

Success Story on:

I. Paired Row Trench Plantation Technique in Ambala District

Introduction

Rice and Wheat are the major crops, while Sugarcane is the major cash crop of the Ambala. In Ambala, Sugarcane is grown on average area of 10,000 hectares. The average cultivated area (hectare) and average productivity of Sugarcane for the last 5 years is given in table (Table-1).

Table-1: Area & Productivity of Sugarcane during the last five year in Ambala

Sr. No.	Year	Area (ha)	Productivity (qtl/ha)
1.	2009-10	10,000	613.00
2.	2010-11	10,000	650.00
3.	2011-12	10,000	670.00
4.	2012-13	10,000	672.00
5.	2013-14	11,000	680.00

Sugarcane is planted generally in autumn/winter season and spring season. The time of planting during autumn is 20th September to 20th October. However spring planting is preferred by farmers, which is done after rice, Toria & Potato. But some farmers also plant the crop after wheat. Mid February to the end of the March is the optimum time of spring plantation

The farmers of Ambala are using single row trench plantation technique in which inter-row distance is 60-70 cm and due to this spacing about 90-95 trenches per acre are obtained. The trenches are dug by 3 or 5 row trench digger and seed setts of sugarcane are placed at the bottom of the trenches. Then the seed setts are covered by soil with planking. Planting is generally done at vattar position (a soil situation created after pre sowing irrigation) and no irrigation is given till the 50 to 60 percent germination takes place. For planting of Sugarcane 85-90 qtl seed sett is needed for one hectare and nearly 10-15 irrigations are given to the crop annually.

In autumn planting, the farmers are using CoJ-85, CoH-92 and CO-89003 varieties of sugarcane and for spring planting, they prefer CoS-8436 and CO-0238 varieties.

The major problems in single row trench planting are narrow row spacing, high seed rate, high labour input, high water consumption and difficult crop management operations such as propping up and weeding. The chances of insect and pest attack are higher due to poor wind circulation and poor sunlight penetration etc.

KVK Intervention

1. Technology Assessment

Keeping in view the above problems we have initiated interventions by purchasing the Paired Row Trench Digger and conducted the On-farm Trial during 2010-11. We have conducted the trial at three location i.e. KVK Farm, Khudda Kalan and Landha villages. Three treatments were as follows:-

T₁ – Single row trench plantation technique, in which inter row distance was 50cm.

T₂ – Paired row trench plantation technique, in which inter row distance was 90cm and intra row distance was 30cm.

T₃ – Paired row trench plantation technique, in which inter row distance was 90cm and intra row distance was 50cm.

The results of the OFT are given in (Table 2). OFT revealed that there was 16% less seed setts requirement, labour input was less, cost of cultivation was reduced, 20% water saving was noticed and 12% increase in yield was obtained.

Table-2: Comparative performance of different sugarcane planting techniques

Crop Season	Area (ha)	No. of Trials	Performance parameter			
			Water Saving			
			No. of Irrigation	Time Reqr. for irrigate (hour/ha)	Total Time Reqr. for irrigate (hour/ha)	Saving (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Spring 2011 (CoJ-8436)	3.6	T1	11	20	220	-
		T2	13	15	195	12
		T3	13	14	182	20

Contd....

Performance parameter						Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs/ha)	BCR
Seed Rate		Yield		Labour Input					
Quantity (qtl/ha)	Saving (%)	Qtl/ha	Saving (%)	Man-days/ha	Saving (%)				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
87	-	775	-	48	-	76000	175150	99150	2.30
80	9	825	7	45	6	70000	186450	116450	2.66
75	16	862	12	41	17	69000	19812	125812	2.82

2. Technology Demonstration

After conducting the OFT on planting method in Sugarcane, we found that modified Paired Row Trench Planting Technique was better than existing narrow inter row spaced single row trench plantation technique and narrow intra row paired row trench plantation technique. Therefore in the next years we promoted the technology through frontline demonstration (FLD), & other extension activities such as trainings, exposure visits, method demonstrations, printing materials & media.

