

PROFORMA FOR PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORT (January-2022-December-2022)

APR SUMMARY

(Note: While preparing summary, please don't add or delete any row or columns)

1. Training Programmes

Clientele	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total participants
Farmers & farm women	49	1575	798	2373
Rural youths	3	93	5	98
Extension functionaries	2	26	40	66
Sponsored Training	10	242	64	306
Vocational Training	2	0	52	52
Total	66	1936	959	2895

2. Frontline demonstrations

Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	100	40	-
Pulses	135	54	-
Cereals	186	74.4	-
Vegetables	20	1.0	-
Other crops	75	3.75	-
Hybrid crops	-	-	-
Total	516	173.15	-
Livestock & Fisheries	50	-	50
Kitchen gardening	60	-	60
Button mushroom	30	-	30
Total	140	-	140
Grand Total	656	173.15	140

3. Technology Assessment

Category	No. of Technology Assessed	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	04	40	40
Livestock	01	10	10
Various enterprises	-	-	-
Total	05	50	50

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	528	55866
Other extension activities	6	481
Total	534	56347

5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	

	Text only			109			109
	Voice only						
	Voice & Text both						
	Total Messages			109			109
	Total farmers Benefitted			22600			22600

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value Rs.
Seed (q)	123.36	690276
Planting material (No.)	62595	685896
Bio-Products (kg)	1847.3	242995
Livestock Production (No.)	1520 & 2820 lit.	301873
Fishery production (No.)	-	-

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	Number	No. of Beneficiaries	Value Rs.
Soil (Crops)	726	620	21780
Soil (Orchards)	443	74	8860
Water	1000	866	25000
Plant	-	-	-
Total	2169	1560	55640

8. HRD and Publications

Sr. No.	Category	Number
1	Workshops	
2	Conferences	
3	Meetings	12
4	Trainings for KVK officials	
5	Visits of KVK officials	-
6	Book published	-
7	Training Manual	02
8	Book chapters	-
9	Research papers	05
10	Lead papers	-
11	Seminar papers	-
12	Extension folder	08
13	Proceedings	01
14	Award & recognition	-
15	On going research projects	01

DETAIL REPORT OF APR-2022

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	
Krishi Vigyan Kendra-Hanumangarh-I, Bhagatpura Road, SANGARIA Distt.-Hanumangarh (Raj.)	Office 01499-252702	FAX 01499-252702	kvksangariahmf@gmail.com

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Gramotthan vidyapeeth, Sangaria, Distt.- Hanumangarh (Raj.)	01499-250026	01499-250050	cosangariagv@gmail.com

1.3.

Name of the Programme Coordinator with phone & mobile No

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr. Anoop Kumar	01499-253512	09414874800	anoopkvkhmf@gmail.com

1.4. Year of sanction: 1994

1.5. Staff Position (as on 31st December, 2022)

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Discipline	Pay level	Present basic (Rs.)	Date of joining	Permanent /Temporary	Catego ry)	Mobile No.	Email id
1	Senior Scientist cum Head	Dr. Anoop Kumar	Senior Scientist cum Head	Fisheries Science	13A	192900	10-11-2005	Permanent	OBC	9414874800	anoopkvkxmh@gmail.com
2	Scientist	Dr. Chandra Shekhar Sharma	SMS (Agro)	Agronomy	10	113700	18-04-1998	Permanent	Gen.	8432557123	drcssharma68@gmail.com drcssharma@rediffmail.com
3	Scientist	Sh. Umesh Kumar	SMS (PP)	Entomology	10	110400	11-05-1998	Permanent	OBC	9414535717	umeshkvk@gmail.com
4	Scientist	Sh. Mahavir Prasad Kaswan	SMS (Horti.)	Vegetable Crops	10	110400	25-09-1998	Permanent	OBC	9414577903	mahavir9.mahavir@gmail.com
5	Scientist	Dr. Santosh Jhajharia	SMS (H.Sc.)	H.Sc. Ext.	10	87200	08-09-2008	Permanent	OBC	9462000090	santoshjhajhariakvk@gmail.com
6	Scientist	Dr. Mukesh Kumar	SMS (A.H.)	Livestock Production	10	71100	11-06-2014	Permanent	OBC	9928800416	drmukesh@hotmail.com
7	Scientist	Dr. Kuldeep Singh	SMS (Ag Ext)	Agri. Ext.	10	80000	16-06-2014	Permanent	OBC	9672133448	singhkuldeepkvk@gmail.com
8	Scientist	Sh. Pardeep Kumar	SMS (Agromet)	Agro meteorology	10	59500	03-06-2019	Contractual	OBC	9461111006	Pradeepbhakar94611@gmail.com
9	Programme Assistant	Sh. Anand Prakash Singh	Programme Assistant (Farm Manager)	Agriculture	6	74300	22-04-1998	Permanent	Gen.	9413515815	anandprakash6@gmail.com
10	Programme Assistant	Sh. Ravinder Kumar Kulria	Programme Assistant (Computer)	Computer Science	6	74300	11-05-1998	Permanent	OBC	9461107775	ravikulria9@gmail.com ravikulria@ymail.com
11	Programme Assistant	Sh. Raghuveer Singh Nain	Programme Assistant (Training)	Agriculture	6	60400	16-11-2007	Permanent	OBC	9460026849	raghuveernain09@gmail
12	Assistant	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	Assistant	Accounts	6	58600	11-09-2008	Permanent	Gen.	9461036002	sandeepbansal172@gmail.com
13	Stenographer	Vacant	Stenographer								
14	Agromet observer	Vacant	Agromet observer								
15	Driver	Sh. Subhash Chandra	Driver (Tractor)		3	38300	02-12-1996	Permanent	Gen.	9413432466	
16	Driver	Sh. Surendra Kumar	Driver (Jeep)		3	31100	11-09-2008	Permanent	Gen.	9315322635	
17	Supporting staff	Sh. Isar Ram	Watchman		1	31500	01-12-1996	Permanent	Gen.	9571531482	
18	Supporting staff	Sh. Vijay Singh	Farm attendant		1	30600	24-06-1998	Permanent	OBC	9460621549	
19	SRF	Sh. Ashvini Kumar	SRF		1				Gen.		
20	YP-1	Sh. Ashish Kumar	YP-1		1						

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) :

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1.	Under Crops	13.50
2.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	02.50
3.	High tech nursery	00.75
4.	IFS unit & Demonstration units	00.75
5.	Staff quarters	00.50
6.	Office Buildings	00.375
7.	Mela ground	00.375
8.	Others (Road etc)	00.50
	Total	20.00

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Year	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.in lacs)	Starting year	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	1997-98	568	15.28	--	--	--
2.	Farmers Hostel							
3.	Staff Quarters (6)	ICAR	--	400	25.95	--	--	--
4.	Demonstration Units (1) Fisheries Demonstration Unit	ICAR	2001-02	0.25 h	5.25	--	--	--
5.	Fencing	ICAR	2005-06	3300m	8.10	--	--	--
6.	Rain Water harvesting system	Municipal Corporation	2018-19	40000 lit. capacity	--	--	--	--
7.	Threshing floor	ICAR	2004-05	265	1.00	--	--	--
8.	Farm godown	ICAR	2006-07	55.68	1.38	--	--	--
9.	Seed processing unit & Godown, Pipeline, Drip irrigation and raingun	State Agri. Deptt.	2007-08	227	17.24	--	--	--
10.	Ornamental hatchery	KVK	2015-16	80	-	--	--	--
11.	Hightech Nursery	State Agri. Deptt.	2013-14	3280	25.00	--	--	--
12.	Vermi compost	KVK	2004-05	40		--	--	--
13.	Azolla unit	KVK	2014-15	20		--	--	--
14.	Mushroom unit	KVK	2015-16	25q		--	--	--
15.	Soil & water testing Lab	ICAR	2004-05	35		--	--	--
16.	Plant Health clinic	ICAR	2010-11	38		--	--	--
17.	Animal lab.	KVK	2015-16	35		--	--	--
18.	Bee keeping unit	KVK	2007-08	4 boxes		--	--	--
19.	Nutritional garden	KVK	2014-15	-		--	--	--
20.	Crop museum	KVK	2009-10	0.5 ha		--	--	--
21.	Integrated Farming system	ICAR	2017	1.0 ha		--	--	--
22.	Technology unit	ICAR	2017	1 Room		--	--	--
23.	Goat unit	ICAR	2016-17	137.5 x 55 f	3.5	--	--	--
24.	Poultry unit	ICAR	2016-17	20 x 35 f	2.0	--	--	--
25.	ICT	ICAR	2017	35		--	--	--

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Motorcycle	2011	47,624	78060 kms.	Not Good
Bolero	2013	815366	174324 kms.	Not Good
Tractor	2018	595000	2660 hrs.	Good

C) Equipments & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
OHP	2002	17,840	Working
Slide Projector (1)	2002	24,415	Working

Microscope (5)	1997	11,160	Working
Computer (1)	2000	69,070	Working
Colour TV (1)	2000	13,900	Working
Camera (1)	2000	5,550	Not Working
Xerox (1)	2002	1,13,400	Working
AC (1)	2002	21,300	Working
AC (1)	2015	37,500	Working
Soil & water testing equipments for lab.	2004	8,30,668	Working
LCD with computer(1)	2007	1,25,000	Working
Handy camera (1)	2007	50,000	Working
Computer (1)	2007	39,000	Working
ERNET Hub (1)	2009	ICAR	Not Working
Plant Health Clinic	2011	10,00,000	Working
Mirdaparikshak (1)	2015	75,000	Working
OHP (1)	1997	3,600	Not working
Slide Projector (1)	1997	4,200	Not working
Mirdaparikshak (1)	2017	86,000	Working
AC(3)	2017	1,12,500	Working
Camera (1)	2017	32,500	Working
RO (1)	2017	32,065	Working
LCD Projector	2018	69,850	Working
Cellphone	2018	17,000	Working
Printer (1)	2018	15,900	Working
Computer (1)	2018	48,800	Working
New LED	2020	18,750	Working
Camera CCTV	2020	51,800	Working
Printer/Laptop/UPS	2020	84,600	Working
AC	2020	1,30,700	Working
Furniture	2020	1,81,260	Working
Projector	2020	45,026	Working
Lift Trolley	2021	2,22,812	Working

1.8. A). Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र – हनुमानगढ़ – I

(ग्रामोत्थान विद्यापीठ, संगरिया)

26वीं वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति (SAC) की बैठक की कार्यवाही

दिनांक : 18.08.2022

स्थान – प्रशिक्षण हॉल, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र – हनुमानगढ़ ।

