

Action Plan

2026-27



ABSTRACT

Discipline	OFT		FLD		Farmers & Farm Women		Rural Youths		In-Service Personals		Vocational	
	No.	Participant	No.	Participant	No.	Participant	No.	Participant	No.	Participant	No.	Participant
Soil Science	2	12	4	160	12	300	2	60	2	30	1	5
Plant Protection	2	14	4	40	12	300	2	30	2	30	1	5
Agronomy	2	14	4	40	12	300	4	60	2	30	-	-
Home Science	1	7	3	30	12	300	2	30	2	30	2	10
Agril. Extension	1	90	2	90	12	300	4	120	2	30	-	-
Total	8	137	17	360	60	1500	14	300	10	150	4	20

On Farm Trials

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OFT-1 Assessment of Nutrient Management Practices in Chilli (New) 26OSS02K

Season & Year	Kharif, 2026 (New)	No. of replications	07
Crop / area	Rice / 01 ha	Farming situation	Rainfed upland and medium land
Thematic area	Integrated Nutrient Management		
Problem diagnosed	Low chilli productivity and profitability due to poor soil fertility (low organic carbon and deficiency of major and imbalanced nutrient management practices.		
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t ha ⁻¹ along with an average fertilizer dose of 40:30:40 kg N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O ha ⁻¹		
TO ₁	75% RDF (STBFR) through chemical fertilizers + 25% RDN through FYM + biofertilizers (<i>Azotobacter</i> , <i>Azospirillum</i> and PSB, 1:1:1 @ 4 kg each per ha) mixed with prelimed (5%) FYM (1:25) under shade at 30% moisture for 7 days.	Source: BHU, Varanasi (UP)-2025	
TO ₂	50% RDN through FYM + 50% RDN through vermicompost + soil application of Ghanjeevamrit @ 250 kg ha ⁻¹ + Jeevamrit @ 500 L ha ⁻¹ per application (Applied twice a month through irrigation water)	Source: TNAU-2023	
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), number of primary branches plant ⁻¹ , number of fruits plant ⁻¹ , yield (q ha ⁻¹), net return (₹ ha ⁻¹), B:C ratio and changes in soil fertility status		

OFT- 2 Assessment of Nutrient Management Practices in Brinjal (New) 26OSS03K			
Season & Year	Rabi , 2026-27 (New)	No. of replications	05
Crop /area	Brinjal / 01 ha	Farming situation	Irrigated medium land Veg-veg
Thematic area	Integrated Nutrient Management		
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, reduced flowering, smaller fruit size, poor-quality produce and lower yield due to improper nutrient management practices.		
FP	Application of FYM @ 2.0 t ha ⁻¹ along with an average fertilizer dose of 50–40–40 kg N–P ₂ O ₅ –K ₂ O/ha		
TO1	STBF + vermicompost @ 2 t ha ⁻¹ + three foliar sprays of Panchagavya (3%) at 30, 45 and 60 DAT	Source: TNAU, 2023	
TO2	75% of recommended dose of nitrogen (RDN) through inorganic fertilizers + 25% RDN through FYM and vermicompost (12.5% each) +Azotobacter and PSB @ 4 kg each ha ⁻¹ .	Source: University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot, Karnataka, 2024	
TO3	50% recommended dose of nitrogen (RDN) through FYM + 25% RDN through vermicompost + 25% RDN through neem cake + two foliar sprays of vermiwash @ 10% at 30 and 60 DAT	Source: MPUAT, Udaipur 2024	
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), fruit length (cm), single fruit weight (g), yield (q/ha), Net return (₹/ha) and B:C ratio and changes in soil fertility status		

OFT-3 Assessment on post emergence herbicides in transplanted rice [24OAG04K]

