

Achievements on technologies assessed and refined

1.

Sl No.	Item	
1.	Title of on-farm trials	Assessment of SRI method of Paddy cultivation (var.: IET-4786), over conventional method under different nutrient management practices during Boro season of Howrah district
2.	Problem diagnosed	Conventional method of paddy cultivation requires more irrigation and farmers use lower spacing which reduce the production
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	<p>Farmers' Practice: Transplanting of 4-6 seedlings /hill of 35-40 days old, spacing 20 x 15 cm, fertilizer dose 100:50:50 and without any organic manure, standing water in the field</p> <p>Technology Option -1: Transplanting of one seedlings/hill at 2 leaf stage with spacing of 20x20 cm and organic manure 7.5 ton/ha and fertilizer dose 100:50:50 (N, P₂O₅ and K₂O) N in 4 equal spits (Basal, 15-18 DAT, 30-35 DAT and 45-50 DAT) ; full P₂O₅ at basal and K₂O at ¾ at basal and ¼ at 30-35 DAT; proper weed management and water management by alternate wetting and drying of the field</p> <p>Technology Option -2: Transplanting of one seedlings/hill at 2 leaf stage with spacing of 25x25 cm and Vermicompost 2.5 ton/ha and fertilizer dose 80:40:40 (N, P₂O₅ and K₂O) N in 4 equal spits (Basal, 15-18 DAT, 30-35 DAT and 45-50 DAT) ; full P₂O₅ at basal and K₂O at ¾ at basal and ¼ at 30-35 DAT; proper weed management and water management by alternate wetting and drying of the field</p>
4.	Source of technology	Department of Agriculture, Govt. of W.B.
5.	Production system and Thematic area	Crop Production (Resource conservation technology)
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	one year trial has completed. Technology option 1 performed well than other two options.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Yet to come as the second year trial has just started.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Less awareness among the farmers regarding SRI technique.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participated in collaborative mode and contributed in kinds.

Table: Performance of SRI technique

Technology option	No. of trials	Soil fertility status		Yield components (no. of effective tillers/ hill)	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	Net Return (Rs / ha)	BC Ratio
		Initial(Av.) (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O kg/ha)	Final (Av.) (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O kg/ha)						
Farmers' Practice: Transplanting of 4-6 seedlings /hill of 35-40 days old, spacing 20 x 15 cm, fertilizer dose 100:50:50 and without any organic manure,standing water in the field	7	484:27:205	457:21:196	21.0	48.3	39200	57960	18760	1.47
Technology Option -1: Transplanting of one seedlings/hill at 2 leaf stage with spacing of 20x20 cm and organic manure 7.5 t/ha and fertilizer dose 100:50:50 (N, P ₂ O ₅ and K ₂ O) N in 4 equal spits (Basal, 15-18 DAT, 30-35 DAT and 45-50 DAT) ; full P ₂ O ₅ at basal and K ₂ O at ¾ at basal and ¼ at 30-35 DAT,proper weed management and water management by alternate wetting and drying of the field		484:27:205	462:22.5:198	38.4	56.6	41700	70750	29050	1.69:1
Technology Option -2: Transplanting of one seedlings/hill at 2 leaf stage with spacing of 25x25 cm and Vermicompost 2.5 t/ha and fertilizer dose 80:40:40 (N, P ₂ O ₅ and K ₂ O) N in 4 equal spits (Basal, 15-18 DAT, 30-35 DAT and 45-50 DAT) ; full P ₂ O ₅ at basal and K ₂ O at ¾ at basal and ¼ at 30-35 DAT; proper weed management and water management by alternate wetting and drying of the field		484:27:205	460:22:195	40.6	58.1	41250	72625	31375	1.76:1
SEM±				0.406	0.315				
CD(P=0.05)			1.242	0.960					

* If it is related to disease / Insect management scoring to be given

[0-2% = 1; 2-5% = 2; 5-10% = 3; 10-20% = 4; 20-30% = 5; 30-50% = 6; More than 50% = 6]

** If it is related to nutrient management initial soil fertility and final soil fertility to be given.

B.C Ratio= Gross return/ Gross cost of cultivation

B.1. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT IN DETAIL

Thematic Area: Resource conservation technology.

Problem Definition: Yield is low in conventional method of paddy cultivation which require more irrigation water.