We conducted 15 FLDs during 2011-12 in 5 villages (Allahpur, Sapeda, Khanpur, Khudda & Tangail) on 6 ha area, while during the year 2012-13, 10 FLDs were conducted in two villages Goli & Khera on 4 ha area. The results of the FLD are given in (Table 3).

Table-3: Results of the FLDs conducted during 2011-12 & 2012-13

Crop Season	Sugarcane Variety	Area (ha)	No. of Demo	Seed Rate (qtl/ha)	Saving (%)	Labour (Man -)	Saving (%)	Cost of Production	Yield (qtl/ha)	Gross return	Net return (Rs/ha)	BCR
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					ha)		days /ha)		(Rs/ha)		(Rs/ ha)	ha)	
Spring 2012	CO-0238	6	15	De mo	76	16	40	11	70000	760	210 000	140 000	3. 0
				Loc al	88		45		75000	690	190 000	115 000	2. 6
Spring 2013	CO-0238	4	10	De mo	75	17	38	17	72000	725	218 225	146 225	3. 03
				Loc al	87.5		45		80000	670	201 670	121 670	2. 52

3. Trainings

P.F. Training

We have conducted the practicing farmers training for the farmers at village level as well as at KVK Campus. They were motivated for 'learning by doing' and they were trained & familiarized with trench depth adjustment, direction of planting, seed rate, irrigation management, mechanical weeding and nutrient management aspects in Sugarcane.

Table-4: Farmers training conducted on Sugarcane trench plantation technique

Sr. No.	Title	Number	Year	Participants
1	Benefits of Paired Row Trench Plantation and maintenance of Trench Digger	6	2010 to 2013	87

In-service Training

For the horizontal expansion of the sugarcane planting method, we also organized one In-service training in each year since 2011. The field staffs of the Agriculture Department Ambala, Assistant Agricultural Engineering Department, Ambala and IFFCO Company participated in the in-service trainings. During the training we have highlighted the benefits of modified paired row trench planting technique such as ease in mechanical weeding, seed & water saving, increase in yield and decrease in labour input etc.

Table-5: Details of In-service Training

Sr. No.	Title	Year	Participants
1	Recent Agricultural Machinery for major crops in Ambala	2	67
2	Scope of Agricultural Mechanization in Ambala	1	12

In addition to trainings, the technology was popularized by other extension activities such as field days, method demonstrations and display of technology in exhibitions during the Technology Week Programmes through posters in national & regional agricultural exhibitions etc.

Output

By the Paired row trench plantation technique, following benefits were noticed:-

- Less cost of cultivation up to Rs. 6000 to 7000 per hectare, which is attributed to seed saving, less irrigation, ease in weeding and reduced insect-pest attack and disease infestation.
- Rs 25000 higher net return per hectare due to less cost of cultivation and higher yields.
- As irrigation is given in trenches therefore on an average 16-18% water can be saved.
- 15% seed can be saved, as 12-14 less rows in paired row method as compared to traditional method.
- 10-15% yield can be increased despite less rows of sugarcane per acre.
- Ease in mechanical weeding either with power tiller or with tractor operated high tyne cultivator and thus labor can be saved.
- Because of wider space available in between set of rows, the intercropping of garlic or onion can be done by which system productivity can also be increased.
- The wider space between two sets of cane allows easy transportation of harvested cane and no damage to roots.
- Intercropping with onion in sugarcane helps in prevention of disease and insect-pest.

Outcome

Because of various interventions launched by KVK and parallel efforts by concerned authorities i.e. Shahbad Sugarmill, Shahzadpur Sugarmill and Agriculture Department Ambala, the area under paired row trench plantation technique is increasing every year. The productivity of Sugarcane is also increasing. However, this achievement is not only because of planting method, but also because of Integrated Crop Management practices followed for the farmers.

