

LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION:
15TH SEPTEMBER, 2008

ANNUAL REPORT: 2007-08

KVK, Bongaigaon

Guidelines for filling up the Proforma:

1. This Proforma can also be downloaded from the website **www.icarzcu3.gov.in** Don't type the Proforma again.
2. **Don't change** the page setup of this Proforma under any circumstances. Use the same proforma provided.
3. The Proforma has to be filled up **strictly** in **Arial** font **8** point size in **single** spacing. **Don't use** bold and italics anywhere in the text.
4. The Proforma given below has to be filled up **in full** and no column should be left vacant.
5. If any column appears not applicable to your KVK then it may be filled as '**NA**'. **Don't** use any other abbreviations in such cases.
6. Enter data strictly confirming to the units specified in the Proforma. (Ex: ha, kg, qtl etc) Don't enter data in units such as acres or bighas.
7. Provide atleast **10 action photographs** (JPEG images only) showing OFT, FLD and Training activities as a separate folder with annual report in same CD.

PART – I
(GENERAL INFORMATION)

1. General information about the KVK

Name and address of KVK with Phone, Fax and E-mail*

Complete postal address with Pin Code	Telephone	Fax	E mail
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bongaigaon. P.O. : Kajalgaon, Dist.: Chirang, PIN-783385	(03664) 243775		

Name and address of host organization with Phone, Fax and E-mail*

Complete postal address with Pin Code	Telephone	Fax	E mail
Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013 Assam	(0376) 2340001		

Name of the Programme Coordinator with Landline & Mobile No*

Name of PC	Contacts		
	Residence	Mobile	E mail
Dr. S. K. Paul Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bongaigaon. P.O. : Kajalgaon, Dist.: Chirang, PIN-783385	-	9435120552	-

* = **Mandatory and to be provided without fail.**

Year of sanction of KVK: 2004
Staff Position* (As on 30th August, 2008)

No.	Sanctioned posts	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Discipline	Date of joining	Permanent /Temporary
1	Programme Coordinator	Dr. S. K. Paul	Programme Coordinator	PBG	22.09.04	Permanent
2	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. K. K. Deka	Subject Matter Specialist	HORT	22.09.04	Permanent
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. C. K. Sarma	Subject Matter Specialist	AGRON	29.12.05	Permanent
4	Subject Matter Specialist	-	-	-	-	-
5	Subject Matter Specialist	-	-	-	-	-
6	Subject Matter Specialist	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subject Matter Specialist	-	-	-	-	-
8	Programme Assistant	-	-	-	-	-
9	Computer Programmer	-	-	-	-	-
10	Farm Manager	-	-	-	-	-
11	Accountant / Superintendent	Mr. D. D. Mahanta	Accountant / Superintendent	-	14.08.06	Permanent
12	Stenographer	Mr. Madhusudan Ghosh	Typist	-	22.02.06	Permanent
13	Driver	-	-	-	-	-
14	Driver	-	-	-	-	-
15	Supporting staff	Mr. Pulen Ch. Roy	Grade- IV	-	21.2.06	Permanent
16	Supporting staff	Mr. Levi Murmu	Grade- IV	-	21.2.06	Permanent

* = **The staff position should reflect in the quantity and quality of all programmes conducted by KVK in the annual report**

Total land with KVK (in ha): 12.0 ha

No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	Under construction
2.	Under Demonstration Units	NA
3.	Under Crops	NA
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	NA
5.	Others	NA

Infrastructural Development:**A) Buildings**

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				05.06.2008	400	
2	Farmers Hostel					Not yet started	200	NA
3	Staff Quarters (6)					Not yet started	100	NA
4	Demonstration Units (2)					Not yet started	20	NA
5	Fencing							
6	Rain Water harvesting system							
7	Threshing floor							
8	Farm Go-down							

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Jeep	2005-06	4.9	10,317	Good
Tractor	2006-07	3.66	136 hrs	Good

C) Equipments & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Copier Machine	2006-07	0.54	Good
Digital Camera	2007-08	0.20	Good
Fax Machine	2007-08	0.09	Good

Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year: Not conducted during 2007-08

No.	Date	Number of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
1.				
2.				

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

2. Details of district (2007-08)

Major farming systems existing in the district* (based on the study made by the KVK)

No	Farming systems identified
1.	Agriculture (crops) – Horticulture (Fruits & vegetables)
2.	Agriculture (crops) – Animal Husbandry (Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Goatery, Duckery etc.)
3.	Agriculture – Animal Husbandry - Horticulture
4.	Agriculture – Horticulture - Fisheries
5.	Agriculture – Fisheries

* = the programmes conducted by KVK should be matching with the identified farming systems

Description of Agro-climatic Zone (based on soil and topography)

No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1.	Lower Brahmaputra Valley Zone	The soil of the zone is mostly acidic in nature and soil P ^H gradually increases towards the river Brahmaputra. The soil is medium to high in organic carbon and available N, low in available P ₂ O ₅ and medium in K ₂ O status. Four orders of soils are found in the zone (i) Entisol, (ii) Inceptisol, (iii) Alfisol and (iv) Ultisol.

Description of major agro ecological situations (based on soil and topography)

No	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
1.	Foot hill old mountain valley alluvial plain	The northern part of the district comprising this situation contains old mountain valley alluvial soils (Alfisol & Ultisol). It is build up of alluvial materials washed down from the hill slops. The surface soil is light yellow to pale brown, compact, sticky and plastic. Generally, medium to heavy in soil texture. The elevation is higher towards foot hills which gradually slop towards south.
2.	Flood prone recent riverine alluvial plain	Recent riverine alluvial (Entisol), sandy to sandy loam in soil texture. This situation is represented by an almost flat topography which often experiences flood hazard. Apart from some natural depressions, some riverine islands are also in existence.
3.	Flood free riverine alluvial middle plain	Old riverine alluvial type (Inceptisol). The texture of the surface soils ranges from sandy loam to loam, silty clay loam, silty clay and clay. The topography is almost plain.
4.	Char land	New alluvial plains, neutral in reaction, sandy-silty-clayee, sandy-silty and sandy in soil texture (Entisol). Chronically flood affected areas except the stable chars.
5.	Hill and Hillock	Old alluvial type (Alfisol), sandy to sandy loam in texture and acidic in nature. The topography is undulating.
6.	Beels	Entisols, usually peaty in nature and texturally these are silty and clay. Low lying waste land areas

Soil type/s

The soils of the district are mostly red, alluvial and mixed red. The soil texture is sandy loam to clay loam

No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1.	Light gray	Sandy loam to silty loam in texture	114490.07
2.	Red soil (Mixed)	High in 'Fe' and 'Al' oxides. Fairly well drained soil	48349.33
3.	Sandy soil	Light textured soil	27136.60
4.	Sandy loam	Medium textured	106373.41
5.	Clay loam	Heavy textured. Poor external as well as internal drainage	29329.99

Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district (Enter data strictly in ha, qtl and qtl/ha respectively)

No	Crop	Area (ha)*	Production (qtl)*	Productivity (qtl /ha)*
1.	Rice (Sali)	60754	709610	11.60
2.	Rice (Ahu)	34112	322700	9.46
3.	Rice (Boro)	9983	190970	19.13
4.	Rapeseed & Mustard	13182	66040	5.01
5.	Sesamum	572	2590	4.52
6.	Black gram	2667	12030	4.51
7.	Lentil	2417	13340	5.52
8.	Wheat	5942	74280	12.50
9.	Jute	2994	273620	16.45
10.	Potato	3418	220600	64.54
11.	Chilly	877	5590	6.37
12.	Khariif vegetables	2757	320640	116.30
13.	Rabi vegetables	6614	1084700	164.00
14.	Areca nut	3394	55520	16.36
15.	Coconut	730	50310	68.91
16.	Banana	992	120141	121.11
17.	Assam lemon	465	16810	36.15
18.	Ginger	544	33310	61.23

* = no change of unit is allowed

Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature °C		Relative Humidity (%)
		Maximum	Minimum	
September 2007	659.9			
October	168.0			
November	1.3			
December	0.0			
January 2008	51.7			
February	36.0			
March	160.6			
April	376.9			
May	345.9			
June	616.9			
July	511.0			
August	1066.7			