Season & Year	Kharif, 2026 (1 st year)	No. of Trials	05 no.,1 ha
Crop	Paddy	Farming Situation	Rainfed –medium land, Rice-fallow
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due weed infestation and high cost of cultivation due to labour intensive	Spread and intensity of problem	22000 ha; High
FP	Hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAT		
TO₁	Post-emergence application of Bispyribac Na @ 200 g/ha		Source- OUAT, 2014
TO₂	Post-em Triafamone 20 % + Ethoxysulfuron 10% WG @ 67.5 g/ha		Source- OUAT, 2014
TO₃	Post-em Fenoxaprop p ethyl 1500 ml/ha + Ethoxysulfuron 150 g/ha		Source- OUAT, 2023
Characteristics of technology	Bispyribac Na : A systemic post em herbicide used to control grasses, sedges and broadleaf weed in rice crops and aquatic areas Triafamone 20 % + Ethoxysulfuron 10% : It is a powerful broad spectrum early post em herbicide for rice, it targets tough grasses, sedges and broadleaf weeds Fenoxaprop p ethyl + Ethoxysulfuron : These are formulated together for broad spectrum post em herbicides for weed control in rice and cereal crops		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), effective tillers/hill, No. of grains/panicle	Performance Indicator	Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

OFT-4 Assessment on little millet varieties for better yield [25OAG6K]

Season & Year	Kharif, 2026 (2 nd year)	No. of Trials	05 no.,1 ha
Crop	Little millet	Farming Situation	Rainfed –medium land, little millet-vegetables
Problem diagnosed	Low yield from existing little millet varieties	Spread and intensity of problem	5000 ha; High
FP	Cultivation of locally existing variety, Desi suan		
TO₁	Little millet variety Kalinga suan-217		Source- OUAT, 2022
TO₂	Little millet variety CLMV 1		Source- IIMR 2020
TO₃	Little millet variety OLM 208		Source- OUAT, 2009
Characteristics of technology	Kalinga suan-217:- yield (12-15 q), rich in fibre, vitamins and minerals with good amount of iron and protien CLMV 1:- High yielding (18-20 q), tolerance to insect pest & foliar diseases, high protein content (14.4 %) and high grain iron content (58 ppm) OLM 208:- High yielding (12-15 q), blast resistant and a long storage duration		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), effective tillers/hill, panicle weight, panicle length	Performance Indicator	Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

OFT-5 Assessment of management technologies against sheath rot disease in Rice

Season & Year	Kharif 2026	No. of Trials	07 nos. Area cultivated (ha): 53000
Crop	Rice	Farming Situation	Rainfed medium land
Problem diagnosed	Reduction in yield due to heavy incidence of sheath rot disease in Rice	Spread / intensity	32%
FP	Spraying of Carbendazim12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP) @ 2g/l twice at an interval of 15 days starting from the initiation of the disease		
TO ₁	Two foliar sprayings with (Kresoxim methyl 40%+ Hexaconazole 8.0%WG) @ 1g/l of water at 15 days intervals starting from panicle initiation (PI) stage	Source : (RRTTS, Chipilima, SLERC proceedings, 2024)	
TO ₂	Two sprayings with (Azoxystrobin 11% + Tebuconazole 18.3%SC) @ 1.5ml/l of water at 15 days intervals starting from from panicle initiation(PI) stage	Source : (Agricultural Research Station, Utukur, Andhra Pradesh, 2023)	
Characteristics of technology			
Observation Parameters	PDI, Yield(q/ha), ICBR	Performance Indicator	Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

OFT-6 Assessment of management practices for management of leaf roll virus of Potato

Season & Year	Rabi 2026-27		No. of Trials	07nos., Area cultivated (ha): 13102
Crop	Potato		Farming Situation	Irrigated medium land
Problem diagnosed	Reduction in yield in potato due to high incidence causing leaf roll virus disease		Spread / intensity	90%
FP	Spraying of (Chlorpyriphos 50%+Cypermethrin 5%EC) @ 1l/ha thrice at 15 days intervals starting from the first appearance of the disease.			
TO ₁	Foliar spray with Pyometrozin 50WG @0.03% on appearance of aphid followed by Diafenthuron 50WP@0.05% after 14 days of first spray			Source : OUAT, AR, 2025-26
TO ₂	Foliar spray with Flonicamid 50WG @ 150g/ha followed by Afidopyrifen 5 DC @2g/l at 15 days intervals starting from40DAS			Source : ICAR-CPRI, AR 2024-25
Characteristics of technology				
Observation Parameters	No. of aphids/5cm twig, PDI	Performance Indicator		Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

