

PROFORMA FOR ANNUAL REPORT 2025 (January-December 2025)

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	
KVK, Boudh At-Paljhar, P.O.-Salunki, Dist- Boudh, Pin-762026	-	-	kvkboudh.ouat@gmail.com kvk.boudh@ouat.ac.in

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003	0674- 2397362	0674-2397933	dee@ouat.ac.in

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

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Sri Tapan Kumar Das	At-KVK Campus, Paljhar, Boudh-762026	8249001807	tapandasouat@gmail.com

1.4. Year of sanction of KVK:

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Boudh was established by ICAR on dt. 01.07.2005 under the control of Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology at Paljhar farm, Boudh. Boudh district is bounded by River Mahanadi & Angul District to the north, Kandhamal District to the south, Nayagarh District to the east and River Tel & Subarnapur District to the west, covering a geographical area of 3098 sq km, the district lies between 20° 22' N to 20° 50' North Latitude and 83° 34'E to 84°49' East Longitude.

1.5. Staff Position (as on 1st January 2025)

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& Head	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Subject Matter Specialist	Tapan Kumar Das	Scientist (Plant Protection) and I/c Sr. Scientist & Head	Plant Protection	87,200	04/06/2021	Temporary	Others
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Mrs. Sasmita Pal	Scientist (Home Science)	Home Science	1,01,100	12/07/2023	Temporary	Others
4	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Kabita Mishra	Scientist (Agronomy)	Agronomy	25,210	05/07/2023	Temporary	Others
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	SMS (Agril.Extn.)	Agril. Extn	69,000	31/07/2018	Temporary	ST
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Samapika Dalai	SMS (Horticulture)	Horticulture	57,800	05/07/2024	Temporary	SC
7	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Programme Assistant	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Computer Programmer	Md. Sadakat Ali	Prog.Asst (Computer)	-	60,400	28/12/2010	Temporary	Others
10	Farm Manager	Harapriya Sethy	Farm Manager	Horticulture	44,900	03/02/2015	Temporary	SC
11	Accountant / Superintendent	Vacant	Accountant / superintendent	-	-	-	-	-
12	Stenographer	Trupti Ranjan Barik	Stenographer	-	43,500	07/07/2023	Temporary	Others
13.	Driver	Trinath Sahoo	Driver	-	28,400	07/09/2015	Temporary	Others
14.	Driver	G.S.Choudhury	Driver	-	28,400	15/11/2013	Temporary	Others
15.	Supporting staff	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Supporting staff	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) :

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	1.6
2.	Under Demonstration Units	0.2
3.	Under Crops	3.0
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	10.13
5.	Others with details	5.25
	Total	20.0

Total area should be matched with breakup

1.7. Infrastructure Development:

A) Buildings and others

S. No.	Name of infrastructure	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	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR
2.	Farmers Hostel	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR
3.	Staff Quarters (6)	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR
4.	Piggery unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rain Water harvesting structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Threshing floor	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR
8	Farm godown	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	ICAR
9.	Dairy unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Poultry unit	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	RKVY
11.	Goatary unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Mushroom Lab	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR
13.	Mushroom production unit	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR
14.	Shade house	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR
15.	Soil test Lab	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR
16	Others, Please Specify	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Use	ICAR

* If not in use then since when and reason for non-use

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total km. Run	Present status
TATA SUMO	2005-06	3,84,042	200000	Condemned
Tractor	2005-06	4,34,088	85000	Condemned
Motor cycle	2009-10	49,965	81000	Running Condition
Bolero	2019-20	8,00,000	86889	Running Condition
Tractor	2022-23	7,50,000	122	Running Condition

C) Equipment & AV aids

Name of equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status	Source of fund
a. Lab equipment				
Equipment's of soil lab	2016-17	23,00,000	Working condition	ICAR
Mushroom Spawn Unit	2010-11	2,50,000	Working condition	RKVY
b. Farm machinery				
i. Tractor	2023-24	7,50,000	Good Condition	ICAR
ii. Rotavator	31.3.2012	30,000	Good condition	ICAR
iii. Brush cutter	31.3.2016	25,300	Good condition	ICAR
iv. M. B. Plough	31.3.2016	30,500	Good condition	ICAR
c. AV Aids				
i. Television (Philips)	31.3.2007	11,200	Damaged	ICAR
ii. Camera (Sony)	31.3.2007	9,900	Damaged	ICAR
iii. Camera (Sony)	31.3.2008	9,490	Damaged	ICAR
iv. Handy cam (Sony)	31.3.2012	24,700	Good condition	ICAR
v. GPS Camera	31.3.2016	22,500	Good condition	ICAR
vi. Camera	31.3.2018	10,169	Good condition	ICAR
vii. LED TV	31.3.2018	50,000	Good condition	ICAR
viii. LCD Projector	15.01.2010	86,000	Good condition	ICAR
ix. Picco Projector	31.3.2017	20,000	Good condition	ICAR
x. Ahuja Complier	31.3.2010	9,450	Good condition	ICAR
xi. Ahuja speaker Box	31.3.2010	7,300	Good condition	ICAR
xii. Ahuja codeless phone	31.3.2010	2,350	Good condition	ICAR
xiii. Ahuja stand mic phone	31.3.2010	1,740	Good condition	ICAR
xiv. Ahuja micro phone	31.3.2010	1,500	Good condition	ICAR

stand				
-------	--	--	--	--

D) Farm implements

Name of equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status	Source of fund
i. Rotavator	31.3.2012	30,000	Good condition	ICAR
ii. MC Thresher cum Fan type winner	31.3.2012	20,000	Damaged	ICAR
iii. Aspee power sprayer	31.3.2016	7,865	Good condition	ICAR
iv. M.B.Plough	31.3.2016	30,500	Good condition	ICAR
v. 9 type cultivators	31.3.2016	25,500	Good condition	ICAR
vi. Aspee Arush cutter	31.3.2016	25,300	Good condition	ICAR
vii. Weeder (Dry land)	31.3.2017	35,801	Good condition	ICAR
viii. Agrimate power mist blower	31.3.2017	8,400	Good condition	ICAR
ix. KNAPSM type battery operated sprayer	31.3.2017	4,410	Damaged	ICAR

1.8. Details of SAC meeting* conducted in the year

Sl. No.	Date	Number of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken	If not conducted, state reason
1.	07.02.2026	38	Popularization of floriculture activities through cultivation of Chrysanthemum, Marigold and Tuberose	KVK, Boudh popularised floriculture activities through FLDs programme.	

			should be included in KVK activities.	● One no. of FLD on Chrysanthemum (Var. Bidhan Jayanti) have conducted at Sarsara, Badagochhapada village of Harbhanga & Boudh block involving 10 nos. of beneficiaries during Rabi 2025–26. ● One no. of FLD programme to be conducted on Tuberose (Var. Prajwala) at village Dhalpur of Harbhanga block involving 10 nos. of beneficiaries during Summer 2025. ● One no. of FLD programme on Commercial Marigold cultivation (Var. Bidhan Marigold-2) has conducted during Rabi 2025–26 under the SCSP Programme at village Kanakpur involving 10 nos. of participants for income generation of farm women, thereby promoting entrepreneurial development and livelihood diversification in the district.	
			FLD programme on value addition of Oyster mushroom for fetching the better market price.	One no. of FLD on preparation of mushroom (Oyster) soup mix will be conducted at village-Nurpa, Kantamal block including 10 nos. of SHG members during Rabi 2025-26.	
			The Awareness cum training programme on Medicinal values of Kadaknath breed for popularization in convergence mode with Dept. of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.	● One no. of awareness cum training programme will be conducted at second week of February at patalipada village of Boudh block including 50 nos. of farmers. ● Awareness was further strengthened through district-level farmers' fairs, Matsya O Pranisampad Mela for its wider popularisation and livelihood diversification.	
			Conduct sensitization programme for the farmers on ICE activity, e-NAM marketing, crop diversification in convergence with RMC.	● Two no. of sensitization programmes will be conducted at KVK Campus & Telibandh village during February & March -2026 on ICE activities, e-NAM marketing and crop diversification in convergence with the RMC to enhance market awareness and income opportunities for farmers and additional sensitisation carried out through FPO training programmes to ensure maximum farmer outreach.	
			The convergence with FPO should be done to take up activities on value addition, marketing and different type of income generation avenues and maximum market reach.	KVK strengthened convergence with FPOs during the year to promote value addition, marketing and diversified income-generation avenues for enhanced market reach. ● Two nos. of FPOs like Salunki, Banishree FPO were actively engaged in value-addition activities, ● Three nos. of training programmes were conducted in convergence mode at Badagochhapada, Madhapur and Kantamal involving 160 nos. of participants. ● Further, under district level training programme under CoE for FPOs project awareness on value addition and marketing was created among BoD members through meetings facilitated by KVK	
			Awareness programme on fodder production for animal	1. One no. of F/FW Training Programme has been conducted during	

			feeding and highlight this topic in Matsya O Pranisampad Mela -2025-26.	Rabi 2025-26 on “Improved fodder production technology” and one. no of awareness programme will be conducted on fodder production for animal feeding during March -2026 at Kultakhali village and 2. Highlighted the importance of scientific fodder cultivation at the Matsya O Pranisampad Mela 2025–26 to promote improved livestock nutrition among farmers and also through F/FW training programmes, promoting adoption of scientific fodder cultivation for improved livestock nutrition.	
			FLD programme on Nutri garden should be included.	One no. of FLD programme on Ganga Maa Mandal Nutri Garden Model for Household nutritional security was conducted at village Sarsara, Champamal of Harbhanga block and Amthapada and Kuluthakhali village of Boudh block involving 10 nos. of beneficiaries on a round the year basis.	
			Promote Organic farming and Natural farming activities in convergence mode	KVK has promoted organic and natural farming practices in convergence mode with Odisha Millet Mission, LKBK & YCDA NGO through capacity building, Field day and demonstrations programmes. 1. One no. of F/FW training on Zero Budget Natural Farming in vegetable crops was conducted at Sandhapalli village of Boudh block involving 30 nos. of participants. 2. One no. of RY training on Biofertilizer application & one no. Of vocational Training Programme on Vermicomposting were organised at KVK campus involving 45 nos. of participants. 3. Additionally, two nos. of method demonstrations on bio-input preparation were carried out at the KVK campus and Champamal village involving 60 nos. of participants to enhance adoption of sustainable farming practices.	
			Sapling production of Mango.	KVK strengthened sapling production of mango, guava and other fruit crops through capacity building and nursery activities. One no. of Vocational Training Programme on Propagation techniques in fruit crops was conducted at KVK campus involving 25 nos. of participants from Sarsara (Harbhanga block) Kanakpur and Khuntipada (Boudh block) villages of & 300 nos. of mango grafts were produced under sapling production and distributed to the farmers.	
			Awareness programme on proper maintenance of Biofloc unit in convergence mode with the Dept. of Fishery.	Two no. of Awareness programme for proper maintenance of Biofloc unit will be conducted at Balasinga & Khuntipada Village of Boudh block in convergence mode with the dept. of Fishery during February-2026 involving 60 nos. of farmers and WSHG members.	
			Different varieties of Azolla should be grown in demo unit of the KVK.	KVK developed an Azolla demonstration unit at the KVK campus by raising different species viz., <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> , <i>A. microphylla</i> , <i>A. mexicana</i> , <i>A. rubra</i> , <i>A. pinnata</i> and <i>A. caroliniana</i> at the KVK campus, aimed at showcasing their suitability for nutrient-rich bio-feed and bio-input use and promoting adoption among farmers.	

** Salient recommendation of SAC in bullet form*

Attach a copy of SAC proceedings along with list of participants

List of 22nd SAC members attended:

Sl No.	Name of the Dignitaries	Designation and Address	Remarks
1.	Prof. Prasannajit Mishra	Dean Extension Education, OUAT, Bhubaneswar	Conduct the meeting through online
2.	Dr. Sarbani Das	Joint Director, Extension Education, OUAT, BBSR	
3.	Dr. P. P. Pal.	Principal Scientist, ATARI, Kolkata	(Joined through online)
4.	Dr. Gobinda Acharya	Director, CHES, IIHR, BBSR	(Joined through online)
5.	Dr. Ranjan Kumar Tarai	Dean, CA & CH, Chiplitima	
6.	Dr. Sanjukta Mohapatra	ADR, RRTTS, Chiplitima Sambalpur	
7.	Dr. Satyendra Singh	Jr. Director (Hort.) , NHRDF, Boudh	
8.	Dr Ramarao Palo	CDVO, Boudh	
9.	Ms. Draupadi Majhi	DFO, Boudh	
10.	Mr. Jogendranath Mohapatra	ADH, Boudh	
11.	Mrs. Nibedita Pradhan	AAO, Boudh	CDAO, Boudh (Representative)
12.	Ms. Minakshi Kumura	ACR, Boudh, Forest Division	
13.	Sj. Nilamadhav Sasmal	Principal, APC, Boudh	
14.	Sj. Jogeswar Bisi	GM, DIC, Boudh	
15.	Sri Rasmiranjan Sethy	DPC, Mission Sakti, Boudh	
16.	Mrs. Sagarika Dutta	DSWO, Boudh	
17.	Dr. Prabir Kumar Das	HOD, Botanical, BP Collage, Boudh	
18.	Sri. Ranjit Kumar Das	Technical Officer, NHRDF, Boudh	
19.	Mr. Pyaremohan Purohit	I/c BAO, Harbhanga	
20.	Mr. Satyabrata Palei	ASCO, Boudh	
21.	Mr. Sachidananda Sahoo	SCEW, Boudh	
22.	Mr. Madhu Sudan Patra	AAO, Boudh	

23.	Mr. Biswajit Panda	J.E, OLIC, Boudh	
24.	Mr. Asman Mahakud	MD. Gandharadhi FPO	
25.	Mr. Sitakanta Sahu	BOD, Gadjata FPO	
26.	Mr. Debjit Mukherjee	Programme Officer, YCDA	NGO Representataive
27.	Mr. Ghasiram Pradhan	Progressive Farmer	
28.	Mr.Sushant Kumar Ksheti	Progressive Farmer	
29.	Mr. Alekha Sahu	Progressive Farmer	
30.	Mrs. Sunita Pradhan	Farm women(SHG).	
31.	Mrs. Sasmita Pradhan	Progressive Farm woman.	
32.	Mrs. Sadhana Barik	Progressive Farm woman.	
33.	Mrs. Sasmita Pal	Scientist (H.Sc), KVK, Boudh.	
34.	Dr. Kabita Mishra	Scientist(Agronomy), KVK, Boudh.	
35.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	SMS.(Agril. Extension), KVK, Boudh.	
36.	Dr. Samapika Dalei	SMS(Hort.), KVK, Boudh.	
37.	Mrs. Harapriya Sethy	Farm Manager, KVK, Boudh.	
38.	Sj. Tapan Kumar Das	Sr. Scientist & Head, KVK, Boudh.	

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22nd SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

The 22nd Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) in virtual hybrid mode of KVK, Boudh was held on Dt. 07.02.2026 at 10.30 AM in KVK training hall under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. J. Mishra, Dean Extension Education, OUAT, Bhubaneswar in presence of Dr. S. K. Mandal, Principal Scientist, ATARI, Kolkata, Dr. Sarbani Das, JDE (Information), OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Dr. Gobinda Acharya, Director, CHES (ICAR-IIHR), Bhubaneswar, Dr. Sanjukta Mohapatra, ADR, RRTTS Chiplima, Prof. Ranjan Kumar Tarai, Associate Dean, College Of Agriculture, (VC representative), Dr Satyendra Singh, Joint Director (Horticulture), NHRDF, Boudh and all other SAC members participated in the SAC meeting. The list of members present in the meeting is annexed herewith. Sj. Tapan Kumar Das, Senior Scientist & Head, KVK, Boudh made a brief welcome address to the SAC members and requested the Chairman to conduct the meeting.

After a brief introductory remark, the Chairman asked the Sr. Scientist & Head to start the proceedings as per the agenda.

Agenda-1: Approval of the proceedings of last SAC meeting

The Sr. Scientist & Head briefly presented the proceedings of the last SAC meeting. The Chairman taking the consent of the members approved the proceedings.

Agenda-2: Presentation of Action taken report on last SAC recommendation of the 21st SAC meeting.

The Sr. Scientist & Head presented the following action taken report on the recommendations of last SAC meeting

Sl No.	Recommendations during the year 2024-25	Action Taken during the year 2025-26
1.	FLD programme on value addition of Oyster mushroom for fetching the better market price	One no. of FLD on preparation of mushroom (Oyster) soup mix will be conducted at village-Nurpa, Kantamal block involving 10 nos. of SHG members during Rabi 2025-26.
2.	The Awareness cum training programme on Medicinal values of Kadaknath breed for popularization in convergence mode with Dept. of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	- One no. of awareness cum training programme will be conducted at second week of February at patalipada village of Boudh block including 50 nos. of farmers. - Awareness was further strengthened through district-level farmers' fairs, Matsya O Pranisampad Mela for its wider popularisation and livelihood diversification.
3.	Popularization of floriculture activities through cultivation of Chrysanthemum, Marigold and Tuberose should be included in KVK activities.	KVK, Boudh popularised floriculture activities through FLDs programme. - One no. of FLD programme on Chrysanthemum (<i>Var. Bidhan Jayanti</i>) have conducted at Sarsara, Badagochhapada village of Harbhanga & Boudh block respectively involving 10 nos. of beneficiaries during Rabi 2025-26. - One no. of FLD programme to be conducted on Tuberose (<i>Var. Prajwala</i>) at village Dhalpur of Harbhanga block involving 10 nos. of beneficiaries during Summer 2025. - One no. of FLD programme on Commercial Marigold cultivation (<i>Var. Bidhan Marigold-2</i>) has conducted during Rabi 2025-26 under the SCSP Programme at village Kanakpur involving 10 nos. of participants for income generation of farm women, thereby promoting entrepreneurial development and livelihood diversification in the district.
4.	Sensitization programme for the farmers on ICE activity, e-NAM marketing, crop diversification in convergence with RMC.	Two no. of sensitization programmes will be conducted at KVK Campus & Telibandh village during February & March -2026 on ICE activities, e-NAM marketing and crop diversification in convergence with the RMC to enhance market awareness and income opportunities for farmers and additional sensitisation carried out through FPO training programmes to ensure maximum farmer outreach.
	The convergence with FPO should be done to take up activities on value addition, marketing and different type of income generation avenues and maximum market reach	- KVK strengthened convergence with FPOs during the year to promote value addition, marketing and diversified income-generation avenues for enhanced market reach. - Two nos. of FPOs like Salunki, Banishree FPO were actively engaged in value-addition activities like Turmeric powder preparation from raw turmeric. - Three nos. of training programmes were conducted in convergence mode at Badagochhapada, Madhapur and Kantamal involving 160 nos. of participants. - Further, in two nos. of district level training programme under CoE for FPOs project awareness on value addition and marketing were created among BoD members through meetings facilitated

		by KVK.
	Awareness programme on fodder production for animal feeding and highlight this topic in Matsya O Pranisampad Mela -2025-26.	1. One no. of F/FW Training Programme has been conducted during Rabi 2025-26 on “Improved fodder production technology” and one. no of awareness programme will be conducted on fodder production for animal feeding during March -2026 at Kultakhali village and 2. Highlighted the importance of scientific fodder cultivation at the Matsya O Pranisampad Mela 2025–26 to promote improved livestock nutrition among farmers and also through F/FW training programmes, promoting adoption of scientific fodder cultivation for improved livestock nutrition.
	FLD programme on Nutri garden should be included.	One no. of FLD programme on Ganga Maa Mandal Nutri Garden Model for Household nutritional security was conducted at village Sarsara, Champamal of Harbhanga block and Amthapada and Kuluthakhali village of Boudh block involving 10 nos. of beneficiaries on a round the year basis.
	Promote Organic farming and Natural farming activities in convergence mode	KVK has promoted organic and natural farming practices in convergence mode with Odisha Millet Mission, LKBBK & YCDA NGO through capacity building, Field day and demonstrations programmes. 1. One no. of F/FW training on Zero Budget Natural Farming in vegetable crops was conducted at Sandhapalli village of Boudh block involving 30 nos. of participants. 2. One no. of RY training on Biofertilizer application & one no. Of vocational Training Programme on Vermicomposting were organised at KVK campus involving 45 nos. of participants. 3. Additionally, two nos. of method demonstrations on bio-input preparation were carried out at the KVK campus and Champamal village involving 60 nos. of participants to enhance adoption of sustainable farming practices.
	Sapling production of Mango.	KVK strengthened sapling production of mango, guava and other fruit crops through capacity building and nursery activities. One no. of Vocational Training Programme on Propagation techniques in fruit crops was conducted at KVK campus involving 25 nos. of participants from Sarsara (Harbhanga block) Kanakpur and Khuntapada (Boudh block) villages of & 300 nos. of mango grafts were produced under sapling production and distributed to the farmers.
	Awareness programme on proper maintenance of Biofloc unit in convergence mode with the Dept. of Fishery.	Two no. of Awareness programme for proper maintenance of Biofloc unit will be conducted at Balasinga & Khuntapada Village of Boudh block in convergence mode with the dept. of Fishery during February-2026 involving 60 nos. of farmers and WSHG members.
	Different varieties of Azolla should be grown in demo unit of the KVK.	KVK developed an Azolla demonstration unit at the KVK campus by raising different species viz., <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> , <i>A. microphylla</i> , <i>A. mexicana</i> , <i>A. rubra</i> , <i>A. pinnata</i> and <i>A. caroliniana</i> at the KVK campus, aimed at showcasing their suitability for nutrient-rich bio-feed and bio-input use and promoting adoption among farmers.

Agenda-3: Achievements made during: Rabi 2024-25& Kharif -2025

The Senior Scientist and Head presented the overall achievements made by the KVK during the period Rabi 2024-25 & Kharif -2025.

On-Farm Testing Rabi-2024-25:

Five numbers of OFTs have been conducted during Rabi- 2024-25 involving 35 nos. of farmers based on problem of farmers field. Some of salient achievements of the OFTs were as follows:

- **OFT on Assessment of Chilli variety of Rabi Season for tolerance to leaf curl virus:** TO₁ was taken with var. *Arka tanvi* which is resistance to Powdery mildew disease, Root Knot nematodes and ChLCV. Yield Potential is 75-90 q/ha for dry chilli and 250 q/ha green chilli recorded 142.5 q/ha yield and var. *Arka Saanvi* which is resistance to leaf curl virus. Yield potential is : 75-90 q/ha for dry chilli and 250qt/ha green chilli was taken as TO₂ recorded 151.2 q/ha yield, respectively, as compared to 126.1 q/ha yield with cultivation of Chilli variety *Krishna*. In case of TO₁ increase in yield was found to be 13 % & it was 19.9 % in case of TO₂ as compared to FP. In TO₁ B:C ratio was 2.64 and 2.80 in case of TO₂ as compared to 2.48 in case of FP. Chilli variety *Arka Saanvi* showed better tolerant to leaf curl virus as well as higher yield with higher benefit cost ratio as compared to *Arka Tanvi* and local variety *Krishna*.
- **OFT on Assessment of Onion Varieties of Rabi Season :** TO₁ was taken with cultivation of Onion variety Bhima Shakti recorded 281.2 q/ha yield and cultivation of Onion variety Bhima dark Red was taken as TO₂ recorded 260.5 q/ha yield, respectively, as compared to 225.8 q/ha yield with cultivation of farmer own variety NHRDF Red in farmers practice. In case of TO₁ increase in yield was found to be 24.9 % & it was 15.0 % in case of TO₂ as compared to FP. In TO₁ B:C ratio was 3.07 and 2.84 in case of TO₂ as compared to 2.72 in case of FP. Onion variety Bhima Shakti yielded maximum bulb diameter, bulb weight which contributed to higher yield and it has also recorded maximum net return and B:C ratio as compared to Bhima Dark Red with similar cost of cultivation and Local.
- **OFT on Assessment of management practices against pod borer complex in Greengram.** TO₁ was taken Foliar spray of NSKE 5% at 30 DAS followed by Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 200 ml/ha at 45 DAS and TO₂ Foliar spray of NEEM OIL 1500PPM @ 3ml/lit at 30 days after sowing (DAS) followed by Flubendiamide 39.35% SC 200 ml/ha at 45 DAS. TO₂ recorded highest yield of 7.7 q/ha as compared to TO₁ 6.8 q/ha and FP 3.2 q/ha. In case of TO₁ increase in yield was found to be 11.11% & it was 20.37 % in case of TO₂ as compared to FP. In TO₁ B:C ratio was 2.25 and 2.43 in case of TO₂ as compared to 2.09 in case of FP.

- Farmers are convinced that prophylactic application of neem based pesticides two times with 15 days interval during plant growth stage and application of Flubendiamide 39.35% SC and Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC during flowering stage can significantly manage the pod borer incidence in greengram crop.
- **OFT on Assessment of packaging of processed tender jackfruit:** TO₁ was taken with Peeling of Jackfruit by knife/paniki, cut into pieces & packed in polythene recorded sensory evaluation at 0-9 point hedonic scale 5.6 and in TO₂ surface cleaning /dirt removal by washing, peeling & cutting into pieces. Dipping in 0.5% (w/v) citric acid & 0.1% ascorbic acid for seven mins, surface drying and packaging in punnet pack or PP pouch with 0.0675% perforation & refrigerated, storage at 10° C. was taken. TO₂ recorded sensory evaluation at 0-9 point hedonic scale 7.9 respectively, as compared to farmers practice with Sale of whole tender jackfruit where sensory evaluation at 0-9 point hedonic scale 3.1. In TO₁ B:C ratio was 2.27 and 2.5 in case of TO₂ as compared to 2.0 in case of FP. The technology is accepted by the WSHGs as a profitable enterprise so it has been converted to FLD for large scale adoption.
- **OFT on Assessment of suitable marketing strategies for better marketing of high value crop :** TO₁ was taken farm produce sell to local traders at the farm gate recorded farmers share in consumer price 66.6% where Fixing a banner at suitable place, preferably at main road indicating the place of production, mentioning the special quality of the produce (fresh/sweetness/organic etc.) was taken as TO₂ recorded farmers share in consumer price 70.2 % as compared to FP I.e, produce sell at local market/haat recorded farmers share in consumer price 58.3 %. In case of TO₂ farm produce sold amount was more than 3000 where in TO₁ it was more than 2000 compared to FP i.e, 500 piece. TO₂ is the most effective strategy for marketing high-value crops as it combines low cost, direct consumer engagement, and improved profit margins. It enables farmers to differentiate their produce, attract customers, and bypass middlemen, thus ensuring better income and market sustainability.

Front Line Demonstration (Rabi-2024-25):

KVK conducted 11 nos. of frontline demonstration programmes during Rabi-2024-25. Salient achievements of FLDs were given below.

- **FLD on Demonstration on Nutrient management in Pointed gourd:** where in RP bio-inoculation with Azotobacter+ Azospirillum+PSB (1:1:1) with NPK & organics showed higher yield of 190.3 q/ha with B:C ratio of 2.99 as compared to FP where pointed gourd plants supplied with only NPK recorded yield of 166.1 q/ha which is 14.56 % change in yield. In RP B:C ratio was 2.99 as compared to 2.70 in case of FP.

Farmers showed a positive reaction to integrated nutrient management in pointed gourd as it increased yield parameters like no of fruits per plant and fruit yield per ha. i.e yield increament of 14.56 % and net income compared to plants supplied with only NPK. This Demonstration on nutrient management in pointed gourd proved beneficial to farmers as balanced nutrient management showed best result as compared to improper nutrient management.

- **FLD on Demonstration on Nutrient management in Onion:** where in RP is application of 110:40:60:40 kg NPKS per ha along with soil and foliar application of ZnSO₄ which gave yield of 252.2 q/ha as compared to 221.2 q/ha in farmers practice which is 14 % change in yield result in higher yield in onion. In RP B:C ratio is 2.73 as compared to 2.67 in case of FP.

Balanced application of NPK along with soil application of ZnSO₄ in onion received positive feedback from farmers owing to increased bulb diameter , bulb weight, bulb yield which recorded yield increament of 14 per cent and profitability in terms of better net return as compared to onion field supplied with imbalalced NPK fertilizers. This Demonstration on nutrient management in onion proved beneficial to farmers as balanced nutrient management showed best result as compared to improper nutrient management.

- **FLD on Demonstration of Okra variety Kashi Chaman:** where in RP Okra variety *Kashi Chaman* recorded higher yield is 148.3 q/ha with higher B:C ratio is 2.80 as compared to FP where hybrid var. *Radhika* was taken recorded yield is 134.6 q/ha and B: C ratic is 2.18 which is 10.17 % change in yield . Farmers appreciated the okra variety Kashi chaman as it showed resistance to Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus, leading to reduced disease incidence and increased yield up to 11% as compared to farmer practice This Demonstration on okra variety *Kashi Chaman* proved beneficial to farmers as farmers can grow okra in kharif season without/ less incidence of Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus.
- **FLD on Demonstration on Chrysanthemum variety Bidhan Jayanti in Rabi Season:** where in RP Chrysanthemum variety Bidhan Jayanti was taken which recorded maximum yield of 161.66 q/ha with higher net return and B: C ratio was 2.54 which was profitable to flowericultural farmers compared to FP where there was no previous cultivation of the chrysssanthemum flower. This Demonstration on chrysanthemum variety Bidhan Jayanti helped to create awareness about the crop potential and income diversification.
- **FLD on Demonstration on Management of major sucking pests of chilli:** where in RP Seed treatment with Imidachloprid 600FS @ 5ml /kg seed and Foliar spraying of spiromesifen 22.9% SC @ 1 ml/ l. of water twice at 30 and 45 DAT can significantly reduce the incidence of sucking pest complex (thrips

and mite) in chilli recorded higher yield is 47 q/ha compared to FP where farmers are applying non targeted pesticides like profenophus and cypermethrin recorded yield 30 q/ha which is 36% change in yield. In RP B:C ratio is 2.76 as compared to 2.0 in case of FP.

