

Farmer FIRST Innovation

A role model for doubling of Chhattisgarh tribal farmers' income



Farmer FIRST





ICAR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOTIC STRESS MANAGEMENT

Rendering solution to biotic stresses

ICAR-National Institute of Biotic Stress Management

Baronda, Raipur - 493 225, Chhattisgarh, India Tel. No. : +91-771-2277333 E-mail : director.nibsm@icar.gov.in Website : https://nibsm.icar.gov.in

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Concept and guidance P. K. Ghosh

Compiled and edited by

Principal Investigator : P. Mooventhan **Co-PIs:** Anil Dixit, G. L. Sharma, M. A. Khan, Lokesh Verma, P. K. Verma and Uttam Singh (SRF)

Acknowledgment

Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi Agricultural Extension Division - ICAR, New Delhi ICAR-ATARI, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh Farmers and scientists are two sentinels of new India and they have to work together to transform agriculture



in the second







भाकृअनुप - राष्ट्रीय जैविक स्ट्रैस प्रबंधन संस्थान

बरौंडा, रायपुर – 493225, छत्तीसगढ़, भारत ICAR-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOTIC STRESS MANAGEMENT Indian Council of Agricultural Research

(DARE, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare) Baronda, Raipur - 493225, Chhattisgarh, India





Dr. P K Ghosh, FNASc, FNAAS, FISA, FISPP, FWAST Founder Director and Vice Chancellor

FOREWORD

Farmer FIRST project of ICAR has been implementing by ICAR-NIBSM, Raipur since 2016 to improve the tribal farmer's livelihood through integration of agricultural enterprises in rice fallows. Total 54 agricultural interventions introduced and sustained in the farmer's field in cluster of five tribal villages in the Kasdol block of Baloda Bazar district, Chhattisgarh through five modules *viz.* crop based module, livestock-based module, enterprise-based module, horticulture-based module and NRM based module. Under each module, interventions are selected based on the matrix ranking and agroecosystem analysis. Farmer Communication Centres (FCCs), Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs), Agro-Processing Centers (APCs), Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and low-cost poly house have been established for timely availability of inputs and knowledge sharing with a view of enhanced income and livelihood security. Additional income of Rs. 12,054/- per farm family generated through the introduction of crop, livestock, horticulture, enterprise and NRM based modules by the tribal farming community from different enterprises is worth praising. Similarly, these interventions attracted 34% of farm women, 20% of rural youth in agricultural activities, 120% cropping intensity in the adopted villages besides 24-30% knowledge gain through Educational Multimedia Training Modules (EMTMs) on biotic stress management technologies. About more than, 500 tribal farm families benefitted under this programme.

I compliment the Farmer FIRST Project team for their sincere efforts in making the significant impact in tribal belt of farming community of Chhattisgarh.

(P. K. Ghosh)

Named in top 2% Agricultural Scientist at global level as world ranking analysis made by scientists of Stanford University, USA Mobile: +91 9453042870, Phone (O) : +91-771-2277333 Email: director.nibsm@icar.gov.in, Website : https://nibsm.icar.gov.in

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Introduction

- ★ The Farmer FIRST Programme (FFP) is an ICAR initiative to move beyond the production and productivity, to privilege the smallholder agriculture and complex, diverse and risk prone realities of majority of the farmers through enhancing farmers-scientists interface.
- There are concepts and domains that are new in emphasis like resource management, climate resilient agriculture, production management including storage, market, supply chains, value chains, innovation systems, information systems, etc.
- ★ The Farmer FIRST as a concept of ICAR is developed as farmer in a centric role for research problem identification, prioritization and conduct of experiments and its management in farmers' conditions.
- * The focus is on farmer's Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology (FIRST).
- Two terms 'enriching knowledge' and 'integrating technology' qualify the meaning of Farmer FIRST in Indian context.



