	2	0	2	4
Bay leaves	Local	160	4000	40	2	8	50
Zinger	Gorubathan	25q					
Fodder crop saplings	Nybrid Napier	20q	8000	10		20	30
Forest Species							
Total		66710& 46q	108320	147	20	69	236

Production of Bio-Products

Name of product	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers benefitted										
			SC		ST		Other		Total				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Bio-fertilizers													
P.S.B	50	5500	16	-	7		21	-	44	-			
Azitobector,	60	6600	12	-	11	-	9	-	32	-			
Bio-pesticide													
Bio-fungicide													
Bio-agents													
Others, please specify. Mushroom spawn)	20	14000	6	13	5	8	2	0	13	21			
Total	110	12100	28	13	18	8	30	0	76	21			

Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the breed	Number	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers benefitted							
				SC		ST		Other		Total	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dairy animals											
Cows											
Buffaloes											
Calves											
Others (Pl. specify)											
Small ruminants											
Sheep											
Goat	Blackbengal	19	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other, please specify											
Poultry											
Broilers											
Layers											
Duals (broiler and layer)											
Japanese Quail											
Turkey											
Emu											
Ducks											
Others (Pl. specify)											
Piggery											
Piglet											
Hog											
Others (Pl. specify)											
Fisheries											
Indian carp	Katla,Rohu, Mrigal	85000	94500	45		5		15		62	
Exotic carp											
Mixed carp											
Fish fingerlings											
Spawn											
Others (Pl. specify)											
Grand Total			144500.00	45		5		15		62	

3.5. b. Seed Hub Programme - "Creation of Seed Hubs for Increasing Indigenous Production of Pulses in India"

i) Name of Seed Hub Centre: Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Name of Nodal Officer :	Dr. DEBASISH MAHATA		
Address :	UTTAR DINAJPUR KRISTI VIGYAN KENDRA, CHOPRA, UTTAR DINAJPUR		
e-mail :	udpkvk@gmail.com / dmahata1987@gmail.com		
Phone No. :	Mobile:	9851538191	

ii) Details of Quality Seed Production

Season	Crop	Variety	Production (q)			
			Target	Area sown (ha)	Production	Category of Seed (F/S, C/S)
Rabi 2023-24	Lentil	KLS-122, IPL 220, L -4717, PL-9 7 KLS-320	50	10	5.2	F/S & C/S
Summer/Spring 2024	Greengram	IPM – 2-03, IPM – 2-14 IPM-410-3	250	32	19.2	F/S & C/S
Kharif 2024	Blackgram	PU-7, PU-8, VBN-9, IPU-10-26, IPU-11-02	250	25	89.4	F/S & C/S
Rabi 2024-25	Lentil	Bidhan Lentil 16, IPL 220, IPL 225, IPL 230, L -4717		Crop in the field		

iv) Financial Progress:

Fund received (2016-17, 2017-18 2018-19 and 2019-20)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		Unspent balance (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
	Infrastructure	Revolving fund		
2016-17 [40.00 L 24.0(I) +16.0 (R)]		0.80	15.20	
2017-18 [86.00 L 26.0(I) +60.0 (R)]	33.31	20.40	Fvermi60.30	
2018-19 [24.00 L 0.0 (I) +24.0 (R)]	16.69	23.35	104.16	
2019-20	Nil	11.33	110.10	
2020-21		6.64	112.80	
2021-22		3.5	115.40	
2022-23		4.8	120.5	
2023-24		5.2	122.6	
2024-25		4.8	127.4	

iv) Infrastructure Development

Item	Progress
Seed processing unit	Complete
Seed storage structure	

3.6 (A) Literature Developed/Published (with full title, author & reference)

Item	Title	Authors name	Number	Circulation
Extension Literature	Suggestions for crop protection during heavy rainfall	Dr. Dhananjay Mandal, SMS (Plant Protection)	1	
Extension Literature	Role of buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum esculentum moench</i>) for diabetes management and potentiality of new cultivars	Dr. Debasish Mahata, SMS (Agronomy)	1	
News letter				
Popular Articles	Soil carbon sequestration an effective strategy to mitigate climate change towards sustainable agriculture	Dr. Debasish Mahata, SMS (Agronomy)	1	
Book Chapter				
Extension Pamphlets/ literature/Leaflets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UnnotoprozuktiteKhesarir Chas. 2. UnnotoprozuktiteMooger Chas 3. Antur Pukure Chara Ponar Chas 4. Scientific cultivation of Lentil 5. PrakritikKrishi, susthithaKrishir Hatiar (Natural Farming for sustainable Agriculture) 6. Vigyan Vittik Badam chas (Scientific Cultivation of Groundnut) 	Dr. Debasish Mahata, SMS (Agronomy) Dr. Debdas Sekhar SMS Fishery Sc. Dr.Dhananjay Mandal, SMS (P P) Dr.Dhananjay Mandal, SMS (P P) Dr.Dhananjay Mandal, SMS (P P)	2	
TOTAL				

N.B. Please enclose a copy of each. In case of literature prepared in local language please indicate the title in English

(B) Details of HRD programmes undergone by KVK personnel:

Sl. No.	Name of programme	Name of course	Name of KVK personnel and designation	Date and Duration	Organized by
1	Training Programme	On the Job Training Programme	All KVK staff UDP KVK	17/1/24	DEE, UBKV, Pundibari & Uttar Dinajpur KVK.
2	GB Meeting	G B meeting of ATMA, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur	Dr.S.Nandi,SMS,Animal SC	19/1/24	DM office Raiganj.
3	National training programme	Commercial and diversified poultry production using modern innovation and value addition of its by-products	Dr. Sudip Nandi, SMS, Animal Sc.	31.01.2024 to 20/02/2024	Veterinary college and Research Institute ,Nammakal, TANUVAS
4	Workshop	Review workshop of ARYA	Dr. Debdas Sekhar	8/2/24	ICAR- ATARI, kolkata

Sl. No.	Name of programme	Name of course	Name of KVK personnel and designation	Date and Duration	Organized by
5	Workshop	Zonal Workshop on Natural Farming	Dr. S.Sarkar, (SS&H), Dr.D. Mandal,SMS(PP)	16-17/2/ 24	February at Rathindra KVK, Bolpur, Birbhum & ICAR, ATARI, Kolkata.
6	CAFT Training on vegetables	CAFT Training on Nutritional Security through diversified vegetables Production.	Dr. Moutusi Dey, SMS,Horticulture	2-22/2/24	Dr.YS ParmarUHFS,NAUNI,Solan
7	Annual Workshop ARYA	The Annual ARYA Workshop has been scheduled on 22-23 Feb. 2024 at Gaya.	Dr. DebdasSekhar SMS, Fishery Science	22-23/2/24	ICAR- ATARI, kolkata
8	National Conference	Climate smartfarmingthrough natural farming for enduring land degradation neutrality and zero hunger: health wealth and sustainability”	Dr.D.Mahata,SMS,Agro.	4-6/3/24	COBACAS and UBKV
9	National training programme and exposure visit	Training of Master trainer cum exposure visit on Natural Farming.	Dr.D.Mandal, SMS(PP)Dr. M.Dey, SMS,Hort.	18- 22/03/24	Extension Education Institute (EEI), Anand, Gujrat.
10	Celebration of foundation day	96 th ICARfroundation& Technology Day	Dr.D.Mahata,SMS,Agro.	16-18/7/24	ICAR, New Delhi
11	National conference (Hybrid mode)	Climate-smart Production & Processing Technology for Carbon Neutral Meat and Dairy Foods”	Dr. Sudip Nandi, SMS, Animal Sc.	5-9/8/ 24	ICAR- Indian Veterinary Research Institute &MANAGE, Hyderabad
12	National conference	Startups in Hydroponics on 17.08.2024	Dr.S.Nandi,SMS,Animal SC	17/8/24	MANAGE, Hyderabad
13	National conference (Hybrid mode)	Innovative Skill Based Animal Husbandry & Allied Practices for Entrepreneurship”	Dr. Sudip Nandi, SMS, Animal Sc.	21-23/8/24	MANAGE, Hyderabad and WBUFS, Kolkata, Kolkata
14	Annual Zonal Workshop	Annual Zonal workshop of KVK	Dr. S. Sarkar, (SS&H)	27-29/8/24	KVK,PURI OUAT Odisha, & ICAR, ATARI, Kolkata.
15	National conference	Augmenting production&disease mitigation strategies in food animal under changing climatic scenario.	Dr. Sudip Nandi, SMS, Animal Sc.	14/9/24	Indian journal of Animal Health, WBUFS, Kolkata
16	National Training(Hybrid mode)	Start up innovations in dairy and livestock sector	Dr. Sudip Nandi, SMS, Animal Sc.	21/9/24	ICAR- Indian Veterinary Research Institute &MANAGE, Hyderabad
17	National conference	Community Radio awareness workshop in Gangtok sikim	Dr. Sudip Nandi, SMS, Animal Sc.	5-6/11/24	SMART NGO, Gangtok, Sikim
18	National training programme	Training programme on sustainable land management and Climate resiliant strategies for land degradation neutrality	Dr. DebasisMahata, SMS, Agronomy	10- 12/12/24	IIFR,Rachi, Jharkhand.

Award Received:

Name of award/honour	Sponsoringorganization	Year
Young Scientist of the year Award (Dr. Debasis Mahata)	6th National Conference “Nature-based Solution for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (NBSSDG)” at UBKV, Pundibari, Cooch Behar (WB) on 5-6th March, 2024	2024





3.7. Success stories/Case studies, if any (two- or three-pages write-up on 1-2best case(s) with suitable action photographs)

Success Story – I:

Name of farmer	ShushilaTudu
Address	Sardi- Sabon SHG, Gulamigachh, P.O Ghorugach, Uttar Dinajpur
Contact details (Phone, mobile, email Id)	Mob. No. 8116666073
Landholding (in ha.)	1.0
Name and description of the farm/ enterprise	Oyster mushroom Cultivation. Since last 3 years Smt. ShushilaTudu is engrossed in this enterprise. By running two small units continuously she is able to give unintrrupted supply in market. Mushroom Production unit was constructed under asset creation in TSP Project.
Economic impact	From tea garden labourer to an enterprenurer, ShushilaTudu is earning net profit of Rs.7,000-9,000 per month by selling mushrooms. This year in the month of January she has been nominated for Mahindra SamriddhiAwards 2017-18 and has been selected National nominee under youth category on march 6 th ,2018, she has been awarded by honourable Union Agri minister, Shri Radha Mohan Singh ji at new Delhi & remunerated with 2.16 Lakhs. This was a pride moment for ShushilaTudu her family members, whole locality as well as pride moment for Uttar Dinajpur KVK. She is now stepping towards better livelihood.
Social impact	ShushilaTudu is source of inspiration for so many farmers notonlyinchopra block but in whole district. People know her after getting National award from Mahindra Samridhi she has been interviewed by many TV channels and local newspaper now;she is role model for many other farms women especially among tribal farm families. Farmers form distant placs visit KVK for different training purpose and many of them wereinterested in mushroom cultivation always interested in visiting her mushroom unit in gulamigachh village. Shushila’s family gained a prestigious position in the village. Her husband always helped her in her work, morally supports her and encouraged her in difficult times. She has been acting as catalyst for mushroom promotion program of KVK.
Environmental impact	During training mushroom cultivation, farmers and farm women were instructed and made cautions about proper use of chemical and its impact on environment if it is unjudiciously used. As per instructions, ShushilaTudu is also making judicial use of chemical when and where it is required and above all she is not dumping the spent here and there, but making quality vermicompost along with her fellow SHG members in a vermicompost production unit provided by KVK under Tribal sub plan in the year 2016-17 in her village.
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	ShushilaTudu is contracted by many farmers of near by village for her expertise in the field of mushroom cultivation. So, far 5 near by villages SHGs in 18 individual farmers has started this venture after learning from her.



