

FONDATION



# Annual Report of OCPF-IFS Rajasthan

2015-2016



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# Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Goals and Objectives of the Project	1
Major Activities of the Project	2
1. Information and Awareness Campaigns	2
2. Promotion of Soil Health Cards	2
2.1 Soil Health Cards and Advisory Services for Soil Fertility Management	
2.2 Information and Awareness Campaigns on Soil Health Cards	
3. Promotion of Best Available Package of Cultivation (PoPs) to Enhance Production and Productivity of Major Crops through Technology Transfer	4
3.1 Multi-location Farmer Demonstration Plots	
4. Promotion of Integrated Farming System (IFS) among the Lead Farmers	8
4.1 Awareness Campaigns on IFS Approaches	
4.2 Establishment of Pilot IFS Units	
5. Establishment of Functional FPO level based Seed Delivery Systems	10
5.1 Produce and Distribute Quality Seed of Target Crops at FPO Level to Meet Farmers' Needs	
6. Training and Capacity-building of Farmers and their Organization under Crop Production and Market Integration	14
6.1 Training Modules for IFS Leaders	
6.2 Farmer Field Days to Enhance Co-learning and Farmer-to-Farmer Innovations	
6.3 Exposure and Cross-learning Events	
7. Provide ICT Crop Advisory Services to Farmers for Enhancing Production and Market Integration Opportunities	18
7.1 Local Kisan Call Centre Services	
7.2 Audio-visual and Mobile Message	
8. Formation and Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	21
9. Strengthening FPOs Agribusiness Activities, Value Addition, and Market Integration Through AVRCs Creation	22
9.1 AVRC Construction	
9.2 Machinery Unit Equipment	
9.3 Water Harvesting and Recycling Structures	
10. Tackling Major Human Development Issues in the Project Areas	25
10.1 Medical Camps	
10.2 Women SHGs	

## List of Tables

Table 1:	Information and awareness campaigns on the project	2
Table 2:	Number of soil health cards distributed	2
Table 3:	Information and awareness campaigns on soil health cards	3
Table 4:	Small scale demonstrations conducted in the 2nd year	3
Table 5:	Kharif crop demonstrations conducted in year 2015-16	5
Table 6:	Rabi crop demonstrations conducted in year 2015-16	6
Table 7:	Awareness campaigns on IFS approaches	8
Table 8:	Establishment of pilot IFS units (2015-16)	9
Table 9:	Block-wise area covered for community seed production work	10
Table 10:	Market economics of seeds used under community seed production work	11
Table 11:	Demonstrations given under FPO level based seed delivery systems	12
Table 12:	Trainings conducted for IFS leaders in 2015-16	14
Table 13:	Farmer field days to enhance co-learning and farmer-to-farmer innovations	16
Table 14:	Exposure and cross learning activities	17
Table 15:	Number of calls received by the Kisan Call Centre (Kota)	18
Table 16:	Formation and promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations	21
Table 17:	Development of AVRC's in Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur	22
Table 18:	Water harvesting and recycling structures	24
Table 19:	Medical Camps Conducted in the Year 2015-16	25
Table 20:	Details of the Medical Camps Organized in the Year 2015-16	26
Table 21:	Formation of Women SHGs (2015-16)	29

## List of Graphs

Graph 1:	KCC Calls Received in the Period April to June 2015	19
Graph 2:	KCC Calls Received in the Period July to Sep 2015	19
Graph 3:	KCC Calls Received in the Period Oct to Dec 2015	20
Graph 4:	KCC Calls Received in the Period Jan to March 2016	20

## Annexures

Annexure 1:	Crop-wise seed rate and fertilizer application of Kharif crops in Hindoli block of Bundi district
Annexure 2:	Crop-wise seed rate and fertilizer application of Kharif crops in Nainwa block of Bundi district
Annexure 3:	Crop-wise seeds and fertilizer application in Bonli block of Sawai Madhopur district
Annexure 4:	Crop-wise seed used and fertilizer application done in Khandar block of Sawai Madhopur district
Annexure 5:	Crop-wise seed rate and Fertilizer application of Kharif crops in Anta block of Baran district
Annexure 6:	Crop-wise seed rate and fertilizer application status in Kishanganj block of Baran district



# List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

ATMA:	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
AES:	Agriculture Extension Services
ABC:	Agribusiness Centre
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer
DAE:	Department of Agriculture Extension
DCS:	Diversified Cropping System
DLS:	Department of Livestock
DoA:	Department of Agriculture
DoF:	Department of Fisheries
FIG:	Farmers Interest Groups
FFS:	Farmers Field Schools
FPO:	Farmers Producer Organization
GAP:	Good Agriculture Practices
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
HQ:	Head Quarter
Ha:	Hectare
IAC:	Initial Awareness Campaign
ICT:	Information Communication and Technology
ICAR:	Indian Council of Agriculture Research
ICM:	Integrated Crop Management
INR:	Indian Rupees
INM:	Integrated Nutrient Management
IPM:	Integrated Pest Management
IEC:	Information Education and Communication
IFS:	Integrated Farming Systems
IWM:	Integrated Water Management
ISAP:	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals
KVK:	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
MIS:	Management of Information Systems
NGO:	Non-governmental Organization
PoP:	Package of Practices
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
LCFM:	Low Cost Farm Machinery



# Introduction

The OCPF-IFS Project, which started in 2014, and has been taken up in three districts in South-East region of Rajasthan, namely Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, and Baran. This project focuses on increasing productivity of field crops, vegetable and fruit crops, and maximizing the resource base of the area for overall improvement in production, income, and diversification of farming practices in the project geography. As many as 9,600 farmers are directly benefitting from the project, and contributing to it. The projected improvement is being achieved through implementation of improved crop production technologies, Integrated Farming System (IFS) and resource conservation, namely - water harvesting and shed management, recycling of natural and agricultural resources as well as by generating farm level resource base like vermi-compost, bio-pesticides, and value addition at farm gate and so forth. Innovative approach has been employed to constitute and promote small farmers' production and agribusiness organizations, with linkage to marketing and value chain stakeholders. This project is being implemented in Bonli and Khandar blocks of Sawai Madhopur, Nainwa and Hindoli blocks of Bundi and in Kishanganj and Anta blocks of Baran.

## Goals and Objectives of the Project

### Goals

- To cover at least 9,600 farmer families directly and about 10 times this number through the interaction of direct beneficiaries, to strengthen food and nutrition security as well as livelihood security of small and marginal farmers living in the target and immediate adjoining environment.
- To build efficient and cost effective value chain by collaboration between producers, industry, governments, civil society organizations and other stakeholders for long-term stability and sustainability of the target areas and as far as possible, of the adjoining environment.

