

ACTION PLAN-2026-27 FROM KVK,BOUDH

Discipline: Agronomy

OFT-1

OFT Title	Assessment of biofortified rice varieties for enhancing food and nutritional security. (25OAG1K)		
Season & Year	Kharif & 2026	No. of replications	07
Crop area	1 ha	Farming situation	Rainfed medium low land
Thematic area	Varietal evaluation		
Problem diagnosed	Low yield from the existing variety, loss of micronutrients like zinc and iron which leads to malnutrition.		
FP	Cultivation of rice variety Lalat		
TO₁	CRDHAN 311(MUKUL)) (It has high protein content (10.1%) and moderately high level of Zn content (20 ppm) in polished rice. medium duration (120-125 days), semi-dwarf plant type (110 cm) with long bold grain and good cooking and eating quality. It is suitable for irrigated and favorable shallow rainfed areas. National average of grain yield is 4.3 t ha ⁻¹ and in Odisha it is 5.5 t ha ⁻¹ .		Source: (NRRI, CUTTACK,2022)
TO₂	CR DHAN 315(Duration125-135 days, Medium slender, Long and dense panicle,Rich in Zinc(20-26ppm) in polished grain compared to 12-16ppm in popular varieties. grain yield is 5.0 t ha ⁻¹ Resistant to leaf folder, moderately resistant to stem bore, moderately tolerant to leaf blast, neck blast and brown spot.		Source: (NRRI, CUTTACK, 2022)
TO₃	DRR DHAN 48It is a biofortified, high-yielding rice variety enriched with zinc 22.6-24.0 ppm in polished seed, known for its high zinc content and suitability for water-stressed regions. Duration 130 days.It is a semi-dwarf, long-grain variety, Slender grain type with a maturity duration of around 125-130 days. . grain yield is 5.0-6.0 t ha ⁻¹ It has good cooking quality with desirable amylose content (20.7%). It is moderately resistant to blast, sheath rot and rice tungro virus		Source: IIRR, HYDERABAD,2015
Observation Parameters	No. of tillers/m ² ,No of grains/panicle, Test weight, Zinc content in grain(ppm)		
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Kabita Mishra, Scientist (Agronomy) Sri Tapan Kumar Das,Scientist (Plant protection)		

OFT-2

OFT Title	Assessment of high yielding varieties of green gram for rice fallow conditios.(25OAG7R)		
Season & Year	Rabi & 2026-27	No. of replications	07
Crop area	1 ha	Farming situation	Rice-fallow,Irrigated medium land
Thematic area	Varietal evaluation		
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to unavailability of suitable variety. .		
FP	Cultivation of local varieties (Chaiti muga)		
TO₁	IPM 312-20(Vashudha): It is a high-yielding and disease-resistant variety of green gram . Yield Potential: 8-10 q/ha Days to Maturity: 65-80 days. Highly resistant to MYMV and CLS, leaf crinkle and leaf curl diseases.		Source : (IIPR, KANPUR, 2020)
TO₂	OUAT Kalinga Greengram 1((Shreejan) (OBGG 58):Yield Potential: 8-9q/ha Days to Maturity: 70 days. Resistant to MYMV, leaf crinkle virus, moderately resistant to web blight, anthracnose, root rot, powdery mildew, Resistant against white fly and pod borer		Source: (OUAT, BHUBANESWAR 2023)
Observation Parameters	No of pods/plant,,No of seeds/pod, Test weight,		
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Kabita Mishra,Scientist(Agronomy) Sri Tapan Kumar Das,Scientist(Plant protection)		

OFT-3

Title: Assessment of Tomato varieties during summer season							
Crop:	Tomato	Area cultivated (ha):	3475 ha	Spread/Intensity (%):		30-40 %	
Season :	Summer	Farming situation :	Irrigated upland	No. of trials :	07	Area (ha) :	0.4
Thematic Area	Varietal evaluation						
Problem diagnosed	Low income from tomato grown during the crop season						
Technology options							
FP	FP: Cultivation of local tomato variety (Saaho, Abhilash)						
TO-1	Arka Abhed: F ₁ hybrid semi determinate, Multiple disease resistant variety, suitable for summer, kharif, rabi season cultivation with yield potential of 70-85 t/ha.					Source- ICAR-IIHR, Bengaluru, 2023	
TO-2	Arka Vishesh : F ₁ hybrid, high yielding, determinate, Triple disease resistant variety, Suitable for summer, kharif, rabi season cultivation with yield potential of 75-90 t/ha.						
Observation parameters	Fruit weight/ plant (kg), No. of fruits/ plant, Yield (q/ha)						
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Samapika Dalai, SMS (Horticulture)						

