

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	82	1066	268	1334
Rural youths	--	--	--	--
Extension functionaries	01	25	0	25
Sponsored Training	02	60	0	60
Vocational Training	04	69	03	72
Total	89	1220	271	1491

2. Frontline demonstrations

Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	141	60	
Pulses	45	20	
Cereals	21	13.20	
Vegetables	20	4	
Other crops	10	2	
Hybrid crops			
Total	237	99.2	
Livestock & Fisheries	--	--	
Other enterprises	--	--	
Total			
Grand Total	237	99.2	

3. Technology Assessment

Category	No. of Technology Assessed	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	05	50	50
Livestock	--	--	--
Various enterprises	03	30	30
Total	08	80	80

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	842	4670
Other extension activities	27	--
Total	869	4670

5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
	Text only	22	--	--	04	27	20	73
	Voice only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Voice & Text both	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total Messages	22	--	--	04	27	20	73
	Total farmers Benefitted	1677101	--	--	304931	2058179	1524626	5564837

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value Rs.
Seed (q) Azola (kg)	07	700
Planting material (No.)	21600	10800
Bio-Products (kg)	49.5	29700
Livestock Production (No.)	25	20200
Fishery production (No.)	--	--

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value Rs.
Soil	367	5430
Water	451	5400
Plant	--	--
Total	818	10830

8. HRD and Publications

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

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, Rampura–Rewari, 123401 (Haryana)	01274- 222475	--	bbakvkrr@gmail.com

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rampura–Rewari, 123401 (Haryana)	01274- 222401	--	--

1.3. Name of the Programme Coordinator with phone & mobile No

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr. Kapur Singh	01274-224300	9416475793	kapurrewari@gmail.com

1.4. Year of sanction: 1983

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

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Discipline	Pay Scale (Rs.)	Present basic (Rs.)	Date of joining	Perman-ent /Temp-orary	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Others)	Mobile no.	Age	Email id
1	Senior Scientist & Head	Dr. Kapur Singh	Senior Scientist & Head	Plant Pathology (Ph D)	37400-67000+9000	210801	02.02.01	Permanent	OBC	9416475793	54	kapurrewari@gmail.com
2	Subject Matter Specialist	Sh. V. J. Singh	Subject Matter Specialist	Agronomy (M. Sc.)	15600-39100+5400	110688	10.10.95	Permanent	Other	9416214811	55	jeetm67@gmail.com
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Pramod Kumar	Subject Matter Specialist	Horticulture (Ph D)	15600-39100+5400	90027	24.07.95	Permanent	OBC	8930820968	56	pkyrnm@gmail.com
4	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	Subject Matter Specialist	Animal Sci.	15600-39100+5400		--	--	--	--	--	--
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	Subject Matter Specialist	Agri. Extn.	15600-39100+5400		--	--	--	--	--	--
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Er. Raj Kumar	Subject Matter Specialist	Agri. Engg. (M. Tech.)	15600-39100+5400	75392	24.04.11	Permanent	OBC	9416926163	41	rajguru567@gmail.com
7	Subject Matter Specialist	Anil Kumar Yadav	Subject Matter Specialist	Soil science (M. Sc.)	15600-39100+5400	73179	02.07.12	Permanent	OBC	9813719455	42	anilyadav878@gmail.com
8	Programme Assistant	Smt. Rajkumari	Programme Assistant	Home Science B.sc (Home Sc.)	9300-34800+4200	78834	01.05.92	Permanent	OBC	9996037744	51	rajbhatotiya@rediffmail.com
9	Computer Programmer	Smt. Ritu Yadav	Computer Programmer	Official MCA (Comp. Sc.)	9300-34800+4200	49072	11.03.11	Permanent	OBC/PH	9466517139	46	rituyadav.yadav122@gmail.com
10	Farm Manager	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	Accountant / Superintendent	Shri Dilip Kumar	Accountant / Superintendent	Official (B.com)	9300-34800+4200	62108	30.11.05	Permanent	Other	8901094242	45	dilipkumar.kvk@gmail.com
12	Stenographer	Sh. Davender Kumar	Stenographer	Official (Matric)	5200-20200+2400	39355	01.04.95	Permanent	OBC	9466885450	51	sendavender@gmail.com
13	Driver	Vaccant	Driver	Driver	5200-20200+2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	Driver	Sh. Hariom	Driver	Driver (Middle)	5200-20200+2000	39355	01.06.95	Permanent	OBC	8930565377	57	--
15	Supporting staff	Vaccant	Supporting staff	Supporting Staff	5200-20200+1800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	Supporting staff	Inderpal	Supporting staff	Supporting Staff (Middle)	5200-20200+1800	19669	01.12.2019	Permanent	OBC	--	54	--

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) :

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	2.8
2.	Under Demonstration Units	2.0
3.	Under Crops	13.0
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	3.0
5.	Others (specify)	--
		20.8

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	--	496.4	--	--	--	--
2.	Farmers Hostel	-do-	--	321.2	--	--	--	--
3.	Staff Quarters (6)	-do-	--	318.0	--	--	--	--
4.	Demonstration Units (2)	-do-	--	79.5	--	--	--	--
		-do-	--	79.5	--	--	--	--
5	Fencing	-do-	--	79.5	--	--	--	--
6	Rain Water harvesting system	-do-	--	79.5				
7	Threshing floor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Farm godown	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Bolero Jeep	31.3.2006	4,98,741.00	171954 km	Condemned
Tractor	01-07-2022	7,38,000.00	245 Hrs	Good

C) Equipments & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
<i>AV aids</i>			
LCD Projector	2007	89,836/-	Good
Camera	2016	25,000/-	Good
Colour T.V.	2001	22,000/-	Good
Microscope	2010	99,500/-	Good
Refrigerator	2010	40,000/-	Good
<i>Office Equipment</i>			
Computer Dell -5	2008	3,00,000/-	Good
Laptop	2007	30,680/-	Good
Photostat machine	2010	99,950/-	Good
Computer etc.(NATP)	2010	28,000/-	Good
Fax machine with printer	2010	12,590/-	Good
Auto clave Vertical	2010	60,000/-	Good
Bodinculator	2010	89,000/-	Good
Laminar Air flow	2010	64,000/-	Good
Micro oven	2010	5,300/-	Good
Hand Operated Aonla pickle machine	2013	5,262/-	Good
Soil Testing kit	2015	75,000/-	Good
Water Cooler with RO	2016	50,000/-	Good
GPS 9645 with STI	2016	19,687/-	Good
<i>Farm equipments</i>			
Cultivator	1990	7,500/-	Good
Thresher	2001	50,000/-	Good
ZT machine	2012	47,500/-	Good

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

Sl.No.	Date	Name and Designation of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
1.	23.08.2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Raghvendra Singh. General Secretary, Shri Bhagwat Bhkati Ashram Trust, Rampura-Rewari 2. Dr. B.L. Jangid, PS(AE) ICAR,ATARI, Zone-2, Jodhpur(Raj.) 3. Dr. Dharamber Yadav Regional Director,RRS,CCSHAU,Bawal (Distt-Rewari) 4. Dr. Deepak Yadav, Rep. DDA, Rewari 5. Dr.Mandeep Yadav DHO, Rewari 6. Dr.Bhup Singh Yadav Deputy Director Animal Husbandary, Rewari 7. Shri Mahesh Kumar, District Fishery Officer, Rewari 8. Smt. Salu Yadav, W.C.D.P.O., Rewari 9. Shri Jagdish Parihar, Cluster Officer/ DDM (NABARD), Rewari 10. Shri Krishan Yadav, Chief LDM, Lead Bank, Rewari 11. Shri Aashish Panwar, State Marketing Manager, IFFCO, Rewari 12. Rao Ram Singh, Member 13. Mrs. Kusum Yadav, Member 14. Dr. Kapur Singh, Member Secretary 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To popularize Zero tillage technology for wheat sowing. 2. To use latest varieties developed by CCSHAU, Hisar in Front line demonstrations. 3. To conduct demonstration on bed planter sowing of carrot. 4. Production of large number of vegetable seedlings 	To be Taken