### Objectives

- Promotion of best cultivation practices (PoPs) to enhance production and productivity of major field crops, vegetables, fruits and fodder crops of the region, including introduction of new and useful plant species .
- Promotion of Integrated Farming System (IFS) among the lead farmers including poultry farming, dairying, natural resource conservation, rejuvenation and up gradation.
- Provide training and capacity building for farmers and promote their entrepreneurial and agribusiness activities individually and through farmer groups and organizations Use ICT for providing real time information and for enhancing production and market integration .
- Facilitate the creation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) .
- Strengthen FPO activities viz., seed production, commodity aggregation, warehousing, value addition, market integration and help improve social environment by establishing Agribusiness Village Resource Centres (AVRCs) .
- Improve education of rural communities, women emancipation, youth skills and healthcare services .
- Facilitate the convergence of project interventions with other stakeholder schemes .
- Conduct value chain analysis and prepare a revised work plan for remaining 3 years .

# Major Activities of the Project

## 1. Information and Awareness Campaigns

In order to generate awareness about the project among the farmers, Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals (ISAP) conducted information and awareness campaigns in the project areas of Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts of Rajasthan in 2015-16. The project has achieved the target of all the 24 awareness campaigns set for the year.

Table 1: Information and awareness campaigns on the project				
S.No.	District	Block	Target	Achieved
1	Baran	Anta	4	4
	Baran	Kishanganj	4	4
2	Bundi	Nainwa	4	4
	Bundi	Hindoli	4	4
3	Sawai Madhopur	Boni	4	4
	Sawai Madhopur	Nainwa	4	4

## 2. Promotion of Soil Health Cards

### 2.1 Soil Health Cards and Advisory Services for Soil Fertility Management

As per the yearly target of 1500 soil samples each for year 1 and 2, ISAP has completed soil testing for all the samples. The testing for EC, Ph, N, P and K and all the six identified micro nutrients has been completed at the facility of the Agricultural University, Kota. Individual farmers have been provided soil health cards with advisory on the basis of soil test analysis report for their respective fields. Till date, ISAP has distributed 2692 soil health cards among the farmers out of the targeted figure of 3000 soil samples. The remaining 308 soil health cards will be distributed before the next cropping season. For the same purpose, 6 Pusa STFR soil testing kits have been purchased. Keeping in view the large scale demonstrations which are to be set up in the year 2016, ISAP has planned to include the samples of those lands in the remaining samples to be covered.

Table 2: Number of soil health cards distributed					
S.No.	District	Blocks	Target	Achieved	Due
1	Baran	Anta	500	401	99
		Kishanganj	500	442	58
2	Bundi	Hindoli	500	489	11
		Nainwa	500	507	0
3	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	500	379	121
		Khandar	500	474	19
	Total		3000	2692	308

### 2.2 Information and Awareness Campaigns on Soil Health Cards

Information and awareness campaigns on soil health cards have been conducted in the project areas to help farmers in making judicious use of fertilizers in their farm lands. Out of the targeted 60 campaigns to be done collectively for year 1 and 2, so far 43 campaigns have been conducted. Through these campaigns, farmers increased their knowledge about benefits of getting their soil tested and economic benefits of judicious use of fertilizers, ultimately saving their hard-earned money and increasing their yield as well.

Table 3: Information and awareness campaigns on soil health cards				
S.No.	District	Blocks	Target	Achieved
1	Baran	Anta	10	7
		Kishanganj	10	5
2	Bundi	Hindoli	10	7
		Nainwa	10	9
3	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	10	5
		Khandar	10	10
	Total campaigns conducted		60	43



Farmers of Anta and Kishanganj block attending the programme at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Anta)



Soil health cards being distributed among farmers of Khandar block of Sawai Madhopur district



### 3. Promotion of Best Available Package of Cultivation (PoPs) to Enhance Production and Productivity of Major Crops Through Technology Transfer

#### 3.1 Multi-location Farmer Demonstration Plots

Table 4: Small scale demonstrations conducted in the 2nd year				
S.No.	No.of demos to be conducted	Demonstrations in second year		Total demos
		Kharif season demos	Rabi season demos	
1	300	399	50	449

In the second year of the project, ISAP exceeded its target of completing 300 small scale demonstrations, and conducted a total of 449 demonstrations. In Kharif season this year, 399 demonstrations were set up in Bundi, Baran and Sawai Madhopur districts of Rajasthan. The selection of the crops in the project area blocks of these districts was done based on the climatic conditions, the nature of the soil and consent of the farmers. Farmers were guided in making suitable choices of seed varieties for different crops enabling them to obtain better yields and income vis-a-vis the input cost they incur in cultivating those crops. Various demonstration plots were accordingly planted for crops like soybean (137.5 acres), groundnut (20.1 acres), maize (28 acres), paddy (19.5 acres), green gram (32.1 acres), black gram (3.85 acres), sesame (16.2 acres), pearl millet (4.75 acres), pigeon pea (1 acre), tomato (6 acres), turmeric (3.4 acres), castor (3.4 acres), ginger (2.71 acres), chilly (6 acres) and marigold (0.4 acres).

On the other hand, 50 demonstrations were conducted in the Rabi season. The crops selected this time were potato and mustard. Area covered for potato was 11.3 acres and for mustard it was 29 acres. At present, the harvesting for both these crops is in progress.

#### Field Demonstrations with Full Package of Practices:

The dominant crop in this kharif season for the project area is soybean, green gram, maize, ground nut, sesame (til), black gram, turmeric and chilly. This time, good quality of seeds were made available to the farmers at the right time keeping in view the problems faced by the farmers in the procurement of the same. The seeds were made available from the research centres of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi and Indore by placing orders in advance much before the sowing season. Based on the soil analysis done for each farmer's land and the soil health card provided, farmers were recommended inputs of fertilizers. The selection of the appropriate variety of seeds led to the achievement of good yield by the farmers. On the other hand, weather was also supportive for the growth of the crops and played a crucial role in obtaining good yields.

The quality of yield obtained this time after the harvest helped the farmers in obtaining good prices in the markets. The seeds provided to the farmers were labeled by Beej India Seed Producer Company Limited (Government of India).

Decent yield has been obtained in the demo plots in comparison to yield obtained in control plots in cases of crops like soybean, black gram, castor, sesame (til) and green gram. The demo plots of maize have done fairly well in comparison to control plots where around 50% increment in yield was obtained in Bonli block. Good amount of yield was obtained in case of black gram, especially in blocks of Bonli (Sawai Madhopur), Anta and Kishanganj in Baran districts. Paddy crops of Pusa Prabhat and Pusa 1612 were introduced among the farmers this time which are high yielding slender grain varieties of rice. Using these varieties has helped the farmers in obtaining good income from their produce, and in a way has been quite encouraging for them to grow the same in larger area from next year. Farmers have grown marigold as a floricultural crop based on the good prospects of the same in the mandis of Kota, Jaipur and Delhi.

Following the right Package of Practices (PoPs) has been a major reason due to which the demo farmers have been able to obtain better yields in comparison to controlled plot farmers. Regular monitoring by the project team from time to time has helped farmers to continue being motivated in following the right PoPs for different crops which helps them in obtaining a better yield and increasing their farm income.