OFT-4

Title: Assessment of Marigold varieties for higher yield and quality							
Crop:	Marigold	Area cultivated (ha):	14.9 ha	Spread/Intensity (%):		20-30 %	
Season :	Rabi	Farming situation :	Irrigated upland	No. of trials :	07	Area (ha) :	0.4
Thematic Area	Varietal Evaluation						
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of local variety due to degenerated seeds						
Technology options							
FP	FP- Local Ceracola						
TO-1	Arka Bhanu: Compact flower, golden yellow colour, yield-10-11 t/acre					Source- ICAR-IIHR, Bengaluru, 2020	
TO-2	Arka Abhi: Lemon yellow color, yield 10-11 t/acre						
Observation parameters	Days to 1 st flower bud appearance, Duration of flowering (days), Loose flower yield (kg/plant)						
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Samapika Dalai, SMS (Horticulture)						

OFT-5

Title: Assessment of Management Technologies against sheath rot disease in rice.							
Crop/Enterprise :	Rice	Area cultivated (ha):	≈ 64,000 ha	Spread/Intensity (%) :		25-40 %	
Season :	Kharif	Farming situation :	Rainfed up land	No. of trials :	7 nos.	Area (ha) :	1 ha
Thematic Area	IDM in Rice for Sheath Rot Disease.						
Problem diagnosed	Farmers are applying different non targeted fungicides with improper dose which leads more damage and crop loss.						
Technology options							
FP	Farmers are applying fungicides like propiconazole, carbendazim with improper dose.						
TO₁	Two foliar spraying with (Kresoxim-methyl 40% + Hexaconazole 8.0%) WG @ 1g/l of water at 15 days interval starting from panicle initiation (PI) stage.					Source: SLREC Proc. SLREC Proc. 2022.	
TO₂	Seed treatment with (Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5%) DS @ 2g/kg seed and spraying of Propiconazole 25% EC @ 1ml/l and Fenpyroximate 5% EC @ 1ml/l, twice at 15 days interval starting from panicle initiation stage.						
Observation parameters	PDI(%), Yield, ICBR.						
Scientist involved	Sri. Tapan Kumar Das, Scientist(Plant Protection)						

OFT-6

Title: Assessment of IDM for sheath Blight management in Rice.							
Crop/ Enterprise :	Rice	Area cultivated (ha):	64,000 ha	Spread/Intensity (%):			25–35 %
Season :	Kharif-2026-27	Farming situation :	Rainfed up land	No. of trials :	7 nos.	Area (ha) :	1 ha
Thematic Area	IDM in Rice (Sheath Blight).						
Problem diagnosed	Farmers are applying high dose of non-targeted fungicides with improper dose which increase the cost of cultivation.						
Technology options							
FP	Low yield and Indiscriminate application of spurious chemicals with improper dose.						
TO₁	Seed treatment with Trichoderma viride @ 10g/ lit water and 2-3 sprayings of Trichoderma viride @ 10g/L at 10-15 days interval.					Source: OUAT SLREC proc. 2018. Source: IIR Annual report 2020.	
TO₂	Seed treatment with Trichoderma viride @ 10g/L water and Spraying of the combination fungicide (Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole) @ 1ml/L twice at 15 days interval starting from initiation of the infection.						
Observation parameters	PDI (%), Yield, ICBR.						
Scientist involved	Sri. Tapan Kumar Das, Scientist(Plant Protection)						