Farmers are aware about seed treatment strategy and application of targeted pesticides in proper time gives good results and manage the thrips and mite problem in chilli crop effectively.

- **FLD on Demonstration on Integrated Powdery mildew disease management in Greengram:** where in RP Application of combine fungicide thrice with Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconazole @ 0.5 gm/lit thrice at 10 days interval after disease initiation or Application of combine fungicide thrice with Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole @ 1 ml/lit at 10 days interval after disease initiation recorded higher yield 6.8 q/ha compared to FP where farmers are not following seed and seedling treatment technique and applying fungicides like carbendazim during disease appearance stage recorded yield is 4.3 q/ha which is 36.76 % change in yield and in case of RP B:C ratio is 3.0 as compared to 2.2 in case of FP.

Farmers are convinced that application of new generation combined fungicides in proper time and proper interval manage the disease incidence percentage below economic thresh hold level.

- **FLD on Demonstration on IDM practices for viral disease management in Watermelon:** where in RP rotational spraying of Spinetoram 11.7 SC @1.0 ml/l, Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 0.5 g/l, Fipronil 5% SC @ 1.5ml/l and Alphacyhalothrin @ 1.0 ml/l at weekly intervals starting from 20 DAG and growing maize as border crop recorded yield 175 q/ha compared to FP wher Farmers are not taking any type of preventive measures for management of sucking pests like white flies, GLH, pumpkin beetles, thrips, Aphids etc by application of proper pesticides. They are applying fungicides like Carbendazim+mancozeb and chloropyriphus during viral infestation time recorded yield is 126 q/ha which is 28 % increase in yield. In RP B:C ratio is 2.69 and in FP B:C ratio is 2.42
- **Demonstration on Oyster Mushroom chips for higher income:** where in RP freshly harvested mushrooms are washed divided in individual mushrooms from the bunch in case of oyster mushroom) and blanched in 2% brine solution. The mushrooms are dipped overnight in a solution of 0.1% of citric acid + 1.5% of NaCl + 0.3% of red chilli powder. After draining off the solution, the mushrooms are subjected to drying in cabinet dryer at 60⁰ C for 8 h. Then it is fried in the refined oil and good quality chips are prepared. After spices mixing, the chips are packed in polypropylene packets and sealed and in FP farmers Selling of fresh oyster mushroom. In this demonstration farmers got net income of Rs 550/kg of chips in RP with BC Ratio of 2.6 as compared to FP Rs 250/kg of fresh mushroom having B:C ration is 2.0.
- **Demonstration of power operated finger millet thresher for threshing finger millet for comfort elevation of farm women:** where in RP farmers doing threshing by power operated finger millet thresher 1hp single motor, capacity- 90 kg/hr when in FP farmers doing manual threshing. The output in

recommended practice 77.4 kg/hr, Threshing efficiency 91% as compared to the FP 6.2 kg/hr and 78% respectively. Farm women appreciated the implement for its cost effectiveness and manual threshing is cumbersome.

- **Demonstration on Proper farm planning and record keeping to avail better marketing opportunities :** where in RP farmers designed the proper scheduling of different farm activities by maintaining timely records and in FP farmers doing cultivation without any definite planning and record keeping. Farmers perceived multiple benefits after adopting record keeping. 1. is identify strong & weak point of business, 2. Determination of expenses & revenue of current year, 3. Help in comparison of result with previous year, 4. Information about use of agri-input materials, 5. Help in selection of crops . Overall, the results indicate that record keeping significantly improved farm management efficiency and planning ability. Reasons for Non-Maintenance of Records (Before Intervention): like 1. Lack of awareness about record keeping types, 2. Lack of time, 3. Inconsistency in farming income, 4. Agriculture income is exempted from tax, 5. Considering farming is not a business. This highlights that knowledge gap and perception issues were the major constraints rather than technical difficulty. The demonstration successfully transformed farmers' outlook from traditional farming to farm-as-a-business approach, highlighting the importance of planning and record keeping in enhancing income and market linkage.
- **Demonstration on transfer of technology through harnessing human values in agriculture:** where in RP progressive farmers were formally designated and recognized based on their area of specialization (such as IFS, natural farming, mushroom cultivation, fish farming, millet value addition, etc.) and assigned titles like *Farm Captain*, *Farm Professor*, *Millet Lady*, etc. These designated farmers acted as local ambassadors of change, facilitating peer learning, strengthening communication, and enhancing the effectiveness of technology dissemination. This approach emphasized human values like recognition, self-esteem, and leadership, thereby improving ownership of technologies whereas in FP traditionally, technology transfer was carried out through progressive farmers or change agents only, without structured recognition or systematic involvement. This approach lacked inclusiveness and did not ensure active engagement or accountability among the broader farming community.

The findings clearly indicate a significant improvement in all parameters under the demonstrated practice compared to farmers' practice. The mean scores increased across all indicators, reflecting enhanced effectiveness of the intervention. Notably, the parameter "*treated as resource person*" showed the highest improvement (MS 2.32, Rank I), followed by *increase in social recognition* (MS 2.14, Rank II) and *increase in cosmopolitaness* (MS 2.05, Rank III), indicating that recognition and social status played a key role in motivating farmers. Although technology adoption and horizontal spread showed improvement, a relatively higher gap still exists, suggesting the need for continued efforts.

Further, perception analysis revealed that designated farmers exhibited higher scores in social recognition (1.2), horizontal spread (1.1), technology adoption (1.24), and knowledge sharing (1.8) compared to FP, indicating enhanced leadership and dissemination capacity. Similarly, fellow farmers reported

improvements in information-seeking behaviour (1.32), horizontal spread (1.16), income enhancement (1.02), and willingness to adopt technologies (1.24) under RP, confirming the positive influence of designated farmers on the community.

Feedback:

The intervention demonstrated that recognition of farmers as resource persons significantly enhances their self-esteem, leadership, and responsibility, which in turn accelerates technology dissemination and adoption. Farmers responded positively to the value-based approach, showing increased participation, better knowledge sharing, and improved linkage with extension systems. Although gaps in adoption still exist, the approach proved effective in promoting inclusive, participatory, and sustainable technology transfer, thereby strengthening the overall extension mechanism.

Training : KVK imparted training to 1610 farmers & farmwomen through 45 nos. training programmes where 6 nos. of rural youths trained on quality bio input production, planting material production in crop production, Pulse and Oilseed production ,vegetable, Scientific Bee keeping, Paddy straw & Oyster mushroom cultivation, production of quality planting material under protected condition, entrepreneurship development in Agri- Horti system, value addition of vegetable through eight nos. of training programme were conducted during the period and 4 nos. of In-service training programme have been conducted in Rabi 2024-25. Scientific Bee Keeping and Organic and Natural farming through 2 nos. of vocational training were conducted during this period. 1 no. Of skill development training under RPL training on Scientific mushroom cultivation during this period. 2nos. District level training programme on FPO management and 2 nos of district level convergence meeting have been conducted involving a total 50 nos. Of BOD and CEO members of 9 nos. of FPO of the district.

Agenda:- 5 Achievements made during: Kharif- 2025

The Senior Scientist and Head presented the overall achievements made by the KVK during Kharif-2025.

On-Farm Testing:

Four numbers of OFTs have been conducted during Kharif- 2025 involving 28 nos. Of farmers based on problem of farmers. Some of salient achievements of the OFTs were as follows:

- **Assessment of biofortified rice varieties for enhancing food and nutritional security:** where in RP, in TO₁: CR DHAN 311 (MUKUL) variety, TO₂: CR DHAN 315 variety, TO₃: DRR DHAN 48 variety have been taken whereas in FP farmers usually cultivated NAVEEN, MTU-1001 varieties.

After analyzing the growth and yield parameters of the different biofortified rice varieties concluded that zinc fortified rice variety CR DHAN 315 performed better in terms of yield (44.12 q/ha) and having BCR (1.78) than the other varieties like variety CR DHAN 311 (MUKUL) recorded yield was 42.36 q/ha with B:C ratio 1.66, variety DRR DHAN 48 recorded yield was 39.24 q/ha having B:C ratio 1.54 as compared to FP where recorded yield was 37.91 q/ha with B:C ratio 1.49 in terms of grain yields and in economic returns. However multiple location trial will enhance the effectiveness of the programme and ensure their alignment with nutritional security goals.

- **Assessment of IDM for sheath Blight management in Rice:** where TO₁ was taken with Seed treatment with Trichoderma viride @ 10g/ lit water and 2-3 sprayings of Trichoderma viride @ 10g/L at 10-15 days interval and in TO₂ was taken Seed treatment with Trichoderma viride @ 10g/L water and Spraying of the combination fungicide (Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole) @ 1ml/L twice at 15 days interval starting from initiation of the infection where as in FP Indiscriminate application of spurious chemicals with improper dose by farmers. In TO₂ recorded yield was 47.7 q/ha, TO₁ recorded yield was 43.9 q/ha compared to FP where recorded yield 35.6 q/ha where change in yield in TO₁ was 23.31 % and in TO₂ was 33.9 %. In TO₁ B:C ratio was 1.7 and 1.8 in case of TO₂ as compared to 1.4 in case of FP.
- **Assessment of blended Ragi and Green gram Malt (K) :** where TO₁ was taken by Soaking ragi and green gram separately in water (12 hr), sprout ragi (24 hr) & green gram (12 hr) at room temperature in moist cloth, dry (50 ° C for 8 hr) the sprouted grains , remove the rootlets , roast the grains, grind to the fine powder keep in air tight bottle, keep in airtight bottle and in TO₂ was taken by Chhatua preparation from Ragi (500gm ragi+150 gms of rice flakes+150gm wheat + 200gm whole Bengal gram), roast the grains grind to the fine powder and keep in air tight bottle). The TO₁ recorded higher income (Rs 1800/kg) as compared to TO₂ (Rs 1600/kg) as compared to Farmers practice (Rs 800/kg) having shelf life 90 days in TO₁, in TO₂ was 45 days and in FP was 30 days. It is found that Ragi malt powder has more nutritional value, profitable, superior in taste and wider acceptability by WSHGs.

Front Line Demonstration:

K.V.K conducted 07 nos. of frontline demonstration during Kharif-2025. Salient achievements of FLDs were given below-

- **Demonstration on nutri-rich finger millet variety Shree Ratna :** where in RP cultivation of finger millet variety OUAT Kalinga Ragi 1 (*Shreeratna*) duration of 117 days, high zinc (21.6mg/kg), iron content (50.2 mg/kg), average yield potential of 2416 kg/ha, suitable for kharif and irrigated summer with improved crop management and in FP cultivation of Nali Mandia, Budha mandia.

In recommended variety *Shreeratna* gave higher yield 18.61 q/ha with B: C ratio 2.30 as compared to farmers practice recorded yield 12.28 q/ha and 1.78. Farmers overwhelmingly positive highlighting higher yields, increased net income and desirable traits like more tillering, long and big fingers and disease pest resistance compared to local traditional varieties. The variety *Shreeratna* resulted the yield advantage of 40.1 per cent over traditional varieties.

This demonstration significantly increased farmer knowledge and adoption of improved practices including using high yielding variety, balanced nutrient management.

- **Demonstration on weed management in transplanted rice:** where in RP was taken with Pre emergence application of Pretilachlor 50 EC @ 1500 ml/ha, fb Penoxulam 1.02 % + Cyhalofop butyl 5.1 % OD @ 2250 ml/ha at 25 DAT where as FP Manual weeding was done at 30 DAT.

The sequential application of Pretilachlor 50 EC @ 1500 ml/ha as PE fb by Penoxulam 1.02 % + Cyhalofop butyl 5.1 % OD @ 2250 ml/ha at 25 DAT is a highly effective weed management strategy in rice providing 90-97% control of broad spectrum weeds during critical period of weed competition. The recommended technology gave higher yield 44.97 q/ha as compared to farmers practice recorded yield was 38.32 q/ha with B:C ratio 1.86 in RP and 1.43 in FP respectively. The change in yield is 17.35 %.

- **Demonstration on Turmeric as intercrop in Mango Orchard :** where RP was taken with Variety Roma, Seeding rhizome @ 1500 kg/ha spacing 60 x 30 cm, fertilizer dose 120: 60: 60 kg N:P:K per ha, Mango spacing 7 m x 7 m, average yield of Turmeric as inter crop 10-15 tons per ha. and in FP planting of Mango orchard without any intercropping. The Result of FLD is yet to come.
- **Demonstration of Okra variety Kashi Chaman:** where in RP was taken by Okra variety- Kashi Chaman, Medium tall plants, dark green fruits 11-14 cm long, First flowering on 41 days after sowing, resistant to YVMV and OLECV, yield 150 - 160 q/ha in 45 to 100 days and in FP was taken by cultivation of okra hybrid Radhika.

In RP Okra variety Kashi Chaman gave higher yield 149.5 q/ha with higher B:C ratio 2.82 as compared to Radhika hybrid recorded yield was 135.2 q/ha and B:C ratio was 2.18. Farmers appreciated the okra variety Kashi chaman as it showed resistance to Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus, leading to reduced disease incidence and increased yield up to 11 % as compared to farmer practice This Demonstration on okra variety Kashi Chaman proved beneficial to farmers as farmers can grow okra in kharif season without/ less incidence of Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus.

- **Demonstration on Integrated Nutrient Management in Kharif onion** where RP was taken with Farm Yard Manure 3500 kg ha⁻¹ + Vermicompost 3500 kg ha⁻¹ & Neem Cake 1000 kg ha⁻¹ + Azotobacter @ 10 kg ha⁻¹ + Phosphate solubilizing bacteria @ 5 kg ha⁻¹ + Pseudomonas @ 5 kg ha⁻¹ + Trichoderma 5 kg ha⁻¹ and FP was taken by Improper Nutrient management.

In RP gave higher yield of 285.8 q/ha as compared to FP was 238.6 q/ha in farmers practice which is 20 % change in yield result in higher yield in onion. In RP B:C ratio was 2.74 as compared to 2.57 in case of FP. Farmers expressed satisfaction with integrated nutrient management in kharif onion and application resulted better crop performance in terms of bulb yield which showed yield increment of 20 per cent as compared to onion field supplied with imbalanced NPK fertilizers. This Demonstration on nutrient management in kharif onion proved beneficial to farmers as balanced nutrient management showed best result by improving soil health as compared to improper nutrient management.

- **Demonstration on Eco-friendly management of pod borer complex in Pigeonpea:** Where in RP the technology taken as Application of Azadirachtin 0.15% @ 1.5 Lit./ ha + Spinosad 45% SC @ 200 ml / ha at 50% flowering and second 15-20 days after 1ST spraying. Application of Azadirachtin 0.15% @ 1.5 Lit./ ha + Eamectin Benzoate 5 % SG @ 200 gm / ha at 50% flowering and second 15-20 days after 1ST spraying and in FP farmers are not following the proper management practices during the need of application or any proper insecticides . Farmers are applying non targeted pesticides in improper dose like chloropyriphus, cypermethrin . In RP recorded higher yield of 14.5 q/ha having B:C ratio 10.1 compared to yield in FP was 8.9 q/ ha having B:C ratio 7.8. Beside this pod borer infestation was 8% in RP compared to FP it was 42% before application.

Farmers are convinced to follow the proper dose of application of neem based pesticides followed by application of new generation pesticides with proper dose and time can manage the pests efficiently.

- **Demonstration on IPM strategy for management of sucking pests in Cotton:** where in RP timely sowing of crop Planting of maize as border crop around the field, intercropping of cowpea @ 8:2 ratio; Application of Azadirachtin 0.15% @ 1.5 Lit./ ha twice @ 30 & 45 DAS; Installation of yellow sticky traps @ 40/acre & need based Application of Flonicamide 50% WG @ 175 gm/ha twice at 10 days interval was taken and in FP farmers are not following proper preventive & curative practices for management of sucking pests population in proper time and applying of cypermethrin, chloropyriphus and triazophos + deltamethrin @ 1 l/ ha which encourage the pest for rapid multiplication. In RP recorded yield was 22.8 q/ha having B:C ratio 3.0 and ICBR 9.8 compared to FP gave yield 16.75 having B:C ratio 2.37 and ICBR 7.4. In RP sucking infestation was reduced by 6% from 26% in FP. Here change in yield 36.1%.

Training:

KVK imparted training to 1575 farmers & farmwomen through 58 nos. training programmes where 10 nos. of rural youths trained on quality bio input production, planting material production in crop production, Pulse and Oilseed production ,vegetable, Scientific Bee keeping, Paddy straw & Oyster mushroom cultivation, production of quality planting material under protected condition, entrepreneurship development in Agri- Horti system, value addition of vegetable through eight nos. of training programme were conducted during the period and 5 nos. of In-service training programme have been conducted in Kharif -2025. Scientific Mushroom Cultivation, advance technology for nursery raising of vegetables seedlings and Organic and Natural farming through 3 nos. of vocational training were conducted during this period. 3 nos. skill development training under VOTI during this period. 2nos. District level training programme on FPO management have been conducted involving a total 50 nos. Of BOD and CEO members of 8 nos. of FPO of the district. 5 nos. of farmers and farm women training programme on improved package of practice , value addition, marketing have been conducted under CFLD oilseed programme.

Other Extension Activities:

KVK conducted other extension activities viz. 68 nos. of scientist visit to farmers' fields , 89 nos. of farmers visits to KVK campus, 3nos. Of Field days, 10 nos. of special Swachhata Campaign, 15 days of Swachhata Pakhwada celebration, 5 nos. of farmers Scientist Interaction Programme, 1 no. of awareness campaign on Balanced Use of Fertilizer, 16 nos. of Special day celebration, 3 nos. of exhibition and 10 film shows. scientists of KVK published 4 nos. of popular articles, eight nos. of web-telecast programme have been conducted, 38 nos. of messages has been sent to 32508 nos. of farmers regarding ICM, INM, IPM, IDM crop management, weather based crop advisory etc. KVKs celebrated Akshaya Trutiya, Women in Agriculture Day, Mahila Kishan Diwas, World Food Day, Vana Mahotsav week, Tree Plantation, Celebration of Technology Day, Parthenium Awareness week, National drive plantation programme (Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam 2.0), Swachhata Hi Seva, PM Kisan programme, CM Kisan programme, World Soil Day, World Fishery Day, Mandia Diwas, Observation of Parthenium awareness week Awareness programme on Crop residue management for Soil health management programme, Special Campaign 5.0 , Webinar, etc. during the period.

KVK cultivated Dhaincha variety local (TL) at its own farm. Crop is at reproductive stage. KVK produced seedling of Brinjal (**Akshita**) 3200 nos. Onion (**Bhima Sakti, Bhima Dark Red**) 200000 Nos. Chilli (**Krishna**) 2500 nos., Tomato (Asutosh) 3350 nos., Cauliflower (**Barkha**) 3620 nos., Cabbage (**BC - 76**) 3,500 nos. , Papaya (**Red Lady**) 2000 nos., Broccoli (**Green Magic**) 2000 nos., Red cabbage (**Red Jewel**) 100 nos. during the year. In case of other material production Mushroom (**Paddy straw & Oyster**) are 80 kg, Vermicompost 4 q., Poultry chicks is 1,500 in nos. and Honey is 20 kg during the year of 2025-26.

Agenda 5: Action Plan for Rabi 2025-26.

There is a plan of conducting 06 nos. of OFTs and 10 nos. Of FLDs during Rabi 2025-26.

Suggestions from SAC Members:

The following action points were suggested by the SAC members:

- Awareness training programmes on the production and marketing of high-value vegetables should be conducted.
- Guava (VNR variety) cultivation and canopy management of ber should be promoted through training programmes.
- Awareness should be created among farmers regarding the certification process of organic products.
- On-campus training programmes on the Integrated Farming System (IFS) model, (Oilseed+ Poultry+ Fodder+ Azolla cultivation with pond based IFS model), should be promoted to address issues of unemployment, malnutrition, and poverty.
- Skill development training programmes on value addition of minor fruits and vegetables (such as amla and tender jackfruit), along with post-harvest management, should be included in KVK activities.
- Awareness training programmes on lac cultivation should be promoted.
- Awareness programmes on different types of pulses should be organised.
- Comprehensive nutritional analysis of biofortified crop varieties such as rice and sweet potato should be undertaken to assess their nutrient content and promote their health benefits.
- Awareness training programmes on perennial fodder production should be organised to popularise it among farmers in the district.
- Chilli varieties such as Arka Tejaswi and Arka Jasaswi should be included in the OFT programme.
- Exotic fruits should be included in KVK demonstration units.
- Awareness programmes on the nutritional and medicinal value of high-value vegetables like broccoli, capsicum, and Chinese cabbage should be conducted.
- Oyster mushroom cultivation should be popularised among farmers in the district.
- Awareness regarding small farm implements should be promoted among farmers.
- Azolla species characteristics and their uses should be displayed in the KVK demonstration unit.
- Greater involvement of women SHGs in KVK activities should be ensured.
- Soil amendment practices should be popularised among farmers.
- Organic nutrigardens should be established in Anganwadi centres.
- Farm women should be strengthened in farm mechanisation and value addition through FPOs.

- FPO activities should be expanded to enhance market reach.
- Paddy straw mushroom production and nutrigarden programmes should be implemented as Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs).
- Proper maintenance of the Biofloc unit should be ensured, and a case study on its actual profit and loss should be undertaken.
- A comprehensive database on the latest technologies for all major crops in the district should be developed.
- The area under Kharif onion cultivation should be expanded.
- The area under mushroom production should be increased.
- Marketing of raw jackfruit should be facilitated through ORMAS.

Salient Recommendation of 22nd SAC Meeting:

- It is proposed to conduct training programme on value addition and post harvest management on Mango (Mango spice bar, Pickle preparation etc.)
- Different millet varieties should be demonstrated in KVK crop cafeteria.
- It is proposed to conduct an FLD programme on value addition of Oyster mushroom for catch the better market price.
- It is proposed to conduct an FLD programme on Organic Farming.
- Skill development training programmes on value addition and post-harvest management of fruits and vegetables should be enhanced.
- Training programmes on certification of organic products should be conducted.
- It is proposed to conduct Awareness cum training programme on layer farming for popularization among farmers in convergence mode with dept. of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.
- Awareness on small implements for both the field and vegetable crops should be included.
- Popularization of floriculture through cultivation of Chrysanthemum, Marigold and tuber rose should be as part of KVK activities.
- Convergence with FPOs should be strengthened to undertake activities related to value addition, marketing, and diversification of income-generating avenues, ensuring maximum market reach.
- Awareness programme on crop diversification should be increased.
- Awareness programme of “Balanced doses of fertilizer” should be conduct in convergence mode with dept. of Agriculture.
- It is proposed to conduct Organic farming and Natural farming activities in convergence mode.
- Sapling production of mango and guava should be increased to ensure surplus availability.

- Awareness programmes on Azolla cultivation and fodder production for animal feeding should be conducted.
- Chilli var. *Ark Jasaswi* and *Arka Tejwashi* should be included in OFT or FLD programme.
- Different Azolla species should be maintained and demonstrated in the KVK demonstration unit.
- Training programme on Pest and disease management of millet crops should be increased.
- Training programme on marketing of organic produce should be strengthened.

It is proposed to conduct 75 nos of farmers and farm women, 12 nos. Of rural youth training programme, 10 nos. Of Inservice training programme, 5 nos. Of vocational training programme under different discipline during the year 2026-27. The meeting was ended at 2.00 pm with vote of thanks to the Chair.

2.a. District level data on agriculture, livestock and farming situation (2025)

Sl. no.	Item	Information
1	Major Farming system/enterprise	1. Major Farming system: Rice-fallow, Rice-Paira Greengram/Blackgram, Maize –fallow, Ragi-Fallow. 2. Major Enterprise: Pisciculture, Mushroom, Dairy, Goatery, IFS, Backyard poultry.
2	Agro-climatic Zone	Western Central Table Land
3	Agro ecological situation	1. Plain land irrigated: Boudh block. 2. Plateau rainfed : Harbhanga block. 3. Plain land rainfed : Kantamal block.
4	Soil type	1. Red & Yellow. 2. Red & Black. 3. Black. 4. Brown forest and 5. Lateritic.
5	Productivity of major 2-3 crops under cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and others	1. Cereal: Rice- 4668 kg/ha, Maize- 3064 kg/ha, Ragi-1044 kg/ha. 2. Pulse: Mung-520 kg/ha, Arhar-852 kg/ha, Biri-502 kg/ha. 3. Oilseeds: Ground nut: 1733 kg/ha, Sesame-432 kg/ha, Castor- 889 kg/ha. 4. Vegetable: Chilli- 796 kg/ha, Tomato- 15,790 kg/ha Brinjal- 17,360 kg/ha, Onion-11020 kg/ha, Pumpkin-24,130 kg/ha. 5. Spices: Turmeric- 3358 kg/ha, Zinger-4365 Kg/ha. 6. Others: Potato- 12,560 kg/ha, Watermelon- 21,150 kg/ha
6	Mean yearly temperature, rainfall, humidity of the district	1. Mean yearly Temperature: 27 ⁰ C, Max Temp -44 ⁰ C Minimum Temp-10 ⁰ C . 2. Mean yearly Rainfall: 1510.33 mm . 3. Mean yearly Humidity: 62% .
7	Production of major livestock products like milk, egg, meat etc.	1. Milk : 25.13 (000 MT) . 2. Egg : 14.59 (Mill No) . 3. Meat : 2468.65 (M.T) . 4. Fish (Fresh water): 5167.60 (in MT) .

Note: Please give recent data only

- 3. b. Details of operational area / villages (2025):** Boudh district comprises three blocks named Boudh, Kantamal, and Harabhanga each containing numerous villages where agriculture is the mainstay. While specific village-level data is limited, these blocks collectively encompass the district's agricultural activities. KVK, Boudh has been operated in more than 25 others villages instead of adopted villages.

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	Boudh	Boudh	Gambharipadar	Paddy Pigeonpea Vegetable Goatery Maize	Paddy- Stem borer, Swarming caterpillar & incidence of Blast, Bacterial. Leaf blight in paddy, Pigeon pea- Aphids, Thrips & YMV infection in Pulses Onion- Lack of knowledge about improved varieties, and their seed/planting material.	Drought tolerant variety Short duration, Pod borer damage, non-availability of market information. Soil Health Management, Varietal replacement with high yielding varieties Integrated disease and pest management, Integrated nutrient Management.
2.	Boudh	Boudh	Kulutakhali	Paddy, Green gram, Pigeon pea, Banana, Papaya, Vegetable, etc. Fishery, Goatery, Poultry, Merigold, Dairy	Paddy- Stem borer, Swarming caterpillar & incidence of Blast, Bacterial. Leaf blight in paddy Pulses- Aphids, Thrips & YMV infection in Pulses Vegetables- weed management, Flower drop problem, fewer nos. of fruit set	Pest and disease management. Crop diversification to high value vegetables, Scientific production technology for commercial flower, vaccination & Feed management.
3.	Boudh	Kantamal	Khairmal	Paddy, Green gram, Black gram, Onion etc. Goatery, Dairy, Poultry	Paddy- Stem borer, Swarming caterpillar & incidence of Blast, Bacterial. Leaf blight in paddy Pulses- Aphids, Thrips & YMV infection in Pulses Onion- Lack of knowledge about the control measures for various pests and diseases and improved storage structure.	Crop diversification to high value vegetables, Pest and disease management, weed management, inadequate transportation facilities.
4.	Boudh	Harbhanga	Lakhanpur	Paddy, Green gram, black gram, Mango, pigeon pea, Tomato, Brinjal,	Paddy- Stem borer, Swarming caterpillar & incidence of Blast, Bacterial. Leaf blight in paddy Pulses- Aphids, Thrips & YMV infection in Pulses	Pest and disease management, weed management, inadequate transportation facilities.

				Goatery, Dairy, Poultry	Tomato-Wilt in tomato Brinjal-Fruit and shoot borer Onion: High charges for transportation	
5.	Boudh	Harbhanga	Sakusinga	Paddy, Green gram, Horse gram, Black gram, Watermelon, Onion Fishery, Goatery, Dairy, Poultry, Mango	Paddy- Stem borer, Swarming caterpillar & incidence of Blast, Bacterial. Leaf blight in paddy Pulses- Aphids, Thrips & YMV infection in Pulses Watermelon-Knowledge in Planting technique.	Soil Health Management, Varietal replacement with high yielding varieties Integrated disease and pest management, Integrated nutrient Management, Orchard Management, vaccination & Feed management Integrated Pest and disease management, non-availability of market information.