Success Story-II


Name of farmer	Mrs. Anima Majumder
Address	C/O Manoranjan Sarkar Vill. Dhondugach, PO Ghorugach, Uttar Dinajpur-733207
Contact details (Phone, mobile, email)	Mob. No. 9593953163
Landholding (in ha.)	0.4
Name and description of the farm/enterprise	Mushroom Cultivation and Value addition Mrs. Majumder aged 27 years is resident of village Dhondugach of Chopra block of Uttar Dinajpur district of West Bengal. She is engaged with mushroom cultivation since last four years after getting training from Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Earlier she was not engaged with any particular cultivation except kitchen gardening and rearing few poultry birds. In the year 2016, due to outbreak of bird flu Anima lost these birds too. Then decided for mushroom cultivation. Her husband is also equally supportive to her and gradually gave up his tea garden business and got engaged in mushroom cultivation and marketing. In the mean time Anima got training on value addition of Mushrooms in one of the component of ARYA Project running in Uttar Dinajpur KVK and got very much interested in this aspect. Actually she got the solution to problem of mushroom disposal during peak festive season or sudden strikes in hilly region when demand of fresh mushroom is less. This problem is faced by many other mushroom farmers. With Technical support from KVK, she was able to make different value added products like mushroom pickle, chunks, papad and dry powder etc. from excess mushrooms. Being belonging to overall backward class, she is inspiration for many resource poor youths who can make difference in agricultural scenario of this country with their active participation.
Economic impact	Earlier Anima Majumder was a housewife, but, now he is a successful agri-preneur and with her wisdom and approaches he has attained very good place within 3 years which really appreciable. Anima is earning 30,000 to 35,000 per month which include net profit of 10,000 to 12,000.
Social impact	In society, Anima has set her name as young mushroom grower and use to give her stall in every local mala, fair and exhibition and popularized mushroom and its value added products as a source of nutrients and fiber in daily diets of the local people.
Environmental impact	There is no adverse impact on environment in cultivation. As per suggestions of KVK Anima Majumder is using chemicals of standard grade and using them judiciously. She is also converting mushroom spent into compost for its further use.
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	She is selling fresh product in local as well as wholesale markets and it is getting popular day by day as a small scale enterprise it has been adopted by 8 more youth, School teachers and 3 SHG come forward for it.
   	

Success Story III:

Name of farmer	Dhondugach Shakti Mahila Dal
Address	Dhondugach, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur
Contact details (mobile, email Id)	9593953163, udpkvk@gmail.com
Landholding (in ha.)	1.2 ha
Name and description of the farm/ enterprise	Herbal Gulal/Eco Holi colours preparation as an entrepreneurial activity by SHGs of Uttar Dinajpur district In the month of January, February 2017 and continued this year also with more number of SHGs at other parts of district. As the festival of colours Holi was coming so we had made them aware and requested them to use eco-holicolours and explained them the process of making Herbal Gulal at their home. Many of them were quite interested and very happy with this step. Thereafter, KVK has imparted training to 3 Nos. SHGs viz., Mahaprabhu SHG, Dolua and Shakti Swarnayanti Mahila dal (2 Nos.), Dhondugach to start Gulal preparation as entrepreneurial activity. SHGs has immediately started working on this project with technical support from KVK, Chopra. In the process of making herbal Gulals main base ingredient is arrowroot which is coloured with different natural colours extracted from Turmeric, petals of marigold flowers, beetroot, leaves of different plants and petals of different flowers etc., to get particular shade. Specific colouring material extract has to be added like for yellow colour we need turmeric extract and to get pink colour we need beetroot extract.
Economic impact	SHGs engaged in herbal gulal preparation are earning good profit. After selling herbal gulal SHG members are earning net profit of Rs. 8000-9000 per quintal. As SHG members are cultivating vegetables own there own which are used in preparation of herbal gulal so, it is more profitable venture for them. Now, branding is need to reap more economic benefits in product.
Social impact	Delegates as well as my participants haspraised their move and till the last day of the mela they have already sold their whole stock and has orders in their hands for further preparation. They were profited and got lift for further task. Preparation of Herbal Gulal as entrepreneurial activity by SHGs is published by 4 Nos. Local papers and process documentation of Herbal Gulal preparation is done by Doordarshan, Jalpaiguri & News Time, Kolkata TV.
Environmental impact	Herbal Gulal preparation is also a step towards our health and environmental safety. Environmental safety is core concern of the world now. Our environment is degraded day by day mostly because of lack of awareness regarding its protection and safety. KVK has showed its interest in environmental safety and made farming community aware about the hazards of chemicals in our life.
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	In the year 2024 Herbal gulal was more in demand than last year our SHGs has supplied it in local schools, Panchayat office, local shops and even in UBKV Campus and everyone has showed enthusiasm in this new venture Uttar Dinajpur KVK acknowledge the effort of SHG members who were wholeheartedly involved in this activity and in a very short span worked hand to hand with KVK to make this endeavor a success. It is noteworthy that without any proper working place and modern equipment these women showed their presence in the society and made their own path for future business with technical support from KVK.



Success Story IV:**SUCCESS STORIES IN TEA CULTIVATION IN TERAJ ZONE OF WEST BENGAL UNDER NATURAL FARMING****Name of the farmer: SRI DIGEN SINGH**

Address		
PREMCHAND GACHH, CHOPRA, UTTAR DINAJPUR, WEST BENGAL Mobile no.: 8295377781		
Expenditure and Profit under Chemical Farming	Expenditure Rs. 1,46,300.00 per acre in a season (throughout the year) Gross Return : Rs. 2,35,200.00 per acre in a season (throughout the year) Profit (Net Return) : Rs. 88,900.00 per acre in a season (throughout the year)	
Expenditure and Profit under Natural Farming	Expenditure Rs. 1,05,500.00 per acre in a season (throughout the year) Gross Return : Rs. 2,94,000.00 per acre in a season (throughout the year) Profit (Net Return) : Rs. 1,88,500.00 per acre in a season (throughout the year)	

Introduction about the farmer

Sri Digen Singh lives at Premchandgachh village, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal. He is attached with KVK last 2 (two) years through CFLD pulse & oilseeds. He is a Small & Marginal farmer (2.4 acres self Land including 1 acre small Tea Garden) and another 1 acre small tea garden is being cultivated by him through temporary lease (2 to 3 years). He is early adopter for any technology even in the age of 64. He is member of small Tea Growers Association. He is a folk singer and also Chairman of Folk singer of Uttar Dinajpur District. He is benevolent in nature and many farmers and tea growers are taking help from him for nutrient and pest management in tea and others crops through Natural farming. Now he has acting as extension worker of Uttar Dinajpur KVK without any financial involvement. This technology transferred gradually to the other farmers in different villages through farmers led extension.

Problems faced by the farmer in conventional agriculture

Digen Babu was cultivated Tea in his small tea garden through chemically since last 25 years in his occupied land through conventional tea cultivation. He faced several pest problems specially tea looper, red spider mite (Eriophyidae) and tea mosquito bug (Helopeltis) during early summer to post rainy season since last Five to Ten (5 to 10) years. Though he took different training conducted by Tea board and other organizations regarding tea management and cultivation. He applied those chemical as per their recommendations and guidelines. But he was not able to control the above pests properly in his tea garden even applied different toxic and poisonous chemical pesticides injudiciously in his tea garden which was available in local market. Side by side he also applied huge quantity (more than the recommended dose) different chemical fertilizer especially nitrogenous fertilizer in every round of plucking of leaf to achieve the higher quantity of tea leaf and to mitigate the plant nutrient in his garden. In last five years he observed that leaf quality deteriorated day by day due to use of different chemical pesticides side by side cost of cultivation (CC) increased. Even he opined that the less demand of his tea leaf than the other tea growers and price of leaf was fixed

as per choice and offer of middleman due to appearance of bronzy/ coppers colour in leaf for the attacked of mite. Ultimately the net profit/ return (NR) decreased year after year.

How the farmer got introduced to Natural Farming and how he underwent the training and from which organization?

As Digen Babu was attached with KVK from last two years and he attained different training programme for practicing farmers and CFLD pulses and oilseeds training and he acquainted with KVK activities and nature of work in the farmer's field. He was able to understand the judicious use of fertilizer and pesticides as well as use of liquid fertilizers and safe pesticides in future agriculture. He also trained in Organic Farming and heard the name of Natural Farming which may useful for his farming. When the Project "Out scaling of Natural Farming through KVKs" was introduced (Started) and implemented by the KVK during the month from November, 2022, he attained a training programme of mustard (CFLD oilseeds) and came to know that Natural Farming programme will be started very soon at KVK.

After that he attained the awareness programme on Natural Farming held at Bilatibari, Chopra on 13th January, 2023 and visited ongoing demonstration plots of Cole crops (cabbage, broccoli and coloured cauliflower), Brinjal inter crop with Spinach and Mixed vegetables (cabbage, beans and tomato) of 3 nos. field (field of Tarun Singh, Amrit Bala and Rampada Biswas respectively) under Natural Farming demonstration and interacted with those farmers regarding Natural Farming and finally he was fully convinced for Natural Farming and agreed to continue with Natural Farming in his field and Tea Garden. He expressed and showed his keen interest on Natural farming and viewed that he may one of the participants for the Natural Farming training programme as presently he has 4 nos cows including one calf in his house. He attained the Hands on Training programmed at Uttar Dinajpur KVK under Natural Farming project on 30-31st January, 2023 very attentively and asked so many questions for his quarries & satisfaction. He also collected different leaf for preparation and Hands on training for different ingredients during the above said training. Finally he was able to understand the making procedure and applying method & schedule the different ingredients like Jeevamrita, Ghana Jeevamrita, Bijamrita, Neemastra, Agniastra, Bhramastra and Sour Milk for seed treatment, nutrient management and pest management.

Just after completion of training he was started to preparation different ingredients in his house and applied in his vegetable field (existing vegetable crops) and small tea garden (existing) without any chemical fertilizer and pesticides. Side by side, he touched continuously with expert of KVK for preparation and application in his field in as per standard package of practice and application schedule.

Interventions introduced by the farmer, like crop diversification, use of local seeds, beekeeping

Directly, Digen Babu no interventions introduced like crop diversification, use of local seeds or beekeeping in his small tea garden, but changed his farming practice from chemical farming to natural farming in tea. Side by side he began to cultivate more area in vegetables through crop diversification and cultivating different leafy vegetables with the use of local or desi seeds.

Results of the intervention, after farmer started implementing Natural farming practices

After introducing and implementation of Natural farming practices in his small tea garden cost of cultivation was reduced 27.89% than the chemical farming; whereas yield was increased 25% in Natural Farming. Details cost of cultivation and economics are presented in Table 1 & 2. Net return or profit increased 112% in Natural Farming than chemical farming. Quality of leaf had been increased after implementation of Natural Farming. Not only the economics benefit but it was observed that the demand of leaf from his garden increased than the previous year and now the rate of leaf always one to two (1 to 2) rupees higher than the other small tea growers.

Table 1: Cost of Cultivation for 1 acre Tea cultivation in Chemical farming VS aNatural Farming

Chemical Farming			Natural Farming		
Particulars	No/unit	Amount	Particulars	No/unit	Amount
Cow dung & labour for Application	4 cart loads	3000.00	Cost of ingredients of Ghana jivemrita Labour for preparation & Application	400 kg	5000.00
Fuel for Irrigation (10-12 times)	48 ltrs	5000.00	Fuel for Irrigation(10-12 times)	48 ltrs	5000.00
Labour of Irrigation (10-12 times)	36 nos	9000.00	Labour of Irrigation (10-12 times)	36 nos	9000.00
Pesticides, Zyme & Micronutrient (16 times)	3500 per times	60800.00	Preparation cost of Jeevamrita, Nemastra and Agniastra, bharamstraand sour milk (25 times)	700 per times	17500.00
Labour for application of Pesticides, Zyme & Micronutrient	64 nos	12800.00	Labour for application of Jeevamrita, Nemastra and Agniastra, bharamstraand sour milk	100 nos	20000.00
Fertilizer cost		12500.00	Fertilizer cost	-	0.00
Labour for fertilizer application	20 nos	4000.00	Labour for fertilizer application	-	0.00
leaf plucking (Rs. 2/ kg)	2800 kg / round	39200.00	leaf plucking (Rs. 2/ kg)	3500 kg/ round	49000.00
Total cost of Cultivation		146300.00			105500.00

Table 2: Economics of 1 acre Tea cultivation in Chemical farming VS Natural Farming throughout the year

Particulars	Yield	Total Yield (Kg)	Cost of Cultivation	Gross Return	Net Return/ Profit	BCR
Chemical Farming	2800 kg / round	19600	146300.00	235200.00	88900.00	1.61
Natural Farming	3500 kg / round	24500	105500.00	294000.00	188500.00	2.79



Conclusion (Feedback of the farmers on Natural Farming, Challenges being faced in the present, steps taken to promote Natural Farming among other Farmers, future plans of the farmer)


Now, Digen Babu is very much happy after practicing of Natural Farming in his small tea garden and vegetable fields. He inspired and motivated to other farmers for adoption of natural farming in their fields. He is conducting much awareness camp cum training and hands on training for preparation of different ingredients of Natural farming (Jeevamrita, Ghana Jeevamrita, Bijamrita, Neemastra, Agniastra, Bhramastra and Sour Milk) in his surroundings villages/ areas to motivate the farmers. About 200 nos. farmers/small tea growers were trained or motivated in natural farming by him (Photo in bottom table). Other farmers from surroundings villages are gradually practicing the Natural Farming. He also cultivated paddy in the 0.5 acre area in this khariff season and this paddy in the field in ripening condition and not yet to harvest. No much challenges being faced by the farmers towards promotion of Natural Farming except the more availability of desi neem tree. Though 200 nos. desi neem plant arranged by expert of KVK from other organization and distributed to the farmers through Digen Babu those are practising Natural Farming. Another 500 nos desi Neem plant are ready in KVK which will be distributed among the farmers those are practising natural farming in their fields. Digen babu also planned to cultivate the Patato for the area of 0.5 acre through Natural Farming in forthcoming rabi season during 2023. Many farmers and small tea grors are visiting regularly at Digen babu's Tea garden as well as vegetable plot under practising of Natural farming.