OFT-7

Title: Assessment of value-added products from blended ragi and green gram malt(2nd year) (23OHS09K)							
Crop/Enterprise :	Ragi & Green gram malt	Area cultivated (ha):	6500 ha	Spread/Intensity (%):		67%	
Season :	Kharif	Farming situation :	Homestead	No. of trials :	07	Area (ha) :	-
Thematic Area	Value addition						
Problem diagnosed	Poor knowledge on value added products from millet.						
Technology options							
FP	Selling of ragi powder						
TO₁	Soak ragi and green gram separately in water, sprout ragi (24 hr) & green gram (12 hr) at room temperature in moist cloth, dry (50 ° C for 8 hr) the sprouted grains ,remove the rootlets , roast the grains, grind to fine powder keep in air tight bottle, (good source of calcium , iron & fiber).					Source: AICRP on Post-Harvest Technology, OUAT, 2012)	
TO₂	Ragi 500gm, Flake rice 150gm, Wheet 150gm, Bengalgram 200 gm) fry all the ingredients in low flame (60 ⁰ C) till flavour comes, allow to cool, dry & grind to fine powder.						
Observation parameters	Conversion ratio,Sensory evaluation,Cost of Intervention, Additional income over additional cost , B:C Ratio.						
Scientist involved	Mrs. Sasmita Pal, Scientist(Home Science)						

OFT-8

Title:Assessment of value added products from banana for enhancing Income of SHGS (2nd year) (24OHS05(K/R))*							
Crop/Enterprise :	Banana	Area cultivated (ha):	850 ha	Spread/Intensity (%):			25%
Season :	Rabi	Farming situation :	Homestead	No. of trials :	07	Area (ha) :	-
Thematic Area	Value addition						
Problem diagnosed	Low return due to poor shelf life and storability by application of ripening hormone like Ethylene at market.						
Technology options							
FP	Direct selling of ripe banana.						
TO₁	TO1: Preparation of banana fruit bar(ripe fruit+homogenization+pulp preparation+ addition of sugar,pectin and citric acid +dehydration at 70 ⁰ C +set in to sheet and cut into a suitable size.					Source: Post harvest technology centre,TNAU, Coimbatore, 2015	
TO₂	TO2: Preparation of banana biscuit(Banana flour, Maida(60%+30%), additin of sugar,dalda,baking powder,milk powder and essence,mixing, preparation of dough+Shaping+ Baking.						
Observation parameters	Conversion ratio,Sensory evaluation, Cost of Intervention, Additional income over additional cost, B:C Ratio.						
Scientist involved	Mrs. Sasmita Pal, Scientist(Home Science)						

OFT-9

Title:Assessment of FPO-led Value Chain Gap Reduction Approach for Enhancing Farmer Income and Market Linkage. 26OEE02(Y)							
Crop/Enterprise :	FPO-based Value Chain (Vegetables/ Millets/Onion/ Turmeric)	Area cultivated (ha):	30 ha	Spread/Intensity (%):		NA	
Season :	2026-27 (K/R)	Farming situation :	Rainfed to semi-irrigated conditions	No. of trials :	60	Area (ha) :	30 ha.
Thematic Area	FPO-led value chain and market-oriented extension.						
Problem diagnosed	High value chain gaps in aggregation, grading, processing, and market linkage resulting in low farmer income.						
Technology options							
FP	Individual sale of ungraded raw produce through local traders with no collective marketing or value addition.						
TO ₁	Farmer training on value chain components including grading, sorting, aggregation, storage, packaging, and digital market information.					Source: Pre-SLREC-2026	
TO ₂	FPO-led integrated value chain approach involving collective aggregation, scientific grading, primary processing, packaging, branding, digital marketing, and direct institutional buyers/processors market linkage.						
Observation parameters	Value chain gap reduction (%), Farmer participation (%), Adoption of value addition practices (%), Market linkage improvement (%), Price realization (₹/q), Volume collectively marketed (%), Income enhancement (₹/ha), B:C ratio.						
Scientist involved	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar, SMS(Agril.Extension)						

