

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT - 2022

(January - December)



Submitted to
Director,
ICAR-ATARI, Zone-VIII, Pune.



Submitted by
Sr. Scientist & Head
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ICAR-ATARI, Pune
DETAILS OF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF KVKs DURING 2022
(January 2022 to December 2022)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

1.1. Name and address of KVK with phone, fax and e-mail

Address with PIN code	Telephone		E mail	Website address & No. of visitors (hits)
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pokharni, Purna Road, Nanded (MS) Pin code-431 735	Office	FAX	kvk_nanded@yahoo.co.in	www.kvknanded.com Hits: 41198
	8975899504	--		

1.2. Name and address of host organization with phone, fax and e-mail

Address	Telephone		E mail	Website address
	Office	FAX		
Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Education, Science and Technological Research Trust, Nanded 1, HIG, Colony, Near ITI, Nanded (MS)	02462 - 253643	--	kvk_nanded@yahoo.co.in	www.kvknanded.com

1.3. Name of the Senior Scientist and Head with phone & mobile No.

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Office	Mobile	Email
Dr. Devikant Amrutrao Deshmukh	8975899504	9423140598	drdad1976@gmail.com

1.4. Date and Year of sanction: 1993

1.5. Staff Position (as on December, 2022)

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Mobile No.	Discipline	If Permanent, Please indicate		Date of joining	If Temporary, pl. indicate the consolidated amount paid (Rs./month)
					Current Pay Band	Current Grade Pay		
1.	Senior Scientist and Head	Vacant						
2.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Deshmukh D. A.	9423140598	Horticulture	15600-39100	5400	20/01/2009	Permanent
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant		Home Science				
4.	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr. Kalyankar M. G.	9421569640	Plant Protection	15600-39100	5400	04/07/2011	Permanent
5.	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr. Jaybhaye S. H.	8669125394	Agronomy	15600-39100	5400	01/07/2013	Permanent
6.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Ambore M. N.	9423140163	Veterinary science	15600-39100	5400	01/07/2013	Permanent
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Deshmukh G. P.	9890909666	Agricultural Extension	15600-39100	5400	15/12/2014	Permanent
8.	Jr. Clerk	Ms. Hadoltikar P S	9860738151	Clerk	5200-20200	2000	02/06/2003	Permanent
9.	Computer Programmer	Mr. Wadile R. T.	9960438725	Computer	9300-34800	4200	06/07/2011	Permanent
10.	Farm Manager	Mr. Ingole R. R.	8668672867	Farm manager	9300-34800	4200	01/07/2013	Permanent
11.	Accountant/Superintendent	Mr. Bhalerao A. G.	7558647090	Accountant	9300-34800	4200	01/07/1995	Permanent
12.	Stenographer	Mr. Jadhav S. S.	8087901897	Stenographer	5200-20200	2400	01/08/2007	Permanent
13.	Driver 1	Mr. Wathore M. S.	9890601279	Driver	5200-20200	2000	06/05/1997	Permanent
14.	Supporting staff 1	Mr. Gaikwad S. S.	7875002314	Peon	5200-20200	1800	01/07/1995	Permanent
15.	Supporting staff 2	Mr. Konapure S. R.	9860065596	Watchman	5200-20200	1800	01/07/1995	Permanent
16.	Supporting staff 3	Mr. Kadam D. R.	9028910656	Messenger	5200-20200	1800	02/04/2009	Permanent

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha):

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1.	Under Buildings	01
2.	Under Demonstration Units	1.4
3.	Under Crops	11.7
4.	Horticulture	5.9
5.	Pond	0.20
6.	Area under crop, Fodder Museum	01
	Total	21.2

1.7. Infrastructural Development:**A) Buildings**

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Year	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Startin g year	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	31.03.1999	2272.73	36,14,539/-	1998	--	Complete
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	31.03.2005	308.02	24,23,000/-	2003	--	Complete
3.	Staff Quarters	ICAR	31.03.2007	380.14	30,34,000/-	2006	--	Complete
4.	Fencing	ICAR	30.03.1999	120.23	1,05,000/-	1999	--	Complete
5.	Rain Water harvesting system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Threshing floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Farm godown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Soil and water testing lab	ICAR	31.12.2004	34.83	5,40,000/-	2004	-	Complete
9.	Mini soil testing Kit	ICAR	2017	-	90,300/-	1996	-	Complete
10.	Demonstration Units(2)	ICAR	31.03.1997	3060.45 Sq.ft	12,42,661/-	1996	--	Complete

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Running	Present status
Tractor	2003	4,50,000/-	7103 hrs	Good
Motorcycle	1996	43,804/-		Scraped
Bolero Jeep (New)	Dec 2019	7,13,368/-	51073 km	Good
Bolero jeep (old) Condemned	Sold date:24/02/2020	Sold cost: 91,000/-		Sold

C) Equipment& AV aids

Name of the equipment / Implements	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Zenith Camera	1995	4,950/-	Good
Kodak Camera	1997	800/-	Good
Television	1996	14,240/-	Good
Slide and Overhead Projector	1996	31,925/-	Good
Furniture	1995	64,195/-	Good
Bench	2005	1,00,000/-	Good
Typewriters	1995	22,560/-	Good
Computer With printer etc	2000	54,850/-	Good
Chairs	2000	22500/-	Good
Fans	2000	2,440/-	Good
Soil and Water Testing Lab	2004	5,40,000/-	Good
Fax Machine	2006	15,000/-	Good
Mridaparikshak Mini Lab	2015	75,000/-	Good
GPS machine	2017	15000/-	Good
Video Conference System (LCD Screen, Computer with LCD screen, Web Camera, UPS Battery, Audio mice	2020	55000/-	Good

1.8. Details of SAC meeting conducted in the year:

Date	Name and Designation of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT / JURISDICTION AREA OF KVK**2.1. Major farming systems/enterprises (based on the analysis made by the KVK)**

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Agriculture + Horticulture.
2	Agriculture + Silviculture.
3	Agriculture + Dairy.
4	Agriculture + Vegetables.
5	Horticulture. + Animal Husbandry. + Agriculture.
6	Agriculture + Animal Husbandry.

2.2. Description of Agro-climatic Zone& major agro ecological situations (based on soil and topography)

S. No.	Agro-climatic Zone(Planning Commission)	Characteristics
1	Central Vidarbha moderate Rainfall	Rainfall of 1,200 mm/year well distributed within the S-W monsoon months. Maximum temperatures of 35-40 degrees Celsius in the summer. Humidity of about 75% in the rainy season. Soils are black derived from basalt rock, medium to heavy texture, and generally Fertile. Cropping patterns involve cotton, sorghum, pulses, wheat and oilseeds.
2	Moderate to Moderately High Rainfall Zone (Central Maharashtra Plateau Zone)	Large plateau covering the central part of the state. Well distributed rainfall of 700 to 900 mm/year dictated by the S-W monsoon. Summer temperature will reach about 40 degrees Celsius. Soils are vertisols and entisols varying from medium black to reddish brown. Sorghum is the most important crop, but cotton, oilseeds, millet, groundnut, pulses and sugarcane occupy significant areas.

a)Topography

Nanded District mainly consists of plain areas with small hills and granite boulders. The land is mainly utilized for agricultural purpose. The Agricultural area is 1033114 hectares and the forest area is 91748 hectares. There are ten small rivers with Godavari, Manjra, Manyad, Penganga being the main rivers. The overall climate is dry and temperature in summer goes up to 40 degree and above. The average rainfall is around 450 mm.

2.3 Soil Types

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Shallow black Soil	Depth 15-20 cm	576.26
2	Medium deep black Soil	More calcium & carbonate percentage	101.12
3	Deep black	High soil moisture, holding capacity	394.65

The black cotton soil in the district is rich in calcium, magnesium and carbonates, but poor in Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorous. It has a high moisture and humidity retention capacity. The river basin of Godavari, Mangurd, Mongia and Penganga has deep and good quality soil along the banks. The soil near hilly areas is laterite and mixed with stone.

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the area of jurisdiction of KVK (2022)

S. No	Crop	Area (00 ha)	Production (00 MT)	Productivity (Kg/ha)
	Major Field crops			
1	Kharif Sorghum	189.59	10960.08	436.51
2	Pigeon pea	694.84	63920.28	802.10
3	Green gram	232.52	10446.19	439.16
4	Black gram	221.68	10607.74	488.75
5	Soybean	4473.97	530645.59	789.67
6	Cotton	1822.79	27.18	903.39
7	Rabi Sorghum	264.57	282.64	980.0
8	Wheat	416.93	508.11	1275
9	Chick pea	2772.97	2721.29	973.9
10	Safflower	52.38	26.33	716.25
11	Summer groundnut	117.26	155.64	1327.3
12	Summer Sesamum	33.06	-	-
13	Sugarcane	359.43	21565.80	60.0
	Major Horticultural crops			
1	Turmeric	200.0		
2	Banana	70.0		
3	Vegetables & fruit	60.0		

Source:

2.5. Weather data (2022)

Month	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days (number)	Temperature (⁰ C)		Relative Humidity %	
			Maximum	Minimum	B.N.	A.N.
May	17	02	40.5	28.1	55	32
June	83.8	06	38.3	26.7	81	54
July	827.8	23	30.2	23.7	97	91
August	234.0	09	31.3	23.2	95	86
September	237.0	10	31.1	22.5	96	84
October	112.4	07	31.5	20.4	95	80
November	0	00	30.7	13.4	83	51
December	1.4	01	30.6	15.9	89	60
Total	1513.4	58				
Seasonal Total	1495.4	55				
Seasonal average/ Total	910.9	44.87				

2.6. Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district

Category	Population (No)	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
Crossbred	14014	137.53 lakh kg	981 kg/year
Indigenous	269246	1024.39 lakh kg	380 kg/year
Buffalo	234100	1308.72 lakh kg	559 kg/year
Sheep	76893	16.45 MT wool	-
Goats	318564	54.81 lakh kg	17.20 kg/animal
Pigs			
Crossbred	-		
Indigenous	6529		
Rabbits	-		
Poultry			
Hens (Crossbred)	50251	85.43 lakh egg	170 eggs/bird
Desi	132368	88.89 lakh egg	67 eggs/bird

2.7. Details of Operational area / Villages

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
Bhokar	Hadoli	Soybean, cotton, turmeric, Bengal gram, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge, adoption of improved variety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticulture, Agriculture
Mudkhed	Pimpalgaon magre	Turmeric & Banana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of Cotton in light soil & rainfed situation. • Management practices (wider spacing, Seed treatment, No proper gap filling and Protective irrigation at critical stages). • Imbalance nutrient management (Soil test Based Fertilizer application Inadequate & low Quality organic matter used). • Improper Pest, diseases management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method, quantity & time of fertilizer application. • Integrated Nutrient Management. • Integrated pest & diseases management.
Ardhapur	Bhogan	Soybean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unawareness about New variety. • No use of good utility Seed. • Imbalance nutrient management (No use of 2% foliar spray of Urea) • Improper Pest, diseases management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Nutrient Management. • Proper Pest & Diseases management.
Bhokar	Bember	Red gram/green gram/black gram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imbalance nutrient Management • Excess Urea Application Improper pest & disease management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Nutrient Management. • Foliar Application of 2% Urea • Integrated Pest & Diseases management.
Hadgaon	Sapti	Soybean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low yield due to use of traditional crop varieties. • Improper Sowing time Imbalance nutrient Management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of new high yielding varieties. • Nutrient management.
Nanded	Pimpalgaon Nimji, Daryapur, Warkhed, Wanegaon	Groundnut, Chick pea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unawareness about New Technology Secondary and micronutrient deficiencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBF or Polyethelin Mulching • Nutrient Management. • Proper Pest & Diseases management.
Ardhapur	Lone, Lahan	Sugarcane, Banana, Soybean, cotton, turmeric, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorosis content water, Adoption of micro irrigation 	Animal Husbandry, Agriculture
Kinwat	Islapur	Red gram, Green gram, Black gram, Soybean, Bengal gram	Lack of Knowledge on improved variety, Less awareness about seed treatment	Agriculture

2.8. Priority thrust areas:

Sr. No.	Discipline	Thrust area
1	Agronomy	Integrated Crop management, Integrated Nutrient Management, Resource conservation technology, Weed management, Crop diversification, Integrated farming and Seed production.
2	Horticulture	Nursery management, Off season vegetable, Protective cultivation, Training and Pruning, Cultivation of Fruit, Management of young plants/orchards, Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants, Processing and value addition, Planting material production.
3	Plant protection	Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Disease Management, Bio-control of pests and diseases, Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides, Bio-pesticides production, Bio-fertilizer production, Sericulture.
4	Home Science	Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening, Design and development of low/minimum cost diet, Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet, Minimization of nutrient loss in processing, Gender mainstreaming through SHGs, Storage loss minimization techniques, Value addition. Income generation activities for empowerment of rural Women, Location specific drudgery reduction technologies, Women and child care.
5	Veterinary science	Dairy Management, Poultry Management, Goats management, Disease Management, Feed management, Production of quality animal products, Production of livestock feed and fodder.
6	Agricultural extension	Group dynamics, Leadership development, Formation and Management of SHGs, Mobilization of social capital, Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths, WTO and IPR issues, Small scale processing, Information networking among farmers, Capacity building for ICT application.

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1. A. Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities

OFT				FLD			
1				2			
Number of OFTs		Number of farmers		Number of FLDs		Number of farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
19	08	355	60	21	13	259	305

Training				Extension Programmes			
3				4			
Number of Courses		Number of Participants		Number of Programmes		Number of participants	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
131	162	3718	6224	377	302	1947	6499

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting materials (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
140	195	184000	2500

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
25	04	4700	6161

3.1. B. Operational areas details during 2022

S. No .	Major crops & enterprises being practiced in cluster villages	Prioritized problems in these crops/ enterprise	Extent of area (ha/No.) affected by the problem in the district	Names of Cluster Villages identified for intervention	Intervention (OFT, FLD, Training, extension activity etc.)*
1	Red gram	No use of improved variety, It's due to low productivity, Low productivity under rainfed, No use of seed treatment, Wilting problem.	7000 ha	Rahati, Tq.Nanded	OFT, Training
2	Soybean	Due to uncertainty of rainfall, Less branching, Stunted crop growth, Less flowering, Pods besides low gains weight, Low yield, Uncertainty rainfall situation, Nutrient uptake is very less in dry spell situation.	2000 ha	Pandharwadi, Tq.Mudkhed	OFT, Training
	Soybean		1000 ha	Samundarwadi Tq. Bhokar	FLD, Training
3	Dairy	Low milk yield, Longer inter calving period, Fodder scarcity, Mastitis, Heat detection.	862024 (No.)	Rui, Thakarwadi, Hadgaon	OFT, Training
4	Sheep and Goat	Poor growth rate, Mineral deficiency, High mortality	294475 (No.)	Halda, Bhokar	FLD, Training, Vaccination camp, Extension activity
5	Backyard poultry	Less income from backyard poultry farming	461485 (No.)		OFT, Training
6	Fodder	Low yield of green fodder			OFT, Training
7	Red gram	Heavy incidence of <i>Helicoverpa</i> , Improper <i>Helicoverpa</i> management besides Increases cost on plant protection	4200 ha	Rahati,	FLD, Training
8	Soybean	Observed heavy incidence of defoliator pest and girdle beetle	950 ha		FLD, Training
9	Cotton	Heavy incidence of Whitefly and Pink bollworm			OFT, Training
10	Turmeric	Heavy losses due to White grub			FLD, Training
11	Sericulture	Silkworm maturation lasts for 2-3 days, In winter season it may extend further, Incurring extra expenditure.			OFT, Training
12	Maize	Heavy incidence of Fall army worm			OFT, Training
13	Chick pea	Incidence of wilt, Incidence of Rust, Heavy incidence of <i>Helicoverpa</i> , Improper <i>Helicoverpa</i> management besides Increases cost on plant protection			FLD, Training
14	Turmeric	Small Size of Rhizome, Long Duration of Variety, Less curcumin %, Less Dry recovery, Less Average yield (kg/ha).	7200 ha	Bhosi, Pokharni	OFT, Training
15	Vegetable	High incidence of pest & disease at early stage	360 ha	Bhogaon, Bhokar	FLD, Training
16	Tomato	Leaf curl virus, Leaf Blight, Tuta absulata	200 ha	Kamtha, Vasantwadi	FLD, Training