**Table 5: Kharif crop demonstrations conducted in year 2015-16**

<b>S.N o.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Area (in Acres)</b>	<b>No. of demonstrations</b>	<b>Avg. demo plot yield (in Quintals)</b>	<b>Avg. controlled plot yield (in Quintals)</b>
1	Bundi	Hindoli	Maize	DKC 7074	24	24	20.03	15.84
2	Bundi	Nainwa	Maize	DKC 7074	4	8	18.25	12
3	Bundi	Hindoli	Black Gram	IPU 243	3.75	4	3.95	2.6
4	Bundi	Nainwa	Black Gram	IPU-243	1.25	3	5.75	4
5	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Black Gram	IPU 243	0.8	2	2.9	1
6	Sawai Madhopur	Khanda r	Black Gram	IPU-243	0.8	2	5.3	4.75
7	Baran	Anta	Black Gram	IPU-243	1	1	1.652	0.55
8	Baran	Kishang anj	Black Gram	IPU 243	1.25	1	3.58	2.3
9	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Castor	Sagar	2.4	6	4.6	1.21
10	Sawai Madhopur	Khanda r	Castor	Sagar Hara	1	3	6.73	5.4
11	Sawai Madhopur	Khanda r	Chilly	Golden Hot	6	15	151.08	143.4
12	Sawai Madhopur	Khanda r	Ginger	Udaipur Local	0.8	4	4.55	3.32
13	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Ground nut	GS 10	20.1	31	2.7	2.1
14	Bundi	Hindoli	Maize	DKC 7074	24	24	20.03	15.84
15	Bundi	Nainwa	Maize	DKC 7074	4	8	18.25	12
16	Sawai Madhopur	Khanda r	Marigold	Pusa Narangi	0.4	5	150	138.8
17	Sawai Madhopur	Khanda r	Paddy	Pusa Prabhat	16	7	10.65	9.37
18	Baran	Anta	Paddy	Pusa 1612	1	1	21.1	15
19	Baran	Kishang anj	Paddy	Pusa 1612	2.5	3	22.81	16.5
20	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Pearl Millet	Sagar Laxmi	4.75	4	4.5	3.67
21	Sawai Madhopur	Khanda r	Pigeon Pea	IPCL- 20338	1	1	10.6	8



Table 6: Rabi crop demonstrations conducted in year 2015-16							
S.No.	District	Block	Crop	Variety	Area (in Acres)	No.of demos	Quantity of seed used (in Kg)
1	Baran	Anta	Potato	Kufri Surya	4	4	2000
2	Baran	Anta	Mustard	Pusa Tarak	5	5	10
3	Bundi	Hindoli	Mustard	Pusa Tarak	5	5	10
4	Bundi	Hindoli	Potato	Kufri surya	1.6	6	2000
5	Bundi	Nainwa	Mustard	Pusa Tarak	7	7	14
6	Bundi	Nainwa	Potato	Kufri Surya	1.6	3	1000
7	Baran	Kishanganj	Potato	Kufri surya	3.2	4	2000
8	Baran	Kishanganj	Mustard	Pusa Tarak	5	4	10
9	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Mustard	Pusa Tarak	7	7	7
10	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Potato	Kufri surya	0.9	5	400
Total Number of Demonstrations						50	



Turmeric crop demo in Bonli block of Sawai Madhopur district



Paddy crop demonstration in Anta block of Baran district





Images showing til crop demonstration in Bonli block of Sawai Madhopur district



Flowering in the marigold crop



Inspection of standing crops being done by the farmers



Manual harvesting of manual crop being conducted



Threshing of the wheat crops being done



Wheat grains obtained after threshing



## 4. Promotion of Integrated Farming System (IFS) among the Lead Farmers

### 4.1. Awareness Campaigns on IFS Approaches

In order to generate awareness on the Integrated farming system approaches, 9 awareness campaigns were conducted this year. These campaigns were conducted on apiculture. The farmers got an opportunity to interact with the subject matter experts during these campaigns and gained knowledge on how bee-keeping could be financially beneficial to them if included in their agricultural practices from an entrepreneurial approach. These awareness campaigns help in strengthening the mission of the OCPF-IFS Project, by encouraging farmers to adapt such interventions which could help them in improving their livelihood status on a sustainable basis along with growing agricultural crops, keeping live stocks and undertaking other allied activities.

Table 7: Awareness Campaigns on IFS Approaches				
S.No.	District	Block	Targeted numbers	Campaigns conducted
1	Baran	Anta	2	2
		Kishanganj	2	2
2	Bundi	Hindoli	2	2
		Nainwa	2	1
3	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	2	1
		Khandar	2	1
	Total		12	9



Farmers being briefed about the benefits of including apiculture as an IFS intervention



Farmers' queries being answered by ISAP subject matter experts on the topic of apiculture



## 4.2 Establishment of Pilot IFS Units

Table 8: Establishment of pilot IFS units				
S.No.	District	Block	Targeted no. of IFS units	IFS Units made
1	Baran	Anta	20	20
		Kishanganj	20	20
2	Bundi	Hindoli	20	20
		Nainwa	20	20
3	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	20	20
		Khandar	20	20
	Total		120	120

In this year, 120 new IFS Farmers have been selected - 40 farmers each from Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts of Rajasthan. After scanning the existing resources of the farmers, need-specific recommendations have been made to the farmers and under this system, livestock, goatery and poultry will be provided to the farmers. Different horticultural plants like pomegranate, fig, chilli, mango, lemon, marigold, tuberose, chrysanthemum, guava, spices and vegetables will be provided to the farmers. IFS farmers will also be supported with components like agro-forestry plants, vermi-compost units, bio-pesticides and drip-irrigation. At present, in total 40 units of vermi-compost beds have been established in Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts. These units have been established for 7 farmers of Anta block, 7 farmers of Kishanganj block, 6 farmers of Hindoli block, 10 farmers of Bonli block, and 10 farmers of Khandar block. Apart from this, the different components which have been planned to be provided to the IFS farmers are drip along with the drip tank, vermicompost unit, fruit plants like lemon, papaya, guava and pomegranate, vegetable crops like bitter gourd, and tomato and bottle gourd. In floricultural crops, chrysanthemum and marigold have been chosen to be provided to the farmers as these flowers have good demand in the market and could help in income generation for the IFS farmers. Livestock support in the form of poultry and goatery will also be provided to the farmers to generate sustainable source of income for the farmers. Out of the selected 120 IFS farmers this year, 79 IFS farmers will be provided Sirohi variety of goats depending on the interest they have shown for including goatery in their daily agricultural practices. Goats will be provided in the ratio of 1 male goat: 2 female goats. Similarly, 11 farmers have shown interest in starting poultry keeping practices. All these 11 farmers will be provided 80 poultry birds. The main motive behind supporting the farmers with these kinds of components is to strengthen the farmers by increasing diversification and resource integration which would help the farmers in reducing their farming risk and generating sustainable sources of income for them.