OFT-10

Title: Assessment on Digital Literacy for Capacity Building Among Smallholder Farmers. 25OEE07(Y)							
Crop/ Enterprise :	Digital Agriculture & ICT-based Farm Advisory Services	Area cultivated (ha):	NA	Spread/Intensity (%):			87%
Season :	Year Round (2026–27)	Farming situation :	Rainfed to semi-irrigated farming system under small and marginal holdings	No. of trials :	60 nos.	Area (ha) :	NA
Thematic Area	Digital Extension, ICT-enabled Agricultural Advisory Services and Farmer Capacity Building.						
Problem diagnosed	Smallholder farmers have limited digital literacy, resulting in poor access to weather-based advisories, market information, government schemes, digital platforms, online input services and ICT-enabled decision support, ultimately affecting technology adoption and farm income.						
Technology options							
FP	Farmers depend mainly on conventional extension methods, neighbours, local input dealers and occasional field visits, with very limited use of smartphones, agricultural mobile applications, digital payment systems or online agricultural advisory services.						
TO ₁	Capacity building of smallholder farmers through structured digital literacy training on smartphone operation, digital payment systems, weather advisories, agricultural mobile applications, Kisan Sarathi Portal, and government digital services to enhance access to farm information and advisory support.					Source: Pre-SLREC 2025, OUAT.	
TO ₂	Digital literacy training integrated with continuous ICT-based handholding through WhatsApp groups, Meghdoot App, Plantix, e-NAM, digital market information, and regular online farm advisories to strengthen technology adoption, informed decision-making, and market linkage.						
Observation parameters	Digital Literacy Score, Knowledge Gain (%) , Adoption Level of Digital Technologies (%) ,Utilization of Digital Agricultural Services (%) , Decision-making Ability (Score), Farmer Satisfaction Index						
Scientist involved	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar, SMS(Agril.Extension)						

Discipline: Agronomy

FLD-1

FLD title	Demonstration on nutri-rich finger millet variety Shree Ratna.24FAG12(K)	
Season & Year	Kharif & 2026	
Thematic Area	Varietal replacement	
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to unavailability of suitable variety	
Farming situation	Rainfed upland	
Technology details		
FP	Cultivation of local fingermillet varieties like Nali mandia, Budha Mandia.	
Demo	OUAT Kalinga Ragi 1 (Shreeratna): This is a medium duration variety with duration of 117 days, high zinc (21.6mg/kg),iron content(50.2 mg/kg),average yield potential of 2416 kg/ ha ,suitable for kharif and irrigated summer, medium sized light green leaves, top incurved ear heads , light brown seed colour, non-lodging and non-shattering type , Resistant to brown spot and foot rot , moderately resistant to blast disease , and also to stem borer, aphid and grass hopper.	Source: CPR, OUAT, Bhubaneswar, 2023
No of demo.	10 nos	
Observation parameters	No of tillers/m2, No of fingers/plant,Test weight(g)	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Kabita Mishra, Scientist (Agronomy) Sri Tapan Kumar Das, Scientist (Plant protection)	

Discipline: Agronomy

FLD-2

FLD title	Demonstration on nutrient management in maize	
Season & Year	Kharif & 2026	
Thematic Area	Nutrient management	
Problem diagnosed	Low nitrogen use efficiency, higher application quantity and transport cost, Nutrient loss by leaching, soil health issues	
Farming situation	Rainfed upland	
Technology details		
FP	Application of 120-60-40 N:P2O5:K2O kg /ha only	
Demo	Application of Nano urea in maize Application of 75% RDN through urea + 25 % N through two foliar sprays of nano urea @ 1250 ml/ha at 25- 30 DAS and 40-45 DAS with recommended P2O5 and K2O.	Source: RPCAU, Annual Report, 2023-24
No of demo.	10 nos.	
Observation parameters	Plant height(cm), Cobs/ plant, Cob weight(g),No of grains/cob,	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Kabita Mishra, Scientist (Agronomy) Sri Tapan Kumar Das, Scientist (Plant protection)	

Discipline: Agronomy

FLD-3

FLD title	Demonstration of high yielding mustard var. Sampoorna (OUAT Kalinga Mustard 1) 25FAG18(R)	
Season & Year	Rabi & 2026-27	
Thematic Area	Varietal replacement	
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to use of local variety	
Farming situation	Irrigated medium land	
Technology details		
FP	FP: Cultivation of local variety Kuji Sarson	
Demo	Cultivation of Mustard var. Sampoorna (OUAT Kalinga Mustard-1)Duration-110-115 days, seed rate-10kg/ha, line sowing with soil test based fertilizer application, non-shattering type with brownish-grey and medium size seeds, Avg yield-1337kg/ha, moderately resistant to aphid, blight, mildew and white rust.	Source: OUAT 2022-23
No of demo.	10 nos.	
Observation parameters	Plant height(cm), No of silique/plant, No of seeds/silique	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Kabita Mishra,Scientist (Agronomy) Sri Tapan Kumar Das,Scientist (Plant protection)	