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

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
<i>Crossbred</i>	8,876	10404kg (meat) 6101046lit (milk)	687.36 lit/Animal
<i>Indigenous</i>	1,62,492	128448kg (meat) 18239247 (milk)	112.24 lit/Animal
Buffalo	3,948	18957 kg (meat) 3658769 (milk)	926.73 lit/Animal
<i>Crossbred</i>			
<i>Indigenous</i>	36,814	17682 kg(meat)	
Goats	1,27,300	221743 kg(meat) 1096894(milk)	8.6 lit/Animal
Pigs			
<i>Crossbred</i>	11,375	-	
<i>Indigenous</i>	22,755	-	
Rabbits			
Hens			
<i>Desi</i>			
<i>Improved</i>			
Ducks	4,64,458	54,439 kg(meat) 63,76,833 eggs	
Turkey and others			
Fish	10,865.91ha	5,794.31 MT	2150kg/ha (Pond)
<i>Marine</i>			
<i>Inland</i>			
Prawn			
Scampi			
Shrimp			

Details of Operational area / Villages (2007-08)

No	Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1.	Bongaigaon	Dungtol	Katuripara	Major crops are rice, black gram, sesame, rapeseed & mustard, lentil, areca nut, coconut, banana, pineapple, citrus, ginger, vegetables, bamboo etc. Major enterprises are cropping, fruits and vegetables production, dairy etc.	-Soil acidity -Yield gap in paddy, pulses, oilseeds, fruits etc. -Poor fertility management -Rainfed farming -Inadequate post harvest handling of fruits & vegetables -Un-organized marketing system -Low rate of seed replacement	-Management of acid soil -Crop planning for rainfed area. -Commercial production of fruits. -Increasing productivity of major field crops. -Preservation of locally available fruits & vegetables. -Appropriate nutrient management technique.

No	Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
2.	Sidli	Dangtol	Nowagaon	Rice, rapeseed & mustard, kharif & rabi vegetables, fruits, bamboo etc. are important crops. Major enterprises included cropping, dairy, piggery etc.	-Soil acidity -Low yield in paddy, oilseeds, vegetables etc. -Poor nutrient management. -Un-organized market. -Lack of irrigation facility.	-Soil acidity management -Reducing yield gap in major field crops such as rice, oilseeds, pulses etc. -Adoption of appropriate nutrient management techniques. -Crop planning for rainfed areas.
3.	Bijni	Manikpur	Matiapara	Rice, black gram, lentil, rapeseed & mustard, vegetables, pea etc. Cropping, poultry, fishery etc. are the major enterprises.	-Soil acidity -Yield gap in paddy, pulses oilseeds etc. -Un-organized marketing system. -Low production of fish per unit of water bodies.	-Resource management in acid soil. -Higher productivity of major field crops. -Scientific fish farming. -Appropriate nutrient management through integrated nutrient management and balance fertilization.
4.	Boitamari	Boitamari	Dolonibeel	Rice(boro), vegetables, rapeseed & mustard, jute etc. Important enterprises are cropping, fishery & poultry.	-Imbalance use of fertilizer -Excessive use of pesticides -Flood -Yield gap in rice production -Low fish production per unit of water bodies.	-Reduction of yield gap in rice(boro) -Scientific fish production. -Adoption of integrated pest management technique in rice. -Contingency crop planning for flood affected areas.

Priority thrust areas (prioritized in sync with thrust areas identified and given above)

Rank	Thrust area
1.	Resource management in acid in soil.
2.	Higher production of major field crops such as rice, oilseeds & pulses.
3.	Crop planning.
4.	Restoration of soil fertility through integrated nutrient management and balance fertilization.
5.	Commercial production of fruits and vegetables.
6.	Composite fish farming.
7.	Integrated pest management

**PART – II
(OFT AND FLD)**

3. Technical achievements

Abstract of interventions undertaken

No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions (if any)					
				Title of OFT	Title of FLD	Title of Training	Title of training for extension personnel	Extension activities	Supply of seeds, planting materials
1.	Resource management in acid soil.	Black gram	Poor response to applied nutrients due to soil acidity	Response of black gram (var.Pant U 19) to liming and fertilization	-	-	i) Acid soil management ii) Soil quality management	i) Farmer's field visit Advisory services	Seed, lime & fertilizer
2.	Higher production of major field crops	Rice	Yield gap due to lack of suitable varieties & poor adoption of appropriate crop management practices	Performance of scented rice varieties in the farmers field	-	i) Integrated Weed Management in ahu rice ii) Modern techniques of raising Sali rice iii) Modern techniques of raising Sali rice	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Advisory services iii) Popular article on " Use of quality seed in agriculture" iv) Delivered talk on " SRI" v) Delivered talk on " Seed production"	Seed, fertilizer & chemicals.
		Rice(Boro)	Yield gap due to lack of knowledge on irrigation management	-	Irrigation management in rice (Var. Joymati, BR-8)	i) Modern technique of raising boro rice	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Field day iii) Advisory services	Seed, fertilizer, chemicals and POL for application of irrigation water
		Black-gram	Low yield due to poor adoption of HYVs and crop management practices.	-	Performance of kharif black gram (Var. P U-19) with recommended package of practices.	-	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Advisory services	Seed, fertilizer & chemicals.

No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions (if any)					
				Title of OFT	Title of FLD	Title of Training	Title of training for extension personnel	Extension activities	Supply of seeds, planting materials
		Sesame	Low yield due to poor adoption of HYVs and improved crop management practices	-	Performance of kharif sesame(Var. AST-1) with recommended package of practices.	-	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Field day iii) Advisory services	Seed, fertilizer & chemical.
		Toria	Low yield due to poor adoption of HYVs and improved crop management practices; Low yield due to late sowing	Performance of late sown toria grown after Sali paddy	Performance of toria (var. TS-36) with recommended package of practices.	-	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Advisory services	Seed, fertilizer chemical.
		Toria	Yield gap due to lack of knowledge on irrigation management	-	Irrigation management in toria (Var. TS-36)	i)Water management practices in major rabi field crops	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Field day iii) Advisory services	Seed, fertilizer, chemicals and POL for application of irrigation water
		Lentil	Non availability of suitable variety		Performance of lentil variety B-77	-	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Advisory services	Seed.
		All crops	Yield gap due to poor adoption improved crop management	-	-	i) Production technology of major rabi field crops	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Advisory services iii) Publication of popular article on "Risk management in agriculture"	-

No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions (if any)					
				Title of OFT	Title of FLD	Title of Training	Title of training for extension personnel	Extension activities	Supply of seeds, planting materials
3.	Crop planning	Field crops & horticultural crops.	Poor utilization of resources in terms of time & space direction	-	-	i) Multiple cropping system ii) Multistoried cropping system	-	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Advisory services iii) Publication of popular article on "Diversification in agriculture"	-
		Field crops & horticultural crops.	Crop failure due to flood & drought	-	-	i) Contingency crop planning for flood affected areas	i) Contingency crop planning for flood affected areas	i) Farmer's field visit ii) Advisory services	-
4.	Restoration of soil fertility through integrated nutrient management and balance fertilization	All crops	Nutrient management through alternate sources of plant nutrients to maintain soil health	-	-	i) Use of Bio-fertilizer in crop production. ii) Green manuring practices iii) Preparation of various organic manure and their application in crop field iv) Nutrient management in major fruit crops v) Vermicomposting	i) Balance fertilization and fertilizer scheduling ii) Organic farming iii) Organic farming and use of bio-fertilizer in horticultural crops	i) Publication of bulletin entitled "Preparation of vermicompost from organic waste" ii) Advisory services iii) Popular article on "balance fertilization" iv) Popular article on "Vermicomposting" v) Delivered talk on organic farming vi) Radio talk on use of organic manure in rice	-

No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions (if any)					
				Title of OFT	Title of FLD	Title of Training	Title of training for extension personnel	Extension activities	Supply of seeds, planting materials
5.	Commercial production of fruits & vegetables	Fruits	Low yield due to poor adoption of appropriate production technology	-	-	i) Raising & management of citrus garden with special referen-ce to orange & lemon. ii) Produc-tion and management of pine-apple for commercial cultivation iii) Improved produc-tion techno-logy of banana	-	i) Advisory services ii) Farmer's field visit iii) Delivered talk on "Quality planting material production" iv) Radio talk on homestead gardening	-
		Vegetables	Low yield due to poor adoption of appropriate production technology	-	TPS cultivation	i) Scientific production technology of winter vegetables ii) Production technology of potato with special reference to TPS	-	i) Publication of bulletin on "Growing potato through TPS" ii) Advisory services	Seed & fertilizer
6	Composite fish farming	Fishery	Low yield per unit area	-	-	i) Integrated fish farming ii) Composite fish culture	-	-	-