बैठक में निम्नलिखित सदस्यों ने भाग लिया :-

1. श्री सुखराज सिंह सलवारा, सचिव ग्रामोत्थान विद्यापीठ, संगरिया ।
2. डॉ. एस.के. सिंह, निदेशक, अटारी, काजरी परिसर, जोधपुर ।
3. श्री दयानन्द काकोडिया, डीडीएम, नाबार्ड, हनुमानगढ़ ।
4. श्री मिलिन्द सिंह, उप निदेशक शस्य, एटीसी, हनुमानगढ़ ।
5. श्री सुनील कुकना, वरिष्ठ शाखा प्रबन्धक, पीएनबी, संगरिया ।
6. डॉ. जे.एस. बराड़, नाथवाना, संगरिया ।
7. श्री जे.एन. बेनीवाल, डायरेक्टर, Director, SDCMS, हनुमानगढ़ ।
8. श्री एम.आर. जाखड़, फील्ड मैनेजर, इफ्को, हनुमानगढ़ ।
9. श्री अक्षय घिंटाला, विषय विशेषज्ञ, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, नोहर ।
10. डॉ. ए.एस. पूनिया, सेवानिवृत्त परियोजना अधिकारी, 12 केएसडी, संगरिया ।
11. श्री सुभाष मूंड, एसएफए, इफ्को, हनुमानगढ़ ।
12. श्री जयप्रकाश, सहायक कृषि अधिकारी (उद्यान विभाग), संगरिया ।
13. श्रीमती सुरेन्द्र कौर, कृषक महिला, संगरिया ।
14. श्रीमती परमजीत कौर, कृषक महिला ।
15. श्री नीलकमल कड़वासरा, कृषक
16. श्री रणजीत चाहर, कृषक
17. श्री संदीप चाहर, कृषक

18. श्री हनुमान राम कृषक
19. डॉ. अनुप कुमार, वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
20. डॉ. चन्द्रशेखर शर्मा, विषय विशेषज्ञ, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
- 21.. श्री उमेश कुमार, विषय विशेषज्ञ, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
22. श्री महावीर कस्वाँ, विषय विशेषज्ञ, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
23. श्रीमती संतोष झाड़ाड़िया, विषय विशेषज्ञ, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
24. डॉ. मुकेश कुमार, विषय विशेषज्ञ, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
25. श्री प्रदीप कुमार, मौसम विशेषज्ञ, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
26. श्री आनन्द प्रकाश, कार्यक्रम सहायक , कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
27. श्री रविन्द्र कुलड़िया, कार्यक्रम सहायक , कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
28. श्री सन्दीप कुमार, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
29. श्री नीरज कुमार, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
30. श्री आशीष कुमार, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
31. श्री सुभाष चन्द्र, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
32. श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
33. श्री ईसर राम, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
34. श्री विजय सिंह, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, संगरिया।
35. श्री रामसिंह

26वीं वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक की कार्यवाही ग्रामोत्थान विद्यापीठ के सचिव श्री सुखराज सिंह सलवारा की अध्यक्षता में प्रारम्भ हुई। बैठक में मुख्य अतिथि डॉ. एस.के. सिंह, निदेशक, जोधपुर थे।

बैठक की कार्यवाही परम श्रद्धेय शिक्षा संत स्वामी केशवानन्द जी के चरणों में पुष्पांजली अर्पण के साथ शुरू की गई। केन्द्र के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक एवं अध्यक्ष डॉ. अनूप कुमार ने बैठक में पधारें सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों का ग्रामोत्थान विद्यापीठ परिवार की तरफ से स्वागत किया तथा वर्तमान बैठक का एजेण्डा रखा। डॉ. चन्द्रशेखर शर्मा ने गत वर्ष की कार्यवाही प्रस्तुत की।

इसके बाद डॉ. अनूप कुमार ने वर्ष 2022 का प्रगति प्रतिवेदन व आगामी वर्ष 2023 की कार्ययोजना प्रस्तुत की। तदुपरान्त विषय वार वैज्ञानिकों ने अपने-अपने कार्य की प्रगति व कार्ययोजना प्रस्तुत की।

श्रीमान निदेशक, अटारी, डॉ. एस.के. सिंह ने कहा कि ओएफटी बनाने से पूर्व किसानों के साथ उनकी समस्याओं तथा समाधान पर गहन चर्चा करें। ओएफटी का डॉक्यूमेंटेशन करते समय 6 स्टेप्स का अनुसरण करें। किसानों की भागीदारी के साथ प्रक्षेत्र परीक्षण के आंकड़ों का अवलोकन करें। Technology adoption के लियें Impact study करें।

वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक की एक कॉपी डीएम को देनी चाहिये। जिले के मत्स्य पालन अधिकारी से क्षेत्र के मछली पालन सम्बंधी आंकड़ें प्राप्त कर सदन में रखें।

प्रगतिशील किसान श्री नीलकमल कड़वासरा ने बताया कि बाग लगाने के लिये थैलियों में तैया किये गये पौधों को रोपते समय थैली को नीचे से 3 इंच काटने के बाद लगाते हैं तो पौधों की Survivility बढ़ जाती है। इस पर श्री जयनारायण बेनीवाल ने कहा कि यदि किसान जैविक पलटवार (Bio mulch) का उपयोग करें तो भी पौधों की Survivility अच्छी होती है। लेकिन इस पर सवाल उठा कि गर्मी के समय दीमक व इसमें आग लगने का खतरा रहता है श्री जयनारायण बेनीवाल ने यह भी बताया कि जिन जमीनों में जैविक कार्बन / कार्बनिक पदार्थ अधिक है। वहां सफेद लट (White grubs) पौधों को कम नुकसान करेंगी क्योंकि वह भूमि में उपस्थित जैविक पदार्थ को भोजन के रूप में लेती रहेगी।

श्री दयानन्द काकोडिया ने बताया कि नाबार्ड एफपीओ के माध्यम से उससे जुड़ने वाले किसानों के लिये प्रशिक्षण सम्पन्न करवाता है। जल कृषि में रुचि रखने वाले कृषकों के लिये CIFA में एक प्रशिक्षण करवाया जाना है। अतः इच्छुक मत्स्य पालक और मत्स्य पालन में रोजगार तलाशने वाले युवा अपना नाम नाबार्ड हनुमानगढ़ को भिजवायें।

श्री मनीराम जाखड़ ने बताया कि खेती में प्रति इकाई बीजदर तथा उर्वरकों की मात्रा उपयोग करने की प्रवृत्ति किसानों में बढ़ रही है। जिससे उक्त आदानों का दुरुपयोग तथा फसलों की उत्पादन लागत बढ़ रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये किसानों को जागरुक करने की आवश्यकता है तथा सूचनाओं के तीव्र प्रसारण के लिये App विकसित किये जाने चाहिये।

प्रगतिशील किसान रणजीत चाहर के प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुये पंजाब नैशनल बैंक संगरिया के वरिष्ठ प्रबन्धक श्री सुनील कुकना ने बताया कि बैंक मछली पालन व पशुपालन पर भी किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड उपलब्ध कराता है। इसके लिये आप बैंक में सम्पर्क कर सकते हैं। इस पर श्री सुखराज सिंह सलवारा ने कहा कि उपरोक्त पर बैंक किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड

बनाते समय किसानों को समझाये कि इस राशि उपयोग उक्त व्यवसायों को सम्बल प्रदान करने के लिये ही किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रगतिशील कृषक श्री नीलकमल के प्रश्न के उत्तर में श्री दयानन्द काकोडिया ने कहा कि हनुमानगढ़ जिले में किसानों की लागत को कम करने के लिये एफपीओ मूवमेन्ट से जोड़कर कस्टम हायरिंग सैन्टर से जोड़ें व किन्नौ बागों में कटाई-छंटाई पर प्रशिक्षण करवायें। इस पर श्री सलवारा जी ने कहा कि प्रशिक्षण में नाबार्ड के अधिकारियों को बुलाकर योजनाओं की जानकारी किसानों को उपलब्ध करावें।

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह बराड़ ने केन्द्र पर उपलब्ध कृषि आदानों की जानकारी कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र के मुख्य द्वार पर प्रदर्शित करने का सुझाव दिया।

श्री मिलिन्द सिंह ने 10 वर्ष से अधिक पुरानी किस्मों को Crop Cafeteria में न लगाने की बात कही।

प्रगतिशील किसान सन्दीप चाहर ने किन्नो में दिसम्बर-जनवरी के महीने में आने वाली फल गिरने की जानकारी किसानों को दी जाये साथ ही इसके बचाव के उपाय भी बताये जावें।

श्री दयानन्द काकोडिया तथा श्री सुनील कुकना ने कहा कि स्वयं सहायता समूह को प्रशिक्षण कराने के बाद सूची बैंक को उपलब्ध करावें जिससे उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने में बैंक को आसानी हो।

एफएलडी के लिये आरटी-372 लेवें।

प्रसार शिक्षा विषय विशेषज्ञ क्षेत्र के लिये पीआरए करें और चयनित खेत का पिछले सालों की फसलों का रिकॉर्ड रिकॉर्ड देखें। क्षेत्र की परिस्थिति देखें पूर्व में खेत में फसल में बीमारियों का अध्ययन व रोकथाम के उपायों की जानकारी लें। अग्रिम पंक्ति प्रदर्शन लगाते समय कीट वैज्ञानिक, शस्य वैज्ञानिक व उद्यान वैज्ञानिक को सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे। किन्नौ व प्याज के अलावा अन्य सब्जियों पर भी कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। नियंत्रण के स्थान पर प्रबन्धन शब्द का प्रयोग करें। पशु विज्ञान में प्रक्षेत्र परीक्षण में नस्ल का नाम, पशु का ब्यांत, उम्र तथा परीक्षण की अवधि का समावेश करें।

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र की डेयरी में साहीवाल नस्ल का सांड रखें। स्वयं के फार्म व किसानों के यहां मोरिंगा की खेती करवायें। जलवायुवीय कारकों के सम्बंध में बकरी पालक व भेड़ पालकों से सम्पर्क करें।

एफपीओ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसानों को जोड़ा जाये।

उपनिदेशक शस्य श्री मिलिन्द सिंह ने कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र के कार्यों की सराहना करते हुये कहा कि फसल संग्रहालय में बायो फर्टीफाईड किस्मों को शामिल करें तथा उनका विस्तृत विवरण भी उपलब्ध करावें। बीजोत्पादन कार्यक्रम में बीज की पैकिंग स्थानीय भूमि माप इकाई के आधार पर की जावे। फसल संग्रहालय के आधार पर अग्रिम पंक्ति प्रदर्शन के परिणाम के आंकड़ें प्रदर्शित करें तथा किसानों को नैनो फर्टीलाइजर के उपयोग के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध करावें।

वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक एवं अध्यक्ष

ACTION TAKEN REPORT (SAC 22.09.2021)