Discipline: Agronomy

FLD-4

FLD title	Demonstration in integrated crop management in Sesame 25FAG23R		
Season & Year	Rabi & 2026-27		
Thematic Area	ICM		
Problem diagnosed	Lower productivity of Sesame is mainly cultivated under rainfed condition with poor crop management practices in marginal lands. Lack of availability of location specific varieties, varieties resistant to pests and diseases. The sesame growers have adopted locally available technologies and poor infrastructure facilities for pre and postharvest management. Sesame was more sensitive to water stagnation. Improper drainage facilities in the field cause poor crop growth and yield reduction.		
Farming situation	Irrigated Rice-fallow		
Technology details			
FP	Cultivation of local variety Maghi rasi.		
Demo	Cultivation of high yielding sesame variety Smarak STBF, Soil application of PSB @5kg/ha + Sulphur @20kg/ha.Smarak(OSC 560): High yielding, Short duration variety (80-85 days tailored for rice based cropping systems in Odisha.Average yield about 8-9q/ha. Oil content- 48-52%).Golden yellow bold seed,delayed shattering, synchronous maturity, Tolerant to Macrophomia and Alternaria leaf spot.	Source: OUAT, Bhubaneswar, 2023	
No of demo.	10nos.		
Observation parameters	No of capsules/plant, No of seeds/capsule, Seed weight(g)		
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Kabita Mishra, Scientist (Agronomy) Sri Tapan Kumar Das, Scientist (Plant protection)		

Discipline: Horticulture

FLD-5

FLD title	Demonstration on Natural Farming Technology for Tomato	
Season & Year	Rabi, 2026-27	
Thematic Area	Natural farming	
Problem diagnosed	Low profitability because of increasing input cost	
Farming situation	Rainfed upland	
Technology details		
FP	Cultivation of tomato with 120:80:50kg N:P:K per ha	
Demo	Cultivation of tomato with marigold as intercrop in the ratio of 1:5, maize as barrier crop. Straw mulching and irrigation in alternate channel. Application of Jibamruta (500lit/ha) thrice at 15 days interval. Foliar application of Nimastra (200 l/ha) twice at 15 days interval	Source- RRTTS, Ranital ,2022-23
No of demo.	10	
Observation parameters	Parameters- No. of weed/ m², No. of fruit/plant, Fruit weight (g), Yield (q/ha)	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Samapika Dalai, SMS (Horticulture) Sri. Tapan Kumar Das,Scientist(Plant protection)	

Discipline: Horticulture

FLD-6

FLD title	Demonstration of Grafted brinjal for higher production		
Season & Year	Rabi season, 2026-27		
Thematic Area	Grafting technology		
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to bacterial wilt infestation		
Farming situation	Irrigated upland		
Technology details			
FP	Cultivation of Brinjal seedlings		
Demo	Cultivation of Grafted brinjal as joining root stock of wild brinjal and scion of HYV brinjal varieties for higher yield, Spacing 3ft x 4ft	Source: ICAR-IIHR- CHES, 2019	
No of demo.	10		
Observation parameters	Plant height (cm), Fruit wt.(g), Cost of intervention, Additional income over additional investment, Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio		
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Samapika Dalai, SMS (Horticulture) Sri. Tapan Kumar Das, Scientist (Plant protection)		

Discipline: Horticulture

FLD-7

FLD title	Demonstration on Onion Variety Bhima Shakti	
Season & Year	Rabi season, 2026-27	
Thematic Area	Varietal Evaluation	
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to unavailability of suitable variety having good keeping quality.	
Farming situation	Irrigated upland	
Technology details		
FP	Cultivation of NHRDF variety Agrifound Dark Red	
Demo	Cultivation of Bhima Shakti (Bulbs are light bronze color, globular round shape, bulb diameter 5.5-6.0 cm. Bulb mature in 120-130 days after transplanting.	Source: ICAR-DOGR Pune, 2022
No of demo.	10	
Observation parameters	Bulb diameters (cm), Bulb weight (g), yield (q/ha)	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Samapika Dalai, SMS (Horticulture) Sri. Tapan Kumar Das, Scientist (Plant protection)	