OFT-7 Assessment on value-added products of mango for income generation

Season & Year	Kharif 2026	No. of Trials	07
Crop	Mango	Farming Situation	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Post harvest loss and distress selling	Spread / intensity	
FP	Direct selling of Mango		
TO ₁	Preparation of mango squash	Source : TANU, 2013	
TO ₂	Preparation of mango jam	Source : TANU, 2013	
Characteristics of technology	Preparation of mango squash: Extraction of mango pulp + preparation of sugar syrup with acid+ mixing with pulp + adjustment of TSS and acidity + addition of preservative + filtration + bottling and storage Preparation of mango jam: Mixing mango pulp with sugar + addition of citric acid + boiling till jam consistency (68°Brix) + hot filling into sterilized bottles + cooling and storage		
Observation Parameters	Shelf-life (1 days), sensory evaluation (9-point hedonic scale)	Performance Indicator	Nutritional profile/100g., Gross cost of intervention (Rs.). Net Profit (Rs.)B:C ratio

OFT-8 Assessment of impact of digital literacy level of various categories of vegetable farmers on adoption of good agricultural practices (GAPs)			
Season & Year	Round the Year 2026-27	No. of Trials	90
Crop	Vegetables	Farming Situation	
Problem diagnosed	Vegetable farming has become highly chemical input intensive , non adoption of GAPs, major shift towards digital extension	Spread / intensity	
FP	Farmers are getting information from peer groups, relatives &various institutes regarding practicing GAPs		
TO ₁	Small & marginal farmers receiving information through digital platform	Source :	
TO ₂	Medium farmers receiving information through digital platform		
TO ₃	Large farmers receiving information through digital platform		
Observation Parameters	Digital literacy (Digital literacy scale <i>Saurabh et. al 2024</i>) • Adoption extent of GAPs(adoption index, Interview schedule)	Performance Indicator	

Front Line Demonstrations



FLD-1 Demonstration on Nutrient Management in Finger Millet (New, OFT to FLD) 26FSS09K			
Season & Year	Kharif 2026	No. of Demo	10
Crop	Finger Millet	Farming Situation	Rain-fed Upland
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, less tiller, small ear heads and low grain yield due to improper nutrient management practices		
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.0 t ha ⁻¹ with average fertilizer @ 20-0-0 kg N-P ₂ O ₅ K ₂ O/ha		
Demo	Application of 50% RDN through FYM + 50% RDN through Vermicompost + Bio-fertilizers (<i>Azotobacter</i> , <i>Azospirillum</i> and PSB, 1:1:1 @ 4 kg each per ha) mixed with prelimed (5%) vermicompost (1:25) under shade at 30% moisture for 7 days.		Source : Department of Agronomy, OUAT, 2022
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), ear head /hill, fingers /ear, spikelets /finger, finger length, 1000 grain weight (g), post harvest soil health, grain yield (q/ha), net return (Rs/ha) and B:C ratio	Performance Indicator	

FLD-2 Demonstration on Integrated Nutrient Management in Tomato (New, OFT to FLD) 26FSS06R			
Season & Year	Rabi, 2026-27	No. of Demo	10
Crop	Tomato	Farming Situation	Irrigated medium land Veg-veg
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, less flowering, small fruit size and low-quality produce due to improper nutrient management practices		
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t ha ⁻¹ with average fertilizer @ 40-30-30 kg N-P ₂ O ₅ -K ₂ O/ha		
Demo	Application of 100 % NPK (STBFR) + FYM @ 10 t ha ⁻¹ + S @ 25 kg ha ⁻¹		Source : CSAUAT, Kanpur, 2020-21
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), No of fruits/plant, single fruit weight (g), Initial and post harvest soil nutrient status of the soil , yield (q/ha), net return (Rs/ha) and B:C ratio	Performance Indicator	