Name and Designation of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
डॉ. एस. के. सिंह, निदेशक अटारी, जोधपुर	सभी वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, प्रक्षेत्र परीक्षण, तथा अग्रिम पंक्ति प्रदर्शनों के आयोजन के लिये किसानों की आवश्यकताओं व क्षेत्र की कृषि पारिस्थितिकी को ध्यान में रखकर कार्ययोजना तैयार करें; जिससे अधिक से अधिक किसान लाभान्वित हो सके।	श्रीमान जी, कृषिके की कार्ययोजना तैयार करने से पहले चयनित गाँवों का Bench mark survey किया जाता है। तत्पश्चात किसानों की आवश्यकताओं व क्षेत्र की कृषि पारिस्थितिकी को ध्यान में रखकर कार्ययोजना तैयार की जाती है।
	केन्द्र की नर्सरी में सभी प्रकार की सब्जियों व फलदार पौधे ज्यादा संख्या में तैयार करें। जिससे किसानों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो।	श्रीमान जी, केन्द्र की नर्सरी से इस वर्ष 20800 फलवृक्षों (किन्नो, माल्टा, नींबू अमरुद इत्यादि) तथा लगभग 50000 सब्जियों (कद्दूवर्गीय, बैंगन, टमाटर इत्यादि) की पौधे क्षेत्र के किसानों को उपलब्ध करवाई गई है।

	<p>केन्द्र पर फसलों का प्रमाणित बीज उत्पादन किया जावे।</p> <p>महिलाओं के लिये कृषि आधारित प्रशिक्षण, प्रक्षेत्र परिक्षण व प्रदर्शन आयोजित कर उनकी कृषि में भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाये। इसी प्रकार भोजन की थाली की पोषकता को प्रस्तुत किया जाये तथा कपास के पिकिंग बैग पर प्रक्षेत्र परीक्षण आयोजित न करके प्रदर्शन आयोजित करें। प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करने से पूर्व प्रशिक्षण कार्ययोजना तैयार कर उसी के अनुसार प्रशिक्षणों को आयोजित करें।</p> <p>केन्द्र के फार्म पर पांच देशी गाय की डेयरी इकाई रिवॉल्विंग फण्ड से स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया ताकि किसान डेयरी यूनिट देखकर वास्तविक रूप से लाभान्वित हो सकें।</p>	<p>केन्द्र के फार्म पर आगामी रबी के लिये 120 कुन्तल गेहूँ, चना व सरसों का प्रमाणित बीज तैयार किया गया है।</p> <p>महिलाओं के लिये कृषि आधारित 4 प्रशिक्षण, 2 प्रक्षेत्र प्रदर्शन का आयोजन किया गया। भोजन की थाली पर पौषक स्मार्ट गांव भाखरावाली में एक प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया गया।</p> <p>श्रीमान जी, पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में कुल राशि 16.1 लाख रुपये की लागत से केन्द्र पर देशी गौवंश (साहीवाल नस्ल) की डेयरी स्थापित की है। इसमें 12.4 लाख रुपये SCSP तथा शेष 3.7 लाख रुपये Revolving fund से लिये गये हैं।</p>
	<p>पशु विज्ञान प्रस्तुतीकरण में जिले के वातावरण के अनुसार उपयुक्त विभिन्न पशुओं व मुर्गियों की नस्ल के बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी होनी चाहिये व जिले में अधिकांशतः किस नस्ल के जानवर व मुर्गियां पाले जाते हैं भविष्य में प्रस्तुतिकरण के दौरान विस्तार पूर्वक जानकारी दें।</p>	<p>पशु विज्ञान प्रस्तुतीकरण में जिले के वातावरण के अनुसार इस बार उपयुक्त विभिन्न पशुओं व मुर्गियों की नस्ल के बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी दी जा रही है।</p>
	<p>सहजन की पत्तियों की पशु चारे में उपयोगिता तथा मात्रा ज्ञात कर ओएफटी आयोजित करें।</p>	<p>सहजन की पत्तियों की पशु चारे में उपयोगिता तथा उपलब्ध मात्रा ज्ञात करली गई है। ओएफटी का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।</p>
	<p>एक वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग का आयोजन करें जिसमें प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को पशुओं के प्राथमिक उपचार की जानकारी दी जाये उसका लेसन प्लान बनाया जाये।</p>	<p>एक वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग का आयोजन सितम्बर 2022 में प्रस्तावित है।</p>
	<p>पोषण वाटिका पर यह सुझाव दिया कि गृह विज्ञान विषेषज्ञ, उद्यान विज्ञान विषय विशेषज्ञ के साथ मिलकर किसानों के घर पर वैज्ञानिक तरीके से पोषण वाटिका तैयार करावें तथा इसके महत्व तथा पोषण मूल्य के बारे में किसान परिवारों को विभिन्न प्रशिक्षणों में Resource Person के रूप में लाभान्वित करे तथा सभी प्रकार के प्रशिक्षणों में महिला कृषकों की अधिक से अधिक भागीदारी</p>	<p>पोषण वाटिका पर 60 प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया गया है। 3 प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से 145 कृषक महिलाओं को तथा 1 प्रसार कार्यकर्ता प्रशिक्षण के के माध्यम से 35 कृषि सखियों को लाभान्वित किया गया है। पोषण वाटिका पर 1 फोल्डर का प्रकाशन भी किया गया है। इस वर्ष अन्य प्रशिक्षणों में महिला कृषकों का भागीदारी में 13 प्रतिषत की वृद्धि हुयी है।</p>

	सुनिश्चित करें।	
	बागवानी में सुझाव दिया कि अमरुद इस क्षेत्र के लिये उपयुक्त फसल है। इसका क्षेत्रफल बढ़ाना चाहिये।	अमरुद के ग्राफ्टेड 2000 पौधे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।
डॉ. राजेश वर्मा उपनिदेशक, कृषि प्रसार शिक्षा, एसकेआरएयू, बीकानेर	सभी विषयों की Impact study तथा सफलता की कहानियों को शामिल करें व इनके प्रभाव का अध्ययन भी करें।	विषयवार Impact study की जा रही है तथा 122 सफलता की कहानियों का संकलन किया गया है।
डॉ. आर.के. शर्मा, सहायक निदेशक, सीआईपीएमसी, श्रीगंगानगर	किसानों को प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से शत प्रतिशत बीजोपचार के बारे में जागरूक किया जावे।	किसानों को प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से बीजोपचार के बारे में जागरूक किया जा रहा है।
डॉ. नरेन्द्र चाहर, उपनिदेशक पशुपालन, हनुमानगढ़	पशुपालन प्रशिक्षणों में विभागीय अधिकारी की उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिये जिला स्तर पर सम्पर्क करें।	पशुपालन से सम्बन्धित प्रशिक्षणों व प्रसार गतिविधियों में पशुपालन विभाग के अधिकारियों को बुलाया जाता है।
डॉ. रंगपाल सिंह डांगी, उपनिदेशक (शस्य), ग्राह्य परीक्षण केन्द्र, हनुमानगढ़	सफेद लट बहुभक्षी कीट पर आयोजित प्रक्षेत्र परीक्षण में <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> उपचार को शामिल कर मूल्यांकन करने का सुझाव दिया।	सफेद लट पर आयोजित प्रक्षेत्र परीक्षण में <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> उपचार को शामिल कर मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।
श्री साहबराम गोदारा, कृषि अधिकारी	किसानों के खेतों पर खरीफ प्याज पर प्रक्षेत्र परीक्षण आयोजित करने का सुझाव दिया।	खरीफ प्याज हेतु प्याज की उन्नत किस्म Advance Line 883 के प्रदर्शन लगाये जा रहें।
श्री दयानन्द काकोडिया, जिला विकास प्रबन्धक, हनुमानगढ़	धान की सीधी बुवाई तकनीक के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिये फोल्डर प्रकाशित करने की सिफारिश की।	धान की सीधी बुवाई तकनीक पर फोल्डर का प्रकाशित कर किसानों को वितरित किया गया
	मधुमक्खी पालन पर एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण गांवों में करवाये जाने की सिफारिश की, जिससे गांवों में मधुमक्खी पालन के लिये जागरूकता आयेगी और क्षेत्र में क्लस्टर का विकास होगा।	गांवों में असंस्थागत प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से किसानों को मधुमक्खी पालन हेतु जागरूक किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान में जिले में लगभग 365 मधुमक्खी पालक हैं। खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के साथ मिलकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करवाये जायेंगे।
श्री जयनारायण बेनीवाल	सभी फलवृक्षों की विभिन्न किस्मों का बागवानी कैफेटेरिया तैयार कर उनके टिकाऊपन का पता कर किसानों को अवगत करवायें।	केन्द्र पर इस वर्ष अंजीर व सेब के पौधे लगाये गये हैं साथ ही फूल व हर्बल गार्डन विकसित करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है।
श्री जितेन्द्र गोदारा, प्रगतिशील पशुपालक	देशी नस्लों पर आधारित प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करने की सलाह दी।	देशी गाय पर आधारित एक प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन किया गया है।

* Attach a copy of SAC proceedings along with list of participants

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2022)

2.1 Major farming systems/enterprises (based on the analysis made by the KVK)

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Agriculture-Animal Husbandry
2	Agriculture-Animal husbandry-Horticulture
3.	Agriculture-Animal husbandry-Horticulture- Aquaculture
4.	Agriculture-Animal husbandry-Horticulture- Aquaculture-Mushroom
5.	Agriculture-Animal husbandry-Horticulture- Aquaculture-Beekeeping
6.	Agriculture-Animal husbandry-Horticulture- Aquaculture-Poultry

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

S. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	Zone 1b (Irrigated North-Western Plains)	It Zone lies between 20° N to 30° N latitude and 74° to 75° 30' longitudes. It is bounded on the North by Punjab, on the South by Bikaner and Churu, on the East by Haryana and on the West by Pakistan. In Hanumangarh District, we find hot summer, cool winter, unreliable rainfall and great variation in the temperature (2°C in Jan. to 48.9°C in June). The rainfall mostly restricted to rainy season. The monsoon normally comes in the first week of the July and recedes in the last week of September.