Farm



nnovations





Resources



Technology



Science

Summary

Technology transferred

Tribal farm families covered 634	Technology introduced 54	Crop varieties introduced 35	Rice fallow covered with pulses 171 ha
Alternative	Area Covered	Animal	Capacity
Crops	under	Breeds	building
Introduced	Horticulture	Introduced	programmes
12	90 ha	05	515
Farmer	Kadaknath	Custom	Model Agro
Interest	Farming cum	Hiring Centres	Processing
Groups (FIGs)	Hatchery Unit	(CHCs)	Centre (APC)
08	04	04	01
Small Scale Soil Testing Unit 01	Low-cost Shade Net and Poly House 04	Farmer Communication Centre (FCCs) 02	Model Mushroom Production Unit 02



Reduction of seasonal migration in the FFP adopted villages

Desired socio-psychological changes of tribal farmers after the project implementation (N=500)

Categories	Befo Pro	re the oject	Aft Pr	er the oject	Socio-psychological status of farmer
	No.	%	No.	%	350
Social Participation	46	9.20	156	31.20	
Risk Taking Ability	82	16.40	165	33.00	a 150
Achievement Motivation	72	14.40	155	31.00	
Innovativeness	86	17.20	310	62.00	on
Scientific Orientation	84	16.80	188	37.60	ticipati ng Abil lotivati ientati es es exposu
Contact with Extension Agencies	35	7.00	146	29.20	Social Par Risk Taki vement M Innov ientific Or ientific Or sagenci agenci
Mass Media Exposure	92	18.40	150	30.00	Before the Project — After the Project

Major Infrastructure developed at cluster of villages

- Two Farmer Communication Centers (FCCs)
- Four Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs)
- Four Kadaknath Farming Cum Hatchery Units
- Two Quail Farming Cum Hatchery Units
- One Goat Farming Unit (GFUs)
- One Model Agro-Processing Centers (APCs)
- One Village Soil Testing Unit
- Six Low-cost Azolla Production Units
- Two Model Mushroom Production Unit
- Four Low-Cost Shade Net and Poly House
- Two Modern Nutritional Terrace Gardening Units

Income generation in the major FFP intervention



Impact of FFP Interventions: B:C ratio of farmer's practice and scientific interventions

	B:	C ratio	BCR of Farmer's practice &	
Interventions	Farmer's Practice	Interventions	scientific intervention	
Kadaknath	2.38	3.94	6	
Goat	2.51	3.60	3	
SRI	2.02	3.49	3	
Chickpea	2.54	4.05	2	
Lathyrus	1.53	3.39	0	
Vegetable	1.80	2.61	matt goat get year whis wall never contraction	
Turmeric	3.16	5.33	tadat Chic Latt Jeger Turi Mesti A.	
Mushroom	3.61	4.28	Farmer's Practice	
Azolla	4.20	6.22		

Key outcome based assessment of Farmer FIRST Programme



Changes in Farm income

Changes in Cropping Intensity



Changes in farm input use



Asset holdings





Nutritional security

(Monthly Household Consumption of Food Items)



Perceived effectiveness of FFP on farmer partners



- S-1. Increase in the income substantially
- S-2. Improvement in nutrition
- S-3. Reduced health hazards
- S-4. Helped you to network with other farmers
- S-5. Helped you to network with extension workers
- S-6. Helped you to gain self-esteem/ social status
- S-7. Helped in shifting to commercial crops
- S-8. Helped in getting quality food
- S-9. Enhanced livelihood security
- S-10. Improved the education level in household
- S-11. Increased spending on comforts
- S-12. Increased investment on agriculture
- S-13. Increased investment on other items
- S-14. Increased expenditure on clothing
- S-15. Drudgery reduction for rural women
- S-16. Increasing employment for rural women
- S-17. Income enhancement for rural women
- S-18. Access to market
- S-19. Diversification of farming system
- S-20. Agri-preneurial ability of farmers

Impact of technological intervention through FFP

S.No	o Indicators	D-i-D*	P> z
1.	Cropping intensity (%)	2.56	0.342
2.	Manures (tonnes/ha)	0.3	0.166
3.	Fertilisers (Kg/ha)	9.58	0.496
4.	Nutritional security	3.54***	0.002
	(CEQ Kg/Capita/month#)		