Discipline: Horticulture

FLD-8

FLD title	Foliar application of growth regulators in bitter gourd	
Season & Year	Kharif, 2026-27	
Thematic Area	Plant Growth Regulators	
Problem diagnosed	Less nos. of female flower and low yield	
Farming situation	Rainfed medium land	
Technology details	Foliar application of Ethrel @ 0.5 ml per liter of water at 2 to 4 leaf stage and Amino acid @ 2ml liter during flowering stage	
FP	Application of seaweed extract 2 ml /liter	
Demo	Foliar application of Ethrel @ 0.5 ml per liter of water at 2 to 4 leaf stage and Amino acid @ 2ml liter during flowering stage	Source: Compendium of Agriculture Technologies, 2023-2025
No of demo.	10	
Observation parameters	No. of female flower/plant, No. of fruits/plant, Yield(q/ha), B :C ratio	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Samapika Dalai, SMS (Horticulture) Sri. Tapan Kumar Das, Scientist (Plant protection)	

Discipline: Plant Protection

FLD-9

FLD title	Demonstration on management practices against pod borer complex in Greengram.	
Season & Year	Rabi-2026-27	
Thematic Area	IPM in Greengram (Pod Borer).	
Problem diagnosed	Farmers are unaware about crop loss due to pod borer incidence. Crop loss identified during harvesting stage.	
Farming situation	Rice fallow /Rainfed up land condition.	
Technology details		
FP	Farmers are not following the proper management practices during the need of application or any proper insecticides . Farmers are applying non targeted pesticides in improper dose like chloropyriphus, cypermethrin.	
Demo	Application of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre, followed by Application of Flubendiamide (39.35%) @ 50 ml/acre is a Suspension Concentrate (SC). Both the pesticides are is a new phthalamide insecticide known for its high efficiency and broad-spectrum insecticidal effect, which is particularly suitable for the control of chewing pests such as caterpillars.	Source: Dept. of Entomology, OUAT, 2023. OUAT, AR, 2018.
No of demo.	10 nos.	
Observation parameters	No. of damaged pods/plant, % of infestation, Yield, ICBR.	
Scientist to be involved	Sri. Tapan Kr. Das, Scientist (Plant Protection)	

Discipline: Plant Protection

FLD-10

FLD title	Demonstration on management of purple blotch disease in Onion.	
Season & Year	Rabi-2026-27	
Thematic Area	IDM in Onion.	
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of onion due to severe infestation of onion purple blotch disease which leads crop loss.	
Farming situation	Medium land (irrigated condition).	
Technology details		
FP	Farmers are applying chloropyriphus, thiomethoxam and imidachloprid etc. during disease appearance statge.	
Demo	Seed treatment with carboxin37.5% + Thiram 37.5 % DS @ 2g/kg seed with three foliar spraying with Tebuconazole 25 EC @ 1ml/lat 15 days intervalstarting from initiation of the disease.	Source: SLREC Proc.RRTTS, Bhpatna; RRTTS, Chiplima, 2018.
No of demo.	10 nos.	
Observation parameters	PDI(%), Fresh bulb weight(g.), bulb diameter(cm.), Yield(q/ha).	
Scientist to be involved	Sri. Tapan Kr. Das, Scientist (Plant Protection)	

Discipline: Plant Protection

FLD-11

FLD title	Demonstration on Anthracnose disease management of Chilli.	
Season & Year	Kharif-2026	
Thematic Area	IDM in Chilli.	
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of chilli due to severe infestation of Anthracnose disease and no idea about proper management strategies.	
Farming situation	Upland to medium land (rainfed condition)	
Technology details		
FP	Farmers are applying cupper oxychloride and carbendazim duering disease appearance statge.	
Demo	Seed treatment with (Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5%) @ 0.2% followed by three sprayings with Difenoconazole @ 0.1% from initial disease appearance at 10 days interval.	Source: SLREC Proceeding, RRTTS, Chiplima, OUAT, 2015.
No of demo.	10 nos.	
Observation parameters	No. of damaged fuits/plant, PDI (%), % of infestation, Yield, ICBR.	
Scientist to be involved	Sri. Tapan Kr. Das, Scientist (Plant Protection)	