FLD-3 Demonstration of Organic Nutrient Management Practices in Garden Pea (2nd Year) 25FSS2R

Season & Year	Rabi, 2026-27	No. of Demo	10
Crop	Garden Pea	Farming Situation	Irrigated medium land Veg-veg
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, small pod size, reduced pod and seed formation due to imbalanced nutrition, low application of organic manures and non-use of biofertilizers.		
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t ha ⁻¹ along with an average fertilizer dose of 20–25–20 kg N–P ₂ O ₅ –K ₂ O/ha		
Demo	Application of vermicompost @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + seed inoculation with <i>Rhizobium</i> @ 50 g kg seed ⁻¹ + soil application of biofertilizer (PSB) @ 6 kg ha ⁻¹ mixed with vermicompost in a 1:25 ratio, incubated under shade at 30% moisture for 7 days.		Source : RRTTS, G. Udayagiri (OUAT), 2023
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), number of pods per plant, seeds per pod and change in soil nutrient status (pre- and post-harvest), yield (q/ha), net return (₹/ha) and B:C ratio	Performance Indicator	

FLD-4 Demonstration of Integrated Crop Management in Raikia Bean (2nd Year) 25FSS4R			
Season & Year	Rabi, 2026-27	No. of Demo	10
Crop	Raikia Bean	Farming Situation	Irrigated Up & Medium land Veg-Veg
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, reduced flowering and small fruit size due to improper nutrient management practices, along with low production caused by poor air movement, difficulty in harvesting and low-quality produce.		
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t ha ⁻¹ along with an average fertilizer dose of 25–23–15 kg N–P ₂ O ₅ –K ₂ O/ha with traditional staking.		
Demo	Use of nylon net as trellis, application of 75% soil test-based NPK + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + soil application of biofertilizer (PSB) @ 6 kg ha ⁻¹ , mixed with pre-limed (5%) FYM in a 1:25 ratio and incubated under shade at 30% moisture for 7 days.		Source : RESILIENCE Project OUAT, Bhubaneswar, 2022
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), number of fruits per plant, single fruit length (cm), soil nutrient status (initial and post-harvest), yield (q/ha), net return (₹/ha) and B:C ratio	Performance Indicator	

FLD-5 Demonstration on medium duration rice variety Kalinga dhan 1203 [25FAG2K]

Season & Year	Kharif 2026 (1 st year)	No. of Demo	10 nos. 1 ha
Crop	Paddy	Farming Situation	Rainfed –medium land, Rice-Fallow
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to unavailability of drought tolerant high yielding varieties	Spread and intensity of problem	22000 ha; High
FP	Cultivation of locally available rice variety, Lalat (130-135 days)		
Demo	Cultivation of medium duration rice variety, Kalinga dhan 1203 (135 days)		Source : OUAT, 2022
Details of the technology	Cultivation of medium duration rice variety Kalinga dhan 1203, duration- 135 days, seed rate – 30 kg/ha, Line sowing with spacing 20x15 cm, soil test-based fertilizer application		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), tillers/hill, no. of grains/panicle	Performance Indicator	Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

FLD-6 Demonstration on Indigenous aromatic rice variety Kalajeera [25FAG6K]			
Season & Year	Kharif 2026 (2 nd year)	No. of Demo	10 nos. 1 ha
Crop	Rice	Farming Situation	Rainfed –Upland and medium land, Rice-fallow
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to existing scented rice varieties	Spread and intensity of problem	18000 ha; High
FP	Cultivation of locally existing scented rice variety		
Demo	Cultivation of Aromatic rice variety Kalajeera, duration-145-150 days, Line sowing with spacing 20x15 cm, black paddy, small grain size, distinct aroma, taste and texture.		Source : RRTTSS, Jeypore 2022
Details of the technology	Cultivation of Aromatic rice variety Kalajeera, duration- 145-150 days, seed rate – 30 kg/ha, Line sowing with spacing 20x15 cm, black paddy, soil test-based fertilizer application, mall grain size, distinct aroma, taste and texture. Yield-3.0 t/ha		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), No. of tillers/hill, weed density/ m ²	Performance Indicator	Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