Technology Assessed: SRI method of Paddy cultivation (var.: IET-4786), over conventional method under different nutrient management practices

KVK took up on farm trial on SRI method of paddy cultivation. The result of trial indicated that technology option – 2 performed well in terms of yield (20.3% yield increase over FP) and net return and save irrigation water (40%).

2.

SI No.	Item	
1.	Title of on-farm trials	Assessment of nutrient management practices for increasing yield and quality of winter paddy in Howrah district
2.	Problem diagnosed	Low yield of paddy
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	<p>Farmers' Practice: Application of lower dose (50:25:25 kg/ha N:P₂O₅:K₂O) of fertilizer with no or very lower quantity of organic manure</p> <p>Technolog Option -1: Application of recommended dose of fertilizers(80:40:40 kg/ha N:P₂O₅:K₂O) +FYM@5t/ha.</p> <p>Technology Option -2: Application of recommended dose of fertilizers(80:40:40 kg/ha N:P₂O₅:K₂O) +FYM@5t/ha+ Seedling inoculation with Azotobacter/ Azospirillum</p> <p>Technology Option -3: application of 75% of the recommended dose of N, P₂O₅ and K₂O through chemical fertilizers and 25% through organic manure+FYM@5t/ha + Seedling inoculation with Azotobacter/ Azospirillum</p>
4.	Source of technology	BCKV
5.	Production system and Thematic area	Crop Production (Nutrient management)
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	One year trial has completed. Technology option 2performed well than other two options.
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Yet to come as one year trial has completed.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Farmers are reluctant to use different nutrient at the same field
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participated in collaborative mode and contributed in kinds.

Table: Performance of the nutrient management technology

Technology option	No. of trials	Soil fertility status		Yield components (no. of effective tillers/ hill)	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	Net Return (Rs / ha)	BC Ratio
		Initial(Av.) (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O kg/ha)	Final (Av.) (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O kg/ha)						
Farmers' Practice: Application of lower dose (50:25:25 kg/ha N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O) of fertilizer with no or very lower quantity of organic manure	6	420:32:220	398:25:202	12.8	36.2	27210	39820	12610	1.46:1
Technolog Option -1: Application of recommended dose of fertilizers(80:40:40 kg/ha N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O) +FYM@5t/ha		420:32:220	402:27:195	16.5	42.2	28800	46420	17620	1.61:1
Technology Option -2: Application of recommended dose of fertilizers(80:40:40 kg/ha N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O) +FYM@5t/ha+ Seedling inoculation with Azotobacter/ Azospirillum		420:32:220	404:26:199	18.3	45.0	29340	49500	20160	1.68:1
Technology Option -3: application of 75% of the recommended dose of N, P ₂ O ₅ and K ₂ O through chemical fertilizers and 25% through organic manure+FYM@5t/ha + Seedling inoculation with Azotobacter/ Azospirillum		420:32:220	400:29.5:201	19.4	46.4	29810	51040	21230	1.71:1
SEM±									
CD(P=0.05)									

* If it is related to disease / Insect management scoring to be given

[0-2% = 1; 2-5% = 2; 5-10% = 3; 10-20% = 4; 20-30% = 5; 30-50% = 6; More than 50% = 6]

** If it is related to nutrient management initial soil fertility and final soil fertility to be given.

B.C Ratio= Gross return/ Gross cost of cultivation

B.2. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT IN DETAIL

Thematic Area: Nutrient management

Problem Definition: Low yield of paddy due to imbalance nutrient application.

Technology Assessed: KVK took up on farm trial to assess the nutrient management in paddy. The result of trial indicated that technology option – 3 performed well in terms of yield (28.1% more than the farmers practice) and net return .

3.

SI No.	Item	
1.	Title of on-farm trials	Assessment of performance of different growth regulators on yield of cucumber during rabi-summer season at Howrah district
2.	Problem diagnosed	Inadequate profit from cucumber due to less number of female flowers with poor fruit setting resulting lower yield.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	Farmers' Practice: NAA 25 ppm. Technology Option -1: Ethrel 100 ppm (20 & 27 DAS) Technology Option -2: GA3 10 ppm (18 & 30 DAS)
4.	Source of technology	B.C.K.V.
5.	Production system and Thematic area	Production and management technology
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	We are assessing the technology in respect to number of female flowers and fruit setting. Initially the result is promising in technology option-2 <i>i.e.</i> .GA3 @ 10 ppm. The final recommendation will be given during the course of refining the tech
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Yet to come as the OFT on 2 nd year.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No constraints so far.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participated in collaborative mode.