KVK, Boudh has been operated (Training, Other Extension Programme, CFLD Programme, SCSP programme, Swachhata programme) in approx. 83 nos. of villages beside adopted villages.

- **Boudh Block:** Dantapali, Badikata, Khejuripada, Gaundisara, Badagochhapada, Dhanabalas, Nendan, Debandh, Patalipada, Rambhikata, Jharamunda, Bijapadar, Balasinga, Alania, Jamupali, Badhigaon., Girasinga, Olanda, Jogibhogra, Ichhapur, Chhataniakata, Khuntipada, Nuapali, Laxmipadar, Saleising, Kanakpur, Baghiapada, Amthapada, Rengali, Bhuktapada, Brahmanipali, Jadapal, Talagari, Pingalbeda, Krushnapali, Rangamatia, Khaliapali, Bijapadar, Kasalpur, Bakapali, Brahmanipali, Mallikpada, Ereda, Janhapank, Rampur, Polam, Khuntbandh, Mendhimal, Birigada, Buragora, Jamukhol, Tutumsing, Tikarpada, Tetulipada, Tutusinga, Plasa, Jogiberini, Kantuani, Tetelenga, Lundaberuni etc.
- **Harbhanga block:** Bamanda, Bandhapathar, Dhalpur, Ramgarh, Mathura, Sarsara, Talagaon, Tileswar, Atalsara, Bhejigora, Lundrujhuri, Banibhusanpur, Unal, Tetulipadar, Tavapadar etc.
- **Kantamal block:** Phatamunda, Tulasikata, Nuapali, Kirla, Khatkhatia, Palsagura, Fased, Uma etc.

2. c. Details of village adoption programme:

Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Boudh has been actively implementing Village Adoption Programs to enhance agricultural productivity and improve the livelihoods of rural communities. These programs involve selecting specific villages to serve as focal points for the demonstration and dissemination of advanced agricultural technologies and practices. The villages that have been adopted by PC and SMS are Gambharipadar, Kulutakhali, Khairmal, Lakhanpur, Sakusinga.

The Village Adoption study provides an opportunity to understand the factors that are responsible for under-development in a village, despite plethora of programmes/schemes in vogue. They also get familiar with the interventions, participatory interaction, understanding the prevailing situation, mobilization of community, initiating participatory processes, establishing linkages among line departments etc. which are likely to strengthen the process of development and ensure poverty

reduction and strengthen natural resources management. The process of Village Adoption is thus an experimentation and involvement of KVK scientists to drive the process of development in a selected village. Given the emphasis on involvement of KVK scientist at grass-root level by adopting specific village, preferably from backward area, as well as keeping the experience of the first phase of Village Adoption studies, it is felt necessary to draw a frame-work while undertaking this category of studies. Consequently, the broad guidelines are evolved.

Selection of villages: The criteria for selecting the village is its backwardness in terms of accessing government sponsored development/welfare programmes etc. Hence, while selecting the villages KVK scientist concerned may access the statistical profile of the Block. The statistical profile may be based on demographic profile, agriculture production, land-use pattern, incidence of basic amenities, incidence of weaker sections, agriculture and allied sector, performance in implementation of welfare/development programmes etc. - One of the villages among the lowest rung based on statistical profile may be selected for the study keeping in view the logistical advantages of access, travel time from headquarters etc.

Preparatory steps before the first visit:

The KVK scientist first compiles secondary information of the village, people, customs, natural resources, and GIS maps. Voluntary persons/organizations involved in the area, GPDP Plan of the Panchayat/villages, panchayats functionaries, along with contact details etc.

Matrix Ranking: It is used to identify their interest and perceptions This may environment-related aspects like agricultural pattern, dry land cultivation, etc. This method helps to identify the observation of the village people.

Social Mapping: To focus on the depiction of habitation patterns and the nature of housing and social infrastructure: roads, drainage systems, schools, drinking water facilities, etc. social mapping has been done.

The major techniques KVK Scientist used for village adoption Programme are Community mapping, transect walks, focus group discussions, gender role analysis, use of drawings, posters, role-play, etc. The main work was done as below:

- ✓ Village Selection Criteria.
- ✓ Defining Scope of Development.
- ✓ Initial Assessment & Benchmarking.
- ✓ Identifying Problems.
- ✓ Identifying Sectoral Needs.
- ✓ Village Resource Mapping.

These all activities under PRA exercises have been carried out to understand the socio-economic and cultural dynamics of the village, ensuring that interventions are tailored to local needs.

Baseline Surveys: Carry out comprehensive surveys to assess existing agricultural practices, resource availability, and constraints faced by the farming community.

Name of the villages adopted by PC and SMS (2025) for its development and action plan :

Name of village	Block	Action taken for development
Gambharipadar	Boudh	Training, OFT, FLD, Distribution of inputs under SCSP program, New rice variety swarnashreya introduced, Promtotion of programme and sustainable agricultural practices like crop-diversification, organic farming etc. Doubling of income of farmers & farm women through convergence of various government programmes and technological backstopping.
Kulutakhali	Boudh	Training, OFT , FLD, SCSP program, Cluster frontlinedemonstration programme of pulses in rice fallow. New rice variety swarnashreya introduced,Paddy straw and Oyster mushroom cultivation round the year,Promtotion of programme and sustainable agricultural practices like crop-diversification, organic farming etc.
Khairmal	Kantamal	Training, OFT , FLD, Promotion of agricultural machinery to enhance efficiency.
Lakhanpur	Harbhanga	Training, OFT, FLD, Distribution of inputs under SCSP program,Promotion of agricultural machinery to enhance efficiency, Promtotion of programme and sustainable agricultural practices like crop-diversification, organic farming etc.
Sakusinga	Harbhanga	Training, OFT, Cluster frontline demonstration programme of pulses in rice fallow, New rice variety swarnashreya introduced, Promtotion of programme and sustainable agricultural practices like crop-diversification, organic farming etc.

2.1 Priority thrust areas :

Sl. No	Thrust area
1.	Crop diversification and varietal substitution
2.	Integrated Nutrient Management practices in crops
3.	Acid soil reclamation
4.	Integrated Pest & Disease Management
5.	Improving productivity of horticultural crops
6.	Farm mechanization,
7.	Drudgery reduction
8.	Scientific management of Goatery, Apiary, Fishery & Dairy
9.	Organic farming
10.	Precision farming
11.	Post-Harvest Management and Value Addition of different seasonal vegetables and fruits.
12.	Soil and Water Conservation
13.	Organic farming-use of vermicompost, Azolla, and biofertilizer
14.	Post-Harvest Management and Value addition
15.	Soil and Water Conservation
16.	Scientific management of Goatery, Apiary, Fishery & Dairy
17.	Bee keeping
18.	Mushroom cultivation and value addition.
19.	Organic farming and Natural Farming.
20.	Breed up gradation in large ruminants.
21.	Low availability of seasonal and perennial fodder crops.
22.	Non availability of cold storage facility.
23.	Feeding and Health management of dairy animals and small ruminants
24.	Commercial floriculture.
25.	Farm mechanization for timely operation and save high Labour cost.
26.	Women Empowerment through Bee keeping , Mushroom production, Vermicompost production and value added products of agril. products.
27.	Medicinal plants for high income and employment generation.
28.	Crop residue management.
29.	Less use of bio fertilizer.

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

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

OFT												FLD											
No. of technologies tested: 10												No. of technologies demonstrated: 18											
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
10	10	176	20	27	14	13	62	40	96	8	176	18	18	280	28	35	19	12	101	85	148	132	280

Training												Extension activities											
Number of Courses												Number of activities											
Target	Achievement	Target	Number of Participants Achievement									Target	Achievement	Target	Number of participants 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
142	142	3185	496	277	325	268	1125	694	1946	1	3	800	726	50000	11425	5328	6975	3422	9025	11209	27425	1959	47384

Summary of On-farm Testing (OFT) conducted

Title of OFT (On-farm Testing)	No. of trials	No. of technologies tested	No. of locations*	No. of farmers involved
Assessment of Chilli variety of Rabi Season for tolerance to leaf curl virus .	07	02	Badhigaon alania chhatiniakata Rampur.	7 nos.
Assessment of Onion Varieties in Rabi Season.	07	02	Alania, Khuntiapada, Lambakani, Amthapada, Badhigaon, Baghiapada.	7 nos.
Assessment of management practices against pod borer complex in Greengram.	07	02	Baghiapada, Kulutakhali.	7 nos.
Assessment of packaging of processed tender jackfruit.	07	02	Sarsara	7 nos.
Assessment of suitable marketing strategies for better marketing of high value crop.	07	02	Nuapada, Kulutakhali.	90 nos.
Assessment of biofortified rice varieties for enhancing food and nutritional security.	07	02	Champamal, Kanakpur	7 nos.
Assessment of IDM for sheath Blight management in Rice.	07	02	Kanakpur, Gambharipadar	7 nos.
Assessment of blended Ragi and Green gram Malt (K).	07	02	Amthapada	7 nos.

* This will be one if conducted in one village. (Please add rows if required)

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
300	275	40	35	25	12	75	88	140	135	275	680	650	145	38	25	15	255	172	425	225	650

Seed production (q)						Planting material (in Lakh)					
Target			Achievement			Target			Achievement		
2.0			2.0			1,10,000			1,10,000		

Livestock strains and fish fingerlings produced (in lakh)*						Soil, water, plant, manures samples tested (in lakh)					
Target			Achievement			Target			Achievement		
-			-			500			500		

* 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	05	-	05	6.8	6.8	-	-
Seminar/conference/symposia papers	02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books	01	-	-	5.9	5.9	-	-
Bulletins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
News letter	01	500	-	-	-	-	-
Popular Articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book Chapter	01			5.4	5.4	-	-
Extension Pamphlets/literature	04	2000	-	-	-	-	-
Technical reports	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic Publication (CD/DVD etc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	29	2500		6.8	6.0	-	-

3.1 Achievements on technologies assessed and refined

OFT-1

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of Chilli variety of Rabi Season for tolerance to leaf curl virus
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to Unavailability of Suitable variety tolerant to leaf curl virus
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Assessed
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR Annual Report-2021-22.
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rainfed Upland and Varietal evaluation.
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	No. of fruits/ Plant, Yield, Cost of Intervention, Additional income over Additional cost, Yield per ha,B:C Ratio.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Arka Saanvi is more economically viable and productive than Arka Tanvi, recorded a 19.9 % higher yield with a higher benefit cost ratio of 2.8.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Limited awareness among farmers about package of practices for improved varieties and Ensure availability of quality seed at affordable price.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participated during field visit for taking observations. Arka Saanvi is more economically viable and productive than Arka Tanvi, recorded a 19.9 % higher yield with a higher benefit cost ratio of 2.8.

Thematic area: Varietal evaluation.

Problem definition: Low yield due to Unavailability of Suitable variety tolerant to leaf curl virus.

Technology assessed: Assessment of Chilli variety of Rabi Season for tolerance to leaf curl virus.

TO₁ : Arka Tanvi: Resistance to Leaf curl virus. Yield potential is : 75-90 qt/ha for dry chilli and 250qt/ha Green chilli.

TO₂ : Arka Saanvi: Resistance to Powdery mildew, Root Knot Nematodes and ChLCV. Yield Potential is 75-90 qt/ha for dry chilli and 250qt/ha Green chilli.

Table 1:

Technology option	No. of trials	Yield component	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		No. of Fruits/Plants					
FP (Krishna)	07	101.6	126.1	1,62,185.00	3,78,300.00	2,16,115.00	2.48
Arka Tanvi (TO ₁)	07	154.5	151.2	1,61,590.00	4,53,600.00	2,92,010.00	2.80
Arka Saanvi (TO ₂)	07	154.5	151.2	1,61,590.00	4,53,600.00	2,92,010.00	2.80

Results: Chilli variety Arka Saanvi showed better tolerant to leaf curl virus as well as higher yield with higher benefit cost ratio as compared to Arka Tanvi and local variety Krishna.

Good quality photographs of different treatments:



OFT-2

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of Onion Varieties in Rabi Season
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to Unavailability of Suitable variety.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Assessed
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	DOGR Pune, 2022
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rainfed Upland and Varietal evaluation
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Bulb diameters, Skin colour, Bulb weight, Yield, Sprouting (%), Cost of Intervention, Additional income over Additional cost, Yield per ha, B:C Ratio.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Bhima Shakti variety of onion recorded higher yield of 216.86 q/ha, showing a 24% of yield increase along with a higher benefit-cost ratio (2.88-3.07) as compared to Bhima Light Red
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Lack of awareness about varietal information in onion crop among farmers.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers shared farming issues, disease pest infestation during field visit of different stages of crop. Bhima Shakti variety of onion showed higher yield along with a higher economic return.

Thematic area: Varietal evaluation.

Problem definition: Low yield due to Unavailability of Suitable variety during Rabi season.

Technology assessed:

TO₁ : Cultivation of Onion variety: Bhima Shakti .

TO₂ : Cultivation of Onion variety: Bhima Dark Red.

Table 1:

Technology option	No. of trials	Bulb Diameter (cm)	Bulb weight (g)	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
FP (Bhima Light Red)	07	4.8	82.1	225.8	1,65,792.00	3,37,500.00	2,85,808.00	2.72
Bhima Shakti (TO ₁)	07	5.3	112.3	281.2	1,82,842.00	4,21,500.00	3,79,558.00	3.07
Bhima Dark Red (TO ₂)	07	5.1	95.1	260.5	1,82,842.00	3,90,000.00	3,38,158.00	2.84

Results: Bhima Shakti variety of onion recorded higher yield of 216.86 q/ha, showing a 24% of yield increase along with a higher benefit-cost ratio (2.88-3.07) as compared to Bhima Light Red.

Good quality photographs of different treatments:



OFT-3

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of management practices against pod borer complex in Greengram.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Farmers are unaware about crop loss due to pod borer incidence. Crop loss identified during harvesting stage.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Assessed.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	Dept. of Entomology, OUAT, 2023. OUAT, AR, 2018.
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rainfed up land & IPM.
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators.	Time of application, interval of application, pest monitoring.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation.	The application of Flubendiamide 39.35% SC @ 50 ml/acre + Neem oil 1500PPM (TO2) recorded the highest yield (7.7q/ha) & lowest pod borer incidence , leaf webber attack and infestation proving its superiority over FP .
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research.	Constraints: Lack of awareness about bio-pesticide based prophylactic spray (Neem oil/Azadirachtin), Limited knowledge on pest identification, especially early-stage pod borer infestation. Farmers' Feedback: • Farmers expressed satisfaction with visible reduction in pest incidence under improved treatments. • Neem-based spray was appreciated as eco-friendly and safe. • Higher yield and income motivated farmers to adopt the technology in larger area. Researchable Issues / Suggestions: 1. Need to standardize cost-effective IPM modules combining bio-pesticides and low-dose chemicals.

9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction.	Farmers participated during field visit for taking observations. Farmers are convinced that prophylactic application of neem based pesticides two times with 15 days interval during plant growth stage and application of Flubendiamide 39.35% SC and Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC during flowering stage can significantly manage the pod borer incidence in greengram crop.
----	---	---

Thematic area: Integrated Pest Management.

Problem definition: Farmers are unaware about crop loss due to pod borer incidence. Crop loss identified during harvesting stage.

Technology assessed:

TO₁ : Foliar spray of NSKE 5% at 30 DAS followed by Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 200 ml/ha at 45 DAS.

TO₂ : Foliar spray of NEEM OIL 1500PPM @ 3ml/lit at 30 days after sowing (DAS) followed by Flubendiamide 39.35% SC 200 ml/ha at 45 DAS.

Table 1:

Observation to be taken.	Yield (q/ha)	No. of pod borer affected plant/5 mt ²	Leaf webber %	Pod borer affected plant/5 mt ²	Pod borer infestation %	Net Return (Rs.)	B:C
FP	3.2	9	22	7	32	12800 .00	1.80
TO ₁	6.8	4	9	3	9	41700 .00	3.13
TO ₂	7.7	2	4	2	2	49300 .00	3.46

Results: The improved treatment **TO₂** proved most effective, reducing pod borer infestation to **2%** and recording the highest yield (**7.7 q/ha**) compared to farmer's practice (32% infestation; 3.2 q/ha). It also resulted in maximum net return (Rs. 49,300/-) with a B:C ratio of **3.46**. Overall, neem-based prophylactic spray followed by need-based insecticide application significantly enhanced pest control, yield, and profitability in greengram.

Good quality photographs of different treatments:



OFT-4

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of packaging of processed tender jackfruit
2.	Problem diagnosed	Poor price realization of whole tender jackfruit
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	TO -1 Peeling of Jackfruit, cut into pieces & packed in polythene TO-2 Surface cleaning/dirt removal by washing, peeling & cutting into pieces. Dipping in 0.5% (w/v) citric acid & 0.1% ascorbic acid for 7mins, surface drying and packaging in punnet pack or PP pouch & refrigerated, storage at 100 C.(Assessed)
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	AICRP on PHT,OUAT, 2016-17
5.	Production system and thematic area	Homestead and Value addition
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Shelf Life (Days), Sensory Evaluation (0-9 point hedonic scale), Gross Cost (Rs./kg), Gross Return (Rs./kg), Net Return (Rs/kg.), B:C ratio
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	The technology is accepted by the WSHGs as a profitable enterprise so it has been converted to FLD for large scale adoption.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Cutting of tender jackfruit is tedious and user friendly cutter should be developed.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participation was systematic and participatory

Thematic area: Value addition

Problem definition: Poor price realization of whole tender jackfruit.

Technology assessed:

TO₁ : Peeling of Jackfruit, cut into pieces & packed in polythene.

TO₂ : Surface cleaning/dirt removal by washing, peeling & cutting into pieces. Dipping in 0.5% (w/v) citric acid & 0.1% ascorbic acid for 7mins, surface drying and packaging in punnet pack or PP pouch & refrigerated, storage at 100 C.

Table 1:

Technology option	No. of trials	Shelf Life (Days)	Sensory Evaluation (0-9 point hedonic scale)	Gross Cost (Rs./kg)	Gross Return (Rs./kg)	Net Return (Rs/kg.)	B:C ratio
FP	07	2	3.1	10	20	10	2.0
TO1	07	3	5.6	11	25	14	2.27
TO2	07	6	7.9	14	35	21	2.5

Results: The combination of citric acid and ascorbic acid dipping followed by surface drying and packaging with controlled perforation is effective in extending the shelf life and maintaining quality and safety of processed tender jackfruit. Punnet pack with 0.0675% perforation was slightly better than PP pouch in terms of aesthetics, shelf appeal, and ease of storage. Refrigeration at 10°C is crucial to delay microbial spoilage and maintain product freshness. The technology is suitable for semi-commercial and SHG-based processing units, especially where value-added jackfruit products are in demand.

Good quality photographs of different treatments:



OFT-5

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of suitable marketing strategies for better marketing of high value crop.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Lack of proper marketing strategy, market intelligence, market price and involvement of middle man in marketing gives less bargaining power and net return in marketing of the produce.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Assessed
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	Pre -SLREC, OUAT-2024.
5.	Production system and thematic area	Irrigated medium land & Market-led Extension and value chain development.
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	• Increase in sale price (Rs./unit) compared to farmer's practice • Increase in quantity sold through direct/innovative marketing channels (%) • Reduction in middlemen involvement (%) • Increase in net return (Rs./ha or per farmer) • Improvement in farmers' bargaining power (qualitative score) • Customer footfall / demand generated due to banner promotion (No.) • Adoption rate of improved marketing strategy (%) • Farmer satisfaction level on marketing approach
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Fixing banner at suitable place, preferably at main road indicating the place of production, mentioning the special quality of the produce (Fresh/ sweetness/ Organic etc.) with catchy captions and picture to attract the customers.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Constraints: Lack of market information and price intelligence, dependence on middlemen, and poor awareness of direct marketing tools (branding/display) limited better price realization. Feedback for research: Develop low-cost, scalable direct marketing models (banner/digital promotion) and strengthen FPO-based aggregation with real-time market advisory for better price discovery.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers were selected through survey and trained on improved marketing practices, actively participating in direct sale and promotional activities. Farmers responded positively, reporting better price and showing willingness to adopt the strategy in future.

Thematic area: Market-led Extension and value chain development.

Problem identification: Lack of proper marketing strategy, market intelligence, market price and involvement of middle man in marketing gives less bargaining power and net return in marketing of the produce.

Technology assessed:

TO₁ : Sell to local traders at the farm gate.

TO₂

:Fixing banner at suitable place, preferably at main road indicating the place of production, mentioning the special quality of the produce (Fresh/sweetness/organic etc.) with catchy captions and picture to attract the costumers.

Table 1:

Technology options	No. of Trials	Price of green cob. (1000 pc)	Farmers share in consumer price(%)	Quantity sold	No. of traders	Feed back
FP	30	7000	58.3	500 pc	Local haat/mandi	Low price in local market due to price volatilization.
TO ₁	30	10000	66.6	More than 2000	Regular traders	Higher price realization through direct marketing.
TO ₂	30	10000	70.2	More than 3000	Attract new trader/ traders of neighbouring district to the farm.	Complete crop is been sold by the purchaser/trader with a fixed negotiable price. Timely disposal of bulk produce by the traders offer better pricing. Selling through traders of neighbouring districts offer better access to large markets.

Results: Improved marketing strategy (banner promotion + direct sale) resulted in better price realization, higher quantity sold, and increased net returns compared to farmer's practice.

Good quality photographs of different treatments:



OFT-6

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of biofortified rice varieties for enhancing food and nutritional security.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low yield from the existing variety, loss of micro-nutrients like zinc and iron which leads to malnutrition.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Assessed TO₁: CRDHAN 311 (MUKUL) (It has high protein content (10.1%) and moderately high level of Zn content (20 ppm) in polished rice. medium duration (120-125 days), semi-dwarf plant type (110 cm) with long bold grain and good cooking and eating quality. It is suitable for irrigated and favorable shallow rain-fed areas. National average of grain yield is 4.3 t/ha⁻¹ and in Odisha it is 5.5 t/ha⁻¹. TO₂: CR DHAN 315 (Duration 125-135 days, Medium slender, Long and dense panicle, Rich in Zinc (20-26 ppm) in polished grain compared to 12-16 ppm in popular varieties. grain yield is 5.0 t/ha⁻¹. Resistant to leaf folder, moderately resistant to stem bore, moderately tolerant to leaf blast, neck blast and brown spot. TO₃: DRR DHAN 48 (It is a bio-fortified, high-yielding rice variety enriched with zinc, known for its

		high zinc content (22 ppm in polished rice, 27 ppm in brown rice) and suitability for water-stressed regions. Duration 135-140 days (seed to seed). It is a semi-dwarf, medium slender grain variety. Grain yield is 5.5 t ha ⁻¹ . It has low hypoglycemic index of 51.1. It has good cooking quality with desirable amylase content (20.7%). It is moderately resistant to bacterial blight, blast, sheath rot and rice tungro virus.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	TO₁ & TO₂ NRRI, CUTTACK, ICAR, (2022) TO₃: IIRR, HYDERABAD, ICAR, (2015)
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rice-pulse, Varietal Evaluation
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Bio-fortified rice variety CR DHAN 315 recorded maximum yield and net return over farmer's variety and other two bio-fortified rice varieties. Performance indicators : Cost of Intervention, Additional income over Additional cost, Yield per ha, B:C Ratio.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Bio fortified rice variety CR DHAN 315 performed better than the other varieties in terms of grain yields and in economic returns therefore effective dissemination and building long-term trust among farmers is crucial for the wide spread adoption of bio-fortified rice varieties. However multiple location trial will enhance the effectiveness of the programme and ensure their alignment with nutritional security goals
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Lodging is a major problem in CR DHAN 311. Feed back to research: More no of bio-fortified rice varieties may be developed which will adapt to the specific micro climate.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	OFT conducted in participatory approach with involvement of farmers.

Thematic area: Varietal evaluation.

Problem identification:

Technology assessed:

TO₁ : CR DHAN 311 (MUKUL) .

TO₂ : CR DHAN 315.

TO₃ : DRR DHAN 4

Table 1:

Technology	No. of trials	Yield component			Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		No of effective tillers/m ²	No of filled grains/panicle	Test wt. (100 grain wt.)					
FP	7	9.62	98.74	21.9	37.91	58,451.00	87,193.00	28,742.00	1.49
TO ₁	7	12.71	107.52	22.1	42.36	58,451.00	97,428.00	38,977.00	1.66
TO ₂	7	13.40	116.60	22.7	44.12	58,451.00	1,01,476.00	43,025.00	1.78
TO ₃	7	11.0	103.51	22.1	39.24	58,451.00	90,252.00	31,801.00	1.54
C.D(p=0.05)	-	1.06	3.87	NS	2.09				

Results:**Good quality photographs of different treatments:**



OFT-7

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of IDM for sheath Blight management in Rice.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Farmers are applying high dose of non-targeted fungicides with improper dose which increase the cost of cultivation.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Assessed TO₁ : Seed treatment with Trichoderma viride @ 10g/ lit water and 2-3 sprayings of Trichoderma viride @ 10g/L at 10-15 days interval. TO₂ : Seed treatment with Trichoderma viride @ 10g/L water and Spraying of the combination fungicide (Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole) @ 1ml/L twice at 15 days interval starting from initiation of the infection.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	OUAT SLREC proc. 2018, and IIRR Annual report 2020.
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rice - Greengram production system and IDM in rice for Sheath blight disease.
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	In TO₂ Seed treatment with Trichoderma viride @ 10g/L water and Spraying of the combination fungicide (Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole) @ 1ml/L twice at 15 days interval starting from initiation of the infection recorded the highest yield and net return compared to FP. Performance indicator: Time of application, Nos. of application, disease initiation, Percentage(%) of control, Percentage (%) of infestation, yield, cost of cultivation.

7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	IDM practices in (TO ₂) recorded the highest yield (47.7 q/ha) & net return (Rs. 63,468/ha) with max. reduction disease in incidence (85.19%) and affected hills (83.33%) compared to FP.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Main Constraints Identified: Lack of awareness on IDM practices, untimely application of bio-agents/fungicides, and non-availability of quality <i>Trichoderma viride</i> affected effective sheath blight management. Feedback for Research: Research should focus on developing low-cost eco-friendly IDM modules with optimized bio-agent and fungicide schedules for effective sheath blight control under farmers' conditions.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers actively participated in seed treatment, spraying operations, field observation, and comparative evaluation of IDM treatments under guided supervision. Farmers' Reaction: Farmers expressed positive feedback on reduced sheath blight incidence, better crop health, and higher yield performance in IDM-treated plots compared to existing practices.

Thematic area: IDM in rice for Sheath blight disease.

Problem identification: Farmers are applying high dose of non-targeted fungicides with improper dose which increase the cost of cultivation.

Technology assessed:

TO₁: Seed treatment with *Trichoderma viride* @ 10g/ lit water and 2-3 sprayings of *Trichoderma viride* @ 10g/L at 10-15 days interval.

TO₂: Seed treatment with *Trichoderma viride* @ 10g/L water and Spraying of the combination fungicide (Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole) @ 1ml/L twice at 15 days interval starting from initiation of the infection.

Table 1:

Technology option	Disease incidence %	No of affected hill/ m ²	Yield (Q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ ha)	Gross return(Rs/ ha)	Net return (Rs/ha)	ICBR
FP	27	06	35.6	22,950.00	64,080.00	41,130.00	-
TO1	07	02	43.9	22,616.00	79,020.00	56,404.00	4.8
TO2	04	01	47.7	22,392.00	85,860.00	63,468.00	6.1
CD	1008						

Good quality photographs of different treatments:



Field Observation



Close View



Field Visit



Field Observation

OFT-8

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of blended Ragi and Green gram Malt (K)
2.	Problem diagnosed	Opportunity to make suitable value added products for SHGs /FPOs.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Assessed TO₁: Ragi Malt powder: Soak ragi and green gram separately in water (12 h), sprout ragi (24 h) & green gram (12 h) at room temperature in moist cloth, dry (50 ° C for 8 h) the sprouted grains ,remove the rootlets , roast the grains, grind to the fine powder keep in air tight bottle, keep in airtight bottle (good source of calcium , iron& fibre). TO₂: Chhatua preparation from Ragi and Green gram.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	AICRP on Post harvest technology OUAT, 2012
5.	Production system and thematic area	Homestead Value addition of Ragi.
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	In TO₁ Ragi malt powder has better shelf life, nutritious, tasty and increase net income of the farm women compared to TO₂ and farmer practic. Performance indicator: Shelf Life (Days), Sensory Evaluation (0-9 point hedonic scale), Gross Cost (Rs./kg), Gross Return (Rs./kg), Net Return (Rs/kg.), B:C ratio.

7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Ragi malt powder has more nutritional value, profitable, superior in taste. The technology is accepted by the WSHGs as a profitable enterprise so it has been converted to FLD for large scale adoption.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Limited awareness about objectives of OFT
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participation was systematic and participatory

Thematic area: Value addition.