Vermi-beds installed for the project area farmers



Farmer with his vermibed

9 Earthworms being taken from vermibeds



## 5. Establishment of Functional FPO level based Seed Delivery Systems

### 5.1. Produce and Distribute Quality Seed of Target Crops at FPO level to Meet Farmers' Needs

Under establishment of functional FPO level based seed delivery systems, 41 seed production demonstrations were performed in all the 6 blocks of Bundi, Baran and Sawai Madhopur districts. Different crops on which the demonstrations were given were wheat, spinach, carrot, mustard and onion. All the demonstrations were done on a total area of 26.43 acres. The motive behind these demonstrations has been to help farmers in producing good quality of seeds which could further help the farmers of local area to obtain seeds that have better yields and could sustain in the local environmental conditions. In a way, the access of the farmers to better quality of seeds becomes easier through this process. The seed production activity was carried out under the guidance of seed production experts who guided the farmers right from deciding the crops to be grown, making them available for the farmers, sowing and further post-sowing monitoring of the crops. The procurement of best quality of seeds was done from the government regulated Beej India Producer Company Limited. Wheat seeds of HD 2967 were introduced, which is a double dwarf variety with an average plant height of 101 cm and has a profuse tillering. Its grains are amber, medium bold, hard and lustrous. It is moderately resistant to yellow rust and resistant to brown rust and takes about 157 days to mature. The other variety of wheat which was introduced was The HI-1531 variety which is the first-ever early maturing semi-dwarf wheat variety evolved for drought tolerance breeding in central India. Similarly, other breeder varieties of wheat like HI-8498, HI-8713 and HI-8663 which are developed for the central region of the country including south-eastern Rajasthan were introduced for the seed production work in the project areas. The onion variety Pusa Riddhi, which is suitable for kharif and rabi seasons, has a compact flat globe and dark red colour bulbs and is suitable for storage and export purposes as well. Pusa Rudhira variety of carrot was introduced in the project area as well, which is known to fetch higher income compared to other varieties of carrot as it is nutritionally rich and has been tested to have higher levels of carotenoids. Pusa Green variety of spinach was introduced as it produces uniformly green tender leaves and gives about 6 cuttings depending upon time of sowing and management.

Table 9: Block-wise area covered for community seed production work				
S.No.	District	Block	Area to be covered (in acres)	Area covered (in acres)
1	Baran	Anta	5	3.625
2	Baran	Kishanganj	5	7.5
3	Bundi	Hindoli	5	4.875
4	Bundi	Nainwa	5	3
5	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	5	3
6	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	5	4.43
			30	26.43

**Table 10: Market economics of seeds used under community seed production work**

S.No	Crop	Seeds required per acre (in kg)	Cost of seed (in Rs.)	Cost of cultivation excluding seeds (in Rs.)	Total cost (in Rs.)	Yield/Acre (in Quintals)	Market rate/Quintal *(in Rs.)	Per Acre income (in Rs.)	Actual income from 1 Acre realised by the farmer (in Rs.)
1	Wheat	40	1400	18500	19900	18	1500	27000	13100
	Fodder from wheat					20	300	6000	
	<b>Total income (from seeds and fodder)</b>							<b>33000</b>	
2	Onion	6	14400	25000	39400	75	1000	75000	35600
3	Mustard	3	450	11500	11950	9	3500	31500	19550
4	Spinach	6	1800	20000	21800	50	1000	50000	28200
5	Carrot	4	2400	18000	20400	70	700	49000	28600

*\*Market rates are subject to variations depending upon the weather conditions and the yield obtained during the cropping season.*

Among the crops chosen for the community seed production work, the highest income can be realized in case of onion crop followed by spinach, carrot, mustard and wheat crops.

Table 11: Demonstrations given under FPO level based seed delivery systems							
S.No .	District	Block	Crop	Variety	No. of demos	Area (in acres)	Quantity in kg
1	Bundi	Hindoli	Wheat	HD 2967	2	2	80
2	Bundi	Hindoli	Wheat	HI 1531	2	1.25	50
3	Bundi	Hindoli	Wheat	HI 8498	2	1.25	50
4	Bundi	Hindoli	Spinach	All green	1	0.125	1
5	Bundi	Hindoli	Carrot	Pusa Rudhira	1	0.25	2
6	Bundi	Nainwa	Wheat	HI 998	1	1	50
7	Bundi	Nainwa	Wheat	HI 8713	1	1	50
8	Bundi	Nainwa	Wheat	HI 8663	1	1	50
9	Baran	Kishanganj	Wheat	HD 2967	2	2	80
10	Baran	Kishanganj	Wheat	HI 8713	2	2.5	100
11	Baran	Kishanganj	Mustard	Pusa Vijay	1	3	6
12	Baran	Anta	Onion	Pusa Ridhi	1	0.125	1
13	Baran	Anta	Wheat	HI 8713	1	1.25	50
14	Baran	Anta	Wheat	HD 2967	2	2	80
15	Baran	Anta	Spinach	Pusa All Green	2	0.25	2
16	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Wheat	HD 2967	3	3	120
17	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	Wheat	HD 2967	4	4	160
18	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	Onion	Pusa Ridhi	6	0.25	1
19	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	Spinach	Pusa All Green	6	0.18	1.5
<b>Total</b>					<b>41</b>	<b>26.43</b>	





Farmers being guided on the seed production techniques in carrot crop



Inspection of the seed production demos of wheat crop being done by the subject matter experts

## 6. Training and Capacity-building of Farmers and their Organization under Crop Production and Market Integration

### 6.1. Training of IFS Leaders

This year 14 IFS trainings have been conducted for the IFS leaders selected among the 120 IFS farmers from the project areas of Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts. Practical trainings on the methodology of IFS interventions like apiculture and matka pesticides were done for the farmers. During the training on apiculture, farmers were given information on bee-biology (bee types, behavior and life cycle), bee-keeping accessories (clothing, protective gloves and boots, smoker, bee-brush and hive), trapping and settling of swarms, bee-keeping management (planning, manipulation and evaluation), honey (harvesting, processing and marketing), wax processing (sources, retrieving, filtering and marketing), and demo with an active bee-hive. Farmers were also made aware of different crops which are supportive for bee-keeping practices like mustard, litchi, guava, mango, papaya, sunflower, grapes etc. and are specifically benefitted by honey bee pollination.

Apart from trainings conducted on apiculture, 10 IFS Leader trainings were conducted on the methodology of making matka pesticides. These trainings helped the IFS farmers in getting a hold on the techniques of making these bio-pesticides which are safer for environment and are a cheaper alternative in comparison to the chemical pesticides. The knowledge obtained during these trainings helps the IFS leaders in implementing such techniques in their agriculture practices and spreading the knowledge among other farmers of the project areas as well.

**Table 12: Trainings conducted for IFS leaders in 2015-16**

Table 12: Trainings conducted for IFS leaders in 2015-16				
S.No.	District	Block	Targeted numbers	Trainings conducted
1	Baran	Anta	2	1
		Kishanganj	2	1
2	Bundi	Hindoli	2	1
		Nainwa	2	1
3	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	3	6
		Khandar	3	5
	Total		14	14





Apiculture expert from ISAP's project team explaining farmers the method and benefits of honey bee practices



Farmers observing the bee colonies



IFS Farmers being trained on the making of matka pesticides in Khandar block of Sawai Madhopur district



## 6.2 Farmer Field Days to Enhance Co-learning and Farmer-to-Farmer Innovations

Out of 240 farmer field days to be organized collectively in year 1 and 2, One hundred and fifty (150) farmer field days were organized this year in Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts. Farmer field days are organized to enhance co-learning and to facilitate farmer-to-farmer innovation. The main motive of these farmer field days was to make farmers aware of how the leading farmers of their areas have been successful in adopting the best agricultural practices, sharing their experiences about the same and encouraging members of the fraternity to learn from each other. Farmers were taken to the demonstration fields of progressive farmers where they interacted with each other and increased their knowledge level of new agricultural practices, ultimately helping them in improving their farm income. The remaining 138 farmer field days have been planned to be conducted before the next sowing season.