Table: Performance of different growth regulators on yield of cucumber

Technology option	No. of trials	Number of female flower/plant	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	Net Return (Rs / ha)	BC Ratio
Farmers' Practice: NAA 25 ppm.	7	14.5	143	78375	114400	36025	1.46:1
Technology Option -1: Ethrel 100 ppm (20 & 27 DAS)		18.5	182	84150	145600	61450	1.73:1
Technology Option -2: GA3 10 ppm (18 & 30 DAS)		20.8	205	87340	164000	76660	1.88:1
SEm±			3.1				
CD(P=0.05)			9.55				

B. 3. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT IN DETAIL

Thematic Area: Production and management technology

Problem Definition: Inadequate profit from cucumber due to less number of female flowers with poor fruit setting resulting lower yield.

Technology Assessed: Efficacy of different growth regulators on yield of cucumber during rabi-summer season

KVK took up on farm trial on performance of different growth regulators on yield of cucumber during rabi-summer season under vegetable based production system of Howrah district. The dose of GA3 @ 10 ppm after 18 & 30 days of sowing found to be the best and the treatments are significant amongst themselves. The farmers have accepted this technology widely

A. 4. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

SI No.	Item	
1.	Title of on-farm trials	Assessment of the performance of different forms of Boron to reduce hollow stem and to increase yield of cauliflower under irrigated medium land situation of Howrah district
2.	Problem diagnosed	Injudicious application of fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators based on improper identification of the deficiency symptoms
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	To increase production through reducing the incidences of hollow stem correcting micro-nutrient deficiencies Farmers' Practice: No application of Boron, injudicious application of fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators Technology Option -1: Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ ha as basal Technology Option -2: Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ ha + Borax (2% Boron) @ 15 kg/ha as basal Technology Option -3: Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ ha as basal + Boric acid (20% Boron) @ 0.3% at 30 days after planting Technology Option -4: Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ ha as basal + Liquid Boron (20% Boron) @ 1.5 g/lit at 30 days after planting
4.	Source of technology	B.C.K.V. and Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal
5.	Production system and Thematic area	Vegetable based production system (Micro nutrient deficiency in crops)
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	The hollow stem of cauliflower can effectively be managed by both Technology Option-3 and Technology Option-4 i.e. application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ ha as basal and either application of Boric acid (20% Boron) @ 0.3% or Liquid Boron (20% Boron) @ 1.5 g/lit at 30 days after planting
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Final recommendation: Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ ha as basal and application of Boric acid (20% Boron) @ 0.3% at 30 days after planting because availability of liquid Boron is less in local market
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	No such constraints identified
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participated in collaborative mode

Table: Performance of different forms of Boron to reduce hollow stem of cauliflower

Technology option	No. of trials	Data related to problem addressed	Soil fertility status		Yield components (Weight / curd) g	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	Net Return (Rs / ha)	BC Ratio
		Hollow stem incidence (%)	Initial (Av.) (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O kg/ha)	Final(Av.) (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O kg/ha)						
Farmers' Practice (No application of Boron, injudicious application of fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators)	05	34.8	518:36:24 5	504:29:23 7	1000	375.0	67000	131250	64250	1.96
Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ha as basal		18.6	518:36:24 5	506:30:23 4	1050	393.8	71500	157520	86020	2.20
Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ha + Borax (2% Boron) @ 15 kg/ha as basal		10.4	518:36:24 5	507:32:23 8	1300	487.5	75000	204750	129750	2.73
Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ha as basal + Boric acid (20% Boron) @ 0.3% at 30 days after planting		2.0	518:36:24 5	507:33:23 9	1400	525.0	74600	236250	161650	3.17
Application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ha as basal + Liquid Boron (20% Boron) @ 1.5 g/lit at 30 days after planting		1.2	518:36:24 5	510:31:23 5	1450	543.8	75800	258305	182505	3.41
SEM _±		0.212				2.691				
CD(P=0.05)	0.635				8.067					

* If it is related to disease / Insect management scoring to be given

[0-2% = 1; 2-5% = 2; 5-10% = 3; 10-20% = 4; 20-30% = 5; 30-50% = 6; More than 50% = 6]