FLD-7 Demonstration on Integrated weed management in maize [26FAG09K]			
Season & Year	Kharif 2026	No. of Demo	10 nos. 1 ha
Crop	Maize	Farming Situation	Rainfed Medium land , Maize-Veg; Rice-Fallow
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity and net return due to heavy weed infestation and high labour cost	Spread and intensity of problem	16000 ha, High Yield Gap : 40 - 45 %
FP	Hand weeding at 25 DAS		
Demo	Pre emergence application of Pyraxosulfone@ 150 g/ha at 3 DAS and post emergence application of topramezone @ 100 ml/ha at 25 DAS		Source : IIMR 2024
Details of the technology	Pre emergence application of Pyraxosulfone@ 150 g/ha at 3 DAS and post emergence application of topramezone @ 100 ml/ha at 25 DAS		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm); cob length (cm), No. of weeds/m2	Performance Indicator	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha) and BC ratio

FLD-8 Demonstration on weed management in Garden pea [26FAG11K]

Season & Year	Rabi 2026-27 (1 st year)	No. of Demo	10 nos. 1 ha
Crop	Garden pea	Farming Situation	Irrigated Medium land, Veg-Gardenpea
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to heavy weed infestation, labour intensive	Spread and intensity of problem	10000 ha, High Yield Gap : 20 - 25 %
FP	One hand weeding at 20 DAS		
Demo	Post emergence application of Imazethapyr (10%SL) @750ml/ha at 20-30 DAS		Source : IARI, 2019
Details of the technology	Post-emergence application of Imazethapyr (10%SL) @750ml/ha at 20-30 DAS reduces weed density by 75% and increased yield by 13% with reduction in cost of weed management by 60% as compared to manual weeding		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm); no. of weeds/m ² , no. of pods/plant	Performance Indicator	Seed yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha) and BC ratio

FLD-9 Demonstration on management of mite infestation in Litchi

Season & Year	Kharif, 26	No. of Demo	10 Area (ha) : 1.0
Crop	Litchi	Farming Situation	Rainfed upland
Problem diagnosed	Low yield in Litchi due to high incidence of mite infestation	Spread and intensity of problem	85-90%
FP	Application of Profenophos 50EC@ 1l/ha thrice at an interval of 07 days starting from the initiation of symptom development.		
Demo	Two sprays of Spiromesifen 22.9SC(0.04%) at 15 days intervals during July and pruning of affected twigs (in October)		Source : ICAR, AR 2019-20
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	% infested leaves Yield (q/ha)	Performance Indicator	

FLD-10 Demonstration on leaf blotch management in Turmeric			
Season & Year	Kharif, 2026	No. of Demo	10 Area (ha) : 1.0
Crop	Turmeric	Farming Situation	Rainfed medium land
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of Turmeric due to heavy infestation of leaf blotch in Turmeric	Spread and intensity (%)	95%
FP	Traditional cultivation practices with no control measures		
Demo	Application of (Azoxystrobin 12.5% + Tebuconazole 12.5% SC) @ 1ml/l at 45, 60 and 90 DAS		Source : OUAT, AR, 2021-22
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	PDI, No. of plants infested/m ² , Yield (q/ha)	Performance Indicator	

FLD-11 Demonstration on sucking pests management in Chilli

Season & Year	Rabi, 2026-27	No. of Demo	10 Area (ha) : 1.0
Crop	Chilli	Farming Situation	Irrigated medium land
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to heavy infestation of sucking pest incidence in Chilli	Spread and intensity (%)	90%
FP	Spraying of (Chlorpyriphos 50% + Cypermethrin 5% EC) @ 2ml/l thrice at an interval of 15 days starting from the first appearance of the pest		
Demo	Spraying of <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> IIHR strain @5ml/l four times at 14 days intervals starting from 20 DAT.		Source : ICAR-IIHR, AR, 2023-24
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	Mean no. of aphids, whitefly, mites and thrips (nos /3 leaves) yield (q/ha)	Performance Indicator	