Table-6: Sugarcane trench plantation technique promoted in Ambala district

Sr. No.	Year	Area (ha)
1	2010-11	5
2	2011-12	50
3	2012-13	200
4	2013-14	500

Impact

Due to continuous efforts of KVK, the area under demonstrated technology is slowly increasing as given in Table 6. Due to less number of rows in new method of planting and higher yields, the farmers have understood the key of success and ready to adopt the new method of Sugarcane planting. Many farmers have adopted the method such as Gola Singh, Harvinder Singh, Sukhminder Singh and Baljinder Singh from Sapeda. Kanwarjeet from Allapur, Beant Singh from Goli, Iqbal Singh from Khanpur, Vinod Kumar from Khudda Kalan, Surinder from Chappra and Mandeep Singh from Pasiola. Due to ease in mechanical weeding because wide of inter row spacing some of the farmers have also purchased the mechanical weeding implements such as adjustable high tyne cultivator and power tiller. These implement will reduce labour input for weeding and increases the mechanization through other tractor operated cultivator or through power tiller.

Future Scope

Intercropping on the wider space left between the inter rows can also be done. Some of innovative farmers, who adopted the Paired row trench plantation technique, are thinking upon it. The KVK is also emphasizing the benefits of intercropping to increase the net income from the same piece of land.



Inter cropping of Garlic in Sugarcane: Planting & Standing Crop



Live training and seed setts placement in trenches



Glimpse of water saving in demonstrated paired row trench plantation

II. Impact Evaluation of Training on the Adoption of Backyard Poultry Rearing Practices in Ambala District of Haryana

A study was carried out in Ambala district of Haryana to evaluate the impact of training programmes on adoption of improved backyard poultry rearing practices. The practice wise adoption index showed that feeding and watering (72.75%) was highly adopted followed by housing and management (61.84%) and breeds and breeding (44.21%). The least adoption was for health care practices (41.58%). The overall adoption index was 54.87%. The findings of the correlation analysis revealed that extent of adoption of improved backyard poultry rearing practices had positive and significant relationship with education, occupation, flock size, annual income, and availability of improved birds, mass media exposure, extension contact, economic motivation and attitude. While in case of age, caste and land holding, it was non-significant. It can be inferred from the study that extension agencies should be geared up and should continue their efforts in accelerating the rate of adoption of different backyard poultry rearing practices.

Introduction

Rural poultry production is being recognized as an important component of socio economic improvement among the weaker sections of the society especially for landless labour, small and marginal farm women. In the present scenario rural poultry farming is contributing nearly 21 per cent to the national egg production (Anonymous, 2006). Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambala had been organizing training programmes on backyard poultry rearing in collaboration with Central Poultry Development Organisation (Northern Region), Chandigarh since 2008. Therefore, it was felt necessary to critically analyse the extent of adoption of various aspects of improved backyard poultry rearing practices and its correlating factors. Hence a research study was planned and conducted.

Materials and Methods

The population of the study consisted of trainees, who had received trainings in backyard poultry rearing from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambala conducted in collaboration with Central Poultry Development Organisation (NR), Chandigarh during the years 2008 to 2012. The total number of backyard poultry trainees was 486. A sample of 120 trained backyard poultry owners comprising both men and women were selected as beneficiary respondents by following proportionate cum random sampling technique. Data were solicited by personal interview method with the help of structured schedule. Data thus collected was analysed using appropriate statistical technique.

The extent of adoption of backyard poultry rearing practices was measured on all the 32 practices against a three point rating scale of 'two' for fully adoption, 'one' for partial adoption and 'zero' for non-adoption. On the basis of scores obtained backyard poultry owners were categorized into three categories, viz; low, medium and high adopters.

Results and Discussion

The distribution pattern of the backyard poultry owners according to their extent of adoption of backyard poultry rearing practices are presented in Table 1. Majority (66.67%) of the respondents had medium level of adoption, followed by high (18.33%) and low (15.00%) level of adoption. This may be due to low level of education and annual income, non-availability of improved birds and inadequate health care facilities. The rate of adoption depends upon the availability of improved breeds, scavenging area, health care facilities along with knowledge and experience on backyard poultry farming. The similar findings were reported by Ahire et al. (2007), Sasidhar et al. (2008).

Table 1: Overall adoption of backyard poultry rearing practices

Category	Maximum possible score	Obtained score	Adoption index
Housing and management	2880	1781	61.84
Feeding and watering	1200	873	72.75
Breeds and breeding	2400	1061	44.21
Health care	1200	499	41.58
Overall adoption	7680	4214	54.87

An attempt was made to analyse the level of adoption of individual practice of backyard poultry rearing by the respondents. The overall adoption index of different backyard poultry rearing practices were presented in Table 1 which indicate that overall adoption was 54.87%, however the practice wise adoption showed that feeding and watering (72.75%) were highly adopted, followed by housing and management (61.84%), breeds and breeding practices (44.21%) and health care practices (41.25%) The findings are in agreement with the findings of Nimje et al. (1993), Sasidhar et al. (2008).

