

OFT (All discipline) Conducted during 2024

OFT 1 Plant Breeding

- **Thematic area:** Vegetable Production
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Evaluation of Onion varieties for Kharif season

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Evaluation of Onion varieties for Kharif season
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low marketable yield in Kharif season
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP: Nasik Red T 1: Agrifound Dark red T 2: Bheema Dark Red
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR- Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru, Karnataka ICAR- Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research, Pune, Maharashtra National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation, New Delhi
5.	Production system and thematic area	Paddy based production system and vegetable production
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Introduction of new improved high yielding variety Bheema Dark Red was found very much fruitful for the farmers of target location. It was found superior in term of yield <i>i.e.</i> 20.27 % over Farmer's Practice (Nasik Red). This variety has high marketable value due to its attractive dark red flat globe bulbs. Further, Kharif cultivation of onion fetched higher price in the market.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Cultivation of high yielding variety Bheema Dark Red is recommended for Kharif cultivation in the Ranchi district. The final recommendation will be given after completion of the two years trial. Time of seed sowing for nursery raising may be started earlier.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Standardization of the package and practices of nursery raising is required to escape damage of open field onion nursery due to heavy rain in Kharif season.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Problem was identified by KVK team after multiple visits of target area and thorough discussion with farmers and line departments. Accordingly, suitable varieties were selected to address the problem. Seven enthusiastic farmers of Gutru village, already practicing cultivation of Kharif Onion were selected for

		OFT. Technical and input supports were provided to them. On field data was recorded by beneficiary farmers in the presence of concerned subject matter specialist. All recorded data was analyzed and results were discussed with all beneficiary farmers. All farmers were satisfied with the outcome of the trial particularly the yield of the Bhima Dark Red. However, all were of opinion that protection measures for onion nursery against high temperature and uncertain rainfall has to be adopted.
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B. Results with Table and good quality photographs in jpg

As per the data recorded and presented in the following table, T 2 i.e.e Bheema Dark Red was found superior in term of yield *i.e.* 20.27 % over Farmer's Practice (Nasik Red). This variety has high marketable value due to its attractive dark red flat globe bulbs and fetched maximum net return i.e. Rs. 327813 per hectare which ultimately resulted highest B:C ratio (3.79).

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments		Area (ha)		Bulb Diameter (cm)	Bulb weight (g)	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
			Proposed	Actual							
Vegetable Production	FP	Nasik Red	0.84	0.84	4.94	81.2	148	113657.00	370000.0	256343.0	3.25
	T1	Agrifound Dark Red (AFDR)			5.31	87.4	160	114892.50	400000.0	285107.5	3.48
	T2	Bheema Dark Red			6.09	110.3	178	117187.00	445000.0	327813.0	3.79

Photographs of different activities and crops stages



Training on Kharif cultivation of onion



Distribution of seed and critical inputs



Nursery raising



Nursery raising in shade net



Seedling transplanted in main field





Scientist visit to farmer's field



Weeding and hoeing in OFT field



Overview of OFT field



Onion after 60 days of transplanting



Comparative Photographs of three varieties of onion showing bulb size



Comparative Photographs of three varieties of onion showing bulb diameter

OFT 2 Plant Breeding

- **Thematic area:** Crop Production
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Assessment of climate resilient varieties in rice suitable for medium land of Ranchi district.

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Assessment of climate resilient varieties in rice suitable for medium land of Ranchi district.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Yield loss in paddy crop due to water stress, reduction in number of rainy days and extreme temperature at critical growth stages.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP: Cultivation of drought tolerant variety IR 64 (DRT) T 1: Cultivation of drought tolerant variety CR Dhan 320 T 2: Cultivation of climate resilient variety CR Dhan 214
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR- NRRI- Central Rainfed Upland Rice Research Station, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
5.	Production system and thematic area	Paddy based production system and Crop Production
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Introduction of drought tolerant variety CR Dhan 320 was very much fruitful for the farmers in terms of yield performance <i>i.e.</i> 27.29 % higher than farmer's variety. T 2 (CR Dhan 214) was also superior over Farmers' selected variety IR 64 and yielded 16.82% higher. These climate resilient varieties may be useful in addressing water stress problem or erratic rainfall during rainy season.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Cultivation of drought tolerant varieties CR Dhan 320 and 214 are recommended for mid land area of the district as it has good yield. The final recommendation would be given after 1 or 2 more trials as drought situation was not witnessed this year.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No constraint identified during the trial.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	After thorough discussion with farmers and different agencies of line department, the present problem was selected to be addressed through On Farm Trial. The variety IR 64 is popularly grown by farmers. However, farmers were not satisfied with its performance under water stress condition. Hence, as per discussion with ICAR NRRI CRURRS, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand, two promising high yielding drought tolerant varieties CR Dhan 320 and CR Dhan 214 were

		selected for trial. Farmers were supported with technical guidance and required inputs including seed of both varieties and trained for adoption of promising agro-techniques for paddy production. As per their response in different activities, 7 enthusiastic farmers of Gutru village of Burmu block were selected for the On Farm Trial. All were further trained for conducting OFT scientifically. As per the yield data recorded, all the beneficiary farmers of OFT were very much convinced that both the varieties performed very well under water stress condition and have potential to replace the presently popular IR 64. Taste of cooked rice of these two varieties was also liked very much by all beneficiaries.
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Result

Introduction of drought tolerant variety CR Dhan 320 was very much fruitful for the farmers in terms of yield performance *i.e.* 27.29 % higher than farmer's variety. T 2 (CR Dhan 214) was also superior over Farmers' selected variety IR 64 and yielded 16.82% higher. These climate resilient varieties may be useful in addressing water stress problem or erratic rainfall during rainy season.