3.2. Technology Assessment (Kharif 2022, Rabi 2021-22, Summer 2022)

A1. Abstract on the number of technologies assessed in respect of crops

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Commercial Crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Flower	Plantation crops	Tuber Crops	TOTAL
Integrated Nutrient Management	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Varietal Evaluation	--	01	01	01	--	--	01	--	--	04
Integrated Pest Management	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Integrated Crop Management	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Integrated Disease Management	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weed Management	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Resource Conservation Technology	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Farm Machineries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Integrated Farming System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Seed / Plant production	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Value addition	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drudgery Reduction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Storage Technique	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mushroom cultivation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	01	03	01	--	--	01	--	--	06

A2. Abstract on the number of technologies assessed in respect of livestock enterprises

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Piggery	Rabbitry	Fisheries	TOTAL
Evaluation of Breeds	--	01	--	--	--	01
Nutrition Management	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disease of Management	01	--	--	--	--	01
Value Addition	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production and Management	--	--	--	--	--	--
Feed and Fodder	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small Scale income generating enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	01	01	--	--	--	02

B. Achievements on technologies Assessed**B.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops**

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trial covering all the Technological Options)
Varietal Evaluation	Soybean	Assessment of improved variety of soybean with local variety to increase productivity in black cotton soil	05	05	02
	Pigeon pea	Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea as compared to local under protective irrigation for increase productivity	05	05	02
	Tuberose	Evaluation of hybrid Arka Prajwal of Tuberose on light soils.	05	05	01
	Turmeric	Assessment of New Variety of Turmeric IISR Pragati and PTS-10 Vs Salem	10	10	02
Integrated Disease Management	Pigeon pea	Assessment of use of ridomil MZ fungicide for the management of Phytophthora stem blight in Pigeon pea	10	10	04
Resource Conservation Technology	Chick pea	To assess the sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row with two protective irrigation for increasing productivity	05	05	02
Total			40	40	13

B.2. Technologies assessed under Livestock & fishery assessment

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Evaluation of breeds	Poultry	Assessment of Kaveri birds for backyard poultry	10	10
Disease management	Cattle & Buffalo	Assessment of different preventive majors for sub clinical mastitis in dairy animals	10	10
Total			20	20

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline - Agronomy

Results of On Farm Trial - 1

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Soybean	Rainfed	1) low productivity 2)No availability of improved variety seed 3) pod shattering 4)crop losses by high rainfall during harvesting 5) pod blight disease problem	Assessment of improved variety of soybean with local variety to increase productivity in black cotton soil	05	T1- Farmers practices: variety of JS -335	Plant height (cm)	46.40	The result showed that the cultivation of varieties KDS-726 gave higher number of pods/plant 120.45, Grain yield 28.75 qt/ha, No. of branches 8.40 per plant with BC ratio of 3.17 as against variety of MAUS-612 with number of pods/plant – 95.40 and Grain yield of 27.87	KDS-726 is long duration variety upto 115 day. It is high yielding variety 34% more yield than JS-335. The variety of MAUS-612 is to be sustain in heavy rainfall during maturity stage. It is high no. of branches and no. of pod. It is MAUS-612	-	-
						Pest and diseases Occurrence %	11.5				
						No. of pod/plant	76.53				
						No. of branches	6.33				
						Yield qt/ha	22.25				
					T2 – Assessed-Improved variety of MAUS-612	Plant height (cm)	45.33				
						Pest and diseases Occurrence %	8.60				
						No. of pod/plant	95.40				
						No. of branches	7.61				
						Yield qt/ha	24.87				
					T3 - Assessed - Improved variety of KDS-726 (Phule	Plant height (cm)	65.66				
						Pest and diseases Occurrence %	9.12				

					Sangum)	No. of pod/plant	120.45	qt/ha, No. of branches	resistant to yellow vein mosaic virus & it is also suitable dry situation. KDS-726 variety is susceptible to during dry spell situation.		
						No. of branches	8.40	7.61 with BC ratio of 2.75 and Farmer practice variety of JS-335 with number of pods/plant – 76.53 and Grain yield of 22.25			
						Yield qt/ha	28.75	qt/ha, No. of branches 6.33 with BC ratio of 2.40.			

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)- variety of JS -335		22.25	Q/ha	65000	2.40
Technology option 2- MAUS-612	VNMKV Parbhani	24.87	Q/ha	79250	2.75
Technology option 3- KDS-726 (Phule Sangum)	MPKV Rahuri	28.75	Q/ha	98450	3.17

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of improved variety of soybean with local variety to increase productivity in black cotton soil
2. **Problem Definition :** 1) Low productivity. 2) No availability of improved variety seed. 3) Pod shattering.
4) Crop losses by high rainfall during harvesting. 5) Pod blight disease problem
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
T1- Farmers practices: variety of JS -335.
T2 - Assessed- Improved variety of MAUS-612.
T3 - Assessed -Improved variety of KDS-726 (Phule Sangum).
4. **Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani, MPKV Rahuri.
5. **Production system and thematic area :** Varietal trial
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The result showed that the cultivation of varieties KDS-726 gave higher number of pods/plant 120.45, Plant height 65.66 cm, Grain yield 28.75 qt/ha, No. of branches 8.40 per plant with BC ratio of 3.17 as against variety of MAUS-612 with number of pods/plant – 95.40, Plant height 45.33 cm and Grain yield of 27.87 qt/ha, No. of branches 7.61 with BC ratio of 2.75. and Farmer practice variety of JS-335 with number of pods/plant – 76.53, Plant height 46.40 cm and Grain yield of 22.25 qt/ha, No. of branches 6.33 with BC ratio of 2.40.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**
KDS-726 is long duration variety upto 115 day. It is high yielding variety 34% more yield than JS-335. The variety of MAUS-612 is to be sustain in heavy rainfall during maturity stage. It is high no. of branches and no. of pod. It is MAUS-612 resistant to yellow vein mosaic virus & it is also suitable dry situation. KDS-726 variety is susceptible to during dry spell situation.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** The Variety of KDS-726 is suitable for irrigated and heavy black cotton soil. It is no observing pod shattering problem. If the variety KDS-726 sown on BBF or ridge and furrow method gave higher yield. The variety of MAUS-612 is suitable for dry situation as well as it is sustain in heavy rainfall during maturity stage.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** It's observed higher no. of branches and no. of pod per plant but it is not sustain during dry spell situation. KDS-726 variety is susceptible for yellow vein mosaic virus. Its required more distance in between row to row for higher yield as compare to other variety.
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline - Agronomy

Results of On Farm Trial - 2

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pigeon pea	Irrigated	1) No use of improved variety 2) Low productivity. 3) No use of seed treatment. 4) Wilting problem	Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea as compared to local under protective irrigation for increase productivity	05	T1 - Farmers practice Variety-BSMR 736	Plant height (cm)	173.2	The result showed that the cultivation of varieties BDN-13-41 gave higher number of pods/plant 410, Grain yield 21.25 qt/ha with BC ratio of 5.34 as against variety of BDN 716 with number of pods/plant – 340 and Grain yield of 17.5	It is high yielding variety 30% more yield than BDN-716. Red colour seed. It is high no. of branches and no. of pod It is resistant to wilt disease Escape terminal drought. It's given in one time of maturity. The	-	-
						No. of pods / Plant	270				
						No. of branches	12.56				
						Yield Q/ha	13.75				
						C:B Ratio	3.42				
					T2- Assessment Variety of BDN-716	Plant height (cm)	171.2				
						No. of pods / Plant	340				
						No. of branches	11.2				
						Yield Q/ha	17.5				
						C:B Ratio	4.43				
					T3- Assessment - BDN-13-41 (Godavari)	Plant height (cm)	165.5				
						No. of pods / Plant	410				
						No. of branches	11.99				
						Yield Q/ha	21.25				

						C:B Ratio	5.34	qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.43 and BSMR-736 with number of pods/plant – 270 and Grain yield of 13.75 qt/ha with BC ratio of 3.42.	variety of BDN 716 is susceptible to wilt in this year but less than BSMR 736.		
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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Variety- BSMR 736		13.75	Q/ha	68110	3.42
Technology option 2- Variety of BDN-716	VNMKV Parbhani	17.5	Q/ha	94850	4.43
Technology option 3 - BDN-13-41 (Godavari)	VNMKV Parbhani	21.25	Q/ha	120900	5.34

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea as compared to local under protective irrigation for increase productivity.
2. **Problem Definition:** 1) No use of improved variety. 2) Low productivity. 3) No use of seed treatment. 4) Wilting problem.
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 - Farmers practice Variety- BSMR 736
 - T2: Technology Assessed: Variety of BDN-716.
 - T3 - Technology Assessed: Variety of BDN-13-41 (Godavari)
4. **Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani.
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Varietal trial.
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The result showed that the cultivation of varieties BDN-13-41 gave higher number of pods/plant 410, Grain yield 21.25 qt/ha with BC ratio of 5.34 as against variety of BDN 716 with number of pods/plant – 340 and Grain yield of 17.5 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.43.and BSMR-736 with number of pods/plant – 270 and Grain yield of 13.75 qt/ha with BC ratio of 3.42.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:** It is high yielding variety 30% more yield than BDN-716.Red colour seed.It is high no. of branches and no. of pod. It is resistant to wilt disease Escape terminal drought. It's given in one time of maturity. The variety of BDN 716 is susceptible to wilt in this year but less than BSMR 736.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** it's suitable variety in rainfed as well as irrigated. Red color seed variety most of farmers are prefer for cultivation its suitable for that region. It can be recommended for farmer cultivation in major area. No wilting problem.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** It's observed higher no of branches and no of pod per plant but it is less plant height as compared to BSMR-736. It's required one irrigation during flowering and pod development in dry spell situation. In BDN 716 variety of red gram is observed wilting problem in this year but less percent as compared to BSMR-736.
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline - Agronomy

Results of On Farm Trial - 3

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refineme nt needed	Justificati on for refinemen t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chick pea	Irrigated	1) Low productivity 2) Lack of irrigation facilities during critical stages. 3) Wilting. 4) Irrigation to crop at improper growth stage. 5) Traditional methods of sowing.	To assess the sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row with two protective irrigation for increasing productivity	05	T1- Farmer practice: normal sowing (Flat bed).	Plant height(cm)	47.6	The result showed that Plant height is also found maximum in BBF and ridge & furrow as compare to flat bed sowing the no. of pods/plant were also maximum with BBF planting which was significantly higher than flat bed and ridge & furrow.	This sowing method saved 50% seed. This method is suitable in low land area. This sowing method gives good yield as well as economically feasible compare other methods of sowing of chick pea. The BBF sowing method significantly increase yield as well as yield attributing traits of the crops and also net return of farmers. It is due to less infestation of pest & diseases.	-	-
						No. of pods / Plant	86.5				
						No. of branches	30.12				
						No. of root nodules	37.3				
						Yield Q/ha	18.4				
					T2- Assessed Improved technology - Sowing of chickpea on ridge furrow.	Plant height(cm)	54.8				
						No. of pods / Plant	118				
						No. of branches	35.7				
						No. of root nodules	42.40				
						Yield Q/ha	25.75				
					T3- Assessed - Sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row	Plant height(cm)	54.9				
						No. of pods / Plant	120.2				
						No. of branches	38.06				
						No. of root nodules	45.30				
						Yield Q/ha	26.10				

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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) normal sowing (Flat bed).		18.4	Q/ha	57020	2.40
Technology option 2- Sowing of chickpea on ridge furrow	VNMKV Parbhani	25.75	Q/ha	96975	3.45
Technology option 3- Sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row	VNMKV Parbhani	26.10	Q/ha	99330	3.54

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:

- Title of Technology Assessed:** To assess the sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row with two protective irrigation for increasing productivity
- Problem Definition:** 1) Low productivity. 2) Lack of irrigation facilities during critical stages. 3) Wilting. 4) Irrigation to crop at improper growth stage. 5) Traditional methods of sowing.
- Details of technologies selected for assessment:**

T1- Farmer practice: normal sowing (Flat bed).
T2- Assessed improved technology - Sowing of chickpea on ridge furrow.
T3- Assessed -Sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row.
- Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani.
- Production system and thematic area:** Resource Conservation Technology.
- Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** Result shows that the average plant height, number of branches, number of pod per plant, root nodulation were higher in BBF sowing method as compare to flat sowing. Plant height, Branches per plant & pods per plant influence significantly due to above adopted planting method and remain largely unaffected due to different seed rate. As a result highest plant height (at par with 54.9 cm and 54.8 cm) was observed in BBF and ridge and furrow planting method. This was significantly higher over that in flat bed (47.6 cm). However branches per plant and pod per plant was highest in 38.06 and 120.2 respectively BBF method.
- Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**

This sowing method saved 50% seed. This method is suitable in low land area. This sowing method gives good yield as well as economically feasible compare other methods of sowing of chick pea. The BBF sowing method significantly increase yield as well as yield attributing traits of the crops and also net return of farmers. It is due to less infestation of pest & diseases.
- Final recommendation for micro level situation:** The BBF sowing method of Chick pea as well as ridge and furrow sowing method technology is a need to disseminate the improve technology among the farmers for getting the higher yield and net return. This method is suitable for easy to irrigation.