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	Agricultural + Animal Husbandry + Horticulture

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

S. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	Western Zone (HR 2)	<p>Climate: The district falls under hot and semi-arid climatic zone with extremes of temperature (2.0°C-47°C) in months of December & January are of severe cold and the months of May & June are of bitter summer. Because of the touch of Rajasthan this district faces dusty storms in summer season.. Average rainfall was 300-500 mm.</p> <p>Soil Type: The Soil texture of the district varies from sandy to loamy sand. The district has around 90.00% soils under loamy-sand texture. Being coarse textured the soils are poor in water as well as in nutrient retention. In the district, 99% soils are low in organic carbon, whereas 50.8% soils are low in P, but 90 % soils are in medium to high category of K. The soils are also deficient in S and micro-nutrients Zn and Fe to the extent of 30, 70 and 10 % respectively.</p>
2	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
A.	AES – I (Comprising Jatusana & nahar Block)	The soils are loamy-sand soil having restricted tube-well water irrigation pH ranging from 8-10 with poor quality of irrigation water. The soils are generally low in N, low to medium in P&K and low to medium in Zn & Fe etc. the main cropping systems are Bajra- wheat and bajra-mustard.
B.	AES – II (Comprising Bawal, Khol and Rewari Block)	The soils are sandy to loamy sand having moderate tube-well irrigation. The soils are low in N, medium to high in P&K and low to high in Zn, Fe and S etc. The main cropping system is Bajra-wheat, Guar-Wheat and Guar-Mustard.

2.3 Soil type/s

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1.	Loamy sand	The soils are loamy-sand soil having restricted tube-well water irrigation pH ranging from 8-10 with poor quality of irrigation water. The soils are generally low in N, low to medium in P&K and low to medium in Zn & Fe etc. the main cropping systems are Bajra- wheat and bajra-mustard.	108000
2.	Sandy loam	The soils are sandy to loamy sand having moderate tube-well irrigation. The soils are low in N, medium to high in P&K and low to high in Zn, Fe and S etc. The main cropping system is Bajra-wheat, Guar-Wheat and Guar-Mustard.	43000

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

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Qtl)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)
1	Wheat	37.5	176.1	4697
2	Mustard	76.0	174	2289
3	Barley	0.08	0.33	4108
4	Paddy	1.4	4.0	2862
5	Bajra	84.2	208	2470
6	Cotton	12.5	21.2	288

2.5. Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature ° C		Relative Humidity (%)
		Maximum	Minimum	
January	152.40	20.25	2.65	72.25
February	9.50	26.50	3.90	66.0
March	--	33.75	14.13	47.37
April	1.5	41.80	19.55	25.25
May	44	42.36	25.05	33.7
June	88	39.85	24.90	44.0
July	249	35.0	24.00	74.37
August	84.90	33.78	25.00	74.5
September	219.40	34.70	24.00	70.87
October	84	32.30	18.75	61.5
November	--	38.4	7.8	52.5
December	--	24.8	5.8	63.0

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

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
<i>Crossbred</i>	36674	--	--
<i>Indigenous</i>	46522	--	--
Buffalo	237615	--	--
Sheep			
<i>Crossbred</i>	1014	--	--
<i>Indigenous</i>	8684	--	--
Goats	23237	--	--
Pigs			
<i>Crossbred</i>	1781	--	--
<i>Indigenous</i>	2688	--	--
Rabbits	26	--	--
Poultry			
Hens	1654	--	--
<i>Desi</i>	1099	--	--
<i>Improved</i>	555	--	--
Ducks	34	--	--
Turkey and others	02 & 4013	--	--

Category	Area	Production	Productivity
Fish	514.8 ha	3385 tonns	6.57 tonns/ha
<i>Marine</i>	--	--	--
<i>Inland</i>	--	--	--
Prawn	--	--	--
Scampi	--	--	--
Shrimp	--	--	--

2.7 Details of Operational area / Villages (2022)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1		Khol	Nimoth, Manethi, Dhawana, Khaleta, Ahrod, Dhani Kolana	Bajra, guar, mustard, wheat, dairying, ber, citrus, marigold, bottle guard, okra, brinjal	• Unbalanced use of fertilizer & high doses of pesticides, problematic soil & water	ICM, IPM, INM according to soil test bases
2		Rewari	Nikhri, Rasgan, Dungarwas, Khatawali, Khaliyawas	Bajra, guar, mustard, wheat, dairying, ber, okra, bottle guard	❖ Unbalanced use of fertilizer & high doses of pesticides, problematic soil & water	ICM, IPM, INM according to soil test bases
3		Nahar	Nahar, Bharangi, Kohard, Jholri, Khurshid nagar	Bajra, cotton, mustard, barley, vegetables	❖ Unbalanced use of fertilizer & high doses of pesticides, problematic soil & water	• ICM, IPM, INM according to soil test bases

2.8 Priority/thrust areas

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Mustard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management (IPM) • Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) • Weed management
Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed treatment • Weed management • High yielding varieties
Bajra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) • Gap filling • Weed management
Moong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed treatment • High yielding varieties • Weed management
Guar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated disease management (IDM) • Weed management
Cucurbits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yielding varieties • Seedling raising and early cultivation • Poly tunnel cultivation • Integrated pest management (IPM)
Onion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yielding varieties • Nursery raising and transplanting • Onion thrips and purple blotch management
Brinjal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yielding varieties • Nursery raising and transplanting • Integrated disease management (IDM) • Fruit and shoot borer management
Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yielding varieties • Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) • Integrated disease management (IDM)
Okra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosaic resistant high yielding varieties • Sowing time and method • Fruit borer management
Ber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powdery mildew management • Fruit fly management
Aonla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) • Value addition
Guava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) • Fruit fly management
Citrus fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) • Fruit drops and splitting management • Integrated disease management (IDM)
Marigold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yielding varieties • Nursery raising and transplanting • Seed production
Dairy farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy farming
Poultry farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry farming
Agricultural Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recourse conservation technology • Post harvest technology • Drip and sprinkler irrigation system
Agricultural Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SHG and farmers' club • Capacity building • ICT and its application
Home Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailoring and stitching • Preservation of fruits and vegetables • Value addition in aonla

* An example for guidance only

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
8	8	80	80	100	99.2	240	237

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	82	82	1334	1334	840	842	4600	4670
Rural youth	04	04	72	72	--	--	--	--
Extn. Functionaries	01	01	25	25	--	--	--	--

Seed Production (Qtl.)			Planting material (Nos.)		
5			6		
Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers	Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
--	--	--	20000	21600	162

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	Wheat	Nutrient management in Wheat	10	10
	Pearl millet	Integrated nutrient management in Pearl millet	10	10
Varietal Evaluation	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Integrated Pest Management	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Integrated Crop Management	Marigold	Assessment of different sowing times of African Marigold (Cv. Pusa Bahar) during winter season	10	10
	Chickpea	Assessment of different seed rate of Chickpea	10	10
Integrated Disease Management	Marigold	Management of leaf spot and blight diseases in Marigold cultivation during rainy season	10	10
	--	--	--	--
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Weed Management	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Resource Conservation Technology	Wheat	Performance of different sowing methods of wheat	10	10
	Summer moong	Effect of different sowing methods on summer moong yield	10	10
Farm Machineries	Cotton	Effect of different tillage practices on cotton yield	10	10
	--	--	--	--
Integrated Farming System	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Seed / Plant production	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Post Harvest Technology / Value addition	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Drudgery Reduction	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Storage Technique	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Others (Pl. specify)	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Total			80	80

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	--	--	--	--
Nutrition Management	--	--	--	--
Production and Management	--	--	--	--
Others (Pl. specify)	--	--	--	--
Total			--	--

Summary of technologies assessed under various enterprises by KVKs

Thematic areas	Enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
Resource Conservation	Wheat	Super seeder	10	10
	Summer moong	Super seeder	10	10
	Cotton	Reversible M B Plough	10	10

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)

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Technology Assessed: Nutrient management in Wheat

Problem definition: Lower productivity and profitability in Wheat cultivation due to deficiency of nutrients in the soil.