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments	Area (ha)		Plant Height (in cm)	No. of tillers/hill	Panicle Length (in cm)	Grains/panicle	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		Proposed	Actual									
Crop Production	FP: IR 64 (drt)	1.68	1.68	112.2	6.6	21.7	103.3	42.14	80963	96922	15959	1.20
	T1: CR Dhan 320			99.2	8.4	22.73	146	53.64	86260	123372	37112	1.43
	T2: CR Dhan 214			114	9.2	21.23	120.6	49.23	84495	113229	28734	1.34

Photographs of different activities and crops stages



Training on climate resilient varieties and cultivation methods



Seed and other critical input distribution



OFT field at Gutru village



FP: IR64 (drt) at vegetative stage

T1: CR Dhan 320 at vegetative stage

T2: CR Dhan 214 at vegetative stage



FP: IR64 (drt) at maturity stage



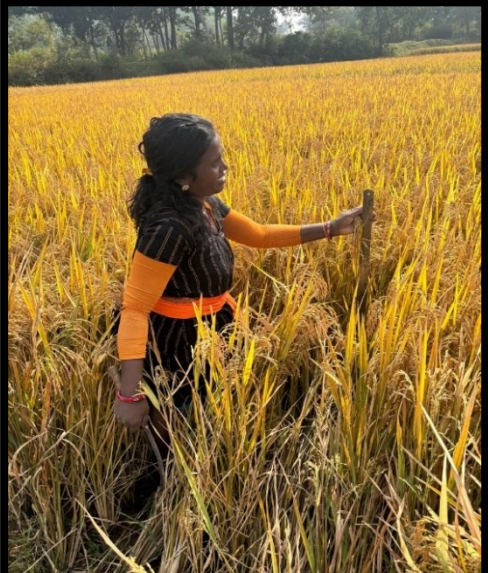
T1: CR Dhan 320 at maturity stage



T2: CR Dhan 214 at maturity stage



Scientist visit to farmer's field at maturity stage of rice crop under OFT program

		
Data Recording at OFT Field		Crop cutting of rice under OFT

OFT 3 Animal Husbandry

- **Thematic area:** Assessment of Concentrate ration feeding in pregnant does (Steaming Up)
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Nutritional management

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Assessment of Concentrate ration feeding in pregnant does (Steaming Up)
2.	Problem diagnosed	Lower birth weight of kids
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	F.P- Range grazing/browsing system TO 1- Farmers practice plus supplementation of 150 gm

		concentrate/day from 60 days before expected day of kidding TO 2- Farmers practice plus supplementation of 250 gm concentrate/day from 60 days before expected day of kidding
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR-IVRI, Izzatnagar, Bareilly, UP
5.	Production system and thematic area	Semi- intensive farming system and Nutritional management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Both the technological options T1 (Farmers practice plus supplementation of 150 gm concentrate/day from 60 days before expected day of kidding) and T2 (Farmers practice plus supplementation of 250 gm concentrate/day from 60 days before expected day of kidding) have been found superior over Farmer's Practice in terms of birth weight of kids and overall growth rate of the kids.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	On the basis of this assessment, steaming up concentrate ration may be recommended for pregnant goats without any adverse effect to increase the birth weight of kids and accelerate the growth rate of kids also.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Lack of awareness about feeding of steaming ration in free range goat rearing system and unavailability of feed ingredients in local markets.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Progressive farmers were selected for technology assessment. All were participated very actively and agreed to adopt this technology.

B. Results

Based on the results obtained in present OFT, it is inferred that both the technological options T1 (Farmers practice plus supplementation of 150 gm concentrate/day from 60 days before expected day of kidding) and T2 (Farmers practice plus supplementation of 250 gm concentrate/day from 60 days before expected day of kidding) have been found superior over Farmer's Practice in terms of birth weight of kids and overall growth rate of the kids.

Technology Options	FP	TO1	TO2
Overall weight	1.10	1.22	1.36
Birth weight			

3 Month	4.06		5.37		6.35	
6 Month	7.31		8.06		8.44	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Birth weight	1.16	1.05	1.23	1.21	1.50	1.22
3 Month	4.278	3.86	5.722	5.022	6.705	6.002
6 Month	7.675	6.9625	8.147	7.996	8.642	8.28
Cost of feed (Rs.)			270.00		450.00	
Extra wt. gain in 6 Month of age (kg)			0.75		1.13	
B:C ratio in respect steaming up ration only			1:1.66		1:1.50	

Photographs of OFT 3 Animal Husbandry



FP



TO1



TO2



FEED MIXING



New born kids



Weighing of kids in different stages

OFT 4 Animal Husbandry

- **Thematic area:** Disease management
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Assessment of Karanj oil to control external parasites in goats animals

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Assessment of Karanj oil to control external parasites in goat animals
2.	Problem diagnosed	Transmission of diseases, poor growth rate, irritation etc.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	F.P : Use of Karanj oil/ Neem oil TO1: Amitraj 10ml/ lit of water, 2 alternative days. TO2: Karanj oil 100ml + sulphur 10g + camphore 5g , 3 alternative days
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi
5.	Production system and thematic area	Semi- intensive farming system and disease management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Use of Karanj oil with sulphur and camphor (TO 2) was found most effective in terms of percentage efficacy i.e. 100 per cent on 15 days. It is also an economical treatment for the effective control of external parasites also in goats.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	On the basis of this assessment, use of Karanj oil with sulphur and camphor is more economical & effective also, it may be recommended for farmers for treatment of mange in goats without any adverse effect.