Not only Digen Babu another 10 nos farmers and farm women are being acted as extension agent/ worker in our district after trained from KVK and they are continuously transfer the technology to the other farmers for natural farming in different blocks mainly in Chopra, Goalpokher-II, KarandighiKaliaganjand Itahar blocks of the district. With the help of those farmers it is very easy for me to disseminate the technology of Natural farming throughout the district



SUCCESS STORY V:**TOMATO CULTIVATION UNDER NATURAL FARMING IN TERAJ ZONE OF WEST BENGAL**

1- Name of the farmer, : Smt. GITA SARKAR

Address	
NAYANAGAR, KANKI, Goalpokher -II, UTTAR DINAJPUR, WEST BENGAL Mob.: 8110708380	
Expenditure and Profit under Chemical Farming	Expenditure Rs. 77,040.00 per acre Gross Return : Rs. 1,77,792.00 per acre Profit (Net Return) : Rs. 1,00,752.00 per acre
Expenditure and Profit under Natural Farming	Expenditure Rs. 60,800.00 per acre Gross Return : Rs. 2,18,868.00 per acre Profit (Net Return) : Rs. 1,58,068.00 per acre

Introduction about the farmer

Smt Gita Sarkar belongs to Nayanagar village, Kanki, Goalpokher-II, Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal. She was attached with KVK since last 5 (Five) years through Practicing farm women and CFLD pulse & oilseeds. She is early adopter for any advanced technology and she also permitted to carry out any type of trial or research (OFT and Ad-hoc project) in her field. She is a Small & Marginal farm woman (1.2 acreself land including 0.8 acre vegetables under natural farming) and another 2 acre land is being cultivated of vegetables and paddy by her through temporary lease (5 to 10 years). She is a member of Goalpoher Farmers Producers Company. She is benevolent in nature and many farmers and farm women were taken help from her for preparation of natural ingredients towards nutrient and pest management in vegetables and others crops through Natural farming. She is shifting gradually through natural farming practice in others vegetables and crops from the chemical cultivation. This technology transferred gradually to the other farmers in different villages through farmers led extension.

Problems faced by the farmer in conventional agriculture

Different Vegetable was cultivated chemically since last 10 to 15 years by Gita didi in her occupied land as well as lease occupied through conventional and traditional way vegetable cultivation. She faced several pests' problems in vegetables mainly in brinjal, tomato, Okra and other vegetables during summer and rainy season in last ten to fifteen (10 to 15) years. Not only that, she also faced scarcity of chemical fertilizer during peak season and she paid extra cost in black market towards purchased of chemical fertilizer. She applied different chemicals either recommendations from KVK or recommendations from local

pesticides seller as and when required. But it was not possible to control the pest's problem properly in her vegetables even applied different toxic and poisonous chemicals in judiciously recommendations by local pesticides seller which was available in their shops. Side by side she also applied huge quantity (more than the recommended dose) of different chemical fertilizer especially nitrogenous fertilizer as top dressing during cultivation to achieve the higher yield. She observed that cost of cultivation increased day by day and margin of profit decreased gradually even self engagement expanded in her cultivation. She also opined that felling of illness during and after the spraying of different toxic chemicals.

2- How the farmer got introduced to Natural Farming and how he underwent the training and from which organization?

In last five years, when Gita didi closed with KVK she learned about IPM, judicious use of fertilizer and pesticides, INM and ICM towards pest, nutrient and crop management, crop diversification, off season vegetable cultivation and organic farming through different training. She was acquainted with KVK's activities and nature of work like OFT and FLD in the farmer's field. During this period, she understood judicious use of fertilizer and pesticides as well as use of liquid fertilizers and safest pesticides. From last 2-3 years she shifted in organic farming in small area through vegetable cultivation. During introduction of the Project "Out scaling of Natural Farming through KVKs" asked her for demonstration plot of tomato with the inter crop of Spinach as leafy vegetables in her field and she agreed. But she asked for capacity buildup towards preparation of different natural inputs. During the month of December 2022 to January, 2023, she would able to prepare the Bijamrita, Jeevamrita, Ghana Jeevamrita, Nimastra and sour milk for demonstration plot under natural farming.

After that she attained the Hands on Training programmed at Uttar Dinajpur KVK under Natural Farming project on 30-31st January, 2023 and shared her experience for preparation of natural inputs like Bijamrita, Jeevamrita, Ghana Jeevamrita, Nimastra and sour milk. He also shared efficacy of different natural inputs for nutrient and pest management in tomato. She also learned other natural ingredients Agniastra, Bhramastra and Dasaparni Ark through hands on training for different ingredients during the above said training. Finally she was able to understand the making procedure and applying method & schedule the different ingredients for seed treatment, nutrient management and pest management. She also requested other fellow trainee to start the natural inputs preparation and to switch over in to natural farming form chemical farming.

Just after completion of training she was started to train the other fellow farmers and farm women for preparation of different ingredients in her area and surroundings villages. Side by side, she touched with expert of KVK for her demonstration plot and applied all natural inputs in her tomato field in as per standard package of practice and application schedule.

Interventions introduced by the farmer, like crop diversification, use of local seeds, beekeeping etc.

Spinach was cultivated as intercrop with Tomato (main crop) in her demonstration plot under natural farming project. Previously, no intercrop was cultivated with tomato; after the successful grown of spinach with tomato many farmers and farmwomen visited her plot. Neighbour farmers and farm women were agreed that spinach or dhania or any leafy vegetables might be cultivated as intercrop during the initial stage of tomato (vegetative stage). She used local spinach seeds for this purpose. After successful demonstration cum cultivation in tomato she cultivated other crops through natural farming.

Gita didi cultivated okra through Natural farming during summer season in 0.25 acre area as diversified crop. Almost farmers were cultivated maize in that area as they seemed maize was one of the most remunerative crops during summer season. After that she cultivated okra through Natural farming during

rainy (kharif) season in 0.12 acre area in spite of paddy during khariff season. Now she is trying to shift her farming practice from chemical farming to natural farming in all self occupied and leased area through different crops. Side by side she began to cultivate more area under vegetables through crop diversification and cultivating different leafy vegetables with the use of local or desi seeds as intercrop.

Results of the intervention, after farmer started implementing Natural farming practices (500 Words)

From her demonstration plot under Natural Farming it was observed that cost of cultivation was reduced 21.08% than the chemical farming; whereas yield was increased 13.63% in Natural Farming. Details cost of cultivation and economics are presented in Table 1 & 2. Yield of spinach as intercrop has been incorporated with the tomato yield as tomato Equivalent yield. Gross return has been increased 23.10% in natural farming than the chemical farming. Net return or profit increased 56.89% in Natural Farming than chemical farming. Keeping Quality of tomato had been increased in Natural farming than chemical farming. Not only the economics benefit but it was also observed that the demand of tomato was higher through natural farming than the chemical and the rate of tomato at one to two (1 to 2) rupees higher than the chemical grown tomato.

Table 1: Cost of Cultivation in Tomato under Chemical Farming vs Natural Farming in 1 acre area.

Chemical Farming		Natural Farming	
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Land Preparation	4000.00	Land Preparation	4000.00
Seed	2800.00	Seed	2800.00
Cow dung & labour for Application	8000.00	Preparation of Ghana Jeevamrita & its application including labour cost	4000.00
Labour for planting, inter culture operation	6400.00	Labour for planting, inter culture operation	4250.00
straw Mulching with labour cost	0.00	straw Mulching with labour cost	7600.00
Irrigation cost including labour	3600.00	Irrigation cost including labour	1800.00
Bamboo staking including labour, Rope etc	8000.00	Bamboo staking including labour, Rope etc	8000.00
Fertilizer & other chemicals cost	5914.00	Preparation cost of Natural inputs *	4400.00
Labour for fertilizer application	4100.00	Labour for application of Natural inputs *	8250.00
Pesticide cost	11226.00	Fertilizer & pesticide cost	0.00
Labour for Pesticides application	9800.00	Labour for fertilizer & Pesticides application	0.00
Labour for Fruit harvesting & Packaging	13200.00	Labour for Fruit harvesting & Packaging	15700.00
Total cost of Cultivation	77,040.00		60,800.00

* Jeevamrita, Nemastra and Agniastra, Bharamstraand Sour Milk

Table 2: Economics in Tomato cultivation under Chemical Farming vs Natural Farming in 1 acre area.

Particulars	Total Yield (Kg)	Cost of Cultivation	Gross Return	Net Return/ Profit	BCR
Chemical Farming	14816	77040.00	177792.00	100752.00	2.31
Natural Farming	16836 \$ #	60800.00	218868.00	158068.00	3.60

\$ Yield of Spinach as intercrop: 252 kg

intercrop yield has been incorporated in the main crop in terms of Tomato Equivalent yield



Conclusion (Feedback of the farmers on Natural Farming, Challenges being faced in the present, steps taken to promote Natural Farming among other Farmers, future plans of the farmer)

Now, Gita Didi is very much happy after practicing of Natural Farming in her vegetable fields through production as well as less pest problems. She inspired and motivated to other farmers and farm women for adoption of natural farming in their fields. Many farmers and farm women are gradually practicing with Natural Farming in her surroundings villages after the visit of her plots of different crops. After successful cultivation of tomato she cultivated okra in 0.25 and 0.12 acre area through Natural farming during summer season and rainy (kharif) season respectively. She also cultivated paddy in the 1.0 and 0.5 acre area during summer and in kharif season and kharif paddy yet to be harvest very soon.

No much challenges being faced by her towards Natural Farming except Custard apple and pomegranate leaf for the preparation of Bharamstra in her area. But she has been arranged those leaves from surroundings villages and her relative houses. During marketing of tomato she said that to *Aarathdar* (Middleman) for extra payment or rate for the produce grown naturally because the product was totally free from any chemical fertilizers and Pesticides. Initially the middleman not agreed to pay for this purpose, but after five hundred (500) nos desi neem plants ready at KVK which for distribution among the farmers those are practising natural farming in their fields. Gita Didi also planned to cultivate the different vegetables in the area

of 0.5 acre through Natural Farming in forthcoming rabi season during 2023. Many farmers and farm women were close contact with Gita Didi for vegetable cultivation under Natural farming.

3.8. Give details of innovative methodology or innovative technology of Transfer of Technology developed and used during the year

A. Low-cost indigenous technology for Button mushroom cultivation

Materials used: Paddy straw thatched house, Poly propylene sheets and bamboo structure.

Technology details: A paddy straw thatched house of dimension of 50'x 30'x 6' was constructed on bamboo frame (Fig.1.). In the whole structure one window and door on the front side and two windows on the back side of the room. The spawn run beds of 5'x3.5' size was prepared and supported with bamboo frames. In each room there were four rows of mushroom production beds which vertically include four shelves and horizontally included 15 shelves. It costs around 35,000.00 per unit.