9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** This method is not suitable in light soil. Ridge and furrow method required more labour for planting.
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline – Plant Protection

Results of On Farm Trial - 1

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pigeon pea	Rain fed	Phytophthora stem blight in Pigeon pea causes heavy losses upto 70%.	Assessment of use of ridomil MZ fungicide for the management of Phytophthora stem blight in Pigeon pea	10	T1- Farmers practice- Application of various fungicides	% incidence of disease	21.78	The percent number of disease incidence were found maximum in T1 (21.78), and less in T2 (3.94). The yield was maximum in T2 (18.70) as compare to T1 (12.50) Which is 49.60 % more than T1	The seed treatment and spraying of Ridomil MZ reduces the wilting in Pigeon pea as compare to the neighboring farmer's field to has adopt other method to manage the wilting in Pigeon pea. Seed treatment with the fungicide increases germination the vigor of the seedlings.	Need of T3	-
						Yield(q/ha)	12.50				
						B:C ratio	3.57				
					T2- Technology assessed: 1. Seed dressing with RedomilMZ @3g per kg seed. 2. Two foliar sprays of RedomilMZ @0.25% at 15 days intervals starting from 15 days after germination	% incidence of disease	3.94				
						Yield (q/ha)	18.70				
						B:C ratio	6.44				

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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
TO- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Application of various fungicides		12.50	Q/ha	63000	3.57
Technology option 2	IIPR Kanpur	18.70	Q/ha	110600	6.44

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of use of ridomil MZ fungicide for the management of Phytophthora stem blight in Pigeon pea
2. **Problem Definition:** Phytophthora stem blight in Pigeon pea causes heavy losses upto 70%..
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 – Farmers practice: Application of various fungicides.
 - T2 - Technology assessed: 1. Seed dressing with RedomilMZ @3g per kg seed.
2. Two foliar sprays of RedomilMZ @0.25% at 15 days intervals starting from 15 days after germination
4. **Source of technology:** IIPR Kanpur
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Integrated Disease Management
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The percent number of disease incidence were found maximum in T1 (21.78), and less in T2 (3.94). The yield was maximum in T2 (18.70) as compare to T1 (12.50) Which is 49.60 % more than T1.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**

The seed treatment and spraying of Ridomil MZ reduces the wilting in Pigeon pea as compare to the neighboring farmer's field to has adopt other method to manage the wilting in Pigeon pea. Seed treatment with the fungicide increases germination the vigor of the seedlings.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Need of seed treatment.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:**
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Discipline - Horticulture
Results of On Farm Trial -1

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tuberose	Irrigated	Low yields in traditional variety.	Evaluation of hybrid Arka Prajwal of Tuberose on light soils.	05	T1- Farmer Practice- Use of local Variety Rajanigandha.	Flower/spike	12.5	The present OFT on accessing improved variety of Tuberose in terms of yield and income under semi irrigated condition and medium to light soil showed that the improved variety Arka Prajwal had a large average flower weight (215 gm) and higher number of spikes (291846) and average number of flowers per spikes (25.9) as compare to Phule Rajani and Local Cultivar.	The flower grower/farmer of the district accepted the introduction of Arka Prajwal due to larger flower size and better market price and acceptability.	-	-
						No. of flower in kg	1150				
						Yield Q/ha	82.3				
					T2- Assessed Practice - Use of Variety Phule Rajani.	Flower/spike	17.5				
						No. of flower in kg	1610				
						Yield Q/ha	112.1				
					T3 - Assessed Practice- Use of Arka Prajwal	Flower/spike	25.9				
						No. of flower in kg	2150				
						Yield Q/ha	143.9				

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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
TO- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Use of local Variety Rajanigandha		82.3	Q/ha	144784	1.47
TO- 2 - Use of Variety Phule Rajani.	IIHR Bengaluru	112.1	Q/ha	255807	1.70
TO- 3- Use of Arka Prajwal		143.9	Q/ha	424337	2.15

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:

- 1. Title of Technology Assessed:** Evaluation of hybrid Arka Prajwal of Tuberose on light soils.
- 2. Problem Definition:** Low yields in traditional variety.
- 3. Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - Farmers Practice (T1)- Use of local Variety Rajanigandha.
 - Assessed Practice (T2)- Use of Variety Phule Rajani.
 - Assessed Practice (T3)- Use of Arka Prajwal.
 - A) Single type: 1) Prajwal. 2) Phule Rajani.
- 4. Source of technology:** IIHR Bengaluru
- 5. Production system and thematic area:** Varietal evaluation
- 6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The present OFT on accessing improved variety of Tuberose in terms of yield and income under semi irrigated condition and medium to light soil showed that the improved variety Arka Prajwal had a large average flower weight (215 gm) and higher number of spikes (291846) and average number of flowers per spikes (25.9) as compare to Phule Rajani and Local Cultivar.
- 7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**
 - The flower grower/farmer of the district accepted the introduction of Arka Prajwal due to larger flower size and better market price and acceptability.
- 8. Final recommendation for micro level situation:** This variety is highly suitable on medium to light soil and under semi irrigated condition.
- 9. Constraints identified and feedback for research:** Availability of planting material of above said variety i.e. Arka Prajwal and Phule Rajani.
- 10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Training, Group discussion and demonstration.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline - Horticulture

Results of On Farm Trial - 2

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Turmeric	Irrigated	1) Small Size of Rhizome. 2) Long Duration of Variety. 3) Less curcumin percentage 4) Less Dry recovery. 5) Less Average yield	Assessment of New Variety of Turmeric IISR Pragati and PTS-10 Vs Salem	10	T1- Farmer practice- Using salem variety- 270 days	Duration of crop	270	When a traditional variety of turmeric salem selected for assessment with IISR- Pragati results indicate that salem local is 9 month duration variety with 4.75	Farmer were grown salem variety since many years observed that although it is 9 months old but the rhizome quality, weight and	-	-
						Dry recovery	34.4 Q/ha				
						Wet recovery	176.26 Q/ha				
						Pest & Disease	More				
					T2- New variety of turmeric i.e. 1) IISR Pragati (ACS-48) 180 days	Yield Q/ha	176.26				
						Duration of crop	180				
						Dry recovery	27.17 Q/ha				
						Wet recovery	189.93 Q/ha				
						Pest & Disease	Less				

		(kg/ha).			duration.	Yield t/ha	189.93 t/ha	curcumine and highly suitable for irrigated areas beside this colour of rhizome is attractive and it fetches better price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati. IISR-Pragati is short duration (180 days) and highly suitable for the areas where irrigation problem is serious.	color is very attractive beside this dry recovery from this is very high i.e 20% which fetch higher price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati with recovery percentage is 14%.		
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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
TO- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Using salem variety- 270 days		17.62	t/ha	237000	1.79
TO- 2- New variety of turmeric i.e.1)IISR Pragati (ACS-	IISR Calicat, Kerla	18.39	t/ha	572500	3.86

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of New Variety of Turmeric IISR Pragati and PTS-10 Vs Salem
2. **Problem Definition:** 1) Small Size of Rhizome. 2) Long Duration of Variety. 3) Less curcumin percentage 4) Less Dry recovery. 5) Less Average yield (kg/ha).
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
T1- Farmer practice- Using salem variety- 270 days
T2- New variety of turmeric i.e. 1) IISR Pragati (ACS-48) 180 days duration.
4. **Source of technology:** IISR Calicut, Kerala
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Varietal assessment.
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** When a traditional variety of turmeric salem selected for assessment with IISR-Pragati results indicate that salem local is 9 month duration variety with 4.75 curcumin and highly suitable for irrigated areas beside this colour of rhizome is attractive and it fetches better price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati. IISR-Pragati is short duration (180 days) and highly suitable for the areas where irrigation problem is serious.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**
Farmer were grown salem variety since many years observed that although it is 9 months old but the rhizome quality, weight and color is very attractive beside this dry recovery from this is very high i.e 20% which fetch higher price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati with recovery percentage is 14%.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Need for multi location trial and assessment under different agro climatic condition in district.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** Non availability of pure planting material of turmeric with no protected irrigation. i.e. drip and sprinkler and traditional method of planting. In order to save planting material innovative propagation method such as preparation of turmeric seedling by using bud in pro tray should be encouraged.
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Farmers were highly satisfied with the assessment and excite to conduct this trial under KVK technical guidance.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline – Veterinary science

Results of On Farm Trial - 1

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cattle & Buffalo	Rain fed	Incidences of sub clinical Mastitis	Assessment of different preventive measures for sub clinical mastitis in dairy animals	10	T1- farmer practice	Incidences of sub clinical mastitis	04	T2 has not recorded any sub clinical mastitis incidences i.e. 0% while T1 is 40% & T3 is 20%	Masti guards of TANUVAS / GADVASU was very excellent easy to use and there is no cuts tearing of teat skin and cracks. The appearance of teat is soft, smooth as compare to T3 & also having fly repelling property which is additional benefit.		
						Milk Production (lit/day)	06				
					T2- Assessed- Mastiguard spray	Incidences of sub clinical mastitis	00				
						Milk Production (lit/day)	10				
					T3- Assessed- Natural remedies Pvt. Ltd's. Spray was used after the milking on teat hole and on teats.	Incidences of sub clinical mastitis	02				
						Milk Production (lit/day)	08				

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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)		06	Lit/day	3000	1.5
Technology option 2 - Mastiguard spray	TANUVAS- Chennai	10	Lit/day	8856	2.44
Technology option 3	Natural remedies pvt. Ltd.	08	Lit/day	5802	1.93

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:

- 1. Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of different preventive majors for sub clinical mastitis in dairy animals.
- 2. Problem Definition:** Incidences of sub clinical mastitis in dairy animals.
- 3. Details of technologies selected for assessment:** – T1-Farmer Practice- Nothing is used after milking
T2- Technology assessed- Mastiguard spray of prepared by TANVAS
T3 - Natural remedies Pvt. Ltd's. Spray was used after the milking on teat hole and on teats.
- 4. Source of technology:** TANUVAS- Chennai & GADVASU, Ludhiyana.
- 5. Performance of technology:** T2 was best to avoid occurrence of sub clinical mastitis while in T3 20% incidences was occurred as that of in farmers practice it was 40% .
- 6. Production system and thematic area:** Disease management
- 7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technologies:** Masti guards of TANUVAS / GADVASU was very excellent easy to use and there is no cuts tearing of teat skin and cracks. The appearance of teat is soft, smooth as compare to T3 & also having fly repelling property which is additional benefit.
- 8. Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Use of mastiguard in all season to healthy animals after milking is benefited and also avoiding mastitis. It is also having fly repellent property. So useful in reducing flies on teat, udder which may cause magotted wound.
- 9. Constraints identified and feedback for research**
- 10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Farmers are actively participated in the On Farm Trial & observed the data on parameters correct.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline – Veterinary Science

Results of On Farm Trial - 2

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Poultry	Rainfed	1.Low egg production 2.Low body weight gain	Assessment of Kaveri Breed for backyard poultry.	10	T1 – Farmers practice Local deshi birds	Egg/Bird/year	90	T2 has more eggs /year i.e. 152 at the age of 4 months with continuous egg laying with good quality & weight While T1- It gives only 90 eggs /year at the age of 5 months onwards with gap of 2-3 weeks. Sometimes the eggs quality was poor.	The Kaveri Birds are gaining the weight of 1 kg earlier than local breeds i.e. 1 month before. The laying is continuous as compare to local birds with good quality & weight.		
						Weight gain	Ave. 850 gms in 3 months				
					T2 – Improved Kaveri Birds	Egg/Bird/year	152				
						Weight gain	Avg. 1 kg in three months				

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Local deshi birds		90	Eggs/bird/year	5250	1.63
Technology option 2 - Improved Kaveri Birds	PDP Bangalore	152	Eggs/bird/year	14500	2.74

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:

1. Title of Technology Assessed: Assessment of Kaveri birds for backyard poultry.

2. Problem Definition: Low egg production, low body weight gain.

3. Details of Technology selected for assessment: T1- Farmers practice (Local desi birds), T2- Improved Kaveri birds

4. Source of technology: PDP, Bangalore.

5. Production System & thematic area: Breed evaluation.

6. Performance of technology: T2 has more eggs /year i.e. 152 at the age of 4 months with continuous egg laying with good quality & weight While T1- It gives only 90 eggs /year at the age of 5 months onwards with gap of 2-3 weeks. Sometimes the eggs quality was poor. Production system and thematic area – Disease management.

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technologies: The Kaveri Birds are gaining the weight early as well as they laid eggs one month before local birds. The egg laying capacity is more & continuous as that of local birds which take long gap of 2-3 weeks.

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation: The Kaveri birds are very useful in backyard poultry with more number of eggs /year and attain the 1 kg weight in less time i.e. in 3 months. So they are recommended.

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research:

10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction: Farmers are actively participated in the On Farm Trial & observed the data on parameters correct.

3.3. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

Discipline - Agronomy

A. Follow-up for results of FLDs implemented during previous years

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2022 and recommended for large scale adoption in the district

S. No	Crop/ Enterprise	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizontal spread of technology		
					No. of villages	No. of farmers	Area in ha
1	Sorghum	Varietal evaluation	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum Phule Revati and Parbhani super moti under life saving irrigation as compare to local check.	Field day, Training programme, Demonstrations	15	175	80

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2022 (**Kharif 2022, Rabi 2021-22, Summer 2022**) (Information is to be furnished in the following **three tables** for each category i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
2	Sorghum	Varietal evaluation	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum Phule Revati and Parbhani super moti under life saving irrigation as compare to local check.	Rabi 2021-22	10	10	4	6	10	-

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Sorghum	Rabi	irrigated	Medium black	Low	Low	High	Soybean	28 October 2021	20 th February 2022	1090	55

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Phule revati variety is tolerant to shoot fly and stem fly.
2	It is round bold grain, Pearly white
3	It is a dual purpose variety grain and fodder.
4	It is higher yield obtain as compare to local variety.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	It is higher yielding variety as compare to local <i>maldandi</i> .
2	It is good quality grain and fodder also.
3	It is less infestation of pest and diseases.
4	Parbhani super moti is higher yield obtain under rainfed as well as irrigated condition.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	01	18/01/2022	15	-
2	Farmers Training	01	20/11/2021	45	-
3	Media coverage	-	-	-	-
4	Training for extension functionaries	-	-	-	-

3.3. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

Discipline: Plant Protection:

A. Follow-up for results of FLDs implemented during previous years

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2022 and recommended for large scale adoption in the district

S. No	Crop/Enterprise	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizontal spread of technology		
					No. of villages	No. of farmers	Area in ha
1	Pigeon pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	1) Organized demonstration on 10 farmer's field. 2) Conducted trainings FFS in FLD plot. 3) Organized frequent field visit to FLD plot.	26	1300	1600
2	Chick pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	1) Organized demonstration on 10 farmer's field. 2) Conducted trainings FFS in FLD plot. 3) Organized frequent field visit to FLD plot.	20	1200	1300
3	Soybean	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	1) Organized demonstration on 10 farmer's field. 2) Conducted trainings FFS in FLD plot. 3) Organized frequent field visit to FLD plot.	25	1600	1700
4	Turmeric	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	1) Organized demonstration on 10 farmer's field. 2) Conducted trainings FFS in FLD plot. 3) Organized frequent field visit to FLD plot.	15	1300	150

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2022 **(Kharif 2022, Rabi 2021-22, Summer 2022)** (Information is to be furnished in the following **three tables** for each category i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Pigeon pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Kharif 2022-23	08	08	06	14	20	
2	Chick pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Rabi 2021-22	08	08	08	12	20	
3	Soybean	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Kharif 2022-23	08	08	08	12	20	
4	Turmeric	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Kharif 2022-23	08	08	04	16	20	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Pigeon pea	Kharif 2022	Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Bengal gram, Rabi Jowar	15-17 June 2022	Last week of Dec 2021 to 2 nd week Jan 2022	910.9	45
Chick pea	Rabi 2021	Irrigated/Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Soybean	25 Oct-10 Nov 21		1090	55
Soybean	Kharif 2022	Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Chick pea/ Jowar	15 -18 Jun 2022	17 – 23 Oct 2021	910.9	45
Turmeric	Kharif 2022	Irrigated	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Cotton/ Chick pea	10-20 Jun 2022		910.9	45

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1) IPM technology	IPM technology is very useful in every crop for reducing cost of plant protection up to 40 to 60 %. It was very effective in Soybean, Turmeric, Chick pea and Pigeon pea for management of pest and diseases.
2)Pheromone traps	Installation of Pheromone traps for monitoring and trapping of the pest is very cost effective method for reducing the pest population. Most of the farmers have installed the pheromone traps in Soybean, Chick pea and Pigeon pea for management of pest and diseases.
3)Trichoderma	Rhizome seed treatment and drenching with Trichoderma in Turmeric crop for effective management of Rhizome rot.
4) Field days	Field days celebration helps to aware the farmers about IPM technology.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1. Training	The training on IPM Technology is very effective for us to identify the different insect pest and Beneficial insects.
2.Use of Botanical pesticides	Use of Neem ark or NSKE 5% is very effective for manage the pest in early stages of crops. The number of Natural enemies have observed this year due to the use of NSKE. It is very easy to prepare at home.
3. Use of <i>Metarhizium</i> for white Grub management	Application of <i>Metarhizium anisopli</i> is very effective for controlling the white Grub in Turmeric.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	04	15/08/2022, 28/08/2022 14/11/2022, 22/01/2023	135	
2	Farmers Training	08	10/06/2022, 15/06/2022, 05/07/2022,17/07/2022, 06/09/2022 04/09/2022,12/12/2022, 12/01/2023	205	
3	Media coverage	02	-	-	
4	Training for extension functionaries	01	02/07/2021	27	

3.3. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

Discipline: Horticulture

A. Follow-up for results of FLDs implemented during previous years

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2022 and recommended for large scale adoption in the district