No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions (if any)					
				Title of OFT	Title of FLD	Title of Training	Title of training for extension personnel	Extension activities	Supply of seeds, planting materials
7	Integrated Pest Management	Rice, fruits & vegetables	Injudicious use of chemical pesticides	Effect of bio-control agent in controlling tomato wilt	-	i) IPM in rice ii) IPM in major rabi vegetable crops	i Use of bio-agents in insect pest and disease management ii) Insect pest and disease management in major fruit crops	i) Advisory services ii) Collaborative awareness campaign on IPM iii) Popular article on "Ecofriendly approaches in agriculture"	-

Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	Rainfed lowland	Low yield due to non availability of suitable scented rice varieties	Performance of scented rice varieties in the farmers field	7
Black gram	Rainfed upland	Poor response to applied nutrients due to soil acidity	Response of black gram (var. Pant U 19) to liming and fertilization	3
Toria	Rainfed upland	Low crop yield due to poor plant stand under late sown condition	Performance of late sown toria (Var. TS-36) grown after Sali paddy	3
Tomato	Irrigated upland	Crop loss due to wilt	Effect of bio-control agent in controlling tomato wilt	4
Boro rice	Irrigated meduun land	Low yield due to non availability of suitable HYV of rice for summer season	Performance of boro rice varieties in the farmers field	2

* No. of farmers

Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment
6	7	8	9
Scented rice varieties with recommended package of practices i) Ketekijoha ii) Bakuljoha	Grain yield	2920 2730	Scented rice varieties "Ketekijoha" and "Bakuljoha" produced higher yield compared to local check
Application of manure and fertilizer @ FYM 4.5t ha ⁻¹ and 15:35:0 kg ha ⁻¹ of N : P ₂ O ₅ : K ₂ O + lime 5.0 q ha ⁻¹	Grain yield	595	Application of fertilizer as per recommended dose + lime (@ 5.0 q/ha) resulted in higher crop yield compared to farmer's practice
Recommended package of practices of toria with 33% higher seed rate i.e. 13.3 kg ha	Crop yield	675	Recommended package of practices of toria with 33% higher seed rate recorded higher yield
Seed, seedling and soil treatment with Biofor-PF for controlling tomato wilt	Crop yield Crop damage	84105 11%	Application of Biofor-PF reduced wilt disease in tomato and resulted in crop yield
Boro rice varieties with recommended package of practices i) NBR-2 ii) NBR-3	Grain yield	5100 4500	Variety NBR-2 is at par with Joymati but NBR-3 is inferior

Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
10	11	12
i) May replace local varieties ii) Supply of quality seed need to be ensured iii) Need organic cultivation practices for scented rice	None	NA
i) Need suitable varieties for rainy season ii) Fertilizer & Lime requirement based on soil testing iii) Research need for potassium management	None	NA
i) Need minimum tillage technology ii) Require life saving irrigation at later stages iii) Technology may be considered under late sown condition	None	NA
i) Help in reducing tomato wilt ii) May substitute chemical pesticides iii) Suitable for organic system of cultivation	None	NA
i) May replace local varieties ii) Supply of quality seed need to be ensured iii) Farmer need short duration varieties with comparatively higher yield	None	NA

Technology Assessed / Refined	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16
Farmer's practice** Local rice variety " Kola joha" with recommended package of practices	2400	11,913.00	1.71
Technology assessed** Scented rice varieties with recommended package of practices i) Ketekijoha	2920	18,153.00	2.07
ii) Bakuljoha	2730	15,873.00	1.94
Technology refined**	NA	NA	NA
Farmer's practice** Application of organic manure @ 4.5t ha ⁻¹ and fertilizer @ 15:35:0 kg ha ⁻¹ of N : P ₂ O ₅ : K ₂ O in black gram	450	8,770.00	1.95
Technology assessed** Application of manure @ FYM 4.5t ha ⁻¹ and fertilizer @ 15:35:0 kg ha ⁻¹ of N : P ₂ O ₅ : K ₂ O + lime 5.0 q ha ⁻¹	595	10570.00	1.80
Technology refined**	NA	NA	NA
Farmer's practice** Growing of toria with recommended seed rate i.e. 10 kg ha ⁻¹	525	4,225.00	1.47
Technology assessed** Recommended package of practices of toria with 33% higher seed rate i.e. 13.3 kg ha	675	7375.00	1.78
Technology refined**	NA	NA	NA
Farmer's practice** Application of Chemical pesticides for controlling tomato wilt	56019	1,14,607.00	3.14
Technology assessed** Seed , seedling and soil treatment with Biofor-PF for controlling tomato wilt	84105	1,54,815.00	2.58
Technology refined**	NA	NA	NA
Farmers practice HYV of Boro rice with recommended package of Practices	5100	17,250.00	1.82
Technology Assessed Boro rice varieties with recommended package of Practices i. BR-2	5100	17,250.00	1.82
ii. BR- 3	4500	12,750.00	1.61

*Field crops – kg/ha, * for horticultural crops -= kg or t / ha, * milk and meat – litres or kg/animal, * for mushroom and Vermicompost kg/unit area.

** Give details of the technology assessed or refined and farmer's practice

Notes:

Technology Assessment refers to any technology (preferably new) going for assessment through OFT for the first time in a micro location.

Technology Refinement refers to an already assessed technology getting refined through OFT to suit micro location needs for later demonstration.

If any OFT was conducted for refinement, kindly mention whether the technology was assessed earlier or not. If not, provide reasons.

Technologies older than 5 years have to be preferably avoided for OFTs.

Examples:

Technology selected for assessment (and/or) refinement (Ex: Rice Var: XXXXXX)

Source of technology with year of release (Ex: ICAR RC NEH, Barapani, 2007)

Production system and thematic area (Ex: Crop production & Weed management)

Performance indicators of the technology (Ex: Yield, Shelf life etc)

Achievements of Frontline Demonstrations**Follow-up for results of FLDs implemented during previous years**

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2007-08 and recommended for large scale adoption in the district

No	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	Crop production and Crop management	Improved crop management practices in boro rice	-Organizing training programme -Interaction with farmers -Providing information about the source of seed - Farmer's field visit - Advisory services -Distribution of bulletins	8	102	40
2	Crop production and Crop management	Improved production technology of sesame (var. AST-1)	- Organizing field day - Farmer's field visit - Advisory services -Interaction with farmers -Distribution of bulletins -Providing information about the source of seed	4	25	9
3	Crop production and Crop management	Improved production technology of rapeseed (TS-36)	- Farmer's field visit - Advisory services -Organizing training programme -Interaction with farmers -Distribution of bulletins	10	107	52

			-Providing information about the source of seed			
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No	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
4	Crop production and Crop management	Improved production technology of black gram (var. PU-19)	- Farmer's field visit - Advisory services -Organizing training programme -Interaction with farmers -Distribution of bulletins -Providing information about the source of seed	6	32	16
5	Crop production and high yielding variety	High yielding variety of lentil (var. B-77)	-Organizing training programme - Farmer's field visit - Advisory services -Interaction with farmers -Providing information about the source of seed	5	17	9
6.	Crop production and management	Irrigation management in potato (Var: Kufrijyoti)	- Organizing field day - Farmer's field visit - Advisory services -Interaction with farmers -Distribution of bulletins -Providing information about the source of seed	7	20	15

* Thematic areas as given in Table on Training

Details of FLDs implemented during 2007-08 (Information is to be furnished in the following three tables for each category i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

(i) Oilseed

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	sesame	Crop management	Improved crop management practices in sesame	Kharif, 2007-08	5.0	5.0	5	10	15	NA
2	Toria	Crop management	Improved crop management practices in toria	Rabi, 2007-08	5.0	5.0	1	10	11	NA
3	Toria	Water management	Application of 6cm irrigation water at flowering or at seliqua development stage	Rabi, 2007-08	2.0	2.0	2	1	3	NA

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Sesame	Kharif	Rainfed	Sandy loam	-	-	-	Potato, Summer vegetables	Aug 5-Sept 22, 2007	Nov 22-Dec 29, 2007	738.2	45
Toria	Rabi	Rainfed	do-	-	-	-	Rice	Oct 28-Nov 19, 2007	Feb 8-22, 2008	66.6	6
Toria	Rabi	Irrigated	do-	-	-	-	Rice	Nov. 7-15, 2007	Feb 12-21, 2008	66.6	6

Performance of FLD

No	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sesame	Improved crop management practices in sesame	AST-1	15	5.0
2	Toria	Improved crop management practices in toria	TS-36	11	5.0
3	Toria	Application of 6cm irrigation water at flowering or at siliqua development stage	TS-36	3	2.0

NB: Attach few good action photographs

Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
H	L	A			Demo	Local
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.5	4.5	5.69	4.41	29.02	-	-
9.0	7.5	8.35	6.63	25.9	-	-