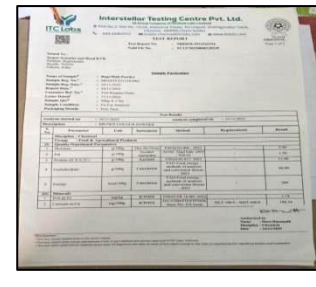
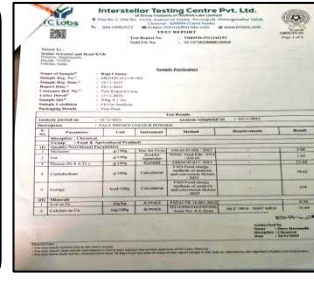
Problem definition: No value added product prepared from millet.

Technology assessed: Assessment of blended Ragi and Green gram Malt .

Table 1:

Technology option	No. of trials	Shelf Life (Days)	Sensory Evaluation (0-9 point hedonic scale)	Nutritional profile(100g product)						Net Return (Rs/kg.)
				Calorie (Kcal)	Fat (gm)	Protein (gm)	Dietary Fibre (gm)	Iron (mg)	Calcium (mg)	
FP	07	30	8.0	336	1.3	7.3	5.6	1.74	344	800.00
TO1	07	90	8.4	379	1.58	8.38	5.1	1.74	198	1800.00
TO2	07	45	8.2	387	2.67	12.33	4.5	0.24	73.69	1600.00

Good quality photographs of different treatments:



OFT-9

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of effectiveness of extension method for transfer of Seed treatment technology in different field crops (Groundnut) in the operational area of KVK.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Less efficacy of existing technology transferred method (Peer group, input dealers).
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Assessed TO1 :Technology transfer through training. TO2 :Technology transfer through method demonstration.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	Pre- SLREC , OUAT,-2025.
5.	Production system and thematic area	Groundnut -greengram production system. & Optimizing Extension Methods for Technology Transfer.
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	TO ₂ (Method Demonstration) was found more effective than TO ₁ (Training) in enhancing farmers' knowledge, skill, and adoption of groundnut seed treatment technology. Performance indicator: • Knowledge gain • Adoption level • Germination (%) • Crop establishment • Yield increase • Economic return • Farmers' participation • Farmers' satisfaction
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	TO ₂ (method demonstration) is the most effective extension method for transfer of seed treatment technology in groundnut, followed by TO ₁ (training), while FP remains least effective.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Constraints Identified: Low awareness and lack of practical skill on seed treatment technology. Feedback for Research: More practical and location-specific demonstration approaches are needed.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participated in training, demonstrations, and field observations. Feedback: Farmers showed positive response, especially in demonstration plots, leading to higher adoption and interest.

Thematic area: Optimizing Extension Methods for Technology Transfer.

Problem definition: Less efficacy of existing technology transferred method (Peer group, input dealers).

Technology assessed: **TO₁:** Training programme, **TO₂:** Method Demonstration.

Table 1:

Parameter	FP	TO ₁ (Training)	TO ₂ (Method Demonstration)	Mean Score	% Increase over FP	Gap (%)
Technology Adoption (%)	38.50	62.80	81.60	60.97	112.00	52.80
Knowledge Gain (%)	42.30	68.40	86.20	65.63	103.80	51.00
Yield (q/ha)	16.20	19.90	21.60	19.23	33.3	25.00
Farm Income (Rs./ha)	48,500	62,300	71,750	60,850	47.93	32.40

Result: This result table highlights that practical exposure is more effective than conventional training alone.

Conclusion:

1. The analysis confirms that TO₂ (method demonstration) is the most effective extension method for transfer of seed treatment technology in groundnut, followed by TO₁ (training), while FP remains least effective.

Farmers Feedback: Farmers showed positive response, especially in demonstration plots, leading to higher adoption and interest.



TO₂: Method Demonstration



TO₁: Training programme



Harvest of ground nut

Please provide all the OFTs in same format

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.	Fingermillet	Varietalevaluation	Demonstration on nutri-rich finger millet variety Shree Ratna.	2.00	2.00	M-4 F-2				M-4		F-2 M-8 T-10				
2.	Rice	Weed management	Demonstration on weed management in transplanted rice.	2.00	2.00	M-3 F-1				F-2 M-4		F-3 M-7 T-10				

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					
Finger millet	Kharif	Rainfed medium land	Sandy loam	126.72	14.32	216.7	Greengram	25.6.2025	21.10.2024	1120	72
Rice	Kharif	Rainfed	Clay loam	142.6	15.6	283.45	Rice	08.07.2025	02.12.2025	1120	72
Sweet Potato	Kharif	Rainfed medium land	Sandy loam	132.6	14.24	215.8	Fallow	08.08.2025	27.10.2025	1120	72

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 than CFLDs

Oilseeds:

Frontline demonstrations on oilseed 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
Total															

* 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

Pulses

Frontline demonstration on 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
	Total														

* 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 crops

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
Sweet potato	Nutritional security	Demonstration of bio-fortified Sweet Potato var. Bhu sona for nutrition security of farm family	10	2.0	188	Yield (q/ha) 115	63.47	Sensory Evaluation (0-9 point hedonic scale) 7	Sensory Evaluation (0-9 point hedonic scale) 8	1,27,000	2,82,500	1,55,500	2.24	92,000.00	1,76,000.00	84,000.00	1.91
	Total																

Livestock

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters		% 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
Dairy																	
Cow																	
Buffalo																	
Poultry																	
Rabbitry																	
Pigerry																	
Sheep and goat																	
Duckery																	
Nutrition management																	
Others (pl.specify)																	
Total																	

* 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

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters		% 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
Common carps																	
Mussels																	
IMC																	
Ornamental fishes																	
Nutrition management																	
Others (pl.specify)																	
Total																	

* 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 enterprises

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
Oyster mushroom	Enterprise development															
Button mushroom																
Vermicompost																
Sericulture																
Apiculture																
Nutrigarden	Demonstration of Ganga Maa Mandal Nutri Garden Model for Household nutritional security	10	10	Vegetable consumption gm/member/day-295	Vegetable consumption gm/member/day-180	63.8	Yield (Kg/0.02 ha)-768	Yield (Kg/0.02 ha)-768			3980	2.07				
Fodder																
IFS																
Value Addition	Demonstration on Oyster Mushroom chips for higher income	10		Output -1kg Shelf life-90days	Output -5kg Shelf life-4-5days		Sensory evaluation-8	Sensory evaluation-5	350 Rs/kg	900 Rs/kg	550 Rs/kg	2.6				

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Observations		Remarks
			Demonstration	Check	
Farm Women					
Pregnant women					
Adolescent Girl					
Other women					
Children					
Neonatal					
Infants					

[illegible]

[illegible]

* 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

Demonstration details on crop hybrids

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Good quality photographs of FLDs:



**Nutri-rich finger millet variety
Shree ratna**



Nutrient management in Onion



**Demo. on Okra variety Kashi
Chaman**



**Demo. on Chrysanthemum variety
Bidhan Jayanti**



**Management of major sucking
pests of chilli**



**Integrated Powdery mildew disease
management in Greengram**



**IDM practices for viral disease
management in Watermelon**



Nutrient management in Pointed gourd



**Power operated finger millet
thresher for threshing finger millet**



**Proper farm planning and record
keeping to avail better marketing.**



**Transfer of technology through
harnessing human values in agriculture**



**Weed management in transplanted
rice**

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies:

Sl. No.	Crop/Other crops/Other technologies	Technical Feed Back
1.	Finger Millet (Nutri rich var. Shreeratna)	Demonstrations clearly show that Shree Ratna is a high-yielding, disease-tolerant, and nutritionally superior finger millet variety. Adoption of this variety along with improved crop management practices can significantly enhance productivity, farmer income, and nutritional security.
2.	Rice (Weed management)	The sequential application of Pretilachlor 50 EC @ 1500 ml/ha as PE fb by Penoxulam 1.02 % + Cyhalofop butyl 5.1 % OD @ 2250 ml/ha at 25 DAT is a highly effective weed management strategy in rice providing 90-97% control of broad spectrum weeds during critical period of weed competition.
3.	Pointed gourd (Nutrient Management)	Integrated nutrient management in pointed gourd as it increased yield parameters like no of fruits per plant and fruit yield per ha. i.e yield increment of 14.56 % and net income compared to plants supplied with only NPK. This Demonstration on nutrient management in pointed gourd proved beneficial to farmers as balanced nutrient management showed best result as compared to improper nutrient management.
4.	Onion (Nutrient Management)	Balanced application of NPK along with soil application of ZnSO ₄ in onion received positive feedback from farmers owing to increased bulb diameter, bulb weight, bulb yield which recorded yield increment of 14 per cent and profitability in terms of better net return as compared to onion field supplied with imbalanced NPK fertilizers. This Demonstration on nutrient management in onion proved beneficial to farmers as balanced nutrient management showed best result as compared to improper nutrient management.
5.	Okra (variety Kashi Chaman).	Okra variety Kashi chaman as it showed resistance to Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus, leading to reduced disease incidence and increased yield up to 11 % as compared to farmer practice. This Demonstration on Okra variety Kashi Chaman proved beneficial to farmers as farmers can grow okra in kharif season without any incidence of Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus.
6.	Turmeric as intercrop in Mango Orchard.	Turmeric intercropping in mango orchard improved resource utilization, increased system productivity and net return, and proved economically beneficial for orchard farmers.
7.	Chilli (Sucking pest management)	The integrated pest management strategy using seed treatment followed by novel insecticide spray resulted in the lowest population of red mites, reduced thrips damage, and lower incidence of fruit borers compared to farmer practices. This management strategy not only reduced pest load effectively but also helped maintain better plant health and fruit quality throughout the cropping season. The technology was found to be economical, environmentally safer, and suitable for IPM-based chilli cultivation.
8.	Greengram (Integrated powdery mildew disease management)	The technology integrated management of powdery mildew disease in Greengram demonstrated could able to manage the disease to an extent of 79 % and yield 42% more than FP significantly increased net return while drastically reducing disease infestation levels, proving its effectiveness and sustainability over farmers' practice.
9.	Watermelon IDM for viral disease management.	The technology IDM practices for viral disease management in watermelon demonstrated could able to manage the disease to an extent of 78 % and yielded 38 % more than FP significantly increased net return while drastically reducing White flies /Aphid/thrips/jassids infestation levels, proving its effectiveness and sustainability over farmers' practice.
10.	Pigeon Pea IPM for pod borer	The technology Eco-friendly management of pod borer complex in pigeonpea demonstrated could able to manage the disease to an extent of 80% and yielded 62% more than FP significantly increased net return while drastically reducing pest infestation levels, proving its effectiveness and sustainability over farmers' practice.
	Others crop :	
11.	Cotton (IPM for sucking pest)	The technology adoption of IPM strategy demonstrated could able to reduced sucking pest population to an extent of 76.92% and yielded 36.1% more than FP significantly and net income (57%) and improved profitability in cotton.
12.	Chrysanthemum (variety Bidhan Jayanti)	Chrysanthemum variety <i>Bidhan Jayanti</i> performed well under local conditions with higher flower yield, good flower quality, and better market demand. The technology resulted in higher net return and B:C ratio, indicating its suitability for profitable floriculture-based income generation for farmers.
13.	Bio-fortified Sweet Potato var. Bhu sona for nutrition security	Bio-fortified Sweet Potato var. <i>Bhu-sona</i> resulted attractive orange flesh colour, better taste and higher market preference which enhanced adoption potential.
	Others :	

14.	Oyster Mushroom Value addition (Oyster mushroom chips)	The oyster mushroom chips technology improved shelf life, taste, market acceptability, and income with higher B:C ratio, proving suitable for small-scale value addition and entrepreneurship.
15.	Ganga Maa Mandal Nutri Garden Model for Household nutritional security	The model promoted nutrition -sensitive agriculture and increased awareness regarding balanced diet, micro nutrient deficiency, and family nutrition security.
16.	Power operated finger millet thresher	The power-operated finger millet thresher reduced drudgery, increased threshing efficiency and output, and lowered threshing cost, making it suitable for farm women.
17.	Proper farm planning and record keeping to avail better marketing opportunities	The demonstration on proper farm planning and record keeping significantly improved farmers' ability to manage inputs, schedule farm operations, and maintain production records systematically. The technology enhanced timely decision-making, better market planning, and resource utilization, resulting in higher productivity, improved net income, and overall profitability in cauliflower cultivation.
18.	Transfer of technology through harnessing human values in agriculture	The designation of progressive farmers as local resource persons effectively strengthened technology transfer and farmer-to-farmer learning. The approach enhanced social recognition, knowledge sharing, horizontal spread of technologies, and adoption of improved agricultural practices, thereby increasing participation and confidence among farming communities.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	Date	No. of activities organized	Number of participants	Remarks
1.	Field days				
2.	Farmers Training				
3.	Media coverage				
4.	Training for extension functionaries				

Performance of the demonstration under CFLD on Pulse and Oilseed Crops during Kharif 2025 and Rabi 2024-25:

A. 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 (%)		
				Distri ct yield (D)	Stat e yield (S)	Potent ial yield (P)				Ma x.	Mi n.	A v.	D	S	P
1.	Sesame	Local	6.1 q/ha	4.12 q/ha	3.98 q/ha	9.0 q/ha	New high yielding variety of Sesame (Var. Suprava) along with package of practice. Weed management practices with post emergence herbicide : Quizalfop ethyl 10SL @ 800 ml/ha. Seed treatment : use of PSB (20g/kg of seed) during	75 nos	30 ha.	7.0	5.2	6.1	31.3	34.75	47.54

							sowing.Application of plant protection chemical like Chloropyriphos (20EC)@ 1L/ha at 25 DAS to manage lepidopteran pests.Application of Sulphur @ 5gm/lit at 21 DAS.Application of Water soluble fertilizer, like N,P, K and boron at pre-flowering stage and flowering stage.Application of Flubendiamide and Thiacloprid@ 0.3 ml/ lit followed by neem based pesticide @ 5 ml/ lit to control pod borer and Cercospora leaf spot. Inundative releases of Trichogramma chilonis @ 20DAS, 30DAS & 45 DAS to manage pod borer, leaf webber.								
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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.	New high yielding variety of Sesame (Var. Suprava) along with package	23610.00	46276.00	22666.00	1.96	26693.00	60,060.00	33367.00	2.25

of practice. Weed management practices with post emergence herbicide : Quizalofop ethyl 10SL @ 800 ml/ha. Seed treatment : use of PSB (20g/kg of seed) during sowing. Application of plant protection chemical like Chloropyrifos (20EC) @ 1L/ha at 25 DAS to manage lepidopteran pests. Application of Sulphur @ 5gm/lit at 21 DAS. Application of Water soluble fertilizer, like N,P, K and boron at pre-flowering stage and flowering stage. Application of Flubendiamide and Thiacloprid @ 0.3 ml/ lit followed by neem based pesticide @ 5 ml/ lit to control pod borer and Cercospora leaf spot. Inundative releases of Trichogramma chilonis @ 20DAS, 30DAS & 45 DAS to manage pod borer, leaf webber.								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 (Suprava)	610	480 kg/Household	Rs.93	100	30	Agriculture and household needs.	35 MD

D. Oilseed Farmers' perception of the intervention demonstrated

Sl. No.	Technologies demonstrated (with name)	Farmers' Perception parameters					
		Suitability to their farming system	Likings (Preference)	Affordability	Any negative effect	Is Technology acceptable to all in the group/village	Suggestions, for change/improvement, if any
1.	High yielding variety, seed treatment, Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management.	Suitable	Suprava variety obtaining good yield in Boudh district climate.	Yes	No	Yes	This new high yielding variety Suprava of Sesame should be available consistently to the farmers for improvement.

E. Specific Characteristics of Technology and Performance

Specific Characteristic	Performance	Performance of Technology vis-a vis Local Check	Farmers Feedback
Good seed yield and is known for its high oil content(44-63%) It also exhibits moderate resistance to some diseases like powdery mildew and Alternaria, also excellent qualities of the seed oil like protein (18%–25%), and carbohydrates (13.5%).Non-shattering capsules reduce post-maturity seed loss. Suitable for intercropping systems and upland rainfed areas. Performs well even under moisture stress conditions.	Suprava exhibited 25% seed yield superiority over the best national check TKG 22. It is identified for summer in the states of Odisha,	Suprava' significantly outperforms local varieties in terms of yield, oil content, and economic returns. Early maturity and disease tolerance give it an advantage in rainfed and uncertain rainfall zones.Non-shattering capsules help in reducing seed loss and are suitable for semi-mechanized harvesting. A suitable variety for doubling farmers' income in sesame-growing regions.	Farmer observed and assessed specific characteristics of the demonstrated technologies and will adopt the technologies in subsequent years for crop production as the inputs available in their local markets.

F. Extension activities under FLD conducted

Sl. No.	Extension Activities organized	Date and place of activity	Number of farmer attended
1.	Farmers training (2days)	01.08.2025 & 02.08.2025	40
2.	Farmers training (2days)	09.09.2025 & 10.09.2025	40
3.	Farmers training (2days)	24.09.2025 & 25.09.2025	40
4.	Field Day	03.10.2025	20
5.	Field Day	13.10.2025	20

G. Sequential good quality photographs (as per crop stages i.e. growth & development)



H. Farmers' training photographs:



I. Quality Action Photographs of field visits/field days and technology demonstrated.



A. 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 (%)		
				Distri ct yield (D)	Stat e yield (S)	Potenti al yield (P)				Ma x.	Min .	Av.	D	S	P
1.	Groundnut (Var.- <i>Kadiri Lepakshi-2022</i>)	Local	16.5 q/ha	16.5 q/ha	18.4 q/ha	20-25q/ha	Use of improved variety Groundnut kadiri lepakshi 1812. Seed Treatment with	75	30	18.5	14.5	16.5	0	11.51	36.36

						Carbendazim 3g.kg of seed & Rhizobium culture @20g/kg of seed. Line sowing : 30cm x 10cm Basal application of 20:40:40 N2:P2O5:K2O Basal application of Boron 10 kg/ha and Zn -25kg/ha. Integrated Weed management (IWM): Pre-emergence application with Pendimethalin 1.0 kg a.i./ha followed by post emergence of Imazethapyr 1ml/ ha. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) : Use of yellow sticky trap 20 nos/ ha. Neem based pesticides & selected insecticides to control spodoptera, leaf minor & aphids acctack: Indoxacard @500ml/ha, Chlopyriphos dust 25kg/ha. Integrated Disease Management							
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(IDM):
Cholorothalo
nil @625
ml/ha to
manage
foliar fungal
diseases
such as early
and late leaf
spots (Tikka
disease) and
rust.

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.	Use of improved variety Groundnut kadiri lepakshi 1812. Seed Treatment with Carbendazim 3g.kg of seed & Rhizobium culture @20g/kg of seed. Line sowing : 30cm x 10cm Basal application of 20:40:40 N2:P2O5:K2O Basal application of Boron 10 kg/ha and Zn -25kg/ha. Integrated Weed management (IWM): Pre-emergence application with Pendimithalin 1.0 kg a.i./ha followed by post emergence of Imazethapyr 1ml/ ha. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) : Use of yellow sticky trap 20 nos/ ha. Neem based pesticides & selected insecticides to control spodoptera, leaf minor &	53898.00	102408.00	48510.00	1.90	59954.00	127102.00	67148.00	2.12

aphids acctack: Indoxacard @500ml/ha, Chlopyriphos dust 25kg/ha. Integrated Disease Management (IDM): Cholorothalonil @625 ml/ha to manage foliar fungal diseases such as early and late leaf spots (Tikka disease) and rust.								
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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/household)
1.	Ground nut (Kaderi Lepakshi)	1650	1400 kg/Household	Rs.93	200	50	Agriculture and household needs.	41 MD

D. Oilseed Farmers' perception of the intervention demonstrated

Sl. No.	Technologies demonstrated (with name)	Farmers' Perception parameters					
		Suitability to their farming system	Likings (Preference)	Affordability	Any negative effect	Is Technology acceptable to all in the group/village	Suggestions, for change/improvement, if any
1.	Groundnut variety Kadiri Lepakshi-2022 with improved package of practices under CFLD Oilseed Project	Highly suitable for rainfed farming system of Boudh district due to drought tolerance and medium duration nature.	Farmers preferred the variety for bold pods, higher yield, uniform crop growth and better market price.	Affordable under recommended scientific management practices with higher economic return.	No major negative effect observed during demonstration period.	Technology was well accepted by majority of farmers in the village/group for future adoption.	Farmers suggested timely availability of quality seed, need for more demonstrations and training on scientific groundnut cultivation practices.

E. Specific Characteristics of Technology and Performance

Specific Characteristic	Performance	Performance of Technology vis-a vis Local Check	Farmers Feedback
Yield, drought tolerance, pest & disease tolerance, pod quality, profitability and suitability under rainfed condition	High yielding, drought tolerant and medium duration variety suitable for rainfed condition with better pod filling, bold seed size, higher yield and improved economic return under scientific crop management practices	The demonstrated technology recorded 20–30% higher pod yield, lower disease and pest incidence, better nutrient use efficiency and higher B:C ratio compared to local farmers' practice/local check.	Farmers appreciated the variety for better germination, uniform crop growth, attractive pod size, timely maturity, reduced pest incidence and higher profitability; most farmers showed interest for further adoption and horizontal spread in Boudh district.

F. Extension activities under FLD conducted

Sl. No.	Extension Activities organized	Date and place of activity	Number of farmer attended
1.	Farmers training (2days)	15.08.2025 & 16.08.2025	40
2.	Farmers training (2days)	17.10.2025 & 18.10.2025	40
3.	Field Day	17.10.2025	20

G. Sequential good quality photographs (as per crop stages i.e. growth & development)



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 nutrient Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	12	7	19	36	17	53	10	8	18	58	32	90
II. Horticulture													
a) Vegetable Crops													
Production of low volume and high value crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offseason vegetables	1	4	3	7	11	5	16	5	2	7	20	10	30
Nursery raising	1	4	2	6	12	5	17	3	4	7	19	11	30
Exotic vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grading and standardization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (a)	2	8	5	13	23	10	33	8	6	14	39	21	60
b) Fruits													
Training and Pruning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Layout and Management of Orchards	1	6	3	9	10	7	7	2	2	4	18	12	30
Cultivation of Fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of young plants/orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant propagation techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (b)	1	6	3	9	10	7	7	2	2	4	18	12	30
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 and Management technology													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (d)													
e) Tuber crops													
Production and Management technology													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (e)													
f) Spices													
Production and Management technology													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (f)													
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants													
Nursery management													
Production and management technology													
Post harvest technology and value addition													
Others													
Total (g)													
Total(a-g)	6	26	15	41	69	34	93	20	16	36	1	6	180

[illegible]

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
Composite fish culture													
Freshwater prawn culture													
Shrimp farming													
Pearl culture													
Cold water fisheries													
Fish harvest and processing technology													
Fry and fingerling rearing													
(Others) Innovative ideas for entrepreneurship development in Agriculture & Allied sector	2	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	4	4	20	0	20
(Others) Agri-based Startups: Training on Business Planning , Opportunities and Skill Building through Youth-Led Agripreneurship for Rural Youth"	2	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	20	20
(Others) nnovative ideas for entrepreneurship development in Agriculture & Allied sector	2	7	3	10	2	3	5	3	2	5	10	10	20
Total	22	49	52	101	5	66	95	24	20	44	120	120	40

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	1	10	5	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	20
Integrated Nutrient management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and use of organic inputs	1	10	5	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	20
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formation and Management of SHGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women and Child care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information networking among farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity building for ICT application	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management in farm animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock feed and fodder production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household food security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	0	14	14	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	20	20
Total	3	20	24	34	0	15	5	0	1	1	20	40	60

D) Farmers and farm women (off campus)

Thematic Area	No. of	No. of Participants									Grand Total		
---------------	--------	---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------	--	--

	Courses	Other			SC			ST					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
I. Crop Production													
Weed Management													
Resource Conservation Technologies													
Cropping Systems													
Crop Diversification													
Integrated Farming													
Micro irrigation/irrigation													
Seed production													
Nursery management													
Integrated Crop Management													
Soil & water conservation													
Integrated nutrient Management													
Production of organic inputs													
Others													
Improved crop management in pigeon pea	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others													
Integrated weed management in rice	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others													
Improved agro-techniques of finger millet production	1	3	7	10	4	3	7	9	4	13	16	14	30
Others													
Improved package of practices of pulse production	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Others													
Integrated crop management in sesame	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others													
Improved package of practices of groundnut	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others													
Improved package of practices of sunflower	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Others													
Improved fodder production technology	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others													
Improved agro-techniques of cotton	1	3	7	10	4	3	7	9	4	13	16	14	30
Total (a)	9	39	55	94	26	55	81	53	42	95	118	152	270
II. Horticulture													
a) Vegetable Crops													
Production of low volume and high value crops													
Offseason vegetables													
Nursery raising													
Exotic vegetables													
Export potential vegetables													
Grading and standardization													
Protective cultivation													
Others													
Recent advances in vegetable production	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others													
Zero budget natural farming in vegetable crop	1	3	7	10	4	3	7	9	4	13	16	14	30
Others													
Training on season specific varietal information of vegetable crops	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	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	M	F	T
Others Use of PGR in vegetable crop	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Training on marigold farming	1	3	7	10	4	3	7	9	4	13	16	14	30
Others Training on Chrysanthemum farming	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others Disease insect pest management in vegetable crops	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Training on physiological disorder of vegetable crops	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Total (a)	8	32	52	84	19	55	74	49	3 3	82	10 0	140	240
b) Fruits													
Training and Pruning													
Layout and Management of Orchards													
Cultivation of Fruit													
Management of young plants/orchards													
Rejuvenation of old orchards													
Export potential fruits													
Micro irrigation systems of orchards													
Plant propagation techniques													
Other Agro-techniques of Banana cultivation	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Other Package & Practices of oil palm cultivation	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Total (b)	2	12	10	22	9	14	23	4	1 1	15	25	35	60
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 and Management technology													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (d)													
e) Tuber crops													
Production and Management technology													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (e)													
f) Spices													
Production and Management technology													
Processing and value addition													
Others													
Total (f)													
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants													
Nursery management													
Production and management technology													
Post harvest technology and value addition													
Others													
Total (g)													
Total(a-g)	19	83	117	20 0	54	124	17 8	10 6	8 6	19 2	24 3	327	570
III. Soil Health and Fertility Management													
Soil fertility management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated water management	1	7	5	12	12	4	16	0	2	2	19	11	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	M	F	T
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	5	7	12	10	6	16	0	2	2	15	15	30
Production and use of organic inputs	1	5	5	10	4	3	7	4	9	13	13	17	30
Management of Problematic soils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrient Use Efficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Use of fertilizer	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Soil & water testing	1	5	5	10	4	3	7	4	9	13	13	17	30
others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	29	25	54	37	16	53	12	31	43	78	72	150
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													
Others													
Total													
V. Home Science/Women empowerment													
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening													
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													
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies													
Rural Crafts													
Women and child care													
Others													
Preparation of mango split as an IGA	1	0	15	15	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	30	30
Others													
Promotion of inclusive pulses value chains involving women enterprises	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others													
Balanced diet for nutritional security	1	0	22	22	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	30	30
Others													
Ensuring family nutrition security-Towards achieving SDG2	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others													
Mushroom farming as secondary agriculture	1	0	12	12	0	14	14	0	4	4	0	30	30
Others													
Best practices for strengthening family owned business enterprises	1	0	10	10	0	14	14	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others													
Post harvest management of mushroom	1	0	10	10	0	11	11	0	9	9	0	30	30
Others													
Promotion of women friendly nutrition sensitive agriculture	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others													
Women friendly tools and implements for	1	7	5	12	12	4	16	0	2	2	19	11	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			
drudgery reduction of farm women													
Others													
Behavior change and communication (BCC) for ensuring hygiene, health and sanitation in family and community	1	5	7	12	10	6	16	0	2	2	15	15	30
Total	10	12	135	14	22	83	10	0	4	48	34	266	300
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	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Post Harvest Technology	1	0	10	10	0	11	11	0	9	9	0	30	30
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	0	28	28	0	17	17	0	15	15	0	60	60
VII. Plant Protection													
Integrated Pest Management	4	55	15	70	20	13	33	15	2	17	90	30	120
Integrated Disease Management	4	25	20	45	25	20	45	20	10	30	70	50	120
Bio0control of pests and diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
	1	0	22	22	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	30	30
	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
	1	0	12	12	0	14	14	0	4	4	0	30	30
	1	0	10	10	0	14	14	0	6	6	0	30	30
Total	13	80	115	19	45	79	12	35	6	71	16	230	390
VIII. Fisheries													
Integrated fish farming													
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													
Total													
IX. Production of Input at site													
Seed Production													
Planting material production	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Bio-agents production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticides production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-fertilizer production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermi-compost production	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Organic manures production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of fry and fingerlings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small tools and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of livestock feed and fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Fish feed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom production	1	0	10	10	0	16	16	0	4	4	0	30	30
Apiculture	1	1	12	13	5	7	12	2	3	5	8	22	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	M	F	T
Others													
Total	4	13	32	45	14	37	51	6	18	24	33	87	120
X. Capacity Building and Group Dynamics													
Leadership development	1	4	3	7	11	5	16	5	2	7	20	10	30
Group dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	0	15	15	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	30	30
Mobilization of social capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	1	3	2	5	15	5	20	4	1	5	22	8	30
WTO and IPR issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Extension strategies for the promotion of climate resilient agriculture	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Others Good agricultural practices for RUE for DFI	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Importance of Agricultural crop calendar.	1	4	3	7	11	5	16	5	2	7	20	10	30
Others Post harvest management & advanced packaging systems in Mushrooms for marketing	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others Grading of agricultural produce for marketing.	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others Role of FPO in strengthening farmers economy	1	0	22	22	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	30	30
Others Leadership and Group Dynamics for Farmer Empowerment.	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others Soil sampling methods and nutrient management.	1	0	12	12	0	14	14	0	4	4	0	30	30
Others IFS an approach for climate change mitigation and NRM.	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Agro enterprise management among farm women	1	4	3	7	11	5	16	5	2	7	20	10	30
Others Development & delivery of agriculture extension contents using digital technology	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Total	14	38	127	165	59	104	163	41	51	92	138	282	420
XI. Agro forestry													
Production technologies													
Nursery management													
Integrated Farming Systems													
Others													
Total													
XII. Others (Pl. Specify)													
GRAND TOTAL	67	255	579	834	231	460	691	200	28	485	686	1324	2010