8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Lack of awareness about the use of sulphur and camphore with Karanj oil to control external parasites in livestock.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Problem was identified through discussion with different farmers and technological options suitable for the socio-economic condition of farmers were selected. Progressive farmers were selected for the assessment of technologies as per their willingness. All participated very actively during all phases of trial and agreed to adopt this technology.

B. Results

As per the data presented in the following table, use of Karanj oil with sulphur and camphor (TO 2) was found most effective in terms of percentage efficacy i.e. 100 per cent on 15 days. Further, as per the result, TO 2 is an economical treatment of the external parasites also in goats.

Technology options with detailed treatments	Av. total mites count in 6 cm ² area on 0 day	Means post treatment mite count and percentage efficacy			Cost of treatment/goat (Rs.)
		3 rd day	7 th day	15 th day	
FP : Use of Karanj oil/ Neem oil	129.00	125.92	121.45	94.37	40.00
Percentage efficacy		2.38%	5.85%	26.84%	
TO₁- Amitraj 10ml/ lit of water, 2 alternative days	134.00	113.21	17.08	00.00	98.50
Percentage efficacy		15.72%	87.25%	100%	
TO₂ : Karanj oil 100 ml + sulphur 10g + camphor 5g , 3 alternative days	132.00	120.83	45.10	00.00	55.00
Percentage efficacy		8.46%	65.83%	100%	

Photographs of OFT 4 Animal Husbandry



Preparation of Karanj oil, Camphore and Sulpher mixture



FP



T01



T02

OFT 5 Horticulture

- Thematic area: Crop regulation

- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Regulation of bearing potential in litchi (*Litchi chinensis*) through girdling of primary branches.

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Regulation of bearing potential in litchi (<i>Litchi chinensis</i>) through girdling of primary branches.
2.	Problem diagnosed	China cultivar of litchi shows the tendency of alternate bearing habit where good yield is obtained in one year and no or negligible yield is obtained in another year. Occurrence of late vegetative flushing in autumn or winter, with insufficient degree of dormancy has been attributed to this problem.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Farmer's Practice (FP) : No girdling Technological Option (TO₁) : 2 mm Girdling on 50 % primary branches Technological Option (TO₂) : 3 mm Girdling on 50 % primary branches
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR-RCER, Research Centre, Ranchi
5.	Production system and thematic area	Upland Rain-fed system, Bearing regulation in litchi
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	Among both the technological options, TO ₂ (Circular girdling of 3 mm diameter on 50% primary branches during 1 st week of September) was found significantly superior over Farmer' Practice (No girdling) and TO ₁ (Circular girdling of 2 mm on 50 % primary branches after emergence of second vegetative flush) in terms of flowering percentage (67.5), yield per plant (67.44 kg) and B:C ratio (4.9) in off season of litchi cv. China.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Circular girdling of 4 mm diameter on 50% primary branches during 1 st week of September is recommended as an essential practice for litchi cv. China.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No constraint was identified in the present OFT.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	The alternate bearing tendency of China var. of Litchi was observed to be a major problem of litchi growers of Ranchi district. Since, the variety is late maturing, thus escapes the fruit cracking issue which is a common problem of popular Shahi variety of litchi. Hence, many farmers were willing to grow this variety in their farm, however, need a solution for this alternate bearing tendency. Hence, in order to select suitable technology to address this problem a team of KVK experts visited different litchi growing sites and discussed with the farmers to understand the feasibility of different available technologies to address this issue. As per discussion with ICAR – RCER FSRCH&PR, Plandu, Namkom, Ranchi and ICAR NRC, Litchi the girdling technology was selected and

		progressive litchi growers maintaining their plants properly, were selected for the trial. Total 8 beneficiaries of the trial were made aware about the technological options through on-site training. The girdling was done by the beneficiary farmer him-self in the presence of SMS Horticulture. As per the yield plants selected for trial, all the beneficiary farmers were convinced to continue the technology in future also.
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B. Results

As per the data recorded in the during the trial and presented in the following table, TO₂ (Circular girdling of 3 mm diameter on 50% primary branches during 1st week of September) was found superior over Farmer' Practice (No girdling) and TO₁ (Circular girdling of 2 mm on 50 % primary branches after emergence of second vegetative flush) in terms of flowering percentage (67.5), yield per plant (67.44 kg) and B:C ratio (4.9) in off season of litchi cv. China.