Cause of problem: At 40-45 DAS lower leaf turn yellow in colour and middle leaves shows yellow and white patches and ultimately due to these symptoms grain yield decreased

Lower leaf turn yellow in colour from margin to midrib shows deficiency of K and middle leaves shows yellow and white patches shows deficiency of Zn

Due to flood irrigation in sandy loam soil increased leaching of available nutrients.

Organic carbon was very low (0.23%) in this soil so available nutrients was low in soil.

Soil Type : Sandy loam

KVK Rewari conducted on-farm trial to find out appropriate nutrient management practice to enhance the Wheat productivity. The area of OFT comes under irrigated situation. The main soil types in the village are sandy loams soil. The main sources of irrigation are bore well with pH and EC are 7.78 and 0.32 respectively with flood irrigation. A deficiency of potassium and zinc sulphate may result in poor root growth, restricted leaf development, less tillering, fewer grains per head and smaller grain size, all of these yield attributing characters affect both yields quantitatively and qualitatively. This prompts a need to increase nutrient use efficiently by crops by improving fertilizer management practices with higher nutrient uptake and utilization efficiency. The **assessed** practice of soil application of potash and Zinc sulphate @ 30 & 25kg/ha. respectively was found to be better with 17.4% increase in yield and also gave more net return (Rs.111812/ha) and B:C ratio (3.13) than farmers practice (Rs. 92068/ha) and (2.83) respectively.

Table - Assessment of nutrient management on the yield of Wheat.

Technology Option	No. of trials	Plant height (cm)	No. of effective tiller /plant	Spik e length (cm)	No. of spikelet /Spike	Grain Yield (qt./ha)	Straw yield (qt./ha)	Net Return (Rs./ha)	Increase in Yield (%)	B:C Ratio
No application of Potash and Zinc sulphate (Farmers Practice)	10	88.2	5.6	11.5	16.6	46.4	54.6	92068	--	2.83
Potash @ 30 kg/ha and ZnSO ₄ @ 25kg/ha. (Recommended Practice)		92.5	7.4	13.8	19.9	54.5	60.5	111812	17.4	3.13

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Technology Assessed: Integrated nutrient management in Pearl millet

Problem definition: Lower productivity and profitability in Pearl millet due to deficiency of nutrients in the soil.

Cause of problem: Deficiency symptoms of major and micro nutrients appear at 40-45 DAS due to these symptoms grain yield decreased
Due to flood irrigation in sandy loam soil increased leaching of available nutrients.
Organic carbon was very low (0.22%) in this soil so available nutrients was low in soil.

KVK Rewari conducted on-farm trial to find out appropriate integrated nutrient management practice to enhance the pearl millet productivity. The main soil types in the village are sandy loams soil with irrigated situation. The main sources of irrigation are bore well with pH and EC are 7.81 and 0.28 respectively with flood irrigation. A deficiency of major and micro nutrients may result in poor root growth, restricted leaf development, less tillering, fewer grains per head and smaller grain size, all of these yield attributing characters affect both yields quantitatively and qualitatively. This prompts a need to increase nutrient use efficiently by crops by improving fertilizer management practices with higher nutrient uptake and utilization efficiency. The assessed practice of soil application of NPKZn (125 :60 :30:25) & 5 ton compost with bio fertilizer was found to be better with 16.9% increase in yield and also gave more net return (Rs.44612/ha) and B:C ratio (2.32) than farmers practice (Rs. 34058/ha) and (2.01) respectively.

Table Assessment of integrated nutrient management on yield of Pearl millet

Technology Option	No. of trials	Plant height (cm)	Total no. of tillers per plant	No. of effective tiller/plant	Ear head length (cm.)	Grain Yield (kg./ha)	Net Return(Rs./ha)	Increase in Yield (%)	B:C Ratio
T1 NPKZn(60:30:0:0) (FP)	10	182.2	2.4	1.7	20.8	2630	34058		2.01
T2 NPKZn (125 :60 :30:25) +5ton compost/ ha.+ Bio fertilizer (Recommended)		191.8	3.2	2.3	23.4	3075	44612	16.9	2.32

Technology Assessed or Refined (as the case may be): Assessment of different sowing times of African Marigold (Cv. Pusa Bahar) during winter season

Problem definition: Low yield and poor quality of flowers during winter season

Causes of problem identified: Farmers are not adopting recommended sowing time and suitable variety

Rewari district situated in national capital region. Therefore, farmers are doing marigold cultivation round the year above 450 ha. area. KVK specialist observed farmers problem that yield & flowers quality of existing variety (Cv. Pusa bahar) of African Marigold affected during winter (January to March) season due to unsuitable time as early sowing. Therefore, KVK, Rewari conducted OFTs on farmers fields at different villages i.e. Dhawana, Ahrod, Dhani Sobha & Nimoth during 2021-22 in Haryana, for assessment of different sowing times of African marigold (Cv. Pusa Bahar) during winter season i.e. sowing in last August as farmers practice (T₁) and recommended practice sowing in mid October(T₂) The soil was sandy loam, crop rotation was adopted bajra-marigold, irrigated good quality underground tube well water and used mini sprinkler for irrigation. The results showed that sowing in mid October (T₂) performed better yield (25 t/ha.) and enhanced the yield by 16.28 under Rewari conditions along with net return of Rs. 7,00,000 /ha. with BC ratio 3.33 as compared to farmers practice sowing in last August (T₁) recorded yield (21.5t/ha.) with net return of Rs. 4,80,000 /ha. and BC ratio 2.86.

Table- Assessment of sowing times of Marigold (Cv. Pusa Bahar) during winter season

Technology option	No. of trials	Performance indicator			Percent increased in yield	Net return Rs./ha	BC ratio
		Days taken to flowering after sowing	No. of flowers per plants	Yield t/ha.			
T ₁ - sowing in last August	10	105	44	21.5	16.28	480000	2.866
T ₂ -Sowing in mid October (recommended) IARI, Delhi		98	58	25.0		700000	3.333

Technology Assessed or Refined (as the case may be): Management of leaf spot and blight diseases in Marigold cultivation during rainy season

Problem definition: Yield loss and poor quality

Causes of problem identified: Incidence of leaf spot and blight diseases during rainy season

Marigold is an important commercial crop of Southern Haryana in NCR. Farmers are adopting Marigold cultivation above 500 ha. in Rewari district during rainy season. Marigold crop affected due to leaf spot and blight diseases during Kharif season in August-September. During rainy season yield loss around 35-40 due to incidence of diseases. KVK specialist observed farmers problems that flowers yield and quality and Marigold affected during rainy season due to incidence of leaf spot and blight diseases. Therefore, KVK Rewari conducted OFTs on farmers field at different villages i.e. Dhawana, Khaleta, Nimoth and Dhani Radha during Kharif 2022 in Haryana for management of leaf spot and blight diseases in Marigold cultivation during Kharif season. The soil was sandy loam, crop rotation was adopt wheat-Marigold, irrigated, good quality under ground tube well water for irrigation. The assessed practices (T₂) of three spray of Mancozeb (0.2%) at fortnightly interval from the 1st appearances of diseases to control it. The results showed that assessed practice performed better and enhanced yield 38.46% (18t/ha) with net return of Rs. 460000 with BC ratio 2.77 as compared to control (T₁) with net return of Rs. 270000 and yield (13t/ha) with BC ratio 2.08. Incidence of disease 5% in assessed technology (T₂) as compared to control (T₁) 40% incidence of diseases.