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			
									5				

E) RURAL YOUTH (Off Campus)

[illegible]

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
Total													

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 and maintenance of farm machinery and implements													
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs													
Formation and Management of SHGs													
Women and Child care													
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing													
Group Dynamics and farmers organization													
Information networking among farmers													
Capacity building for ICT application													
Management in farm animals													
Livestock feed and fodder production													
Household food security													
Other													
Total													

G) Consolidated table (ON and OFF Campus)

i. Farmers& 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	1	3	2	5	15	5	20	4	1	5	22	8	30
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	5	3	8	9	7	16	3	3	6	17	13	30
Cropping Systems	1	4	2	6	12	5	17	3	4	7	19	11	30
Crop Diversification													
Integrated Farming													
Micro irrigation/irrigation													
Seed production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil & water conservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated nutrient Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others													
Improved crop management in pigeon pea	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others													
Integrated weed management in rice	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	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
Others Improved agro-techniques of fingermillet production	1	3	7	10	4	3	7	9	4	13	16	14	30
Others Improved package of practices of pulse production	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Others Integrated crop management in sesame	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Improved package of practices of groundnut	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others Improved package of practices of sunflower	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Others Improved fodder production technology	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Improved agro-techniques of cotton	1	3	7	10	4	3	7	9	4	13	16	14	30
Others Improved crop management in pigeon pea	12	51	62	113	62	72	134	63	50	113	176	184	360
Total													
II. Horticulture													
a) Vegetable Crops													
Production of low volume and high value crops													
Off-season vegetables													
Nursery raising													
Exotic vegetables													
Export potential vegetables													
Grading and standardization													
Protective cultivation													
Intercropping: Enhancing Farm Productivity and Resilience	1	4	3	7	11	5	16	5	2	7	20	10	30
Nursery raising in vegetable crops	1	4	2	6	12	5	17	3	4	7	19	11	30
Layout and Management of Orchards	1	6	3	9	10	7	7	2	2	4	18	12	30
Others Recent advances in vegetable production	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Zero budget natural farming in vegetable crop	1	3	7	10	4	3	7	9	4	13	16	14	30
Others Training on season specific varietal information of vegetable crops	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others Use of PGR in vegetable crop	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Training on marigold farming	1	3	7	10	4	3	7	9	4	13	16	14	30
Others Training on Chrysanthemum farming	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others Disease insect pest management in vegetable crops	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others Training on physiological disorder of vegetable crops	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Total (a)	11	46	60	106	52	7	114	59	41	100	157	173	330

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			
Small scale processing and value addition													
Post Harvest Technology													
Others													
Total													
VII. Plant Protection													
Integrated Pest Management	4	55	15	70	20	13	33	15	2	17	90	30	120
Integrated Disease Management	4	25	20	45	25	20	45	20	10	30	70	50	120
Integrated sheath blight disease management in Rice	1	6	3	9	10	7	7	2	2	4	18	12	30
Integrated blast disease management in Rice	1	3	2	5	15	5	20	4	1	5	22	8	30
Bio0control of pests and diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others													
Pod borer complex management in pegionpea	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others													
Pod borer complex management in greengram	1	0	22	22	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	30	30
Others													
Fruit and shoot borer management in brinjal	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others													
Sucking pest management in chilli	1	0	12	12	0	14	14	0	4	4	0	30	30
Others													
Fruit fly management in mango	1	0	10	10	0	14	14	0	6	6	0	30	30
Total	15	89	120	209	70	91	151	41	39	80	200	250	450
VIII. Fisheries													
Integrated fish farming													
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													
Total													
IX. Production of Input at site													
Seed Production													
Planting material production	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Bio-agents production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticides production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-fertilizer production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermi-compost production	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Organic manures production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of fry and fingerlings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small tools and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of livestock feed and fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Fish feed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom production	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Apiculture	1	1	12	13	5	7	12	2	3	5	8	22	30
Others													
Total	4	20	25	45	21	21	42	10	23	33	51	69	120

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
X. Capacity Building and Group Dynamics													
Leadership development	1	4	3	7	11	5	16	5	2	7	20	10	30
Group dynamics													
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	0	15	15	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	30	30
Mobilization of social capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	1	3	2	5	15	5	20	4	1	5	22	8	30
WTO and IPR issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others													
Extension strategies for the promotion of climate resilient agriculture	1	7	3	10	7	0	7	4	9	13	18	12	30
Others													
Good agricultural practices for RUE for DFI	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others													
Importance of Agricultural crop calendar.	1	4	3	7	11	5	16	5	2	7	20	10	30
Others													
Post harvest management & advanced packaging systems in Mushrooms for marketing	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Others													
Grading of agricultural produce for marketing.	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others													
Role of FPO in strengthening farmers economy	1	0	22	22	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	30	30
Others													
Leadership and Group Dynamics for Farmer Empowerment.	1	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	30	30
Others													
Soil sampling methods and nutrient management.	1	0	12	12	0	14	14	0	4	4	0	30	30
Others													
IFS an approach for climate change mitigation and NRM.	1	3	7	10	0	7	7	9	4	13	12	18	30
Others													
Agro enterprise management among farm women	1	4	3	7	11	5	16	5	2	7	20	10	30
Others													
Development & delivery of agriculture extension contents using digital technology	1	5	7	12	2	14	16	0	2	2	7	23	30
Total	14	38	127	165	59	104	163	41	51	92	138	282	420
XI. Agro forestry													
Production technologies													
Nursery management													
Integrated Farming Systems													
Others													
Total													
XII. Others (Pl. Specify)													
GRAND TOTAL	84	364	614	977	423	517	910	264	338	602	1051	1469	2520

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
Special horticultural practices followed in flowering crops	2	5	3	8	4	4	8	3	1	4	12	8	20
Physiological disorders in vegetable crops	2	6	3	9	-4	2	6	4	1	5	14	6	20
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops													
Training and pruning of orchards													
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	2	5	3	8	3	4	7	4	1	5	12	8	20
Post -harvest management in vegetable crops	2	6	3	9	-4	2	6	4	1	5	14	6	20
Safe use of PP chemicals and use of different spray equipments	2	7	3	10	4	5	9	1	0	1	12	8	20
Commercial fruit production													
Bee box maintenance in summer and winter season.	2	7	3	10	4	5	9	1	0	1	12	8	20
Value addition	1	0	3	3	0	15	15	0	2	2	0	20	20
Integrated farming													
Seed production													
Production of organic inputs													
Planting material production													
Vermiculture													
Mushroom Production	2	7	3	10	4	5	9	1	0	1	12	8	20
Beekeeping													
Sericulture													
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements													
Value addition													
Small scale processing													
Post Harvest Technology	1	0	7	7	0	11	11	0	2	2	0	20	20
Tailoring and Stitching													
Rural Crafts													
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) Innovative ideas for entrepreneurship development in Agriculture & Allied sector	2	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	4	4	20	0	20

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			
(Others) Agri-based Startups: Training on Business Planning , Opportunities and Skill Building through Youth-Led Agripreneurship for Rural Youth"	2	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	20	20
(Others) nnovative ideas for entrepreneurship development in Agriculture & Allied sector	2	7	3	10	2	3	5	3	2	5	10	10	20
Total	22	49	52	101	5	66	95	24	20	44	120	120	240

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			
Natural Farming: A way towards sustainable Agriculture	1	10	5	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	20
Recent advances in vegetable production	1	10	5	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	20
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 and maintenance of farm machinery and implements													
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs													
Formation and Management of SHGs													
Women and Child care													
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing													
Group Dynamics and farmers organization													
Information networking among farmers													
Capacity building for ICT application													
Management in farm animals													
Livestock feed and fodder production													
Household food security													
Other Cutting edge technologies in mushroom production	1	0	14	14	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	20	20
Total	3	20	24	34	0	15	5	0	1	1	20	40	60

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

Discipline	Client	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Venue (Off / On Campus)	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cr	F/FW	Nursery Management in rice	1 day	ON	17	13	30	2	4	6

op Pr od uct ion	F/FW	Improved package of practices of rice	1 day	ON	16	14	30	3	6	9
	F/FW	Nutrient management in rice	1 day	ON	15	15	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Improved crop management in pigeon pea	1 day	OFF	14	16	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Integrated weed management in rice	1 day	OFF	21	9	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Improved agro-techniques of finger millet production	1 day	OFF	23	7	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Improved package of practices of pulse production	1 day	OFF	18	12	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Integrated crop management in sesame	1 day	OFF	20	10	30	1	3	4
	F/FW	Improved package of practices of groundnut	1 day	OFF	18	12	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Improved package of practices of sunflower	1 day	OFF	20	10	30	1	3	4
	F/FW	Improved fodder production technology	1 day	OFF	17	13	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Improved agro-techniques of cotton	1 day	OFF	14	16	30	1	5	6
	RY	Sustainable Soil Management Through Green Manuring"	2day	ON	15	5	20	1	3	4
	RY	Biofertilizer Application: Enhancing Soil Health and Crop Productivity	2 day	ON	16	4	20	1	2	3
	RY	Climate smart agriculture for future food security	1 day	ON	7	3	10	1	1	2
	IS	Natural Farming: A way towards sustainable Agriculture	1day	ON	15	5	20	1	3	4
Ho rtic ult ure	F/FW	Nursery raising in vegetable crops	1 day	ON	15	15	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Agro-techniques of Kharif/Rabi Onion cultivation	1 day	ON	14	16	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Recent advances in vegetable production	1 day	OFF	21	9	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Zero budget natural farming in vegetable crop	1 day	OFF	23	7	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Training on season specific varietal information of vegetable crops	1 day	OFF	18	12	30	2	5	7

	F/FW	Use of PGR in vegetable crop	1 day	OFF	20	10	30	1	3	4
	F/FW	Package of practices of Oilpalm cultivation	1 day	OFF	18	12	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Agro-techniques banana cultivation	1 day	OFF	20	10	30	1	3	4
	F/FW	Training on marigold farming	1 day	OFF	17	13	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Training on Chrysanthemum farming	1 day	OFF	21	9	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Disease insect pest management in vegetable crops	1 day	OFF	23	7	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Training on physiological disorder of vegetable crops	1 day	OFF	21	9	30	2	4	6
	RY	Special horticultural practices followed in flowering crops	2day	ON	15	5	20	1	3	4
	RY	Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	2day	ON	16	4	20	1	2	3
	RY	Post -harvest management in vegetable crops	2day	ON	15	5	20	1	3	4
	IS	Recent advances in vegetable production	1 day	ON	13	7	20	3	5	7
Plant Protection	F/FW	Integrated sheath blight disease management in Rice	1 day	ON	17	13	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Integrated blast disease management in Rice	1 day	ON	16	14	30	3	6	9
	F/FW	Integrated Fall worm pest management in Maize	1 day	ON	15	15	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Pod borer complex management in pigeonpea	1 day	OFF	14	16	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Pod borer complex management in greengram	1 day	OFF	21	9	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Integrated powdery mildew disease management in greengram	1 day	OFF	23	7	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Integrated sucking pest management in cotton	1 day	OFF	18	12	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Integrated viral disease management in watermelon	1 day	OFF	20	10	30	1	3	4
	F/FW	Fruit and shoot borer management in brinjal	1 day	OFF	18	12	30	2	5	7

	F/FW	Sucking pest management in chilli	1 day	OFF	20	10	30	1	3	4
	F/FW	Integrated stem borer management in rice	1 day	OFF	17	13	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Wilting management in brinjal and tomato	1 day	OFF	14	16	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Fruit fly management in mango	1 day	OFF	23	7	30	1	5	6
	RY	Bee box maintenance in summer and winter season.	2day	ON	15	5	20	1	3	4
	RY	Safe use of PP chemicals and use of different spray equipment's	2day	ON	16	4	20	1	2	3
	RY	Safe and judicious application of chemical pesticides in vegetable crop (Tomato, brinjal, chilli)	2day	ON	15	5	20	1	3	4
Ag ril- Ex ten sio n	F/FW	Good agricultural practices and enhanced resource use efficiency for DFI	1 day	ON	17	13	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Extension strategies for the promotion of climate resilient agriculture	1 day	OFF	16	14	30	3	6	9
	F/FW	Importance of Agricultural crop calendar.	1 day	OFF	15	15	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Post-harvest management & advanced packaging systems in Mushrooms for marketing	1 day	ON	14	16	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Training on Direct Marketing and Collective Selling for Farm Produce	1 day	OFF	21	9	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Grading of agricultural produce for marketing.	1 day	OFF	23	7	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Role of FPO in strengthening farmers economy	1 day	ON	18	12	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Stagger planting methods in tomatoes to avoid glut in market	1 day	OFF	20	10	30	1	3	4
	F/FW	Leadership and Group Dynamics for Farmer Empowerment.	1 day	ON	18	12	30	2	5	7

	F/FW	Soil sampling methods and nutrient management.	1 day	OFF	20	10	30	1	3	4
	F/FW	IFS an approach for climate change mitigation and NRM.	1 day	OFF	17	13	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Efficiency marketing system for the DFI.	1 day	OFF	17	13	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Agro enterprise management among farm women	1 day	OFF	16	14	30	3	6	9
	F/FW	Development & delivery of agriculture extension contents using digital technology	1 day	ON	15	15	30	2	5	7
	RY	Future prospects of edible mushroom cultivation for entrepreneurship development	2day	ON	15	5	20	1	3	4
	RY	Innovative ideas for entrepreneurship development in Agriculture & Allied sector	2day	ON	16	4	20	1	2	3
	RY	Agri-based Startups: Training on Business Planning , Opportunities and Skill Building through Youth-Led Agripreneurship for Rural Youth"	2day	ON	14	6	20	1	3	4
Home Science	F/FW	Preparation of mango split as an IGA	1 day	ON	16	14	30	3	6	9
	F/FW	Promotion of inclusive pulses value chains involving women enterprises	1 day	ON	15	15	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Balanced diet for nutritional security	1 day	ON	14	16	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Ensuring family nutrition security-Towards achieving SDG2	1 day	ON	21	9	30	2	4	6
	F/FW	Mushroom farming as secondary agriculture	1 day	ON	23	7	30	1	5	6
	F/FW	Best practices for strengthening family owned business enterprises	1 day	ON	18	12	30	2	5	7
	F/FW	Post harvest management of mushroom	1 day	ON	20	10	30	1	3	4

F/FW	Promotion of women friendly nutrition sensitive agriculture	1 day	ON	16	14	30	3	6	9
F/FW	Women friendly tools and implements for drudgery reduction of farm women	1 day	ON	15	15	30	2	5	7
F/FW	Behavior change and communication (BCC) for ensuring hygiene, health and sanitation in family and community	1 day	ON	14	16	30	1	5	6
RY	Value addition of tender jackfruit	2 days	ON	3	17	20	2	6	8
RY	Tomato value chain from plough to plate	2 days	ON	4	16	20	3	4	7
IS	Cutting edge technologies in mushroom production	1 day	ON	2	18	20	2	5	7

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	
vermi composting	Organic farming	Vermicomposting for sustainable agriculture and waste management	3	20	-	20	Vermi bed Vermicompost cement tank	6	self	
Propagation of Fruit crops	Income generation	Propagation Techniques in Fruit	5 days	20	5	25	Planting materials	5	15	5

b) Details of participation

[illegible]

Composite fish culture													
Sheep and goat rearing													
Piggery													
Poultry farming													
Other													
Total													
Income generation activities													
Vermicomposting	1	18		18		2		2			20	-	20
Production of bioagents, biopesticides, biofertilizers etc.													
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery & implements													
Rural Crafts													
Seed production													
Sericulture													
Mushroom cultivation													
Nursery, grafting etc.	1	17	3	20	3	2	5	0	0	0	20	5	25
Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc.													
Agril. Para-workers, para-vet training													
Other	1	3	5	8	2	15	17	0	0	0	5	20	25
Total													
Agricultural Extension													
Capacity building and group dynamics													
Other													
Total													
Grand Total													

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.	Scientific housing, Feeding and disease management for profitable Dairy Farming.	Livestock Management	October (Dt 14.10.2025-16.10-2015)	3	RY	1	20	FA and RD Department Training, VOTI, GOVT OF ODISHA,
2.	Scientific Advances in Goat Farming.	Goatery	October (Dt 28.10.2025 to 30.10.2015)	3	RY	1	20	FA and RD Department Training, VOTI, GOVT OF ODISHA,
3.	Scientific housing, Feeding and disease management for profitable Poultry Farming.	Poultry	December (Dt 18.12.2025 to 20.12.2025)	3	RY	1	20	FA and RD Department Training, VOTI, GOVT OF ODISHA,

4.	Recognition of Prior learning -Job role - Mushroom grower	IGA	24 th to 26 th March, 2025	3	RY	1	50	ASCI
----	---	-----	--	---	----	---	----	------

security													
Economic empowerment of women	1	3	37	40	4	13	17	0	0	0	0	43	7
Drudgery reduction of women													
Other													
Total													
Agricultural Extension													
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics													
Other													
Total													
Grant Total													

Good quality photographs of training activity:



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

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities	Farmers				Extension Officials			Total		
		M	F	T	SC/ ST (% of total)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Field Day	6	182	28	210	95%	3	1	4	185	29	214
Kisan Mela	4	Mas s	Ma ss	Ma ss	-	Mass	Mass	Mas s	Mass	M ass	Mass
Kisan Ghosthi	1	37	13	50	75%	0	2	2	37	15	52
Exhibition	7	Mas s	Ma ss	Ma ss	-	Mass	Mass	Mas s	Mass	M ass	Mass
Film Show	7	Mas s	Ma ss	Ma ss	-	Mass	Mass	Mas s	Mass	M ass	Mass
Method Demonstrations	6	125	53	178	50%	0	2	2	125	55	180
Farmers Seminar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group meetings	10	125	122	147	57%	1	2	3	126	124	250
Lectures delivered as resource persons	25	386	89	475	76%	7	4	11	393	93	486
Advisory Services	52	23500	8995	32495	65%	2	3	5	23502	8998	32500
Scientific visit to farmers field	95	715	430	1148	76 %	2	3	5	717	433	1150
Farmers visit to KVK	178	250	161	411	68%	2	2	4	252	163	415
Diagnostic visits	98	993	500	14	76%	2	3	5	995	50	1498

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities
Newspaper coverage	20
Radio talks	02
TV talks	-
Popular articles	5
Extension Literature	5
Other, if any	-

3.5 a. Production and supply of Technological products

[illegible]

Crop	Variety	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers to whom seed provided							
				SC		ST		Other		Total	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dhanicha	Local	5qtl	66,000	4	3	5	6	7	2	16	11
Grand Total	Local	5qtl	66,000	4	3	5	6	7	2	16	11

[illegible]

Others, pl. specify												
Total				61	95	64	130	133	187	258	412	

Good quality photographs of planting materials:



Production of Bio-Products

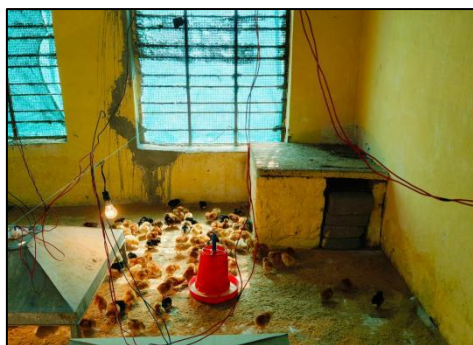
Name of product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers benefitted							
	Kg		SC		ST		Other		Total	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bio-fertilizers										
Bio-pesticide	300	15,000	30	20	10	10	20	10	60	40
Bio-fungicide										
Bio-agents (vermicomposting)	2000	40,000	12	13	10	15	12	8	34	26
Others, please specify.										
Total	2300	55,000	42	33	20	25	32	18	94	66

Good quality photographs of bio-products:



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											
Other, please specify											
Poultry	Sonali, Banaraja	300	21,000	4	6	10	15	2	3	16	24
Broilers											
Layers											
Duals (broiler and layer)											
Japanese Quail											
Turkey											
Emu											
Ducks	Khaki Campbels	200	1400	5	6	15	15	6	4	26	25
Others (Pl. specify)											
Piggery											
Piglet											
Hog											
Others (Pl. specify)											
Fisheries											
Indian carp											
Exotic carp											
Mixed carp											
Fish fingerlings											
Spawn											
Others (Pl. specify)											
Grand Total		500	22400	9	12	25	30	8	7	42	49

Good quality photographs of livestock and fisheries:

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

i) Name of Seed Hub Centre:

Name of Nodal Officer :	
Address :	
e-mail :	
Phone No. : Mobile :	

ii) Quality Seed Production Reports

Season	Crop	Variety	Production (q)			
			Target	Area sown (ha)	Production	Category of Seed (F/S, C/S)
Kharif 2024						
Rabi 2023-24						
Summer/Spring 2025						
Kharif 2025						
Rabi 2024-25						

iii) Financial Progress

Fund received (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		Unspent balance (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
	Infrastructure	Revolving fund		
2021-22				
2022-23				
2023-24				
2024-25				

iv) Infrastructure Development

Item	Progress
Seed processing unit	
Seed storage structure	

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

Item	Title	Author's name	Number	Circulation
Research paper	1. Information and Communication Technology for Strengthening Krishi Vigyan Kendras: A Comprehensive Review.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	(Next Gen Academic Services: Volume 1, Issue 1 (January-June), 2025, Pg: 1-11) (International Journal of Advanced Biochemistry Research, SP-10(1): 1153-1157)	
	2. Adoption dynamics, knowledge gains, and perceived constraints in Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) practices of sesame (Sesamum indicum L.) in Eastern India/Odisha: An agronomic and behavioral analysis.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	(International Journal of Advanced Biochemistry Research, SP-10(1): 1153-1157)	
	Bio-fortified Sweet Potato: Improving Nutrition and Livelihoods of Rural Women in Odisha,	Sasmita Pal	India in European Journal of Nutrition & Food Safety Volume 18, Issue 3,2026 Page 33-39.	
Seminar/conference/symposia papers				
Books	Livestock management , KVK Outreach and agro economic empowerment.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	(Agri Root Publication House, Yet not received ISBN no.)	
Bulletins				
News letter	Krishi Barta	Sj. Tapan Kumar Das, Mrs.Sasmita Pal, Dr.Kabita Mishra Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar, Dr. Samapika Dalei Mrs.Harapriya Sethy		
Popular Articles				
Book Chapter	Natural Farming Integrating Science, Sustainability and Innovation.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	(Agri Root Publication House : Pages: 1-10, Chapter: 1, ISBN: 978-81-995733-7-6)	
Extension Pamphlets/ literature	1. Matir Katha: Guna o Parikkhan. (OUAT Publication no. 2025120603). 2. Bidesi phala Nagapheni Dragon phala Chasa (OUAT Publication no. 2025120602) 3. Srama Laghaba pain Mahila upajogi krushi Jantrapati (OUAT Publication no.-2025120623) 4. Khadya O pusti nirapatta pain Pustisasya chasa(OUAT Publication no.-2025120625)	Sj. Tapan Kumar Das, Mrs.Sasmita Pal, Dr.Kabita Mishra Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar, Dr. Samapika Dalei Mrs. Harapriya Sethy		
Technical reports			50	80
Electronic Publication (CD/DVD etc.)			10	200
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.	Refresher training for scientist and technical staff of KVKs of Odisha	New cutting edge technology in mushroom sector	Sasmita Pal Scientist(Home Science)	24.2.25 25.2.25and 2days	AICRP on Mushroom , OUAT, Bhubaneswar
2.	Refresher training programme	Appropriate technologies on Farm Mechanisation and Post Harvest Processing for sustainable Development	Sasmita Pal Scientist(Home Science)	3.3.25 4.3.25 and 2days	CAET,OUAT, Bhubaneswar
3.	National seminar on Extension Education Strategies.	National seminar on Extension Education Strategies for digital Agriculture: Experiences and Sustainable Pathways.	Dr. Kabita Mishra	20.06.2025 to 22.06.2025	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, INSEE, Nagpur, OSEE, Odisha.
4.	Workshop programme on Kishan Sarathi.	Workshop and Hands on Training on Kisan Sarathi 2.0.	Dr. Kabita Mishra	20.02.2026 to 21.02.2026	DEE office OUAT, Bhubaneswar
5.	Refresher Training Programme.	Refresher Training Programme on “Recent Trends in Weed	Dr. Kabita Mishra	12.3.2026 to 13.03.2026	DEE office OUAT, Bhubaneswar

		Management”.			
6.	Exposure visit.	Exposure visit under Strengthening of KVK.	Dr. Kabita Mishra	23.3.2024 to 24.3.2024	CRIJAF, Barrakpore, KVK, North 24 Praganas, WB.
7.	Refresher training programme.	Refresher training programme on Advanced Technologies in Modern vegetable cultivation.	Dr. Kabita Mishra	25.11.2025 to 26.11.2025	ICAR, CHES, Bhubaneswar.
8.	7 th International Conference: Agri Vision-2026.	7 th International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture for food Security & Nutrition: Agri Vision-2026.	Dr. Samapika Dalai	28.01.2026 to 30.01.2026	ICAR, CHES, Bhubaneswar.
9.	National Conference	Seed Chain Management in Eastern and North Eastern Hill Region: Challenges and opportunities	Dr. Samapika Dalai, SMS, Horticulture	21.01.2025 to 22.01.2025 (2 days)	CHES, Bhubaneswar
10.	Refresher Training Programme.	Refresher Training Programme on advanced technology in modern vegetable cultivation.	Smt Harapriya Sethy	25.11.2025 to 26.11.2025	ICAR, CHES, Bhubaneswar.
11.	Refresher Training Programme.	Refresher training programme on ecological defence, integration of chemicals with biological control.	Sj. Tapan Kumar Das	23 rd & 24 th March, 2026	DEE, OUAT Bhubaneswar.
12.	National Programme for Training in personal effectiveness for women Scientists.	National Programme for Training in personal effectiveness for women Scientists and technologies working in government sector.	Smt. Sasmita Pal	19.01.2026 to 23.01.2026	XIM University, Bhubaneswar.
13.	National Seminar on Extension Education Strategies.	National Seminar on Extension Education Strategies for digital Agriculture Experiences and sustainable pathways.	Smt. Sasmita Pal	20.06.2025 to 22.06.2025	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, INSEE, Nagpur, OSEE, Odisha.
14.	National Seminar	National Seminar on Resource management for climate resilient sustainable food production systems	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	06.03.2025 to 07.03.2025	Indian society of Agronomy, Odisha chapter & OUAT, BBSR
15.	APEDA Workshop.	Workshop on agri products expost from Odisha: Capacity building programme.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	25 th April, 2025	OUAT, Bhubaneswar.
16.	National Seminar on Extension Education Strategies.	National Seminar on Extension Education strategies for Digital Agriculture: Experiences and sustainable pathways.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	20-22 nd June, 2025	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, INSEE, Nagpur, OSEE, Odisha.
17.	Start -up training programme.	Training programme on “Promotion to start -ups and entrepreneurship in Agriculture and Allied Sector.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	01.07.2025-05.07.2025	EEI-Hyderabad.
18.	State level convergence	State level convergence Meeting on Strategizing	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	19 th November, 2025	OUAT, Bhubaneswar.