**Table 13: Farmer Field Days to enhance co-learning and farmer to farmer innovations**

S.No.	Districts	Block	Cumulative target for First and Second year	Farmer Field Days conducted
1	Baran	Anta	40	24
		Kishanganj	40	22
2	Bundi	Hindoli	40	24
		Nainwa	40	26
3	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	40	24
		Khandar	40	30



Images of Farmer Field Days conducted in Hindoli block of Bundi district on maize crop



Farmers being made aware of the Package of Practices to be followed for the crops



### 6.3 Exposure and Cross-learning Events

This year, eighty (80) exposure visits were organized in OCPF-IFS Project areas of Rajasthan. Farmers were taken to Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Anta and Bundi and to the dairy farms of progressive farmers in Sawai Madhopur. During these exposure visits, farmers got an opportunity to interact with subject matter experts of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and research centres like National Research Centre on Seed and Spices (Ajmer) who guided them on crop production, integrated farming systems, market integration and the methods to make farming an economically viable profession.

	Table 14: Exposure and Cross Learning activities				
	S.No.	Districts	Block	Cumulative target for First and Second year	No.of exposure visits conducted
	1	Baran	Anta	20	12
			Kishanganj	20	13
	2	Bundi	Hindoli	20	14
			Nainwa	20	15
	3	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	20	13
			Khandar	20	12
	Total exposure visits conducted				80



An exposure visit conducted at KVK Anta and KVK Bundi. Experts answering queries of farmers.



Exposure visit conducted at a dairy farm for the farmers of Sawai Madhopur district



## 7. Provide ICT Crop Advisory Services to Farmers for Enhancing Production and Market Integration Opportunities

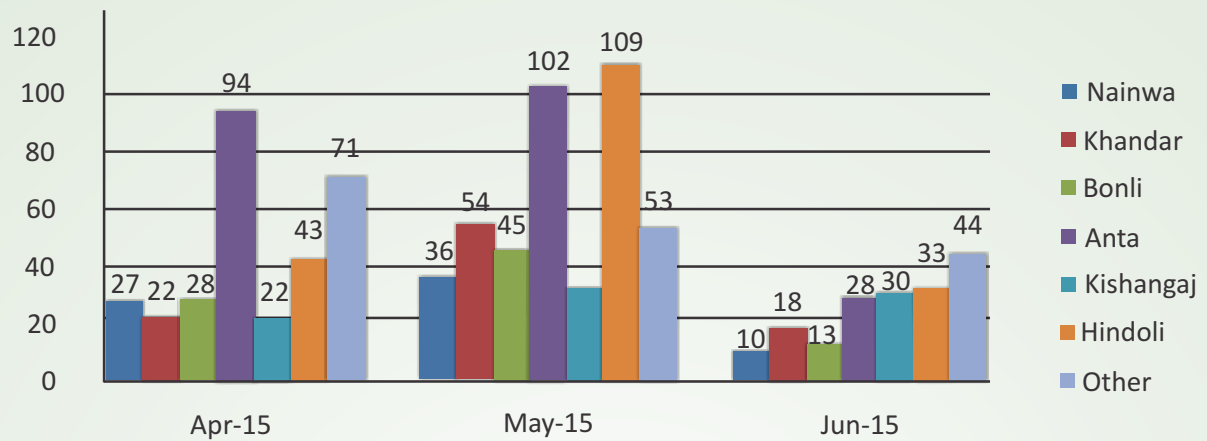
### 7.1. Kisan Call Center Services

The year 2015 has continued last year's momentum of getting a good response from the farmers of the OCPF-IFS project areas. In total, ISAP's Kisan Call Centre (KCC) has received a total of 8746 calls from April 2015 to March 2016, which is quite an encouraging number. On an average, ISAP's KCC at Kota has received around 30 calls per day. The KCC has received queries based on weather, commodity prices, crop diseases and pest control related to crops like potato, onion, spinach, mustard and potato. The impetus always has been to provide best solutions to queries of farmers in a simplified and friendly manner so that they develop a confident attitude in calling the KCC without any hesitation. A very powerful impact of the KCC has been observed when the ISAP project area farmers have been able to obtain better prices for their produce from the mandi based on the updates they have received from the KCC. Centralized voice broadcasting system has been established to send out relevant information to project farmers. The e-sap software has also been very helpful in increasing subject related knowledge among the farmers of the project areas.

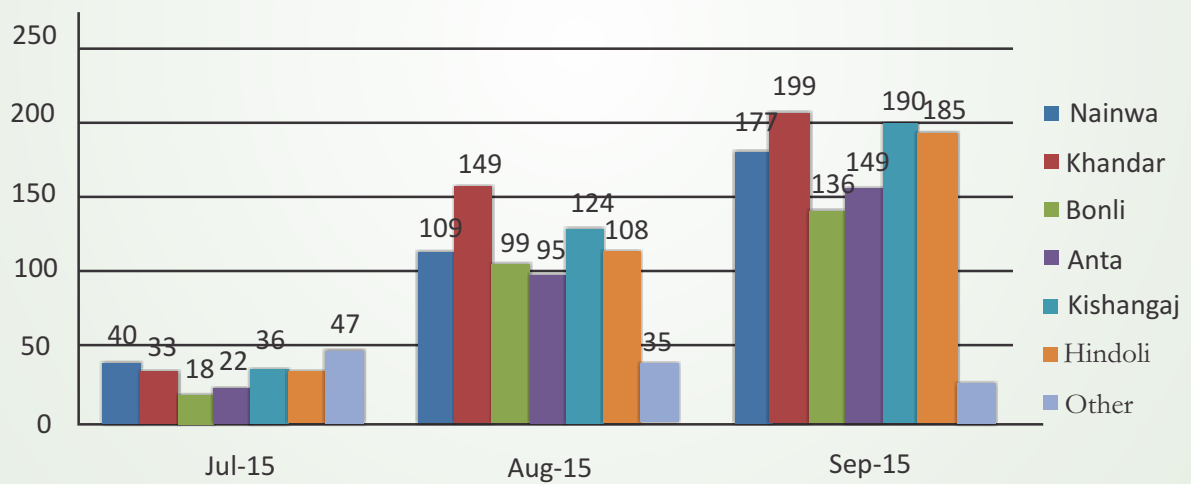


OCPF-IFS Kisan Call Center (Kota) experts responding to farmer calls

Table 15: Number of calls received by the Kisan Call Centre (Kota)			
S.No.	District	Block	Total Number of Calls Received from April 2015 to March 2016
1	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	1608
2	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	1261
3	Bundi	Nainwa	1297
4	Bundi	Hindoli	1430
5	Baran	Anta	1444
6	Baran	Kishanganj	1263
7		Other	443
		Total	8746