Table- Management of leaf spot and blight disease in marigold cultivation crop during Kharif season

Technology option	No. of trials	Performance indicator			Increased in yield (%)	Net return Rs./ha	BC ratio
		Diseases incidence (%)	Duration of flowering (Days)	Yield (t/ha)			
T ₁ - control (FP)	10	40	45	13.0	38.46	270000	2.08
T ₂ –Three spray of Mancozeb (0.2%) at fortnightly interval from the 1 st appearance of diseases		05	70	18.0		460000	2.77

RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Technology Assessed or Refined (as the case may be): Performance of different sowing methods of wheat in Rewari (Hry.)

Problem definition: Low yield

Causes of problem identified: high amount of crop residue, delay in sowing

The KVK Rewari (Hry.) conducted on farm trial at farmer's field during rabi season 2021-22 on performance of different sowing methods of wheat under cotton wheat crop rotation system using super seeder machine (T₁) as compared with the farmers practices (T₂). The cotton is a long duration crop and harvested in November last fortnight i.e. delay in sowing of wheat. The early sowing of wheat crop (before 25th November) is best suitable in southern Haryana and get higher yield. Farmers are generally sowing of wheat in cotton field after 5 to 6 operations of land preparation and causes more cost of cultivation. Total 10 farmers were selected from Khurshidnagar and Gudiyani villages for each treatment and compared with farmers practice. The soils were mostly loamy sand and water holding capacity was medium to low. The present study was conducted to performance of super seeder zero tillage technology compared to conventional method (T₂) for sowing of wheat crop. Conventional sowing of wheat was done by seed drill method after well prepared land and super seeder zero tillage used after in standing residues of cotton crop. In conventional methods, two ploughings with disc harrow followed by 1 planking and one ploughing with cultivator followed by planking while in super seeder for wheat sowing in a single pass. The results showed that the number of grains per spikelet, thousand seed weight (g) and yield (qt/ha) was 2.3, 46.1 g and 50.70 respectively (T₁) as compared to farmers practice (T₂) 1.7, 41.5 and 46.60 q/ha was achieved. The economic analysis revealed that the net return per hectare (Rs.68660/-) was obtained from super seeder (T₁) followed by farmers practice (T₂) (Rs.57399/-) with cost of cultivation (T₁) was Rs/ha 48500/- and Rs/ha 51500/- respectively. The cost benefit ratio was (1:2.42) in case of super seeder as compared to farmers practice 1:2.11), respectively. The yield increased by super seeder was 8.10% as compared to farmers practice with saving of Rs. 7500/- per ha.

Table: Effect of super seeder machine in wheat cultivation

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	BC Ratio	Observations to be recorded		
					No. of grains/spikelet	Test wt (g)	Spike length (cm)
Super seeder (T ₂)	10	50.70	68660	2.42	2.3	46.1	12.7
Seed drill, FP (T ₁)		46.60	57399	2.11	1.7	41.5	11.4

Technology Assessed or Refined (as the case may be): Effect of different sowing methods on summer moong yield in Rewari (Hry.)

Problem definition: Low yield, higher cost of cultivation

Causes of problem identified: High amount of crop residue, delay in sowing higher weeds infestation

The KVK Rewari (Hry.) conducted on farm trial at farmer's field during summer season 2022 (April to June) on effect of different sowing methods on summer moong yield of mustard –bajra-summer moong crop rotation system using super seeder machine (T₂) as compared with the farmers practices (T₁). The summer moong is a short duration crop (three months) and harvested in June last fortnight. After harvested of mustard crop, generally farmers sowing bajra at the time of monsoon, but in between three months the early crop summer moong is best suitable in the areas. The early sowing of summer moong (without delay) first week of April is best suitable in southern Haryana and got higher yield. Farmers are generally sowing of summer moong in mustard field after 5 to 6 operations of land preparation and causes more cost of cultivation and also delayed in sowing and less production. Total 10 farmers were selected from Gudiyani village for each treatment and compared with farmers practice. The soils were mostly loamy sand and water holding capacity was medium to low. The present study was conducted to performance of super seeder (zero tillage) technology compared to conventional method (T₁) for sowing of summer moong. Conventional sowing of summer moong was done by seed drill method after well prepared land and super seeder zero tillage used after in standing residues of mustard crop. In conventional methods, two ploughings with disc harrow followed by 1 planking and one ploughing with cultivator followed by planking while in super seeder for summer moong at sowing in a single pass. The results showed that the number of pods per plant, thousand seed weight (g), number of seeds per pod and yield (qt/ha) was 17.50, 32.40g, 8.20 and 5.70 qt./ha. respectively (T₁) as compared to trials (T₂) 20.90, 36.40g, 9.10, and 7.21 q/ha was achieved. The economic analysis revealed that the net return per hectare (Rs.31147/-) was obtained from super seeder (T₂) followed by farmers practice (T₁) (Rs.14250/-) with cost of cultivation (T₁) was Rs/ha 25625/- and Rs/ha 21125/- respectively. The cost benefit ratio was (1:2.47) in case of super seeder as compared to farmers practice 1:1.56), respectively. The yield increased by super seeder was 26.49% as compared to farmers practice with saving of Rs. 8500/- per ha.

Table: Effect of super seeder machine in wheat cultivation

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	BC Ratio	Observations to be recorded		
					No. of pods/plant	Test wt (g)	No. of seeds/pod
Super seeder (T ₂)	10	7.21	31147	2.47	20.90	36.40	9.10
Seed drill, FP(T ₁)		5.70	14250	1.56	17.50	32.40	8.20

Technology Assessed or Refined (as the case may be): Effect of different tillage practices on cotton yield in Rewari (Hry.)

Problem definition: Low yield

Causes of problem identified: High amount of crop residue, higher weeds infestation, poor root development

The KVK Rewari (Hry.) conducted on farm trial at farmer's field during kharif 2022 season on effect of different tillage practices on cotton yield of wheat cotton crop rotation system using land preparation by reversible MB plough (T₂) as compared with the farmers practices (T₁). The cotton is a long duration cash crop and harvested in November/December. After harvested of wheat crop, generally farmers land ploughing by harrow/cultivator but this practices are not good for better tillage practices as well as broken hard layer of land. The early sowing of cotton crop (without delay) first week of April is best suitable in southern Haryana and got higher yield. Farmers are generally sowing of cotton in wheat field after 5 to 6 operations of land preparation and causes more cost of cultivation and also delayed in sowing and less production. Total 10 farmers were selected from Bharangi/Nahar villages for each treatment and compared with farmers practice. The soils were mostly loamy sand and water holding capacity was medium to low. The present study was conducted to performance of reversible MB plough (T₂) compared to conventional method (T₁) for sowing of cotton. Conventional sowing of cotton was done by LP harrow/cultivators and that method is not suitable for cotton because hard layer is not broken. In conventional methods, two harrowing with cultivator followed by 1 planking and one cultivator followed by planking while in reversible MB plough no needs of other extra charges to LP. The results showed that the number of bolls per plant, boll weight (g), plant height (m) and yield (qt/ha) was 25.20, 5.24, 1.02 and 13.50 qt./ha. respectively (T₁) as compared to trials (T₂) 28.35, 6.65g, 1.25, and 18.75 q/ha was achieved. The economic analysis revealed that the net return per hectare (Rs.98175/-) was obtained from trial (T₂) followed by farmers practice (T₁) (Rs.52550/-) with cost of cultivation (T₁) was Rs/ha 75700/- and Rs/ha 79950/- respectively. The cost benefit ratio was (1:2.23) in case of trial as compared to farmers practice 1:1.69), respectively. The yield increased by trial was 28.00% as compared to farmers practice with saving of Rs. 5500/- per ha.