	Meeting.	Dairy Development in Odisha through FPO Empowerment.			
19.	Workshop programme on Kishan Sarathi.	Workshop and Hands on Training on Kisan Sarathi 2.0.	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar	20.02.2026	DEE office OUAT, Bhubaneswar

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

Name of farmer	Mrs. Sadhana Barik.	
Address	Village: Champamal, GP: Birnursingpur, Block: Harbhanga, District: Boudh, Odisha	
Contact details (Phone, mobile, email Id)	sadhanabarik8@gmail.com Mobile: 8260852960	
Landholding (in ha.)	5 acres (Approx. 2.02 ha)	
Name and description of the farm/enterprise	Integrated Natural Farming with millet-based cropping system, organic vegetable cultivation, bio-input production (Jeevamrut, Beejamrut, Neemastra, Agneyastra, Handikhwata), goat rearing, cow rearing, and backyard poultry.	
Economic impact	Annual income increased to Rs. 4,09,650/- through bio-input production, organic vegetables, millet cultivation, goat rearing, cow rearing, and poultry farming. Reduced dependence on chemical fertilizers and external inputs.	
Social impact	Became a master trainer and Krushi Mitra for natural farming. Actively trains SHG women and local farmers. Improved women empowerment and community awareness on sustainable agriculture practices.	
Environmental impact	Adoption of natural farming improved soil health, reduced chemical usage, promoted biodiversity, and encouraged eco-friendly farming through green manuring and bio-inputs.	
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	Neighboring farmers and SHG members adopted natural farming and millet-based cropping after observing her success. Expanded adoption through trainings, demonstrations, and farmer interactions conducted with KVK support.	
Good quality photographs (2-3)		

Name of farmer	Smt. Sunanda Mishra	
Address	Village & GP: Bamanda, Block: Harbhanga, District: Boudh, Odisha, PIN-762024	
Contact details (Phone, mobile, email Id)	Mobile: 78538 80755	
Landholding (in ha.)	3acres.	
Name and description of the farm/ enterprise	Scientific Paddy Straw Mushroom Cultivation Enterprise. Established a small-scale mushroom production unit with 20 beds/day from March to October under technical guidance of KVK, Boudh. Adopted scientific bed management, environmental regulation, harvesting, and marketing practices.	
Economic impact	Generates regular income through mushroom cultivation. Maintains 20 beds daily with around 1 kg yield per bed. Mushrooms sold at ₹300/kg in local markets. Earns about ₹4,000 daily net profit and monthly income ranges from ₹85,000 to ₹1,20,000 including expenditure. Became economically independent.	
Social impact	Inspired many rural women and SHGs to adopt mushroom cultivation. Around 25 women adopted mushroom farming after KVK training. Improved women empowerment, technical confidence, livelihood diversification, and household nutrition. Became a role model woman entrepreneur in the locality.	
Environmental impact	Utilized paddy straw for mushroom cultivation instead of field burning, reducing air pollution. Recycled spent mushroom substrate as organic manure, improving soil health and promoting sustainable low-carbon farming.	
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	Demonstration effect created in Bamanda and nearby GPs. Many Mission Shakti SHGs started mushroom production units with KVK technical support. Training covered 60 rural women from Boudh, Harbhanga, and Kantamal blocks.	
Good quality photographs (2-3)	  	

Name of farmer	Mr. Purna Chandra Sahu	
Address	Village: Nuapada, GP: Birnursingpur, Block: Harbhanga, District: Boudh, Odisha	
Contact details (Phone, mobile, email Id)	Mobile: 9692294074	
Landholding (in ha.)	5 acres (2.02 ha)	

Name and description of the farm/ enterprise	Mr. Purna Chandra Sahu, a progressive small farmer of Nuapada village, transformed his traditional paddy-based farming into a diversified and profitable integrated farming system with the technical guidance of KVK, Boudh. He successfully adopted millet-based crop diversification integrating pulses, vegetables, sweet corn, banana intercropping, dairy, and backyard poultry enterprises through climate-smart and organic farming approaches.
Economic impact	Through adoption of scientific crop diversification, intercropping, and integrated farming practices, the farmer significantly enhanced his farm income and livelihood security. Presently, he earns around ₹7.96 lakh annually from diversified crop production, dairy, and poultry enterprises, ensuring year-round employment and economic stability for the family.
Social impact	The success of Mr. Sahu has created a positive impact among neighboring farmers and rural youth of the locality. He has been recognized as a “Lead Farmer” under Odisha Millet Mission and actively supports KVK extension programmes by motivating fellow farmers and SHG members towards millet promotion, sustainable agriculture, and climate-resilient farming practices.
Environmental impact	Adoption of eco-friendly technologies such as bio-inputs, bio-pesticides, crop residue recycling, millet-pulse intercropping, and organic nutrient management improved soil fertility, reduced chemical dependency, and promoted sustainable natural resource management in the farming system.
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	The innovative farming model demonstrated by Mr. Sahu has been widely replicated by farmers of nearby villages through KVK trainings, demonstrations, exposure visits, and farmer-to-farmer interactions. His farm now serves as a local learning site for integrated and millet-based farming systems.
Good quality photographs (2-3)	     

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

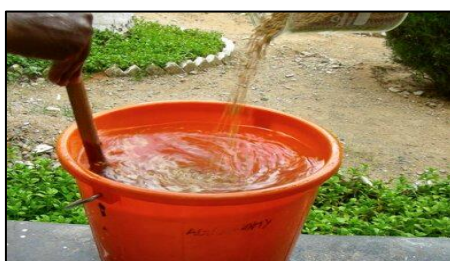
Sl. No	Name/ Title of the technology	Name/ Details of the Innovator(s)	Brief details of the Innovative Technology
1.	Smart Composting Unit using Farm Waste.	Progressive organic farmers	Rapid compost production technology using crop residues, cow dung and microbial culture for preparation of nutrient-rich organic manure. Impact: Improved recycling of farm waste and enhanced availability of quality organic manure.
2.	Community Millet Processing and Value Addition Unit	SHGs and FPO members	Small-scale millet cleaning, grading and flour processing unit for enhancing market value, entrepreneurship and local employment generation. Impact: Increased value realization from millets and strengthened rural entrepreneurship opportunities.

3.	Digital Farmer Advisory through WhatsApp Extension Model.	KVK, Boudh extension system.	Dissemination of weather advisories, pest alerts, market information and scientific package of practices through mobile-based digital extension platform. Impact: Improved accessibility of timely advisories leading to better farm management and technology adoption.
4.	Bio-Input Production unit.	SHG women and farmer groups.	Community-based production unit for Jeevamrut, Neemastra, vermicompost and farm implements to support natural farming and reduce input costs. Impact: Reduced dependency on chemical inputs and promoted entrepreneurship among SHG members.
5.	Portable Low-Cost Mushroom Growing Chamber.	Rural youth and SHG entrepreneurs	Development of bamboo/poly-sheet based low-cost mushroom chamber for year-round mushroom cultivation under controlled humidity and temperature conditions. Impact: Increased mushroom production and generated additional livelihood opportunities for rural women and youth.
6.	Millet-Based Climate Smart Farming Model	KVK-trained millet growers	Integration of drought tolerant millets with pulses and vegetables for climate resilience, nutritional security and sustainable income generation in rainfed farming areas. Impact: Improved resilience against climate variability and enhanced nutritional as well as economic security of farm families.
7.	Community-Based Custom Hiring Centre for Small Farmers	Gadajata FPO	Establishment of farm machinery banks providing access to power tillers, weeders, seed drills and sprayers on rental basis for small and marginal farmers. Impact: Reduced labour scarcity and cultivation cost while improving timeliness of farm operations.
8.	Low-Cost Azolla Production for Livestock Feeding	Dairy and backyard poultry farmers	Scientific cultivation of Azolla using small water tanks for protein-rich supplementary feed in dairy and poultry units. Impact: Reduced feed cost and improved milk yield and poultry growth performance.
9.	Low cost Goat Rearing with Stall Feeding System.	Rural youth and women farmers	Improved goat management practices including stall feeding, deworming, vaccination and fodder cultivation for sustainable goat production. Impact: Reduced mortality rate and increased income from goat-based enterprises.
10.	Nutrition-Sensitive Backyard Farming Model	Farm women and Anganwadi linked households	Integration of vegetables, fruits, poultry and mushroom units around homesteads for ensuring year-round nutritional supply. Impact: Improved household dietary diversity and nutritional intake among women and children.
11.	Women-Led Value Addition of Minor Millets	SHGs under Mission Shakti	Preparation of millet-based cookies, laddu, chhatua and ready-to-cook products through small processing units. Impact: Enhanced income generation and entrepreneurship development among rural women.
12.	Integrated Farming System for Small and Marginal Farmers	KVK beneficiary farmers	Combination of crop production, livestock, poultry, mushroom and vermicompost units under resource recycling approach. Impact: Enhanced employment generation, farm sustainability and income stability throughout the year.
13.	Use of Solar Dryer for Vegetable and Millet Processing	SHGs and women entrepreneurs	Solar-assisted drying technology for hygienic dehydration of vegetables, mushrooms and millet products for value addition and storage. Impact: Reduced post-harvest losses and improved shelf life and market value of produce.

- 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.	Paddy.	Seed treatment with cow urine and turmeric solution before sowing.	Prevention of seed-borne diseases and improvement of seed germination.
2.	Pulses	Mixing neem leaf powder with stored grains	Protection from storage pests and grain damage.
3.	Vegetable cultivation	Use of neem leaf extract spray.	Eco-friendly management of sucking pests and leaf feeders.
4.	Cucurbits	Application of wood ash around root zone	Management of soil insects and improvement of soil nutrients.
5.	Millets	Mixed cropping of finger millet with pulses.	Risk minimization and maintenance of soil fertility.
6.	Goat rearing	Feeding herbal leaves (Neem, Karanja, Tulsi)	Control of internal parasites and improvement of animal health.
7.	Backyard poultry	Use of turmeric mixed feed and herbal decoction	Disease prevention and immunity enhancement in poultry birds.
8.	Vegetable cultivation	Mulching with paddy straw.	Soil moisture conservation and weed suppression.
9.	Millets	Storage of seed with dried neem leaves	Protection of seed from storage insects.
10.	Vegetable crops	Chilli-garlic extract spray.	Management of sucking pests and caterpillars.
11.	Millets/ Vegetable crops	Traditional line sowing using bamboo marker	Uniform crop spacing and better intercultural operation.
12.	Paddy	Broadcasting dhaincha before transplanting	Green manuring and soil fertility enhancement.
13.	Homestead nutrition garden	Mixed seasonal vegetable cultivation around homestead.	Household nutritional security and year-round vegetable supply.
14.	Fruit crops (Mango, Banana, Papaya, Guava etc.)	Application of fermented fish waste extract prepared from cooked fish residues around the root zone of fruit crops	Indigenous nutrient management practice for correction of micronutrient deficiency, enhancement of plant vigour, improvement of flowering and fruit development, and enrichment of soil microbial activity.

Photograph:



b. Give details of organic farming practiced by the farmer

Sl. No.	Crop / Enterprise	Area (ha)/ No. covered	Production	No. of farmers involved	Market available (Y/N)
1.	Organic Vegetables (Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli, Okra, Cucurbits)	5.5 ha	110 quintal	32	Yes (Local & nearby market)
2.	Organic Paddy.	8.0 ha	180 quintal	45	Yes (Local market)
3.	Organic Vegetables & Paddy Integrated System.	3.5 ha	75 quintal	28	Yes (Local market)
4.	Mixed Organic Vegetables (Tomato, Potato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Coriander, Fenugreek, Radish, Carrot, Beet etc.)	4.0 ha	95 quintal	36	Yes (Local market & SHG outlet)
5.	Organic Potato & Tomato Cultivation.	2.0 ha	42 quintal	18	Yes (Local market)
6.	Watermelon.	1.2 ha	140 quintal	15	Yes (Local market)
7.	Finger Millet (Mandia).	12.0 ha	145 quintal	65	Yes (OMM & local market)
8.	Millet + Black Gram Mixed Cropping	6.0 ha	72 quintal	40	Yes (Local market)
9.	Sweet Corn (Organic/Low Chemical Input)	3.5 ha	80 quintal	20	Yes (Direct market linkage)
10.	Banana + Vegetable Intercropping	2.5 ha	65 quintal	16	Yes (Local market)
11.	Organic Cowpea & Green Gram	4.5 ha	38 quintal	30	Yes (Village market)
12.	Backyard Nutritional Garden	7.0 ha equivalent homestead area	55 quintal vegetables	75 households	Yes (Self-consumption & local sale)
13.	Organic Turmeric	2.0 ha	26 quintal	14	Yes (Local traders)
14.	Organic Papaya Cultivation	1.8 ha	32 quintal	12	Yes (Local market)
15.	Organic Cucurbit Cultivation	3.0 ha	58 quintal	22	Yes (Local haat market)

Photograph:





Organic farming practices adopted by farmers of village- Champamal, Lunibahal, Nuapada, Sarsara, Kultakhali in the district.

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
1.	Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	● Identification of village-level problems, farming constraints and farmers' needs.
2.	Baseline Survey	● Collection of benchmark data on socio-economic condition, farming system and technology gaps.
3.	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	● Assessment of location-specific training and technological requirements of farmers and farm women.
4.	Diagnostic Field Visit	● Identification of field-level crop problems related to pest, disease and nutrient deficiency.
5.	Farmer-Scientist Interaction	● Understanding farmers' indigenous knowledge and prioritization of technological interventions.
6.	Soil and Water Testing-Based Diagnosis	● Identification of soil fertility status, micronutrient deficiency and scientific nutrient management needs.
7.	OFT and FLD Feedback Assessment	● Evaluation of demonstrated technologies and refinement of extension strategies.
8.	Market Survey and Value Chain Analysis	● Identification of marketing opportunities, value addition scope and enterprise development needs.
9.	Farming System and Livelihood Analysis	● Identification of suitable integrated farming systems and income generation opportunities.
10.	Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	● Identification of climate-resilient technologies and adaptation strategies for sustainable agriculture.

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

Sl. No	Name of the Equipment	Qty.
1.	Mridaparikshaka	01
2.	Distillation system	01
3.	Digestion system	01
4.	Acid neutralization scrubber	01
5.	Digestion tube	01
6.	Precision balance	01
7.	Digital balance	01
8.	Magnetic stirrer	01
9.	Rectangular hot plate	01
10.	Bouycous hydrometer	01
11.	Flame photometer	01
12.	Spectrophotometer	01
13.	Double distillation unit	01
14.	Distillation apparatus power supply	01
15.	Rotary shaker	01
16.	PH, EF, TDS combined meter	01

17.	Digital soil moisture meter	01
-----	-----------------------------	----

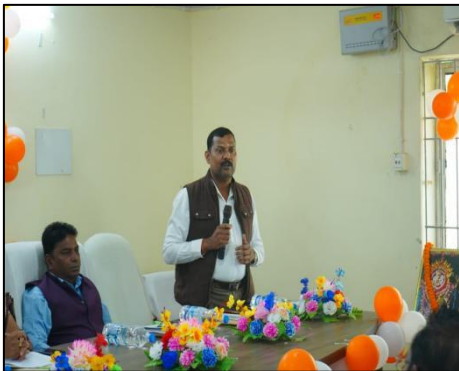
3.11.b. Details of samples analyzed so far :

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			
270	80	350	900	35	-

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	World Soil Day	70	10	A. Shri Bibhuti Bhusan Nayak, Collector cum DM B. Priyadarshi Pratysh Ratha, Block Chairman. C. S.j. P.Venkat Raman Rao, CDAO,Boudh D. S.j.Tapan Kr. Das,Sr. Scientist & Head, KVK, Boudh. E. Ranjit Kumar Das,Technical Officer, NHRDF,Paljhar, Boudh F. S.j.Jogendranath Mohapatra, ADH, Boudh.	50	100

Photograph:



Celebration of World Soil Day

3.11.d. Details of other samples like Plant, Water analyzed so far:

Name of Samples analyzed	No. of Samples analyzed	No. of Farmers benefitted	No. of Villages covered	Amount realized (Rs.)
Plant				
Water	100	200	10	
Other (fertilizers, manure, food etc.)				

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
3	5 (Micro Irrigation System in Vegetable Crops)	1200 vegetable seedlings	140	9
3	3 (Drip Irrigation Demonstration in Banana and Papaya)	150 fruit plant saplings	110	7
4	4 (Mulching and Moisture Conservation Practices)	900 vegetable seedlings	125	8
2	2 (Sprinkler Irrigation Demonstration in vegetables Crops)	600 millet seedlings	75	5
5	3 (Climate Resilient Farming Awareness Programme)	1000 mixed crop seedlings	160	10



3.13. Technology week celebration

Type of activities	No. of activities	Number of participants	Related crop/livestock technology
Technology Week Training Programme on Climate Resilient Agriculture.	2	65	Climate resilient millet cultivation, drought management and integrated farming system.
Farmer-Scientist Interaction during ICAR Foundation Day-2025.	1	50	Natural farming, bio-input preparation and sustainable agriculture technologies.
SHG and Farm Women Entrepreneurship Programme.	2	95	Mushroom cultivation, millet value addition and backyard poultry technologies.
Exposure Visit to KVK demo units and Field Day on Integrated Farming System.	2	125	Integrated crop-livestock-horticulture farming system and organic nutrient recycling.
Promotion of Scientific Mushroom Cultivation & Vermicompost Production Technology.	1	60	Vermicompost Production Technology, Vermicompost preparation, organic waste recycling, nutrient management and sustainable soil health improvement, spawn management, low-cost mushroom production and value addition.

Photographs of technology week celebrations and ICAR foundation Day:

Technology demonstrated under Technology Day Celebration on 15th & 16th July, 2025.
3.14. RAWE/ FET programme - is KVK involved? (Y/N)

No of student trained	No of days stayed
15	15days all total


Visit of students of RAWE programme

ARS trainees trained	No of days stayed
Nil	Nil

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

Date	Name of the person	Purpose of visit
29.07.2025	Sj. P.Venkat Raman Rao, CDAO, Boudh	For attend the interview for selecting of CFLD Technology agent as a chairman.
19.09.2025	Sj. Jitendra Karji, DPC, OMM	To attend the training programme on promotion of mileet cultivation in organic way.
14.10.2025-16.10.2025	CDVO & SDVO, BOUDH	Scientific housing, Feeding and disease management for profitable Dairy Farming.
28.10.2025 to 30.10.2015	CDVO & SDVO, BOUDH	Scientific Advances in Goat Farming.
18.12.2025 to 20.12.2025	CDVO & SDVO, BOUDH	Scientific housing, Feeding and disease management for profitable Poultry Farming.



4. 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)
Integrated Farming System (IFS) model	38	63	68,000/farm/year	1,48,000/farm/year
Drip irrigation in cauliflower cultivation	48	72	78,000/ha	1,22,000/ha
IPM in vegetable crops	96	74	68,000/ha	1,05,000/ha
Vermicomposting and organic farming practices	82	81	5,200/qlt	9,500/qlt
Backyard poultry rearing (Vanaraja & Suneli birds)	115	79	3,500/unit	9,200/unit
Azolla cultivation for livestock and backyard poultry feed	52	67	110/bird/month	165/bird/month
Improved finger millet (Ragi) varieties with line sowing	132	76	19,500/ha	32,800/ha
Herbicide use for weed management in transplanted rice	126	71	21,000/ha	33,500/ha
Value addition in millets (processing and packaging)	58	66	320/day	780/day
Micronutrient management in cauliflower	44	73	74,000/ha	1,18,000/ha
Management of Fall Army Worm in maize	88	75	24,500/ha	39,800/ha
Management of pod borer complex in pigeon pea	61	68	18,000/ha	29,500/ha
Sucking pest management in cotton	46	65	28,000/ha	43,000/ha
Small scale vegetable nursery raising using protrays	42	70	1.6 lakh seedlings/unit	3.1 lakh seedlings/unit
Mango + pineapple intercropping system	36	62	72,000/ha	1,26,000/ha
Year-round mushroom production technology	94	83	220/day	620/day

Scientific oyster mushroom cultivation	85	78	180/day	420/day
Balanced fertilizer application based on Soil Health Card	140	72	22,000/ha	35,000/ha
Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) in sesame.	96	69	16,500/ha	26,800/ha
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in paddy	125	71	24,000/ha	36,500/ha
Improved fodder cultivation for dairy animals	44	64	5.5 litre milk/day	7.8 litre milk/day
Scientific goat management with vaccination and deworming	64	67	4,800/goat	8,900/goat
Scientific fish farming in seasonal farm ponds	31	58	48,000/unit	96,000/unit

NB: Should be based on actual study, questionnaire/group discussion etc. with ex-participants

4.2. Cases of large scale adoption

(Please furnish detailed information for each case)

Horizontal spread of technologies	
Technology	Horizontal spread
Integrated Farming System (IFS) model.	IFS modules replicated in 42 farm families integrating crops, horticulture, fishery, mushroom and livestock components.
Drip irrigation in cauliflower cultivation.	Adopted by 185 farmers covering about 74 ha in Boudh, Harabhanga and Kantamal blocks through FLD and training support of KVK Boudh.
IPM in vegetable crops.	Spread to nearly 260 vegetable growers in brinjal, tomato and chilli covering 110 ha through cluster demonstrations and farmer trainings.
Vermicomposting and organic farming practices.	More than 230 rural households and SHG members adopted vermicompost production units across 28 villages of Boudh district.
Backyard poultry rearing (Vanaraja & Suneli birds)..	Improved backyard poultry units established by around 410 farm women beneficiaries in tribal and SCSP villages.
Azolla cultivation for livestock and backyard poultry feed.	Adopted by 120 livestock farmers and backyard poultry rearers for low-cost nutritional feed supplementation.
Improved finger millet (Ragi) varieties with line sowing.	Improved varieties and line sowing practices spread over 210 ha among tribal farmers of rainfed uplands.
Herbicide use for weed management in transplanted rice.	Technology spread over 300 ha among paddy growers reducing labour cost and improving weed control efficiency.
Value addition in millets (processing and packaging).	Millet processing and value addition practices adopted by 18 women SHGs and rural youth groups for local marketing.
Micronutrient management in cauliflower.	Micronutrient application practices adopted by 92 cauliflower growers covering around 38 ha.
Management of Fall Army Worm in maize.	FAW management technologies disseminated among 210 maize farmers through village campaigns and demonstrations.
Management of pod borer complex in pigeon pea.	IPM based pod borer management adopted in about 85 ha of pigeon pea growing area.
Sucking pest management in cotton.	Recommended pest management practices adopted by 76 cotton growers in limited cotton pockets of the district.
Small scale vegetable nursery raising using protrays.	Nursery raising technology adopted by 48 rural youth and farmers for commercial seedling production.
Mango + pineapple intercropping system.	Intercropping system expanded to 32 ha in orchard based farming systems for enhanced farm income.
Year-round mushroom production technology.	Around 160 farm women and rural youth adopted year-round mushroom cultivation as an income generating enterprise.
Scientific oyster mushroom cultivation.	Oyster mushroom cultivation spread to 165 households through training-cum-input support programmes.
Balanced fertilizer application based on Soil Health Card.	Balanced nutrient management practices adopted in nearly 520 ha through Soil Health Card awareness campaigns.
Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) in sesame.	INM practices spread to about 125 ha among sesame growers in rainfed areas.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in paddy.	IPM practices adopted by nearly 390 paddy farmers covering around 460 ha area.
Improved fodder cultivation for dairy animals.	Fodder cultivation technologies adopted by 45 dairy farmers for year-round green fodder availability.
Scientific goat management with vaccination and deworming.	Improved goat management practices adopted by 90 goat rearers in tribal villages.
Scientific fish farming in seasonal farm ponds.	Improved fish farming practices replicated in 24 community and individual farm ponds.
Propagation techniques in fruit crops	KVK, Boudh was conducted a vocational training programme on propagation techniques in fruit crops to enhance the skills of farmers in producing quality planting materials. KVK motivated fruit growers of the district and imparted knowledge about the potential of fruit crop propagation. The trained farmers started adopting techniques in a small scale and shared their knowledge and practical experience with fellow farmers and motivated more than 10 farmers to adopt this techniques for QPM production which provides an additional source of income.

Give information in the same format as given below.

Name of farmer	Shri Subigyan Ranjan Pradhan
Address	At- Jubrajpur, P.O.- Badabandha via Purnakatak, Dist.- Boudh, Odisha, PIN-762013
Contact details (Phone, mobile, email Id)	
Landholding (in ha.)	8.0 ha land holding with about 10 acre irrigated area and farm pond facility
Name and description of the farm/ enterprise	Integrated Farming System based enterprise involving scientific fish farming, goatery, backyard poultry (Suneli & Deshi birds), duckery, dairy, horticulture and field crop cultivation. Adopted scientific fish farming with pond water quality management, plankton maintenance, regular feeding schedule, preventive disease management, drip irrigation and mulching in horticultural crops. Major enterprises include fishery in 10 acre water area, 210 Black Bengal goats, 200 poultry birds, 50 ducks and crossbred dairy cows.
Economic impact	The farmer achieved substantial increase in annual income through diversified farming enterprises. Net income generated from fishery was about Rs.1.60 lakh/year, goatery Rs.4.00 lakh/year, dairy Rs.63,000/year and onion cultivation Rs.1.10 lakh/year. Scientific management practices improved productivity, ensured year-round income and enhanced livelihood security.
Social impact	The farmer emerged as a local resource person in scientific fish farming and integrated farming practices. He created awareness among neighboring farmers regarding commercial fish culture, water testing and best management practices. Farmers from nearby villages regularly visit his farm for learning and guidance.
Environmental impact	Adoption of integrated farming system, scientific pond management, mulching and drip irrigation helped in efficient utilization of water resources, reduced wastage of inputs and promoted sustainable farming practices in the locality. Livestock and farm wastes were effectively recycled within the farming system.
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	Scientific fish farming and integrated farming technologies spread to nearly 24 community and individual farm ponds in Boudh district. More than 40 neighboring farmers adopted improved fish farming, backyard poultry and goatery practices after exposure to his farm. The enterprise expanded vertically through integration of fishery, goatery, duckery, dairy and horticulture enterprises, increasing annual farm income substantially and generating regular employment opportunities for family labour and local workers.
Good quality photographs (2-3)	

Name of farmer	Shri Surendra Pradhan
Address	At- Saleising, G.P.- Baghiapada, Block- Boudh, Dist.- Boudh, Odisha, PIN-762026
Contact details (Phone, mobile, email Id)	Mobile: 9938960809
Landholding (in ha.)	About 2.0 ha under pulse based farming system.
Name and description of the farm/ enterprise	Shri Surendra Pradhan is a progressive pulse grower of Boudh district mainly engaged in pigeonpea cultivation along with other field crops. Due to severe infestation of pod borer complex, he was facing heavy yield loss and increased pesticide cost. KVK, Boudh conducted an On-Farm Trial (OFT) on eco-friendly management of pod borer complex in pigeonpea through use of Azadirachtin, Spinosad and Emamectin Benzoate based IPM practices. The farmer adopted scientific pest management practices including timely spraying, correct dosage, pest stage identification and eco-friendly IPM approaches for sustainable pigeonpea cultivation.
Economic impact	Adoption of eco-friendly pod borer management practices significantly increased yield and profitability. Yield increased from 8.9 q/ha under farmer practice to 14.5 q/ha under improved technology. Net return increased from Rs.35,600/ha to Rs.81,000/ha with improvement in B:C ratio from 1.80 to 2.63. Farmers also observed reduction in pesticide cost, lower pest recurrence and better grain quality.
Social impact	The success of the OFT encouraged neighboring farmers to adopt eco-friendly IPM practices in pigeonpea cultivation. Shri Surendra Pradhan became a model farmer and actively shares his experience with local farmers and SHGs. His field was used as a demonstration site during District-level Pulse Day programmes organized by KVK, Boudh.
Environmental impact	Eco-friendly pest management reduced indiscriminate chemical pesticide use and promoted sustainable agriculture. Use of Azadirachtin and targeted pesticides minimized harm to beneficial insects and reduced soil and water contamination. The intervention promoted safe food production and environmental sustainability in pulse cultivation.
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	Eco-friendly management of pod borer complex in pigeonpea initially demonstrated with 10 farmers and later spread to more than 35 farmers across Boudh, Harabhanga and Kantamal blocks through field days and demonstrations conducted by KVK, Boudh. Vertical expansion was observed through increased adoption of IPM practices in pulse crops, enhancement of pigeonpea yield from 8.9 q/ha to 14.5 q/ha and increase in net return from Rs.35,600/ha to Rs.81,000/ha.
Good quality photographs (2-3)	 The three photographs show a group of farmers and extension workers in a lush green pigeonpea field. In the first photo, a group of people stands behind a banner that reads 'On-Farm Trial (OFT) on eco-friendly management of pod borer complex in pigeonpea'. The second and third photos show individuals examining the plants closely, with one person pointing to a specific part of the plant. Each photo has a small data overlay at the bottom left corner.