** If it is related to nutrient management initial soil fertility and final soil fertility to be given.

B.C Ratio= Gross return/ Gross cost of cultivation

B. 4. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT IN DETAIL

Thematic Area: MICRO NUTRIENT DEFICIENCY IN CROPS

Problem Definition: Lower production as well as income from cauliflower due to injudicious application of fungicides, insecticides and growth regulators based on improper identification of the deficiency symptoms for controlling hollow stem

Technology Assessed: To increase production through reducing the incidences of hollow stem correcting micro-nutrient deficiencies

KVK conducted on-farm trial to **assess** the performance of different forms of Boron on yield of cauliflower through reducing incidences of hollow stem. The hollow stem of cauliflower can effectively be managed by both Technology Option-3 and Technology Option-4 i.e. application of Farm Yard Manure (0.4% Boron) @ 7.5 tonnes/ ha as basal and either application of Boric acid (20% Boron) @ 0.3% or Liquid Boron (20% Boron) @ 1.5 g/lit at 30 days after planting. However, the application of Boric acid in the tested dose is recommended due to less availability of liquid Boron in markets.

A. 5. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

Sl No.	Item	
1.	Title of on-farm trials	Assessment of the performance of different eco-friendly insecticides to reduce whitefly population and to increase yield of cucumber
2.	Problem diagnosed	Indiscriminate and injudicious use of chemical pesticides even in unscientific combinations
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	Use of botanical pesticides in combination with chemical pesticides in integrated mode Farmers' Practice: Application of Dimethoate, Oxydemeton methyl, Endosulfan and even Plant Growth regulators and micronutrients in unscientific combinations and in indiscriminate manner. Technology Option -1: Azadirachtin 10000 ppm @ 1.5 ml/l as prophylactic spray Technology Option -2: Acetamiprid 20SP @ 0.3 g/l as spot spray Technology Option -3: Azadirachtin 10000 ppm @ 1.5 ml/l alternate with Acetamiprid 20SP @ 0.3 g/l at 15 days interval
4.	Source of technology	B.C.K.V.
5.	Production system and Thematic area	Rice-vegetables based production system (Integrated Pest Management)
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	OFT is going on
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	

Table: Performance of IDM on yield of potato

Technology option	No. of trials	Data related to problem addressed		Soil fertility status **		Yield components [No. of fruits/plant]	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	BC Ratio
		Leaf curl incidence (%)	*	Initial (Av.) (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O kg/ha)	Final(Av.) (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O kg/ha)						
Farmers' Practice: Application of Dimethoate, Oxydemeton methyl, Endosulfan and even Plant Growth regulators and micronutrients in unscientific combinations and in indiscriminate manner Azadirachtin 10000 ppm @ 1.5 ml/l as prophylactic spray Acetamiprid 20SP @ 0.3 g/l as spot spray Azadirachtin 10000 ppm @ 1.5 ml/l alternate with Acetamiprid 20SP @ 0.3 g/l at 15 days interval SEm+ CD(P=0.05)	05	OFT is going on									

* If it is related to disease / Insect management scoring to be given

[0-2% = 1; 2-5% = 2; 5-10% = 3; 10-20% = 4; 20-30% = 5; 30-50% = 6; More than 50% = 6]

** If it is related to nutrient management initial soil fertility and final soil fertility to be given.

B.C Ratio= Gross return/ Gross cost of cultivation

B. 5. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT IN DETAIL

Thematic Area: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Problem Definition: Lower production as well as income from cucumber due to injudicious and indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides even in unscientific combinations for controlling white fly population and leaf curl as well.

Technology Assessed: Use of botanical pesticides in combination with chemical pesticides in integrated mode

KVK conducted on-farm trial to **assess** the performance of IPM on yield of potato. The crop is in the field and OFT is going on for the first year and hence the result will be presented after harvesting.

A. 6. Details of On Farm Trial

SI No.	Item	
1.	Title of on-farm trials	Assessment of the performance of different methods for disseminating varietal replacement of mustard under medium land situation of Howrah district
2.	Problem diagnosed	Lower adoption of new variety of mustard in rabi season in Howrah district.
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	Technology Option-1: Training of 20 farmers on recommended technology. Technology Option-2: Component demonstration with seed as critical input at 20 farmers field with proper training methodology Technology Option-3: Full package Front line demonstration at 20 farmers field with proper training methodology
4.	Source of technology	
5.	Production system and Thematic area	Mustard is cultivated as an irrigated crop in medium to lowland situation
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Yet to come as one year trial has just completed.
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Other independent variables are assumed to be constant.
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	