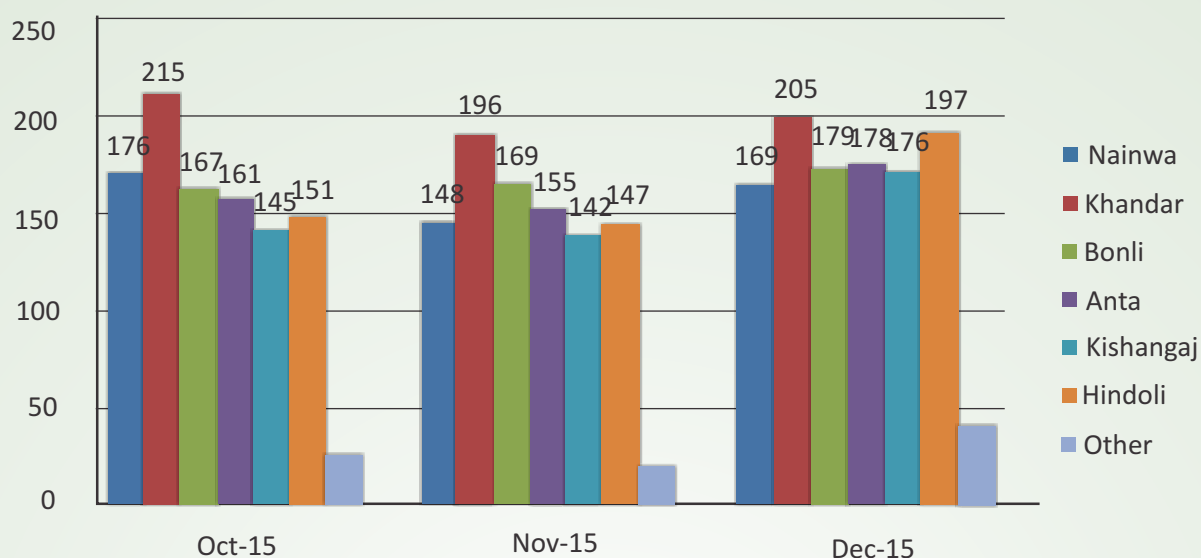


**Graph 1: KCC Calls Received in the period April to June 2015**

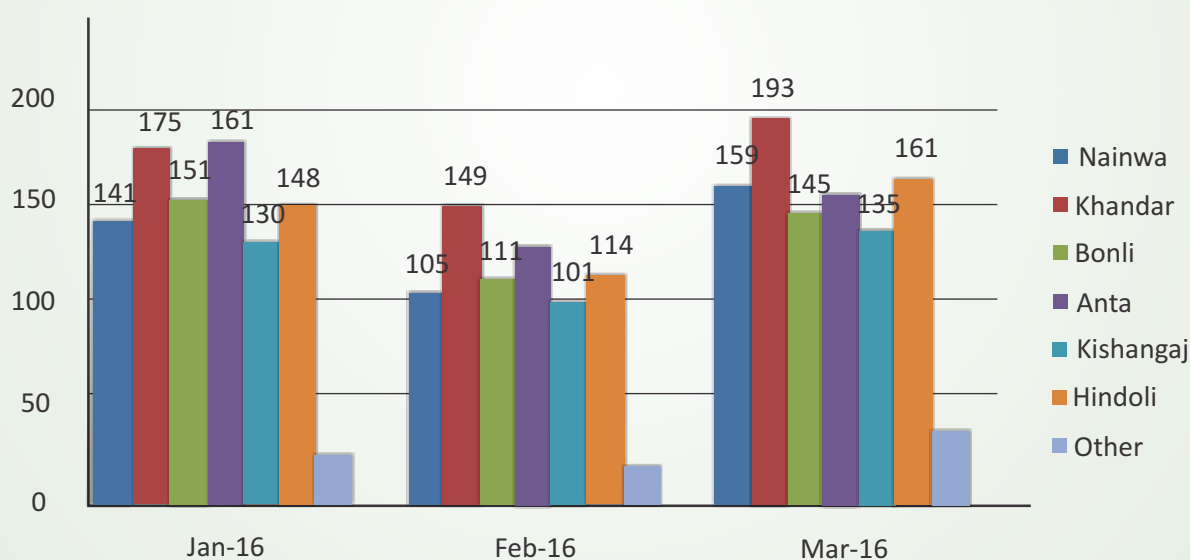


**Graph 2: KCC Calls Received in the period July to Sep 2015**





**Graph 3: KCC Calls Received in the period Oct to Dec 2015**



**Graph 4: KCC Calls Received in the period Jan to March 2016**

## 7.2. Audio-visual and Mobile Message

Since last decade, as the reach of mobile phone network has increased in rural areas, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has emerged as an effective way of bridging the information dissemination gap in the agriculture sector. ICT has made it possible for farmers living in remote areas to access information at an affordable cost.

Messages related to agricultural practices which are of concern to the farmers are sent to the subscribed farmers on a specific time schedule. These recorded messages are digitized and are broadcast on the contact numbers of subscribed farmers. The record and the broadcasted history is captured, along with specific details like the farmers and areas to which the message has been sent. With the help of Out-bound Dialer technology bulk the bulk voice calls are automated to the mobile users through the application of Outbound dialer technology.

## 8. Formation and Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)

Formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) is an important activity to be done in the OCPF project areas of Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts in order to mainstream the idea of promoting and strengthening the member based institution of farmers.

Under this concept, farmers, who are the producers of agricultural products, can form groups and register themselves under the Indian Company Act. These can be created at both at state, cluster and village levels. It is aimed at engaging the farmer companies to procure agricultural products and sell them. Apart from this, supply of inputs such as seed, fertilizer and machinery, market linkages, training and networking and financial and technical advice are also among the major activities of FPO.

Table 16: Formation and promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)			
S.No	District	Block	Status
1	Baran	Anta	Application submitted to Registrar of Companies
		Kishanganj	Application submitted to Registrar of Companies
2	Bundi	Hindoli	Approval on the FPO name received from ROC
		Nainwa	Name Approval Stage
3	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Name Approval Stage
		Khandar	Re-structuring of the Board of Directors

## 9. Strengthening FPOs' Agribusiness Activities, Value Addition and Market Integration through AVRCs Creation

### 9.1. Development of Agri -Village Resource Centers (AVRCs)

Table 17: Development of AVRCs in Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur				
S.No.	District	Block	AVRCs to be constructed	Status
1	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	1	Completed
2	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	1	Completed
3	Bundi	Nainwa	1	Completed
4	Bundi	Hindoli	1	Completed
5	Baran	Anta	1	Land finalized; construction work to start shortly
6	Baran	Kishanganj	1	Completed