Table 2: Relationship between the characteristics of the backyard poultry keeper and their extent of adoption

Sr. No.	Variables	Correlation coefficient ('r' value)
1	Age	0.024 ^{NS}
2	Caste	0.096 ^{NS}
3	Education	0.672*
4	Land holding	0.018 ^{NS}
5	Occupation	0.720*
6	Flock size	0.486*
7	Annual income	0.637*
8	Availability of improved breeds	0.754*
9	Mass media exposure	0.675*
10	Extension contact	0.622*
11	Economic motivation	0.731*
12	Attitude	0.814*

*Significant at 0.01 level probability, NS=Non-significant

Table 2 shows the relationship between independent variables and adoption level and it was found that nine variables viz., education, occupation, flock size, annual income, and availability of improved breeds, mass media exposure, extension contact, economic motivation and attitude had positive and significant relationship with adoption level at 0.01 level of probability. Whereas age, caste and land holding showed non-significant relationship with adoption of backyard poultry rearing practices.



III. MUSHROOM FARMING – A Source of Nutritious Food

Introduction

Diversification in any farming system imparts sustainability. Farmers are opposing it because of comparative profitability of rice and wheat. Mushrooms are one such component that not only impart diversification but also help in addressing the problem of quality food, health and environment related issues. Mushroom farming helped in sustaining the popular Rice Wheat cropping system, increasing farm income and generating gainful employment with increased resource use efficiency across all categories of farms. Indoor cultivation of mushrooms utilizes the vertical space and is regarded as the highest protein producer per unit area and time- almost 100 times more than the conventional agriculture and animal husbandry. After understanding the benefits of mushroom farming i.e. sustainability, compatibility with existing farming systems, income generating enterprises for the landless farmers, assured income, high quality food etc. KVK, Ambala has done the successful efforts to popularize and promote for large adoption of such kind of enterprise having the great market potential as a source of generating employment in district Ambala.



Activities Undertaken by KVK

- Vocational trainings, One day-Practising farmer's training, Demonstrations, Exposure visits.
- Establishment and monitoring of mushroom units at farmer's field.
- Technical guidance regarding procurement of good quality spawn from DMR (Solan), CCSHAU Hisar, HAIC Agro R & D Centre, Murthal (Sonapat), private mushroom laboratories etc.
- Extension Literature, Articles, Krishi Vigyan Patrika, Success story, Lecture delivered.
- Popularization of Low cost production technology-Long method of composting (Practical aspects)
- Popularization of the cultivation of oyster mushroom (Practical aspects)
- Check diseased mushrooms and samples of compost

Benefits of Mushroom Farming

- Employment generation.
- Additional source of income.
- Sustainable to existing farming systems.
- Entrepreneur skills enhances
- Awareness about the good quality/nutritious food.
- Support the local economy/marginal landless farmers.

Table-1: Impact of KVK Ambala on Mushroom farming: Mushroom Unit Established

Year	Mushroom unit Established
2010-11	06
2011-12	12

Table-2: Economics of Mushroom Farming in Ambala

Year	Mushroom Bags (10 Kg each)	Input Cost (Rs.)	Net Income (Rs.)
2008-09	8000	40000	30000
2009-10*	28000	50000	40000
2010-11	30000	54000	56000
2011-12	32000	62000	65000
2012-13	35000	65000	80000

*Self-preparation of the compost by Long Method of Composting



- More emphasis on the Post Harvesting aspects, processing and trading of mushroom.
- Other edible mushroom i.e. Dhingri/Oyster mushroom can be successfully cultivated at farmer's field and promoted for adoption at larger extent.
- Mushroom farmers must go for the Joint efforts/Cooperation among themselves.
- Integration of mushroom farm's produce and industry.
- Fluctuation of market price is the major constraints and lead to economic loss to the farmer so some changes required in the market system.