S. No	Crop/ Enterprise	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizontal spread of technology		
					No. of villages	No. of farmers	Area in ha
1	Chilli	Varietal introduction and crop improvement	Demonstration on growing of chili on plastic mulch	Farmers of adopted village were using plastic mulch film of 25 micron which is 4 feet in to 400 meter and cost Rs.2200/- per bundle with popular chili F1, Ankur 930 found that this combination is very effective due to following observations: 1) This practice reduce weed growth and thus save weeding expenditure. 2) Pest and disease attack is also less. 3) Fruit quality is attractive and fresh. 4) % of dropping flowers and fruits is very less.	05	10	01

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2022 (**Kharif 2022, Rabi 2021-22, Summer 2022**) (Information is to be furnished in the following **three tables** for each category i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Chilli	Varietal introduction and crop improvement	Demonstration on growing of chili on plastic mulch	Rabi- 2021-22	01	01	04	06	10	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Chilli	Rabi-2021-22	Irrigated & Rainfed	Medium black soil	Low	Medium	High	Summer groundnut & Sesamum	September 2021	January 2022	1090.2	54

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	The fruits of Ankur -930 chili variety were very attractive and green in colour and fetch better price in market as compare to the local one. The fruit of which are short and dull in colour. Beside this pest and disease attack on local variety is more as compare to the Ankur-930.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Ankur 930 is a popular and promising F1 of chili amongst district farmers, but when this F1 grown by raising seedlings and transplanting them in main field on mulching paper height of the plant recorded more with more number of flowers and fruits, less flower and fruit drop and fruit free from pest and disease. Percentage of weed is also less which saves extra expenditure on intercultivation. This practice is now a days is very popular in chili growing areas of nanded district.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	01	25/02/2022	22	
2	Farmers Training	01	10/12/2022,	17	
3	Media coverage	01	08/12/2022		
4	Training for extension functionaries	01	06/12/2022	20	

C. Performance of Frontline demonstrations

Frontline demonstrations on oilseed crops

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Sesamum (Summer 2022)		To Demonstrate Yield potential Use of improved variety PDKV-NT-11 under whole component as compare to Local western-11 variety	PDKV-NT-11	25	10	11.25	3.75	6.87	5.44	26.29	12500	82440	69940	6.59	13120	65280	52160	4.97
Soybean	IPDM	IPM in Soybean	KDS-726	20	08	26.5	20	23.25	18.75	24	46000	116250	70250	2.52	49500	93750	44250	1.89
Soybean	ICM	To Demonstrate Yield potential Use of improved variety KDS-753 under whole component as compare to JS-335 variety	KDS-753	50	20	35	17.5	22.6	18.1	24.86	38280	124300	86020	3.24	38420	99550	61130	2.59

Frontline demonstration on pulse crops

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)			% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)				
						Demo				Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Pigeon pea	IPDM	IPM in Pigeon pea	BDN-711	20	08	18.5	14.5	16.5	13	26.92	18000	115500	97500	6.41	21500	91000	69500	4.23
Pigeon pea	ICM	To Demonstrate Yield potential Use of improved variety BDN-716 under whole component as compare to BSMR-736 variety	BSMR-736	50	20	23.75	12.5	18.33	16.02	14.42	20500	128310	107810	6.25	21250	112140	90890	5.27
Chick pea (Rabi 2021-22)	ICM	To Demonstrate Yield potential Use of improved variety Phule vikram under whole component as compare to Vijay variety	Phule Vikram	50	20	28.75	14.15	22.81	17.25	32.23	30125	109488	79363	3.63	30210	82800	52590	2.74
Chick pea (Rabi 2021-22)	IPM	IPM in Chick pea	Jaki-9218	20	08	27.5	22	24.75	20.5	20.73	31500	118800	87300	3.77	34000	98400	64400	2.89

FLD on Other crops

LED on Other crops																				
Category & Crop	Themat ic Area	Name of the technology	No. of Farmers	Are a (ha)	Yield (q/ha)			% Change in Yield	Other Parameters			Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)				
					High	Low	Average		Check	Other Parameter	Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BC R (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BC R (R/C)
Millets																				
Rabi Jowar (2021-22)	Varietal evaluative	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum phule Revati and parbhani super moti under life saving irrigation as compare to local check	10	04	31	18.5	27.4	19.2	42.70				25950	87680	61730	3.37	25120	61440	36320	2.44
					26	15.4	22.1	17.3	27.74				25870	70720	44850	2.73	24150	55360	31210	2.29
Vegetables																				
Chilli (Rabi 2021-22)	Variety introduction	Demonstration on growing of chilli on plastic mulch	10	01	130	90	110	85	29.41		150 Plant height	90 Plant height	47000	440000	393000	9.36	47000	255000	208000	5.42
Spices & condiments																				
Turmeric	IPDM	IPM in Turmeric	20	08	3285	306	317.25	260	22.01	Incidence of Rhizome rot	3.38	7.80	12500	39259	26759	3.14	13800	32175	18375	2.33
										Incidence of Rhizome fly	1.29	3.62								
										Yield Q/ha	317.25	260								

Frontline Demonstration on Nutri cereals

Crop	Thematic Area	Technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
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FLD on Livestock

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of Units (Animal/ Poultry/ Birds, etc)	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				Economics of check (Rs.)			
					Demo	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Dairy	Disease management	Integrated control of ticks & fly in dairy shed.	10	10	7.5 lit/ day	5.5 lit /day	36.36%	5 % disease occurrence	20 % disease occurrence	5590	11250	5660	2.01	5660	8250	2590	1.45
Dairy	Feed & fodder Management	Silage Making in polypropylene bag	10	10	180lit/animal/month	150/ lit /animal/month	20%	--	--	2500	7200	4700	2.88	3000	5850	2850	1.95
Goat	Nutrient Management	Use of mineral bricks for goat	10	10	3 kg birth weight	2.4 kg birth weight	25 %	Mortality 5%	20%	1890	6000	4110	3.17	1800	4500	2700	2.5

FLD on Fisheries

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				Economics of check (Rs.)			
					Demonstration	Check		Demonstration	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)

FLD on Other enterprises

Category	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		Economics of demonstration (Rs.) or Rs./unit				Economics of check (Rs.) or Rs./unit			
				Demo	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FLD on Women Empowerment

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations		Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
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FLD on Farm Implements and Machinery

Name of the implement	Crop	Technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Major parameters	Filed observation (output/man hour)		% change in major parameter	Labor reduction (man days)				Cost reduction (Rs./ha or Rs./Unit etc.)			
						Demo	Check		Land preparation	Sowing	Weeding	Total	Land preparation	Labor	Irrigation	Total
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FLD on Other Enterprise: Kitchen Gardening

Nutrition garden components	Thematic area	Area (sq mt)	No. of Farmer	No. of Units	Yield (Kg)- supply of vegetables, fruits, etc from KG in the year		% change in yield	Household size (number)		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demonstration	Check*		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return/Savings*	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return/Savings*	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
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FLD on Demonstration details on crop hybrids

YIELD ON DEMONSTRATION DETAILS ON CROP HYBRIDS													
Crop	technology demonstrated	Hybrid Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)			
					High	Demo Low	Average	Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
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3.4. Training Programmes(Online programmes if any should be included under On Campus category)

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (on campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	01	15	05	20	0	0	0	15	05	20
Resource Conservation Technologies	01	17	0	17	12	0	12	29	0	29
Cropping Systems	01	13	0	13	14	0	14	27	0	27
Crop Diversification	01	10	02	12	0	0	0	10	02	12
Integrated Farming	01	15	0	15	10	0	10	25	0	25
Micro Irrigation/irrigation										
Seed production										
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	01	12	12	24	16	10	26	22	28	50
Soil & water conservation										
Integrated nutrient management	01	10	0	10	12	0	12	22	0	22
Production of organic inputs	01	40	04	44	10	02	12	50	06	56
Total	08	132	23	155	74	12	86	200	41	241
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops										
Off-season vegetables	01	40	0	40	25	0	0	65	0	65
Nursery raising										
Exotic vegetables	01	25	05	30	0	0	0	25	05	30
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation										
Total (a)	02	65	05	70	25	0	0	90	05	95
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning										
Layout and Management of Orchards	01	15	02	17	0	0	0	15	02	17
Cultivation of Fruit										
Management of young plants/orchards	01	55	0	55	40	0	40	95	0	95
Rejuvenation of old orchards										

Export potential fruits										
Micro irrigation systems of orchards										
Plant propagation techniques	01	14	05	19	0	0	0	14	05	19
Total (b)	03	84	07	91	40	0	40	124	07	131
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management										
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants	01	14	02	16	0	0	0	14	02	16
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants										
Total (c)	01	14	02	16	0	0	0	14	02	16
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition	01	18	03	21	0	0	0	18	03	21
Total (d)	01	18	03	21	0	0	0	18	03	21
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition	01	18	04	22	0	0	0	18	04	22
Total (e)	01	18	04	22	0	0	0	18	04	22
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	01	32	04	36	0	0	0	32	04	36
Processing and value addition										
Total (f)	01	32	04	36	0	0	0	32	04	36
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Grand Total (a to g)	17	363	48	411	139	12	126	496	66	562
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management										
Integrated water management	01	40	05	45	24	12	36	64	17	81
Integrated Nutrient Management	01	29	03	32	10	0	10	39	03	42
Production and use of organic inputs	01	33	01	34	06	0	06	39	01	40
Management of Problematic soils										
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops										
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Balance use of fertilizers	01	25	07	32	0	0	0	25	07	32
Soil and Water Testing										
Total	04	127	16	143	40	12	52	167	28	195
IV Livestock Production and Management										

Dairy Management	01	40	01	41	03	01	04	43	02	45
Poultry Management	01	29	03	32	10	0	10	39	03	42
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management	01	08	0	08	04	0	04	12	0	12
Disease Management										
Feed & fodder technology	01	33	01	34	06	0	06	39	01	40
Production of quality animal products	01	41	0	41	0	0	0	41	0	41
Total	05	151	05	156	23	01	24	174	06	180
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening										
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet										
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing										
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	01	0	10	10	0	12	12	0	22	22
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	01	12	02	14	0	0	0	12	02	14
Women empowerment	01	0	10	10	0	25	25	0	35	35
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
Total	03	12	22	34	0	37	37	12	59	71
VI Agril. Engineering										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	04	225	35	260	36	40	76	261	75	336
Integrated Disease Management	07	119	29	148	44	26	70	163	55	218
Bio-control of pests and diseases	01	24	04	28	0	0	0	24	0	28
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	03	213	47	260	39	23	62	252	70	322
Total	15	581	115	696	119	89	208	700	200	904
VIII Fisheries										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production	01	18	03	21	0	0	0	18	03	21
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production	03	45	03	48	0	0	0	45	03	48

Bio-pesticides production	04	33	04	37	0	0	0	33	04	37
Bio-fertilizer production										
Vermi-compost production	05	55	06	61	0	0	0	55	06	61
Organic manures production	06	69	04	73	0	0	0	69	04	73
Production of fry and fingerlings										
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	01	15	03	18	0	0	0	15	03	18
Small tools and implements										
Production of livestock feed and fodder	03	88	04	92	0	0	0	88	04	92
Production of Fish feed										
Mushroom Production										
Apiculture	02	33	20	53	0	0	0	33	20	53
Total	25	356	47	403	0	0	0	356	47	403
X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	01	12	05	17	0	0	0	12	05	17
Group dynamics	01	18	04	22	0	0	0	18	04	22
Formation and Management of SHGs	01	25	07	32	0	0	0	25	07	32
Mobilization of social capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths										
WTO and IPR issues										
Total	03	55	16	71	0	0	0	55	16	71
XI Agro-forestry										
GRAND TOTAL	72	1645	269	1914	321	151	447	1960	422	2386

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (off campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	01	30	0	30	20	0	20	50	0	50
Resource Conservation Technologies	01	12	0	12	08	0	08	20	0	20
Cropping Systems	01	24	04	28	16	02	18	40	06	46
Crop Diversification	01	25	02	27	20	01	21	43	03	48
Integrated Farming	01	08	0	08	07	0	07	15	0	15
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	01	12	02	14	20	03	23	32	05	37
Seed production	01	54	0	54	60	02	62	114	02	116
Nursery management	01	24	12	36	12	06	18	36	18	54
Integrated Crop Management	01	20	0	20	25	0	25	45	0	45
Soil & water conservation	01	26	02	28	20	01	21	46	03	49
Integrated nutrient management	01	30	0	30	22	0	22	12	02	14
Production of organic inputs	01	26	04	30	15	02	17	41	06	47
Total	12	291	26	317	245	17	262	494	45	545
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops	01	30	0	30	08	0	08	38	0	38
Off-season vegetables	01	42	0	42	24	0	24	66	0	66
Nursery raising										
Exotic vegetables										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation										
Total (a)	02	72	0	72	32	0	32	104	0	104
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning										
Layout and Management of Orchards										
Cultivation of Fruit										
Management of young plants/orchards	01	52	24	76	12	08	20	64	32	125
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Export potential fruits										
Micro irrigation systems of orchards										

Plant propagation techniques										
Total (b)	01	52	24	76	12	08	20	64	32	125
c) Ornamental Plants										
d) Plantation crops										
e) Tuber crops										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	01	42	10	52	10	05	15	52	05	67
Processing and value addition										
Total (f)	01	42	10	52	10	05	15	52	05	67
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Grand Total (a to g)	16	457	60	521	299	30	329	714	82	843
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	01	35	0	35	15	0	15	50	0	50
Poultry Management	01	68	21	89	07	0	07	75	21	96
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management	01	18	04	22	06	0	06	24	04	28
Disease Management	01	66	12	78	0	0	0	66	12	78
Feed & fodder technology	01	27	17	44	18	07	15	35	24	59
Production of quality animal products	01	12	06	18	08	04	12	20	10	30
Total	06	226	60	286	54	11	55	270	71	341
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	01	0	20	20	0	05	05	0	25	25
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet										
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	01	0	05	05	0	03	03	0	08	08
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques	01	0	15	15	0	05	05	0	20	20
Value addition	01	0	25	25	0	12	12	0	37	37
Women empowerment	01	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	32	32
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										

Total	5	0	97	97	0	25	25	0	122	122
VI Agril. Engineering										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	05	77	25	102	47	14	61	124	39	163
Integrated Disease Management	06	89	14	103	33	21	54	122	35	157
Bio-control of pests and diseases	03	45	03	48	03	0	03	48	03	51
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	02	23	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	23
Total	16	234	42	276	83	35	118	317	77	394
VIII Fisheries										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development										
Group dynamics										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Mobilization of social capital	01	14	4	18	0	0	0	14	4	18
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	01	25	7	32	0	0	0	25	7	32
WTO and IPR issues	01	19	2	21	0	0	0	19	2	21
Total	3	58	13	71	0	0	0	58	13	71
XI Agro-forestry										
GRAND TOTAL	46	975	272	1252	436	101	527	1359	365	1771

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes – CONSOLIDATED (On + Off campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	02	45	05	50	20	0	20	65	5	70
Resource Conservation Technologies	02	29	0	29	20	0	20	49	0	49
Cropping Systems	02	37	04	41	30	02	32	67	6	73
Crop Diversification	02	35	04	39	20	01	21	55	5	60
Integrated Farming	02	23	0	23	17	0	17	40	0	40
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	01	12	2	14	20	3	23	32	5	37
Seed production	01	50	0	50	60	2	62	110	2	112
Nursery management	01	24	12	36	12	6	18	36	18	54
Integrated Crop Management	02	32	12	44	41	10	51	73	22	95
Soil & water conservation	01	26	2	28	20	1	21	46	3	49
Integrated nutrient management	02	40	0	40	34	0	34	74	0	74
Production of organic inputs	02	66	08	74	25	04	29	91	12	103
Total	20	419	49	468	319	29	348	738	78	816
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops	01	30	0	30	8	0	8	38	0	38
Off-season vegetables	02	82	0	82	49	0	24	131	0	131
Nursery raising								0	0	0
Exotic vegetables	01	25	05	30	0	0	0	25	05	30
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation										
Total (a)	04	137	05	142	57	0	32	194	05	199
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning										
Layout and Management of Orchards	01	15	02	17	0	0	0	15	2	17
Cultivation of Fruit								0	0	0
Management of young plants/orchards	02	107	24	131	52	08	60	159	32	191
Rejuvenation of old orchards										