2.3 Soil type/s

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Canal irrigated light & medium soil	Sangaria& Hanumangarh tehsil sandy loam to loamy sand having good drainage property & calcasious sub soil. Organic matter or nitrogen level low. P ₂ O ₅ low to medium & K ₂ O medium to high. Ground water is saline.	353514
2	Ghaghar flood prone soil	Tibbi& Hanumangarh tehsil loam to salty loam soil, Saline, alkaline problematic soils. Paddy, Wheat, Mustard & Gram.	21790
3	Rain Fed Area	Nohar& Bhadra tehsil fine sand to loam sand soil, sand dunes found in the area. Guar, Bajra, kharif pulses Gram, Taramira, Barley & Wheat crops.	422077
4	Salt affected soil	Tibbi, Rawatsar, Nohar and Bhadra. Sandy and alkaline soil. Saline ground water, not suitable for irrigation, Paddy wheat mustard, Toria and fodder crops.	15440

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Qtl)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)
Rabi (2021-22)				
1	Wheat	206	853	41.43
2	Barley	8	26	34.13
3	Gram	236	149	6.31
4	Mustard	247	430	17.43
5	Tarameera	40	7	1.62
S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT.)	Productivity (Qt./ha)
Kharif (2022)				
1	Cotton	204644	892248 bales	4.36 bales
2	Paddy	34277	222801	65.00
3	Groundnut	13161	17373	13.20
4	Moongbean	101442	74053	7.30
5	Mothbean	49029	10296	2.10
6	Bajra	20867	17946	8.60
7	Clusterbean	329532	222874	6.93
8	Til	3154	1072	340

Source: Office of Deputy Director Ag. Hanumangarh (Raj.).

2.5. Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature ° C		Relative Humidity (%)	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
January 2022	75	23.2	2.1	100	31
February 2022	1	26.3	2.1	100	24
March 2022	0	41.7	8.2	100	9
April 2022	0.5	46	13.6	83	6
May 2022	21.5	47.9	19.3	100	5
June 2022	17.5	46.1	22.8	100	5
July 2022	503	40.8	23.7	100	40
August 2022	145	38.8	20.5	100	35
September 2022	41.4	39.7	21.3	100	31
October 2022	0	38.4	13.4	98	12
November 2022	0	35.1	6.5	97	13
December 2022	0	27.4	3.7	100	23
Total	804.9				

Source- DAMU, Hanumangarh-I

2.6. Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district 2021

Category	Population	Category	Population
Cattle	544264	Rabbits	973
Cross breed/Exotic	149963	Poultry	1,36,427
Indigenous	394301	Backyard	59,223
Buffalo	302203	Poultry farm	77,207
Sheep	170021	Horse	1,223
Goats	175745	Mules	407
Pigs	969	Camel	31,226
Horse	1223	Donkey	3,370
Mules	407	-	-

Source – Department of Animal Science, Hanumangarh

S.No.	Animal Product	Production
1	Milk (000 Tones)	17845.24
2	Egg (Lakhs Nos)	12925.00
3	Meat (000 Tones)	198.85
4	Wool (000 Kg)	1228.14

Source – Department of Animal Science, Hanumangarh

Year	Fish seed Production (Fry in Lakh)	Fish Production (MT)	Income (Lakh)
2016-17	500	2967.55	75.64
2017-18	800	2905.77	84.71
2018-19	900	2270.00	94.88
2019-20	800	2050.25	81.25
2020-21	850	2165.48	87.26
2021-22			

Source – Department of Fisheries, Hanumangarh

2.7 Details of Operational area / Villages (2022)

S.No.	Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1	Pilibanga	Pilibanga	Amar Singh wala, Sahjipura, Goluwala, Ayalki, Nandewalidhani, Fattewali, 3 TKW, 23 STG	Cotton, Guar, Moong, Wheat, Gram & Mustard, Dairy, Poultry and fisheries	Unemployment Lack of knowledge about scientific cultivation. Least use of bio pesticide products Lack of diversification in agriculture Lack of knowledge about climate change. Lack of awareness about water management Lack of knowledge about nutritional value of soil	1. To increase the productivity of major field crops and encouraging farmers for sustainable agriculture through natural farming system using compost, FYM and moisture conservation technology. Minimum budget Natural Farming. 2. Encouraging farmers for seed production to obtain good quality seed. 3. To popularize Integrated Pest Management especially stress on seed
2	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	Pakka Sarna, Banwala, Hirnawali, Fatehgarh, Gurusar, Makkasar, Jandawali, Dhankawali, Pucca Bhadva, Munda, Kohla, Gurusar			
3	Sangaria	Sangaria	Indergarh, Bhakrawali, Santpura, Nagrana, Singhpura, Morjan, Sekhon, Chak Hirasingshwala, Lambi Dhab, Chak Pratapnagar, Jandwala, Sikhan			

4	Tibbi	Tibbi	Kulchander, Surewala, Basir, Talwara, Jhil, Naiwala, Saliwala, Saharani, Sabuana, Mirzawali, Mer, Tibbi, Mastawali, Meharwala			
---	-------	-------	---	--	--	--

2.8 Priority/thrust areas

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Cotton, Guar, Moong, Moth, Wheat, Gram, Mustard, Barley	To increase the productivity of major field crops and encouraging farmers for sustainable agriculture through natural farming system using compost, FYM and moisture conservation technology. Minimum budget Natural Farming.
Cotton, Guar, Moong, Moth, Wheat, Gram, Mustard, Barley	To popularize Integrated Pest Management especially stress on seed treatment.
Seed production	Encouraging farmers for seed production to obtain good quality seed.
Beekeeping & Mushroom cultivation	To motivate the farmers for income generation through Bee- keeping and mushroom cultivation.
Kinno, Malta, Pomegranate, Aonla, Ber, Carrot, Methi, Onion, Muskmelon, Garlic,	To extend the area under fruit orchards and techniques in nursery rising and its proper management.
Fish Farming	To motivate the farmers for fish farming and fish seed production.
Animal Production	To motivate the farmers, youths and farm women for dairy, goat, poultry and pig farming for self-employment and income generation.
Income generating activities for farm women & rural youth	Introducing employment generation activities for farm women & Rural youth like fruit and vegetable preservation, tailoring, embroidery, soft toys making, production of bio control agents & biopesticides etc.

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

3.A. Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2021

OFT (Technology Assessment)				FLD (Oilseeds, Pulses, Cotton, Other Crops/Enterprises)			
1				2			
Number of OFTs		Total no. of Trials		Area in ha		Number of Farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
09	05	90	50	150.	173.15	500	516
				140 nos.	140 nos.	140	140

Training (including sponsored, vocational and other trainings carried under Rainwater Harvesting Unit)					Extension Activities			
3					4			
Number of Courses			Number of Participants		Number of activities		Number of participants	
Clientele	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Farmers	50	49	2500	2373	500	534	50000	56347
Rural youth	5	3	200	98				
Extn. Functionaries	2	2	60	66				
Sponsored training	10	10	350	306				
Vocational training	2	2	50	52				

Seed Production (Qtl.)			Planting material (Nos.)		
5			6		
Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers	Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
125	123.36	636	60000	62595	2433

I.A TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Summary of technologies assessed under various **crops** by KVKs

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Integrated Nutrient Management	Cotton	Foliar application of 1% Magnesium sulphate in cotton crop	01	10
	Kinnow	Foliar spray of nutrients at fruit developing stage in kinnow	01	10
	Onion	Foliar spray of micronutrients at bulb developing stage in onion	01	10
Varietal Evaluation				
Integrated Pest Management	Kinnow	Sodium Hypochlorite 5% for gummosis management in kinnow	01	10
Integrated Crop Management				
Integrated Disease Management				
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises				
Weed Management				
Resource Conservation Technology				
Farm Machineries				
Integrated Farming System				
Seed / Plant production				
Post Harvest Technology / Value addition				
Drudgery Reduction				
Storage Technique				
Others (Pl. specify)				
Total			04	40

Summary of technologies assessed under **livestock** by KVKs

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Disease Management				
Evaluation of Breeds				
Feed and Fodder management	Goatry	Balance feed + 50% moringa leaves (according to body weight).	01	10
Nutrition Management				
Production and Management				
Others (Pl. specify)				
Total			01	10

Summary of technologies assessed under various **enterprises** by KVKs

Thematic areas	Enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers

Note: Suppose **IPM in paddy** is the technology assessed by 50 KVKs in the Zone with 5 trials by each KVK, then IPM in paddy needs to be considered as a single technology, with $50 \times 5 = 250$ trials and No. of KVKs will be 50. In addition, please note that even if IPM in paddy is done with various combinations of Technology Options (treatments), it may be considered as a single technology only.

I.B. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL

(From each state please include the full details of three OFTs on technology assessment under the broad thematic areas such as Integrated Crop Management, weed management, pest and disease management, nutrient management, resource conservation, livestock enterprises, Integrated Nutrient Management)

PEST AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT

1.

Problem definition: Gummosis management in Kinnow.

Technology Assessed: Sodium Hypochlorite 5% for gummosis management in kinnow.

Kinnow is an important fruit crop of Hanumangarh district. The plants mainly suffer from gummosis (Foot rot) caused by *Phytophthora palmivora*. Phytophthora is most destructive pathogen of Kinnow plant and responsible for significant economic losses to orchardist. To combat this problem, we frame a work on farm trial and found that on the management of gummosis in kinnow. Farmers generally used Paste the solution of Ridomil MZ @ 2g + 100 ml linseed oil on infected trunk and branches and drenching of Redomil MZ @25 gm per plant twice in a year but is not effective to control this disease so, we design to conduct OFT on Gummosis management. Results showed that the spray of Sodium Hypochlorite 5% was found to be more effective than Ridomil MZ in the management of gummosis disease.

Table Efficacy of different pesticides for Gummosis management in Kinnow.

Technology Option	No. of trials	Recovery from trunk lesion (%)	Reduction in Phytophthora propagule density (%)	Yield (q/ha)	Spray cost per plant (Rs.)	B:C Ratio
T ₁ - Paste of Ridomil MZ @ 2g + 100 ml linseed oil on infected trunk and branches and drenching of Redomil MZ @25 gm per plant twice in a year. (Farmer's practice)	10	57.36	81.23	347	118.00	4.05
T ₂ - Spray of Sodium Hypochlorite 5% @ 50 ml/ 10 liter water on affected trunk & branches twice in a year		68.89	87.85	366	34.95	5.25

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

2.

Problem definition: Low yield of cotton.

Technology Assessed: Foliar application of 1% Magnesium sulphate in cotton crop.

Bt cotton is grown in 67% of the total cotton growing area of this district. Sometimes the leaves turn red at the full bloom and boll development stages in cotton. Due to this the process of photosynthesis is interrupted and the leaves of plants do not produce food. As a result, the development of bolls does not occur smoothly and production is reduced.

The study found that the reddening of cotton leaves (The purplish red leaves with green veins) is due to magnesium deficiency. If the farmer does two sprays of 1% solution of Magnesium Sulphate @ 250 litres per hectare at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stages, then magnesium deficiency in the cotton crop can be overcome. Therefore, an On Farm Trial was conducted on "Nutrient management in cotton". and it was found that the crop sprayed with 1% Magnesium sulphate (1 kg in 100 litres of water @ 250 litres per hectare) at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stages) did not have reddening of leaves and yield increased by 19.59% as compared to the control.

Table: Performance of varieties in reference of yield and income of Cotton.