FLD-12 Demonstration on comb honey production technology in Asian Bee

Season & Year	Year Round, 2026-27	No. of Demo	10 nos.
Crop		Farming Situation	Homestead land
Problem diagnosed	Less profit from traditional method of bee keeping of Asian honeybee		
FP	No knowledge on comb honey production technology		
Demo	Selection of ample bee foraging plants and identifying the honey flow season in a particular area for comb honey production, maintenance of young prolific queen with populous colony in a hive with ISI specification particularly w.r.t bee space, training and stimulating the bees to construct new natural combs, fixing new comb in comb honey production frame and fixing it with wooden or plastic ISI specified frame size (208 X 65 X 23 mm), collection of comb honey frames when sealed cent per cent in super chamber. Removal of comb honey from wooden or plastic frames with no damage to combs.		Source : AICRP on HB & P, OUAT, 2023
Details of the technology	Production of comb honey by maintaining young prolific queen in an area of ample bee foraging plants, fixing new comb in comb honey production frame and fixing it with wooden or plastic ISI specified frame size, collecting the comb honey frames with cent percent sealed in super chamber, finally removing the comb honey from wooden or plastic frames with no damage to frames gives good profit than the direct honey to the farmers.		
Observation Parameters	Honey yield (kg/one comb honey) No. of comb honey produced/hive	Performance Indicator	Net Return, BC ratio

FLD-13 Demonstration on mushroom production by using bundled paddy straw substrate with the installation of a fogger and hanging of a folding type of Gunny bag outside			
Season & Year	Kharif, 2026 (OFT to FLD)	No. of Demo	10
Crop	Paddy straw mushroom	Farming Situation	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to improper moisture management in production unit		
FP	Mushroom production by using bundled paddy straw substrate (3 layers)		
Demo	Cultivation of mushroom using bundle paddy straw substrate, covering the floor with moist sand, installation of fogger system		Source : CTMRT, OUAT-2019
Details of the technology	Bundle paddy straw substrate (3 layers)+ covering the floor with 2 inch sand in moist condition + installation of fogger system		
Observation Parameters	Days of emerging pin head	Performance Indicator	Biological efficiency, Yield(kg/bed) Net income (Rs), BC ratio

FLD-14 Demonstration on the value addition of Oyster Mushroom by preparing a soup mix			
Season & Year	Rabi- 2026 (2 nd year)	No. of Demo	10
Crop	Mushroom	Farming Situation	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Poor acceptance of raw oyster mushroom, low income.		
FP	Selling of fresh oyster mushroom		
Demo	Preparation of Mushroom soup mix		Source : CAR-DMR Solan, 2020
Details of the technology	Mushroom soup mix was developed with 30% oyster mushroom powder, 30 % corn flour, 25 % milk powder, 8% salt, 3 % sugar, 2 % black pepper and 2% oregano. This soup mix has to be boiled for 2 minutes with 14 times quantity of water		
Observation Parameters	Shelf life, sensory evaluation, conversion ratio, Cost of intervention	Performance Indicator	- Additional income over additional investment - Net income , B:C ratio

FLD-15 Demonstration on value addition of tomato by preparing powder

Season & Year	Rabi- 2026 (2 nd year)	No. of Demo	10
Crop	Tomato	Farming Situation	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Limited value addition and distress selling		
FP	Direct selling of tomato		
Demo	Preparation of tomato powder		Source: Community science college and research institute, Madurai
Details of the technology	Fully ripe and firm tomatoes were washed well in running tap water. Then it was cut into small pieces and dried in the cabinet drier at 80°C for 10 hours. The dehydrated pieces were then ground into powder in a mixie.		
Observation Parameters	Shelf life, sensory evaluation, conversion ratio, Cost of intervention	Performance Indicator	▪ Additional income over additional investment, ▪ Net income , B:C ratio