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments	Percent Flowered Shoot	Fruit weight (g)	Yield (kg/plant)	Healing period (Days)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
Crop regulation	FP: No Girdling	45.6	19.5	49.4	-	43600	217328	173728	3.6
	TO 1: Circular girdling of 2 mm on 50 % primary branches	52.5	19.9	57.3	45-55	46750	253047	206297	4.0
	TO2: Circular girdling of 3 mm diameter on 50% primary branches	67.5	19.7	67.4	115-125	47200	298469	251269	4.9

Photographs of OFT 5 Horticultlure





2 mm girdling in litchi



3 mm girdling in litchi



Effect of 2 mm girdling on fruiting



Effect of 3 mm girdling on fruiting



Data recording to assess the effect of girdling

OFT 6 Horticulture

- **Thematic area:** Plant protection
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Assessment of microbial consortia against wilting in Solanaceous crops (Tomato)

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of microbial consortia against wilting in Solanaceous crops (Tomato)
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low productivity of tomato due to high incidence of wilt disease.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Farmers' practice: Chemical Pesticides T 1: IIHR Consortia (Arka Microbial Consortia) T 2: NRC Litchi Trichoderma
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR – IHR, Bangluru and ICAR – NRC on Litchi
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rice based production system and Crop Production
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	Application of Arka Microbial Consortia (TO 1) most effectively controlled wilt disease. Significantly lowest value of wilting percentage was recorded with TO 1 i.e. 16.35 per cent only at 75 th day after transplanting following by TO 2 (18.30 per cent) while the highest value was recorded with farmers practice (26.69 per cent). Similarly, highest yield was also recorded with TO 1 i.e. 435 q/ha followed by TO 2 (380 q/ha.).
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	In order to control the incidence of wilt in tomato, pre transplanting application of FYM treated with Arka Microbial Consortia (@ 1 kg/q FYM) is recommended under field condition of Ranchi district.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No any constraints identified during the trial.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Wilt has been a well-known field problem of solanaceous crops, particularly tomato. Different chemical inputs have been tried by farmers against this issue. However, no

		organic method or technology had been tried against this issue. As per the discussion with farmers it was identified that in present scenario of organic farming an organic solution was needed to address this problem. Hence, 8 progressive farmers were identified involved in commercial tomato cultivation. All were provided input and technical support before the commencement as well as during the whole period of trial. All farmers were doubtful about the effectiveness of organic inputs provided against wilt in tomato, however, all were convinced as per the result observed in the OFT.
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B. Results

As per the data recorded in the trial, technology option 1 (application of Arka Microbial Consortia) most effectively controlled wilt disease. Significantly lowest value of wilting percentage was recorded with TO 1 i.e. 16.35 per cent only at 75th day after transplanting following by TO 2 (18.30 per cent) while the highest value was recorded with farmer's practice (26.69 per cent). Similarly, highest yield was also recorded with TO₁ i.e. 435 q/ha followed by TO₂ (380 q/ha.).

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments	Initial plant population (nos.)	First incidence of wilting (DAT)	Wilting percentage (Days after transplanting)					Yield (q/ha.)	Cost of cultivation (Rs.)	Gross income (Rs.)	Net income (Rs.)	B:C ratio
				15.0	30.0	45.0	60.0	750.0					
Plant protection	FP (Chemical Fungicide)	1081	133	3.2	11.1	16.9	21.4	26.6	256	87500	281600	194100	2.2
	TO 1 (Arka Microbial Consortia)	1081	25	-	4.9	8.5	12.3	16.3	435	88250	504600	416350	4.7
	TO 2 (NRC Litchi Trichoderma)	1081	21	-	6.7	9.2	14.4	18.3	380	88000	429400	341400	3.9
	CD at 5 %			-	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5					

Please provide all the OFTs in same format Photographs in jpg. (Attach separately also with captions)

Photographs of OFT 6 Horticulture

		
Treatment of FYM with NRCL Trichoderma	Treatment of FYM with Arka Microbial Consortia	Tomato seedling raising
		
FP - Chemical fungicide	TO 1 - Arka Microbial Consortia	TO 2 - NRCL Trichoderma

OFT 7 Horticulture

- **Thematic area:** Crop regulation
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Regulation of bearing potential in litchi (*Litchi chinensis*) through girdling of primary branches.

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Regulation of bearing potential in litchi (<i>Litchi chinensis</i>) through girdling of primary branches.
2.	Problem diagnosed	China cultivar of litchi shows the tendency of alternate bearing habit where good yield is obtained in one year and no or negligible yield is obtained in another year. Occurrence of late vegetative flushing in autumn or winter, with insufficient degree of dormancy has been attributed to this problem.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Farmer's Practice (FP): No girdling Technological Option (TO₁): 2 mm Girdling on 50 % primary branches Technological Option (TO₂): 3 mm Girdling on 50 % primary branches
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR-RCER, Research Centre, Ranchi
5.	Production system and thematic area	Upland Rain-fed system, Bearing regulation in litchi
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	Result awaited
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	-
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	-
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Discussion with farmers

B. Results with Table and good quality photographs in jpg.

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments	Area (ha in crop & Fodder)/ Nos. (in livestock)		Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		Proposed	Actual					
Crop regulation	FP: No Girdling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TO 1: Circular girdling of 2 mm on 50 % primary branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TO2: Circular girdling of 3 mm diameter on 50% primary branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Please provide all the OFTs in same format Photographs in jpg. (Attach separately also with captions)

OFT 8 Horticulture

- **Thematic area:** Soil moisture conservation
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Assessment of different types of mulches in young mango plants.