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Increase in Yield (%)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C Ratio
-------------------	---------------	--------------	-----------------------	----------------------	-----------

No use of Magnesium Sulphate. (Control)	10	11.94	--	51500	2.03
Two sprays of 1% magnesium sulphate (Assessment)		14.28	19.59	68626	2.30

3.

Problem definition: Poor quality of fruit & low yield.

Technology Assessed: Foliar spray of nutrients at fruit developing stage in kinnow.

Kinnow, a mandarin hybrid (citrus nobilis lourx citrus deliciosatan) has become an important variety in north India occupying a major part of area under cultivation of fruit crops. It has assumed a special economics importance and export demand due to its high juice content, special flavor and as a rich source of vitamin C. It is a well-established fact that deficiency of nutrient deteriorates vegetative growth quality and production of fruit and causes heavy flower and fruit drops which resulted in production of poor quality fruit coupled with yield losses.

Table Impact of foliar spray of nutrient on fruit quality, size and yield of kinnow

<i>Technology Option</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Yield (q/ha)</i>	<i>Increase in yield (%)</i>	<i>Net Returns (Rs./ha)</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
T ₁ -Spray of micronutrients (6 elements) (Farmers Practice)	10	276.8	--	359690	5.6
T ₂ -Three times spray of nutrients in June to August (ZnSO ₄ 0.3% + K ₂ SO ₄ 0.8% + MgSO ₄ 0.2% + MnSO ₄ 0.2% + Urea 0.15%) (Assessment)		305.1	10.2	463335	4.7

Foliar spray of nutrients at fruit developing stage is improved the quality & size of fruits which gave more B:C Ratio.

4.

Problem definition: Poor quality & low yield of onion.

Technology Assessed: Foliar spray of micronutrients at bulb developing stage in onion.

Onion is a cash crop the grown mainly in summer season in north India. It is very important in cooking. Hence it is called the Queen of kitchen. It is valued for in distinct pungent flavour. Nutrients play a major role in production. Nutrients normally applied in soil at primary stage of crops by the farmers. But foliar spray of micronutrients at bulb stage may play a major role in increase the yield.

Table Impact of foliar spray of nutrient on fruit quality, size and yield of onion

<i>Technology Option</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Yield (q/ha)</i>	<i>Increase in yield (%)</i>	<i>Net Returns (Rs./ha)</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
T ₁ -No use of micronutrients (Farmers Practice)	10	184.4	--	88388	1.9
T ₂ -Foliar spray of micronutrients (Zn+Fe+Mn+Cu+Bo+Mo) (Assessment)		198.9	7.9	100888	2.0

Foliar spray of micronutrient at bulb developing stage is improved the quality & size of bulbs which gave more B:C Ratio.

LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES

5.

Problem definition: Poor economics of male goat rearing for meat purpose.

Technology Assessed: Balance feed + 50% moringa leaves (according to body weight). (1st year 2021-22)

Goat farmers of the district are generally rear male goat for meat purpose. They generally allow to feed them legume green fodder, Dry fodder and concentrate which having high amount of pulses for proper muscle development in male goats. Higher amount of pulses increases cost of production. Resulting B:C ratio decreases. Growing male goats require high protein in their diet for development of muscles. Retarded growth in male goat due to low protein in diet. Moringa leaves that have 18.23% CP, and 9.6 MJ/kg energy which improve the growth performance in goats. Feeding Moringa leaves can increase goat body weight, improve the digestion and absorption of nutrients to be more effective.

Table Performance of moringa leaves as source of protein.

<i>Technology Option</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Body wt. (kg/ani.)</i>	<i>Increase in body wt. (%)</i>	<i>Gross cost (Rs./ani.)</i>	<i>Net Returns (Rs./ha)</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
T ₁ - Dry fodder+ Green fodder + concentrate (Farmer's practice)	10	40.34	--	5226.35	8892.65	2.7

T ₂ - Balance feed + 50% moringa leaves (according to body weight) (Assessment)		42.20	4.61	5073.18	9696.83	2.9
--	--	-------	------	---------	---------	-----

II. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

a. Follow-up for results of FLDs implemented during previous years

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2021-22 and recommended for large scale adoption in the district

S. No	Crop/ Enterprise	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizontal spread of technology		
					No of Villages	No of Farmers	Area in ha
1	Moong	Integrated Crop Management	Package of practices (NFSM)	Training, Field Day, Film Show, Print media, Kisan Ghoshthi, Kisan Mela, Radio Talks, TV Show	45	126	2162
2	Sesame	Integrated Crop Management	Package of practices (NFSM)		11	330	765
3	Mustard	Integrated Crop Management	Package of practices (NFSM)		87	1331	5220
4	Chickpea	Integrated Crop Management	Package of practices (NFSM)		92	1012	1454
5	Chickpea	Integrated Pest Management	Use of Bio-agent (Trichoderma)		24	105	290
6	Oat	Fodder production	Full package		12	422	25
7	Broccoli	Exotic vegetables	Production technology		11	135	30
8	Cattle	Feed Management	Use of by pass protein with mineral mixture		28	210	318 animals
9	Cattle	Disease management	Anestrous in lactating buffalo		22	156	182 animals
10	Poultry	Backyard Poultry	Popularization of RIR		24	312	312 units
11	Composite Fish culture	Integrated fish farming	Popularise fish culture in water storage tank		18	30	30 unit
12	Home Science	Household food security of kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	Nutritional Kitchen garden		20	142	112 units
13	Mushroom	Mushroom production	Button mushroom production technology		12	35	35 units

* Thematic areas as given in Table 3.1 (A1 and A2)

b. Details of FLDs implemented during 2022 (Information is to be furnished in the following three tables for each category i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

Oilseeds: -

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Mustard	Integrated Crop Management	Package of practices	Rabi 2021-22	20	20	8	42	50	NA
2	Sesame	Integrated Crop	Package of	Kharif	20	20	11	39	50	NA

		Management	practices	2022						
--	--	------------	-----------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Mustard	Rabi 2021-22	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	Clusterbean, Mungbean, A. cotton, Fellow, Sesame	10-10.2021 to 25.10.2021	24.3.2022 to 3.4.2022	102	5
Sesame	Kharif 2022	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	Wheat, Mustard, Barley	02.07.2022 to 20.07.2022	13.10.2022 to 20.10.2022	316	16

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Development of frost resistant bold seeded mustard varieties.
2.	Need for research on planting space in mustard crop.
3.	Strong strategies should be developed for sclerotinia stem rot disease in mustard.
4.	Evaluation of some effective herbicides to control of weeds in mustard.
5.	Need for research on phyllody resistant variety of sesame.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Farmers were satisfied with the performance of RH-725 variety of mustard in reference of seed yield.
2	Good response of basal application of fertilizers.
3	Farmers were satisfied with the performance of RT-351 variety of sesame in reference of seed yield.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organised	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	7	23.02.2022, 04.03.2022, 04.03.2022, 07.03.2022, 07.03.2022, 07.10.2022 & 07.10.2022	201	
2	Farmers Training	2	03.10.2021 & 12.10.2021	79	
3	Media coverage	4	24.02.2022, 05.03.2022, 08.03.2022 & 08.10.2022	Not fixed	

Pulses:-

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ Demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Chickpea	Integrated Crop	Package of	Rabi	20	20	01	49	50	NA

		Management practices	2021-22							
2	Chickpea	Integrated Disease Management	Bio-agent (Trichoderma)	Rabi 2021-22	04	04	01	09	10	NA
3	Moong	Integrated Crop Management	Package of practices	Kharif 2022	30	30	07	68	75	NA

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Chickpea	Rabi 2021-22	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	Cotton, Clusterbean, Mungbean, fellow, Pearl millet, G.nut, Paddy	16.10.2021 to 16.11.2021	31.03.2022 to 16.04.2022	102	5
Chickpea	Rabi 2021-22	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	Clusterbean, Mungbean, fellow	20.10.2021 to 10.11.2021	01.04.2022 to 16.04.2022	102	5
Moong	Kharif 2022	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	Wheat, Mustard, Barly	05.07.2022 to 20.07.2022	21.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	316	16

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Recommended herbicides are not effective for control of pyaji (<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i>) in gram crop. Therefore, there is a need for research on effective herbicides to control pyaji in gram crop.
2	Need of varieties, who have tolerance or resistance to yellow mosaic virus and suitable for rain fed areas in moong.
3	Need of research on bio pesticides to control white fly & pod borer.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Good response of GNG 2171 variety of gram.
2	Good response of basal application of fertilizers & IPM practices.
3	Good response of soil treatment by Trichoderma in gram crop.
4	Good response of MH 421 variety of Mungbean. Good response of basal application of fertilizers.
5	Good results of bio-pesticides to management of white fly & pod borer in mungbean.
6	Trichoderma is easily available in market. Farmers can be preparing at home.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organised	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	5	23.03.2022, 29.03.2022, 29.03.2022, 23.09.2022 & 24.09.2022	133	
2	Media coverage	2	24.03.2022 & 30.03.2022	Not fixed	

Other crops: -

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ Demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Oat (F)	Fodder production	Full package	Rabi 2021-22	3.75	3.75	75	0	75	NA
2	Wheat	Integrated Crop Management	Full package	Rabi 2021--22	66	66	165	0	165	NA

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Oat (F)	Rabi 2021-22	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	Clusterbean, fellow, sorghum	10.10.2020 to 15.11.2020	Last week of January to last week of March	102	5
Wheat	Rabi 2021-22	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	A. Cotton, Clusterbean, Mungbean	05.11.2021 to 30.11.2021	10.04.2022 to 22.04.2022	102	5

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Need of new varieties of Oat.
2.	Need to research on micro nutrients in wheat crop.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Good response of JHO 822 in reference of green fodder production.

Horticulture crops:-

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ Demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Broccoli	Exotic vegetables	New vegetable crop	Rabi 2021-22	0.5	0.5	0	10	10	NA
2	Onion	Production of Low volume & high value crop	Introduction of Kharif Onion	Kharif 2022	0.5	0.5	0	10	10	NA

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
------	--------	----------------------------------	-----------	----------------	--	--	---------------	-------------	--------------	------------------------	-------------------

				N	P	K					
Broccoli	Rabi 2021-22	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	Cotton, Guar, Cucurbits & Okra	October 2021	January to February 2022	91.5	5
Onion	Kharif 2022	Irrigated	Sandy loam	Low	Low-medium	High	Wheat, Cauliflower, Cabbage & Potato	August 2022	December 2022	186.5	8

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Heat tolerant variety should be developed.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Green magic is a high yielding variety.
2	AL-883 is a high yielding variety and suitable for cultivation in kharif season.