Advantages:

- Low cost technology. Keep inner temperature low. Keep moisture at optimum level. Easy to maintain. Can be easily adopted by the others.

Name and address of the farmer

Mohammad Ali

Vill. Domapir

P.O. Jagdishpur

Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur

Ph. No. 9002805026



Md. Ali of village Domapir, P.O. Jagdishpur, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur is a forty six years old farmer with a land holding of more or less one hectare. Main crops grown are paddy, maize and mustard along with button mushroom cultivation. Mr. Ali is studied up to class nine and in very early age he has been left his home and worked as migrated labour for near about 20 years. During this period he has worked in a quality control lab at Haryana. After observing Md. Ali's work perfection, him for training of mushroom cultivation and spawn preparation at GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Uttarakhand. After that for few years he worked in Haryana and lastly in the year 2006 returned to his paternal village in West Bengal. With his own wisdom and will he has started button mushroom cultivation in his village since 2009. In starting he has met with marketing problem but with time he has got solution too and now he is able to sell near about 15 qt. button mushroom within two winter months. His willpower and dedication to work is inspiration to many young entrepreneurs. He has motivated many farmers and awarded with "Krishak Samrat Samman" 2020, A regional Award under Mahindra Samridhi Agri Awards with remuneration of Rupees 51000/-.

		
Exposure visit of trainees to Mr. Ali's Farm	Mr. Ali's is being felicitated by the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of UBKV	Innovative farmer with his harvest

3.9 a) Give details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photographs):

Sl. No.	Crop / Enterprise	ITK Practiced	Purpose of ITK
1.	Poultry	a) Feeding boiled rice mixed with kerosene oil. b) Feeding onion. c) Feeding water with turmeric powder. d) Feeding boiled rice mixed with turmeric powder. e) Feeding leaf juice of <i>GandhaGadal</i> plant alone or mixed with boiled rice.	Murgirjhimani (depression)
2.	Cattle	a) Rubbing of mud on foot lesions. b) To rub <i>Ghee</i> on mouth lesions. c) To apply <i>Pora</i> (burnt) Mobil on foot lesions.	Chupchupi (F.M.D.)
3.	Cattle	a) Feeding leaf juice of <i>Patharkuchi</i> plant.	Gorur Pet Phanpa (Bloat)
4.	All livestock	a) Applying Naphthalene powder on the wound.	GhaePoka (Maggot wound)
5.	Goat	a) Feeding leaves of Jack fruit tree. b) Feeding leaves of <i>Bilati</i> plant.	ChhagolerPatlaPaykhana (Diarrhoea)
6.	Cattle	a) Feeding leaves of bamboo plant.	GorurPatlaPaykhana (Diarrhoea)
7.	Cattle	a) Applying mustard oil mixed with <i>Kajal</i> .	BaladerGharPhola (Yok Gall)
8.	Goat	a) Applying cow dung cake ash mixed with <i>Bishkanthali</i> plant juice. b) Applying coconut oil mixed with Naphthalene powder.	Chhagoler / Bachhurer Gaye Etuli (Ticks) / Ukun (Lice)
9.	Calf	a) Applying mustard oil with turmeric powder.	BachhurerLomeKhasa (Hair fall)
10.	Cattle	a) Feeding Ajawan mixed with ginger.	Goru Jadi na Khay (Inappetance)
11.	Cattle	a) Washing the eye with the water of <i>Huko</i> .	Gorur Chokh Diye Jal Para

b. Give details of organic and Natural farming practiced by the farmer

Sl. No.	Crop / Enterprise	Area (ha)/ No. covered	Production (q)	No. of farmers involved	Market available (Y/N)
1	Brinjal, Tomato, cole crops and other Vegetables	20.8	135.6	26	Y
2	Rice (Tulaipanji)	2.4	14.8	6	Y
3	Brocoli	0.5	5.8	4	Y
4	Other leafy vegetables	2.8	18.2	13	Y
5	Tea	10.4	978.4	18	Y

3.10 Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed by KVKs

Sl. No.	Brief details of the tool/ methodology followed	Purpose for which the tool was followed

3.11. a. Details of equipment available in Soil and Water Testing Laboratory

Sl. No	Name of the Equipment	Qty.
1.	Mridaparikshak	01
2.	Electronic Balance	01
3	pH Meter	01
4	UV Spectro Photo Meter	01
5	Flame Photo Meter	01
6	Mechanical Shaker	01
7	Nitrogen Analyzer (Kel Plus)	01
8	Electrical Conductivity Meter	01
9	Double Distilled Water Unit	01
10	Digestion Unit (Kel Plus)	01
11	Hot Air Oven	01
12	Water bath	01
13	Hot Plate	01
14	BOD Incubator	01
15	Lamina Airflow	01
16	Auto claves	01
17	Microscope	02

3.11.b. Details of samples analyzed so far

Number of soil samples analyzed			No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized (in Rs.)
Through mini soil testing kit/labs	Through soil testing laboratory	Total			
Nil	200	200	170	6	5,000/-

3.11.c. Details on World Soil Day

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Participants	No. of VIPs	Name (s) of VIP(s)	Number of Soil Health Cards distributed	No. of farmers benefitted
1	1	110	-	-	180	250

3.12. Activities of rain water harvesting structure and micro irrigation system

No of training programme	No of demonstrations	No of plant material produced	Visit by the farmers	Visit by the officials
5	3	1550	132	7

3.13 Technology week celebration: Nil

Type of activities	No. of activities	Number of participants	Related crop/livestock technology

3.14. RAWE/FETprogramme - is KVK involved: Yes

UBKV students

No of student trained	No of days stayed
10	90 days

ARS trainees trained	No of days stayed

3.15. List of VIP visitors (MP/MLA/DM/VC/Zila Sabhadipati/Other Head of Organization/Foreigners)

Date	Name of the person	Purpose of visit
08/02/24	MahipalSingh, Director Research Tea Board of India	Visited KVK farm and Interacted with the KVK officials.
07/03/24	Dr. AvijitHaldar, Principal Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Kolkata	Visit of Natural farming Demo units & Mushroom demo units as well as KVK Campus visit & Interaction with the KVK staff ongoing Scheme monitoring.
07/03/24	Prof. T.K. Hath, Dept. of AgrilEnto.' UBKV, Pundibari, Coochbehar.	Campus Visit , monitoring of KVK activity and Interaction with the KVK staff.
09/04/24	Dr. Manash Ghosh, Director SAMETI, West Bengal.	Monitoring of DAESI course activity, and Visit KVK Campus and Interaction
09/04/24	Mr. Sankar Das, Deputy Director of Agriculture(Training), HQ.	Monitoring of DAESI course activity, and Visit KVK Campus and Interaction

Date	Name of the person	Purpose of visit
09/04/24	Mr. Partha Roy, DDA(Admn.) Uttar Dinajpur .	Monitoring of DAESI course activity, and Visit KVK Campus and Interaction
09/04/24	Dr. SourendraNath Das, SAMETI West Bengal.	Monitoring of DAESI course activity, and Visit KVK Campus and Interaction
20/08/24	Mr. AmlanDas, DGM, NABARD , Uttar Dinajpur	Monitoring of NABARD funded activity at KVK Uttar Dinajpur and visited KVK Campus and Interaction with the KVK officials.

4.0 IMPACT

4.1. Impact of KVK activities (Not to be restricted for reporting period).

Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of participants	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
			Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
Mushroom cultivation	756	72	6940/unit	25247/unit
Herbal Gulal (Introduced in this year)	240	80	--	30000/unit
Weaning food	500	90	--	Reduced the malnourished children and income raised upto Rs. 25000 per unit
Backyard Azolla cultivation	420	82	3570/unit	11260/unit
Seed treatment (Rice)	750	76	7570/ha	115260/ha
RCT (Rice)	292	62	8312/ha	15380/ha
RCT (Wheat)	569	68	16302/ha	19990/ha
Non conventional vegetables (summer squash, broccolli etc.)	1189	72	66180/ha	95890/ha
Boro rice seedlings production (transparent polythine cover)	820	47	32570/ha	45250/ha
IPM technology	1200	64	44000/ha	68000/ha
Aromatic rice cultivation (Gobindabhog, Begunbichi, Tulaipanji, Kalonunia)	370	52	35000/ha	120000/ha

4.2 Cases of large-scale adoption

(Please furnish detailed information for each case)

Horizontal spread of technologies	
Technology	Horizontal spread
Mushroom cultivation	60nos, youths cultivate mushroom and 30 SHGs cultivate the mushroom for income generation and average daily production form all the units 1950 kgs under technical help of Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Value added vermicompost production	20 Nos youth and 18 Nos SHG involved in value added vermicompost production and average annual production is 8 tons.
Herbal Gulal	36 women SHG members from three different SHG produces 200 kg herbal gulal during the year. Technology was provided by Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The programme was broadcasted by Doordarshan Kendra Jallpaiguri and different nation news channels and also reported by different daily news papaer.
Weaning food for malnourished children	2995noschildren/week and SHGs are supplying 1,58,844pkt/year of 500gm

Backyard Azolla Cultivation	86 working units benefitting 890 Farm families with average total production per month of 16,870kg
Resource conservation Technology (Zero Tillage cultivation in Rice and Wheat)	1668 ha cultivated under Rice and Wheat by more than 2745 nos. of farmers. Cost of cultivation saved Rs. 29,75,200/-
Integrated Pest Management	345 ha cultivated of different crops and vegetables through pheromone traps, sticky trap, fruit fly trap and neem oil and cost of cultivation saved Rs. 775400/-

4.3 Details of impact analysis of KVK activities carried out during the reporting period

Sl. No.	Brief details of technology	Impact of the technology in subjective terms	Impact of the technology in objective terms

a. Up Scaling of Low-Cost Weaning food developed by Uttar Dinajpur KVK

Background:

Malnourishment amongst the pre-school children (0-5yrs age group) in Uttar Dinajpur district is alarming. As data reveals from District Project Office, ICDS, Uttar Dinajpur that around 10 percent children enrolled with 3737 numbers of Anganwaricentres of the district are severely under weight and defined as “**Red-Children**”. The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Uttar Dinajpur project through its 3737 servicecentre although provides different services including “**supplementary nutrition**” to the children, it needs further intervention for an overall development of the scenario.

Keeping this alarming situation in view and considering the poor economic condition of a large section of community, Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra since its inception has taken rigorous activities for protocol development (Standardization) of various low cost nutritious weaning food utilising locally available ingredients (Wheat, maize buckwheat, mung, peanut, drumstick leaves etc.) through its mandated activities of On Farm Trials. After rigorous trials through several years Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been able to develop and standardise several formulations of low cost weaning foods. The calorie measurement and nutritive value of the feed formulations has been tested at CFTRI, Mysore. All the feed formulations passed the criteria on calorie measurement and nutritive value as per national standards.

Up Scaling of Technology:

After standardization of feed formulation through On Farm Trials Uttar Dinajpur KVK started wide scale adoption of the technology through training of the SHG members and anganwari workers for capacity building and sensitization, Frontline demonstrations, case studies, awareness campaigns, field days etc. Three SHGs after getting trained from KVK, started producing low cost weaning food under direct supervision of KVK and selling it in the name of **SHISHU AAHAR** in the local Mela, rural haats, Krishi Mela, Swanirbhar Mela, Kanyashree Mela, Sabala Mela etc. As a result of which the brand name of **SHISHU AAHAR** got a wide spread popularity and preference amongst the resource poor families.

Wide Scale Adoption:

Revealing the results of different low cost nutritious weaning food formulations developed by KVK in child health development in different forums and meetings, the Uttar Dinajpur District Administration decided to incorporate the low cost nutritious weaning food developed by Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra in a project called “**PUSHTI**” – An initiative for providing additional nutritional supplements to the malnourished pre-school children through SHG networks of the district. It has been proposed that malnourished underweight children (“**Red-Children**”) will be provided a 500 gm packet of weaning food per week which will provide required calorie amount for their physical as well as mental growth. The district administration thinks to implement the project in a holistic approach of “**Supplying Additional Nutritional Supplement**” to the pre-school children through SHG networks so that there will be an “**improvement in child health**” as well as increase in “**Preschool Enrollment**”; on the other hand there will be an “**Employment Avenue**” for the poor SHG members for implementing the project.