Table: Effect of super seeder machine in wheat cultivation

Technology Option	No .of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	BC Ratio	Observations to be recorded		
					No. of bolls/plant	Boll wt (g)	Plant ht. (m)
Reversible MB plough (T ₂)	10	18.75	98175	2.23	28.35	6.65	1.25
Harrow/cultivator FP(T ₁)		13.50	52250	1.69	25.20	5.24	1.02

INTEGRATED CROP MANAGEMENT

Technology Assessed: Assessment of effect of seed rate on yield of chickpea

Problem definition: Lower yield in Gram due to inadequate plant population /ha

KVK Rewari conducted on-farm trial to assess the effect of seed rate 40 kg and 60 kg per ha to enhance the chickpea productivity. The main soil types in the village are sandy loams soil with irrigated situation and variety was taken as CSJ-515. The main sources of irrigation are bore well with pH and EC are 7.24 and 0.23 respectively with sprinkler irrigation. Production of chickpea depends upon the seed rate, germination percentage, survival rate of plants and all yield attributing characters affect both yields quantitatively and qualitatively. This prompts a need to manage proper plant population by improving seed rate practices The **assessed** practice of 60 kg /ha seed and 40 kg/ha(Local check) seed of Chickpea revealed that average yield 15.10Qt/ha and B:C ratio (2.54) is more than 13.65 Qt/ha and B:C ratio (2.30) respectively. The yield was increased by 10.63 percent over local check.

Table Performance of different seed rate of Chickpea

Technology Option	No.of trials	No. of branches/plant	No. of seeds/ pod	Test wt.(g) 1000-grain wt.	Net Return(Rs./ha)	Yield (kg./ha)	Increase in Yield (%)	B:C Ratio
40 kg seed rate(FF)	10	7.0	1.6	163.5	41998	1365	10.63	2.3
60 kg seed rate		8.0	1.8	163.75	49900	1510		2.54

The data revealed that 60kg seed rate is better than 40kg seed rate of Chickpea under irrigated condition. Income Rs49900/- & Rs.41998/- per ha respectively

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 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	Okra	ICM	Varietal, YUMV incidence, Sowing time & method, INM & IPM	Popularize variety, Pusa Bhindi-5, Sowing time, Sowing method, INM, IPM	4	30	10
2	Marigold	ICM	Varietal, Nursery management, bed planting, pinching & IPM	Popularize variety Pusa Deep, Sowing time, Sowing method, INM	8	60	30
3	Carrot	ICM	Varietal, sowing time & sowing method. Bed Sowing & INM	Popularize variety Pusa Rudhira, Sowing time, Sowing method, INM	5	40	25
4	Onion	ICM	Varietal, Sowing time & nursery management & transplanting, balance use of fertilizer, IPM	Popularize variety NHRDF Red-3, Nursery raising, trans planting, INM, IPM	6	50	20

* 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.**)

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	Carrot	ICM	Varietal, sowing time & sowing method-Bed Sowing & INM	Rabi 2021-22	02	02	--	10	10	--
2	Onion	ICM	Varietal, Sowing time & nursery management & transplanting, balance use of fertilizer, IPM	Rabi 2021-22	02	02	--	10	10	--
3	Mustard	Crop management	Varietal, Seed treatment, Nutrient management, Weed management & insect-pest management	Rabi, 2021-22	30	30	2	69	71	--
4	Barley	Crop management	Varietal, seed treatment & nutrient management	Rabi, 2021-22	3.2	3.2	0	7	7	--
5	Gram	Crop management	Varietal, Seed treatment, Nutrient management, Weed management & insect-pest management	Rabi, 2021-22	10	10	0	21	21	--
6	Wheat	Crop management	Varietal, seed treatment & nutrient management	Rabi, 2021-22	10	10	2	22	24	--
7	Marigold	ICM	Varietal, nursery management, transplanting, INM, pinching & IPM	Kharif, 2022	02	02	--	10	10	--
8	S.Moong	Crop management	Varietal, Nutrient Management, Weed management & Insect Pest management	Summer 2022	10	10	15	9	24	--
9	Sesame	Crop management	Varietal, Nutrient Management, Weed management & Insect Pest management	Kharif-2022	30	30	9	61	70	--

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	Irrigated	Loamy sand	L	M	M	Bajra	17 th -20 th October,2021	12 th to 15 th March 2022	196.5	15
Barley	Rabi	Irrigated	Loamy sand	L	M	M	Bajra	8 th -14 th November, 2021	Last week of March 2022	196.5	15
Gram	Rabi	Irrigated	Loamy sand	L	M	M	Bajra	18 th to 26 th November	20 th to 26 th March 2022	196.5	15
Wheat	Rabi	Irrigated	Loamy sand	L	M	M	Bajra	12 th to 20 th November 2021	25 th March to 2 April 2022	196.5	15
Carrot	Rabi	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	M	M	Mustard	21 st September, 2021	8 th February to 16 th February, 2022	196.5	15
Onion	Rabi	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	M	M	Bajra	15 th October, 2021	5 th May to 10 th May, 2022	196.5	15
Marigold	Kharif	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	M	M	Wheat	17 th July, 2022	1 st November to 20 th December, 2022	196.5	15
S.Moong	Summer	Irrigated	Loamy sand	L	M	M	Mustard	25 th March to 10 th April 2022	4 th June to 14 th June 2022	45.5	5
Sesame			Loamy sand	L	M	M	Wheat	4 th July to 14 th July 2022	4 th Oct to 14 th Oct 2022	553.30	21

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1.Mustard	Non shattering at the time of harvesting ,Good production quality of variety with more trenching
2.Gram	Variety CSJ-515 is better than others reg. no. of branching per plant with pod size and Yield
3.Carrot	Cv Pusa Rudhira give high yield with good quality produce on bed sowing
4.Onion	NHRDF Red-3 high yielding variety in comparison to other farmers practicing varieties without bolting
5.Marigold	Cv-Pusa Deep french marigold give high yield and early flowers for markets
6.Sesame	Variety RT-351 is better than other in regarding productivity with bold seed size, more no. of pod per plant , better pod size
7.S.Moong	Farmers Very satisfy MH-421 Variety Character of one time Harvesting(No picking) and Pod length With more pod per plant

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1.Wheat	Wheat variety HD 2967 is better in production in comparison of other variety of wheat with more tillering and spike length.
2.Barley	Barley variety is better than local and no lodging problem.
3.Carrot	Farmers were satisfied with the results of variety Pusa Rudhira with high yield, quality and attractive colour
4.Onion	Farmers were satisfied with the results of variety NHRDF Red-3 with high yield and quality of produce
5.Marigold	Farmers were satisfied with the results of variety Pusa Deep with high yield and quality of flowers

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organised	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	Carrot -1	15.02.2022	45	
		Onion-1	07.05.2022	50	
		Marigold-1	19.11.2022	42	
		Field day on Mustard	19/2/22	50	
		Field day on Mustard	25/2/22	31	
		Field day on Gram	15/3/22	31	
		Field day on Wheat			
		Field Day on Sesame	8/6/22	44	
		Field Day on Sesame	21/9/22	41	
2	Farmers Training				
		Carrot-1	18&20.9.2022	13	
		Onion-1	13&14.10.2022	14	
		Training Mustard	7/10/2022	16	
		Training Mustard	22/10/2022	13	
		Training Gram	18/10/2022	14	
		Training S. Moong	13/5/2022	17	
3	Media coverage	Field day on Mustard	19/2/22	50	
4	Training for extension functionaries	Field day on Mustard	25/2/22	31	
		Field day on Gram	15/3/22	31	