Export potential fruits										
Micro irrigation systems of orchards										
Plant propagation techniques	01	14	05	19	0	0	0	14	05	19
Total (b)	04	136	31	167	52	08	60	188	39	227
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management										
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants	01	14	02	16	0	0	0	14	02	16
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants										
Total (c)	01	14	02	16	0	0	0	14	02	16
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition	01	18	03	21	0	0	0	18	03	21
Total (d)	01	18	03	21	0	0	0	18	03	21
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition	01	18	04	22	0	0	0	18	04	22
Total (e)	01	18	04	22	0	0	0	18	04	22
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	02	74	14	88	10	05	15	84	09	103
Processing and value addition										
Total (f)	02	74	14	88	10	05	15	84	09	103
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Grand Total (a to g)	13	397	59	456	119	13	107	516	62	578
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management										
Integrated water management	01	40	05	45	24	12	36	64	17	81
Integrated Nutrient Management	01	29	03	32	10	0	10	39	3	42
Production and use of organic inputs	01	33	01	34	06	0	06	39	1	40
Management of Problematic soils								0	0	0
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops								0	0	0
Nutrient Use Efficiency								0	0	0
Balance use of fertilizers	01	25	7	32	0	0	0	25	7	32
Soil and Water Testing										
Total	4	127	16	143	40	12	52	167	28	195
IV Livestock Production and Management										

Dairy Management	2	75	1	76	18	1	19	93	2	95
Poultry Management	2	97	24	121	17	0	17	114	24	138
Piggery Management				0			0	0	0	0
Rabbit Management				0			0	0	0	0
Animal Nutrition Management	2	26	4	30	10	0	10	36	4	40
Disease Management	01	66	12	78	0	0	0	66	12	78
Feed & fodder technology	2	60	18	78	24	7	31	84	25	109
Production of quality animal products	2	53	6	59	8	4	12	61	10	71
Total	11	377	65	442	77	12	89	454	77	531
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	01	0	20	20	0	05	05	0	25	25
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet										
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	01	0	05	05	0	03	03	0	08	08
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	01	0	10	10	0	12	12	0	22	22
Storage loss minimization techniques	01	0	15	15	0	5	5	0	20	20
Value addition	02	12	27	39	0	12	12	12	39	51
Women empowerment	02	0	42	42	0	25	25	0	67	67
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
Total	08	12	119	131	0	62	62	12	181	193
VI Agril. Engineering										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	09	302	50	362	83	54	137	385	104	489
Integrated Disease Management	13	208	43	251	77	47	124	285	90	375
Bio-control of pests and diseases	04	69	07	76	03	0	03	72	7	79
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	05	236	47	283	39	23	62	275	70	345
Total	31	815	147	962	202	124	326	1017	271	1288
VIII Fisheries										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production	01	18	3	21	0	0	0	18	3	21
Planting material production								0	0	0
Bio-agents production	03	45	3	48	0	0	0	45	3	48

Bio-pesticides production	4	33	4	37	0	0	0	33	4	37
Bio-fertilizer production								0	0	0
Vermi-compost production	5	55	6	61	0	0	0	55	6	61
Organic manures production	6	69	4	73	0	0	0	69	4	73
Production of fry and fingerlings								0	0	0
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	01	15	3	18	0	0	0	15	3	18
Small tools and implements								0	0	0
Production of livestock feed and fodder	3	88	4	92	0	0	0	88	4	92
Production of Fish feed								0	0	0
Mushroom Production								0	0	0
Apiculture	02	33	20	53	0	0	0	33	20	53
Total	25	356	47	403	0	0	0	356	47	403
X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	01	12	5	17	0	0	0	12	5	17
Group dynamics	01	18	4	22	0	0	0	18	4	22
Formation and Management of SHGs	01	25	7	32	0	0	0	25	7	32
Mobilization of social capital	01	14	4	18	0	0	0	14	4	18
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	01	25	7	32	0	0	0	25	7	32
WTO and IPR issues	01	19	2	19	0	0	0	19	2	21
Total	6	113	29	142	0	0	0	113	29	142
XI Agro-forestry										
GRAND TOTAL	118	2616	531	3147	757	252	1009	3373	783	4156

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (On campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	01	0	15	15	10	0	10	10	15	25
Training and pruning of orchards	01	12	115	127	05	25	30	17	140	157
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	01	40	0	40	20	0	20	60	0	60
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming	01	08	0	08	02	02	02	10	0	10
Seed production	01	32	0	32	30	0	30	62	0	62
Production of organic inputs	01	38	0	38	15	0	15	53	0	53
Planting material production	01	30	0	30	12	0	12	18	12	30
Vermi-culture										
Mushroom Production	01	08	0	08	02	0	02	10	0	10
Bee-keeping	01	33	06	39	0	0	0	33	06	39
Sericulture	01	60	0	60	80	0	80	140	0	140
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition	01	0	20	20	0	18	18	0	38	38
Small scale processing	01	16	0	16	15	0	15	31	0	31
Post Harvest Technology	01	18	05	23	03	03	06	21	08	29
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products	01	30	02	32	24	02	26	56	04	58
Dairying	01	19	0	19	13	0	13	32	0	32
Sheep and goat rearing	01	27	0	27	18	0	18	35	0	35
Quail farming										
Poultry production	01	10	01	11	09	01	10	19	02	21
Shrimp farming										
Pearl culture	01	0	20	20	0	18	18	0	38	38
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
TOTAL	18	381	184	505	258	69	245	607	263	868

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (Off campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	01	80	0	80	40	0	40	120	0	120
Training and pruning of orchards										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops										
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming	01	09	0	09	05	0	05	14	0	14
Seed production	01	19	05	24	08	0	08	27	05	32
Production of organic inputs	01	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28
Planting material production										
Vermi-culture	01	20	0	20	18	0	18	38	0	38
Mushroom Production	01	14	04	18	0	0	0	14	04	18
Bee-keeping										
Sericulture	01	19	05	24	0	0	0	19	05	24
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition										
Small scale processing										
Post Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products	01	45	7	52	0	0	0	45	7	52
Dairying	02	48	4	52	0	0	0	48	4	52
Sheep and goat rearing	01	42	10	52	10	05	15	52	15	67
Poultry production	01	18	4	22	0	0	0	18	4	22
Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
TOTAL	12	342	39	381	81	5	86	423	44	467

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes – CONSOLIDATED (On + Off campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	02	80	15	95	50	0	50	130	15	145
Training and pruning of orchards	01	12	115	127	05	25	30	17	140	157
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	01	40	0	40	20	0	20	60	0	60
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming	02	17	0	17	07	02	07	24	0	24
Seed production	02	51	5	56	38	0	38	89	05	94
Production of organic inputs	02	66	0	66	15	0	15	81	0	81
Planting material production	01	30	0	30	12	0	12	18	12	30
Vermi-culture	01	20	0	20	18	0	18	38	0	38
Mushroom Production	02	22	4	26	2	0	2	24	04	28
Bee-keeping	01	33	06	39	0	0	0	33	06	39
Sericulture	02	79	05	24	80	0	0	159	05	164
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition	01	0	20	20	0	18	18	0	38	38
Small scale processing	01	16	0	16	15	0	15	31	0	31
Post Harvest Technology	01	18	05	23	03	03	06	21	08	29
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products	02	75	07	84	24	02	26	99	11	110
Dairying	03	67	04	71	13	0	13	80	04	84
Sheep and goat rearing	02	69	10	79	28	05	33	87	15	102
Quail farming										
Poultry production	02	28	05	33	09	01	10	37	06	43
Ornamental fisheries										
Pearl culture	01	0	20	20	0	18	18	0	38	38
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
TOTAL	30	723	221	886	339	74	331	1028	307	1335

Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training (on campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	01	40	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	40
Integrated Pest Management	04	128	35	163	10	02	12	138	37	175
Integrated Nutrient management	01	32	12	44	0	0	0	32	12	44
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology	02	20	04	24	10	04	14	30	08	34
Production and use of organic inputs	01	12	10	22	10	08	18	22	18	40
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Women and Child care										
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application	01	12	04	16	0	0	0	12	04	16
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
TOTAL	10	244	65	309	30	14	44	274	79	349

Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training (off campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops										
Integrated Pest Management	01	38	08	46	11	0	11	49	08	57
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology	01	279	0	279	0	0	0	279	0	279
Production and use of organic inputs	01	19	0	19	08	0	08	27	0	27
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										

Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	01	15	2	17	0	0	0	15	2	17
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Women and Child care										
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application										
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
TOTAL	4	351	10	361	19	0	19	370	10	380

Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training – CONSOLIDATED (On + Off campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	01	40	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	40
Integrated Pest Management	05	166	43	209	21	02	23	187	45	232
Integrated Nutrient management	01	32	12	44	0	0	0	32	12	44
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology	03	299	04	303	10	04	14	309	08	317
Production and use of organic inputs	02	31	10	41	18	08	26	49	18	67
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	01	15	02	17	0	0	0	15	02	17
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Women and Child care										
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application	01	12	04	16	0	0	0	12	04	16
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
TOTAL	14	595	75	670	49	14	63	644	89	733

Sponsored training programmes

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management										
Increasing production and productivity of crops										
Commercial production of vegetables										
Production and value addition										
Fruit Plants										
Ornamental plants										
Spices crops										
Soil health and fertility management										
Production of Inputs at site										
Methods of protective cultivation										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Processing and value addition										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Farm machinery										
Farm machinery, tools and implements										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Livestock and fisheries										
Livestock production and management										
Animal Nutrition Management										
Animal Disease Management										
Fisheries Nutrition										
Fisheries Management										
Total										
Home Science										
Household nutritional security										
Economic empowerment of women										
Drudgery reduction of women										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Agricultural Extension										
CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL										

Details of vocational training programmes carried out by KVKs for rural youth(4 or more days)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management										
Commercial floriculture										
Commercial fruit production										
Commercial vegetable production										
Integrated crop management										
Organic farming										
Total										
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Value addition										
Total										
Livestock and fisheries										
Dairy farming										
Composite fish culture										
Sheep and goat rearing										
Piggery										
Poultry farming										
Total										
Income generation activities										
Vermicomposting										
Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers etc.										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Rural Crafts										
Seed production										
Sericulture										
Mushroom cultivation										
Nursery, grafting etc.										
Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc.										
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training										
Total										
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity building and group dynamics										
Total										
Grand Total										

3.5. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services (Other than KMAS)	29	456	58	514
Diagnostic visits	26	850	65	915
Field Day	08	265	19	284
Group discussions	19	365	84	449
KisanGhasthi	08	254	17	271
Film Show	02	645	34	679
Self -help groups	05	128	05	133
KisanMela	02	412	19	431
Exhibition	02	745	89	834
Scientists' visit to farmers field	65	357	28	385
Plant/animal health camps	01	45	08	53
Farm Science Club	02	89	04	93
Ex-trainees Sammelan	01	14	01	15
Farmers' seminar/workshop	04	65	04	69
Method Demonstrations	09	235	13	248
Celebration of important days	08	278	14	292
Special day celebration	04	178	06	184
Exposure visits	08	145	04	149
Resource person	18	465	36	501
Total	221	5991	508	6499

Details of other extension programmes:

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	1
Extension Literature	14
Newspaper coverage	37
Popular articles	4
Radio Talks	02
TV Talks	01
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated)	18
Social Media (No. of platforms Used)	04
Total	81

3.6 Online activities during year 2022

S. No	Activity Type	Mode of implementation (Video conferencing / Audio Conferencing / Facebook Live / YouTube Live/ Zoom/ Google meet/ Webex etc.)	Title of Program	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants/ Views
A	Farmers training	Facebook live	Integrated Crop Management/Varietal introduction	02	45
B	Farmers scientist's interaction programme	Zoom meeting	Kharif crop cultivation	01	30
	Grand Total (A+B)			03	75

3.7.PRODUCTION OF SEED/PLANTING MATERIAL AND BIO-PRODUCTS

Production of seeds by the KVKs

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers
Cereals	Sorghum	Parbhani Moti		20	60000/-	05
	Wheat	Lok-1		06	12075/-	05
Oilseeds	Soybean	KDS-726		05	32500/-	
	Soybean	MAUS-612		08	39600/-	
	Soybean	MACS-281		08	39600/-	
Pulses	Pigeon pea	BDN-716		25	40000/-	
	Chick pea	Phule Vikram		16	24000/-	
Commercial crops	Sugarcane	Co-8005		298 ton	715200/-	
Spices	Turmeric	Rhizome		8.35	44000/-	
Total			Total	96.35	962975/-	10

Production of planting materials by the KVK

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers
Commercial						
Vegetable seedlings						
Fruits	Guava	Sardar		40	2000	05
	Mango	Keshar		120	1800	15
Ornamental plants						
Medicinal and Aromatic						
Plantation						
Fodder crop saplings	Fodder	Super Napier Pecchong		3100	3100	02
Forest Species						
Total				3260	6900/-	22

Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
		Kg/Lit		
Bio-fungicide	Trichoderma	3916 kg	4,69,920/-	813
Bio-pesticide	Metarhizium	2160 kg	3,45,600/-	581
	Bioboost	2450 lit	2,45,000/-	500
Bio-pesticide	Neem ark	20 lit	1,200/-	14
	Panchamrut	05 lit	300/-	05
	Dashparni	55 lit	3,850/-	50
Bio Fertilizers	Decomposer	5 lit	250	03
Total			10,18,870/-	1966

Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Name of the breed	Type of Produce	unit (no./ lit/kg)	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
Dairy animals							
Cows							
Buffaloes	Buffalo	Jaffrabadi	Milk	Liter	555	24,975/-	10
Calves							
Bull (Draff)	Bull	N.D.		Number	02	55,000/-	01
Sheep and Goat	Goat	Osmanabadi	Meat	Number	03	18,100/-	03
Total					560	98,075/-	14

4. Literature Developed/Published (with full title, author & reference)

A. KVK News Letter ((Date of start, Periodicity, number of copies distributed etc.):

B. Literature developed/published

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Research papers			
Technical reports			
News letters			
Technical bulletins			
Popular articles	Onion cultivation methods	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	80
	Turmeric cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	150
	Turmeric disease management	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	160
	Grampriya – Egg producing poultry bird	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	40
	Management of fodder in drought condition	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	100
	Marathwada region – Quality livestock producing mine	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	80
	Dog production business		50
Extension literature	Goat farming	Dr. Ambore M.N	200
	Groundnut cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	200
	IPM in Groundnut	Mr. Kalyankar M. G	200
	Ginger cultivation & Processing	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	200
	IPM in Chick pea	Mr. Kalyankar M.G.	200
	BT- cotton cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	200
	Soybean cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	200
	Green gram & Black gram cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	200
	Kitchen gardening	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	200
	Custard apple cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	200
	Soil testing	Mrs. Nadre S.R. Dr. Devikant Deshmukh,	200

		Mr. Ingole R R	
	Red gram cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	500
	Turmeric cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	500
	Fodder cultivation of Phule Jaywant variety	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	500
	Azolla Production for animals	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	500
	Pest management in cotton	Mr. Kalyankar M.G.	500
	Vermi compost management	Mrs. Nadre S. R.	500
	Rabi Sorghum Cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	500
	Wheat cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	500
	KVK at Glance	Mrs. Nadre S. R.,	500
	Drumstick cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	500
	Watermelon cultivation, Pest & disease management	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh, Mr. Manik Kalyankar	500
TOTAL			8360

C. Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD/ Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
1	CD	Nursery management	01

D. Details of Social Media Platforms Created / Used

S. No.	Type of social media platform	No of events (uploaded video/post/story etc.	Title of social media	Number of Followers/ Subscribers
1	YouTube Channel (no of video uploaded)	03	KVK Pokharni Nanded-I	256
2	Facebook page/ Account (no of Post)	190	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pokharni Nanded	6000
3	Mobile Apps			
4	WhatsApp groups	895	356 groups	12545
5	Twitter Account	120	@kvknanded1	90

D. Success Stories / Case studies, if any (two or three pages write-up on each case with suitable action photographs. The Success Stories / Case Studies need not be restricted to the reporting period).