15.0	13.5	14.25	10.25	39.0	-	-

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7866.00	6620.00	28450.00	22050.00	20584.00	15430.00	3.61
8572.00	6800.00	20875.00	16575.00	12303.00	9775.00	2.44
12,872.00	12,700.00	39,812.00	28,687.50	26,940.00	15,987.50	3.09

(ii) Pulse

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	Black gram	Crop management	Improved crop management practices in black gram	Kharrif, 2007-08	5.0	5.0	4	12	16	NA
2	Lentil	Improved variety	High yielding variety of lentil	Rabi, 2007-08	5.0	5.0	4	7	11	NA

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Black	Kharrif	Rainfed	Sandy	-	-	-	Summer	Aug 20-	Dec 1-	738.2	45

gram		upland	loam				vegetable , fallow	Sept 21,2007	21,2007		
Lentil	Rabi	Rainfed upland	Sandy loam	-	-	-	Rice	Nov 4- 14,2007	March 3-15, 2008	103.4	9

Performance of FLD

No	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Black gram	Improved crop management practices in black gram	Pant U -19	16	5.0
2	Lentil	High yielding variety of lentil	B-77	11	5.0

NB: Attach few good action photographs

Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
H	L	A			Demo	Local
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.9	5.12	5.91	4.63	27.6	-	-
7.5	4.5	6.44	5.57	15.6	-	-

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8762.00	7250.00	23640.00	18520.00	14878.00	11270.00	2.70
7850.00	7850.00	32200.00	27850.00	24350.00	20000.00	4.10

(iii) Cereals

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	Rice	Water management	Application of 5 cm irrigation water at 3 days after transplanting and subsequent irrigation at 3 days after disappearance of ponded water till 10-15 days before harvest	Rabi, 2007-08	2.0	2.0	-	3	3	NA

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Rice	Rabi	Irrigated lowland	Sandy loam to loam	-	-	-	Sali rice, fallow	Dec 8-12, 2007	May 25-27, 2008	971.1	44

Performance of FLD

No	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rice	Application of 5 cm irrigation	Joymati, BR-8	3	2.0

		water at 3 days after transplanting and subsequent irrigation at 3 days after disappearance of ponded water till 10-15 days before harvest			
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NB: Attach few good action photographs

Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
H	L	A			Demo	Local
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
66.0	60.0	63.0	51.0	23.5	-	-

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26,489.50	27,162.50	49,500.00	40,250.00	23,010.50	13,087.50	1.86

(iii) Commercial crop

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	Potato	Water management	Application of 4 cm irrigation water at stolonization, tuberization and tuber development stage	Rainfed upland	1.0	1.0	-	1	1	
2	TPS	Crop management	Production technology of TPS	Rainfed upland	0.4	0.4	-	6	6	

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					
Potato	Rabi	Irrigated	Sandy loam	-	-	-	Vegetables	Nov 14, 2007	Feb 29 to Mar 4, 2008	66.6	6
TPS	Rabi	Rainfed	Sandy loam	-	-	-	Vegetables	Nov 2, 2007	March 27-31, 2008	66.6	6

Performance of FLD

No	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Potato	Application of 4 cm irrigation water at stolonization, tuberization and tuber development stage	Kufri jyoti	1	1.0
2	TPS	Production technology of TPS	HPS 1/13	6	0.4

NB: Attach few good action photographs

Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
H	L	A			Demo	Local
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	408.0	255.0	60	-	-
138.0	119.2	127.4	-	-	-	-

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
60,465.00	59,203.00	1,63,200.00	1,02,000.00	1,02,735.00	42,797.00	2.6
27900.00	-	50800.00	-	22900.00	-	1.8

Analytical Review of component demonstrations (details of each component for rainfed / irrigated situations to be given separately for each season).

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Lentil	Rabi	1. Seed/Variety	Rainfed upland	6.44	5.57	15.6
		2. Bio-fertilizer				
		3. Fertilizer management				
		4. Plant Protection				
		5. Combination of components (Pls specify)				

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

No	Feed Back
1	Higher yield of oilseed and pulse can be achieved with selection of suitable varieties and adoption of improved crop management practices
2	Timely control of insect pests and diseases can further increase crop yield
3	Growing period of kharif oilseeds and pulses generally coincides with the rainy weather in Assam. So development of high yielding varieties of these crops which can tolerate water stagnation for some days along with surface drainage technology should be taken into consideration or the variety suitable for late sown condition
4	Development of technologies for growing toria under late sown condition so that it can fit well into rice (long duration) – toria crop sequence
5	Application of potassium in pulse crops should be taken into consideration
6	Irrigation scheduling at critical stages of crop growth is crucial for higher crop yield. So information on these aspects need to be disseminated in the farmer's field

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

No	Feed Back
1	Toria variety TS-36 and Sesame variety AST-1 are found to be very high yielding and can produce higher yield
2	Application of chemical fertilizer with recommended doses in addition to organic manure need to be considered for better crop growth and for higher crop yield
3	Recommended rates of seeding i.e. 25kg and 30kg per hectare in black gram and lentil respectively, resulted in higher plant population in the fertile soil which need to be reviewed
4	Seedling age is important in boro rice

Notes (to be strictly followed in formulation of FLDs):

FLDs are conducted only on proven technologies.

FLDs are conducted on previously assessed/refined technologies which are found suitable for the KVK district.

Only latest technologies have to be selected for FLDs (Preferably less than 5 years old).

Examples:

Same as in case of OFTs

Extension and Training activities under FLD

No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	5	02.01.2008	23	As a part of FLD kharif oilseed
			20.02.2008	68	As a part of FPARP on toria
			29.02.2008	101	As a part of FPARP on potato
			24.05.2008	93	As a part of FPARP on boro rice
			26.05.2008	82	As a part of FPARP on boro rice
2	Farmers Training	4	08.11.2007	27	i) Scientific cultivation of potato (TPS)
			17.11.2007 & 18.11.2007	28	ii) Production technology of major rabi field crops
			05.01.2008 & 06.01.2008		
			17.01.2008 & 18.01.2008	27	iii) Water management practices in major rabi field crops
			02.09.2008 & 03.09.2008	27	iv) Modern techniques of raising boro rice

Fish harvest and processing technology											
Fry and fingerling rearing											
Small scale processing											
Post Harvest Technology	1	-	20	20	-	3	3	-	4	4	27
Tailoring and Stitching											
Rural Crafts											
TOTAL	12	181	64	245	7	4	11	42	19	61	317
(C) Extension Personnel											
Productivity enhancement in field crops											
Integrated Pest Management	3	53	-	53	12	-	12	12	-	12	77
Integrated Nutrient management	1	21	-	21	2	-	2	2	-	2	25
Rejuvenation of old orchards											
Protected cultivation technology	1	27	-	27	-	-	-	1	-	1	28
Formation and Management of SHGs											
Group Dynamics and farmers organizations											
Information networking among farmers											
Capacity building for ICT application											
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements											
WTO and IPR issues											
Management in farm animals											
Livestock feed and fodder production											
Household food security											
Women and Child care											
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing											
Production and use of organic inputs											
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	2	40	-	40	4	-	4	6	-	6	50
Any other (Pl. Specify) soil quality management	3	66	-	66	6	-	6	6	-	6	78
soil moisture conservation	1	28	-	28	4	-	4	2	-	2	34
TOTAL	11	235	-	235	28	-	28	29	-	29	292

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

Date	Client ele	Title of the training	Duration in days	Off / On Campus	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		CROP PRODUCTION								
Nov 17-18, 07	PF	Production Technology of major Rabi Field crops	2	Off	28	-	28	7	-	7
Dec 18, 07	EF	Soil quality Management	1	Off	22	-	22	4	-	4
Jan 5-6, 08	PF	Water Management Practices in major Rabi Field crops	2	Off	27	-	27	3	-	3
Jan 17-18, 08	PF	Modern technique of raising Boro rice	2	Off	27	-	27	24	-	24
Feb 11-13, 08	PF	Seed Production Technology of Major Field crops	3	Off	29	-	29	-	-	-
Feb 16, 08	PF	Green Manuring Practices	1	Off	27	-	27	6	-	6