Performance of Frontline demonstrations

Frontline demonstrations on oilseed crops

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Mustard	Integrated Crop management	Full package	RH-725	50	20	23.96	19.05	21.31	18.06	18.00	29254	138515	109261	4.73	27431	117390	89959	4.28
Sesame	Integrated Crop management	Full package	RT-351	50	20	11.3	7.8	9.58	7.25	32.14	22856	110170	87314	4.82	19360	83375	64015	4.30

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

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Frontline demonstration on pulse crops

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Chickpea	Integrated Crop management	Full package	GNG-2171	50	20	17.40	12.80	14.92	12.61	18.32	30400	71616	41216	2.35	27497	60528	33031	2.20
Trichoderma	Integrated Pest Management	Bio-agent	GNG-1581	10	04	16.25	10.13	14.56	12.49	16.57	29971	92950	62979	3.10	28471	82250	52779	2.90
Greengram	Integrated Crop management	Full package	MH-1142	50	20	10.54	7.05	8.38	6.64	26.20	17492	54470	36528	3.11	16148	43160	27012	2.67
			MH-421	25	10	10.32	7.10	8.06	6.64	21.38	17492	52390	34448	2.99	16148	43160	27012	2.67

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

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Other crops

Category & Crop	Thematic Area	Name of the technology	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)			% Change in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)				
					Demo				Check	Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
					High	Low	Average												
Cereals																			
Wheat	Integrated Crop management	Full package	83	33.2	40.50	29.50	36.24	32.64	11.03	-	-	26898	101584	74686	3.77	26517	91281	64764	3.44
			82	32.8	40.00	29.00	34.08	32.64	4.41	-	-	26898	95358	68460	3.55	26517	91281	64764	3.44
			21	8.4	38.00	29.20	33.88	32.64	3.80	-	-	26698	94600	67902	3.54	26517	91281	64764	3.44
Fodder crops																			
Oat (F)	Fodder production	Full package	75	3.75	690	550	644	582	10.65	-	-	52488	161000	108512	3.07	51388	145500	94112	2.83
Vegetables										-	-								
Broccoli	Exotic vegetables	New Vegetable crop	10	0.5	182.0	132.5	155.9	-	-	-	-	67339	265030	197691	3.94	-	-	-	-
Onion	Low volume & high value crop	Introduction of Kharif Onion	10	0.5	302.5	240.2	276.2	-	-	-	-	108440	220960	112516	2.04	-	-	-	-

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

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Livestock

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of Units (Animal/ Poultry/ Birds, etc)	Average milk production (lit/day/Ani.)		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				Economics of check (Rs.)			
					Demo	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Cattle	Nutrition Management	Use of probiotic in cross breed cattle	20	20	13.85	12.38	11.87	-	-	205.5	498.6	293.1	2.43	199.4	433.3	233.9	2.17
Buffalo	Disease management	Use of chelated mineral mixture in buffalo	20	20	14.81	12.67	16.89	-	-	347.0	829.36	482.36	2.39	328.0	696.85	368.85	2.12

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

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Fisheries

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters (Av. Fish production in kg/unit)		% 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 (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Composite fish culture	Integrated fish farming	Popularise fish culture in water storage tank	10	10 (0.2 ha each)	1027.5	-	-	-	-	52200	113025	60825	2.17	-	-	-	-

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

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on 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			
				Demo	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Button Mushroom	Production Technology	30	30	165	-	-	-	-	5850	24750	18900	4.23	-	-	-	-

FLD on Other Enterprise: Kitchen Gardening

Category and Crop	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of Units	Yield (Kg)		% 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 (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Home Science	Household food security of kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	Nutritional kitchen garden	60	60	226.8	105.7	114.57	Maximum	Least	916	7894	6978	8.62	458	2256	1798	4.93

Note : Remove the Enterprises/crops which have not been shown

[illegible]

Integrated fish farming	3	16	0	16	44	17	61	60	17	77
Carp breeding and hatchery management										
Carp fry and fingerling rearing										
Composite fish culture	1	19	5	24	0	0	0	19	5	24
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn										
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	1	0	0	0	27	0	27	27	0	27
Portable plastic carp hatchery										
Pen culture of fish and prawn										
Shrimp farming										
Edible oyster farming										
Pearl culture										
Fish processing and value addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total	5	35	5	40	71	17	88	106	22	128
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production										
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production										
Bio-pesticides production										
Bio-fertilizer production										
Vermi-compost production										
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										
Apiculture										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development										
Group dynamics										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Mobilization of social capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths										
WTO and IPR issues										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management										
Integrated Farming Systems										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	22	223	38	261	289	71	360	512	109	621

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (off campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management										
Resource Conservation Technologies										
Cropping Systems										
Crop Diversification										
Integrated Farming	2	63	20	83	25	31	56	88	51	139
Micro Irrigation/irrigation										
Seed production										
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	3	79	26	105	2	15	17	81	41	122
Soil & water conservatioin										
Integrated nutrient management										
Production of organic inputs										
Natural farming	2	17	2	19	14	15	29	31	17	48

[illegible]

[illegible]

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes – CONSOLIDATED (On + Off campus)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Integrated Farming Systems										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	49	1091	517	1608	484	281	765	1575	798	2373

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (On campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops										
Training and pruning of orchards										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops										
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming										
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs										
Planting material production										
Vermi-culture										
Mushroom Production	1	20	3	23	4	1	5	24	4	28
Bee-keeping	1	19	1	20	11	0	11	30	1	31
Sericulture										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition										
Small scale processing										
Post Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying										
Sheep and goat rearing	1	17	0	17	22	0	22	39	0	39
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										
Any other (pl.specify)										
TOTAL	3	56	4	60	37	1	38	93	5	98

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes – CONSOLIDATED (On + Off campus)[illegible]

Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training programmes (on campus)

Area of training	No. of Course s	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Mal e	Femal e	Tota l	Mal e	Femal e	Tota l	Mal e	Femal e	Tota l
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	1	0	26	26	2	7	9	2	33	35
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	1	23	5	28	1	2	3	24	7	31
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
Any other (pl.specify)										
TOTAL	2	23	31	54	3	9	12	26	40	66

Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training programmes (off campus)

[illegible]

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
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	1	0	26	26	2	7	9	2	33	35
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	1	23	5	28	1	2	3	24	7	31
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
Any other (pl.specify)										
TOTAL	2	23	31	54	3	9	12	26	40	66

[illegible]

Animal Disease Management	1	48	0	48	1	0	1	49	0	49
Fisheries Nutrition										
Fisheries Management	3	0	0	0	60	17	77	60	17	77
Others (pl. specify)										
Total	7	109	5	114	97	26	123	206	31	237
Home Science										
Household nutritional security										
Economic empowerment of women	1	0	26	26	2	7	9	2	33	35
Drudgery reduction of women										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total	1	0	26	26	2	7	9	2	33	35
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	10	128	31	159	114	33	147	242	64	306

Name of sponsoring agencies involved

Details of vocational training programmes carried out by KVKs for rural youth

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management										
Commercial floriculture										
Commercial fruit production										
Commercial vegetable production										
Integrated crop management										
Organic farming										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Value addition										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Livestock and fisheries										
Dairy farming										
Composite fish culture										
Sheep and goat rearing										
Piggery										
Poultry farming										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Income generation activities										
Vermicomposting										
Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers etc.										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Rural Crafts										
Seed production										
Sericulture										
Mushroom cultivation										
Nursery, grafting etc.										
Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dyeing etc.	2	0	0	0	0	52	52	0	52	52
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total	2	0	0	0	0	52	52	0	52	52
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity building and group dynamics										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Grand Total	2	0	0	0	0	52	52	0	52	52

IV. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services	109	21985	615	22600
Diagnostic visits	3	27	14	41
Field Day	14	415	52	467
Group discussions	9	483	32	515
Kisan Ghosthi	8	455	29	484
Film Show	127	5465	343	5808
Self -help groups	16	169	28	197
Kisan Mela	3	2687	48	2735
Exhibition	5	14488	28	14516
Scientists' visit to farmers field	128	3111	261	3372
Plant/animal health camps	2	89	9	98
Farm Science Club	7	267	29	296
Ex-trainees Sammelan	1	52	4	56
Farmers' seminar/workshop	1	43	9	52
Method Demonstrations	63	2518	117	2635
Celebration of important days	6	331	26	357
Special day celebration	6	538	29	567
Exposure visits	9	339	21	360
Awareness programme on natural farming	11	611	39	710
Total	528	54073	1733	55806

Details of other extension programmes

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	-
Extension Literature	10
News paper coverage	131
Popular articles	11
Radio Talks	7
TV Talks	5
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated)	2 (317)
Others (pl. specify)	-
Total	481

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
	Text only			109				
	Voice only							
	Voice & Text both							
	Total Messages			109				
	Total farmers Benefitted			22600				

V. DETAILS OF TECHNOLOGY WEEK CELEBRATIONS

Number of KVKs organised Technology Week	Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Participants	Related crop/livestock technology
NA	Gosthies	--	--	--
	Lectures organised	--	--	--
	Exhibition	--	--	--
	Film show	--	--	--

	Fair	--	--	--
	Farm Visit	--	--	--
	Diagnostic Practicals	--	--	--
	Distribution of Literature (No.)	--	--	--
	Distribution of Seed (q)	--	--	--
	Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	--	--	--
	Bio Product distribution (Kg)	--	--	--
	Bio Fertilizers (q)	--	--	--
	Distribution of fingerlings	--	--	--
	Distribution of Livestock specimen (No.)	--	--	--
	Total number of farmers visited the technology week	--	--	--

VI. PRODUCTION OF SEED/PLANTING MATERIAL AND BIO-PRODUCTS

Production of seeds by the KVKs

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers
Cereals	Wheat	DBW-303		24.00	81600	16
	Wheat	DBW-222		20.00	68000	50
	Wheat	HD-3086		20.00	68000	50
	Wheat	HD-3226		20.00	68000	50
Oilseeds	Mustard	RH 749		4.61	59238	78
	Mustard	RH-725		6.92	89500	247
Pulses	Moong	MH 421		4.41	55125	19
	Moong	MH 1142		3.30	41250	25
	Gram	GNG-2171		4.80	48000	20
	Gram	GNG-2144		2.60	26000	11
Fodder crop seeds	Oat	JHO-822		4.90	26950	21
Others	Guar	HG 2-20		7.82	58613	49
Total				123.36	690276	636

Production of planting materials by the KVKs

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers
Vegetable seedlings	Cauliflower	Anandi		16680	16680	249
	Broccoli	Besty		4397	8794	130
	kakadi	Kesri		738	7266	32
	Muskmelon	Muskan		675	4725	26
	Watermelon	Kesar		654	4578	25
	Ridge gourd	Aalok		1085	7595	45
	Bottle gourd	MAHY-1		1137	7959	54
	Chilli	Kranti		12458	24916	388
	Tomato	NS 2535		3931	11793	180
	Brijal	Nishant		4670	4670	218
	Pumpkin	Badshah-251		925	6475	42
	Bitter gourd	Aman sri		975	6825	41
	Others	-				
Fruits	Malta	Blood red		3267	163350	156
	Kinnow	Kinnow		8982	359280	296
	Nimboo	Kumbhkath		772	30880	252
	Other fruit plants			471	9420	129
Ornamental plants	Rose	Ganganagri		402	4020	68