Case Study
Preparation of Organic Input, Brand making development and marketing
“Organic farmer becomes role model of the District”

Name of the farmer : Mr. Balwantrao Devrao Paul.
Age : 45 years
Village Name : Banchincholi, Tq.Hadgaon, Dist-Nanded
Farm Land : 15 acres
Educational Qualification : S.S.C

He was doing farming in a traditional way with the intensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides since 10 years. But at last he comes to know that with more use of these chemicals, he is not only increasing cost of production, but at the same time soil productivity and fertility is being decreasing with heavy economic loss and thus then he determine to follow organic farming practice and production technology of all his own land, contacted KVK Pokharni Nanded-I for hands on training.

After day long visit and several interaction with KVK Scientist, Dr.Deshmukh D.A. Scientist (Horticulture) Sr.Scientist and Head(I/C) of KVK advised him to set up wormi compost unit with the help of State Agriculture department Nanded. After getting hands on training on organic farming from KVK Pokharni Nanded-I he begins with 10 beds of wormi compost and now reaches up to 40 beds. He released 2 kg wormi-culture into each bed. For quick and fast composting of bed material he use 3-4 kg jiggery solution, 2 liter curd, 3 kg basan flour (Chick pea flour) and 25-30 liter of water and he mix all above mentioned ingredients and stir well and apply over every bed regularly. Thus after 3 months he received one tones of fine wormi-compost from each bed and thus received 40 tones of fine pure organic wormi-compost from 40 beds. Out of this he used some part of this for his own farm and remaining wormi-compost packed in a bag of 40 kg which he sold in market at the rate of Rs.600/- by the brand name “*Vasuda Gold*”. Farmers from neighboring district Hingoli, Parbhani, Yevatmal, and Nanded itself purchased from him and thus he received near about Rs. 3-4 lakh every year from this organic unit.

For continuous and consistent supply of this organic product, it requires large amount of cow dung, Urine for this requirement. He with his own money purchased *Gir* breed cows and start “Go shala” on his own farm by spending Rs.500000/-. He also cultivated Guava on 1 hector land by organic way and thus receives Rs.40000/- during first season. He also cultivated and raised vegetables and other food grains, Pulses, Millets by organic way and sale to consumers at a reasonable price. Thus with his own hard work talent and noble means and with the interventions of KVK Pokharni Nanded-I and State Agriculture Department Nanded, Shri. Balwantrao Poul now become role model of the District and well known resource person in the field of organic and now purchased 8 acres more land farming, which is also maintained purely on organic basis. He also guide the farmers as well as young rural youth to move towards this organic farming and thus reach up to 25000 farmers through social media. By considering all his hard work, devotion, dedication towards organic farming “State Agriculture department, Nanded” honored him with Krishi Bhushan Puraskar and KVK Nanded-I, recognize him as a master trainer and resource person for organic farming.

“Live Organic, Eat Organic” is his moto.

2. Success Story on Natural farming

Name of Farmer : Shri Rangrao Madhavrao Bhutnar
Village : Chinchgavhan
Taluka : Hadgaon
District : Nanded
Education : 12th



Introduction:

Shri. Rangrao Madhavrao Bhutnar, residence of the village Chinchgavhan Tal. Hadgaon, Dist. Nanded. This village is under the periphery of the KVK i.e. 45 km away from the KVK Centre, so most of the farmers are attached with KVK for Natural farming and Organic farming latest technology adopted in their field. The selected farmer Shri. Rangrao Madhavrao Bhutnar as 50 years old, he had total land holding 8 acre. Total area under Kharif Season Soybean, Turmeric Pigeon pea, Green gram, wheat and Sorghum as per cropping pattern grown by the farmer and he had taken normal yield up to 20-22 qt/ha from Soybean and 20-25 qt/acre from Turmeric under rainfed situation. But at the time of field survey and soil testing identified that there is a gaps in adoption and the effect of its day by day reduction yield due to the heavy use of inorganic fertilizer pesticide, insecticide it is due to reduction of soil fertility micro organism in soil due to loss of more yields. The farmers are not aware about the importance of natural farming then he decided to work in natural farming by using FYM, Compost, Vermi compost and other organic input in crop production. Now he prepared Dal & Turmeric powder under organic farming & he sold his own prepared organic products with labelling in the market. Due to use of natural farming soil fertility got increased as well as crop yield. Now he is satisfied by getting above said impacts.

Training and guidance of KVK

He attend week long training programme on “On farm production of bio pesticide & also on Organic Farming Management” under skill training of rural youth (STRY). The programme was organised for rural youth Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pokharni, Nanded – 1 sponsored by MANAGE, Hyderabad & ATMA, Nanded. He successfully utilized knowledge and skill acquired during the training to increase his farm income & become model of Natural Farming & entrepreneur for others to emulate under the influence & Guidance timely by the KVK scientists.

Practices adopted

- 1) Adopted Natural farming since 2013. The field is registered with Sri Institute of Agriculture Science and Technology Bangalore PGS-India National Standard for Organic Production.
- 2) Cultivated Soybean, Pigeon pea, Wheat, Turmeric, Sorghum and vegetable on 8 acre under natural farming.
- 3) Prepared and used *Bijamrut*, *Jivamrut* for seed treatment and nutrition management.
- 4) Prepared and used *Dashparni Ark*, *Neem Ark*, *Agniastra* for controlling pests.
- 5) Used bio fertilizer like Rhizobium, PSB, Potassium Solubilising bacteria and vermi compost reared two Desi cow.
- 6) Processing of organic value added products as a *Sri Krushna Go Adharit* natural productions like Turmeric Powder, *Tur Dal* in satisfactory cost.
- 7) Participate in exhibition and Krushi Dhanya Mohtsav and forums regularly.
- 8) Sell *Tur Dal* and Turmeric Powder with label packaging.
- 9) Participate in District, State Level and KVK Natural farming trainings.

Comparison between Natural Farming and Conventional Farming

Crops	Cost of Cultivation (ha)		Gross Return (ha)		Net Return (After value added) (ha)		BC ratio	
	NF	CF	NF	CF	NF	CF	NF	CF
Soybean	27250	29150	165000	116875	137750	87725	6.0	4.00
Turmeric	120000	180250	406250	373750	286250	193500	3.38	2.07
Wheat	14820	17820	110200	75000	95380	57180	7.43	4.20
Pigeon pea	15500	16650	130000	81250	114500	64600	8.38	4.87

Dry Yield and selling rate pf value- added products

Crops	Value added products prepared	Dry yield (kg/ha)		Selling rate (Rs. / kg)	
		NF	CF	NF	CF
Turmeric	Powder	6250	5750	250	150
Pigeon pea	Dal	2000	21250	150	100

Benefits and achievements

- Utilize crop residues crop mulching.
- Improved Soil fertility & Soil micro organism
- Generate employment.
- Generate higher value addition of produce.
- Reduce input cost.
- Increase net income with use of natural fertilizer & bio insecticide.

Impact of the Technology

- Use of natural farming soil fertility got increased as well as crop yield. Now he is satisfied by getting above said impacts.
- Their cost price has been reduce a great extend and as a result of good production & good quality products are also been obtained.
- He also produce seeds of this crops in his field which he distributes to others farmers in the village.
- He inspired other farmers of the village also to start natural farming in their field by this method & the people of villages also come to his farm & show their eagerness to adopt his technology.





3. Success Story on Natural Farming

Name of Farmer : Smt. Sushma Dhananjay Dev
Village : Kothlaj
Taluka : Hadgaon
District : Nanded
Education : M. Sc.



Introduction:

Smt. Sushma Dhananjay Dev age – 51 year old. She has been practicing natural farming since last 11 years. She belongs to an educated family. She was working for a good salary in a National Pvt. Company in Mumbai. She has left her job because of her choice to work in farming. Then she came to Kothlaj village in the rural area of the Tq. Hadgaon of the Nanded District & started farming and is also doing selflessly that our future generation should have organically grown food grain without the use of Chemical fertilizers. She is doing natural farming herself and encouraging the other farmers to adopt this type of farming. Initially she started 5 beds of vermin composting. She has a total land of 27 acre which is rain fed. She has 2 Desi Cow. She cultivates her farm by paying charges and she doesn't have machineries of her own. So she hired the tractor to cultivate land and also crushing sugarcane trash in her farm. She always thought about to do different from other farmers. After coming in the contact of KVK, Nanded, she started the cultivation of Soybean, Turmeric, Sugarcane, wheat, chick pea & some vegetables for own purpose purely under organic farming in the year 2012. In the beginning she faced the problems like low yield due to no use of inorganic fertilizers but with the time advice from KVK & ATMA about the natural farming used the organic inputs like Jiwamrut, Dashparni Ark, Neem Ark, Vermi Compost, Trichoderma & Metarizium etc.

Training and guidance of KVK

She attended week long training programme on “Organic Farming Management” under skill training of rural youth (STRY). The programme was organised for rural youth Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pokharni, Nanded – 1 sponsored by MANAGE, Hyderabad & ATMA, Nanded. She has received 6 days training on natural Farming from Padmashri Subhash Palekar on Online. She was impressed with the lecture given by him & to setup the natural Farming in her field. After getting training on natural Farming, she adopted natural farming in her field. After this various components Jiwamrut, Dashparni Ark, Neem Ark, Vermi Compost, Trichoderma, Metarizium & Agniastra etc. She made it in her farm and regularly used in her farm which brought very good crop condition. After seeing the results the womenhood also learn the method from her use it in their field and adopted this farming system. She successfully utilized knowledge and skill acquired during the training to increase her farm income & become model of Natural Farming & entrepreneur for others to emulate under the influence & Guidance timely by the KVK scientists.

Practices adopted

- 1) Adopted Natural farming since 2012. The field is registered with Sri Institute of Agriculture Science and Technology Bangalore PGS-India National Standard for Organic Production.
- 2) Cultivated Soybean, Sugarcane, Wheat, Turmeric, and vegetable on 20 acre under natural farming.
- 3) Prepared and used *Bijamrut*, for seed treatment.
- 4) Use various types of inputs like Jiwamrut, amrut pani, decomposer, Ghanamrut.
- 5) Prepared and used *Dashparni Ark*, *Neem Ark*, *Agniastra* for controlling pests.
- 6) Used bio fertilizer like Rhizobium, PSB, Potassium Solubilising bacteria and vermi compost reared 3 Desi cow.
- 7) Use of Bio – Fungicide like Trichoderma & Metarizium.
- 8) She crushing the sugarcane trash & decompose in field for increasing soil fertility.
- 9) Processing of organic value added products as a *Nandai Sendriy Vishmukt Sheti* natural production like Turmeric Powder, Bansi Gehu & black gehu & Tur Dal in satisfactory cost.
- 10) Participate in exhibition and Krushi Dhanya Mohtsav and forums regularly.
- 11) Selling *Harbhara Dal*, Turmeric Powder, Bansi, Black wheat with label packaging.
- 12) Participate in District, State Level and Natural farming trainings at KVK

Comparison between Natural Farming and Conventional Farming

Crops	Cost of Cultivation (ha)		Gross Return (ha)		Net Return (ha)		BC ratio	
	NF	CF	NF	CF	NF	CF	NF	CF
Soybean	28450	30250	110000	108625	81550	78375	3.86	3.59
Sugarcane	80850	118020	218750	187500	137900	69480	2.70	1.58
Wheat	18250	25000	115000	70400	96750	45400	6.30	2.81
chickpea	23521	27100	90000	85450	66459	58350	3.82	3.15

Dry Yield and selling rate pf value- added products

Crops	Value added products prepared	Dry yield (kg/ha)		Selling rate (Rs. / kg)	
		NF	CF	NF	CF
Turmeric	Powder	6250	5750	250	150
chickpea	Dal	2000	21250	150	100
Bansi & BalckWheat	Gahu	4600	3520	30	20

Benefits and achievements

- Utilize crop residues crop mulching.
- Improved Soil fertility & Soil micro organism .
- Generate higher value addition of produce.
- Reduce input cost.
- Consulted by many farmers for natural farming.
- Consume and sold chemical free food grain to the community.
- Received Progressive Organic Farming award by Agriculture Department.

Impact of the Technology

- Their cost price has been reduce a great extend and as a result of good production & good quality products are also been obtained.
- She inspired other farm women and farmers of the village also to start natural farming in their field by this method & the people of villages also come to his farm & show their eagerness to adopt his technology.
- Proved to be an environment friendly technology as a natural farming nourish.
- She is also supplying quality & nutritive value of wheat like Bansi & Black to the sugarcane patient in satisfactory cost.
- Farmers visit her farm and she is very much interested in educating & motivating them in natural farming practices.



4. Success story Soybean under CFLD Oilseeds.

Name of KVK : Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pokharni Nanded-I

Title of intervention : Integrated Crop Management in Soybean

Crop and Variety : Soybean, Variety- KDS-753

Name of farmer & Address: Shri. Kailas Anandrao Kadam, At-Sapti Ta-Hadgaon Dist-Nanded

Details of technology demonstrated:

Land preparation: After land preparation well setup farmers planted soybean in dibbling method like two lines on one bed prepared by three feet distance with each beds in one acre. one acre area he required only 12 kg seeds for dibbling with seed of KDS 753.

Seed treatment:-PSB+ Rhizobium 500ml + Trichoderma 100gm use for seed treatment.

Nutrient management:-Soil application of Fertilizer DAP @ 50kg + 10 kg sulphur as per soil test base at the time of sowing.

Plant protection:-1) Foliar application of Chloropyrphos @50ml + 50ml Hexaconozol + 100gm 19:19:19 water soluble fertilizer at 40 DAS. 2) Second Foliar application with emamectin benzoate 10gm+mancozeb 30 gm+ 12:61:0 100gm water soluble fertilizer at 55 DAS. 3) Foliar application of chlorantraniliprole @ 5ml + 0:52:34@100gm water soluble fertilizer at 88 DAS.

General technology :- 1) one weeding should be given at 25 DAS. 2) The application of FYM @ 10 tonn/ acre. 3.soybean were sown dibbling method.

Institutional Involvement:

The involvement of the KVK scientists plan the 50 demonstrations on the basis of improved variety of KDS-753 are recommended on 0.4 ha and compare with farmer practice by the use of local variety JS-335 on that village conduct the farmer training programme field day, field school, Diagnostic field visit on different growth stages of the crop by the KVK Scientist Dr. Deshmukh D.A. Sr.scientist and Head(I/C), Mr. Kalyankar M.G. Scientist (Plant Protection), Mr. Jaybhaye S.H. Scientist (Agronomy), Dr.Deshmukh G.P. Scientist (Agricultural Extension).

Success Point: As per the below table revealed that yield level was increased by 36.14% over farmer cultivation practice. It is impact of the variety KDS-753 dibbling on bed with whole package of technology. To effect of the increase of harvesting yield and improved the net profit of this farmer.

Farmer Feedback:

- 1) This variety is not susceptible to yellow mosaic virus.
- 2)If this variety is dibbling on bed, the yield is above 30% more than normal sowing.
- 3) This variety was found to have higher number of pods, flowers and branches as compare to variety of JS-335.
- 4) The distance between two rows should be kept more than 18 inches for this variety, if the distance is less the yield may be reduce.
- 5) If soybean sown on dibbling method seed can be save, 10-12 kg seed is required per acre.