Feb 18-19, 08	PF	Use of Bio-fertilizer in crop production	2	Off	26	-	26	-	-	-
Feb 21-22, 08	EF	Balance fertilization and fertilizer scheduling in major field crops	2	Off	25	-	25	4	-	4
Mar 8, 08	EF	Organic farming	1	Off	25	-	25	3	-	3
Mar 25, 08	PF	Integrated Weed Management Practices in Ahu rice	1	Off	26	-	26	-	-	-
Mar 26, 08	PF	Multiple cropping system	1	Off	25	-	25	7	-	7
Mar 30-31, 08	EF	Agril. Practices for soil moisture conservation	2	Off	34	-	34	6	-	6
May 12-13, 08	PF	Multiple cropping system	2	Off	26	-	26	1	-	1
May 27-28, 08	PF	Preparation of various organic manure and their application in crops	2	Off	28	-	28	11	-	11
June 11-13, 08	PF	Modern technique of raising Sali rice	3	Off	27	-	27	2	0	2
July 23-25, 08	PF	Modern technique of raising Sali rice	3	Off	25	-	25	-	-	-
Aug 24-26, 08	RY	Contingency Crop planning for flood effected areas	3	Off	19	11	30	-	-	-
Sept 02, 08	RY	Cultivation Technique of Bamboo	1	Off	18	7	25	5	2	7
Sept 5- 6, 08	EF	Contingency Crop planning for flood effected areas	2	Off	19	7	26	5	2	7
Sept 8-9,08	PF	Production Technology of major Rabi field crops	2	Off	20	7	27	5	2	7
		HORTICULTURE								
Nov 8, 07	PF	Scientific cultivation of Potato	1	Off	27	-	27	-	-	-
Dec 20-22, 07	EF	Low volume high value crops under low cost green house	2	Off	28	-	28	1	-	1
Jan 3-4, 08	RY	Commercial Floriculture	2	Off	27	-	27	2	-	2
Feb 14-15, 08	PF	Nutrient Management in Major Field crops	2	Off	24	4	28	10	-	10
Mar 11, 08	RY	Production Technology of Pineapple for commercial cultivation	1	Off	26	-	26	25	-	25
May 29-30, 08	RY	Raising and Management of Citrus Garden with special reference to Orange and Lemon	2	Off	27	-	27	-	-	-
July 18-19, 08	RY	Improve Production Technology of Banana	2	Off	26	-	26	2	-	2
Aug 27-28, 08	RY	Preservation of locally available Fruits and Vegetables	2	Off	-	27	27	-	6	6
Aug 30-31, 08	EF	Organic farming and use of bio-fertilizer in Horticultural crops	2	Off	18	7	25	5	2	7
Sept 4-5, 08	PF	Scientific Production Technology of Winter vegetables	2	Off	20	6	26	5	2	7
Sept 06-07, 08	PF	Production Technology of Potato with special reference to TPS	2	Off	20	7	27	5	2	7
		ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
Nov 19, 07	RY	Scientific Broiler Production	1	Off	20	5	25	-	-	-

Dec 19, 07	RY	Piggery farming as source of livelihood	1	Off	5	20	25	4	14	18
		SERICULTURE								
Jan 7-9, 08	PF	Rearing of Endi and Muga	3	Off	7	22	29	6	22	28
		FISHERY								
Mar 27-29, 08	RY	Integrated Fish Farming	3	Off	11	16	27	1	-	1
		SOIL SCIENCE								
Nov 21, 07	RY	Vermicomposting	1	Off	27	-	27	10	-	10
Feb 27-28, 08	EF	Soil quality management	2	Off	30	-	30	4	-	4
Mar 12-13, 08	EF	Acid soil management	2	Off	25	-	25	4	-	4
		EXTENSION EDUCATION								
Feb 26, 08	RY	Capacity building	1	Off	25	-	25	-	-	-
		PLANT PROTECTION								
Mar 14-15, 08	PF	Integrated Pest Management in Rice	2	Off	35	-	35	-	-	-
Aug 1, 08	EF	Use of Bio-agents in insect pest and disease management	1	Off	25	-	25	8	-	8
Sept 1-2, 08	EF	Insect pest and disease Management in major Fruit crops	2	Off	26	-	26	9	-	9
Sept 3-4, 08	PF	Integrated pest management in major Rabi vegetable crops	2	Off	26	-	26	7	-	7

(D) Vocational training programmes for Rural Youth

Crop / Enterprise	Identified Thrust Area	Training title*	Duration (days)	No. of Participants			Self employed after training			Number of persons employed elsewhere
				Male	Female	Total	Type of units	Number of units	Number of persons employed	
Floriculture	Nursery raising and production of planting materials	Commercial floriculture	2	27	-	27	Nursery	2	6	-
Citrus	Commercial production of Citrus	Raising & management of citrus garden with special reference to orange & lemon	2	27	-	27	Nursery & orchard	6	14	-

(E) Sponsored Training Programmes

No	Title	Thematic area	Month	Duration (days)	Client	No. of courses
					PF/R/EF	
1	Seed production technique of Sali rice	Crop production	June	1	PF	1
2	Improved production technology of Potato	Crop production	June	1	PF	1

Agri mobile clinic													
Soil test campaigns													
Farm Science Club Conveners meet													
Self Help Group Conveners meetings													
Mahila Mandals Conveners meetings													
Celebration of important days (specify)													
Any Other (Specify)													
Farmer's scientist interaction	1	16	-	16	-	-	-	12	-	12	28	-	28
Total	386	1023	60	1083	71	-	71	328	62	390	1422	122	1544
M=Male		F=Female		T=Total									

Production and Supply of Seeds and Planting Materials (2007-08): NA

Seed Materials

Sl. No.	Crop	Variety	Quantity produced (qtl.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity supplied (qtl.)	Provided to (No. of Farmers)
Cereals						
Oilseeds						
Pulses						
Vegetables						
Flower Crops						

Others (Specify)						

Summary: NA

No.	Crop	Quantity produced (qtl.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity supplied (qtl)	Provided to No. of Farmers
1	Cereals				
2	Oilseeds				
3	Pulses				
4	Vegetables				
5	Flower crops				
6	Others				
Total					

Planting Materials None: NA

Sl. No.	Crop	Variety	Quantity Provided (Nos.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity supplied (qtl)	Provided to (No. of Farmers)
Fruits						
Spices						
Vegetables						

Forest Species						
Ornamental Crops						
Plantation Crops						
Others (specify)						

Summary : NA

Sl. No.	Crop	Quantity produced (Nos.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity supplied (qtl)	Provided to No. of Farmers
1	Fruits				
2	Vegetables				
3	Spices				
4	Forest Species				
5	Ornamental Crops				
6	Plantation Crops				
7	Others				
	Total				

Bio-products: NA

Sl. No.	Product Name	Species	Quantity produced		Value (Rs.)	Quantity supplied (qti)	Provided to (No. of Farmers)
			No	(kg)			
Bioagents							
1							
2							
3							
4							

Biofertilizers							
1							
2							
3							
4							
Bio Pesticides							
1							
2							
3							
4							

Summary: NA

SI. No.	Product Name	Species	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Quantity supplied (qti)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			No	(kg)			
1	Bio Agents						
2	Bio Fertilizers						
3	Bio Pesticide						
	Total						

Livestock: NA

SI. No.	Type	Breed	Quantity		Value (Rs)	Quantity supplied (qti)	Provided to (No. of Farmers)
			Nos	Kgs			
	Cattle						
	Sheep and Goat						
	Poultry						
	Fisheries						
	Others (Specify)						

Summary: NA

SI. No.	Type	Breed	Quantity produced	Value (Rs.)	Quantity supplied	Provided to No. of Farmers
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			Nos	Kgs			
1	Cattle						
2	Sheep & Goat						
3	Poultry						
4	Fisheries						
5	Others						
	Total						

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

(A) KVK News Letter ((Date of start, Periodicity, number of copies distributed etc.):Not yet published

(B) Literature developed/published during 2007-08

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Research papers	1. Studies on root growth in maize (<i>Zea mays L.</i>) as influenced by tillage, seed rate and weed control method	Dr. C. K. Sarma	1
Technical reports	1. Annual Report (October, 07 to September, 08)		1
	2. FLD Report on Kharif and Rabi Oilseeds and Pulses, 2007 – 08		
	3. FLD report of FPARP 2007-08		4
	4.ZREAC report (Kharif & Rabi)		2
			3
News letters			
Technical bulletins	i) Vermicomposting from organic wastes	Dr. C. K. Sarma Dr. S. K. Paul. Dr. K.K.Deka	2
	ii)TPS cultivation	Dr. K.K.Deka Dr. S. K. Paul.	