	Marigold			58	580	14
	Others			133	3380	46
Medicinal and Aromatic	Aloe vera			45	450	12
	Sudarshan			32	640	9
Plantation	Vermidek			60	900	10
	Neem			48	720	11
Total				62595	685896	2433

Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
		Kg		
Bio Fertilisers	Vermi-compost	352	3520	8
	Worms	565	112700	25
Bio-pesticide				
Bio-fungicide				
Bio Agents	Trichoderma	760	114000	60
	Azolla	170.3	12775	96
Total		1847.3	242995	189

Table: Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the breed	Number	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
Dairy animals				
Cows	-	-	-	-
Milk	Sahiwal	2820 lit.	100148	10
Calves	Sahiwal	2	30,000	In stock
Others (Pl. specify) खरगोश	Soviat chinchilla	-	-	-
cdjh	Sirohi	4	48925	4
Poultry				
Broilers	-	-	-	-
Layers	-	-	-	-
Duals (broiler and layer)	Kadaknath, FFG	1510	120800	50
Japanese Quail	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-
Emu	-	-	-	-
Ducks	Indian goose	4	2000	In stock
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Piggery	-	-	-	-
Piglet	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	-	-	-	-
Indian carp	-	-	-	-
Exotic carp	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Total			3,01,873	64

VII. DETAILS OF SOIL, WATER AND PLANT ANALYSIS

Samples	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized (Rs.)	No. of soil health cards distributed
Soil (Crop)	726	620	56	21780	726
Soil (Orchards)	443	74	42	8860	70
Water	1000	866	44	25000	1000
Plant	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2169	1560		55640	1796

VIII. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of KVK	Date of SAC Meeting	Participants
Hanumangarh I	18.08.2022	35

IX. NEWSLETTER/MAGAZINE

Name of News letter/Magazine	No. of Copies printed for distribution
Keshaw Kheti (Quarterly)	1000 Each

X. PUBLICATIONS

Category	Number
Research Paper	5
Technical bulletins	0
Technical reports	7
Pamphlets & Folders	08

XI. DETAILS ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE AND MICRO-IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Activities conducted				
No. of Training programmes	No. of Demonstration s	No. of plant materials produced	Visit by farmers (No.)	Visit by officials (No.)
NA				

XII. INTERVENTIONS ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT/UNSEASONAL RAINFALL/HAILSTORM/COLD WAVES ETC

Introduction of alternate crops/varieties

Crops/cultivars	Area (ha)	Extent of damage	Recovery of damage through KVK initiatives if any
NA			
Total			

Major area coverage under alternate crops/varieties

Crops	Area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries
Oilseeds		
Pulses		
Cereals		
Vegetable crops		
Tuber crops		
Total		

Farmers-scientists interaction on livestock management

Livestock components	Number of interactions	No.of participants
Total		

Animal health camps organised

Number of camps	No.of animals	No.of farmers
Total		

Seed distribution in drought hit states

Crops	Quantity (qtl)	Coverage of area (ha)	Number of farmers
Total			

Large scale adoption of resource conservation technologies

Crops/cultivars and gist of resource conservation technologies introduced	Area (ha)	Number of farmers
Total		

Awareness campaign

	Meetings		Gosthies		Field days		Farmers fair		Exhibition		Film show	
	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers
Total												

XIII. DETAILS ON HRD ACTIVITIES**A. HRD activities organized in identified areas for KVK staff by the Directorate of Extension**

Name of the SAU	Title of the training programmes	No of programmes	No. of Participants	No. of KVKs involved
	NA			
Total				

B. HRD activities organized in identified areas for KVK staff by ATARI

Title of the training programmes	No of programmes	No. of Participants	No. of KVKs involved
NA			
Total			

XIV. CASE STUDIES**Name of the KVK - Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumangarh-1st**

TITLE:- Nutritional kitchen gardening-A success story of empowering rural woman

Introduction:- Nutritional deficiency is most prevalent in rural areas where the habitual diet lacks variety and people cannot afford to diversify their diets and unable to include fruit and vegetables in their diet. The sustainable solution to their problem lies in the improvement and diversification of household diet by growing kitchen gardening. Kitchen gardens are cost-effective, practical and easily meet the balanced dietary requirements of rural households as well as add substantially to the family income. Crops are selected considering the prevailing food habits and climatic conditions of the implementation areas, and with the larger goal of ensuring availability of wholesome and nutritious food.

KVK Intervention:- A key intervention through the KVK program is distributing seeds and plants create kitchen gardens near hand-pumps or where families are disposing of waste water. These kitchen gardens are meant to increase food diversity in the diets of the participating families and reduce reliance on the market for introduced fruits and vegetables.

Preparing such kitchen garden in the village makes availability of all types of vegetables in the village. Mrs. Naseeb Kour is successful backyard Kitchen gardener from Bhakaranwali village within Sangaria block of Hanumangarh district in Rajasthan, started kitchen gardening in 2017 very small area. She did not have prior more knowledge of kitchen gardening. Mrs. Kour came in contact with the Home Scientist of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and understand that nutrition is important for our health and different vegetables contribute to good health of the family. She knew what, when and how to cultivate so that we get variety of seasonal vegetables

throughout the year. She is hard working farm women and she is able to grasp the technologies faster and adopt it.

Output:- The detailed components of kitchen garden model were demonstrated, constant follow up visits, trainings, field days and other extension activities has been concentrated. Initially, she was adopting kitchen garden with constant encouragement, KVK scientist are successful in building up confidence in them. Now she is happy to enhance the nutritional affordability for her family. These kitchen gardens are meant to increase food diversity in the diets of the participating families and reduce reliance on the market for introduced vegetables and fruits. Really, she developed a beautiful and attractive kitchen garden with the help of KVK scientist.

Particular	Yield (Kg.)	Gross cost (Rs/Unit)	Gross return (Rs/Unit)	Net return (Rs/Unit)	B:C Ratio	Other Parameters
Demonstration	273.9	871	9856	8985	11.32	Availability of maximum fresh vegetable.
Local Check	118.9	583	4287	3704	7.35	Availability of least fresh vegetable

Outcome :- According to Mrs. Kour, the kitchen garden has been impactful for her family and in her village as well as other villages of district. These gardens provide the rural resource poor communities with a platform for innovations in supplemental food production as well as an opportunity to improve their livelihoods. Family labour, especially efforts of women, becomes particularly important in the management of these gardens. Besides, the major use of organic farming practices makes these gardens environment friendly as well. She said the quantity was more than sufficient for the foods to be distributed equally for the whole family. Now she is happy to enhance the nutritional affordability for her family. Kitchen gardens help to increase household income either by sale of the food products grown in the gardens or by the consumption of the same food items that the families would have otherwise purchased from markets using a significant portion of the family income.

Impact :- Now she became a motivator for many of farm women in the village. She adopted the technology and she produce year-round vegetables. She promotes the small kitchen garden model with an aim to improve nutrition security and supplement household income. The primary rationale behind this model is to help improve the nutrition status of small and marginal farmers and their families, providing them with an assorted mix of vegetables for a considerable stretch of the year.



Name of the KVK- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumangarh-1st

TITLE: - Ramandeep Kour: A Success Story on Kitchen Garden

Introduction: - Kitchen gardening helped women to develop proficiency in vegetable cultivation to some extent, which in turn helps them become better home and environment managers and meet the needs of their families more

easily and economically. This enhances their status within the family and in the society at large as well. Smt. Ramandeep Kour, a progressive farm woman of kitchen garden initiative and a resident of Bhakaranwali village in Sangaria says, “Apart from an increase in income, the kitchen garden initiative also helped me to ensure food security and improve the nutrition status of my family”.

KVK Intervention: - KVK geared up to change behaviours related to health and nutrition through a project on NARI aiming to target the occupational health of rural families. Women learnt to build homestead nutrition gardens filled with fenugreek, spinach, carrot and other crops, and practice improved health and nutritional behaviour to ensure good occupational health of their own and their families. Homestead nutrition gardens or Poshan Vatika are cost effective, practical and easily meet the balanced dietary requirements of rural households as well as add substantially to the family income.

The intervention introduced eight improved locally available and nutrient-rich varieties of vegetables suitable for home garden cultivation, but households were free to grow any other vegetables or fruits as well.

Output: A key intervention through the demonstration program is distributing seeds and seedling through FLD programme of the KVK and helping create kitchen gardens near where families are disposing of waste water. These kitchen gardens are meant to increase food diversity in the diets of the participating families and reduce reliance on the market for introduced vegetables and fruits.

Particular	Yield (Kg.)	Gross cost (Rs/Unit)	Gross return (Rs/Unit)	Net return (Rs/Unit)	B:C Ratio	Other Parameters
Demonstration	187.4	648	8378	7733	12.93	Availability of maximum fresh vegetable.
Local Check	82.4	389	3624	3235	9.32	Availability of least fresh vegetable

Outcome: For rural resource-poor families, the economic benefits of kitchen gardens are beyond simple food production and subsistence. Homestead nutrition gardens helped increase household income either by sale of the food products grown in the gardens or by the consumption of the same food items that the families would have otherwise purchased from markets using a significant portion of the family income. Mrs. Kour proudly claimed that the foods grown in the garden were being utilized in recipes within their home. Additionally, she said the quantity was more than sufficient for the foods to be distributed equally for the whole family.

Impact: As a result, the contribution of women in household food production has increased manifold, at times even making them the sole care takers of these gardens. It is seen that with time, kitchen gardening activities commensurate with their daily domestic chores, subsequently generating hopes for their socio-economic enhancement. As a part of the programme Mrs. Kour and all participants are encouraged to exchange seeds with other households to increase food diversity within the whole village. Seed exchange and proper maintenance of the kitchen garden will allow this intervention to be sustainable for the foreseeable future. Mrs. Ramandeep Kour is very happy with this improved kitchen garden intervention and an example for other farm women of the village.



Name of the KVK- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumangarh-1st

Title:- Mrs. Sandeep kour: A success story on backyard poultry.

Introduction:- Indian rural and landless families frequently engage in backyard or homestead chicken farming, which is a lucrative additional source of income. Women, children, and the elderly can manage it with ease, and it requires little initial investment and produces substantial economic returns. Such birds are a cheap and abundant source of protein and energy for low-income homes, as are their meat and eggs. A native night shelter structure, scavenging, natural chick hatching, low bird output, limited supplemental feed, local selling, and insufficient medical care are characteristics of backyard chicken farming.