FLD-16 Demonstration on adoption of natural farming practices

Season & Year		No. of Demo	
Crop		Farming Situation	
Problem diagnosed	Many farmers lack awareness or practical exposure to natural farming practices and their long-term benefits, resulting in slow adoption rates.		
FP	Farmers following conventional practices for nutrient management, pest management in farming without use of chemicals.		
Demo	Farmers practicing natural farming (often vetted by agricultural research bodies) with help of frontline extension support, such as KVK, Line department (e.g., awareness programme, training and demonstration on preparation of Jeevamrit, Beejamrit, Dashparniark, Neemastra etc).	Source :	
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	Rate of adoption of different components, ease in handling the technology, complexity, knowledge gain, input cost reduction, change in income	Performance Indicator	

FLD-17 Demonstration on use of Kisan Sarathi 2.0 App for improving farmers' decision-making

Season & Year	Round the Year 2026-27	No. of Demo	90
Crop		Farming Situation	
Problem diagnosed	Poor accessibility to accurate and timely information on technical knowledge/advisory		
FP	Farmers using conventional advisory (rely on conventional sources of information such as input dealers, fellow farmers, personal experience, and occasional contact with extension personnel for decision-making)		
Demo	Use of Kisan Sarathi 2.0 App. to directly interact with agricultural scientists and experts to obtain real-time, location-specific, and personalized advisory services.	Source : .(ICAR & GoI-2025)	
Details of the technology			
Observation Parameters	Number of queries raised, Timeliness of decisions, Adoption behaviour, Decision-making index, Farmer satisfaction	Performance Indicator	

REVOLVING FUND ACTIVITIES 2026-27

Season	Crop	Variety	Class	Proposed Area(ha)
Kharif	Niger	Prabhat	FS	1.0
Rabi	Toria	Sampoorna	FS	1.0
Kharif	Turmeric	Roma, Rasmi and Rajendra Sonia	TL	1.0

Quality planting materials (QPM) production

Crop	Type	No. to be produced
Black Pepper	Sapling	700
Dragon fruit	Sapling	300
Papaya	Sapling	1000
Tomato	Seedling	20000
Brinjal	Seedling	28000
Chilli	Seedling	20000
Cauliflower	Seedling	1000
Cabbage	Seedling	1000
Capsicum	Seedling	2000
Marigold	Rooted cuttings	1000
Onion	Seedling	25000

Other materials production

Name of KVK	Season	Name of the material	Variety/Breed	No./qty. to produced
Kandhamal	Round the year	Vermicompost	-	50 q
Kandhamal	Round the year	Vermin	E. fetida	20 kg
Kandhamal	Round the year	Vermi-wash	-	10 lit
Kandhamal	Round the year	Mushroom spawn	Paddy straw, Oyster	4500 nos.
Kandhamal	Round the year	Azolla	-	200 kg
Kandhamal	Round the year	Mushroom	Oyster	75 kg
			Paddy straw	25 kg
Kandhamal	Round the year	Hill brooms		1.0 ha

Extension Activities

Sl. No.	Extension activities	No. of activities	No. of beneficiaries
1	Parthenium Awareness Programme	01	30
2	Food and Nutrition Day	01	30
3	Ek Ped Maa Ke Nam and Tree Plantation	02	150
4	Swacchata Abhiyan	08	200
5	International Millet Day	01	30
6	World Soil Day	01	150
7	Awareness Programme on Natural Farming	06	300
8	International Women's Day	01	30
9	Soil test campaign	02	45
10	Group meeting	20	500
12	Diagnostic field visit	80	620
13	Farmer Scientist Connect Meet cum Farmers Fair	04	420
14	National Farmers Day	01	50
15	AIR/DD Audio Talk	02	Mass
16	National Unit Day	01	30
17	Mahila Kisan Diwas	01	50
18	World Food Day	01	50
19	International Yoga Day	01	60
20	Vigilance Awareness Week	1	17

Soil and water sample analysis for the 2026-27

Soil				Water				Grand total (soil + water)	No. of soil health card issued
KVK lab.	Mrida Parikhyak	outside	Total	KVK lab.	Mrida Parikhyak	outside	Total		
500	300	0	800	15	5	0	20	820	2500