Discipline: Plant Protection

FLD-12

FLD title	Demonstration on Eco-friendly management of pod borer complex in Pigeonpea .	
Season & Year	Kharif-2026	
Thematic Area	IPM in Pigeonpea .	
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of Pigeonpea due to Indiscriminate application of spurious pesticides with improper dose.	
Farming situation	Rainfed upland .	
Technology details		
FP	Farmers are not fallowing the proper management practices during the need of application or any proper insecticides . Farmers are applying non targeted pesticides in improper dose like chloropyriphus, cypermethrin .	
Demo	Application of Azadirachtin 0.15%@ 1.5 Lit./ ha + Spinosad 45% SC @ 200 ml / ha at 50% flowering and second 15-20 days after 1ST spraying. Application of Azadirachtin 0.15%@ 1.5 Lit./ ha + Emamectin Benzoate 5 % SG @ 200 gm / ha at 50% flowering and second 15-20 days after 1ST spraying.	Source: RRTTS, Station Trail, OUAT, BBSR 2018.
No of demo.	10 nos.	
Observation parameters	Days to harvest, bulb diameter (cm.), bulbweight (g.), yield (q/ha).	
Scientist to be involved	Sri. Tapan Kr. Das, Scientist (Plant Protection)	

Discipline: Home Science

FLD-13

FLD title	Demonstration on the preparation of Moringa Leaf powder for increasing self-life and income . (New) 24FHS17 (K/R)	
Season & Year	Kharif -26	
Thematic Area	Nutrition Security	
Problem diagnosed	Distress sale at peak season and introduction of new product for SHGs/FPOs	
Farming situation	Homestead	
Technology details		
FP	Selling of moringa leaf as green leafy vegetable	
Demo	Moringa leaves after harvest should be stripped off from the stem , washed and dried in shade(sunlight can degrade vitamin A) The dried leaves are made into fine powder which can be stored in an airtight container 2 or 3 spoon full of the powder can be added to soups and sauces)	Source: College of community Science and Research Institute, Madurai, 2015
No of demo.	10	
Observation parameters	Shelf life(days),Sensory evaluation (9- point hedonic scale) Net profit, B:C ratio	
Scientist to be involved	Smt. Sasmita Pal, Scientist (Home Science)	

Discipline: Home Science

FLD-14

FLD title	Demonstration of Ganga Maa Mandal Nutri Garden Model for Household nutritional security 25FHS01 (K/R)	
Season & Year	Round the year	
Thematic Area	Nutritional Security	
Problem diagnosed	Poor nutritional status of farm women due to imbalance vegetable intake	
Farming situation	Backyard	
Technology details		
FP	Irregular and unsystematic Nutritional Gardening with seasonal vegetables.	
Demo	The Ganga Maa Mandal is a circular garden layout covering less than 800 sq.ft with a 30 ft diameter, divided into four concentric rings separated by 1.5 footwide walkways for easy access. At the centre is a 3 ft wide, 2 ft deep compost pit for recycling organic waste . Tall and vine crops like banana, papaya and bottle gourd are planted along the outer ring, while inner ring host a mix of seasonal vegetables and leafy greens. This design maximizes space, supports year round cultivation and promotes soil health through integrated composting.	Source: Gujrat Vidyapith KVK ,2020
No of demo.	10	
Observation parameters	Average consumption of vegetables(g/member/day), Nutrional availability / member/day, Average total production(kg), Additional income(Rs.), B:C ratio	
Scientist to be involved	Smt. Sasmita Pal, Scientist (Home Science)	

Discipline: Home Science

FLD-15

FLD title	Demonstration of preparation of mushroom soup mix.25FHS02(R)	
Season & Year	Rabi 26-27	
Thematic Area	Value addition	
Problem diagnosed	Poor acceptance of raw oyster mushroom	
Farming situation	Homestead	
Technology details		
FP	Selling of fresh oyster mushroom.	
Demo	Mushroom soup mix was developed with 30% oyster mushroom powder, 30 % corn flour, 25% milk powder, 8% salt, 3% sugar, 2% black peeper and 2% oregano.The soup mix has to be boiled for 2 minutes with 14 times quantity of water.	Source: ICAR- DMR for Commercial use 2020)
No of demo.	10	
Observation parameters	Shelf life(days), Conversion ratio, Net Returns (Rs.), B:C ratio	
Scientist to be involved	Smt. Sasmita Pal, Scientist (Home Science)	