KVK Intervention:- Using backyard poultry farming as a means of changing rural households' nutrition, health, and earning habits, KVK aims to enhance their occupational safety. She learn to rear, feeding, basics of brooding in backyard poultry farming from KVK during training progarmme.

Output:- With the help of the FLD programme, a significant intervention provided Smt. Sandeep Kaur with vaccinated kadaknath poultry chicks, feed, and equipment for backyard poultry farming as well as the necessary advice for the different issues she encountered. This facility gives the family wholesome eggs, lean meat, and money.

Particular	Egg production (Number/ unit/ month)	Meat production (cock/ month)	Gross cost (Per unit/ month)	Gross return (Per unit/ month)	Net return (Per unit/ month)	B:C Ratio
Demonstration (kadaknath)	282	2	885	6640	5755	7.5
Local check (unidentified)	147	3	917	3105	1888	3.4

Outcome:- In terms of nutrition(Egg and meat) and financial support, backyard poultry is the backbone of rural and underprivileged families. She feeds chickens with kitchen scraps, azola, and other waste to reduce expenses. Additionally, these backyard chickens also aid in the reduction of farm animals' external parasites.

Impact:- All family members and animals benefit from Mrs. Kaur's efforts in terms of nutrients, economy, and tick control as a result of her use of spare time. After seeing the advantages of this technology, many families in the village and their relatives have adopted backyard poultry. Mrs. Sandeep kour is very happy with this improvement in organized backyard poultry farming and an example of women empowerment in the society.





IQBAL SHINGH

VPO : Shahpini, Tehsil : Sangaria

Distt.- Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)

Mob. No. : +91-8003318801

shahpiniorganicfarms@gmail.com

Challenges Faced

- ❖ Lack of knowledge for the natural farming in starting period.
- ❖ Water Scarcity.
- ❖ Lack of Quality seeds.
- ❖ Marketing of the Products was the major hurdle in first year.



Building up of Farmers Group for Direct Selling

Direct selling of products was the major hurdle which was the weakest point being as a farmer.

- A group of 10 members was made in 2020 & filed for registration under PGS India.
- Number of trainings was attended by this group all across in north India.
- Distribution of Pamphlets in 100 km of radius.
- Meetings with local people; specially Doctors to aware the presence of Natural farms in local as most of the people use to get wheat from Madhya Pradesh.

It took around 2 years to build up the name in the market "SHAHPINI NATURAL FARMS". Now we are even not able to complete the huge demand of wheat & cereals as due to limited farmers. Our target & mission for next 10 years is to educate and transform at least 90% of the village from conventional farming to Natural farming.



Innovative Farmer Low Cost Natural Farming

Area of Expertise

- Promoting Bed Farming:
 - ❖ 3 times less water consumption- 3 Hectare of Land could be watered in Bed Farming method in comparison to normal method where only 1 hectare could be watered in same interval of time. Promoting in order to cope out with water scarcity problem of Rajasthan farming.
 - ❖ Less requirement of Labour & cultivation resources; hence cost of Production is reduced.
 - ❖ Multiple crops could be taken after cultivating the land for single time which could help in reducing the cost of cultivation of land.
 - ❖ No Need of putting fire, residue of wheat plant could be the manure for next crops. Solution to reduce the Air pollution & also side by side we could save the micro-organisms which are the main source of nutrients provider to the Crops.
- Trainings to Number of Farmers every year to promote natural farming techniques.
- Use of Renewable Resources & a big Water Storage Tank of around 27000 Sq./ft. in order to support other neighbour farmers too from water scarcity.
- Mulching: Making of Orchards of Kinnu & Malta with the practice of Mulching Technique.
- Multiple cropping: Apart from wheat, cotton and pulses; number of new flowers crop tried & made successful examples in area.
- Making of Decomposers, trichoderma & other natural boosters for the growth of crops from natural products.
- Lab test Reports of organic products for the surety of the buyers

Economics (Cost and return) (Rs. per ha.)

	Yield (q)	Production cost	Gross income	Net income	C :B ratio
Low cost natural farming	37	15120	118400	103280	7.83
Conventional chemical farming	48	24777	96000	71223	3.87

XIII. STATUS REVOLVING FUNDS

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
January 2020 to December 2020	3234883.94	5399164.75	3502180.24	4550397.45
January 2021 to December 2021	4550397.45	6850837.16	3541103.80	8058771.81
January 2022 to December 2022	7148394.74	4889741.32	5144306.39	7148394.74



Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovation (NARI)

As a part of this programme major focus is establishment of Nutri Garden to grow essential vegetables. The kitchen and nutri gardens are the most ancient type of gardens. These main highlights of this programme will be “Grow what you eat and eat what you grow.”

Keeping in view the need for nutritional security in rural areas, Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovation (NARI) programme initiated by Indian Council Agricultural Research, was implemented in Bhakranwali village by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Hanumangarh-I. The main objectives of this programme are connecting agriculture with nutrition to promote nutrition sensitive agriculture; creating awareness about nutrition sensitive agriculture among farm women and rural youth; creating awareness on nutritional gardening. Keeping these objectives in mind, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumangarh-I has run some special programmes in Adopted Villages such as: to make women and rural youth aware of nutritional crop production; organizing demonstrations of nutritious crops and varieties on farmers' fields and promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture; Value addition of available food and capacity development of training

Under the NARI programme, 06 trainings and 02 awerness programmes were organized with 469 farmers and farm women in the village to create awareness about nutrition sensitive agriculture among farmers, farm women and rural youth. In order to promote nutrition sensitive agriculture, 42 demonstrations on “Kitchen Gardening” were conducted in the village.

S. No.	Area of training	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Location specific drudgery reduction technologies (1)	21	48	69
2	Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening (3)	41	121	162
3	Production of low value and high volume crops (1)	10	21	31
4	Nutritional importance and preparation of Nutri Thali (1)	18	33	51
	Total (6)	90	223	312





Nutritional Map



S.No.	Block	Crop/Fruit/Vegetable
1	Hanumangarh	Rice, Wheat, Kinnow, Peas, Cucurbits .
2	Tibbi	Rice, Wheat, Kinnow, Guava, Potato, Onion, Chilli .
3	Sangaria	Wheat, Gram, Mustard, Kinnow, Malta, Carrot, Tinda, Cole crops.
4	Pilibanga	Rice, Wheat, Kinnow, Date palm, Onion, Chilli , Peas, Tomato, Okra.

Various National Programmes organized during 2022

International Women Day

(8 March, 2022)

Guests: Smt. Kamala Godara (Up pradhan)

Sh. Baljinder Singh (Member Zila Parishad)

Participants: 64



KVK visit by H,ble Governor, Meghalaya (Sh. Styapal Malik)
(13 April, 2022)



Kisan Mela 2022
(26 April, 2022)

Theme: Krushi ki Bhagidari Paraampara Hamari

Participants: 1207

Guests: Sh. Nathmal Didhel IAS (DC-HMH)

Sh. Ramesh Dev (SDM-Sangaria)

Sh. Danaram Godara, DDAG. HMH

Sh. Krishan Kumar Jakhar (Prog.farmer)

Dr. Rishi Kumar {PS (Ento) CICR-RS-Sirsa}

Dr. Jitender Singh Brar (Ex. DD-KVK, Bhatinda)

Dr. P.L.Nehra (Ex. DEE, SKRAU, Bikaner)



Garib Kalyan Yojana
(31 May, 2022)

Guests: Smt. Kamala Godara (Up pradhan)
 Sh. Dayanand Kakodia (DDM-NABARD-HMH)
 Sh. Balwant Rai (KP&I-GANGMUL-HMH)
 Dr. Jogender Singh {Ex. HOD (Ento) PAU, Ludhiana}
 Dr. Jitender Singh Brar (Ex. DD-KVK, Bhatinda)

Participants: 1115



Rashtriya Poshan Mah & Rashtriya Poshan Day

(17th September, 2022)

Guests: Sh. Sandeep Kumar (Sarpanch-Gilwala)
 Smt. Kamaljeet Kaur (Sarpanch-Santpura)
 Sh. Gurasahab Singh (Sarpanch-Bhagatpura)
 Sh. Mani Ram Jakhar (Manager IFFCO-HMH)

Participants: 118





Kisan Sammelan & Entrepreneur Conclave (17 October, 2022)

Guests:

Participants: 129



World Soil Day (5th December, 2022)

Participants: 142



Feedback for policy makers: -

- Increase the number of water storage tanks (Digdis) under subsidy programme; So that more number of digdis can be constructed on the farmers' fields and farmers' crops can be saved from canal closure and water scarcity.
- To popularize the Drip/Sprinkler irrigation system, the subsidy amount should be increased on their establishment.
- The subsidy amount should be increased for the establishment of new orchards so that the interest of the farmers increases in this direction.
- Attractive rates of milk should be ensured to encourage dairy business.
- Ensure availability of pregnancy diagnostic kit for animals.
- The seeds of public sector vegetable varieties are not available to the farmers, so the availability of these seeds should be ensured.

Feedback for researchers: -

- Development of frost resistant bold seeded mustard varieties.
- Need for research on planting space in mustard crop.
- Strong strategies should be developed for sclerotinia stem rot disease in mustard.
- Evaluation of some effective herbicides to control of weeds in mustard.
- Need for research on phyllody resistant variety of sesame.
- Recommended herbicides are not effective for control of pyaji (*Asphodelus tenuifolius*) in gram crop. Therefore, there is a need for research on effective herbicides to control pyaji in gram crop.
- Need of varieties, who have tolerance or resistance to yellow mosaic virus and suitable for rain fed areas in moong.
- Need of research on bio pesticides to control white fly & pod borer.
- Parawilt management in cotton.
- To prevent the problem of fruit drop and Phytophthora in citrus, suitable strategies should be developed.

Feedback for Development Department

- Demonstrations and awareness programmes should be conducted on Bio fortified varieties.
- Gear up the seed production of bio fortified varieties.
- Refresher courses/training programmes should be organized for field staff. So that their knowledge can be updated about new technologies.

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)

S. no.	Items/Activities	No. of programmes		No. of beneficiaries	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	Trainings	4	13	100	456
2	On Farm Trials	2	1	20	10
3	Frontline demonstrations (FLDs) and other demonstrations	10	5	430	218
4	Awareness camps, exposure visits etc	4	2	160	103
5	Input distribution				
5.1	Seed (Field crops)	40	81.7	220	188
5.2	Fish spawn	20000	43250	10	10
5.3	Live stock strains	1500	0	60	0
5.4	Planting material	6600	8510	220	230
6	Services/facilitation				
6.1	Testing samples of soil and water	600	605	600	392
6.2	Promotion of Agri/entrepreneurship	2	0	10	0
6.3	Natural farming				
6.3.1	No. of demonstrations	15	0	15	0
6.3.2	No. of training	2	1	80	27
6.3.3	No. of awareness programmes	4	4	160	171