IV. DIRECT SEEDED RICE: A TOOL FOR CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

Introduction

Depletion of groundwater levels, scarcity of labor and shortage of electricity, poor soil properties due to continuous puddling forced the people to find the alternative of 12igger transplanted rice (PTR). Direct seeding of rice refers to the sowing/putting seeds in line, where they have to grow. Direct seeded rice (DSR) method attracted farmers for its added benefits such as higher field efficiency, savings in labor, water and fuel and subsequent increase in yield of wheat after rice cultivation.

Laser land leveling allows planter/drills to place seed at a uniform distance and depth and enables uniform application of irrigation water across the field, resulting in uniform crop stand. Dry-DSR is effective on heavy soils, where infiltration rate is less and seed depth is also less. Wattar sowing (a moisture situation after presowing irrigation) found effective in direct seeding on light soils.



Training & Exposure visits of Farmers and extension functionaries

Variety	Sowing method	Plant height (cm)	No. of Plant/m ²	No. of effective tiller/plant	Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	Yield (qtl/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Pusa-1121	DSR	120.00	33.00	14.00	22560	40.10	68170	3.02
	PTR	126.40	24.00	18.00	25150	41.00	69700	2.77

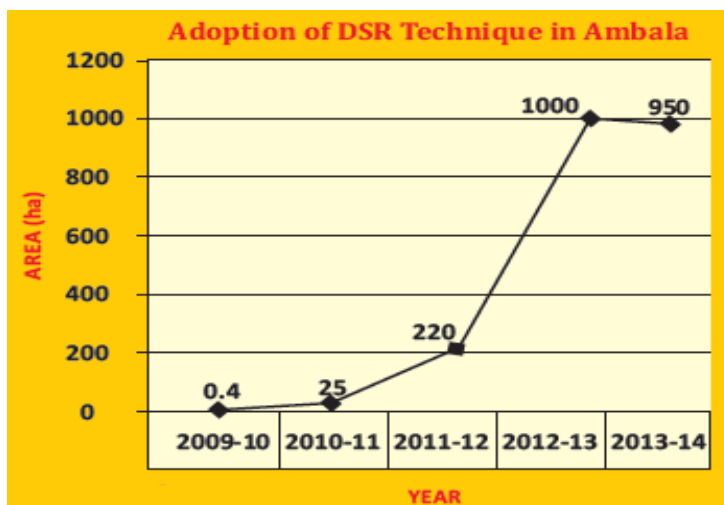
Benefits of Direct Seeded Rice

- Avoid repeated puddling, prevents soil degradation and plow-pan formation.
- OFT showed that the 17.5 kg/ha seed rate gave the highest yield (45.10 qtl/ha)
- Higher number of plant population/ m were observed in DSR as compared to PTR
- The DSR method reduces labor input to 2.70 mandays/ha as compared to transplanting method, which requires 8.15 man-days/ha in crop establishment processes.
- The increase in yield of wheat (5-10%) was also observed, which might be due to non-puddling, decreased bulk density and 5 to 7 days early sowing of wheat.
- Saves water by 35-40% and reduces cultivation cost by Rs 3000/ha
- The B:C ratio was always higher in DSR due to reduced cost of cultivation.

Scope

- Improvement in soil physical properties, helps in yield improvement
- Can Solve the Problem of groundwater depletion
- Tractor operated machinery reduces dependence on labour

Impact



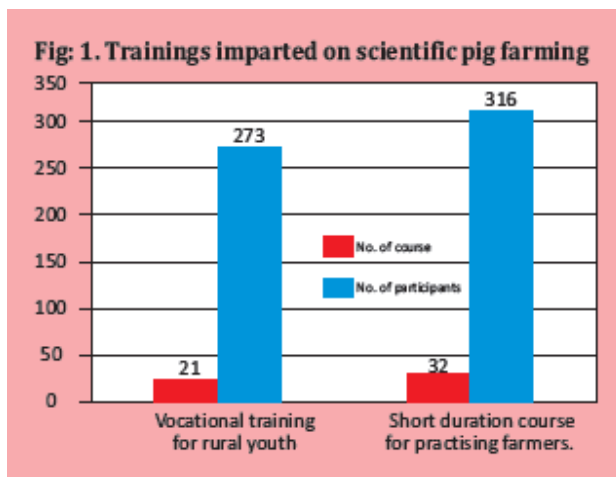
Impact shown in the form of Area expansion in Ambala district