Economic Configuration:

As per latest data from DPO, ICDS, the number of the target Group viz. “severely under weight (0-5 yrs.) children” termed as “Red Children” in ten (10) ICDS Blocks of the district is 3007 numbers. As assumed to provide “Additional Nutritional Supplement” of 500 g per child per week a total quantity of 3007 pkt.x500g i.e. 1503.5 Kg weaning food is required per week.

This comes to 6,014 Kg per month (12,028 pkts.) and 72,168 Kg per year constituting 1,44,336 packets of 500g weight per year. The district administration has fixed the cost of weaning food @ Rupees 60.00 per Kg. Thus, a total revenue of 72,168 Kg x Rs. 60.00 i.e. **Rs.43,30,080.00 (Rupees forty three lakh thirty thousand eighty only)** is being revolved through the 10 SHGs selected by district administration for preparing and supplying the weaning food supplements for malnourished children. Keeping a profit of 20 percent on the total cost of production an amount of Rs. 8,66,016.00 (Rupees eight lakhs sixty six thousand sixteen only) is being generated to the selected SHGs.

Additional Role of KVK in end term Implementation:

As requested by the District Administration, Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra will also act as a resource centre to impart hands on training to the aspiring SHG members of each ICDS Blocks in preparation of low cost weaning food and sensitizing them in keeping hygiene and quality of the weaning food as per specification.

- b. During last five years, Uttar Dinajpur KVK has conducted 114 training courses for practicing farmers covering 2570 participants, 12 vocational courses for rural youth covering 225 participants and 18 courses for extension functionaries covering 466 participants.
- c. Resource conservation technology was taken as an important activities during the year 2008-09 with an area of only 0.5 ha has reached to an extent of more than 422 ha during 2014-15.
- d. A total number of 1284 beneficiaries has been covered under frontline demonstration programme of various crops and enterprises.
- e. Tea leaf plucking blade, a drudgery reducing tool for tea leaf plucking has been modified through participatory technology development and is awaiting for patenting.
- f. Low cost weaning food for the children (6 month – 2 years) prepared from locally available ingredients has made a good impact to the farm women for their children.
- g. Vermicompost production has reached a tune of around 823 q per year through the self help groups.
- h. Introduction of non-conventional vegetables has been able to create a good impact among the farmers for higher profitability.
- i. Low cost food supplements prepared from locally available ingredients has been able to combat nutritional anemia
- j. A total quantity of 540.7 q quality seeds (certified and foundation) (including village seed programme) of cereals, pulses, oilseeds etc. and total number of 15000 planting materials produced and distributed.
- k. Formation and promotion of farmers club and self help groups in the district has gain a momentum with the formation of a Farmers Club Federation at District level
- l. Seed treatment campaign through KVK has made a very good impact and nearly 70-80% farmers are practicing both in the adoptive and non-adoptive villages

4.4. Details of innovations recorded by the KVK

Thematic area	Livestock and Fisheries
Name of the Innovation	Integration of duck farming of native &Khanki Campbell variety with fish farming
Details of Innovator	Name: Mangal Soren; Age: 36 yrs; Mob No. 8436157858, Size of land holding: 2 acres Address: Vill. - Machhol, P.O. Altapur, Dist. Uttar Dinajpur; Pin 733215 Education level: Class IV std.
Back ground of innovation	In pond based farming situation, comparatively less income from pond due to single crop production. If fish culture is integrated with duck farming, then total income of farmers will be increased.
Technology details	This duck-cum-fish farming model was based on a total water area of 0.13 ha. Fish fingerlings were stocked @ 10000 nos./ ha. Stocking density of ducks was maintained @ 300 nos/ ha. The main innovation is that the fisher stocked his pond with ducks of native &khanki Campbell variety at a ratio of 1:1 due to non availability of khanki Campbell in sufficient numbers.

Practical utility of innovation	Practically it was very difficult to collect requisite numbers of khanki Campbell at every corners Uttar Dinajpur district to integrate ducks in pond-based production system. This type of innovation may help to integrate ducks in pond-based production system
Thematic area	Income generation and nutritional security
Name of the Innovation	Low-cost indigenous technology for Button mushroom cultivation
Details of Innovator	Mohammad Ali Ph. No. 9002805026 Vill. Domapir; P.O.Jagdishpur; Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur
Back ground of innovation	Md. Ali of village Domapir, P.O. Jagdishpur, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur is a forty six years old farmer with a land holding of more or less one hectare. Main crops grown are paddy, maize and mustard along with button mushroom cultivation. Mr. Ali is studied up to class nine and in very early age he has been left his home and worked as migrated labour for near about 20 years. During this period he has worked in a quality control lab at Haryana. After observing Md. Ali's work perfection his firm send him for training of mushroom cultivation and spawn preparation at GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Uttarakhand. After that for few years he worked in Haryana and lastly in the year 2006 returned to his paternal village in West Bengal. With his own wisdom and will he has started button mushroom cultivation in his village since 2009.
Technology details	Technology details: A paddy straw thatched house of dimension of 50'x 30'x 6' was constructed on bamboo frame (Fig.1)for outlet there were three windows and one small door. In the whole structure one window and door on the front side and two windows on the back side of the room. The spawn run beds of 5'x3.5' size were prepared and supported with bamboo frames. In each room there were four rows of mushroom production beds which vertically include four shelves and horizontally included 15 shelves. It costs around 35,000.00 per unit.
Practical utility of innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-cost technology. • Keep inner temperature low • Keep moisture at optimum level • Easy to maintain • Can be easily adopted by the others

4.5 Details of entrepreneurship development

1. Entrepreneurship development	
Name of the enterprise	Oyster Mushroom Cultivation
Name & complete address of the entrepreneur	SumitaTudu, Member of GulamigachSidhukano SHG mob no. 9614562492 Village: Gulamigach PO: Ghorugach, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur
Intervention of KVK with quantitative data support:	Technological backstopping and critical input
Time line of the entrepreneurship development	SumitaTudu and her SHG members were participant of 8 days rural youth training on "Oyster mushroom production technology" from Uttar Dinajpur KVK and started a small scaleunit after training. All members are very hard working and earning well from mushroom production.

Technical Components of the Enterprise	Mushroom production
Status of entrepreneur before and after the enterprise	Before the establishment of mushroom unit, Sumita was tea garden labourer and during slack period she stay at home, no source of regular income.
Present working condition of enterprise in terms of raw materials availability, labour availability, consumer preference, marketing the product etc. (Economic viability of the enterprise):	Selling fresh mushroom @Rs. 80-100/kg in local haats and also selling mushrooms in near by villages. She is also creating awareness among SHGs and farmers clubs to take this avenue for income generation. She is selling about 15-20 Kg produce per day and getting net profit of Rs.4,000 to 5,000 per month.
Horizontal spread of enterprise	3 individual farmer and 2 other SHGs of nearby village also started the same venture

2. Entrepreneurship development	
Name of the enterprise	Vermicompost
Name & complete address of the entrepreneur	Khairunessa Begum (MamtamayeeSwanirbharGosthi) Village-Uttar Chandagach P.O.-Chopra Uttar Dinajpur Contact no.- 09609251136
Intervention of KVK with quantitative data support:	Technological backstopping and critical input
Time line of the entrepreneurship development	MamtamayeeswanirbharGosthi was KVK formed SHG. Members were very active and used to come to kvk for various capacity building trainings. Mamtamayee SHG has taken 8 days rural youth training on "vermicompost production technology" from Uttar Dinajpur KVK and started a small scale unit within a month of training. All members are very hard working and earning well from compost production.
Technical Components of the Enterprise	Vermicompost and vermiworm production
Status of entrepreneur before and after the enterprise	Before the establishment of vermicompost unit, SHG income was nil,
Present working condition of enterprise in terms of raw materials availability, labour availability, consumer preference, marketing the product etc. (Economic viability of the enterprise):	SHG is selling the product in their locality @Rs. 10/kg and also using compost in their own field. SHG is also creating awareness among their fellow SHGs to take this avenue for income generation. SHG is earning net profit of Rs.1500 to 2000 per month.
Horizontal spread of enterprise	3 other SHGs of nearby village also started the same venture

4.6 Any other initiative taken by the KVK

NABARD sponsored project entitled "Capacity building and popularization of Millets in Uttar dinajpur District" has been initiated by Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra to popularize millets, its value-added products and machineries related to millets among farming community of Uttar Dinajpur District. A total amount of Rs. 11.67 lakh has been sanctioned to the KVK under this project during the year 2024.

5.0 LINKAGES

5.1 Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
NABARD	Funding for training, projects, technology week etc.
ATMA	Short term Research
IFFCO	Collaborative demonstration, training and funding
Department of Horticulture, Govt. of W.B.	Joint implementation of programme, participation in meeting, conducting training programme and demonstration
Office of the Deputy Director, Animal Resource Development, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur	Joint Diagnostic Survey, joint implementation of programme, participation in meeting, conducting training programme, demonstration, and organizing village level vaccination camps, clinics.
Office of the Asst. Director of Fisheries, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur	Training of the fish farmers and Fisheries in Uttar Dinajpur; formation and registration of fish production groups.
Office of the PanchayatSamity, Chopra.	Training of Block Officials elected members of PanchayatSamities on Agriculture Development.
Rice Research Station, Chinsurah	Supply of seed materials and research information.
Pulses & Oil Seeds Research, Berhampore	Supply of seed materials and research information.
Chopra Gram Panchyet	Infrastructural Development
Office of the Block Livestock Development Officer, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	Trainings, health camp, vaccination camp and procurement of vaccines for livestock
District Rural Development Cell, Raiganj.	Collaborative training programme and funding
RastriyaKrishiVikasYoyona	Research and infrastructural development
Uttar DinajpurZillaParishad	Infrastructural development
Uttar BangaUnnayanParshad	Infrastructural development
State Bank of India	Formation of Farm Science Club
AIR, Siliguri	Broadcasting and wide scale circulation
Doordarshan, Jalpaiguri	Broadcasting KVK programme farmers-scientist interaction etc.
SAMETI, Narendrapur	Programme formulation, training etc.
CIAE, Bhopal	Fabrication of tools
CFTRI, Mysore	Assessment of nutritive value of weaning foods
CRRI, Orissa	Supply of Implements
NRCSS, Ajmer, Rajasthan	Supply of seed materials and research information.
National cooperative Union of india	Training, Seed Production
SSB, Darjeeling Range	Training, KrishiMela
NIRJAFT	Training

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
PPV&FRA	Orientation programme& crop registration
CRRIJAF, Barrackpore	Supplying of jute seed
CADC, Arangghata	Supply of seed materials and research information.
RRS, Malda	Supply of seed materials and research information.
RRS (OAZ), Majhian, Patiram, DakshinDinajpur	Supply of seed materials and research information.
MANAGE	Implementation of DAESI programme
CIFA	SCSP Programme
Vivekananda Society, Jalpaiguri	Oranic certification
Kissan Kart Agro PVT. Ltd. Kolkata	KisanMitro farm consultant certification programme
Access Development services Ltd. Kolkata	Training and workshop programme

5.2. List of special programmes undertaken during 2024 by the KVK, which have been financed by ATMA/ Central Govt/ State Govt./NABARD/NHM/NFDB/Other Agencies (information of previous years should not be provided)

a) Programmes for infrastructure development

Name of the programme/ scheme	Purpose of programme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency	Amount (Rs.)
STRY	Skill Development Training	10-16.01.2025	SAMETI	42000/-
DAESI	One year Diploma course programme for Input Dealers	15 th January, 2024	MANAGE	800000/-

(b) Programme for other activities (training, FLD, OFT, Mela, Exhibition etc.)