Discipline: Home Science

FLD-16

FLD title	Demonstration of Packaging of Processed tender jackfruit 24FHS18 (R)*	
Season & Year	Rabi 2026-27	
Thematic Area	Income generation	
Problem diagnosed	Poor price realization due to sale of whole tender jackfruit	
Farming situation	Homestead	
Technology details		
FP	Sale of whole tender jackfruit	
Demo	Surface cleaning/dirt removal by washing, peeling & cutting into pieces. Dipping in 0.5% (w/v) citric acid & 0.1% ascorbic acid for 7mins, surface drying and packaging in punnet pack or PP pouch with 0.0675% perforation & refrigerated, storage at 10 ⁰ C.	Source: AICRP on PHET, OUAT, 2016-17)
No of demo.	10	
Observation parameters	Sensory evaluation (9- point hedonic scale), Shelf life(days) Cost of Intervention, Additional income over Additional cost, B:C ratio.	
Scientist to be involved	Smt. Sasmita Pal, Scientist (Home Science)	

Discipline: Agril. Extension

FLD-17

FLD title	Demonstration on extent of adoption of climate resilient technology among farmers for sustainable production. 25FEE01(Y)	
Season & Year	Kharif-2026	
Thematic Area	Climate Resilient Agriculture & Technology Adoption.	
Problem diagnosed	Low adoption of climate resilient technologies among farmers leading to reduced productivity, higher crop loss, and lower income.	
Farming situation	Rainfed upland & medium land farming system.	
Technology details		
FP	Cultivation of suitable crops feasible to their ecosystem.	
Demo	Recommended climate resilient technology /enterprises Practice by the farmer.	Source:Source: Pre SLREC OUAT, 2025.
No of demo.	N=90	
Observation parameters	Adoption score, Adoption index, Level of adoption Cost reduction (Rs./ha), Yield enhancement (q/ha), Crop loss (%), Net income.	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar, SMS(Agril.Extension)	

Discipline: Agril. Extension

FLD-18

FLD title	Demonstration on adoption of natural farming practices. 26FEE01(Y)	
Season & Year	Round the year (2026-27).	
Thematic Area	Natural Farming.	
Problem diagnosed	Many farmers lack awareness or practical exposure to natural farming practices and their long term benefits, resulting in slow adoption rate.	
Farming situation		
Technology details		
FP	Farmers following Indegeneous technology for nutrient management, pest management lacking scientific documentation.	
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 , demonstration on preparation of Jeevamrut, Beejamrut, Neemastra, Agneyastra.	Source: Pre-SLREC-2025, OUAT
No of demo.	50	
Observation parameters	Cost reduction(Rs. /ha), yield enhancement(q/ha), crop loss(%), Incremental income cropping intensity (%).	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar, SMS(Agril.Extension)	

Discipline: Agril. Extension

FLD-19

FLD title	Demonstration of Mushroom based Integrated Farming System.26FEE02(Y)	
Season & Year	Year round (2026-27).	
Thematic Area	Mushroom based Integrated Farming System	
Problem diagnosed	Low farm income and poor livelihood security due to mono-cropping, low enterprise diversification, and weak market linkage.	
Farming situation	Rainfed Upland–medium land.	
Technology details		
FP	Traditional crop-based farming with low productivity, limited enterprise integration, and poor income diversification.	
Demo	Mushroom-based Integrated Farming System comprising low-cost mushroom production unit integrated with crop production, vermicomposting, organic nutrient recycling, use of spent mushroom substrate, kitchen garden and other suitable allied enterprises for enhanced farm income and sustainability.	Source: ICAR KVK Annual report, 2022.
No of demo.	N = 40	
Observation parameters	Mushroom yield (kg/unit/year) • Enterprise Diversification Index (%) • Net farm income (₹/year) • Resource recycling efficiency (%) • Benefit-Cost (B:C) Ratio • Adoption level (%) • Farmers' satisfaction index	
Scientist to be involved	Dr. Mayuri Sing Sardar, SMS(Agril.Extension).	