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										
Groundnut																		
Sesamum	Crop management	Varietal, weed management, nutrient management, & insect-pest management	RT-351	38	20.0	7	3	4.27	2.5 HT-1	70.80	28115	51240	23125	1.823	26375	30000	3625	1.137
	Crop management	Varietal, weed management, nutrient management, & insect-pest management	RT-351	32	13.60	9.5	3	4.5	2.75 HT-1	63.63	28115	54000	25885	1.920	26375	33000	6625	1.251
Mustard	Crop management	Varietal, Seed treatment, Nutrient management, Weed management & insect-pest management	Giriraj	31	14	27.25	21.50	23.20	19.75 RH-749	17.32	39110	143654	104544	2.67	38465	122450	83985	2.18

Mustard	Crop management	Varietal, Seed treatment, Nutrient management, Weed management & insect-pest management	Giriraj	40	16	36.50	21	23.10	19.25 RH-749	19.74	39110	142910	103800	2.65	38465	119350	80885	2.10
Toria																		
Linseed																		
Sunflower																		
Soybean																		

* 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										
Pigeonpea																		
Blackgram																		
Greengram	Crop management	Varietal, Nutrient Management, Weed management & Insect Pest management	MH-421	24	10	8.25	6.5	7.6	6.25 HT-1	21.60	31750	44460	12710	1.40	30800	36563	5763	1.187
Chickpea	Crop management	Varietal, Seed treatment, Nutrient management, Weed management & insect-pest management	CSJ-515	21	10	15.50	11.50	13.5	11.25 HC-1	19.56	32395	73303	40908	2.26	30695	61313	30618	1.99
Fieldpea																		
Lentil																		
Horsegram																		

* 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)			Check	% Change in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo		Average			Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
					High	Low													
Cereals																			
Paddy																			
Waterlogged Situation																			
Coarse Rice																			
Scented Rice																			
Wheat Timely sown HD-3226	Crop management	Varietal, seed treatment, Weed Management & nutrient management	19	8	55.50	49.25	51.75	48.50 WH-711	6.70	Grain/spike 58, Spike length 4-4.3 inch, no of tillers-4	Grain/spike 52, Spike length 4-4.2 inch, no of tillers-3	55940	168705	112765	3.02	54330	158110	103780	2.91
Wheat Timely sown DBW-187	Crop management	Varietal, seed treatment, Weed Management & nutrient management	5	2	58.25	51.75	54.50	48.50 WH-711	12.37	Grain/spike 58, Spike length 4.2-4.6 inch, no of tillers-5	Grain/spike 52, Spike length 4-4.2 inch, no of tillers-3	55940	177670	121730	3.18	54330	158110	103780	2.91
Wheat Timely sown																			
Wheat Late Sown																			
Mandua																			
Barley DWRB-137	Crop management	Varietal, seed treatment & nutrient	7	2.8	53.75	48.50	50.54	44.25 BH-393	9.26	Grain/spike 56-58, Spike length 3.2-3.6 inch,	Grain/spike 53-56, Spike length 3-3.6 inch,	49015	179417	130402	3.66	46595	157088	110493	3.37

FLD on Livestock

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of Units (Animal/ Poultry/ Birds, etc)	Major parameters		% 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																		
Buffalo																		
Buffalo Calf																		
Dairy																		
Poultry																		
Sheep & Goat																		
Vaccination																		

* 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 Demonstration details on crop hybrids *(Details of Hybrid FLDs implemented during 2022)*

Crop	technology demonstrated	Hybrid Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)			
					High	Demo		Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						Low	Average						
Oilseed crop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pulse crop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cereal crop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetable crop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fruit crop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other (specify)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Production technologies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursery management	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Integrated Farming Systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others (pl specify)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	82	852	191	1043	212	79	291	1064	270	1334

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	01	18	0	18	03	0	03	21	0	21
Planting material production	01	12	0	12	04	0	04	16	0	16
Vermi-culture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mushroom Production	01	10	03	13	07	0	07	17	03	20
Bee-keeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sericulture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	01	11	0	11	04	0	04	15	0	15
Value addition	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small scale processing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Post Harvest Technology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tailoring and Stitching	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural Crafts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production of quality animal products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dairying	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sheep and goat rearing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quail farming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Piggery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rabbit farming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poultry production	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ornamental fisheries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Composite fish culture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Freshwater prawn culture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shrimp farming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pearl culture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cold water fisheries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fish harvest and processing technology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fry and fingerling rearing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Any other (pl.specify)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	04	51	03	54	18	0	18	69	03	72

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (Off 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bee-keeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes – CONSOLIDATED (On + Off 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	01	18	0	18	03	0	03	21	0	21
Planting material production	01	12	0	12	04	0	04	16	0	16
Vermi-culture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mushroom Production	01	10	03	13	07	0	07	17	03	20
Bee-keeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sericulture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance of	01	11	0	11	04	0	04	15	0	15

IV. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services	595	712	08	720
Diagnostic visits	26	238	32	270
Field Day	09	491	36	527
Group discussions	01	42	06	48
Kisan Ghosthi	01	365	04	369
Film Show	01	56	04	60
Self -help groups	--	--	--	--
Kisan Mela	02	665	03	668
Exhibition	02	56	06	62
Scientists' visit to farmers field	189	927	22	949
Plant/animal health camps	--	--	--	--
Farm Science Club	--	--	--	--
Ex-trainees Sammelan	02	60	06	66
Farmers' seminar/workshop	04	175	08	183
Method Demonstrations	--	--	--	--
Celebration of important days	04	260	08	268
Special day celebration	04	396	06	402
Exposure visits	02	74	04	78
Others (pl. specify)	--	--	--	--
Total	842	4517	153	4670

Details of other extension programmes

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	
Extension Literature	08
News paper coverage	42
Popular articles	07
Radio Talks	-
TV Talks	03
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated)	-
Others (pl. specify)	-
Total	60

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
Rewari	Text only	22	--	--	04	27	20	73
	Voice only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Voice & Text both	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total Messages	22	--	--	04	27	20	73
	Total farmers Benefitted	1677101	--	--	304931	2058179	1524626	5564837

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
	Gosthies	01	365	INM in Vegetable crops
	Lectures organised	06	240	Natural Farming
	Exhibition	02	56	Jeevamrit and Beejamrit for Natural Farming
	Film show	01	56	Balanced fertilizer with Nano Fertilizers
	Fair	02	665	--
	Farm Visit	189	927	Cereals, Oilseed and millet crops
	Diagnostic Practicals	26	238	Millet and Oilseed crops
	Distribution of Literature (No.)	32	2870	Cereals, Oilseed and millet crops
	Distribution of Seed (q)	--	--	--
	Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	10	162	Tomato, brinjal, chilli & marigold
	Bio Product distribution (Kg)	08	20	Vermi-compost
	Bio Fertilizers (q)	--	--	--
	Distribution of fingerlings	--	--	--
	Distribution of Livestock specimen (No.)	01	05	Poultry chicks
	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	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oilseeds	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pulses	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flower crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spices	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fodder crop seeds	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fiber crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest Species	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--

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
Commercial	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetable seedlings	Tomato		VS-2853	10000	5000	85
	Brinjal		Navkiran	5000	2500	45
	Chili		Virat	5000	2500	110
Fruits	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ornamental plants	Marigold	Pusadeep		1600	800	22
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medicinal and Aromatic	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plantation	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spices	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuber	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fodder crop saplings	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest Species	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--

Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
		Kg		
Bio Fertilisers	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Bio-pesticide	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Bio-fungicide	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Bio Agents	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Others	Vermi- compost	4950	29700	25
	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--

Table: Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the breed	Number	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
Dairy animals	--	--	--	--
Cows	--	--	--	--
Buffaloes	--	--	--	--
Calves	--	--	--	--
Others (Pl. specify)	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Poultry	--	--	--	--
Broilers	--	--	--	--
Layers		25	20200	10
Duals (broiler and layer)	--	--	--	--
Japanese Quail	--	--	--	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--
Emu	--	--	--	--
Ducks	--	--	--	--
Others (Pl. specify)	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Piggery	--	--	--	--
Piglet	--	--	--	--
Others (Pl. specify)	--	--	--	--
Fisheries	--	--	--	--
Indian carp	--	--	--	--
Exotic carp	--	--	--	--
Others (Pl. specify)	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--

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	543	367	256	5430	543
Water	540	451	349	5400	--
Plant	--	--	--	--	--
Manure	--	--	--	--	--
Others (pl.specify)	--	--	--	--	--
Total	1083	818	605	10830	543

VIII. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of KVK	Date of SAC Meeting	Participants
KVK Rewari(Hr.)	23.08.2022	19

IX. NEWSLETTER/MAGAZINE

Name of News letter/Magazine	No. of Copies printed for distribution
Krishi Vigyan Patrika	2000

X. PUBLICATIONS

Category	Number
Research Paper	01
Technical bulletins	-
Technical reports	04
Others (pl. specify)	-

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.)
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--

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
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
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
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
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
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--

XIV. CASE STUDIES (CASE STUDIES MAY BE GIVEN IN DETAIL AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT)
Each Zone should propose a minimum of three case studies with good action photographs (with captions on the backside of the hard copy of the photos) on the following topics

- a) *Effective popularization on a larger scale of any one FLD technology and its role in transformation of district agriculture with respect to that particular crop or enterprise*
 - b) *Performance of the end results of any one technology assessed if any and its impact in district agriculture with respect to that crop or enterprise*
 - c) *Effect of production and supply of seeds and planting material / animal breed / or bio-product and its impact on district agriculture with respect to that crop/ enterprise/ bio-product*
- The general format for preparing the above case studies are furnished below*

TITLE : Vermi compost a success story

Introduction : Name: Mr. Bir singh

Father's name: Sh. Ramchander

Age : 61 years

Educational qualification: Post Graduate

Mobile no. : 7015568188

Address: Village- Khaliyawas,P.O. Masani Distt. Rewari, (HR.)

Situation Analysis: - After retirement of the job he opted the Agriculture occupation for his livelihood. He started cultivation of traditional crops of wheat, mustard, barley, pearl millet and some vegetable on a usual pattern and applied chemical fertilizer. But due to not being profitable, farming awakened the desire to do something new in organic way. Then, he reached the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rampura-Rewari to get technical information about vermi compost production.

KVK intervention : On the advice of scientists, he participated in 7 days training on “Vermi compost production technology” in 2020 and successfully completed it. After coming in contact with KVK scientists Mr. Bir Singh started his own vermicompost unit at large scale on scientific basis in the year 2020. In this work, KVK scientists provided full technical support. Several visits made by scientists as per need to Vermi compost unit. They got success this time and accepted Vermi compost as a Self Employment.

Output : Mr. Bir Singh has not only made a good source of his income by adopting vermin compost Production as a self-employment, but has also developed his own 4.0 acre organic farm. Mr. Bir Singh sell his product with brand name of “Nai Kiran Agrotech Vermi compost” and is very satisfy with this technology because he is not only securing his livelihood but also sets an example for coming generation as well as for farmer's community. In future, he planned to spread his vermin compost business to large scale with this brand name.

Outcome : Mr. Bir Singh took a production of 340 quintals of vermin compost with 220 kilogram of earthworm in 20 beds of size 9 X 1 meter and received net income of Rs. 316000 which was sold at the average rate of Rs. 800 per quintal vermin compost and Rs. 200 per kg earthworm in the year 2020-21. In the year 2021-22, 825 quintals vermin compost was produced along with 450 kilogram

earthworm in 35 beds and received net income of Rs. 576000 which was sold at the average rate of Rs. 800 per quintal vermin compost and Rs. 200 per kg earthworm. Similarly, in the year 2022-23, 1360 quintals vermin compost was produced along with 750 kilogram earthworm in 80 beds and received net income of Rs. 1238000 which was sold at the average rate of Rs. 800 per quintal vermin compost and Rs. 200 per kg earthworm.

Impact : Mr. Bir Singh work as a role model for youths in nearby villages. He is encouraging interested farmers to prepare this multifunctional quality product on their own farms. Eight rural youths has started vermin compost production by seeing his progress.

TITLE : Establishment of Farm Machinery Custom Hiring Centre

Introduction: Mr. Vijay Pal S/o Shri Ram Chander

Address: V&PO-Gudiyani, District-Rewari(Hr.)

Mobile No. 9996193003

Situation Analysis: Mr. Vijay Pal is resourceful with knowledgeable medium farmers B.A pass, 34 years old having 4 ha. Land. But he could able to get proper income from that farm due to lack of technical support & knowledge, skill on use, care & maintenance of tractor & farm _____ machineries. He was also not getting proper information a proper time because the poor linkage with K.V.K. innovative farmers, State Agril. Deptt, FPO's, Farmer's club for adoption of good mechanization infrastructure.

KVK intervention :

Technology Implementation & support of KVK- He got skill oriented training on use, care & maintenance of tractor & latest farm-machineries like laser land leveler, mulcher, straw reaper, reversible M.. plough, Rotavator, Combine harvester, Supper seeder, ZT drill, Thresher, Cotton planter, Potato planter etc. Field demonstration & linkage with farmers, stake holders & supply of related extension literature through KVK.

Uptake:

Now he is able to operate, care & maintenance of all types of tractors as well as all latest farm machineries for 350 hrs. in district due to contacted with more farmers & stake holders. Initially he contacted with K.V.K. scientists & get technical guidance for adoption of CHC & after some times, he purchased tractor (60 HP) with all usable farm implements with 80% financial assistance given by State Agriculture Department.

Benefits: Initially he started the work from land leveling by laser based leveler on custom hiring basis fir 250 hrs in the entire villages of Rewari district & after contacted with more farmers, he started work on almost all equipments like harrowing, ploughing, threshing, drilling straw making, on custom hiring basis. After operated all farm implements, he earned Rs. 5,50,000/- & got net profit Rs. 3,00,000/- per year.

Spread: After successfully operated of all farm machineries, he got more profit in small area & initially his contact increased in neighbor villages farmers as well as entire district. At present he operated 350 hrs in Rewari district & 300 hrs. out side of the district due to contacted with FPO's & private state holders.

TITLE – Self employment through establishment of nursery unit

Introduction: KVK, Rampura-Rewari organized on campus vocational skill training on nursery management & plant propagation of horticultural plants to earned income for unemployed rural youths of district. At present scenario land holding decreased and unemployment increased in our country. Therefore, basic need of rural youths to improving skill for income generating through establishment of nursery units for supplying planting material to farmers.

KVK intervention

KVK, started on campus vocational skill training on nursery management & plant propagation of fruit plants every year July to September three months duration to developed skill for unemployed rural youths of district. During the training period course covered on nursery established & its management of horticultural crops i.e. fruits, vegetables, flowers and forestry, plants, propagation technique, establishment and maintenance of orchard lawn , parks, kitchen gardens and landscaping of ornamental gardens in details. In this KVK, about 78 rural youths have been trained by KVK specialist during last five years.