Name of the programme/scheme	Purpose of programme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency	Amount (Rs.)
Pradhan Mantri FasalBima Yojana	Awareness Programme			
World Soil Day	Information dissemination			
Technology Week	Technology Week			
PPV & FRA	Awareness Programme			
Training of farmers	Training			
Training and exposure visit	Training and Exposure visit			
Training of rural youths – STRY	Training			
Training and demonstration on Azolla	Large scale adoption			

6. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

6.1 Performance of demonstration units (other than instructional farm)

Sl. No.	Name of demo Unit	Year of estt.	Area(Sq.mt)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety/breed	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Vermicompost	2008-09	100	-	Vermicompost	36.5 q	270000.00	438000.00	
2.	Integrated fish farming	2009-10	Pond- 0.13 ha, duckery unit- 18 m ²	Fish-IMC Goat-black bengal	Fish, meat, kids	Fish -4.5 q , Goat-26 Kids.	90000.00	150000.00	

6.2 Performance of instructional farm (Crops)

Name Of the crop	Date of sowing	Date of harvest	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Type ofProduce	Qty. (q)	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
Wheat	06.11.2023 to24.12.2023	1 st Week April2024	0.8	DBW-252, DBW-187	B- F	8	15000	21000	
Bajra	14/02/2024	2 st Week May2024	0.2	Local	TL	1.0	1000	2000	
Soyabean	22.12.2023	2 st Week March2024	0.1	NRC-127, NRC-128, JS-20-69, JS-20-116	TL	0.5	1000	3000	
Buckwheat	22.12.2023	2 st Week March2024	0.1	VL-7, Himapriya, local	TL	0.5	1000	2000	
Paddy	12/6/2024 to 25/6/2024	25/10/2024 to 22/12/2024	2.5	MTU-1010, MTU1153, Pratiksha, SS-1, Sahabhazi, Tulaipanji, Kalonunia	B-F & F- C, TL	60.0	178200	186300	
Dhaincha	21/05/2024	16/12/24	0.4	Local	TL	2.0	1000	11000	
Groundnut	27/01/2024	20/5/24	0.2	K 1812 (Kadiri Lepakshi	TL	3.5	15000	27000	
Black Gram	12/8/2024	20/11/2024	0.6	IPU-2-43, PU-31	B-F&F-C	2.4	12000	24000	
Rapeseed & Mustard	18/12/2023	Feb.2024	8.0	PM-28, PM-31, Anuska, NRCYS- 0502, YSH-04-01	B-F & F-C	4.0	25000	35000	
Lentil	14/11/2024	1 st week March.2025	0.70	IPL-225, IPL-220,L-4717,IPL-230	B-F	2.5	25000	41000	
Ginger	25/04/24	Crops are in the field	50 bags	Gorubathan	Rhizome	-	7000.00		
Bottle Gourd	09/12/2024	Crops are in the field	0.023	Stormy, Labony, Ahona	Vegetable	-	2000.00		
Ridge gourd	09/12/2024	Crops are in the field	0.023	Nisha	Vegetable	-	1500.00		

Chilli	09/12/2024	Crops are in the field	0.023	Rochona, Tithee, Abhisikta	Vegetable	-	1000.00		
Cucumber	09/12/2024	Crops are in the field	0.023	Sunaya,Sihi	Vegetable	-	1000.00		
Bitter gourd	09/12/2024	Crops are in the field	0.023	Ranu	Vegetable	-	1000.00		
Pumpkin	09/12/2024	Crops are in the field	0.023	RSF Grand, Abanti	Vegetable	-	1000.00		
Okra	09/12/2024	Crops are in the field	0.023	RSF-1133	Vegetable	-	500.00		
Broccoli	09/12/2024	Crops are in the field	0.023	Shishir	Vegetable	-	2000.00		
Purple cauliflower	09/12/2024	January 2024	0.023	Valentina	Vegetable	-	2000.00		
Yellow cauliflower	09/12/2024	27.12.2021	0.023	Carotina	Vegetable	-	2000.00		
Arecanut	-	-	30nos.	Mohitnagar	Nut	3.5	1200.00	9800.00	
Bay leaves	-	-	100 nos.	Local	Leaves	5.1	700.00	3500.00	

6.3 Performance of Production Units (bio-agents / bio pesticides/ bio fertilizers etc.,)

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Qty. (Kg)	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
			Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Bio Fertilizers: PSB, Azitobector	50	1000	5000	
2	Vermicompost	2500	5000	17500	

6.4 Performance of instructional farm (livestock and fisheries production)

Sl. No	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
		Breed	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Fish	IMC	Table size fish	4.1qui	31,50	57400.00	
2.	Goats	Blackbengal		14 nos.	20000	53500	

6.5 Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds): 28

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
January , 2024			
February, 2024			
March, 2024	30	7	Training on Scientific Bee Keeping
April , 2024	7	2	Training On Natural Farming
May, 2024			
June, 2024			
July, 2024			
August, 2024			
September, 2024	15	3	RY Training on Fish Fingerling Production

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
October, 2024			
November, 2024			
December, 2024	11	3	Training On Millet Cultivation
December, 2024	9	Upto 90 Days from Dec 24	RAWE student of UBKV, Pundibari
Total :	72	45 day	

6.6 Utilization of staff quarters :Nil

Whether staff quarters has been completed: No

No. of staffquarters:

Date of completion:

Months	Q I	QII	Q III	QIV	Q V	QVI

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

7.1. Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Account Number
KVK main A/c	SBI	Islampur, Uttar Dinajpur	11001862927
KVK R/F A/c	SBI	Islampur, Uttar Dinajpur	30156335888

7.2. Utilization of funds under CFLD on Oilseed (Rs. In Lakhs)

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 31.03.2025
	Pre-Kharif	Rabi	Pre-Kharif	Rabi	
Ground nut	7,00,000.00	0.00	6,99,364.00	0.00	636.00
Sunflower	4,80,000.00	0.00	4,79,417.00	0.00	583.00
Sesame (OMV)	4,80,000.00	0.00	4,79,949.00	0.00	51.00
Total	16,60,000.00	0.00	16,58,730.00	0.00	1270.00

7.3. Utilization of funds under CFLD on Pulses (Rs. In Lakhs) : Nil

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 31 st March,2025
	Pre-Kharif	Rabi	Pre-Kharif	Rabi	
Lentil					
Greengram					
Technology Agent					

7.4. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2021-22 (Not audited) up to 31.03.2024

Sl. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	-	202.33	251.02
2	Traveling allowances	1.20	16.41	16.41
3	HRD	0.30		
4	Contingencies	19.00		
A	Office Contingency (Stationary, POL, Hire Vehicle etc.)	3.00		
B	Training	2.25		
C	FLD	1.13		
D	OFT	1.12		
E	SCSP	11.50		
5	Library	0.10	0.10	0.10
TOTAL (A)		20.60	218.84	267.53
7.4				
1	Vehicle	7.50	7.50	7.50
2.	Micro-Irrigation	4.09	4.09	4.09
3.	Duckery – Goatery	2.26	2.26	2.26
4	Poultry	1.91	1.91	1.91
TOTAL (B)		15.76	15.76	15.76
C. REVOLVING FUND		--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		36.36	234.6	283.29

7.5. Status of revolving fund (Rs. In lakh) for last three years

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 31 st March of each year (Kind + cash)
2017-18	29.20	20.58	8.64	41.14
2018-19	41.14	22.22	10.56	52.80
2019-20	52.80	18.46	13.87	56.80
2020-21	56.80	19.70	18.10	58.40
2021-22	58.40	20.40	18.80	60.00
2022-23	60.00	27.36	24.11	63.25
2023-24	63.25	27.36	26.95	63.66
2024-25	63.66	21.64	19.59	65.71

7.6.(i) Number of SHGs formed by KVKs: 02

(ii) **Association of KVKs with SHGs formed by other organizations indicating the area of SHG activities-** In the year 2024 two new SHGs were formed by KVK. Uttar Dinajpur KVK is associated with 166 SHGs formed by other organizations indicating the area of SHG activities

(iii) Details of marketing channels created for the SHGs

- ❖ Initially the SHGs started producing fresh mushrooms and sell it in the local market. Later on all the SHGs were brought under single umbrella to form Farmer Interest Group (FIG) by KVK and by this initiative total daily production of mushroom from each group is picked up and channelized to bigger market at Siliguri Nepal Bhutan Etc. resulting better price thereby ensuring more net return to the individual groups. Moreover realizing the demand of processed mushroom in the form of pickle in the north-eastern states the members of the SHGs were trained with that particular skill and the started producing mushroom pickle, chunks and papads etc. with their surplus produce. KVK helped them to get the produce *fssai* certification.
- ❖ In current year Shakti SHG of Dhoundugach village has started producing value added Millet products and dedicatedly involved in its marketing under technical guidance of Uttar Dinajpur KVK.
- ❖ Three SHGs after getting trained from KVK, started producing low cost weaning food under direct supervision of KVK and selling it in the name of **ShishuAahar** in the local Mela, rural haats, Krishi Mela, Swanirbhar Mela, Kanyashree Mela, Sabala Mela etc. As a result of which the brand name of **ShishuAahar** got a wide spread popularity and preference amongst the resource poor families.
- ❖ Uttar Dinajpur District Administration incorporated the low cost nutritious weaning food developed by Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra in a project called **"PUSHTI"** – An initiative for providing additional nutritional supplements to the malnourished pre-school children through SHG networks of the district. As requested by the District Administration, Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra acted as a resource centre to impart hands on training to the aspiring SHG members of each ICDS Blocks in preparation of low cost weaning food and sensitizing them in keeping hygiene and quality of the weaning food as per specification.
- ❖ In the mean time SHGs have given a stall on Herbal Gulals in Technology Week and Krishi Mela 2017 organized by Uttar Dinajpur KVK at Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur. This is the main turning point for them. Delegates as well as my participants haspraised their move and till the last day of the mela they have already sold their whole stock and has orders in tjheir hands for further preparation. They were profited and got lift for further task. Preparation of Herbal Gulal as entrepreneurial activity by SHGs is published by 4 Nos. Local papers and process Documentation of Herbal Gulal preparation is done by Doordarshan, Jalpaiguri as well as private channels is News Time, Kolkata TV and CCN. Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra acknowledge the effort of SHG members who were wholeheartedly involved in this activity even in Covid pandemic and in a very short span worked hand to hand with KVK to make this endeavor a success. It is noteworthy that without any proper working place and modern equipment these women showed

their presence in the society and made their own path for future business with technical support from KVK also linked with different stores in the urban and peri-urban markets.

7.7 Joint activity carried out with line departments and ATMA

Name of activity	Number of activities	Season	With line department	With ATMA	With both
Fodder & feed Production Programme	01	Rabi: 2023-24	NSC. Siliguri		
Exposure Visits	9	Kharif Rabi:2024	DAISI Student & Dept. of Agriculture WB		
Training	22	Kharif Rabi:2024	NIF, INDIA & NABARD Uttar Dinajpur, Dept. of Agriculture WB		

8. Other information

8.1. Prevalent diseases and pest in Crops

Name of the disease	Crop	Date of outbreak	Area affected (in ha)	% Commodity loss	Preventive measures taken for area (in ha)
Fall Army Warm	Maize	2020	200	65	100
Neck Blast of Boro Rice	Rice	2018	150	30	50

8.2. Prevalent diseases in Livestock/Fishery

Name of the disease	Species affected	Date of outbreak	Number of death/ Morbidity rate (%)	Number of animals vaccinated	Preventive measures taken in pond (in ha)

9.1. Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) Training: Nil

Title of the training programme	Period		No. of the participant		Amount of Fund Received (Rs)
	From	To	M	F	

9.2. PPV & FR Sensitization training Programme: Nil

Date of organizing the programme	Resource Person	No. of participants	Registration (crop wise)	
			Name of crop	No. of registration

9.3. *mKisan*Portal (National Farmers' Portal/ SMS Portal)

Type of message	No. of messages	No. of farmers covered
Crop	96	5203
Livestock	00	5203
Fishery	12	5203
Weather	08	5203
Marketing	09	5203
Awareness	16	5203
Training information	26	5203
Other	01	5203
Total	168	41624

9.4. KVK Portal and Mobile App

Sl. No.	Particulars	Description
1.	No. of visitors visited the portal	3256
2.	No. of farmers registered in the portal	5223
3.	Mobile Apps developed by KVK	02
4.	Name of the App	Uttar Dinajpur KVK
5.	Language of the App	English
6.	Meant for crop/ livestock/ fishery/ others	Agricultural and allied sectors
7.	No. of times downloaded	1000+