Impact / Outcome



Additional	Income
Income	Generated
Generated	₹ 12054
118.75 Lakh	(Family/year)

Cropping Intensity Increased by 120%

Migration Reduced by **36%**

Women Farmers Empowered **34%** Youth Attracted in Agriculture **20%**

ICT Agro Advisory Delivered 1830







I. Crop Based Module (CBM)



Aqua Ferti Seed Drill



Demonstration of line sowing of lathyrus and mustard during Rabi season at cluster of villages, Kasdol

Happy Seeder





Field operation in rice fallow during *Rabi* season at Kharri village

Scientific Rice Cultivation



Farmers practicing line transplanting of rice crop in *kharif* season at Kurraha village

SRI Technology









Demonstration of SRI Technology at Kurraha village

Improved Crop Varieties in Rice Fallow



Introduced improved crop varieties such as Prateek, Mahateoda, Vaibhav, GJ-12 and Chhattisgarh Sarson

Lathyrus Cultivation with Low ODAP Varieties



Farmers involved in inter-cultural operation of Lathyrus production at Kharri village

Line Sowing of Pulses and Oilseeds



Demonstration of Aqua Ferti Seed Drill and Happy Seeder at cluster of villages

Eco-friendly Pest Management





Installation of Pheromone Trap for the management of pod borer in chickpea and Yellow Stem Borer in rice

Rat Management









Demonstration of rat management practices at Kharri village

Seed Treatment with Fungicide









Seed treatment of chickpea with 2gm Thiram + 1gm Carbendazim per kg seed

Seed Treatment with Bio-fertilizer



Seed treatment of Lathyrus with Rhizobium culture 250gm per 10kg seeds

Pest Management through Bio-control Agent



Using Trichogramma japonicum in paddy to control Yellow Stem Borer (YSB) at Kurraha village

Seed Storage Bin





IGKV seed storage bin provided for safe storage of *lathyrus*, chickpea and paddy seeds

II. NRM Based Module



Low-cost Azolla Production





Low-cost *azolla* (*Anabaena azollae*) production units established at cluster of villages to meet out the feed requirements of Kadaknath and cattle. Per day production is 1.5kg per unit.

Application of Waste Decomposer





ICAR-NIBSM demonstrated waste decomposer from NCOF, Ghaziabad for quick composting of organic waste and soil health improvement at cluster of villages

Low-cost Drip System









Farmers practicing low-cost drip system for efficient use of irrigation water for scientific vegetable cultivation at cluster of villages

Poly Mulching



ICAR-NIBSM provided low-cost poly house structures with poly mulch and trained the farmers to grow tomato, strawberry, cauliflower, chilli and capsicum

Safe Use of Pesticides and PPE Kit





Demonstration of safe use of pesticides and PPE kit at Kharaha village

III. Horticulture Based Module (HBM)



Protected Cultivation





ICAR-NIBSM demonstrated protected cultivation at cluster of villages and covered 480sqm with poly house and shade net structures. Rs. 25,300 income generated per farm family/year


ICAR-NIBSM demonstrated poly house and shade net structures to produce high value horticultural crops such as tomato, yard long bean, cauliflower, chilli and capsicum

Scientific Vegetable Cultivation









Demonstration of scientific vegetable cultivation using improved vegetable varieties from IIHR, TNAU and NSC



Improved vegetable varieties such as Arka Rakshak, Arka Meghana, Arka Anant, Arka Anamika, PKM-1 and PKM-2 were demonstrated at cluster of villages

Flower Cultivation





Demonstration of flower crops such as gerbera, marigold, rose and tuberose under poly house and open condition at Kharaha village

Low-cost Hydroponics



ICAR-NIBSM provided training to the women farmers in the establishment of low-cost hydroponics units to produce leafy greens at Bamhani village

Annual Moringa Production



ICAR-NIBSM introduced and demonstrated annual moringa (PKM-1 and PKM-2) from TNAU at cluster of villages