Out of the 6 Agri-Village Resource Centers (AVRCs) to be developed in the OCPF-IFS project areas, the AVRCs at Kishanganj (Baran) and Bonli (Sawai Madhopur) got inaugurated in the month of November 2015. The inauguration was done by the visiting team members of OCPF, Morocco, and ISAP. The inauguration was done in the presence of farmers of the local region. These AVRCs will not only help in strengthening Farmer Producer Organizations' (FPO) business activities, but also in value addition and market integration. In addition to this, it will also help in tackling major human development issues in the project areas. The construction work of AVRCs at Khandar in Sawai Madhopur district, Nainwa and Hindoli in Bundi district has been completed, while the land for construction of an AVRC at Anta has also been finalized and construction is expected to start shortly. In addition to different benefits which the farmers will be availing at the AVRCs, this time in order to support the farmers of the project area, installation of Pusa STFR soil testing machine at each AVRC has been planned as well. Farmers can bring the soil samples of their farm land in order to get it tested and receive the nutrient status of their soil along with the crop-wise nutrient recommendation for different crops which are grown in their area. This machine will help in calculating the pH, lime requirement of acidic soil, gypsum requirement of alkali soil, EC, organic carbon, phosphorus, potassium,



The newly constructed HRD block and the other section of the Agri-village resource Centre in Khandar(Sawai Madhopur)



The newly constructed AVRC at Hindoli block of Bundi district





Images of inauguration ceremony of AVRC Kishanganj done by OCPF and ISAP team members



The team touring the warehouse section of AVRC and interacting with staff



OCPF delegates inaugurating the AVRC at Bonli in Sawai Madhopur district

## 9.2. Machinery Unit Equipment

In order to benefit the farmers through the use of modern agricultural machinery and make the complex farming operation easier, different sets of machines were purchased for the farm machinery centers of each Agri-village resource centers located in the project areas of Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts. The farmers of the project areas avail the benefits of these machines at a nominal charge from the farm machinery centers.

**Different machineries kept at each AVRC are as follows:-**

- 1) Tractors
- 2) Cultivators
- 3) Spraying machine
- 4) Post hole digger
- 5) Leveller
- 6) Bund farm
- 7) Hydraulic trolley
- 8) Disc Harrow
- 9) Seed drilling machine
- 10) Tool box
- 11) Pusa STFR Soil testing machine



### 9.3 Water Harvesting and Recycling Structures

Under OCPF-IFS Project, we have recognized the importance of integrating other thematic interventions like water resource development by way of constructing watershed structures like farm ponds in our project areas. Focusing on providing water and food security, a comprehensive set of activities related to land use planning and development and other livelihood generation activities have been systematically integrated for building up the 'ecosystem resilience' of the farming community. The purpose of watershed development is to rehabilitate and conserve land and water resources in order to develop resilience towards climate change so that food and livelihood security can be assured. At present, the construction work of farm pond is in progress in the blocks of Khandar (Sawai Madhopur) and Nainwa (Bundi). In other blocks, the location for the construction of farm ponds has been finalized and the construction work will be starting shortly.

Table 18: Water harvesting and recycling structures				
S.No	District	Block	Harvesting structures to be made	Status
1	Baran	Anta	2	Land finalized and work to start soon
2	Baran	Kishanganj	2	Land finalized and work to start soon
3	Bundi	Nainwa	3*	1 Farm pond constructed
4	Bundi	Hindoli	2	Land finalized and work to start soon
5	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	3*	1 Farm pond constructed
6	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	2	No farm pond will be constructed here as this block already has many sources of water for irrigation

*\*One extra farm pond each will be constructed in Nainwa and Bonli blocks in place of two farm ponds in Khandar block, as Khandar block already has many sources of water for irrigation.*



Soil excavation work in progress in Khandar block of Sawai Madhopur district



Excavation work completed



Excavation work in progress for construction of farm ponds in Nainwa block of Bundi district





## 10. Tackling Major Human Development Issues in the Project Areas

### 10.1. Medical Camps

Under the OCPF-IFS Project, tackling human development issues in the project areas is a major component. In this regard, medical campaigns are organised from time to time to address the health concerns of the people living in Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts of Rajasthan. It helps in connecting with the people of the project areas as they come to know how the OCPF-IFS Project is focussed on impacting the lives of people in the project areas through other ways in addition to support in agriculture activities of the farmers. For this year, ISAP has organised 14 medical camps till date. The total number of patients who benefitted this year through these medical camps are 2494. Health problems that were reported were: fever, common cold, cough, stomach problems, blisters, and knee pain. Along with consultation, medicines are also distributed free of cost during the medical camps so that the benefits of the health camps reach people who are economically weaker or belong to the bottom rung of the pyramid in terms of disposable income.

**Table 19: Medical Camps Conducted in the Year 2015-16**

S.No.	District	Block	Yearly Target	Camps Conducted
1	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	2	3
2	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	2	5
3	Bundi	Nainwa	2	3
4	Bundi	Hindoli	2	1
5	Baran	Anta	2	1
6	Baran	Kishanganj	2	1

**Table 20: Details of the Medical Camps Organized in the Year 2015-16**

S.No.	Date	Location	No. of Visiting Patients	Name of Doctor
1	08-02-2015	District - Sawai Madhopur, Block - Bonli, Village - Lakhanpur	249	Dr. Rajendra Choudhary
2	21-02-2015	District - Sawai Madhopur, Block - Bonli, Village - Jhunnun	190	Dr. Leela Ram
3	26-08-2015	District - Bundi, Block - Hindoli, Village - Akoda	220	Dr. Ashish Sharma
4	28-08-2015	District - Baran, Block -Anta, Village – Sonwar	232	Dr. Jaikishan Meena and Dr. Sukhveer Meena
5	31-08-2015	District - Baran, Block -Kishanganj, Village-Kankarda	203	Dr. Hemraj Suman
6	19-09-2015	District - Sawai Madhopur, Block - Khandar, Village –Maikalan	168	Dr. Dinesh Kr. Chandra
7	24-09-2015	District - Sawai Madhopur, Block - Bonli, Village -Kushalpura	178	Dr. Murari Meena
8	30-09-2015	District - Sawai Madhopur, Block - Bonli, Village - Nathadi	166	Dr. Ramesh Meena
9	24-12-2015	Village - Chhan, Block -Khandar, Dist - Sawai Madhopur	173	Dr. Mukesh Chand
10	26-12-2015	AVRC Centre (Bonli), Dist - Sawai Madhopur	126	Dr. Ramesh Meena
11	02-01-2016	Village: Kolaheda Block: Nainwa Dist: Bundi	123	Dr. Murali Lal Meena
12	03-01-2016	Village: Khajura, Block - Nainwa, Dist: Bundi	154	Dr. Murali Lal Meena
13	05-01-2016	Village: Kheda, Block-Nainwa, District - Bundi	151	Dr. Murali Lal Meena
14	06-01-2016	Vill: Bodal, Block: Khandar Dist: Sawai Madhopur	161	Dr. Mohan Chand
<b>Total number of patients benefitted</b>			<b>2494</b>	



## Pictures of medical camps organized in Khandar block of Sawai Madhopur district



Patients receiving medical consultation from the doctor



Patients being brought to the medical camps by medical vans

## Pictures of the medical camp organized in Bonli block of Sawai Madhopur district



A child receiving medical consultation during the medical camp. In the second picture, patients are waiting for their turn during a medical camp in Bonli



Patients, after having received medicines during the medical camp

## 10.2. Women SHGs

This year under the OCPF-IFS Project, 18 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed in the districts of Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur. The SHG members are trained on various aspects of making products like detergents and papad (chips). In addition to training on product-making, SHG members are also provided training on packaging and marketing products in the local markets.