Outcome- Mr. Hari Kishan S/o Shri Gajraj Singh resident of V.P.O. Gokalgarh , Rewari. He was an unemployed landless rural youth. He came in contact with KVK specialist, Rampura-Rewari during vocation skill training on nursery management and plant propagation technique, after got training by KVK specialist, initially he started work as gardener in different places like-Schools, Colleges, factories, marriage houses, offices, parks as contract basis on small level and he earned Rs.15-20 thousand per month. After success as a gardener he extent work and established nursery unit at nearest place of residence during July 2020. Now, he earned 6 lakh per year from sale of planting material and Rs. 3 lakh per year through providing consultancy in industrial area and different places of NCR. He earned total Rs. 9 lakh per year from nursery unit and consultancy work.

Impact -KVK conducted on campus vocational training programme for unemployment rural youths on nursery establishment & its management and plant propagation technique for preparing good quality planting material of horticultural crops every year. About 78 rural youths have been trained during last 5 year. After successfully completion of skill training at present 20 trainees employed in different places as gardeners and 10 trainees started own independently work as gardeners and provided door to door gardener services and 5 trainees providing consultancy work in national capital region and 15 unemployed youths adopt horticulture crops cultivation and earn more income.

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	4724538.00	258125.57	23.60	4982639.97
January 2021 to December 2021	4982639.97	325467.17	5.60	5308101.54
January 2022 to December 2022	5308101.54	435599.00	0.00	5743700.54

4. Feedback System

4.1. Feedback of the Farmers to KVK

Name of KVK	Feedback			
	Technology appropriations	Methodology used	Benefits of OFT/FLD	Future Adoption
Rewari	Nutrient management in cotton	i) Group discussion ii) Impact study iii) PRA	Increase in yield	Followed
	Micro nutrient management in Wheat	-do-	Increase in yield	Followed
	Assessment of different seed rate of Chickpea	-do-	Increase in yield	Followed
	Management of shoot & fruit borer in brinjal crops	-do-	Increase in yield and reduction in pest	Followed
	Assessment of mulching technology in tomato cultivation	-do-	Increase in yield and reduction in cost of	Followed
	Performance of different tillage practices in Bajra cultivation	-do-	Increase in yield and reduction in cost of	Followed

4.2. Feedback from KVK to Research System.:

Name of KVK	Feedback from OFT on technology tested
Rewari	Increased yield was notice at 60kg/ha seed rate in gram which is higher than recommended dose Three spray of cypermethrin for management of shoot and fruit borer inringal increase the yield of crop by 33% Plasting mulching found effective for enhancing the yield of tomato Soil application of zinc sulphate and foliar application of iron sulphate was found quite effective for increase in yield of wheat

4.3. Documentation of the need assessment conducted by the KVK for the training programme

Name of KVK	Category of the training	Methods of need assessment	Date and place	No. of participants involved
Rewari	Rural Youths	i)PRA technique ii)Bench mark survey iii) Group discussion iv) Analysis of survey data	--	50

The KVKs implementing VATICA, NARI & Doubling Farmers income should submit one page report with salient achievements along with photographs pertaining to year 2021.

Nutri Sensitive Agricultural Resource and Innovation (NARI) 2022

NARI programme is a comprehensive scheme for social, economical, nutritional security and skill development for empowerment of women. Under this programme several skill development training's like establishment of Poshan vatika for holistic nutritional security of the communities for healthy life, value addition of seasonal fruits and vegetables and adoption of bio- fortified crops etc. were carried out. Income generating activities like stitching of garment, tie and die, soap and candle making, dairy farming, preparation of milk products, mushroom production technology, bee keeping, poultry, fisheries and vermin composting were also organized

KVK conducted 200 FLD's on nutritional gardens in 10 ha. Area & 20 FLD's bio-fortified crop like-carrot Cv.Pusa, Rudhira in 4.0 ha area in different villages of district like- Khushpura, Akbarpur,Dhawana, Khaleta, siha, Kharsanki, bharangi, Rampura, Daliaki etc. during 2022 for holistic nutrition security of farmers, farm women & aanganwadi workers adopting & doing kitchen gardening for consuming fresh & organic vegetable in balance diet for nutrition security of family round the year. Performance of various interventions carried out under NARI Scheme during January to December 2022

Activities under NARI programme-

A-FLD's			
Sr. No.	Title	No. / Participants	Area (ha.)
1	Nutritional gardens	200	10.0
2	Bio-fortified crops -carrot (P.Rudhira)	20	4.0
3	Wheat (DBW-303)	25	10.0

B-Training's				
Sr. No.	Title	Village	Date	No. of Participants
1	Processing of winter fruits & vegetables like—lime, cauliflower, carrot, radish & chilli etc.	Kharsanki	19.01.22	23
2	Integrated nutrients management in Poshan Vatika through organic manure	Rampura	14.02.22	13
3	Establishment of poshan vatica for nutrition security	Rampura	23.02.22	16
4	Skill development for empowerment of farm women through vermi composting	Khushpura	01.03.22	16
5	Value addition of seasonal fruits and vegetables like—cauliflower, carrot & chilli etc.	Rampura	14.03.22	16
6	Capacity development of anganwadi workers & farm women through poshan vatica	Kharsanki	13.04.22	18
7	Healthy nursery raising of vegetables like- tomato, brinjal & chilli etc.	Siha	21.05.22	16
8	Training on environment sanitation & hygiene	Daliyaki	27.05.22	15
9	Value addition of mango fruits like- pickle & squash etc.	Daliyaki	20.07.22	13
10	Organic poshan vatica for nutritional security	Kharsanki	03.08.22	15
11	Capacity development of anganwadi workers & farm women through poshan vatica	Khushpura	18.10.22	25
12	Empowerment of farm women through poshan vatica	Khushpura	14.11.22	19
13	value addition of aonla Fruits like pickle, murabba, candy etc.	Khushpura	15.12.22	21

Training programme under Poshan Abhiyan during September, 2022

C-Training's			
Title of course	Village	Date	Participants
Layout plan for Nutri-gardens	Rampura	01.09.22	15
Management of Poshan Vatica	Akbarpur	09.09.22	18
Establishment of organic Poshan vatica for healthy life	Harzipur	12.09.22	30
Preparation of nutri-gardens during winter season	Harzipur	15.09.22	31
Layout plan for Poshan vatica	Rewari	20.09.22	10
Establishment & Management of Poshan vatica	Bharangi	22.09.22	50
Awareness camp on bio fortified crops	Khol	28.09.22	60

D-Extension Activities

Date	Activities	Participants
24.01.22	National girl child day	32
08.03.22	International women's day	118
17.09.22	Poshan abhiyan & tree plantation	105

Progress report of formation of Farmer Producer Organization (FPO)

Sr. No.	Name & Address of FPO	Equity & Management cost status	Business started	DPR Status
1	The Bawal farmer producer cooperation multipurpose society ltd. Bithwana at Tankri Block- Bawal	Equity Rs. 6 lacs Received management cost, Rs. 352742/- Received	Agriculture input turn over Rs- 45,50,000	Detailed project report submitted to NCDC(Cold storage, fruits & vegetable processing & cotton cake making)
2	The innovation farmer producer co-operation multi purpose society ltd. Khol. Block- Khol	Equity grant Rs. 6 lacs Received management cost, Rs. 352000/- Received	Agriculture input turn over Rs- 42,50,000	Detailed project report submitted to NCDC(Cold storage, tomato ketchup)
3	The Kosli farmer producer co-operation multipurpose society ltd. Bairampur Block- Nahar	Equity grant Rs. 6 lacs Received management cost, Rs. 337,750/- Received	Agriculture input turn over Rs- 41,80,000	Detailed project report submitted to NCDC (Oil mill, ware houses, animal feeding cake making)