1.	Title of On farm Trial	Assessment of different types of mulches in young mango plants.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low soil moisture particularly after fruit set affect the fruit development, quality and yield.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	Farmer's Practice (FP): No mulching/ Litter of tree Technological Option (TO₁): Plastic mulch (50 micron) Technological Option (TO₂): Locally available mulch (Rice/Wheat Straw or Grass 15 cm thick)
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/	ICAR CISH, Lucknow & ICAR IIHR, Bengaluru

	AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	
5.	Production system and thematic area	Upland Rain-fed system, Bearing regulation in litchi
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	Result awaited
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	-
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	-
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Discussion with farmers

B. Results with Table and good quality photographs in jpg.

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments	Area (ha in crop & Fodder)/ Nos. (in livestock)		Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		Proposed	Actual					
Soil moisture conservation	Farmer's Practice (FP): No mulching/ Litter of tree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Technological Option (TO ₁): Plastic mulch (50 micron)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Technological Option (TO ₂): Locally available mulch (Rice/Wheat Straw or Grass 15 cm thick)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

OFT 9 Agronomy

- **Thematic area:** Crop Management

- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Assessment of efficacy of Nitrogen use efficiency in rice

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Assessment of efficacy of Nitrogen use efficiency in rice
2.	Problem diagnosed	Excessive use of chemical fertilizer and Spiraling price of urea leads to increase in cost of cultivation
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP – 68:58:15: N:P:K kg/ha TO 1: 50% of RDN(80kg/ha) & 100% PK (40:30kg/ha) + Nano urea @4ml/ltr water (Single spray at flowering stage) TO 2: 50% of RDN(80kg/ha) & 100%PK (40:30kg/ha) + 2 sprays of Nano Urea at (25 to 30 days) and (60 to 65 Days) @4ml/ltr water
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	ICAR-IARI Jharkhand, TNAU Tamil Nadu, Assam Agriculture University Jorhat, And ICAR-IISR Kozhikode Kerala
5.	Production system and thematic area	Paddy- fallow/ Gram/Mustard Integrated Nutrients Management Irrigated crop production and management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	The technological option TO 2 was found better than Farmer's practice in terms of yield (37.45 q/ha), Net Return (43753) and B:C ratio (2.15). were recorded with Technological Option 2 i.e. application of 50% of RDN & 100% P & K + 2 sprays of Nano Urea

		(at 25-30 Days and 60-65 Days) @ 4 ml/ltr water.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	In order to reduce nitrogen consumption in rice, application of 50 % of RDN (80 kg/ha) & 100 % PK (40:30kg/ha.) + Nano Urea @ 4ml/lt water (Single spray at flowering stage) is recommended for Ranchi condition.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No constraint was identified.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers were involved in participatory approach they are satisfied the testing and very much enthusiastic about the findings

B. Results

The technological option TO 2 were found better than Farmer's practice in terms of yield, Net Return and B:C ratio. However, the maximum yield (37.45 q/ha), Net Return (43753) and B:C ratio (2.15) were recorded with Technological Option 2 i.e. application of 50% of RDN & 100% P & K + 2 sprays of Nano Urea (at 25-30 Days and 60-65 Days) @ 4 ml/ltr water.

Table 1: Effect of nano-urea application on different growth parameters of wheat production

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments	Area (ha)		Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio
		Proposed	Actual					
Crop production and management	FP: 68:58:15::N:P:K kg/ha.	0.40	0.40	35.25	38500	81075	42575	2.10
	TO 1: 50 % of RDN (80 kg/ha) & 100 % PK (40:30kg/ha.) +	0.40	0.40	34.05	39072	78315	39242	2.00

	Nano Urea @ 4ml/lt water (Single spray at flowering stage)							
	TO 2: 50 % of RDN (80 kg/ha) & 100% PK (40:30 kg/ha) + 2 sprays of Nano Urea at 25 to 30 days and 60 to 65 Days @ 4 ml/ltr water	0.40	0.40	37.45	40034	86135	43753	2.15

Table 2: Effect of nano-urea application on different growth parameters of wheat production

Thematic area	Treatment	Plant height (cm)	Number of panicles M ⁻²	Total no. of grains panicle ⁻¹	Number of filled grains panicle ⁻¹	Panicles length (cm)	Test weight (g)	Grain yield (q ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (q ha ⁻¹)	Biological yield (q ha ⁻¹)
Crop production and management	FP – 68:58:15::N:P:K kg/hac	93.98	276.84	164.23	153.86	24.9	25.90	35.25	43.35	78.35
	TO 1: 50% of RDN(80kg/ha) & 100%PK (40:30kg/ha) + Nano urea @ 4ml/lt water (Single spray at flowering stage)	81.37	285.46	175.64	167.64	24.85	24.61	34.05	41.20	75.25
	TO 2: 50% of RDN (80kg/ha) & 100% PK (40:30 kg/ha) + 2 sprays of Nano Urea at (25 to 30 days) and (60 to 65 Days) @4ml/ltr water	89.75	296.79	196.22Ph	184.65	25.23	26.13	37.45	44.98	82.35

Photographs of OFT 9 Agronomy



Training on OFT Agronomy



Critical input Support



OFT Paddy Field



FP



TO - 1



TO - 2

OFT 10 Agronomy

- **Thematic area:** Crop Management

- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Assessment of different microbial sources in Mustard

1.	Title of on farm Trial (OFT)	Assessment of different microbial sources in Mustard
2.	Problem diagnosed	Imbalanced use of fertilizers low yield due to flower dropping and imbalanced nutrient application.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP : 60:46:20::N:P:K Kg/ha TO 1: FP + NPK Liquid Consortia @500ml/50 kg FYM/ha and foliar application of consortia @ 5-10 ml/ lit water at pre-flowering stage TO 2: FP + seed treatment with Beejamrit + Four time foliar application of Jeevamrit @100ml/ litre water (200 lit/acre for 1 time
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	RKMVERI Ranchi, and TNAU Tamil Nadu
5.	Production system and thematic area	Paddy- gram/mustard Integrated nutrients management, irrigated crop production and management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Trial is ongoing and result is awaited
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Trial is ongoing
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Trial is ongoing
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	-