Name of farmer	Smt. Subasini Ksheti
Address	Village- Jamupali, GP- Manamunda, Block- Kantamal, Dist.- Boudh, Odisha
Contact details (Phone, mobile, email Id)	Mobile: 7978667513
Landholding (in ha.)	6 acres (Approx. 2.4 ha)
Name and description of the farm/ enterprise	Smt. Subasini Ksheti, a progressive farm woman of Boudh district, traditionally cultivated millets like Ragi (Mandia) and Little Millet (Suan) for household consumption. With technical guidance and training support from KVK, Boudh, she developed a millet-based value addition enterprise involving processing, preparation, packaging and marketing of nutritious millet food products. She established a millet café and processing unit producing more than 60 millet-based products including Mandia laddu, millet cookies, millet flour, millet pizza, millet tea, pancake, cake, soup, biscuit, singara, kakara, upma and milkshake. She also undertakes packaging, local branding and direct marketing through SHG and exhibitions.
Economic impact	The millet-based enterprise significantly improved household income and livelihood security. Annual income generated from millet value-added products reached about Rs.1,80,000 in addition to income from paddy, millet and mung cultivation, resulting in total annual agricultural income of approximately Rs.3,53,000. The enterprise created regular income opportunities and strengthened women-led entrepreneurship in the locality.
Social impact	The enterprise empowered rural women and motivated SHG members to adopt millet processing and value addition activities. More than 30 women received training and practical exposure on millet-based food preparation. She emerged as a local resource person and was recognised as “Millet Didi” during district-level millet melas and exhibitions. Her SHG group was awarded as a “Creative SHG” under Krushi Odisha-2024.
Environmental impact	Promotion of millet cultivation and millet-based food processing supported climate-resilient agriculture, nutritional security and sustainable utilization of local resources. Use of locally available millets and low-cost processing technologies reduced dependency on external inputs and encouraged eco-friendly agri-enterprise development.
Horizontal/ Vertical spread	Millet value addition technologies spread to more than 45 rural women and SHG members across Jamupali, Manamunda and nearby villages of Kantamal block through training programmes, exhibitions and demonstrations. Around 18 women initiated small-scale millet processing and marketing enterprises after exposure from her enterprise. More than 650 consumers were reached through millet melas, exhibitions and local marketing activities. Vertical expansion was achieved through diversification from 15 millet food products in 2023 to more than 60 value-added products at present. The enterprise also generated employment for 5 local persons including 3 full-time and 2 part-time workers.
Good quality photographs (2-3)	

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
1.	CFLD on oilseed crops (Groundnut, Mustard & Sesame) through improved varieties, seed treatment, balanced nutrient management, gypsum application and IPM practices	Farmers developed confidence in scientific oilseed cultivation practices and showed increased interest towards improved varieties, line sowing and scientific nutrient management for higher productivity and profitability.	Demonstrated yield increase of 25–35% over farmer practice in groundnut, mustard and sesame crops; net income increased from Rs.22,000/ha to Rs.42,000/ha in groundnut and from Rs.18,000/ha to Rs.32,000/ha in mustard and sesame; improved technologies adopted by more than 220 farmers covering about 120 ha area in Boudh district under CFLD programme.
2.	Eco-friendly management of pod borer complex in pigeonpea through Azadirachtin + Emamectin Benzoate application	Farmers gained confidence in scientific and eco-friendly pest management practices. Reduction in indiscriminate pesticide use improved awareness regarding safe pulse cultivation.	Pod borer infestation reduced from 42% to 8%; yield increased from 8.9 q/ha to 14.5 q/ha; net return increased from Rs.35,600/ha to Rs.81,000/ha with B:C ratio improvement from 1.80 to 2.63.
3.	Backyard poultry rearing with Vanaraja and Suneli birds.	Farm women improved household nutrition and regular income through scientific backyard poultry management.	Average annual income increased from Rs.3,500/unit to Rs.9,200/unit; technology adopted by more than 400 beneficiaries in tribal and SCSP villages.
4.	Integrated Farming System (IFS) model.	Farmers realized benefits of diversified farming for year-round income and livelihood security.	Around 42 farm families adopted IFS components integrating crop, fishery, goatery and horticulture enterprises; annual farm income increased by 60–80% over traditional farming.
5.	Scientific mushroom cultivation and value addition.	Rural youth and farm women adopted mushroom cultivation as an income generating enterprise with nutritional benefits.	More than 235 farm women and rural youth adopted mushroom production; average income increased from Rs.220/day to Rs.620/day through year-round cultivation and value addition.
6.	Drip irrigation and mulching in vegetable cultivation.	Farmers developed interest towards water-saving technologies and scientific vegetable cultivation practices.	Water use reduced by about 35–40%; cauliflower and vegetable yield increased by 25–30%; net income increased from Rs.78,000/ha to Rs.1,22,000/ha.

4.4. Details of innovations recorded by the KVK

Thematic area	Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) for seed storage.
Name of the Innovation	Traditional neem leaf and ash-based seed storage structure for pulse seeds
Details of Innovator	Tribal farmers of Kantamal and Harabhanga blocks documented and refined by KVK, Boudh.
Back ground of innovation	Farmers faced 15–20% storage loss in green gram, black gram and pigeonpea due to bruchid infestation under traditional storage conditions.
Technology details	Farmers used earthen pots/bamboo bins lined with dried neem leaves, ash and turmeric powder for safe storage of pulse seeds without chemical pesticides. KVK refined the practice through moisture management and proper drying techniques.
Practical utility of innovation	Storage loss reduced from about 18% to 5–6%; seed viability maintained above 85%; adopted by nearly 140 tribal households for low-cost seed preservation.

Thematic area	Eco-friendly pest management
Name of the Innovation	Preparation and use of botanical pesticide from neem seed kernel extract (NSKE).
Details of Innovator	Progressive vegetable and pulse growers trained by KVK, Boudh.
Back ground of innovation	Excessive pesticide use increased cultivation cost and affected environmental safety in vegetable production systems.
Technology details	Farmers prepared neem seed kernel extract solution locally and used it against sucking pests and pod borers in vegetables and pulses as part of IPM practices.
Practical utility of innovation	Chemical pesticide use reduced by 25–30%; cultivation cost reduced by Rs.2,000–3,500/ha; adopted by nearly 180 vegetable and pulse growers.

Thematic area	Climate resilient dryland farming.
Name of the Innovation	Mixed cropping of finger millet with black gram in upland ecosystem.
Details of Innovator	Farmers of rainfed upland villages under KVK Boudh intervention.
Back ground of innovation	Sole cropping under rainfed upland conditions frequently suffered from drought stress and unstable yield.
Technology details	KVK promoted mixed cropping of finger millet with black gram in 4:2 row proportion for risk minimization, soil fertility improvement and better land utilization.
Practical utility of innovation	Yield stability improved by 20–25%; additional pulse yield of 2–3 q/ha obtained; adopted in nearly 210 ha upland area involving about 260 farmers.

Thematic area	Nutritional garden and women empowerment.
Name of the Innovation	Multi-tier nutrition kitchen garden model for tribal households.
Details of Innovator	Tribal farm women and SHGs under nutritional security programmes of KVK, Boudh.
Back ground of innovation	Nutritional deficiency and lack of year-round vegetable availability were common among rural households.
Technology details	KVK developed multi-tier nutrition garden models integrating leafy vegetables, creepers, root crops and perennial plants around homestead areas using organic inputs.
Practical utility of innovation	Improved household nutritional security and year-round vegetable availability; adopted by more than 120 rural households.

4.5. Details of entrepreneurship development

Entrepreneurship development	
Name of the enterprise.	Commercial Mushroom Cultivation and Backyard Poultry Enterprise
Name & complete address of the entrepreneur.	Mr. Nibasha Mahallik, Village- Chorda, GP- Padmanpur, Block- Boudh, Dist.- Boudh, Odisha, Mobile- 9777001247
Role of KVK with quantitative data support:	KVK, Boudh provided technical training on small mushroom grower enterprise under ASCI skill training programme, scientific poultry management, spawn selection, straw management, bed preparation, disease management, harvesting, grading and packaging. KVK also facilitated linkage with Govt. schemes and provided continuous technical backstopping. The entrepreneur established 3600 paddy straw mushroom beds, 1000 oyster mushroom beds and 650 improved backyard poultry birds after KVK intervention.
Timeline of the entrepreneurship development.	Initially engaged in banking profession during 2018; started diversified farming activities during 2019–20; linked with KVK, Boudh in 2020; attended ASCI mushroom training during 2021; expanded commercial mushroom and poultry enterprise during 2022–2025.
Technical Components of the Enterprise.	Round-the-year mushroom cultivation (paddy straw mushroom and oyster mushroom), scientific spawn management, low-cost mushroom shed management, grading and packaging, improved backyard poultry rearing, integration of vegetable and watermelon cultivation for additional income generation.
Status of entrepreneur before and after the enterprise.	Before intervention, income from conventional paddy and vegetable cultivation was limited and unstable. After adoption of mushroom and poultry enterprises, annual

	income increased substantially to around Rs.5.55 lakh/year. The entrepreneur became a successful agri-entrepreneur, master trainer and local role model for rural youth and SHGs.
Present working condition of enterprise in terms of raw materials availability, labour availability, consumer preference, marketing the product etc. (Economic viability of the enterprise):	Paddy straw, spawn and poultry feed are locally available. The enterprise has strong local market demand for fresh mushroom and poultry products in Boudh and nearby districts. Presently 3 full-time and 2 part-time workers are engaged in the enterprise generating about 178 man-days employment annually. The enterprise generates annual income of about Rs.2.00 lakh from mushroom, Rs.1.80 lakh from poultry, Rs.65,000 from vegetables, Rs.70,000 from watermelon and Rs.40,000 from paddy cultivation.
Horizontal spread of enterprise.	The entrepreneur has trained and motivated more than 1000 rural youth and farm women under RSETI and KVK supported programmes. About 46 women SHGs from Boudh and Harabhanga blocks were mobilized for mushroom-based entrepreneurship activities. Several SHG members and farmers regularly visit the unit for technical guidance, mushroom spawn management and value addition training.

Entrepreneurship development	
Name of the enterprise.	Integrated Farming System (IFS) based Fishery, Millet, Pulse and Poultry Enterprise
Name & complete address of the entrepreneur.	Mr. Judhithir Naik, Village- Ratakhandi, GP- Ghikundi, Block- Kantamal, Dist.- Boudh, Odisha, Mobile- 9937683003
Role of KVK with quantitative data support:	KVK, Boudh provided capacity building and training on scientific fishery management, line sowing and INM practices in mung and mandia (ragi), backyard poultry rearing of Vanaraja and Suneli birds, use of organic inputs like Jeevamruta and Handikhata, soil health management and millet promotion. Under SCSP programme, seed kits and poultry chicks were distributed. After intervention, the farmer adopted composite fish culture, line sowing in pulses and millets and integrated pond-based farming system in 2.5 acre landholding.
Timeline of the entrepreneurship development.	Farmer initially depended mainly on traditional paddy cultivation before 2023. Linked with KVK, Boudh during 2023 and gradually diversified into fishery, millet, pulse and poultry enterprises through scientific interventions during 2023–2025.
Technical Components of the Enterprise.	Composite fish culture with regular liming and feeding, scientific paddy cultivation, line sowing with INM in mung and mandia, use of vermicompost, Jeevamruta and Handikhata, backyard poultry rearing, rainwater harvesting through pond management and integrated nutrient recycling system.
Status of entrepreneur before and after the enterprise.	Earlier the farmer depended only on rainfed paddy cultivation with irregular and low income. After adoption of integrated farming system, annual income increased to about Rs.2.21 lakh from fishery, poultry, vegetables, paddy, mung and mandia cultivation. The farmer became a local resource person and model farmer for integrated farming in the village.
Present working condition of enterprise in terms of raw materials availability, labour availability, consumer preference, marketing the product etc. (Economic viability of the enterprise):	Locally available farm resources such as pond water, crop residues, organic inputs and family labour support smooth functioning of the enterprise. Fish, poultry birds, vegetables and millet products have good market demand in local markets of Kantamal and nearby areas. The enterprise presently generates around 70–80 man-days employment annually and ensures year-round income and nutritional security to the family. Income generated includes fishery (Rs.60,000), paddy (Rs.42,000), mung (Rs.22,000), mandia (Rs.18,000), vegetables (Rs.42,000) and poultry (Rs.37,000).
Horizontal spread of enterprise.	The integrated farming model motivated many small and marginal farmers of Ratakhandi and nearby villages for adoption of fishery, millet and pulse-based farming systems. Around 35 farmers attended exposure.

4.6. Any other initiative taken by the KVK:

- Promotion of Odisha Millets Mission activities through trainings, demonstrations, millet melas and value addition programmes reaching more than 550 farmers and SHG members.
- Organization of Farmers–Scientist Interface, diagnostic visits and mobile advisory services benefiting over 2500 farmers of Boudh district.
- Skill development trainings on mushroom cultivation, Organic Farming, Natural Farming, vermicomposting and value addition for around 420 rural youth and farm women.
- Conduct of CFLDs on oilseeds covering more than 120 ha area under improved scientific crop management practices.
- Promotion of Integrated Farming System (IFS) models among 42 farm families for sustainable crop-livestock-fishery based farming.
- Soil sample collection and Soil Health Card awareness campaign with collection of more than 400 soil samples for balanced nutrient management.
- Climate resilient agriculture interventions including micro irrigation system, mulching and drought tolerant crop demonstrations in rainfed upland areas.
- Promotion of nutritional gardens and women empowerment programmes under SCSP schemes covering around 300 rural households.
- Organization of exposure visits, field days, technology week celebrations and farmer fairs for large-scale technology dissemination.
- Digital extension support through WhatsApp advisory groups and mobile-based agro-advisory services connecting more than 1500 farmers regularly.

5. LINKAGES

5.1. Functional linkage with different organizations:

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology	● Given Technical guidance and arranging extension activities, different types of workshop programme. Arrangements of RAW programme for students.
Collectorate	● Grievance day meeting ● Agril Production council meeting ● Periodical technical/ consultative meeting.
Agriculture department	● Arranged In service training to AAO & VAWs and extension activities, skill training programme under ATMA. ● Assessing the training needs of farmers in areas of crop improvement, production, protection and mechanization. ● Involved in mid monthly DLREI meeting. ● Field Day programme ● Jointly Diagnostic field visit with KVK scientist to affected Field of the district. ● Arranged farmers scientist interaction programme. ● Attended Sac meeting as a Sac member and giving valuable suggestions.
Horticulture Department	● Assessing the training needs of farmers in areas of crop improvement, production, protection and mechanization with collaboration of agril dept. and KVK. ● Seedling supply demonstration programme. ● NHM training programme ● Attended as a Resource person for Mission Shakti training programme ● Jointly Diagnostic field visit with KVK scientist to affected Field of the district. ● Attended Sac meeting as a Sac member and giving valuable suggestions.
District Social Welfare Society/Mission Shakti.	● Arrangements for supply of WSHGs group members for Mission Shakti training programme.

	● Involved in Poshan Maah programme for AWW and farm women. ● Jointly organized different type of Nutri-garden or Nutritional security programme for AWW, Farm women, Pregnant woman, Lactating mothers.
State Bank of India (LDM)	● Given financial guidance to the women self-help group members for further facilities to get loan for starting their entrepreneurship.
Animal Husbandry department	● Advisory services. ● Supply of chicks of different types of poultry breeds. ● Conducting veterinary campaign for farmers. ● Organized collaborative workshop programme with KVK of NADCP for foot and mouth disease. ● Attended Sac meeting as Sac members and giving valuable suggestions.
Watershed and soil conservation department	● Organizing awareness programme or training jointly with KVK for planting and bund development, water harvesting structure development and demonstration programme. ● Attended as a resource person for different type of extension activities programme. ● Attended Sac meeting as a SAC member and giving valuable suggestions.
NABARD	● Involve in farmers group discussion. ● Discussion with FPOs for better marketing. ● Training to the farmers.
Forestry	● Awareness created about Afforestation programme. ● Collaborative programme with KVK about Plantation programme. ● Distribution of quality planting material to the farmers of the district.
KVK Subarnapur	● Input purchase(Supply of Kadaknath chicks) ● Supply of resource person for different types of extension training programme, workshop, SAC meeting, Exhibitions etc. ● Exposure visit.
NGOs	● Arranged awareness programme on different type of agricultural activities, social issues etc. ● Organized training programmes. ● Attended SAC meeting
FPOs	● Trainings on group dynamics, business planning, record keeping. ● Support in value addition units, marketing linkages, and demonstration of machinery. ● Collaboration under Shree Anna Abhiyaan, millet promotion, and processing.
Banks & Financial Institutions	● Joint camps for Kisan Credit Card (KCC), insurance, and loan awareness. ● Enterprise financing support for trained rural youth and women.
Schools (village schools, JNV, KV), Colleges Institutes (Boudh polytechnique, ITI, Panchayat collage)	● Agri Education Day, school garden initiatives, agri start-up awareness. ● Student internships and field-based learning programmes.
Media & ICT Platforms	● Radio talks, farmer helplines, WhatsApp groups, digital advisories. ● Collaboration with media houses for success stories, awareness campaigns.

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.)
Training Hall (Construction of New Training Hall)		Tender process completed work will be started soon.	ICAR	46,66,000
Plant Health Clinic		PHC will be setup in the existed infrastructure available in KVK Campus	MIDH (NHM) Govt. of Odisha	7,98,800
Demo Units		Work is going on	ICAR	3,50,000

(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.)
VKSA Programme		May-June, 2025	ICAR	Rs. 1,60,350/-
PM KISHAN (20 th installment)	To provide financial support to small and marginal farmers across India to ensure their economic well-being and encourage sustainable agricultural practices.	August, 2025.	ICAR	Rs.
PMDDKY & National Pulse Mission	To enhance agricultural productivity and farmers' income through promotion of improved technologies, irrigation support, crop diversification, infrastructure development and increased production of pulses for nutritional and livelihood security.	October, 2025.	ICAR	Rs. 73,800/-
PM KISHAN (21 st instalment)	To provide financial support to small and marginal farmers across India to ensure their economic well-being and encourage sustainable agricultural practices.	November, 2025.	ICAR	Not released.
PM Kishan Samman Diwas	To create awareness among farmers about government agricultural schemes, promote adoption of improved farming technologies and recognize the contribution of farmers towards agricultural development.	December, 2025.	ICAR	Rs. 50,000/-
Centre Of Excellence for FPO	To strengthen and support FPOs by building their capacities, improving their business models, and enabling them to function as sustainable and profitable agribusiness entities.	October & November, 2025.	Govt. of Odisha	Rs. 93,000/-
Swachhata programme	To promote cleanliness, hygiene, and sanitation awareness across rural and urban India, with active community participation—especially under the broader Swachh Bharat Mission initiated by the Government of India.	Year round	ICAR	Rs. 32,000/
VOTI training programme.	To enhance the technical knowledge and skill of the farmers on scientific livestock management, disease control, vaccination, animal health care and extension services for improving livestock productivity and farmers' livelihood.	October, November, December, 2025.	Govt. of Odisha	Rs. 2,50,000 for 5 nos. Of training.



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(S q.mt)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety/breed	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Medicinal Unit	2007	225	51 species	-				
2.	Natural Farming	2022	60	Panchagabya, jeevamrut	-				
3.	Vermin	2018	50	-	Vermi compost	20qt	20,000	40,000	
4.	Mushroom unit	2016	150	Paddy straw, Oyster	-	1.5qt	5,000	10,400	
5.	Crop Cafeteria	2006	396	Vegetables		6 qtl	8000	18,000	
	Total								

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 of Produce	Qty.(q)	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
Dhanicha	20.06.2025	2.11.2025	2.0	TL	Seeds	5.0	32481	66,000	

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.	Vermicompost	20 qtls.	20,000	40,000	

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.	Poultry	Sonali, Banaraj	21 old chicks	300	13,500	21,000	

6.5. Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds)

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
-	-	-	● Many training or extension activities are day-long

			- or localized, reducing the need for overnight stays. - Farmers from nearby villages prefer to commute back the same day. - There is no budgetary provision for booking of accomodation under different training programme for this year.
Total :			

(For whole of the year)

6.6. Utilization of staff quarters:

- Whether staff quarters have been completed: Completed 1no. SS&H quarter, 4nos. Of Scientist quarter and 1 no. Of supporting quaterd
- No. of staff quarters: 06 nos.
- Date of completion: 2014-15

Occupancy details:

Months	Q I	Q II	Q III	QIV	Q V	QVI
01.06.2012	3R	E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	2RA
Alloted to staff of KVK,Boudh						

7. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

7.1. Details of KVK Bank accounts:

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Account Number
Current A/c(KVK)	State Bank of India	Baghiapada	11758917116
Saving A/c(RF)	State Bank of India	Baghiapada	30586643554
Saving A/c(ASCI)	State Bank of India	Baghiapada	42772976355
Saving A/c CFLD Oilseed	State Bank of India	Baghiapada	41555036495
Saving A/c CFLD Pulse	State Bank of India	Baghiapada	42251117691

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

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on -
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	
Sesame & Ground nut	4,56,000/-		4,56,000/-		

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

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 1 st April 2013
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	

2019.5. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2025-26(Not audited).

Sl. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	-	1,10,80,000	1,10,80,000
2	Traveling allowances	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
3	HRD	15,000	15,000	15,000
4	Contingencies			
A	Office stationaries (OE)			
B	POL Vehicle	2,00,000	1,98,800	1,98,800
C	Meal Refreshment Training			
D	Training Materials	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
E	FLD	75,000	75,000	75,000
F	OFT	75,000	75,000	75,000
G	SCSP Contingency	5,85,000	5,85,000	5,85,000
H	VKSA	1,60,350	1,59,150	30,500
I	PMDDKY	75,000	73,800	73,800
J	PM KISAN	12,500	11,300	11,300
K	Swachhta Expenditure	32,000	30,800	30,800
TOTAL (A)		14,79,850	1,25,53,850	1,24,25,200
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Demo Unit	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
2	Plant Health Clinic	8,00,000	7,98,800	7,98,800
TOTAL (B)		11,50,000	11,48,800	11,48,800
C. REVOLVING FUND		0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		26,29,850	1,37,02,650	1,35,74,000

7.5. Status of revolving fund (Rs. in lakh) for last five years:

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1 st April of each year (Kind + cash)
2021-22	1,11,817	3,26,036	1,50,267	2,37,484
2022-23	2,37,484	3,06,530	1,55,887	2,98,243
2023-24	2,98,243	1,94,495	1,56,545	4,37,389
2024-25	4,37,389	1,64,951	1,09,333	3,93,007
2025-26	3,93,007	1,39,974	94,107	10,000

7.6. (i) Number of SHGs formed by KVKs

(ii) Association of KVKs with SHGs formed by other organizations indicating the area of SHG activities

- Value addition of Millets, vegetables etc.
- Marigold cultivation for income generation.
- Raising awareness about Nutritional Garden and Nutri thali
- Nursery Raising techniques of vegetables seedling in open field nursery and Pro tray condition.
- Vermicompost Production.
- Create awareness about Poshan.
- Scientific Mushroom Production.
- Backyard Poultry Rearing of improved birds.
- Cultivation of Millets Crops.
- Integrated Farming System.
- Goat rearing
- Fish cultivation

(iii) Details of marketing channels created for the SHGs: KVK, in convergence with ORMAS, Mission Shakti, and Odisha Millet Mission, supports SHGs in finding structured markets:

1. Direct Marketing through Fairs and Exhibitions :

- Participation in Pallishree Mela, District-level Agri & Rural Fairs, and Millet Shree Events.

- SHG stalls for value-added millet products, mushroom-based products, local crafts.
- Direct sale opportunities to consumers, bulk buyers, and institutions.

2. Linkage with Local Markets and Mandis :

- Encouraging group-level marketing by SHGs in weekly haats, local mandis, and district-level procurement centers.
- Supporting collective bargaining and aggregation through Producer Groups (PGs) and FPOs.

3. Online and Digital Platforms

Orientation of SHGs to online platforms such as:

- Government-supported e-NAM (National Agricultural Market).
- Social media marketing via WhatsApp groups, Facebook pages, and Instagram for home-based deliveries.
- Promotion of SHG products through Mission Shakti Bazaar portals.



SHG Facilitation activities

7.7. Joint activity carried out with line departments and ATMA

Name of activity	Number of activity	Season	With line department	With ATMA	With both
District Level Research Extension Interface Meeting	12 Nos.	Year Round	CDAO, ADH, CDVO, DFO, PDWatershed, NGO, DPC Mission Shakti, DPC OMM, DSWO		
Diagnostic Field visit in convergence mode	40 Nos.	Kharif & Rabi	CDAO, ADH, CDVO, DFO, PDWatershed, NGO, DPC Mission Shakti, DPC OMM, DSWO	ATMA	With Both
Field day programme, Crop cutting of Millet Crops	05	Kharif	CDAO, ADH, DFO, PDWatershed, NGO, DPC Mission Shakti, DPC OMM, DSWO		
World soil Day	01	Rabi	CDAO, ADH, CDVO, DFO, PDWatershed, NGO, DPC Mission Shakti, DPC OMM, DSWO	ATMA	With Both
World Fishery Day	01	Rabi	CDAO, ADH, CDVO, DFO, PDWatershed, NGO, DPC Mission Shakti, DPC OMM, DSWO		
District Level Mandia Diwas	01	Rabi	CDAO, ADH, CDVO, DFO, PDWatershed, NGO, DPC Mission Shakti, DPC OMM, DSWO	ATMA	With Both
Field verification	12	Kharif & Rabi	CDAO, ADH, PDWatershed, DPC Mission Shakti, DPC OMM	ATMA	With Both
Training Programme on F/FW on Cutton crop about IPM	03	Kharif	CDAO	ATMA	With Both

In-service training programme at KVK	10	Rabi	DSW,CDAO,ADH,	AT MA	With Both
Training Programme on F/FW on promotion of organic millet cultivation.	01	Rabi	OMM, Boudh		
Capacity building training programme for F/FW on scientific Mushroom Production.	01	Rabi	Dept. Of Horticulture, Boudh		



8. Other information

8.1. Prevalent diseases in Crops

Name of the disease	Crop	Date of outbreak	Area affected (in ha)	% Commodity loss	Preventive measures taken for area (in ha)
Blast disease	Paddy	Aug–Sep 2025	6,850	18–22	Seed treatment, balanced fertilizer application and fungicidal spray in 5,900 ha
Brown spot	Paddy	Sep 2025	4,200	10–15	Spray of Mancozeb and nutrient management in 3,850 ha
Fall Army Worm	Maize	Jul–Aug 2025	1,480	20–28	Pheromone traps, Emamectin Benzoate spray and monitoring in 1,320 ha
Sheath blight	Paddy	Sep–Oct 2025	3,250	12–18	Need-based fungicide spray and proper spacing in 2,900 ha
Pod borer complex	Pigeonpea	Oct–Nov 2025	1,120	22–30	IPM practices including Azadirachtin and Spinosad spray in 980 ha
Yellow mosaic virus	Green gram	Aug 2025	840	15–20	Seed treatment and vector control measures in 760 ha
Downy mildew	Cauliflower	Nov–Dec 2025	210	18–25	Fungicide spray and drainage management in 185 ha
Fruit & shoot borer incidence	Brinjal	Oct–Dec 2025	340	20–30	Pheromone traps and IPM practices in 310 ha
Leaf curl disease	Chilli	Sep–Nov 2025	290	18–22	Vector management and resistant variety promotion in 250 ha
Early blight	Tomato	Nov–Dec 2025	275	15–20	Seedling treatment and fungicidal spray in 240 ha

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)
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Cattle & Goat	Aug–Sep 2025	6–8	12,500	Mass vaccination and awareness campaign conducted in all blocks
Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS)	Cattle	Jun–Jul 2025	4–6	8,200	Vaccination and deworming programme organized
Ranikhet Disease	Backyard Poultry	Jul–Aug 2025	10–15	18,600 birds	Vaccination and scientific poultry management promoted
Parasitic infestation	Fish	Jul–Sep 2025	6–8	120 ponds covered	Netting, liming and potassium permanganate treatment provided

9.1. Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) Training

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

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

9.3. Kisan Mobile Advisories (National Farmers' Portal/ SMS Portal/ mKisan Portal)

Type of message	No. of messages sent (Text + Voice + Video)	No. of farmers benefitted
Crop	55	46500
Livestock	14	46500
Fishery	8	46500
Weather	15	46500
Marketing	10	46500
Awareness	9	46500
Other	4	-
Total	120	46500 nos.