		Dr. C. K. Sarma	
Popular articles	i) Preparation of vermicompost from organic wastes ii) Balance fertilization iii) Bamboo cultivation iv) Eco-friendly approaches in agriculture v) Commercial floriculture vi) Seed production technique	Dr. C. K. Sarma Dr. C. K. Sarma Dr. C. K. Sarma Dr. C. K. Sarma Dr. K.K. Deka Dr. S.K. Paul	6
Extension literature			
Others (Pl. specify)			
Total			

N.B. Please enclose a copy of each. In case of literature prepared in local language please indicate the title in English

(C) Details of Electronic Media Produced during 2007-08: Nil

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD / Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number

Success stories/Case studies, if any (two or three pages write-up on each case with suitable action photographs)

A. MR. AMRIT MAHANAYAK, A GRADUTE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH BECOMES AGRICULTURE-ENTREPRENEUR

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bongaigaon, four years old organization has been trying sincerely to engage rural youth in income generating activities in the agricultural sector. As a result of its continuous effort, an unemployed graduate youth has paid attention on agriculture for his livelihood and gradually, he has become a successful cultivator.

Mr. Amrit Mahanayak, second son of Mr. Adhir Mahanayak, Vill. Bhetagaon under Bijni sub-division of Chirang district is a dynamic young youth aged around 28 years who completed his graduation in Arts few years back. Mr. Mahanayak, like other youths kept himself busy in searching govt. jobs, but within a short period of time, he realized that it is merely wastage of time and energy and he concentrated in agriculture with his own 2.0ha land. He started cultivating Sali rice followed by potato and vegetables; however, he could not earn much

profit with traditional agricultural practices. He found that the cost of cultivation of rice is very high compared to the return he earned and got upset with the outcome. Fortunately, he came in contact with the scientists of KVK, Bongaigaon and attended a training programme on integrated crop management conducted by KVK, Bongaigaon where he could enrich his knowledge level in respect of modern crop production technologies after interacting with the KVK scientists. Initially, he adopted improved sali rice variety “Ranjit” and followed all the recommended practices of sali rice after consulting KVK scientists. Adoption of scientific method of cultivation made the differences in growth and development compared to earlier traditional practice and finally, resulted in very good yield. He harvested rice yield of 5.4 t/ha which was almost double than the last year. With this encouraging result, he then organized a training programme in his village to know the modern crop production technologies of rabi vegetables and potato. Potato is an important crop of his locality, however, farmers could harvest very low yield (12t/ha) owing to poor adoption of suitable varieties as well as scientific crop management practices. After knowing modern crop management practices, he took necessary initiatives for cultivation of potato crop. KVK, Bongaigaon also started one FLD on irrigation management in Potato under Farmer’s Participatory Action Research Programme in an area of 1.0ha during the same season. At the same time, he also started TPS cultivation after taking necessary guidance and help from KVK. He adopted all improved crop management practices with special attention to irrigation scheduling at critical stages of crop growth. Under irrigated condition, he could harvest 408qtl of potato tuber from one ha land area and managed to earn a net profit of Rs. 1, 00,000.00/ha. From TPS plot, he got around 120qtl of sizable tuber which he kept in the cold storage for planting in the next season. Along with potato, he cultivated hybrid variety of chilli with full recommended practices in 0.133ha land area and able to earn a net profit of Rs.15, 000.00 within a short period of time. He is now fully concentrating on commercial agriculture and recently, he has procured a power tiller at a subsidized rate from the department of agriculture. He is now very much grateful to the scientists of KVK, Bongaigaon for rendering excellent services to the farming community as well as to him in particular in the field of agriculture.

Looking at his success, many of the local youths have shown their interest in agriculture, more particularly in potato. Mr. Amrit Mahanayak is now a happy young man with a secured future through agri-entrepreneurship and also become an ideal for many unemployed youth.. We the scientists of K.V.K., Bongaigaon are also proud of him and wish him all success.

B. MR. PARIMAL MAHAPATRA, A POOR FARMER BECOME A SUCEESFUL AGRI-ENTREPRENEUR.

Mr. Parimal Mahapatra is a middle aged resident of Matiapara village of Bijni sub Division of newly formed Chirang district who took up agriculture as his profession and livelihood few years back. Agriculture and horticulture were the major components of his farming system .Major portion of his area is medium in situation, therefore, he preferred rice cultivation during kharif season as rainfed followed by rabi crops such as toria, tomato, brinjal, cole crops etc . He also cultivated summer vegetables and summer blackgram in some parts of upland area. Although, he got involved with various agricultural activities throughout the year, he could hardly manage to fulfill his family needs from agriculture few years back. Low income from the agricultural activities was the outcome of poor or non adoption of HYVs as well as improved crop management practices which resulted in low crop yield. At that point of time, he was not well aware of HYVs and scientific methods of cultivation and his poor economic condition often debarred him from adopting new technologies. Rainfed farming situation also contributed to lower

crop yield. It was in May, 2005, that a newly formed organization from Kajalgaon “ KVK, Bongaigaon” entered into his village for transfer of agricultural technologies and identified Mr. Parimal Mahapatra as one of its beneficiary for FLD programme on HYV of Sali rice (var. Ranjit). He was trained up in the new technologies such as nursery management technique , land preparation, transplanting, fertility management, weed management, pest management etc of Sali rice and provided with all necessary inputs for the programme. With all these practices, he could visualize the effect of improved crop production practices and manage to harvest almost double yield (5.4 t/ha) compared to previous year. Being inspired by the result of FLD, he became interested to adopt improved crop management practices in vegetable crops also and participated in the training programmes of KVK, Bongaigaon. He collected necessary informations in respect of HYVs of vegetable crops along with their cultivation technology and started cultivation of vegetable crops. He also adopted hybrid varieties of tomato and chilli in consultation with KVK scientist in an area of 0.065ha initially during 2005. After receiving encouraging result, he expanded his vegetable growing area from 2006 onward and got net profit of Rs. 10,000.00. Simultaneously, he paid his attention to other field crops also. He used to cultivate mainly black gram, toria and lentil with locally available varieties which were low yielder without using any scientific technologies. During 2006-07, some HYVs namely “Pant U 19”, “TS-36” and “B-77” of black gram, toria and lentil, respectively were introduced in his crop field along with their crop management practices through FLD programmes. With the introduction of new technologies, he could harness more profit and gradually expanded his area to 1.5ha for toria and to 0.5 ha for lentil and black gram. He, later on installed irrigation facility in his crop field with the assistance of state dept. of agriculture to provide life saving irrigation water. In 2007-08, irrigation management technology was demonstrated in toria through which he could visualize the effect of life saving irrigation in toria and harvested bumper crop yield (13qtl/ha). Gradually, he becomes a successful agricultural entrepreneur who earns about Rs. 1, 50,000.00 per annum and capable of fulfilling his family needs. Mr. Parimal Mahapatra is now a happy man with a secured future through agriculture and also becomes an inspiration for many farmers. He gave full credit to KVK, Bongaigaon for his transformation to a successful farmer. We the scientists of K.V.K., Bongaigaon are also proud of him and wish him all success.

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

1. Publication of articles in the news paper on agricultural technologies.
2. Use of media to share experiences of farmers on FLD, OFT and training programmes
3. Discussion with the farmers at Farm Science Club at least once in a month
4. Making literatures on recent technologies available at Farm Science Club
5. Conducting FLDs under Farmer’s Participatory Action Research Programme
6. Organizing farmers scientist interaction programme

Give details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photographs)

S. No.	Crop / Enterprise	ITK Practiced	Purpose of ITK
1.	Rice	Use of perches in the paddy field so that predatory birds sit on it and can trap insect pests.	Control insect pests.
2.	Paddy	Application of some weeds and outer coat of citrus fruit in the standing water of paddy field to control case worm.	Control case worm
3.	Paddy	Use of dead frog and crab in the paddy field to repel	Repel Gandhi bug

		Gandhi bug.	
4.	Paddy	Spraying of fresh cow dung solution in paddy crop to control bacterial leaf blight.	Control bacterial leaf blight.
5.	Paddy	Application of kerosene oil in the standing water of paddy field to control case worm infestation.	Control case worm infestation.
6.	Brinjal	Application of ashes over the leaves of some cucurbits and brinjal to reduce insect infestation.	Reduce insect infestation.
7.	Bottle gourd	Splitting of base of bottle gourd plant and piercing with catfish spine to induce fruit setting.	Induce fruit setting.
8.	Vegetable crops	Spraying of solution of one part of cattle urine and six part of water in vegetable crops to protect against insect pests.	Protect against insect pests.
9.	Seed preservation	Use of neem leaves for controlling storage pests.	Controlling storage pests.

Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for

- ◆ *Identification of courses for farmers / farm women*
 - a) Need based training courses are being identified after collecting necessary informations from the farmer's field in a participatory way.
 - b) Some training courses are identified after interacting with the extension functionaries of various departments and members of NGOs as well as farmer's organizations.
 - c) Training courses are also decided considering farmer's demand on a particular subject matter.
- ◆ *Rural Youth*
 - a) Need based training courses are identified after interacting with youth organizations, SHGs NGOs, Govt. Depts. etc.
 - b) Vocational training courses are planned after knowing scope and prospects of income generating activities in the rural areas.
 - c) Through people's participation.
- ◆ *In-service personnel*
 - a) Interaction with the extension functionaries of agriculture and allied departments, NGOs, SHGs etc.
 - b) Based on the discussion in ZREAC meeting and on latest technological development.

Field activities

- i. Number of villages adopted: 2
- ii. No. of farm families selected: 20
- iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted: 2

Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory: Nil (Not yet established)

Status of establishment of Lab : NA

1. Year of establishment : NA

2. List of equipments purchased with amount : NA

Sl. No	Name of the Equipment	Qty.	Cost
1			
2			
3			
Total			

Details of samples analyzed so far : NA

Details	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples				
Water Samples				
Total				

PART – V
(IMPACT OF KVK ACTIVITIES)

6. Impact of KVK activities (Not to be restricted for reporting period).

Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of participants	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
			Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
1. Early flowering of citrus var. Assam Lemon through root exposure, irrigation, balance fertilization followed by black	25	60	90,000.00/ha	1,50,000.00/ha

polythine mulching				
2. Commercial cultivation of Banana, Var. Malbhog through 'corm' as planting material along with recommended doses of fertilizer, treatment of planting material and all plant protection measures	100	45	52,000.00/ha	87,500.00/ha
3. Selection of suitable variety of Potato, seed treatment, balance fertilization, irrigation and plant protection measures for late blight and wilt	50	40	48,000.00/ha	94,000.00/ha
4. Nursery management techniques for high yielding variety of Boro rice	25	40	23,500.00/ha	28,000.00/ha
5. Introduction of HYV of Sali rice var. Ranjit with modern cultivation technology v.z. time of sowing & transplanting, seed treatment, water management and use of fertilizers	50	50	21,600.00/ha	34,200.00/ha

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

Cases of large scale adoption

(Please furnish detailed information for each case below)

1. Mr. Dinesh Roy, a farmer of Tengabari village under Kajalgaon sub-division, had started large scale banana plantation var. Malbhog in 20ha land during 2006-07 using 'corm' as standard planting material after receiving necessary guidance and helps from KVK, Bongaigaon. He has organized the farmers of the locality and formed a group named "Banana Farmers Committee" comprising 17 farm families of village 'Tengabari', Kajalgaon and has started planting of Banana var. Malbhog with the adoption of scientific cultivation technology.
2. Large scale adoption of citrus, Var. Assam Lemon through scientific methods of planting, irrigation, balance fertilization with necessary plant protection measures in 4.0ha and 3.5ha land by Mr. Sarat Basumatary and Mr. Promod Basumatary, respectively.
3. Boro rice is cultivated in some areas of the district with some intruded varieties like BR-8, BR-9 etc which yield 4.0-4.5 t/ha. KVK, Bongaigaon conducted a FLD programme on HYV of boro rice "Jyomati" in an area of 3.0 ha during 2005-06 and 2006-07. After visualizing the performance of variety "Jyomati", many farmers became interested to replace existing varieties with Jyomati and the area under Jyomati has gone up to 40.0 ha.
4. Potato is an important vegetable crop of the district and necessary extension activities required for obtaining higher yield has been initiated. Mr. Amrit Mahanayak, a graduate rural youth had adopted scientific cultivation practices of potato after receiving necessary helps and guidance from the scientist of KVK, Bongaigaon and could harvest 408 qtl/ha under irrigated condition. With this encouraging result, many farmers become interested to grow potato crop with improved management practices and necessary initiatives have been started for early crop.

Details of impact analysis of KVK activities carried out during the reporting period (Give below)

Sl. No.	Name of the specific technical skill transferred	No. of participants	% adoption	Charges in income	
				Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
1.	Irrigation management in potato (Application of 4 cm	27	25	25,000.00/ha	1,00,000.00/ha

	irrigation water at stolonization, tuberization and tuber development stage)				
2.	Selection of HYV of Boro rice, nursery management techniques and modern methods of production	27	40	20,500/ha	30,000/ha
3.	Introduction of HYV of Sali rice var. Ranjit with modern cultivation technology like timely planting, seed treatment, water management and use of balance fertilizer	62	55	20,600/ha	25,000.00

PART – VI
(LINKAGES WITH OUTSIDE ORGANISATIONS)

7. Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage	
1. State Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Fishery, and Sericulture etc. of	i.	Identification of training needs and target group for various extension activities.
	ii.	Involvement in various state extension activities like Technology Mission, District Level Implementation and Monitoring etc.
	iii.	Planning and implementation of ATMA.

Bongaigaon and Chirang district.	iv.	Exchange of resource persons in various training programmes
2. Civil Administration, DRDA, SIRD, Block Development Offices, Banks of Bongaigaon and Chirang district.	i. ii. iii.	Participation in departmental programmes. Formation and functioning of SHGs, NGOs etc. Entrepreneurship development.
3. Farmer's Organizations like Field Management Committee, All Bodoland Farmer's Association (DuBAA), Jack Fruit Grower Society, Anjali Sukhati etc.	i. ii. iii.	Identification of need based training courses and beneficiaries for various extension activities. Organizing training programmes. Entrepreneurship development.
4. Non Govt. Organizations like Madhuchakra Development Organization, Basugaon, Discovery Club, Bongaigaon, Asomi, Abhayapuri & Bongaigaon branch etc.	i. ii. iii.	Identification of training courses and target groups. Organizing training programmes. Participation as resource person in collaborative programmes.
5. Indian Institution of Technology, Guwahati, Indian Institution of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati and Institute of Co-operative Management-Guwahati	i. ii. iii.	Participation in training programmes. Identification of beneficiaries. Involvement in the district level planning programmes for entrepreneurship development.
6. Research Stations and KVKs of Assam Agricultural University	i. ii. iii.	Participation in ZREAC meeting. Invitation of resource persons. Supply of seed materials for FLD and OFT programmes.
7. All India Radio, Kokrajhar	i. ii.	Publicity Radio talk.

NB The nature of linkage should be indicated in terms of joint diagnostic survey, joint implementation, and participation in meeting, contribution received for infrastructural development, conducting training programmes and demonstration or any other

List special programmes undertaken by the KVK, which have been financed by State Govt./Other Agencies : Nil

Name of the scheme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency	Amount (Rs.)

Details of linkage with ATMA

Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes/No: Yes

No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Remarks
1.	Training	Involvement in the training programmes as resource person and as participants.	Preparations of SREP report for one district & DADS for two districts were completed.
2.	Survey	Conducted survey as a member of AES team	
3.	Preparation of SREP & DADS	Providing technical guidance for preparation of SREP & DADS	

Give details of programmes implemented under National Horticultural Mission

No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Constraints if any
1.	Technology Mission	1. Providing technical guidance	-
		2. Monitoring of farmers field	
		3. Participated as resource person in the training programme	

Nature of linkage with National Fisheries Development Board

No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Remarks
1.	Training	Organizing training & selection of beneficiaries.	Proposal for training have been submitted to NFDB for necessary approval

**PART – VII
(PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK)**

8. Performance of infrastructure in KVK: Nil

Utilization of demonstration units (other than instructional farm): Nil

No.	Demo Unit	Year of estt.	Area	Production			Amount (Rs.)	
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income expected

Utilization of instructional farm (Crops) including seed production: Nil

Name Of the crop	Date of sowing	Date of harvest	Area (ha)	Production			Amount (Rs.)	
				Variety	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income
Cereals								
Pulses								
Oilseeds								
Fibers								
Spices								
Plantation crops								
Floriculture								
Fruits								
Vegetables								
Others (Specify)								

Production Units (bio-agents / bio pesticides/ bio fertilizers etc.): Nil

No.	Name of the Product	Qty	Amount (Rs.)	
			Cost of inputs	Gross income expected

Performance of instructional farm (livestock and fisheries production): Nil

No	Name	Details of production

	of the animal / bird / aquatics	Breed	Type of Produce	Qty produced

Utilization of hostel facilities: Nil

Accommodation available (No. of beds): NA

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
September 2007			
October			
November			
December			
January 2008			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			

(for whole of the year)

PART – VIII (FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE)

9. Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Account Number
With Host Institute	-	-	-
With KVK	State Bank of India	BRPL Complex Dhaligaon	AAU Gen. Fund a/c No. 10266315899