9.5. a. Observation of Swacha Bharat Programme Nil

Date of Observation	Activities undertaken
30.9.2024	Awareness programme about swachhta
1.10.2024	'EkPedMaaKeNaam' AndClealing of villeges programme with farmers
3.10.2024	Cleaning of office campus and disposal of scraps, space feed, etc.
04.10.2024	Zero Waste Events: (Timely disposal of references)
21.10.2024	Adoption villege for microbial based agricultural waste management using vermicomposts
23.10.2024	Orientation of school children on various topics like hygiene, sanitation, cleanliness.
28.10.2024	Crop residue managements
31.10.2024	Demonstration of technologies on waste and wealth

9.5. b. Details of Swachhta activities with expenditure

SN	Activities	Number	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1.	Digitization of office records/ e-office		
2.	Basic maintenance		
3.	Sanitation and SBM	32	32,200.00
4.	Cleaning and beautification of surrounding areas	14	20,720.00
5.	Vermicomposting/Composting of biodegradable waste management & other activities on generate of wealth for waste	12	12810.00
6.	Used water for agriculture/ horticulture application		0
7.	Swachhta Awareness at local level	3	0
8.	Swachhta Workshops	2	0
SN	Activities	Number	Expenditure (in Rs.)
9.	Swachhta Pledge	16	0
10.	Display and Banner	5	1500.00
11.	Foster healthy competition		00
12.	Involvement of print and electronic media	2	0
13.	Involving the farmers, farm women and village youth in the adopted villages (no of adopted village)	11	11800.00
14.	No of Staff members involved in the activities	16	00.00
15.	No of VIP/VVIPs involved in the activities		0
16.	Any other specific activity (in details)		0
Total			79,030

9.6 Observation of National Science day

Date of Observation	Activities undertaken
28.02.2024	Awareness Training camp, application of science in agriculture

9.7. Programme with Seema Suraksha Bal (BSF): Nil

Title of Programme	Date	No. of participants

9.8 Agriculture Knowledge in rural school:

Name and address of school	Date of visit to school	Areas covered	Teaching aids used
Swaraswati Bidya Mandir, Islampur Block	19.12.2024	Technologies of recent Agriculture (Natural Farming)	Sample Preparation and flow chat (Preparation Model) and KVK demo unit
Total: 1 nos. Programmes			

9.9. Details of 'Pre-Rabi Campaign' Programme

Date of programme	No. of Union Ministers attended the programme	No. of Hon'ble MPs (Loksabha/Rajyasabha) participated	No. of State Govt. Ministers	Participants (No.)						Coverage by Door Darshan (Yes/No)	Coverage by other channels (Number)
				MLAs Attended the programme	Chairman ZilaPanchayat	Distt. Collector/ DM	Bank Officials	Farmers	Govt. Officials, PRI members etc.		

9.10 Details of Swachhta Hi Suraksha programme (16-31.12.2024) organized

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of villages Involved	No. of Participants	No. of VIPs	Name (s) of VIP(s)
1	Taking Swachhta Pledge	-	22	-	-
2	Basic maintenance and weeding out old document cleanliness of office	-	16	-	-
3	Sanitization and SWM (Digging of compost pit for composting)	2	52	-	-
4	Cleanliness and sanitization drive on campuses and disposal of bio-degradable and non degraded waste	2	34	-	-
5	Promoting green and clean technology during kitchen gardening	3	34	-	-
6	Awareness campaign on sewage water & waterlines cleaning and recycling of waste water	2	30	-	-
7	Showing technology of seed grading machine and zero tiller machine for technology dissemination and conservation agriculture	4	38	-	-
8	Celebration of KisanDiwas and awareness on special swachhta drive	5	48	-	-
9	Swachhta awareness at village level	3	30	-	-
10	Cleaning of public places (Chopra Hospital premises)	1	14	-	-
11	Online webinar on swachhta awareness among rural youth	2	20	-	-
12	Awareness training on waste management and utilization of organic waste at	1	38	-	-

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of villages Involved	No. of Participants	No. of VIPs	Name (s) of VIP(s)
	Matialivillage Karandighi.				
13	Cleaning of Draine and sewage waterline	2	22	-	-
14	Field visit of compost pits chopra, Bilatibari,Dhandugachh	3	32	-	-

9.11. Details of MahilaKisan Divas programme(15.10.2024) organized

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of villages Involved	No. of Participants	No. of VIPs	Name (s) of VIP(s)
1	Training conducted on, Role of women in agriculture and its empowering aspects.	5 nos (Chopra,kalagachh,Dhondugachh,Daspara,chandagachh,Lakshidangi)	38	-	-

9.12. No. of Progressive/Innovative/Lead farmer identified (category wise)

Sl. No.	Name of Farmer	Address of the farmer with contact no.	Innovation/ Leading in enterprise
1.	Digen Singh	Premchandgachh, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur, Mobile: 8293577781	Natural Farming
2.	Aven Debsharma	Monoharpur, Kaliganj, Uttar Dinajpur, Mobile: 9734017121	Natural Farming
3.	Himan Roy	Taherpur, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, Mobile: 9614548463	Natural Farming
4.	Sri. Shyama Chandra Lala	Machol, Karandighi, Uttar Dinajpur	RCT & Crop production Technology
5.	Smt. SushilaTudu	Golamigachh, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	Mushroom
6.	Smt. Pinki Debnath	Pagligachh, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	Weaning Food, Herbal Aabir
7.	Sri. Mangal Soren	Machol, Karandighi, Uttar Dinajpur	IFS unit
8.	Md. Ali	Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur	Button Mushroom
9.	Sri. Niren Singh	Bilatibari, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	Crop production Technology
10.	Sri. Pabitra Roy	Kanki, Uttar Dinajpur	Crop Diversification
11.	Sri. Srikanta Mandal	Kanki, Uttar Dinajpur	Strawberry cultivation
12.	Sri. Soleman Ali	Hemtabad, Uttar Dinajpur	Tulaipanji Rice
13.	Sri. Tarun Singha	Bilatibari, Sonapurhat: Mobile: 7384763953	Natural Farming
14.	Smt. Shishubala Podder Sarkar	Ramkrishnapur, Kanki, G-II, Uttar Dinajpur, Mobile :- 9635363062	Natural Farming & Organic Veg, Cultivation
15.	Smt. Anima Majumder	Dhondugach, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	Mushroom value added product
16.	Mrs. Anjali Bose Das	Dhondugach, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	Herbal Aabir, Mushroom cultivation
17.	Mrs. Archana Paul	Kalagach, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	Nutitional weaning food
18.	Sri. Ashok Sarkar	Ramkrishnapur, Kanki, G-II, Uttar Dinajpur, Mobile :- 9800587834	Natural Farming & Organic Veg, Cultivation
19.	Md. Buddir	Nakkati, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur, Mobile:-8945021475/9547503380	Crop production Technology
20.	Sri. Akshy Pal	Itahar, Uttar Dinajpur	Crop production Technology

9.13. Revenue generation

Sl.No.	Name of Head	Income(Rs.)	Sponsoring agency
1.	KVK Instructional farm (crops & Allied vocations), Farmers' Hostel	535000.00	
2.	Exposure visit, Training, Farmers Scientist Interection	47050.00	ATMA Uttar Dinajpur, STRY, DAESI, CFLD, SCSP, NABARD, NSC, NIF, ACCESS (NGO).
3.	External funded project (institional charges).	26590.00	Ramnagar Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
	Total:	6,08,640.00	

9.14. Resource Generation:

SL.No.	Name of the programme	Purpose of the programme	Sources of fund	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Infrastructure created
1.	Training and awareness	Trasfer of Technology and Capacity building	STRY	0.42	-
2.	CFLD – Pulse & Oil Seed	Promotion of area and Pulse, Oil Seed Production	Ministry of Agril. Coop, Govt. of India	16.60	-
3.	ARYA	Entrepreneurship Development for Rural Youth	ICAR	6.00	Vermi-compost unit, Mushroom Processing unit, Fish Fry Production Unit
4.	DAESI	Diploma course for Input Delears	Input Dealers	8.00	
5.	Project on popularization of millets	Capacity building and popularization of millets in Uttar Dinajpur district	NABARD	11.67	
6.	Outscaling of Natural Farming	Promotion of Natural cultivation	Ministry of Agril. Coop, Govt. of India	0.66	On Station Demonstration plot
7.	Performance of variety	Performance of variety	Ramnagar Seeds Pvt. Ltd.	0.94	
8.	External funded training and exposure visits	Training and Exposure visits		1.44	
9.	Promotaion of Groundnut Programme under TSP	Promotaion of Oilseed cultivation	DGR, Junagarh, Gujarat	2.60	
			Total (Rs. lakhs)	48.33	

9.15. Performance of Automatic Weather Station in KVK:

Date of establishment	Source of funding i.e. IMD/ICAR/Others (pl. specify)	Present status of functioning
2020	IMD	In working condition

9.16. Contingent crop planning: Nil

Name of the state	Name of district/KVK	Thematic area	Number of programmes organized	Number of Farmers contacted	A brief about contingent plan executed by the KVK

10. Report on Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA): No programme has been conducted

a) Year: 2021 - 22

b) Introduction / General Information:

	Title	Objective	Treatment details	Date of sowing	Replication	Result with photographs
Experiment 1						
Experiment 2						
Experiment 3						
Others (If any)	Production practice survey held through 9 blocks of 210 villages of Uttar Dinajpur district					

11. Details of DAPST/ TSP: Nil

a. Achievements of physical output under TSP during 2024

Progress of DAPSC for the year 2024 (Jan. to Dec., 2024)

Name of KVK							
Sl.No.	Item/Activity		Units	Targets/Achievements		No. of Beneficiaries	
				Annual Targets	Achievements	Annual Targets	Achievements
1	Trainings (Capacity building/ Skill Development etc.)		No.				
	1.1	1-3 days	No.				
	1.2	4-10 days	No.				
	1.3	2-4 weeks	No.				
	1.4	More than 4 weeks	No.				
2	On Farm Trials (OFTs)		No.				
3	Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) and other demonstrations		No.				
4	Awareness camps, exposure visits etc.		No.				
5	Input Distribution						
	5.1	Seeds (Field Crops)	Tonnes				
	5.2	Seeds (High Value Crops, spices etc.)	Kg				
	5.3	Seeds (Root & Tuber Crops)	tonnes				
	5.4	Nursery plants	No.				
	5.5	Cutting , slips, suckers, etc	No.				
	5.6	Mushroom Spawns/ Bio-Fertilizers (in Packets)	Packets				
	5.7	Honey Bee Colonies	No.				
	5.8	Animals-large (Cattle/ Buffalo/ camel/horse/donkey/Mithun/Yak etc.)	No.				
	5.9	Animals-small (pig, sheep, goat etc.)	No.				
	5.1	Poultry chicks / duckling etc	No.				
	5.11	Fish Spawns/ fingerlings	No.				
	5.12	Small equipment's (upto Rs 2000)	No.				
	5.13	Medium Equipment's/ machinery (upto Rs 25000)	No.				
	5.14	Large Equipment's / machinery (> Rs. 25000)	No.				
	5.15	Infrastructure / Civil Works/ Ponds etc	No.				
	5.16	Setting up plant nursery/ seed farm/ hatchery	No.				
	5.17	Land development/ Reclamation / Conservation	hectares				
	5.18	Fertilizers (NPK)/ Secondary fertilizers	tonnes				
	5.19	Micro nutrients	tonnes				
	5.2	FYM/ Vermicompost	tonnes				
	5.21	Soil amendments (Gypsum, lime etc.)	tonnes				
	5.22	Plant protection chemicals	Kg				

	5.23	Plant growth Promoter	Kg				
	5.24	Animal Feed	tonnes				
	5.25	Animal Fodder	tonnes				
	5.26	Animal medicines	doses				
	5.27	Any other (Liquid PSB etc.)	Litre				
6	Services/Facilitation						
	6.1	Animal Health Camps	No.				
	6.2	Artificial Insemination / Vaccination	No.				
	6.3	Veterinary Services (Hospitalization, on-site treatment, PD, surgery etc)	No.				
	6.4	Testing samples of Soil, plant, water, feed, fodder and livestock	No.				
	6.5	Promotion of agri-entrepreneurship	No.				
	6.6	Promotion of IFS, IOFS, Natural Farming, Nutrigarden, kitchen garden, orchards etc	No.				
	6.7	Creation of market links of farm produces	No.				
	6.8	Use of Institute Facilities (Processing etc.) (in Hours)	Hours				
	6.9	Subsidies/ Assistance (50% of Project cost, Max. Rs 10,000/beneficiary)	No.				
7	Distribution of Literature		No.				
8	Employment generation for livelihood		(Man-months)				
9	Fellowship, Stipends or Scholarship		No.				
10	Area oriented R&D Activity (project addressing the problems of agri. Sector faced by the SC/STs and benefit directly, which is measurable and identifiable)		No. of projects				
11	Monitoring & Evaluation of DAPSC/ST (upto 3%)						
12	Any other (specify)						

b. Fund received under TSP in 2024-25 (Rs. In lakh): Nil

12. Details of DAPSC/ SCSP

a. Achievements of physical output under SCSP during 2024

Progress of DAPSC for the year 2024 (Jan. to Dec., 2024)