9.4. KVK Portal and Mobile App

Sl. No.	Particulars	Description
1.	No. of visitors visited the portal	51546
2.	No. of farmers registered in the portal	48500
3.	Mobile Apps developed by KVK	-
4.	Name of the App	-
5.	Language of the App	-
6.	Meant for crop/ livestock/ fishery/ others	-
7.	No. of times downloaded	-

9.5. a. Observation of Swachh Bharat Programme:

Date/ Duration of Observation	Activities undertaken
17.09.2025	Display of banner at prominent places, taking swachhata pledge.
18.09.2025	Cleanliness drive including cleaning of offices, corridors and premises.
19.09.2025	Cleanliness and sanitation drive in the saleising village.
20.09.2025	Promoting clean and green technologies and organic farming practices in kitchen garden.
21.09.2025	Swachhata Gramasabha organized at local level involving farmers farm women and village youth for community participation in swachha mission activities focused on cleanliness and Planting of trees.
23.09.2025	Swachhta Campaign, Cleaning of school campus.
24.09.2025	Awareness on use of farm waste and compost preparation. Natural farming.
25.09..2025	Cleaning of Road sides of Office campus and collecting plastics.
26.09..2025	Cleaning of village premises, roads and awareness on less use of chemical fertilizer and more use of compost.
27.09..2025	Cleaning of demo units, office premises.
30.09.2025	Awareness campaign on waste management.
01.10.2025	Cleanliness and sanitation drive in the Baghiapada village.
02.10.2025	Celebration of swachha bharat diwas.
02.10.2025	Special swachhata campaign
03.10.2025	Crop residue management training programme.
04.10.2025	Training programme on vermicompost production from agri & kitchen waste.
09.10.2025	Cleaning of village temple area.
25.10.2025	Cleanliness and sanitation drive in the Ereda and Kanakpur village
26.10.2025	Swachhata rally organized to raise awareness with villages.
18.11.2025	Awareness campaign on crop residue management.
06.12.2025	Cleaning of demo units, office premises and promoting of natural farming.
23.12.2025	Celebration of special day- Kisan diwas (Farmers Day) inviting farmers. Experience sharing on swachhata initiatives by farmers & villages.
26.12.2025	Cleanliness and sanitation drive in the Ereda and Kanakpurvillage

b. Details of Swachhta activities with expenditure:

Activities	Number	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1. Digitization of office records/ e-office	7	-
2. Basic maintenance	40	Rs.12,500
3. Sanitation and SBM	10	Rs. 3,000
4. Cleaning and beautification of surrounding areas	15	Rs. 5300
5. Vermicomposting/ Composting of biodegradable waste management & other activities on generate of wealth for waste	3	Rs. 750
6. Used water for agriculture/ horticulture application		
7. Swachhta Awareness at local level	10	Rs. 2800
8. Swachhta Workshops		
9. Swachhta Pledge	5	Rs. 1000
10. Display and Banner	15	Rs. 2000
11. Foster healthy competition		
12. Involvement of print and electronic media	03	Rs. 250
13. Involving the farmers, farm women and village youth in the adopted villages (no of adopted village)	4	Rs. 3200

14.No of Staff members involved in the activities	10	-
15. No of VIP/VVIPs involved in the activities	4	-
16. Any other specific activity (in details)	Mass	-
17.Audit	Rs.1200	
Total	126	Rs. 32,000

9.6. Observation of National Science day

Date of Observation	Activities undertaken
28.02.2025	Awareness on why this day is important for all. Discuss on theme Integrated Approach in Science and Technology for a Sustainable Future. Discuss with farmers how science change in their life and way of cultivation.

9.7. Programme with Seema Suraksha Bal/ BSF

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	Topics covered
Kanakpur Upper Primary School, Boudh	16.11.2025	2.5 acres	Banners & Flip Charts, Questionnaires & Quiz Cards, live demonstration	Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Farming, Importance of Agricultural Education, Millets and Nutri-Cereals.
JNV, Boudh	13.11.2025	1 Acre	Laptop, White Board, Marker,Duster, Drawing sheet etc.	Soil health management, Importance of SHC, Collection method of soil samples.
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Boudh	03.12.2025	1.5 Acre	Laptop, White Board, Marker,Duster, Drawing sheet etc.	Career Counseling in Agriculture, Role of ICAR, KVKs, and Agricultural Universities.
APC, Boudh	21.12.2005	8 acres	Exposure visits of CFLD field and Matrushakti FPO.	Advanced package of practice under oilseed and vegetable crop production.

Give good quality 1-2 photograph(s)





9.9. Details of 'Pre-Rabi Campaign' / 'Pre-Kharif 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.	Total		
29 th May to 12 June, 2025	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	20	45,000	20	45,040	yes	05

Please provide good quality photographs:



9.10. Details of Swachhta Hi Seva/ Swachhta Pakhwada programme organized :

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of villages Involved	No. of Participants	No. of VIPs	Name (s) of VIP(s)
1.	Crop residue management training programme	1	30	-	-
2.	Training programme on vermicompost production from agri & kitchen waste	1	30	-	-
3.	Cleaning of demo units & office premises.	55	15	-	-
4.	Beautification of the road and plantation programme.	25	15	-	-
5.	Cleaning of village temple area	1	40	-	-
6.	Swachhata rally organized to raise awareness with	1	50	-	-

	villages.				
7.	Special swachhata campaign 4.0 conducted	1	30	-	-
8.	Celebration of Swachha Bharat Diwas	1	30	-	-
9.	Swachhata Gramasabha organized for community participation in swachha mission activities focused on cleanliness.	1	50	-	-
10.	Display of banner at prominent places, taking swachhata pledge, Cleanliness drive including cleaning of offices, corridors and premises.	1	35	-	-
11.	Cleaning of village road sides and collection of plastic wastes and Swachhata Awareness Campaign at local level involving farmers farm women and village youth and Planting of trees.	2	35	-	-
12.	Cleaning of school campus and create awareness among students.	1	40	-	-
13.	Cleanliness and sanitation drive in the Ereda and Kanakpur village	1	20	-	-
14.	Awareness campaign on crop residue management at Baghiapada village	1	25	-	-
15.	Awareness on less use of chemical fertilizer and more use of compost	1	25	-	-
16.	Promoting clean and green technologies and organic farming practices in kitchen garden.	1	30	-	-

Please provide good quality photographs:



9.11. Details of Mahila Kisan Divas programme organized

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of villages Involved	No. of Participants	No. of VIPs	Name (s) of VIP(s)
1.	- KVK,Boudh honor their extraordinary contributions, acknowledging that women have played the role of unsung heroes in agriculture. - Discussed about the Sustainable Agriculture through scientific mushroom cultivation.	5	30	-	-

Please provide good quality photographs:



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.	Abinash Munda	Manupali, Harabhanga, 9556082486	Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Cultivation (Drip Irrigation)
2.	Gourishankar Naik	Durgapur, Dhalapur, Harabhanga	Natural Vegetable farming
3.	Purnachandra Sahoo	At- Nuapada Block- Harbhanga Dist-Boudh Mobile- 9692294074	Millet based Crop diversification & Diversified vegetable cultivation.
4.	Sadhana Barik	At- Champamal Block- Harbhanga Dist-Boudh Mobile- 8260852960	Natural farming Organic farming Products.
5.	Anil Purohit	At- DAPALA Block- Kantamal Dist-Boudh Mobile- 9777468803	Protected vegetable cultivation & Plantation crops.
6.	Anita Pradhan	At- Chhataniakata Block- Harbhanga Dist-Boudh Mobile- 97752059276	Exotic vegetables
7.	Subasini Ksheti	At-Jamupali, Block- KantamalDist- Boudh, Ph-7978667513	Value addition of millet food products
8.	Biswamitra Mahakul	At- Khuntiapada,Block- Boudh, Dist- Boudh Mobile- 9178389913	Exotic and high value vegetable cultivation
9.	Gouri Shankar Sahu	At/Po- Butupali, Block- Boudh Dist- Boudh Mobile- 7008709976	Natural farming practices in vegetable cultivation
10.	Dusmanta Amat	At-Jamupali, P.O-Khuntiapada, Block-Boudh,Dist-Boudh Ph: 7873577498	Onion cultivation
11.	Pradip Kr. Pradhan	At-Dengripali, P.O-Khuntbandh, Block-Boudh, Dist-Boudh Ph: 9937780399	Large scale watermelon cultivation
12.	Khetrabasi Naik	At-Rampur, P.O-Telibandh, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh Ph: 7684925207	Large scale vegetable production
13.	Prabhasini Rana	At- Deuli Block- Kantamal, Dist- Boudh Ph: 9668783061	Watermelon (Seasonable Vegetable Cultivation)
14.	Santi Rana	At- Kultajore Block- Kantamal, Dist- Boudh Ph: 8456050125	Tomato (Seasonable Vegetable Cultivation)
15.	Sandhya Kheti	At- Nuapali Block- Kantamal, Dist- Boudh Ph: 9348628292	Onion (Seasonable Vegetable Cultivation)
16.	Puspa Rana	At- Barpadar Block- Kantamal, Dist- Boudh Ph: 7008244687	Cauliflower (Seasonable Vegetable Cultivation)
17.	Anjali Rana	At- Kurukupa Block- Kantamal, Dist- Boudh Ph: 6372276821	Brinjal, Chilli (Seasonable Vegetable Cultivation)
18.	Susanta Kumar Bhoi	Village: Kasalpur Po: Telibandha, Boudh. Ph No- 6371123759	Innovative method of raising paddy straw mushroom beds from crumpled straw by using plastic bags.
19.	Smt. Puspanjali Pradhan	Village: Rampur, Po: Telibandha , Boudh	Leading in enterprise

		Ph No- 7894160868	
20.	Smt. Mamata Jhakar	Village: Baikunthapur, GP: Ramgarh, Harbhanga PhNo-9777311706	Leading in enterprise
21.	Baijanti pandey	Village: Sarsara, Harbhanga, PhNo-9437335760	Leading in enterprise
22.	Santoshini Deo	Village: Khuntipada, Baghiapada, Boudh PhNo-9777883138	Progressive farm women
23.	Manoj Kumar Pradhan	At- Bhejimal, Block-Harbhanga, Dist-Boudh, Pin-762026 Ph:8144491306	Nursery Raising in Protray technique
24.	Subigyan Ranjan Pradhan	At-Jubrajpur, P.O.-Lunibahal, Block-Harbhanga, Dist-Boudh, Pin-762013, Ph-9078169141	Integrated Farming System
25.	Soumitree Pradhan	At-Patalipada, G.P-Ambajhari, Dist-Boudh, Pin-762015 Ph-8658542121	IFS and Brooding management of chicks
26.	Kuna Bagha	At-Panuasahi, Boudh, NAC(1 No. Ward),Pin-762014 Ph-7077905859	Feeding management, Processing of Milk and its product.
27.	Chakamana Bishi	At-Unchabahali, G.P-Manamunda, Kantamal,Boudh Pin-762014, Ph-6370925806	Integrated Farming System
28.	Pradeep Kumar Bhanja	At-Lambakani, Boudh, Pin-762014, Ph-8118942155	Integrated Farming System
29.	Shovarani Bhoi	At-Kanakpur, p.o-Baghiapada , Dist-Boudh, Pin-762026, Ph-9937604704	Vegetable Nursery Raising mangemen
30.	Sangram Pradhan	At- Balanda Harbhanga,Boudh, State- Odisha. Mob: 9437060835/8456870072	Mango -pineapple intercropping
31.	Manoj Kr. Pradhan	AtGudapada, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph-7735111810	Integrated farming system and organic farming
32.	Ghasiram Pradhan	At-Chhataniakata, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph:7752059276	Off season vegetable cultivation
33.	Nibasha Mahallik	At-Chorda, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph- 9777001247	Mushroom & Watermelon cultivation
34.	Sushant Kumar Kheti	At-Kulutakhali, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph-8249850340	Millet cultivation and Pulse Production
35.	Mita Bagha	At-Durgaprasad, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph-8457852864	Merigold cultivation
36.	Arjun Prusty	At-Baghiapada, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph- 7750807623	Seed production in Paddy and Pulse Production
37.	Arpita Deo	At-Khuntiapada, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph-	Value addition of millet food products
38.	Sunita Pradhan	At-Khuntiapada, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph-7606985890	Scientific fish cultivation
39.	Premananda Mahakhud	At-Mundapada, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh,	Pulse production

		Ph- 8658768619	
40.	Sanjit Pradhan	At-Khuntiapada, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph-9777641937	Large scale vegetable cultivation
41.	Sudarshan Sahoo	At-Baghiapada, Block- Boudh, Dist-Boudh, Ph- 8144034134	Seed production in Paddy
42.	Sasmita Pradhan	At-Kanakpur, Block- Boudh, Dist- Boudh, Ph-6370222807	Backyard Poultry rearing
43.	Godhadhar Mahakhud	At-Polam, Block- Boudh Dist-Boudh, Ph:8658408109	Backyard Poultry rearing and Fish cultivation
44.	Satyaban Mahakhud	At-Kalapathar, Block- Boudh Dist-Boudh, Ph:8018410990	Oilseed production
45.	Pramodini Mohapatra	At-Gaundisara, Block- Boudh, Dist- Boudh, Ph- 8144067893	Value addition of Pulse product

9.13. Revenue generation

Sl.No.	Name of Head	Income(Rs.)	Sponsoring agency
1.			
2.			
3.			

9.14. Resource Generation:

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Purpose of the programme	Sources of fund	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Infrastructure created

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

9.16. Contingent crop planning

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
Odisha	KVK, Boudh.	Drought management in rainfed paddy.	12	485	Farmers were advised on moisture conservation practices, use of drought tolerant paddy varieties, line sowing and life-saving irrigation through farm ponds during delayed monsoon situation.
Odisha	KVK, Boudh	Alternate crop planning in upland areas.	8	320	Promotion of contingency crops like ragi, green gram, black gram and horse gram in upland and medium land areas affected by erratic rainfall.

Odisha	KVK, Boudh	Climate resilient vegetable cultivation.	6	210	Mulching, drip irrigation and low-cost protective irrigation practices promoted for sustaining vegetable cultivation during dry spells.
Odisha	KVK, Boudh	Pest and disease management under changing weather condition.	9	390	Advisory services and field visits conducted for management of Fall Army Worm in maize, blast disease in paddy and pod borer in pigeonpea.
Odisha	KVK, Boudh	Livestock and poultry health management during heat stress	4	145	Awareness programmes organized on vaccination, deworming, mineral mixture feeding and low-cost shed management during summer stress.
Odisha	KVK, Boudh	Water harvesting and farm pond management	5	125	Farmers sensitized on rainwater harvesting, farm pond utilization and protective irrigation for crop diversification and fishery integration.
Odisha	KVK, Boudh	Promotion of Integrated Farming System (IFS)	7	185	Crop-livestock-fishery based integrated farming systems promoted for livelihood security and risk minimization under climate variability.
Odisha	KVK, Boudh	Millet based contingency crop planning	6	240	Short duration and drought tolerant millet crops promoted under Odisha Millets Mission in rainfed tribal villages.
Odisha	KVK, Boudh	Agro-advisory and weather based awareness programmes	11	620	Weather based agro-advisories disseminated through WhatsApp groups, village meetings and mobile communication to minimize climate-related crop losses.

10. Report on Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA)

- a) Year:
b) Introduction / General Information:

	Title	Objective	Treatment details	Date of sowing	Replication	Result with photographs
Experiment 1						
Experiment 2						
Experiment 3						
...						
..						
Others (If any)						

Please provide good quality photographs:

11. Details of DAPST/ TSP

- a. Achievements of physical output under TSP during 2025

Progress of DAPST for the year 2025 (Jan. to Dec., 2025)

Name of KVK	
--------------------	--

Sl. No.	Item/Activity		Units	Activities/ Items No.		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 amendents (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 2025-26 (Rs. In lakh):

12. Details of DAPSC/ SCSP

a. Achievements of physical output under SCSP during 2025

Progress of DAPSC for the year 2025 (Jan. to Dec., 2025)

Name of KVK						
Sl. No.	Item/Activity	Units	Activities/ Items No.		No. of Beneficiaries	
			Annual Targets	Achievements	Annual Targets	Achievements
1	Trainings (Capacity building/ Skill Development etc.)	No.	5	5	100	100
	1.1					
	1-3 days	No.				
	1.2		5	5	100	100
	4-10 days	No.				
	1.3					
	2-4 weeks	No.				
	1.4					
	More than 4 weeks	No.				

2	On Farm Trials (OFTs)		No.				
	Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) and other demonstrations			18	18	245	245
3			No.				
4	Awareness camps, exposure visits etc.		No.	9	9	260	260
5	Input Distribution						
	5.1	Seeds (Field Crops)	Tonnes	5	5	50	50
	5.2	Seeds (High Value Crops, spices etc.)	kg	20 packets	20 packets	10	10
	5.3	Seeds (Root & Tuber Crops)	tonnes				
	5.4	Nursery plants	No.	500	500	10	10
	5.5	Cutting , slips, suckers, etc	No.				
	5.6	Mushroom Spawns/ Bio-Fertilizers (in Packets)	Packets	500 Bottle	500 Bottle	20	20
	5.7	Honey Bee Colonies	No.	20	20	10	10
	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.	3000	3000	100	100
	5.11	Fish Spawns/ fingerlings	No.				
	5.12	Small equipment's (upto Rs 2000)	No.	Sprayer Machine 20 Nos	Sprayer Machine 20 Nos	20	20
	5.13	Medium Equipment's/ machinery (upto Rs 25000)	No.	Vegetable transplanter 10 Nos	Vegetable transplanter 10 Nos	10	10
	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	10	10	10	10
	5.18	Fertilizers (NPK)/ Secondary fertilizers	tonnes				
	5.19	Micro nutrients	tonnes				
	5.2	FYM/ Vermicompost	tonnes				
	5.21	Soil amendements (Gypsum, lime etc.)	tonnes	2	2	20	20
	5.22	Plant protection chemicals	kg				
	5.23	Plant growth Promoter	kg	100	100	200	200
	5.24	Animal Feed	tonnes				
	5.25	Animal Fodder	tonnes				
	5.26	Animal medicines	doses				
	5.27	Any other (Liquid PSB etc.)	Litre	200	200	60	60
6	Services/Facilitation						
	6.1	Animal Health Camps	No.				
	6.2	Artificial Insemination / Vaccination	No.	2	2	100	100
	6.3	Veterinary Services (Hospitalization, on-site treatment, PD, surgery etc)	No.	2	2	50	50
	6.4	Testing samples of Soil, plant, water, feed, fodder and livestock	No.				
	6.5	Promotion of agri-entrepreneurship	No.	150	150	750	750

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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	F	M	F	T	

Extension activities

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

Detailed report should be provided in the circulated Performa.

Technology (ies) popularized/ scaled up during the year

- a)
- b)
- c)

14. Awards/Recognition received by the KVK

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

Award received by Farmers from the KVK district

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Name of the Farmer	Year	Conferring Authority	Amount	Purpose
1.	SMART farmer of the district.	Mr. Jyotiranjana Pradhan	2025	OUAT, Bhubaneswar.		Oilpalm Cultivation
2.	Best Farm enterprises in PM KISHAN SAMMAN DIWAS.	Mr. Purna Chandra Sahu	2025	KVK, Boudh		Mixed Farming & IFS
3.	Best women farmer in PM KISHAN SAMMAN DIWAS.	Mrs. Sadhana Barik.	2025	KVK, Boudh		Bio input production
4.	Best Paddy (RICE) Seeds Production in Odisha.	Mr. Manoj Pradhan	2025	KVK, Boudh		Paddy Seed Productio

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

- Promotion of Oilseed Productivity through CFLD :** More than **120 ha area** was covered under CFLDs on oilseed crops during 2025–26 with promotion of improved varieties, seed treatment, INM and IPM practices, benefiting over **300 farmers** in Boudh district. KVK, Boudh successfully enhanced the yield levels of oilseeds (sesame) by 20–30% over farmers' practice through large-scale demonstrations and scientific interventions, ensuring horizontal spread of improved varieties and technologies in the district.



- Control over pod borer complex in Pigeon pea:** Pigeon pea is the 2nd pulse crop followed by Green gram. It is observed as per the farmers and different stakeholder it is prominent that pod borer complex is a important problem in Pigeon pea crops where 60% losses occurred due to lack of knowledge about proper management practices during flowering and pod development stage. Feeling the importance One FLD programme has been conducted during kharif season and side by side training to farmers, FPO members, SHG groups for mass awareness. It has been observed that that out of 3000 ha area horizontal spread of the technology is 30% during this year.



- Blooming Prosperity through Scientific Marigold Cultivation in Boudh District:** KVK, Boudh promoted scientific marigold (Gendu) cultivation through training programmes and field demonstrations during 2025–26 in different blocks of Boudh district. About 65 farmers adopted improved flower cultivation practices covering nearly 28 ha area. Scientific interventions like improved nursery management, balanced nutrient management and integrated pest management increased flower yield from about 90 q/ha to 130 q/ha and generated additional net income of around Rs.70,000–1,10,000/ha. Around 150 farmers and farm women were trained on commercial marigold cultivation, garland preparation and local market linkage for income generation and entrepreneurship development.



- Promotion of Scientific Millet Cultivation:** Under Odisha Millets Mission, KVK, Boudh promoted scientific and organic millet cultivation practices through demonstrations and trainings on line sowing, use of organic inputs, INM and moisture conservation techniques. More than 850 farmers were sensitized on climate-resilient millet production technologies covering nearly 620 ha millet area across different blocks of Boudh district, promoting sustainable upland farming and nutritional security.



5. **Promotion of Millet Value Addition:** KVK, Boudh organized training programmes in collaboration with OMM, Boudh on millet processing and preparation of value-added products like millet laddu, biscuits, cake and soup for SHG members and rural women. The interventions promoted nutritional security, women entrepreneurship and income generation through millet-based enterprises. The value addition activities created awareness among millet growers across major millet growing areas covering nearly 4,500 ha under finger millet cultivation in Boudh district and benefited more than 550 farmers and SHG members through horizontal spread of millet-based enterprises.



6. **Promotion of Nutri-rich Finger Millet Variety 'Shree Ratna':** KVK, Boudh conducted frontline demonstrations on the nutri-rich finger millet variety 'Shree Ratna' under rainfed upland conditions to promote climate-resilient and nutritionally superior millet cultivation in the district. Farmers were trained on improved production technologies including line sowing, seed treatment, integrated nutrient management and moisture conservation practices. The demonstrated variety recorded better grain yield, drought tolerance and consumer preference compared to local cultivars, encouraging wider farmer adoption. Following successful demonstrations, the technology spread horizontally to nearly 90 ha area involving more than 120 farmers across millet-growing villages of Boudh, Harabhang and Kantamal blocks during 2025–26.



7. **Community-based Grafted Brinjal Cultivation:** KVK, Boudh promoted community-based grafted brinjal cultivation through frontline demonstrations and farmer trainings to address major soil-borne diseases and improve vegetable productivity in the district. Farmers were trained on grafting techniques, nursery management, balanced nutrient application and integrated pest management practices. The grafted brinjal plants showed better vigor, higher disease

tolerance and increased fruit yield compared to traditional cultivation. Following successful demonstrations, the technology spread horizontally to nearly 42 ha area involving around 95 vegetable growers of Boudh, Harabhanga and Kantamal blocks during 2025–26.



8. **Vegetable Cultivation with Poly Mulching Practices:** KVK, Boudh demonstrated scientific vegetable cultivation with poly mulching practices for efficient moisture conservation, weed management and enhanced crop productivity under rainfed and limited irrigation conditions. Farmers were trained on raised bed preparation, drip irrigation integration, nutrient management and mulching techniques in tomato, chilli and brinjal crops. The technology resulted in reduced weed infestation, lower irrigation requirement and higher marketable yield. The practice was subsequently adopted in nearly 68 ha area by about 140 farmers across major vegetable growing pockets of Boudh district during 2025–26.



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 (Rupees in lakh) (Collected Equity amount)	Success indicator
01.	Palli Vikash Farmers FPC Ltd.	-	25.07.2016 At- Pitambarpur, Tileswar, Harbhanga, Boudh-762013, Odisha Ph:9668387850 pallivikashfpc@gmail.com	Marketing and production	Fruits and Vegetables.	524	Rs. 52,000/-	Technical interventions were also made on Quality planting material production in fruit crops(Pineapple inter cropped with mango),strawberry etc. With the help of KVK Scientist.

02.	Matrushak Women Farmer Producer Company Limited	-	22.03.2021 At- Badachapali, Kantamal, Boudh, Odisha, 762017 Ph:63703 00488 matrushaktipc@gmail.com	Production, Processing and Marketing and input distribution	Paddy, Cotton, and Backyard Poultry	2659	Rs. 9581332.76	Mtrushakti women FPO has been mainly focused on production and input distribution of Paddy and cotton crop. are providing collective marketing facilities for vegetables, Pulses, Fruits, Poultry, and Goatary to the farmers at the village level and ensuring better prices from the traders. All the products of the farmers are collected at the PG level and collective marketing is done through traders.
03	Bhim Barul Krushak Producer Company Limited	-	14.09.2018 At-Sindhigora (Road Side Pada), P.O- Masinagora, Boudh-762018, Odisha Ph: 9668335622 e-mail: bkpcl@gmail.com	Marketing, Distribution of Input, Fertilizer, and Pesticides.	Business of Mahua flower with traders, Supply of Paddy seeds to Farmers. Distribution of Onion seeds, Green gram to Farmers in convergence with KVK, Horticulture & Agriculture departments	500	Rs. 5,00,000/-	Bhim Barul FPO are successfully running their organization through mainly focus on input distribution and capacity building of the members.
04.	Banani Krushak Producer Company Limited	-	17.10.2018 At/P.O.- Kantamal, Boudh-762017, Odisha Ph-8260335602 e-mail: santoshmahakul1981@gmail.com	Marketing .	Trading of Cotton and Green gram with traders. Supply of Cotton seed to farmers. Distribution of Onion Seeds, Green gram, Ground nut minikit to farmers in convergence with KVK, Horticulture & Agriculture departments	446	Rs. 6,85,000/-	Banani FPO has been successfully running their organization through successfully marketing and input distribution.
05.	Banishree FPC Ltd.	-	31.03.2018 At/P.O.- Madhpur, Harbhanga, Boudh, Odisha Ph-8763805791 e-mail: peaceful2012@rediffmail.com	Marketing of vegetable, mushroom, Pulses, Processing of Haldi, Ragi, Trifal a Value	Turmeric, Vegetables, Haldi, Ragi, NTFP	547	Rs. 42,62,330/-	Banishree FPO have very much active in their locality for their activity main in processing and marketing.

				addition of Pulses, Amla etc				
06.	Salunki FPC Ltd.	-	26.08.2018 At/P.O.- Baghiapada, Boudh-762026, Odisha. Ph-7077774143 e-mail: salunkifpo@gmail.com peaceful2012@rediffmail.com	Production, Processing Sorting, Grading, Packaging, Marketing	Paddy seed, Turmeric, vegetable	504	Rs. 32,00,000/-	Salunki FPO have been emphasized on vermicompost and pulse production activities. Women Shareholder of this FPO are very much active and interested for mushroom enterprises.FPO now getting fund from different organization for sommoth running of the organization for future.
07.	Matima FPC Ltd.	-	06.12.2018 At/P.O.-Talgaon, Harbhanga, Boudh-762012, Odisha. Ph-9337705201 e-mail: peaceful2012@rediffmail.com	Markting and value addition	Siali leaf plate	504	Rs. 35,48,860 ./-	Matima FPO has been reached in success point by help of KVK through eco-friendly horticulture production in the region, SRI technique for paddy and also urged the farmers for adopting the organic farming by giving training.
08	Gadajata FPC Ltd.		03.01.2023 At/P.O-Sarsara, Harbhanaga, Boudh-762026 Ph: 9338189371 Email: gpcboudh@gmail.com	Agro service centre and value addition	Millets	166	Rs. 3,77,800/-	Increased income and market access for FPO members through value-added millet products like flour, snacks, and ready-to-cook items; enhanced processing and packaging capacity; successful branding and local marketing; greater and empowerment, all facilitated by technical and capacity-building support from KVK, Boudh.
09	Gandharadhi FPC Ltd.		19 / 04 / 2022 AT-+PO- Telibandh, Dist- Boudh, Odisha Ph:80182 27497 Email: gandharadhiboudh@gmail.com	Production & marketing	Onion, vegetable, Pulses, Cotton, Fish, Poultry.	451	Rs.41,00,000/-	Enhanced productivity and quality of diverse farm produce; adoption of improved production technologies; better post-harvest handling and storage; formation of market linkages; increased income through collective marketing; diversification of livelihoods; and improved capacity of farmers through continuous technical support and training by KVK, Boudh.
10	Nila		18/04/2022	Marketing	Vegetable,	750	Rs.8,11,000	Establishment of efficient

Kantheswar FPC Ltd.		AT-Kumarkeli, PO-Jogindrapur, Via- Manamunda, Dist-Boudh, Odisha. Ph:9777413750 nilakantheswarfpokantamal@gmail.com		Cutton, Paddy Seeds, Green gram		/-	market linkages and buyer networks; increased farmer income through collective marketing and better price realization; reduced dependency on middlemen; improved farmer capacity in market-oriented production strategies with technical guidance from KVK, Boudh.
----------------------------	--	---	--	---------------------------------------	--	----	--

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
01.	Pond	0.0541	15qt	6,000/-	30,000/-	86	22%
02.	Poultry	0.0529	33000	1,32,000/-	2,31,000/-	546	31%
03.	Duckery	0.0429	50nos.	20,000/-	50,000/-	78	29%



IFS unit at KVK, Boudh (Fishery+Poultry+Duckery)

18. Information on Visit of Ministers to KVKs, if any (Please provide good quality photographs)

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

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		

(Please provide good quality photographs)

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	Durati on (in hrs.)	No. of participants									Fund utilized for the training (Rs.)
			SC		ST		Other		Total			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
(AGR/Q7803) Non -PMKVY	Mushroom Grower	24 hrs.	03	10	0	0	04	33	07	43	50	Rs. 2,50,000

Photograph:

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

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Date of the programme	Venue	Purpose	No. of participants

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



Celebration of Akshay Tritiya



Live telecast of Krishi Choupal (8th episode)



Live telecast of 64TH OUAT Foundation Day



97th ICAR Foundation Day



World Environment Day



20th Parthenium Awareness Week



20th Installment of PM Kisan Programme



Swachhata hi seva activities



Celebration of 150 years of Vandemataram



International Yoga Day



PM -Kishan Samman Diwas



PMDDKY Programme



National Unity Day



VanaMahotsav Week celebration



Observation of vigilance awareness week

**Sd/-
Sr. Scientist & Head
KVK, Boudh**