Utilization of funds under FLD on Oilseed (Rs. In Lakhs)

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 1 st April 2008
	Kharif 2007	Rabi 2007-08	Kharif 2007	Rabi 2007-08	
Inputs	9500.00	11,166.00	9335.00	11,166.00	165.00
Extension activities	588.00	-	500.00	-	88.00
TA/DA/POL etc.	1787.00	649.00	1581.00	584.00	266.00
Total	11875.00	-	11416.00	-	519.00

Utilization of funds under FLD on Pulses (Rs. In Lakhs)

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 1 st April 2008
	Kharif 2007	Rabi 2007-08	Kharif 2007	Rabi 2007-08	
Inputs	11468.75	9,352.00	11425.00	8,000.00	1,395.75
Extension activities	-	1,247.00	-	500.00	747.00
TA/DA/POL etc.	1000.00	1,860.00	930.00	370.00	1,569.00
TOTAL	12468.75	12,468.00	12355.00	8,870.00	3,711.75

Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Upto Sep. 2008) (year-wise separately) (current year and previous year)

Year: 2007-08

No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	23,50,000.00		19,82,471.00
2	Traveling allowances	1,00,000.00		94,719.00
3	Contingencies			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	1,00,000.00		
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments			
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (Ceiling up to Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	4,00,000.00		2,63,276.00
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)			
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)			

F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)			
G	Training of extension functionaries			
H	Maintenance of buildings			
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory			
J	Library			
TOTAL (A)		29,50,000.00		

B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works	15,49,000.00		
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture	-		
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	-		
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	-		
TOTAL (B)		15,49,000.00		
C. REVOLVING FUND		-		
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		44,99,000.00		

Year: 2008-09 (up to September,08)

No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	24,00,000.00		8,12,304.00
2	Traveling allowances	75,000.00		13,075.00
3	Contingencies			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	80,000.00		
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments			
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (Ceiling up to Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	3,20,000.00		79,188.00
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)			
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)			

F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)			
G	Training of extension functionaries			
H	Maintenance of buildings			
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory			
J	Library			
TOTAL (A)		28,75,000.00		904567.00

B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works	-		
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture	-		
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	-		
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	-		
TOTAL (B)		-		
C. REVOLVING FUND		-		
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		28,75,000.00		

Status of revolving fund (Rs. in lakhs) for the three years: NA

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
April 2005 to March 2006				
April 2006 to March 2007				
April 2007 to March 2008				

Please include information which has not been reflected above (write in detail).

Constraints

(a) **Administrative**

1. Shortage of Subject Matter Specialists and Programme Assistant creates problems in proper implementation of the programmes
2. Frequent bandh called by various organizations often disturbs functioning of KVK

3. Lack of permanent office building and other infrastructure facilities hinders smooth functioning of KVK activities

(b) Financial

1. Lack of modern instructional aids like LCD Projector, TV, DVD etc. often effects smooth conduct of various extensionactivities
2. Lack of internet facility for quick dissemination of information's and updating of knowledge base
3. Poor technical backup

(c) Technical

1. Procedure for release of fund for various activities is time consuming and delays smooth conduct of the programme
2. Allocation of fund for trainee's meal is not sufficient

PART – IX (SUMMARY OF SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS)

Technology Assessment and Refinement

Details of technologies assessed

Crop/ Enterprise	Technologies Assessed	Name of the technology
Rice	Scented rice varieties with recommended package of practices	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Ketekijoha ii) Bakuljoha 	
	Boro rice varieties with recommended package of practices	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) NBR-2 	

Integrated Crop Management										
Integrated Nutrient Management										
Integrated Farming System										
Mushroom cultivation										
Drudgery reduction										
Farm machineries										
Post Harvest Technology										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management										
Resource conservation technology										
Small Scale income generating enterprises										
Total										

Abstract on the number of technologies assessed in respect of livestock enterprises: Nil

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Piggery	Rabbitary	Fisheries	Total
Evaluation of Breeds						
Nutrition Management						
Disease of Management						
Value Addition						
Production and Management						
Feed and Fodder						
Small Scale income generating enterprises						
Total						

Abstract on the number of technologies refined in respect of livestock enterprises: Nil

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Piggery	Rabbitary	Fisheries	Total
Evaluation of Breeds						
Nutrition Management						
Disease of Management						
Value Addition						
Production and Management						
Feed and Fodder						
Small Scale income generating enterprises						
Total						

Performance of important technologies

Performance of technology assessment

Note: Please provide information on the most successful cases of technology assessment done by your KVK (if any) in the format given below. (Based on data already given on OFTs)

1. Name of technology: Scented rice varieties "Ketekijoha" and "Bakuljoha" with recommended package of practices

Name of KVK	OFT Title	No. of OFTs	Performance on different parameters			Farmers reaction	Acceptability in existing farming system	
			Parameter	Performance of Farmer's practice	Performance of previous technology			Performance of newly assessed technology
KVK , Bongaigaon	Performance of scented rice varieties in the farmers field	7	1 Grain yield (kg/ha)	2400	-	Ketekijoha - 2920 Bakuljoha - 2730	i)Very good high yielding scented rice varieties having very high aroma ii) May replace local varieties iii)Supply of quality seed need to be ensured	Farmers use to cultivate some local varieties of scented rice having lower yield potential and similar crop duration. These varieties may be replaced by scented rice varieties "Ketekijoha" and "Bakuljoha" and may fit well to the existing cropping system.
			2					
			3					
			4					
			5					

2. Name of technology: Recommended package of practices of toria with 33% higher seed rate under late sown condition

Name of KVK	OFT Title	No. of OFTs	Performance on different parameters			Farmers reaction	Acceptability in existing farming system	
			Parameter	Performance of Farmer's practice	Performance of previous technology			Performance of newly assessed technology
KVK , Bongaigaon	Performance of late sown toria (Var. TS-36) grown after Sali paddy	3	1 Crop yield (kg/ha)	525	-	675	i)Technology may be adopted in the farmer's field under late sown condition ii) Irrigation in the later stages may further enhance crop yield	Sowing of toria is more often delayed in the farmer's field due to cultivation of long duration Sali rice varieties which results in poor crop stand. Under such condition, this technology will have much acceptability in the existing cropping systems.
			2					
			3					
			4					
			5					

Add the same table again for details on more technologies (if any)

Performance of technology refinement: NA

Note: Please provide information on the most successful cases of technology refinement done by your KVK (if any) in the format given below. (Based on data already given on OFTs)

1. Name of technology:

Name of KVK	OFT Title	No. of OFTs	Performance on different parameters			Farmers reaction	Acceptability in existing farming system
			Refined Parameter	Performance of Farmer's practice	Performance of assessed technology		
			1				
			2				

			3					
			4					
			5					

Add the same table again for details on more technologies (if any)

Frontline Demonstrations

Crops	No. of demonstrations	Area (ha)
Oilseeds	28	12.0
Pulses	27	10.0
Cereals	3	2.0
Millets		
Cash crops		
Fodder crops		
Fruit crops		
Vegetable crops	7	1.4
Plantation crops		
Spices and condiments		
Flowers and ornamental crops		
Medicinal and aromatic plants		
Fishery		
Total	65	25.4

Enterprises	No. of demonstrations	Units (No.)
Dairy		
Sheep and goat		
Poultry		
Piggery		
Rabbitary		
Apiculture		
Mushroom units		
Total		
Grand total	65	25.4

**Signature,
Programme Coordinator,
KVK, Bongaigaon**

(Signature not needed in case of soft copy)

Note:

The filled in Proforma has to be emailed to **icar_zcu3@yahoo.co.in** on or before **15th September, 2008**. Also the typed proforma (3 copies) has to be submitted along with soft copy in a CD along with photographs at the Annual Zonal Workshop of KVKs to be held at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh during September 2008. The reports will be verified on the spot before submission. **Incomplete and casually filled reports not complying with the given guidelines will not be accepted.** Hence KVKs are requested to take utmost care in filling up the proforma in line with the guidelines provided at the beginning.

Materials to be submitted at Annual Zonal Workshop of KVKs:

1. **3 hard copies of Annual Report 2007-08**
2. **3 hard copies of Annual Action Plan 2008-09**
3. **One CD containing 3 separate folders namely Annual Action Plan 2008-09, Annual Report 2007-08 and Action Photographs.**
(The folder on action photographs should contain 10 action photos in JPEG format. The photos should be as separate JPEG files and not to be pasted in a single Word file. The name of each JPEG file should indicate the activity in Photograph in detail.)