Modern Terrace Gardening





Farmers practicing modern terrace gardening with low-cost drip system, grow bags, improved varieties from IIHR for home nutritional security

Nursery Raising Technology





ICAR-NIBSM trained the group of farmers for scientific nursery raising technology to produce healthy vegetable seedlings at cluster of villages

Nutritional Home Gardening





Nutritional home gardening established using improved varieties from IIHR, TNAU and NSC. Farm families' nutritional requirement fulfilled and excess vegetables sold at local markets

Plant Propagation



Training organised on the plant propagation technologies such as air layering, grafting and budding in fruit crops such as guava, ber, lemon and mango

Strawberry Cultivation









Pilot demonstration organised to cultivate strawberry under poly house at Kharaha village

Turmeric Cultivation



Demonstration of scientific turmeric cultivation with improved variety (Roma) from IGKV. SMS from KVK, Bhatapara trained the farmers

Application of *Trichoderma*





Farmers practicing root and seed treatment with *Trichoderma viride* to control seed and soil borne diseases in chilli, tomato and brinjal crops

Eco-friendly Pest Trap









ICAR-NIBSM trained the farmers to adopt pheromone traps, blue and yellow sticky traps to control the pests in vegetable cultivation at cluster of villages

IV. Livestock Based Module (LBM)



Kadaknath Farming





Kadaknath farming established by individual and group of farmers at cluster of villages. Rs. 1,53,166 additional income generated per farm family/year





ICAR-NIBSM provided chicks, low-cost shed, vaccine, feed and advisory support

Goat Farming





Goat farming established by individual family and women Self Help Group (SHG) at Kharaha village. Rs. 27,087 income generated per family/year

Kadaknath Hatchery Unit





Village level hatchery unit established at cluster of villages (05). The hatchery units maintained by Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and the production cycle successfully completed at village level.

Vaccination









Vaccination of Kadaknath chicks done by state department of animal husbandry to control *Ranikhet* and *Gambro* diseases to reduce the chick mortality

V. Enterprise Based Module (EBM)



Agro Processing Centres (APCs)





Experimental APC unit established at Bamhani village with PKV dal mill, mini flour mill, mini rice mill, pulveriser, spice grinder and mini oil expeller machines which is maintained by FIGs (Rs. 6,400 income per month)

Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs)





Village level Custom Hiring Centres established to reduce drudgery of farmers

Oyster Mushroom Production



ICAR-NIBSM introduced oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus sajor-caju*) production technology and provided training to rural youth and farm women. Rs. 12,500 income generated per unit/season

Paddy Straw Mushroom Production



ICAR-NIBSM introduced paddy straw mushroom (*Volvariella volvacea*) production technology and provided training to rural youth and farm women. Rs. 6,700 income generated per unit/season

Village Soil Testing Unit









Village level soil testing unit established at Kurraha village to provide soil health cards. *Mridaparikshak* mini soil testing lab procured from ICAR-IISS, Bhopal



Farmer Communication Centres (FCCs)





ICAR-NIBSM established two FCCs with computer, internet connectivity and agricultural literatures in Hindi and English languages at Kurraha and Kharri village to provide need based information and agro advisory on time

Agricultural Film Shows (AFSs)









Periodical agricultural film shows during night hours organised at cluster of villages during pre crop season regularly to provide latest agricultural information

Popularization of Agricultural Mobile App









Agro based mobile applications demonstrated and installed in representative farmers' phones for farmer to farmer information sharing

Women Empowerment Initiatives





Women empowerment through crop, livestock, horticulture, enterprise and NRM based modules. Total 215 women farmers benefitted under these initiaves



Participation of tribal women farmers in various agricultural activities under crop, livestock, horticulture, enterprise and NRM based modules

Glimpses of Capacity Building Programmes



Total 347 capacity building programmes such as training, demonstration, exposure visit and farmer-scientists interface organised and 8417 farmers benefitted under this initiative



Capacity building programmes organised in collaboration with IGKV, KVK and SAMETI, Raipur