Yield (q/ha)	
Demonstration	35 Q/ha
Potential yield of variety/technology	30 Q/ha
District average	13.75
State average	14.60

Performance of technology vis-à-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Practice used	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Farmer practices	22.35	40040	122925	82885	3.07
Demonstration	35	40550	192500	151950	4.74
% Increase	36.14				



Crop Sown on dibbling Method



Crop on Pod development stage





Crop on flowering stage



Pod development stage



View of Soybean crop plot

5. Success Story on Chick pea under CFLD Pulses

Name of KVK: Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pokharni Nanded-I.

Title of intervention: To Demonstrate Yield potential Use of improved variety Phule vikram under whole component as compare to local check Vijay variety.

Crop and Variety: Chickpea, Phule vikram

Name of farmer & Address: Shri Sambhaji Ramrao Suryawanshi, At.Daryapur, Tq & Dist-Nanded

Details of technology demonstrated:

After land preparation well setup before Bed preparation one irrigation is given after drain moisture then sowing of chickpea variety of Phule vikram

- 1) **Seed treatment:-** PSB+ Rhizobium 200ml + Trichoderma 100gm use for seed treatment.
- 2) **Nutrient management:-** Soil application of Fertilizer DAP @ 50kg + 10 kg sulphur as per soil test base at the time of sowing.
- 3) **Irrigation management:** one irrigation given at time of branching stage and second irrigation given at time of pre flowering and last irrigation given at time of pod development stage

Plant protection:-1) Foliar application of Chloropyrphos @50ml + 5 % neem ark + 100gm 19:19:19 water soluble fertilizer at 35 DAS. 2) Second foliar application with emamectin benzoate 5gm+mancozeb 30 gm+ 12:61:0 100gm water soluble fertilizer with Microla 50 ml at 55 DAS. 3) Third foliar application of chlorantraniliprole @ 5ml + 0:52:34@100gm water soluble fertilizer at 75 DAS.

Use of pheromone trap 8 no per acr.

Use of wooden stick for bird stand

Sowing of sorghum crop on borderline for protection to main crop

General technology :- 1) one weeding should be given at 25 DAS.

2. Application of pre emergence herbicides pendimethalin 30 % EC after sowing of crop
3. Sowing of chickpea crop on 60 x10 cm with 28 kg seed required for one acre
4. One nipping practice followed at 40 DAS

Institutional Involvement: The involvement of the KVK scientists plan the 50 demonstrations on the basis of improved variety of Phule vikram are recommended on 0.4 ha and compare with farmer practice by the use of local variety vijay on that village conduct the farmer training programme field day, field school, Diagnostic field visit on different growth stages of the crop by the KVK scientist.

Success Point: As per the below table revealed that yield level was increased by 46.6% over farmer cultivation practice. It is impact of the variety phule vikram with whole package of technology. To effect of the increasing crop yield and improved the net profit of this farmer

Farmer Feedback: 1) It is suitable for late sowing. 2) It is suitable for mechanical harvesting. 3) It is observed high number of branches and number of pod. 4) It is observed less infestation of pest and disease particularly wilting problem not observed as compare to local check. 5) It is higher yield obtain as compare to local.

Yield (q/ha)	
Demonstration	27.5
Potential yield of variety/technology	40
District average	14.25
State average	10.91

Performance of technology vis-à-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Practice used	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Farmer practices	18.75	38230	99375	61145	2.59
Demonstration	27.5	37200	145750	108550	3.91
% Increase	46.6				



Trainings and Distribution of inputs of Chick pea under CFLD Pulses 2022-23



Field day on Chick pea under CFLD Pulses 2022-23



Field view on pod development stage of Chick pea crop



Crop on branching stage



Pod developing stage



Crop on Maturity stage

E. Give details of innovative methodology or innovative technology of Transfer of Technology developed and used during the year

F. Give details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photographs)

S. No.	Crop / Enterprise	ITK Practiced	Purpose of ITK
1	Banana	Most of the Banana farmers they are using dry grass and paddy straw to cover and protect the bunch from the sun burn and hot wind injuries.	To protect the bunch from the hot winds and direct exposure of sunlight on the banana stalk to avoid breakage of bunch.
2	Turmeric and Banana	Both Turmeric and Banana Grower they are using old Sarris as a fence around the orchards.	To protect the banana and turmeric crop from the attack and injuries of wild pigs and other animals.
3	Fruit crops	Mostly fruit grower's sweet orange, mandarin growers in order to provide water to fruit crops under water deficit condition using plastic bottles few distance away from the main stream by burying down the cutted bottle in the ground so as to supply moisture to the roots to save orchards.	To save the orchards during hot summer under drought condition.
4	Sugarcane	Farmers they are using old saris all around the sugarcane crop field to protect from wild animals such as wild pigs and bears.	To protect the sugarcane attack from wild animals.
5	Sorghum	Tying plastic carry bags to sticks of 2' height and stacked in the boundary with escapement of 2 meter this technique is carried out scare away the squirrel from damaging the sorghum seed sown.	The sound of the whirling wind and bags caused will scare away squirrel & birds.
6	Groundnut	Use of polyethylene covers sticks in field scare off birds in groundnut.	To protect the groundnut from birds and wild animals.
7	Cotton & soybean	Rising of sorghum as mixed crop as cotton & soybean as bird perches.	The farmers raise sorghum as a mix crop scattered in cotton field. The grain of sorghum attacks the birds and served as a perches for the birds to reach the insect of cotton plants.
8	Cotton	Use of Okra crop for pest control for cotton. Farmers grow 2-3 lines of Okra plants surrounding the cotton field. Cotton is more susceptible to insect pest like bollworm, worm and jassid etc. farmers believe that pest prefer okra plant as compare to cotton plant and attack first.	Pest is control by simply destroying okra plants attack by insect pest
9	Sugarcane	Mulching the field with trash.	To control the shoot borer in sugarcane leaf minor in groundnut.
10	Cattle	In case of Alopecia topical application of groundnut oil and turmeric paste is apply.	For hilling of the patches and to grow the hairs.
11	Cattle & Buffalo	In case of Alopecia farmers make juice of early stage wheat leaf and apply on the patches of hair loss.	It is used for growing of hairs.
12	Cotton	Fertilizer application directly to putting the fertilizer in between row & after that hoeing this carried on this row.	It saves labor & easy for application. 1-2 labors are sufficient for this.
13	Rabi season	Use of preventive measure waste tapes is binding to Jawar head at the milk stage of jawar.	To protection from birds.

5.1. Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for

A. Practicing Farmers

a) PRA Survey. B) Farmers and scientist interaction. C) Field day d) Training program

B. Rural Youth

a) Group discussion. B) Skill development counseling. C) Exposure visit d) Training program.

C. In-service personnel

a) Field visit. B) Diagnostic visit. C) Field level observations. D) Training program

5.2. Indicate the methodology for identifying OFTs/FLDs

For OFT:

- i) PRA
- ii) Problem identified from Matrix
- iii) Field level observations
- iv) Farmer group discussions
- v) Others if any

For FLD:

- i) New variety/technology
- ii) Poor yield at farmers level
- iii) Existing cropping system
- iv) Others if any

5.3. Field activities

- i. Name of villages identified/adopted with block name (from which year) - Sapti, Tq.Hadgaon
- ii. No. of farm families selected per village :42
- iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted :01
- iv. No. of technologies taken to the adopted villages: 01
- v. Name of the technologies found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages: Selection of improved variety.
- vi. Impact (production, income, employment, area/technological– horizontal/vertical): Vertical
- vii. Constraints if any in the continued application of these improved technologies

6. LINKAGES

A. Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad.	Transfer of technology for On Farm Production of Bio Pesticides, Bio Fertilizers and Bio Agent.
Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.	Collaborative Symposium on different crop. Continuously provide all possible technical guidance to KVK scientist.
D.S.A.O.	i) Participate in Kisan Mela, Farmers rally & and visits of various research trails.
A.H. Department	Participation in Seminars, Cattle Show, Cattle Camp, and Organized by KVK supply inputs like layers, goats, vaccines etc. to ex-trainees gives training on Poultry management, Goat Management.
Dept. of Horticulture	Supplied Horticulture and Forest Plants. Giving Technical advices to selected farmers by KVK. Jointly working on demonstration of fruit crops cultivation.
Dept. of Sericulture	Gives training to KVK farmers, supply mulberry stumps, eggs and other material require for rearing to trainees.
Cotton Research Station, Nanded	Arranging monthly workshop in order to discuss new research and technical achievements in a crop cultivation mainly Cotton.
Krishi vigyan Mandal	Arrange Shetkari Melava on organic farming and shown Video Film in the district.
A.I.R. Nanded & Parbhani	Co-operating in arranging Radio Talks of KVK selected farmers.
District industrial centre	Gives training to the unemployed rural youth
Zilla Parishad (ICDP)	Arranged Training for Anganvadi Sevika, Supervisor in supplemental foods. Diet of permanence Lactating mother.
Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education and Research (MCAER) Pune.	Consultancy and Self-Employment courses for Rural unemployed youth.
PDBC, Bangalore.	IPM and Biological methods for controlling plant diseases and pests, which is researched by PDBC.
NIAM, Faridabad	Training on Rural Godown
NABARD	Set up of SHG in rural areas. Formation of TTC in the villages.
Dist. Fisheries Dept, Nanded	For conducting training programme.
Govt. Aurvedic College Nanded	Co-ordination and affiliation.
Dept. of health, DOH, Nanded	Joins working on nutrition training programme for the people of SC/ST and below poverty line.
ATMA Nanded	Training Programme. Field Visit and other extension activities.
SRTMU, Nanded	Training, Extension & Research.
NES science college Nanded	Training & Research.
MANAGE Hyderabad	Certificate course for input dealers (Fertilizer, Insecticide, Pesticide)
VANAMATI Nagpur	Certificate course for input dealers(Fertilizer, Insecticide, Pesticide)

B. List special programmes undertaken by the KVK and operational now, which have been financed by State Govt./Other Agencies

Name of the scheme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency(State Govt./Other Agencies)	Amount (Rs.)
Certificate Course for Integrated Nutrient Management for fertilizer dealer (CCINM) (15 days)	21/09/2022	MANAGE Hyderabad	3,60,000/-
Skill Training for Rural Youth (STRY)- (7 days) – 4 trainings on STRY	17/01/2023	MANAGE Hyderabad	1,68,000/-

C. Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes

If yes, role of KVK in preparation of SREP of the district: KVK and ATMA Nanded in joint collaboration with state agriculture department nanded prepared SREP of the district.

Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of programmes attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	No of Farmers attending
01	Meetings	Meetings	10	05	125
02	Research projects				
03	Training programmes	Training programme	24	15	580
04	Demonstrations	Demonstrations	03	03	25
05	Extension Programmes				
	KisanMela	Kisan Mela	01	01	124
	Technology Week				
	Exposure visit	Visit	02	01	30
	Exhibition	Exhibition	01	01	45
	Soil health camps				
	Animal Health Campaigns				
06	Publications				
	Video Films				
	Books				
	Book chapter				
	Extension Literature				
	Pamphlets				

D. Give details of programmes implemented under National Horticultural Mission

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Constraints if any

E. Nature of linkage with National Fisheries Development Board

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks

F. Details of linkage with RKVY

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks

G. Details of linkage with PKVY (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana)

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks

H. Details of linkage with NFSM

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks

I. Details of linkage with SMAF (Sub-mission on Agroforestry)

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks

7. Convergence with other agencies and departments:**8. Innovative Farmers Meet**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Details
	Have you conducted Farm Innovators meet in your district?	No
	Brief report in this regard	

9. Farmers Field School (FFS)

S. No	Thematic area	Title of the FFS	Budget proposed in Rs.	Expenditure	Brief report

10.1. Technical Feedback of the farmers about the technologies demonstrated and assessed:

Assessed:

- **Soybean** - KDS-726 is long duration variety up to 115 day. It is high yielding variety 34% more yield than JS-335. The variety of MAUS-612 is to be sustained in heavy rainfall during maturity stage. It is high no. of branches and no. of pod. It is MAUS-612 resistant to yellow vein mosaic virus & it is also suitable dry situation. KDS-726 variety is susceptible to during dry spell situation.
- **Pigeon pea** - It is high yielding variety 30% more yield than BDN-716. Red colour seed. It is high no. of branches and no. of pod. It is resistant to wilt disease Escape terminal drought. It's given in one time of maturity. The variety of BDN 716 is susceptible to wilt in this year but less than BSMR 736.
- **Chick pea** - This sowing method saved 50% seed. This method is suitable in low land area. This sowing method gives good yield as well as economically feasible compare other methods of sowing of chick pea. The BBF sowing method significantly increase yield as well as yield attributing traits of the crops and also net return of farmers. It is due to less infestation of pest & diseases.
- **Pigeon pea** - The seed treatment and spraying of Ridomil MZ reduces the wilting in Pigeon pea as compare to the neighbouring farmer's field to has adopt other method to manage the wilting in Pigeon pea. Seed treatment with the fungicide increases germination the vigor of the seedlings.
- **Tuberose** - The flower grower/farmer of the district accepted the introduction of Arka Prajwal due to larger flower size and better market price and acceptability.
- **Turmeric** - Farmer were grown Salem variety since many years observed that although it is 9 months old but the rhizome quality, weight and colour is very attractive beside this dry recovery from this is very high i.e 20% which fetch higher price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati with recovery percentage is 14%.
- **Cattle/ Buffalo** - Masti guards of TANUVAS / GADVASU was very excellent easy to use and there is no cuts tearing of teat skin and cracks. The appearance of teat is soft, smooth as compare to T3 & also having fly repelling property which is additional benefit.
- **Poultry** - The Kaveri Birds are gaining the weight of 1 kg earlier than local breeds i.e. 1 month before. The laying is continuous as compare to local birds with good quality & weight.

Demonstrated:

- **Sorghum** - It is higher yielding variety as compare to local *maldandi*. It is good quality grain and fodder also. It is less infestation of pest and diseases. Parbhani super moti is higher yield obtain under rainfed as well as irrigated condition.
- The training on IPM Technology is very effective for us to identify the different insect pest and beneficial insects.
- Use of Neem ark or NSKE 5% is very effective for manage the pest in early stages of crops. The number of Natural enemies have observed this year due to the use of NSKE. It is very easy to prepare at home.
- **Turmeric** - Application of *Metarhizium anisopli* is very effective for controlling the white Grub in Turmeric.
- **Chilli** - Ankur 930 is a popular and promising F1 of chili amongst district farmers, but when this F1 grown by raising seedlings and transplanting them in main field on mulching paper height of the plant recorded more with more number of flowers and fruits, less flower and fruit drop and fruit free from pest and disease. Percentage of weed is also less which saves extra expenditure on inter cultivation. This practice is now a days is very popular in chili growing areas of Nanded district.

10.2. Technical Feedback from the KVK Scientists (Subject wise) to the research institutions/ universities:

Plant Protection:

- IPM technology is very useful in every crop for reducing cost of plant protection up to 40 to 60 %. It was very effective in Soybean, Turmeric, Chick pea and Pigeon pea for management of pest and diseases.
- Installation of Pheromone traps for monitoring and trapping of the pest is very cost effective method for reducing the pest population. Most of the farmers have installed the pheromone traps in Soybean, Chick pea and Pigeon pea for management of pest and diseases.
- Rhizome seed treatment and drenching with Trichoderma in Turmeric crop for effective management of Rhizome rot.
- Field days celebration helps to aware the farmers about IPM technology.

Agronomy:

- It observed that the pre emerge herbicide got very good result as compared to post emergence.
- The farmers face the problem of application of post emergence herbicide due to heavy rainfall so these application not given in time.
- The B:C ratio of pre emergence herbicides is her than post emergence as well as farmer practice.
- The higher yield obtained from farmers practice as compare to post emergence herbicide but less than pre emergence herbicide.