B. Results

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments	Area (ha in crop & Fodder)/ Nos (in livestock)		Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
		Proposed	Actual					

RESULT AWAITED								

Please provide all the OFTs in same format Photographs in jpg. (Attach separately also with captions)

OFT 11 HOME SCIENCE

- **Thematic area:** Value addition
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Value addition of tamarind in the form of candy

1.	Title of on farm Trial (OFT)	Preparation of Candy from tamarind
2.	Problem diagnosed	Due to lack of processing, it remains under-exploited to meet growing domestic and commercial needs.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP: Consumption of raw pulp TO1: Formulation of tamarind candy with sugar TO2: Formulation of tamarind candy with jaggery
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	College of Agriculture, UAS Dharwad, Karnataka
5.	Production system and thematic area	Value addition
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	➤ Organoleptic evaluation of formulated product on a nine- ➤ point hedonic scale ➤ Appearance ➤ Colour ➤ Flavour ➤ Taste ➤ Texture ➤ Consistency And overall acceptability

7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	The The developed tamarind candy was highly acceptable by persons from different age groups especially kids. Developed product improves the consumption rate of tamarind and reduces the losses of fruit thus such type of product should be developed by the farm women either for self consumption or for commercial purpose.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No any constraints identified during the trial
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	The problem was identified after PRA, Kisan Goathi & Farmer Scientist Interaction . All ingredients for development making tamerind candy was distributed among 2 group (10 women in each group) of gutru villages of burmu block, ranchi. Training for candy making was provided to the selected beneficiaries. The farm women were very happy and satisfied by easy preparation and consumption, its good sensory quality such as taste, flavor, and its higher acceptability by person from every age group. They decided to prepare tamarind candy at regular basis as its quick , easy production cost is very less and acceptability is high.

B. Results with Table and good quality photographs in jpg.

Technology option	No. of trials	Organoleptic assessment						
		Appearance	Colour	Flavour	Taste	Texture	Consistency	Over all acceptability
FP: Consume pulp in raw form		6	5	7	6	6	4	5
TO1: Formulation of		8	8	9	9	7	8	8

tamarind candy with sugar	10							
TO2: Formulation of tamarind candy with jaggery		8	9	9	9	8	9	9

OFT 11 Home Science

 Gutru, Jharkhand, India H5MP+7M8, Gutru, Jharkhand 835214, India Lat 23.583446° Long 85.186872° 16/03/24 01:46 PM GMT +05:30	 Gutru, Jharkhand, India H5MP+7M8, Gutru, Jharkhand 835214, India Lat 23.583446° Long 85.186948° 16/03/24 12:54 PM GMT +05:30		
Input distribution under OFT on Preparation of Candy from tamarind	Preparation of tamarind candy under OFT on Preparation of Candy from tamarind	Developed product of To1 and To2 under OFT on Preparation of Candy from tamarind	Developed product of To1 and To2 under OFT on Preparation of Candy from tamarind

OFT 12 HOME SCIENCE

- **Thematic area:** Value addition
- **Problem definition/Name of OFT:** Assessment of value addition technology of futkal leaf (*Ficus virens*) in the form of instant soup mix for increasing the consumption span

1.	Title of on farm Trial (OFT)	Assessment of value addition technology of futkal leaf (<i>Ficus virens</i>) in the form of instant soup mix for increasing the consumption span.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low utilization of futkal leaf due to only seasonal availability and lack of utilization technologies.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP: Sag preparation from fresh leaf of futkal TO1 : Preparation of Futkal leaf based Instant Soup Mix (Ingredients : Futkal leaf powder, roasted lentil flour, corn flour, black paper powder, salt, red chilli powder, garlic powder, onion powder, cumin powder, sugar – 10:2:7:0.4:0.4:0.2:1:1.5:0.2;0.5) TO2 : Preparation of Futkal leaf and <i>Moringa oleifera</i> leaf based Instant Soup Mix (Ingredients : Futkal leaf powder , Moringa leaf powder, roasted lentil flour, corn flour, black paper powder, salt, red chilli powder, garlic powder, onion powder, cumin powder, sugar – 6:4:2:7:0.4:0.4:0.2:1:1.5:0.2;0.5)
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	College of community science, OUAT, Bhubaneswar
5.	Production system and thematic area	Value addition
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	➤ Organoleptic evaluation of formulated product on a nine-point hedonic scale ➤ Appearance ➤ Colour ➤ Flavour ➤ Taste ➤ Texture ➤ Consistency

		➤ And overall acceptability
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	The developed soup mix was highly acceptable by persons from different age groups. Developed product improves the consumption rate of futkal leaf and ensure the therapeutic security from its medicinal property. thus such type of product should be developed by the farm women either for self-consumption or for commercial purpose.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No any constraints identified during the trial
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	PRA, Kisan Goathi & Farmer Scientist Interaction

B. Results

Technology option	No. of trials	Organoleptic assessment						
		Appearance	Colour	Flavour	Taste	Texture	Consistency	Over all acceptability
FP: Sag preparation from fresh leaf of futkal	10	5	6	5	5	6	6	6
TO1: Preparation of Futkal leaf based Instant Soup Mix		9	9	9	9	8	8	9
TO2: Preparation of Futkal leaf and Moringa oleifera leaf based Instant Soup Mix		9	9	8	7	8	7	8

Photographs of OFT 12 Home Science

			
Input support for OFT	Input distribution under OFT on Assessment of value addition technology of futkal leaf (<i>Ficus virens</i>) in the form of instant soup mix for increasing the consumption span	Preparation of instant futkal leaf soup mix under OFT on Assessment of value addition technology of futkal leaf (<i>Ficus virens</i>) in the form of instant soup mix for increasing the consumption span	Developed product of To1 and To2 under OFT on Assessment of value addition technology of futkal leaf (<i>Ficus virens</i>) in the form of instant soup mix for increasing the consumption span

OFT 13 Plant Protection

Thematic area: Crop Protection

Problem definition/ Name of OFT: High incidence of Brown Plant Hopper (*Nilaparvata lugen*) results in significant yield reduction in paddy.