V. Role of KVK, AMBALA in Promotion of Piggery as an Enterprise

Introduction

Pig farming has a special significance and can play an important role in improving the socio-economic status of weaker section of society. Pig farming needs low investment, simple skill and little land. Pig is prolific breeder and its pork is cheap source of protein. Pig rearing fits very well with mixed farming and can also be complimentary to intensive crop production operations. Keeping in view the need and its potential Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambala has established piggery unit with Large White Yorkshire (LWY) breed and imparts trainings to rural youth and provides piglets to the farmers for further promotion in the area.

Interventions by KVK



Technology assessed and demonstrated

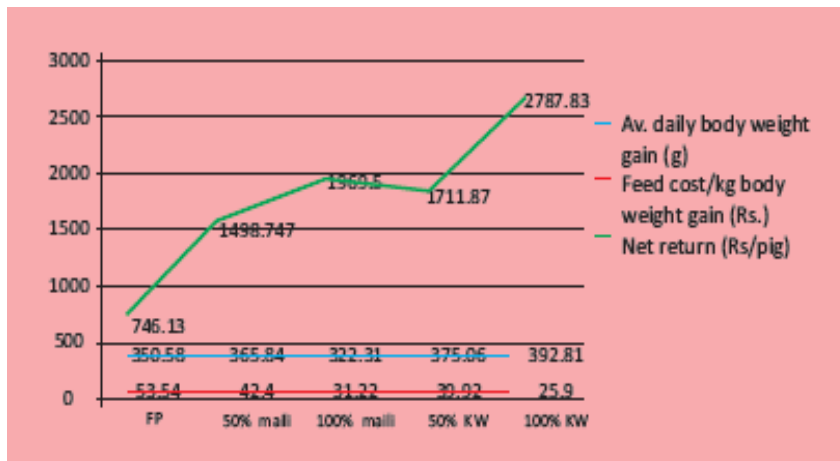
The major technologies assessed, demonstrated and disseminated by KVK and adopted by farmers are mainly in the field of nutritional and health management:

1. Influence of weaning age on growth performance of LWY piglets
2. Assessment of maili (14 igger filter cake/scum of sugarcane) in growing pigs ration
3. Effect of kitchen waste feeding on growth performance and cost of production of LWY pigs
4. Castration of piglets
5. Prevention of anaemia
6. Prevention of mange and swine fever
7. Clipping of needle teeth



Production and supply of piglets to the farmers (No of piglets: 1026) (Provided to farmers: 205)

Breed Improvement: In Ambala district majority of the pigs reared by the farmers were local/desi breeds, whose productivity was very low. After KVK intervention, farmers were convinced to replace desi pigs with pure breeds, particularly Large White Yorkshire and cross whose better adaptability to the local conditions, large litter size, and faster growth.



Feeding Management

Feed accounts about 80% of the total cost of pig production. Efficient use of cheap rations based on locally available materials and agricultural by products are essential for profitable pig production. Profit in pig farming can be increased

by reducing the cost of production. Farmers reduced feed cost by feeding waste of canteen, hostel and broiler offal with supplementary feeding of mineral mixture and common salt. Therefore, feeding of waste material reduced the cost of production thereby increasing the net income from this enterprise.

Health Care & Management

- Inbreeding in herd should be avoided
- Flush the sows two weeks before breeding
- Breeding at 70 kg. body weight and 8 months of age of second day of heat
- Deworm the pregnant sows 2 weeks before farrowing with piprezine adepate @ 1 gm/10 kg. body weight
- With draws feed 12 hours before farrowing
- Cut the navel cord and disinfected with iodine solutions
- Castration at or 5-6 weeks of age and weaning at 8 weeks of age
- Do not use the boar before 8 months of age
- One boar for each of 10-15 sows is economic
- Iron injection on 4th and 14th day of birth to piglets
- Vit. B-Complex injection on 5th and 15th day of birth
- Provision of glucose/ gur for weak piglets
- Deworm the piglets at 6 weeks of age and herd every quarter of the year
- Vaccination against swine fever

IMPACT

**Unit Established: 20 Economics: Unit of 10+1 gives returns
of Rs. 1, 35,000/- to 1, 45,000/- per year**



Scope: This enterprise has potential to be adopted on large scale in Ambala and nearby districts due to abundant availability of cheaper ration such as rice by products, sugarcane maili, kitchen waste and good market as well as it can be adopted as a part of Integrated Farming System.