Dignitaries Visited



Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Director and Vice-Chancellor, ICAR-NIBSM and FFP monitoring team from NAARM, Hyderabad and ATARI, Jabalpur visited project implementation site at cluster of villages, Kasdol
Awards Received



Mr. Chhabbu Lal Paikara received "Innovative Farmer Award 2019" from Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra, DG, ICAR. Mr. Bharat Paikara and Mrs. Rajkumari Patel received "Innovative Farmer Award 2019-20" from Dr. P. K. Ghosh

Farmers' Migration Reduced by FFP Intervention

दैंगिक भारकर

रायपुर संभाग

छोड़ रहे गांव | आश्रित गांव संडी के पारधी मोहल्ले में कोई युवा नहीं बचा कसडोल इलाके के गांवों में काम हीं. ग्रामीण करते जा रहे पलाय

जंगल क्षेत्र गांवों में कोई कार्य नहीं होने से मजदूर पलायन कर रहे हैं। संडी की आबादी 400 है यहां से 100 से ज्यादा मजदूर काम की तलाश मे पलायन नजदूर काम का तलाश में प्रलायन कर राये हैं। कुछ प्रामों काम है भी तो शासकीय कार्य में भुगतान मिलते बहुत समय लगता है इसलिए मजदूर अन्यत्र

पलायन कर रहे हैं। शासन हर हाथ को कम देने की दावा करता है परन्तु काम के ही अभाव में कसडोल क्षेत्र के मजदूर अन्य प्रांत काम की तलाश में पलायन कर रहे है। कसडोल जनपद क्षेत्र के ग्राम पंचायत देवतराई के आश्रित गांव संडी की आबादी लगभग 400 है यहां 90 घर हैं जिसमें 30-35 घर से लोग परिवार सहित पलायन कर गए हैं। एक अनुमान के मुताबिंक गांव से लगभग 30% मजदूर यानी 120 मजदूर बाल बच्चों सहित काम की ही तलाश में पलायन कर चुके है।

इस पंचायत के उप सरपंच अच्छे चौहान एवं कोटवार अमीर सिंग चौहान से संपर्क करने पर बताया कि यहां पारधी महल्ले में कोई भी व्यक्ति नहीं बचा है, सभी कमाने खाने दूसरे प्रांत चले गए हैं। यहां बाहर जाने वालों में करन पारधी, दरस राम, रामेश्वर, जगेश्वर, रमेश, सम्मेलाल, पितर सिंग, कुशवा, लाल कुमार, गोलू, छत्तर सिंग, छबिलाल, घसिया, जन कॉध, छत्तराम,आदि है।इनके अतिरिक्त दूसरे मुहल्ले के देगून यादव, रति राम, संत, सौखीलाल, गुनिया गोड़, अतम सिंग परिवार सहित कमाने खाने कोई उत्तर प्रदेश तो कोई महाराष्ट्र, रायपुर ,गोरखपुर



कसडोल. बस स्टैंड पर रोजाना इस तरह घर-बार छोड़कर जाते लोग दिख जाएंगे। परिवार के साथ 22 छाञ–छाञाएं भी गए

इस गांव में प्राथमिक शाला एवं पूर्व माध्यमिक शाला है जहां क्रमशः ५७ और ४७ बच्चे दर्ज हैं जिसमे २२ बच्चे पलायन कर गए हैं कुछ बच्चे नियमित अनुपरिषत रहते हैं। पलायन के कारण इन बच्चों की पढ़ाई भी प्रभावित हो रही है। इस पर शासन को ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

संडी में काम प्रारंभ कराया जाएगा

पलायन रोकने गांवों में रोजगारमूलक कार्य चलता है ग्राम संडी में कार्य 12 क्यों नहीं चल रहा है, इसकी जानकारी लेकर तहां शीघ्र कार्य प्रारंभ कराया जायेगा। साथ ही पारधी जाति के लोगों को बांस क्यो नही मिल रहा है इसकी भी जानकारी वन विभाग से ली जायेगी। अंजोर सिंह पैकरा, एसडीएम