Table: Performance of different methods for disseminating varietal replacement of Mustard on its adoption

Technology option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Adoption rate (%)
Technology Option-1: Training of 20 farmers on recommended technology	20	10.5	5
Technology Option-2: Component demonstration with seed as critical input at 20 farmers field with proper training methodology	20	11.7	35
Technology Option-3: Full package Front line demonstration at 20 farmers field with proper training methodology	20	12.4	55

B. 6. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT IN DETAIL

Thematic Area: INFORMATION NETWORKING AMONG FARMERS

Problem Definition: Lower adoption of new variety of mustard in rabi season in Howrah district. Farmers usually grow B9 variety of mustard which is very old variety and has adequate shattering problem. The variety may be replaced with a newer variety NC1 whose productivity is very good and is free from shattering problem.

Technology Assessed: To increase adoption of NC1 through different techniques of technology dissemination viz. Training, component demonstration and full package demonstration.

KVK has conducted Front Line Demonstration programme on mustard variety NC1 both as full package and as component demonstration in different villages of Howrah districts since last three years. Besides, several training programme are also conducted by the KVK. Now, one on-farm trial is conducted to **assess** the performance of different technology dissemination options (training, component demonstration and full package demonstration) towards adoption of new variety (NC1) of mustard.

A. 7. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

SI No.	Item	
1.	Title of on-farm trials	Assessment of the performance of fish- livestock - vegetables based integrated farming system around aquatic niches of Howrah District
2.	Problem diagnosed	Poor performance of available resources in pound based farming situation
3.	Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement	Farmers' Practice: Fish farming (IMC) fingerlings @ 1200-1400 / ha +Deshi duck @average 3 nos Technology Option -1: Technology option- 1: Fish fingerlings @ 7500 / ha + liming @ 300 kg/ha at 10 split + coriander on terrace + snake gourd on trails + duck (<i>deshi</i>) @ 10 per pond Technology Option -2 Fish fingerlings @ 7500 / ha + liming @ 500 kg/ha at 10 split + okra on bunds with amaranthus as mixed crop + banana and citrus on side and bottle gourd on trails + duck (<i>Khanki Campbell</i>) @ 10 per pond
4.	Source of technology	B.C.K.V
5.	Production system and Thematic area	Small seasonal pond based fish production system under Integrated farming
6.	Performance of the technology with performance indicators	As the farmers are not aware of sowing vegetables in the traces and bunds of ponds they are not getting any return but with Technology Option 1 and 2 some returns are coming
7.	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Yet to come as the OFT is going on
8.	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Less awareness among the farmers regarding utilization of the space properly
9.	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers participated in collaborative mode and contributed in kinds

Table: Performance of Integrated Farming System

Technology option	No. of trials	Data related to problem addressed			Yield components	Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	Net Return (Rs / ha)	BC Ratio
		Disease incidence (%)	*	**						
Farmers' Practice: Fish farming (IMC) fingerlings @ 1200-1400 / ha +Deshi duck @average 3 nos	3				4 qt fish + 2700 eggs		8250	29186	20936	3.54:1
Technology Option -1: Technology option-1: Fish fingerlings @ 7500 / ha + liming @ 300 kg/ha at 10 split + coriander on terrace + snake gourd on trails + duck (<i>deshi</i>) @ 10 per pond					30qt fish+1.7qt coriander+15qt gourd+ 9000 eggs		71700	215127	143427	3.00:1
Technology Option -2 Fish fingerlings @ 7500 / ha + liming @ 500 kg/ha at 10 split + okra on bunds with amaranthus as mixed crop + banana and citrus on side and bottle gourd on trails + duck (<i>Khanki Campbell</i>) @ 10 per pond					34qt fish+90 bunches banana+2700 pc citrus+15400 eggs		88337	275400	187063	3.11:1
SEm+							-	-	-	-
CD(P=0.05)						-	-	-	-	

B.C Ratio= Gross return/ Gross cost of cultivation

B. 7. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT IN DETAIL

Thematic Area: INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM

Problem Definition: Poor performance of available resources in pound based farming situation

Technology Assessed: Integrated technological options

Farmers are quite unaware of integrated farming system, the result of which they are not getting proper return from their pond and its surrounding. After implementation of KVK's technology (option 1 & 2), the gross and net returns are more as compared to farmers' practice. It has been observed so far that Technology Option -2 shows best result. The farmers are now convinced about the efficacy of integrated system of farming.