Horticulture:

- Instead of blue color skirting bag if white color skirting bags available this helps in clear visibility of bunch development.

11. Technology Week celebration during 2022: No

12. Interventions on drought mitigation (if the KVK included in this special programme)

A. Introduction of alternate crops/varieties

State	Crops/cultivars	Area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries

B. Major area coverage under alternate crops/varieties

Crops	Area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries

C. Farmers-scientists interaction on livestock management

State	Livestock components	Number of interactions	No. of participants

D. Animal health camps organized

State	Number of camps	No. of animals	No. of farmers

E. Seed distribution in drought hit states (Seed distribution/sold by KVK)

State	Crops	Quantity (qtl)	Coverage of area (ha)	Number of farmers

F. Large scale adoption of resource conservation technologies

State	Crops/cultivars and gist of resource conservation technologies introduced	Area (ha)	Number of farmers

G. Awareness campaign

State	Meetings		Gosthies		Field days		Farmers fair		Exhibition		Film show	
	No.	No. of farmers	No.	No. of farmers	No.	No. of farmers	No.	No. of farmers	No.	No. of farmers	No.	No. of farmers

13. IMPACT

A. Impact of KVK activities (Not to be restricted for reporting period).

Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of participants	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
			Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
Improved variety	60	65	612	1352
Improved variety	35	30	2412	4250
Improved variety	45	60	760	1150
Improved variety	30	55	1950	2520

B. Cases of large scale adoption

(Please furnish detailed information for each case)

C. Details of impact analysis of KVK activities carried out during the reporting period

14. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services

Month	No. of SMS sent	No. of farmers to which SMS was sent	No. of feedback / query on SMS sent
Jan 2022	1	1225	
Feb 2022	1	1203	
March 2022	1	1343	
April 2022	1	1343	
May 2022	1	1661	
Jun 2022	1	1675	
Jul 2022	1	1663	
Aug 2022	1	1661	
Sept 2022	2	1989	
Oct 2022	1	1989	
Nov.2022	2	2070	
Dec.2022	1	2070	
Total	14	19892	

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
KVK Nanded-I	Text only	02	01		01	10	-	14
	Voice only	01				05		06
	Voice & Text both							
	Total Messages	03	02		02	15		20
	Total farmers Benefitted	5890						

15. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

A. Performance of demonstration units (other than instructional farm)

Sl. No.	Demo Unit	Year of establishment	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Vermi compost	2021	04 ponds	Eisenia fetida	Vermi compost				
2	Azolla unit	2013	150 sq. ft.	--	--				
3	Fodder unit	2013	0.025 ha	DHN-6, Phule Jaywanat	Green fodder	3100 (No.)		3100/-	
4	Bio organic unit	2017			Trichoderma	3916 kg	90,195/-	10,18,870/-	
					Metarhizium	2160 kg			
					Bioboost	2450 lit			
					Panchamrut	05 lit			
					Neem ark	20 lit			
					Dashparni	55 lit			
					Waste decomposer	05 lit			

B. Performance of instructional farm (Crops) including seed production

Name of the crop	Date of sowing	Date of harvest	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
Cereals									
Sorghum	14/10/2022	10/03/2023	02	Parbhani Moti	TF	30 Qtl	35200/-	90,000/-	
Wheat	20/11/2022	10/04/2023	0.80	Lok-1	-	20 Qtl	24250/-	40,250/-	
Pulses									
Pigeon pea	17/06/2022	20/01/2023	02	BDN-716	TF	25 Qtl	40000/-	1,62,500/-	
Chick pea	20/11/2022	20/03/2023	0.80	Phule Vikram	TF	16 Qtl	24000/-	72,000/-	
Oilseeds									
Soybean	23/06/2022	25/10/2022	04	KDS-726	TF	60 Qtl	125000/-	2,97,000/-	
Soybean			0.40	MAUS-612	TF	08 Qtl	12500/-	39,600/-	
Soybean	27/06/2022	21/10/2022	0.40	MACS-281	TF	08 Qtl	12300/-	39,600/-	
Spices & Plantation crops									
Turmeric	10/06/2021	12/04/2022	0.60	Selam		28 Qtl	42,600/-	1,38,000/-	
Sugarcane	17/10/2021	24/02/2022	04	Co-8005	-	298 ton	3,20,800/-	7,15,200/-	
Fruits									
Sapota		10/02/2023	1 acre	Kali patti	Fruit	1028 kg	2000/-	14,402/-	
Mango		19/03/2023	1 ha	Keshar, Dashari	Fruit	212.5 kg	3000/-	17,000/-	

C. Performance of production Units (bio-agents / bio pesticides/ bio fertilizers etc.)

Sl. No.	Bio Products	Name of the Product	Qty (kg/lit)	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Bio-pesticides	Trichoderma	3916 kg	90195/-	4,22,670/-	
2		Metarhizium	2160 kg		3,45,600/-	
3		Bioboost	2450 lit		2,45,000/-	
4		Panchamrut	05 lit		300/-	
5	Bio-Fungicides	Neem ark	20 lit		1,200/-	
6		Dashparni	55 lit		3,850/-	
7	Bio-Fertilizers	Waste decomposer	05 lit			
				90195/-	10,18,620/-	

D. Performance of instructional farm (livestock and fisheries production)

Sl. No	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
		Breed	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Buffalo	Jaffrabadi	Milk	555 liter		24,975/-	
2	Bull	N.D.		02 (No.)		55,000/-	
3	Goat	Osmanabadi	Meat	02 (No.)		18,100/-	
						98,075/-	

E. Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds):

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
January 2022			
February 2022			
March 2022			
April 2022			
May 2022			
June 2022			
July 2022			
August 2022			
September 2022			
October 2022			
November 2022			
December 2022			

F. Database management

S. No	Database target	Database created

G. Details on Rain Water Harvesting Structure and micro-irrigation system

Amount sanctioned (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Details of infrastructure created / micro irrigation system etc.	Activities conducted					Quantity of water harvested in '000 litres	Area irrigated / utilization pattern
			No. of Training programmes	No. of Demonstrations	No. of plant materials produced	Visit by farmers (No.)	Visit by officials (No.)		

H. Performance of Nutritional Garden at KVK farm

If Nutritional Garden developed at KVK farm/Village Level? Yes/No

If yes,

Nutritional Garden developed at KVK farm

Area under nutritional garden (ha)	Component of Nutritional Garden	No. of species / plants in nutritional garden	No. of farmers visited
	Vegetable crops		
	Fruit crops		
	Others if any		

Nutritional Garden developed at Village Level (Area under nutritional garden)

No. of Villages covered	Component of Nutritional Garden	No. of species / plants in nutritional garden	No. of farmers covered
Dhamdari, Tq.Ardhapur	Vegetable crops	17	07

H. Details of Skill Development Trainings organized

S.No.	Name of KVKs/SAUs /ICAR Institutes	Name of QP/Job role	Duration (hrs)	No. of participants					
				SCs/STs		Others		Total	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	KVK Nanded-I	Nursery Management	07 days	0	0	13	02	13	02
2	KVK Nanded-I	On Farm Production on Bio pesticide and Bio fertilizers	07 days	00	00	15	00	15	00
3	KVK Nanded-I	Goat rearing & management	07 days	02	00	13	00	15	00
4	KVK Nanded-I	Organic farming	07 days	02	00	13	00	15	00

17. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

A. Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Branch code	Account Name	Account Number	MICR Number	IFSC Number
With Host Institute	SBI	Nanded	0433	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Education science and Technological Research	32939437775	-	SBIN0000433
With KVK	SBI	Nanded	0433	KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA	32939439159	431002881	SBIN0000433

B. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)(Till March, 2023)

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	15603000	15603000	15566864
2	Traveling allowances	55000	55000	55616
3	Contingencies	607000	607000	
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)			119331
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and Equipments			137056
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)			24596
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)			35820
E	Melawa			60346
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)			17990
G	Printing material			38000
H	Software professional fees and advertisement			44513
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory			49351
J	Jeep and Tractor tyres and repairing			75362
K	Additional grant received	50000	50000	50135
TOTAL (A)		16315000	16315000	16274980
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works			
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture			
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler)			
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)			
TOTAL (B)		Nil	Nil	Nil
C. REVOLVING FUND				
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		16315000	16315000	16274980

C. Status of revolving fund (Rs. in lakh) for the Four years

Year	Opening balance as on 1st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1st April of each year
April 2018 to March 2019	652613.05	4073771.56	4558295.10	168089.51
April 2019 to March 2020	168089.51	6848578	6818695.20	197972.31
April 2020 to March 2021	197972.31	4559753.01	4653568.25	104157.07
April 2021 to March, 2022	104157.07	4306698	3898255.85	512599.22
April 2022 to March 2023	512599.22	4525672	4681014.35	357256.87

17. Details of HRD activities attended by KVK staff during year

Name of the staff	Designation	Title of the training programme	Institute where attended	Mode (Online/ Offline)	Dates
Dr.Deshmukh D.A	SMS (Horticulture)	Carbon Finance for Agriculture towards climate	MANAGE Hyderabad	Online	20/01/2022
Dr. Ambore M.N.	SMS (Veterinary science)	Recent technologies of livestock based integrated farming system for doubling farmers income	BIRSA AGRI University, Ranchi, NAHEP & National Agri. Development Cooperative Ltd, Baramulla (UT of J & K)	Online	1 st to 21 st February 2022
Dr. Ambore M.N.	SMS (Veterinary science)	Entrepreneurship development through livestock and Veterinary science	National Research Center for Meat, Hyderabad	Online	8 th to 16 th March 2022
Dr.Deshmukh D.A	SMS (Horticulture)	Opportunity and scope of Agri business and farmers welfare society	Dr. PDKV Akola	Online	4 th to 6 th March 2022
Dr.Deshmukh D.A	SMS (Horticulture)	Plant quarantine procedure for import and export	NIPHM Hyderabad	Online	18 th to 22 nd April 2022
Mr. Wadile R.T.	Programme Assistant (Computer)	National Soil Health Card Portal Webinar	MANAGE Hyderabad	Online	28/04/2022
Dr.Deshmukh G.P.	SMS(Agriculture Extension)	Workshop on Doubling Farmers Income (Excel Data)	ATARI Pune	Offline	17 th to 18 th May 2022

Mr. Wadile R.T.	Programme Assistant (Computer)	Workshop on Doubling Farmers Income (Excel Data)	ATARI Pune	Offline	17 th to 18 th May 2022
Dr.Deshmukh D.A	SMS (Horticulture)	e- Extension in Agriculture and Allied sector	MANAGE Hyderabad	Online	9 th to 13 th May 2022
Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	SMS (Agronomy)	Sugarcane base Agripreneurship	MANAGE Hyderabad	Online	4 th to 6 th May 2022
Dr.Deshmukh D.A	SMS (Horticulture)	Pesticide formulation technique	NIPHM Hyderabad	Online	22 nd to 26 th August 2022
Dr.Deshmukh D.A	SMS (Horticulture)	Post harvest technology and Storage Technique	NIPHM Hyderabad	Online	19 th to 23 rd September 2022F

18. Details of progress in Doubling Farmers Income (DFI) villages adopted by KVKs

Name of the village	Total No. of families surveyed	Key interventions implemented	No. of farmers covered in each intervention	Change in income (Rs/unit)	
				Before (base year)	After (current year)

19. Details of activities planned under NARI /PKVY / TSP / KKA, etc.

S. No.	Name of the programme	No. of villages adopted	Key activities performed	No. of activities carried out	No. of families covered

20. Details of Progress of ARYA Project

Name of Enterprise	No of Training Conducted	No of Beneficiaries	No of Extension Activities	No of Beneficiaries	No of Unit established	Change in income		No. Of Groups Formed
						Before	After	

21. Details of SAP

S. No.	Types of major Activity conducted- SwachhtaPakhwada, Cleaning, Awareness Workshop, Microbial based Agricultural Waste Management by Vermicomposting etc.	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants
1	Cleanliness, Sanitization, Awareness, Compost, Swachata week, Sanitization of toilet, Cleaning of KVK Campus, Sanitization of office tables and chair, collection of waste	17	529

Sr. No	Name of KVK	Date	Activity	No of VIPs	No of Farmers	Others	Total
1	KVK Nanded-I	5/4/2022	Cleanliness, Sanitization, Awareness, Compost	04	42	0	46
2	KVK Nanded-I	10/05/2022	Cleanliness, Sanitization, Awareness, Compost	0	76	0	76
3	KVK Nanded-I	15/06/2022	Cleaning of KVK Campus, Sanitization of office tables and chair	05	33	0	38
4	KVK Nanded-I	17/07/2022	Cleaning of KVK Campus, Sanitization of office tables and chair, collection of waste	0	62	0	62
5	KVK Nanded-I	18/08/2022	Awareness, Swachata week, Cleanliness, Sanitization of toilet	01	69	0	70
6	KVK Nanded-I	03/09/2022	Awareness, Swachata week, Cleanliness, Sanitization of toilet	02	87	0	89
7	KVK Nanded-I	07/10/2022	Awareness, Swachata week, Cleanliness, Sanitization of toilet	0	129	0	129
8	KVK Nanded-I	10/11/2022	Cleanliness, Sanitization, Awareness, Compost	0	19	0	19
9	KVK Nanded-I	16-31/12/2022	Swachata Pakhwada	06	566	0	572
			Total	18	1083	0	1101

21. Books published 2022-23

Title of the Book	Authors	ISBN No (Optional) / Pages No	Description/review of the book (one paragraph/sentence)

22.. Please include any other important and relevant information which has not been reflected above (write in detail).

APR SUMMARY

1. Training Programmes

Clientele	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total participants
Farmers & farm women	118	3373	783	4156
Rural youths	30	1028	307	1335
Extension functionaries	14	644	89	733
Sponsored Training	-	-	-	-
Vocational Training	-	-	-	-
Total	162	5045	1179	6224

2. Frontline demonstrations

Crops/Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area(ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	95	38	03
Pulses	140	56	04
Cereals	10	04	01
Vegetables	20	04	02
Other crops	25	10	02
Hybrid crops	-	-	-
Total	290	112	12
Livestock & Fisheries	30	--	30
Other enterprises	--	--	--
Total	30	--	30
Grand Total	320	112	12 / 30

3. Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology Assessed & Refined	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	06	40	40
Livestock	02	20	20
Various enterprises	--	--	--
Total	08	60	60
Technology Refined			
Crops	--	--	--
Livestock	--	--	--
Various enterprises	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--
Grand Total	08	60	60

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	221	6499
Other extension activities	81	--
Total	302	6499

5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
KVK Nanded-I	Text only	02	01		01	10	-	14
	Voice only	01				05		06
	Voice & Text both							
	Total Messages	03	02		02	15		20
	Total farmers Benefitted	5890						

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value (Rs.)
Seed (q)	96.35	962975/-
Planting material (No.)	3260	6900/-
Bio-Products (kg)	6076 (kg), 85 (liter)	10,18,620/-
Livestock Production (No.)	04 (No.), 555(liter)	98,075/-
Total		2086570/-

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value (Rs.)
Soil	310	31000
Water	92	4600
Plant	--	--
Total	402	35600

8. HRD and Publications

Sr. No.	Category	Number
1	Abstract	
2	Workshops	
3	Conferences	
4	Meetings	02
5	Trainings for KVK officials	12
6	Visits of KVK officials	02
7	Book published	
8	Training Manual	
9	Book chapters	
10	Booklet	
11	Leaflets/ Folder/ Pamphlet	12
12	Research papers	
13	Technical Bulletin	
14	Popular article	05
15	Lead papers	
16	Seminar papers	
17	Extension folder	
18	Proceedings	
19	Award & recognition	
20	On-going research projects	