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Management of Brown plant hopper (<i>Nilaparvata lugen</i>) in paddy
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low yield of Rice

3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP : Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 100 ml/ha/ Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 100g/ha TO 1: 1 st Application with Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 2.5 ml/lit. at 3-5 insect/hill followed by 2 nd application with Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 100 g/ha TO 2: 1 st and 2 nd application with Buprofezin 25 EC @ 800 ml/ha at 10 days' interval.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	DPPQS, Faridabad
5.	Production system and thematic area	Rice based production system and Pest management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Minimum no. of BPH/hill 4.10 was found in the TO 2 i.e. Two spray of Buprofezin 25 EC @ 800 ml /ha at 10 days interval, however, TO 1 i.e. at par with the TO-I. Maximum yield and B:C ratio were recorded with TO 2 i.e. 38.2 q/ha and 2.27:1, respectively.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	In order to control the incidence of brown plant hopper in paddy two applications of Buprofezin 25 EC @ 800 ml/ha at 10 days interval is recommended under field condition of Ranchi district.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No constraint in the trial observed. From farmers point of view, application of Buprofezin 25 EC is very much effective to control Brown Leaf Hopper in paddy.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers were selected for OFT on the basis of information received from survey and discussion with farmers. After that, Pesticide of paddy was distributed among 10 farmers of village Loahatu, Sonahatu Block of Ranchi on pilot basis. Then they were motivated and trained in pesticide and fungicide application methods.

B. Results

As per the data recorded and presented in the following table, minimum no. of BPH/hill (4.10) was found in the Technological option 2 i.e. Two spray of Buprofezin 25 EC @ 800 ml /ha at 10 days interval, however, Technological option 1 i.e. 1st application with Azadirachtin (1500 ppm, 2.5 ml/lit.) at 3-5 insect/hill @ 800 ml/ha was found at par in this context. The maximum yield (38.2 q/ha) and BC ratio (2.27:1) was also recorded with Technological Option 2.

Thematic area	Technology options with detailed treatments	Area (ha in crop & Fodder)/nos. (in livestock)		No. of insect/hill (Average of 5 hills)					Average	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha.)	Gross return (Rs./ha.)	Net return (Rs./ha.)	B:C ratio
		Proposed	Actual	Pre-treatment count	Ist Spray		IInd Spray							
					4 DAS	7 DAS	4 DAS	7 DAS						
Crop Protection	FP: Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 100 ml/ha / Thiamethoxam 25 WG @100g/ha	1.2	1.2	11.3	8.6	10.3	11.1	13.3	10.8	31.5	35600	72450	36850	2.03:1
	TO 1: 1 st Application with Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 2.5 ml/lit. at 3-5 insect/hill followed by 2 nd application with Thiamethoxam 25 WG, (100 g/ha)	1.2	1.2	9.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.1	5.0	35.6	37300	81880	44580	2.19:1
	TO 2: Two applications of Buprofezin 25 EC @ 800 ml/ha at 10 days	1.2	1.2	10.9	5.1	4.9	3.3	2.9	4.1	38.2	38700	87860	49160	2.27:1
	CD (P=0.05)									2.11				

Photographs of OFT 13 Plant Protection

			
Training and Input distribution	FP : Imidacloprid 17.8 SL (100 ml/ha)/ Thiamethoxam 25 WG (100g/ha)	TO 1: 1st Application with Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 2.5 ml/lit. at 3-5 insect/hill followed by 2nd application with Thiamethoxam 25 WG @100 g/ha	TO 2: 1st and 2nd Application with Buprofezin 25 EC (800 ml/ha) at an interval of 10 days.
			
Application of insecticide on paddy field	OFT field over view	OFT field over view	BPH in paddy field

OFT 14 Plant Protection

- **Thematic area:** Plant Protection
- **Problem definition/ Name of OFT:** Management of Pod borer complex in pigeon pea.

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Management of Pod borer complex in pigeon pea.
2.	Problem diagnosed	Yield loss (30-60 %) in pigeon pea due to infestation of pod borer (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) and pod fly (<i>Melanagromyza obtusa</i>).
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP – Spray of Chlorpyrifos 50 EC. TO 1 – Application of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 150 ml /ha at pod formation stage. TO 2 – Two spray 1 st spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 250 ml/hat 50% flowering and 2 nd spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 400 ml/ha 15 days after 1 st spray.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	BAU, Sabour