**Table 21: Formation of Women SHGs (2015-16)**

S.No.	District	Block	SHGs to be created	SHGs created
1	Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	3	3
2	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	3	3
3	Bundi	Nainwa	3	3
4	Bundi	Hindoli	3	3
5	Baran	Anta	3	3
6	Baran	Kishanganj	3	3



Self Help Group members being trained on making washing powder

### Outcome:

This year under the OCPF-IFS Project, 18 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed in the districts of Baran, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur. The SHG members are trained on various aspects of making products like detergents and papad (chips). In addition to training on product-making, SHG members are also provided training on packaging and marketing products in the local markets..

- Self Help Groups (SHGs) are helping in addressing the fulfillment of immediate needs as well as the strategic interests of women and helping to bring them into the mainstream.
- In addition to issues related to livelihood improvement, SHGs are also discussing their problems related to health, functional literacy, education of children, gender inequality at work place, and are identifying suitable solutions for their problems.
- Mobilization of SHG has created a sense of cohesiveness, ownership and belongingness among community members in the project areas.
- SHG have been institutionalized in all project villages at present, which is ensuring that the women and marginalized communities are actively involved in the participatory planning and implementation exercises.



## Annexure: 1

Crop-wise seed rate and fertilizer application of Kharif crops in Hindoli block of Bundi district									
S.No.	Crop	Variety	Seed rate(in Kg)per Acre	Total Seed sown(Kg)	Area(in Acres)	Urea(in Kg)	DAP(Kg)	Zinc(in Kg)	SSP(in Kg)
1	Maize	DKC 7074	8	88	11	185	305	37	-
		Kaveri 812	8	80	10	150	270	32	-
		Pioneer 3502	8	112	14	215	390	38	-
2	Soybean	JS 9560	30	600	20	21	62	-	290
3	Green Gram	BGS 9	8	40	5	-	93	-	49
4	Black Gram	CPU 24	8	30	3.75	21	62	-	-
5	Turmeric	Udaipur Local	535	643	1.25	51	44	16	140
6	Ginger	Udaipur Local	67.76	170	0.56	27	41	9	50

## Annexure: 2

Crop-wise seed rate and fertilizer application of Kharif crops in Nainwa block of Bundi district											
S.No.	Block	Crop	Variety	Area(in Acres)	Seed rate/Acre(in kg)	Total seed used(in kg)	Urea(in kg)	Sulphur(in kg)	DAP(in kg)	Potash(in kg)	Zinc Sulphate(in kg)
1	Nainwa	Soybean	JS-9560	25	60	1500	729	1836.5	736	736	167
2	Nainwa	Green Gram	BGS-9	1	16	16	30	7	75	75	7
3	Nainwa	Black Gram	IPU-243	1.25	16	22.5	45	10.5	112.5	112.5	34.5
4	Nainwa	Maize	DKC 7074	1.6	10	16	15	-	15	15	-
		Maize	Kaveri-218	1.6	10	16	15	-	15	15	-
		Maize	Pioneer 3502	0.8	10	8	10	-	10	10	-

## Annexure: 3

Crop-wise seeds and fertilizer application in Bonli block of Sawai Madhopur district

S.No.	Block	Crop	Variety	Area(in Acres)	Seed Rate(Kg/Acre)	Total Seed sown(in Kg)	Urea(in Kg)	Sulphur(in kg)	DAP(in kg)	Potash(in kg)	Zinc Sulphate(in kg)
1	Bonli	Pearl Millet	Sagar Laxmi	4.75	3.15	15	40	40	—	40	—
2	Bonli	Castor	Sagar Hara	2.4	4.5	11	—	60	72	30	—
3	Bonli	Green Gram	Sagar 444	3.7	10	37	160	192	320	160	—
4	Bonli	Ground Nut	GS-10	20.1	50	975	310	465	620	310	124
5	Bonli	Marigold	Pusa Narangi	0.4	0.1	0.1	10	—	12	10	—
6	Bonli	Pigeon Pea	IPCL-88038	0.8	10	8	12	12	10	10	4
7	Bonli	Turmeric	Udaipur Local	1.35	477	645	40	48	48	40	16
8	Bonli	Til	Sagar	3.2	2.5	8	110	132	132	110	44
9	Bonli	Black Gram	IPU 243	0.8	12.5	10	20	12	12	20	—
10	Bonli	Ginger	Udaipur Local	1.35	477	645	40	48	48	40	16

## Annexure: 4

<b><u>Crop-wise seed used and fertilizer application done in Khandar block of Sawai Madhopur district</u></b>									
S.No.	Crop	Variety	Area(in Acres)	Seed rate/Acre(in kg)	Total seed used(in kg)	Urea(in kg)	Sulphur(in kg)	DAP(in kg)	Zinc Sulphate(in kg)
1	Chilly	Golden Hot	6	0.25	1.5	150	180	225	60
2	Castor	Sagar Hara	1	5	5		30	30	-
3	Marigold	Pusa Narangi	0.4	0.25	0.1	50	60	75	20
4	Ginger	Udaipur Local	0.8	400	500	40	48	60	16
5	Paddy	Pusa Prabhat	16	10	160	70	84	105	-
6	Pigeon Pea	IPCL-20338	1	8	8	10	12	15	0
7	Soybean	JS 9560	1.5	60	90	30	36	45	12
8	Turmeric	Udaipur Local	0.8	50	400	40	48	60	16
9	Tomato	Abhilasha	6	0.25	1.5	150	180	225	60

## Annexure: 5

<b>Crop-wise seed rate and Fertilizer application of Kharif crops in Anta block of Baran district</b>							
S.No.	Crop	Variety	Seed rate(in Kg)per Acre	Total Seed sown(Kg)	Area(in Acres)	Urea(in Kg)	DAP(Kg)
1	Green Gram	BGS-9	8	104	13	-	150
2	Soybean	JS 9560	30	1320	44	-	1320
3	Paddy	Pusa 1612	16	16	1	-	50
		Pusa Prabhat	16	16	1	-	50
		Pusa Sugandh	16	16	1	-	50
4	Sesame(Til)	Sagar M-52	0.5-1	8.5	13	-	80
5	Black Gram	IPU-243	1	1	1	-	20



## Annexure: 6

Crop-wise seed rate and fertilizer application status in Kishanganj block of Baran district								
S.No.	Crop	Variety	Seed rate(in kg per acre)	Total seed sown(in kg)	Area(in Acres)	Urea(in kg)	DAP(In kg)	SSP(in kg)
1	Green Gram	BGS-9	8	92	11.5	-	-	-
2	Paddy	Pusa Prabhat	12	30	2.5	-	60	-
	Paddy	Pusa 1612	12	3	3	-	90	-
	Paddy	Pusa 2511	10	5	0.42	-	30	-
3	Black Gram	IPU-243	8	10	1.25	-	25	-
4	Soybean	JS 9560	30	1350	45	-	1350	2790
	Soybean	DSB 21	30	60	2	-	60	124



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