VI. Sh.Satvinder Singh (IFS Farm)

	Sh.Satvinder Singh Sh.Satvinder Singh alias Happy S/o Sh.Baljeet Singh Vill. Tangail, Post Mullana, Block Barara , Distt.Ambala (Hry.) Mob.No. 09466068274																																		
Profile		Description of the Farm																																	
Age	: 37 Years	Sh. Satvinder Singh has adopted IFS on his 1.5 ha farm. He grows "Diversified crops" like Rice-Wheat, Maize, Toria, Mustard etc. on the 2.5 acre land. Outputs like straw, broken grains, chaff. etc. are used for feeding his 4 cross breed animals at his dairy unit. 0.5 acre of land is used for fodder production round the year and during lean period excess fodder used for silage making. The cow dung obtained from dairy animals is used for Bio-gas generation, which is used for domestic purpose. The left over slurry is composted and it is used for soil fertility enhancement .On this fertile soil 0.5 acre area is used for vegetable production. In this way, output of one system becomes inputs of the other system and thus saving a handsome amount of money.																																	
Education	: 10+2																																		
Landholding	: 1.6 ha																																		
Farming experience	: 15 Years																																		
Different components of Integrated Farming																																			
-Field Crops (2.5 acres)																																			
Wheat-Rice , Maize, Mustard & Toria																																			
-Vegetable crops (0.5 acre)																																			
Potato, Okra & Radish -																																			
- Fodder Production (0.5 acre)																																			
Sorghum & Berseem																																			
-Livestock & others (0.5 acre)																																			
-4 Crossbred cattle																																			
-Bio-Gas Plant- Used for Domestic Purposes																																			
-Silage for feeding during scarce season																																			
																																			
																																			
Hon'ble DDG, Dr.K.D.Kokate, ICAR visited on 25.8.2012 at IFS Unit																																			
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		<table><thead><tr><th>Farm Components</th><th>No./Acre (Acre)</th><th>Input Cost (Rs.)/yr.</th><th>Net Income (Rs.)/yr.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Livestock (Cattle-4 + Bio-gas+ Silage)</td><td>0.5</td><td>1,06,960</td><td>1,16,040</td></tr><tr><td>Fodder Production</td><td>0.5</td><td>3200</td><td>10,700</td></tr><tr><td>Grain Production</td><td>2.5</td><td>45760</td><td>82750</td></tr><tr><td>Vegetable Production</td><td>0.5</td><td>4300</td><td>8160</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>4.0</td><td>1,60,220</td><td>2,17,650</td></tr></tbody></table>	Farm Components	No./Acre (Acre)	Input Cost (Rs.)/yr.	Net Income (Rs.)/yr.	Livestock (Cattle-4 + Bio-gas+ Silage)	0.5	1,06,960	1,16,040	Fodder Production	0.5	3200	10,700	Grain Production	2.5	45760	82750	Vegetable Production	0.5	4300	8160	Total	4.0	1,60,220	2,17,650	<table><thead><tr><th>Farm Components</th><th>No./Acre (Acre)</th><th>Input Cost (Rs.)/yr.</th><th>Net Income (Rs.)/yr.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Grain Production</td><td>4.0</td><td>64,064</td><td>1,27,750</td></tr></tbody></table>	Farm Components	No./Acre (Acre)	Input Cost (Rs.)/yr.	Net Income (Rs.)/yr.	Grain Production	4.0	64,064	1,27,750
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KVK Scientists team visited Wheat Plot of Sh.Satvinder Singh,Vill.Tangail		Silage unit of Sh.Satvinder Singh																																	