5.	Production system and thematic area	Pest management
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	The minimum pod and grain infestation was recorded in TO 2 i.e. 13.0 and 12.6, respectively. The positive impact of this Technological Option resulted maximum yield (12.1 q/ha.) also.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	In order to control the incidence of pod borer complex in pigeon pea, application of Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 250 ml/ha at 50% flowering stage (1 st spray) followed by application of Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 400 ml/ha, 15 days after the 1 st spray is recommended under field condition of Ranchi district.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No constraint was observed in the trial conducted. As per the overall impact of the technological options on crop yield, farmers are satisfied and convinced to apply these technologies in future.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Problem was identified through survey of different locations and discussion with the farmers. Based on the information received, 10 farmers of Siramtoli village of Burmu block of Ranchi district were selected for OFT. They were then motivated and trained for pesticide and fungicide application methods. After that, all the necessary inputs and technical support was provided. The progress of the trial was monitored through time to time scientist visit to trial plots and required suggestions were provided to farmers. All the data of the trial was recorded by beneficiary farmers and concerned scientist. The final findings of the trial along with the interpretation was shared and discussed with the beneficiary farmers as well as other farmers of the target village. All farmers were convinced with the findings of the trial in order to control pod borer in pigeon pea.

B. Results

The data of the trial indicates that application of Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 250 ml/ha at 50% flowering stage (1st spray) followed by application of Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 400 ml/ha, 15 days after the 1st spray, is most effective, in order to control the incidence of pod borer complex in pigeon pea. The minimum percent grain infestation i.e. only 12.6 per cent resulted maximum yield (12.1 q/ha) and net return (Rs. 42935 per hectare).

Them	Technology options with	Per cent pod and grain	Yield	Cost of	Gross	Net	BC ratio
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atic area	detailed treatments	infestation (%)		(q/ha)	cultivation (Rs./ha)	return (Rs/ha)	return (Rs./ha)	
		Pod damage (%)	Grain damage (%)					
	FP – Spray of chlorpyriphos 50 EC.	24.2 (29.47)	27.8 (31.82)	7.9	27324.00	47400.00	20076.00	1.73:1
	TO 1: Application of chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 150 ml /ha at pod formation stage.	15.6 (23.26)	17.6 (24.80)	10.4	28935.00	62400.00	33465.00	2.15:1
	TO 2 : Two spray 1 st spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 250 ml/hat 50% flowering and 2 nd spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 400 ml/ha 15 days after 1 st spray.	13.0 (21.13)	12.6 (20.79)	12.1	29665.00	72600.00	42935.00	2.44:1
	CD (P=0.05)	2.09	2.58	1.94				

Photographs of OFT 14 Plant Protection

			
Farmer Training		TO 1 : Spray of Chlorpyriphos 50 EC	Pod borer infestation in Pigeon pea

			
TO 1: Application of chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 150 ml /ha at pod formation stage.	TO 2 : Two spray 1st spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 250 ml/hat 50% flowering and 2nd spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 400 ml/ha 15 days after 1st spray.	Over view OFT plot	Pod fly infestation on Pigeon pea

OFT-15 (Home science)

Thematic area: Value addition

Problem definition/Name of OFT: Value addition of jackfruit in the form of candy

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Formulation of Jackfruit Candy
2.	Problem diagnosed	Due to lack of processing, it remains under-exploited to meet growing domestic and commercial needs.

3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP: Fresh unripe and ripped fruits consumed TO1: Development of Jackfruit based product with the sweet flavor. TO2: Development of Jackfruit based product with spicy flavor.
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/ AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	CIPHET, Ludhiana AAU, Assam
5.	Production system and thematic area	Value addition
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	➤ Organoleptic evaluation of formulated product on a nine- ➤ point hedonic scale ➤ Appearance ➤ Colour ➤ Flavour ➤ Taste ➤ Texture ➤ Consistency ➤ And overall acceptability
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Result awaited
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	

B. Results with Table and good quality photographs in jpg.

Technology	No. of	Organoleptic assessment
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option	trials	Appearance	Colour	Flavour	Taste	Texture	Consistency	Over all acceptability
FP: Consume pulp in raw form	10							
TO1: Formulation of tamarind candy with sugar								
TO2: Formulation of tamarind candy with jaggery								

OFT-16 (Home Science)

Thematic area: Value addition

Problem definition/Name of OFT: Assessment of value addition technology of millet in the form of poshtik atta for reducing the iron deficiency anemia

1.	Title of On farm Trial (OFT)	Development of Poshtik atta to reduce iron deficiency anemia
2.	Problem diagnosed	Lack of access to nutritious and sufficient food is a major reason for anemia in Jharkhand. A convenient way to improve the nutritional level, and better prevention and management of anemia by including millets in the diet as these are very rich in Iron, protein which ultimately able to eliminate diseases. But Limitation of millet consumption was found among school going children due to unawareness of processing technology of millet
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement (Mention either Assessed or Refined)	FP: Only rice consumption as staple food T01: Development of poshtic atta with cereal and millet T02: Development of poshtic atta with cereal, millet and legume
4.	Source of Technology (ICAR/AICRP/SAU/other, please specify)	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

5.	Production system and thematic area	Value addition
6.	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	➤ Organoleptic evaluation of formulated product on a nine-point hedonic scale ➤ Appearance ➤ Colour ➤ Flavour ➤ Taste ➤ Texture ➤ Consistency ➤ And overall acceptability

B. Results with Table and good quality photographs in jpg.

Technology option	No. of trials	Organoleptic assessment					
FP: Sag preparation from fresh leaf of futkal	10						
TO1: Preparation of Futkal leaf based Instant Soup Mix				Result Awaited			
TO2: Preparation of Futkal leaf and Moringa oleifera leaf based Instant Soup Mix							