Name of KVK							
Sl.No.	Item/Activity		Units	Targets/Achievements		No. of Beneficiaries	
				Annual Targets	Achievements	Annual Targets	Achievements
1	Trainings (Capacity building/ Skill Development etc.)		No.				
	1.1	1-3 days	No.				
	1.2	4-10 days	No.				
	1.3	2-4 weeks	No.				
	1.4	More than 4 weeks	No.				
2	On Farm Trials (OFTs)		No.				
3	Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) and other demonstrations		No.				
4	Awareness camps, exposure visits etc.		No.				
5	Input Distribution						
	5.1	Seeds (Field Crops)	Tonnes				
	5.2	Seeds (High Value Crops, spices etc.)	kg				
	5.3	Seeds (Root & Tuber Crops)	tonnes				
	5.4	Nursery plants	No.				
	5.5	Cutting, slips, suckers, etc	No.				
	5.6	Mushroom Spawns/ Bio-Fertilizers (in Packets)	Packets				
	5.7	Honey Bee Colonies	No.				
	5.8	Animals-large (Cattle/ Buffalo/camel/horse/donkey/Mithun/Yak etc.)	No.				
	5.9	Animals-small (pig, sheep, goat etc.)	No.				
	5.1	Poultry chicks / duckling etc	No.				
	5.11	Fish Spawns/ fingerlings	No.				
	5.12	Small equipment's (upto Rs 2000)	No.				
	5.13	Medium Equipment's/ machinery (upto Rs 25000)	No.				
	5.14	Large Equipment's / machinery (> Rs. 25000)	No.				
	5.15	Infrastructure / Civil Works/ Ponds etc	No.				
	5.16	Setting up plant nursery/ seed farm/ hatchery	No.				
	5.17	Land development/ Reclamation / Conservation	hectares				
	5.18	Fertilizers (NPK)/ Secondary fertilizers	tonnes				
	5.19	Micro nutrients	tonnes				
	5.2	FYM/ Vermicompost	tonnes				
5.21	Soil amendments (Gypsum, lime etc.)	tonnes					

	5.22	Plant protection chemicals	kg				
	5.23	Plant growth Promoter	kg				
	5.24	Animal Feed	tonnes				
	5.25	Animal Fodder	tonnes				
	5.26	Animal medicines	doses				
	5.27	Any other (Liquid PSB etc.)	Litre				
	Services/Facilitation						
	6.1	Animal Health Camps	No.				
	6.2	Artificial Insemination / Vaccination	No.				
	6.3	Veterinary Services (Hospitalization, on-site treatment, PD, surgery etc)	No.				
	6.4	Testing samples of Soil, plant, water, feed, fodder & livestock	No.				
6	6.5	Promotion of agri-entrepreneurship	No.				
	6.6	Promotion of IFS, IOFS, Natural Farming, Nutrigarden, kitchen garden, orchards etc	No.				
	6.7	Creation of market links of farm produces	No.				
	6.8	Use of Institute Facilities (Processing etc.) (in Hours)	Hours				
	6.9	Subsidies/ Assistance (50% of Project cost, Max. Rs 10,000/beneficiary)	No.				
7	Distribution of Literature		No.				
8	Employment generation for livelihood		(Man-months)				
9	Fellowship, Stipends or Scholarship		No.				
10	Area oriented R&D Activity (project addressing the problems of agri. Sector faced by the SC/STs and benefit directly, which is measurable and identifiable		No. of projects				
11	Monitoring & Evaluation of DAPSC/ST (upto 3%)						
12	Any other (specify)						

b. Fund received under SCSP in 2024-25 (Rs. In lakh):

13. Progress report of NICRA KVK (Technology Demonstration component) during the period (Applicable for KVKs identified under NICRA): Nil

Natural Resource Management

Name of intervention undertaken	Numbers under taken	No of units	Area (ha)	No of farmers covered / benefitted									Remarks
				SC		ST		Other		Total			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	

Crop Management

Name of intervention undertaken	Area (ha)	No of farmers covered / benefitted									Remarks	
		SC		ST		Other		Total				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T		

Livestock and fisheries

Name of intervention undertaken	Number of animals covered	No of units	Area (ha)	No of farmers covered / benefitted									Remarks
				SC		ST		Other		Total			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	

Institutional interventions

Name of intervention undertaken	No of units	Area (ha)	No of farmers covered / benefitted									Remarks
			SC		ST		Other		Total			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	

Capacity building

Thematic area	No of Courses	No of beneficiaries									
		SC		ST		Other		Total			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	

Extension activities

Thematic area	No of activities	No of beneficiaries								
		SC	ST		Other			Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T

Detailed report should be provided in the circulated Performa

14. Awards/Recognition received by the KVK: Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Year	Conferring Authority	Amount	Purpose

Award received by Farmers from the KVK district: Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Name of the Farmer	Year	Conferring Authority	Amount	Purpose
1.						

15. Any significant achievement of the KVK with facts and figures as well as quality photograph:

a). HerbalGulal/Eco Holi colours preparation as an entrepreneurial activity by SHGs of Chopra block of Uttar Dinajpur district

Environmental safety is core concern of the world now. Our environment is degraded day by day mostly because of lack of awareness regarding its protection and safety. Uttar Dinajpur KVK has showed its interest in environmental safety and made farming community aware about the hazards of chemicals in our life.

Herbal Gulal preparation is also a step towards our health and environmental safety. In the month of January, February 2017 we have conducted four awareness camps for school children of different blocks of Uttar Dinajpur and in the same camps KVK has initiated a step on eco-Holi colours and its importance and made them aware of biodegradable products and safe chemicals. As the festival of colours Holi was coming so we had made them aware and requested them to use eco-holicolours and explained them the process of making Herbal Gulal at their home. Many of them were quite interested and very happy with this step. Few teachers who reside in urban localities has also showed their interest in purchasing the colours if available. Thereafter, KVK has imparted training to 3 Nos. SHGs viz., Mahaprabhu SHG, Dolua and Paglilgacch, SwarnayantiMahila dal (2 Nos.), Sonapur to start Gulal preparation as entrepreneurial activity. After taking training SHGs has immediately started working on this project with technical support from KVK, Chopra. In the process of making herbal Gulals main base ingredient is arrowroot which is coloured with different natural colours extracted from Turmeric, petals of marigold flowers, beetroot, leaves of different plants and



petals of different flowers etc., to get particular shade. Specific colouring material extract has to be added like for yellow colour we need turmeric extract and to get pink colour we need beetroot extract.

In the mean time SHGs have given a stall on Herbal Gulals in Technology Week and Krishi Mela 2017 organized by Uttar Dinajpur KVK at Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur. This is the main turning point for them. Delegates as well as my participants has praised their move and till the last day of the mela they have already sold their whole stock and has orders in their hands for further preparation. They were profited and got lift for further task. Preparation of Herbal Gulal as entrepreneurial activity by SHGs is published by 4 Nos. Local papers and process documentation of Herbal Gulal preparation is done by Doordarshan, Jalpaiguri as well as private channels is News Time, Kolkata TV and CCN.

Uttar Dinajpur Krishi Vigyan Kendra acknowledge the effort of SHG members who were wholeheartedly involved in this activity and in a very short span worked hand to hand with KVK to make this endeavor a success. It is noteworthy that without any proper working place and modern equipment these women showed their presence in the society and made their own path for future business with technical support from KVK.

16. Number of commodity-based organizations/ farmers' cooperative society/ FPO formed/ associated with during last one year (Details of the group/society may be indicated)

Sl. No.	Name of the organization/ Society	Trust Deed No. & date	Date of Trust Registration Address	Proposed Activity	Commodity Identified	No. of Members	Financial position (RS. in Lakh)	Success indicator
1.	Raiganj Tulaipanji Producers' organization	-	Raiganj	Production of scented rice from paddy through parboiling method technically guided by the KVK	Tulaipanji Rice	270 nos of farmers are presently engaged in the activity	12.36	Promising activity
2.	Goalpohar Women FPC		Goalpohar-II	Food Processing	Turmeric	345	13.5	Marketing of Packed turmeric
3	Pundrabhumi FPC		Karandighi	Maize and rice storage	Foodgrains	402	9.32	Godown facility
4.	Ma laxmi Mushroom production society	-	Pagligachh, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	Production of oyster Mushroom cultivation	Mushroom	320 nos of individuals and women SHG groups	10.89	Good marketing chain
5.	Raiganj Craft Bhumi	-	Raiganj	For promotional activities of the Jute crafts activity as well as marketing. Build up Closely linkages with other organizations/Departments for their better future establishment.	Jute made handicraft products	25 nos of Women SHG		
6.	Dinajpur Pineapple FPC		Majhiali, Chopra	For promotional activities of the mushroom, pineapple, banana cultivation as well as marketing. Build up Closely linkages with other organizations/Departments for their better future establishment.	Mushroom, millets, pineapple and maize	420		

17. Integrated Farming System (IFS): Details of KVK Demo. Unit

Sl. No.	Module details (Component-wise)	Area under IFS (ha)	Production (Commodity-wise)	Cost of production in Rs. (Component-wise)	Value realized in Rs. (Commodity-wise)	No. of farmer adopted practicing IFS	% Change in adoption during the year
1.	KVK Module: Fish cum Dyke Vegeyables, Goatery, Duckery, Organic production unit	1.2	i. Fish Fingerlings: 76000 & Table Fish production: 1.55 q ii. Goatery: 10 nos. kids iii. Duckery: 20 nos. ducklings & 650 eeggs/year which were distributed to the farmers iv. Organic Production vegetable: 1.4 q	i. Fish Production: 30250.00 ii. Goatery: 10500.00 iii. Duckery: 6500.00 iv. Organic Production: 2500.00	i. Fish Production: 47900.00 ii. Goatery: 25000.00 iii. Duckery: 11500.00 Organic Production: 6500.00	12	35.36

18. Information on Visit of Ministers to KVKs, if any: Nil

Date of Visit	Name of Hon'ble Minister	Name of Ministry	Salient points in his/ her observation(2-3 bulleted points)

19. a) Information on ASCI Skill Development Training Programme, if undertaken during 2024: Nil

Name of the Job role	Name of the certified Trainer of KVK for the Job role	Date of start of training	Date of completion of training	No. of participants						Whether uploaded to SIP Portal (Y/N)	Fund utilized for the training (Rs.)
				SC		ST		Other			
				M	F	M	F	M	F		

b) Information on Skill Development Training Programme (Other than ASCI or less than 200 hrs., if any) if undertaken during 2024:

Thematic area of training	Title of the training	Duration (in hrs.)	No. of participants									Fund utilized for the training (Rs.)
			SC		ST		Other		Total			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	

20. Information on NARI Project (if applicable)

Name of Nodal Officer	No. of OFT on specified aspects	Title(s) of OFT	No. of FLD on specified aspects	No. of capacity development programme on specified aspects	Total no. of farm women/ girls involved in the project	Details of Issues related to gender mainstreaming addressed through the project

21. Any other programme organized by KVK, not covered above: Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Date of the programme	Venue	Purpose	No. of participants
1.	Millet Fair 2024 (NABARD funded)	18/12/2024	Vill.Zeropani, Chopra, Uttar Dinajpur	To popularize millets, its value-added products and machinaries among farming community	350

22. Good quality action photographs of overall achievements of KVK during the year (best 10)



Wheat Field at KVK farm



OFT-Tulaipanji rice



OFT-Tulaipanji rice



Field Visit by DWR team



Field Visit by DWR team



Field Visit by Director of Research



DAESI-Practical class



Distribution of Inputs under SC-sub plan