गये है। गांव के लोगों ने बताया यहां तालाब नहीं है, कुल 6 बोरिंग है जिसमे मात्र 2 चालू है इसी बोरिंग के भरोसे पीने का पानी भरता है। गर्मी के दिनों में ये बोर भी जवाब देते हैं। ग्रामीणों का

आज तक गांव में कोई कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं हुआः उप सरपंच

उप सरपंच चौहान ने रोजगार मूलक कार्य के संबंध में बताया कि जब से में उप सरपंच बना हूं आज तक कोई कार्य यहां नहीं हुआ है। काम की मांग हमारे क्षेत्र के सभी जन प्रतिनिधि एवं अधिकारियो से अनेक बार कर चुके है लेकिन काम नहीं मिलता। कुछ दिन पूर्व विधायक डॉ सनम जांगडे ने २ लाख के रंगमंच भवन की घोषणा की है जो अभी बनना शुरू नहीं हुआ है ।

पारधी मोहल्ला खाली, एक बुज़ुर्ग करता है रखवाली

इस गांव के पारधी मुहत्त्ते में एक मात्र वृद्ध करन पारधी का ससुर घर रखवाली करता है उन्होंने पूछने पर बताया कि यहां काम नहीं खुला तो भोब्ठोई बात नहीं, हम पारधी लोगो को बांस बर्तन बनाने के लिए देते तो हमें काम की तलाश नहीं करनी पड़ती। आज तक वन विभाग वाले पूछने तक नही आए. सभी पारधी कमाने बाहर चले गए।

ज्यादातर जंगल क्षेत्र के गांवों से पलायन

कसडोल के जंगल क्षेत्र गांव देवतराई. कंज़िया, मिरगिवा, बासीनपाली, ताल बाबर, साबर, चाटीपाली, सेमरिया, टेमरी, बगार, बम्हनी, खरी, आमरतोहा, कोट. वेवरी आदि गांदों से पलायन हुआ है एवं आज भी लोग काम की तलाश में जाते जा रहे है। क्षेत्र में मजबूर बलाल सक्रिय हैं।

कहना है कि यहां तालाब बन जाये तो तो निस्तार का भी काम हो जायेगा और जल स्तर भी बढ़ेगा।

Before FFP in the year 2016



पूरा गांव की निस्तारी करता है तथा

SOP Followed during COVID-19 Pandemic



Agro-advisory provided to the tribal farm families during COVID-19 pandemic for sustainable production

Agro-advisory during COVID-19 at Project Site

- * Restricted the movement of visitors to the livestock and poultry shed & practice biosecurity measures.
- * Animal farm equipments and accessories cleaned and sanitized regularly before and after using.
- ★ Farmers were suggested to keep sufficient feed, fodder and medicine in hand to manage the lockdown period.
- ★ Farmers asked to wear the face mask, sanitizer and maintain social distance while cleaning animal shed, chaffing and distributing fodder and milking dairy animals.
- Followed good management practices related to feeding, housing (clean, dry and well ventilated), water and general hygiene to keep animal healthy and productive.
- ★ Assisting the farmers through five Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) at village level to cater their farm implements needs during harvest.
- ★ Village level Farmer Communication Centers (FCCs) and other ICT tools used to cater the information need of the farmers during *Rabi* harvest.
- Storage pest monitoring gadgets provided to farmers to keep them vigil on storage pest management.
 Since, farmers harvested the crop and waiting for disposal.
- ★ As per ICAR guidelines, farmers are requested to maintain safe social distance of 3-4 feet during rest, taking of meals, produce collection points, loading and unloading at procurement centers.
- ★ Distributed the handouts of MoAFW guidelines/ICAR advisories for farmers during the lockdown.
- More than 24 agricultural videos, 165 pictorial information and 433 text messages/files circulated through online platforms.
- ★ Farmers queries addressed through video conferencing, voice call and WhatsApp group.

Seed to seed support under Farmer FIRST



Crops: Lathyrus, Chickpea, Mustard, Lentil, Linseed, Vegetables and Rice

Contributors : Bhisham Kumar Sahu (FA) and Satish Xaxa (FA)







