

**ICAR-ATARI, Pune**  
**DETAILS OF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF KVKs DURING 2018-19**  
**(1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31 March 2019)**

**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, Lakhandur Road, Sakoli, Distt. Bhandara (MS) 441 802	Office	FAX	kvkbhandara@gmail.com	www.kvksakoli.pdkv.ac.in
	07186-236805 Toll free 18002335946	07186-236805		

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

Address	Telephone		E mail	Website address
	Office	FAX		
Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	0724 -2258200 to 2258217	0724-2258219, 2259248	vc@pdkv.ac.in	www.pdkv.ac.in

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

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Office	Mobile	Email
Dr. Nilesh S. Wazire	07186/236972	08007775613	nileshwazire@gmail.com

**1.4. Year of sanction: 17 March 2002**

**1.5. Staff Position (as on March 31, 2019)**

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	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	Shri.P.P.Parwate	Extension Education	15600-39100	2100+ 5400 GP	17.09.2016	-
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri Y.R.Mahalle	Agril. Engineering	15600-39100	2100+ 5400 GP	23.09.2016	-
4.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.P.B.Khirari	ASDS	15600-39100	2100+ 5400 GP	28.09.2016	-
5.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.N.S.Wazire	Plant Protection	15600-39100	2100+ 5400 GP	28.09.2016	-
6.	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri.S.K.Lakade	Horticulture	15600-39100	2100+ 5400 GP	08.03.2017	-
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	Home Science	-	-	-	-
8.	Programme Assistant	Shri.S.N.Sable	Agronomy	9300-34800	13500+ 4200 GP	15.11.2016	-
9.	Computer Programmer	Shri. K.S.Gaikwad	Computer Science	9300-34800	13500+ 4200 GP	19.08.2016	-
10.	Farm Manager	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Accountant/Superintendent	Shri.G.D.Gusinge	Arts	9300-34800	13500+ 4200 GP	08.08.2016	-
12.	Stenographer	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Driver 1	Shri.M.P.Sukhdeve	S.S.C	5200-20200	8460+2000 GP	10.10.2016	-
14.	Driver 2	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Supporting staff 1	Miss A. Idhole	S.S.C	5200-20200	7000+1800 GP	29.10.2018	-
16.	Supporting staff 2	Shri. N. Dongare	S.S.C	5200-20200	7000+1800 GP	04.10.2018	-

**1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) : 17.30 ha**

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	4.0
2.	Under Demonstration Units	1.0
3.	Under Crops	11.60
4.	Horticulture	0.15
5.	Pond	0.30
6.	Others if any	0.25

**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.)	Starting year	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	--	Not available. working in university old building Not available	--	-- --	Not available. working in university old building	--	--
2.	Farmers Hostel	--		--		Not available	--	--
3.	Staff Quarters (6)	--	Not available	--	--	Not available	--	--
4.	Demonstration Units (2)	--	Vermicompost unit in locally made structure	--	--	Vermicompost unit in locally made structure	--	--
5	Fencing	--	Only one side , 600 mt	--	--	Only one side , 600 mt	--	--
6	Rain Water harvesting system	--	Not available	--	--	Not available	--	--
7	Threshing floor	--	Not available	--	--	Not available	--	--
8	Farm godown	--	Not available	--	--	Not available	--	--
9	ICT lab	--	Not available	--	--	Not available	--	--
10	Other	--	Not available. working in university old building	--	--	Not available. working in university old building	--	--
		--	Not available	--	--	Not available	--	--

**B) Vehicles**

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Tractor MH- 36- 6201	2002	3,69,965	632	Not Working
LMV- Tata Sumo /MH36/4636	2004	3,69,045	2,34,949	Not Working
Mobile Soil Testing Lab MH36/2167	2012	3500000	28,165	Working
Mobile Soil Testing Lab MH36/2168	2012	3500000	35,877	Working
Tractor MH-36 2556	2012	5,00,000	1405.2	Working

**C) Equipments& AV aids**

Name of the equipment / Implements	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Cultivator (Tractor operated)	5.12.2002	12,500	Working
Multicrop Thresher	26.3.2003	13,950	Working
Chaff Cutter 2 Hp	26.3.2003	10,925	Working
Groundnut Decorticator	26.3.2003	5,132	Working
Krushivator	26.3.2003	63,280	Working
Honda Genset	31.3.2004	55,597	Working
United Genset	2009	247000	Working
Tractor trailer	2009	125030	Working
Seed cum fertilizer Drill	2009	42,456	Working
Reaper	2009	83574	Working
Petro kerosene 2HP Engine	2009	14606	Working
5 HP Electric Pump	2009	16520	Working
Mould Board Plough	2009	23681	Working
Pankaj Puddler	2009	6600	Working
HDPE Pipes	2009	42735	Working
Zero Till Drill	2012	--	Working
BBF Planter	2012	--	Working
Rain Gun	2012	--	Working
Rice Grain Planter	2012	85000	Working
Power Weeder (2)	2012	88000	Working
Brush cutter	2017	48000	Working

<b>A.V. Aids</b>			
LCD	31.3.2004	1,07,000	Working
Digital Camera	31.3.2004	21,900	Working
Video Camera (Sony)	27.3.2006	35,000	Working
Onida CTV 29'' Oxy Thunder	27.3.2006	25,490	Working
Onida DVD Player	27.3.2006	4,490	Working
Public Address System	31.3.2004	26,480	Working
Canaon xerox machine	28-3-2017	68,093	Working
DELL Laptop	31-03-2017	26,000	Working

### 1.8. Details SAC meeting conducted in the year

Date	Name and Designation of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
10.07.2018	Dr. V.M Bhale, Vice Chancellor, Dr.PDKV, Akola. Dr. D.M.Mankar, DEE, Dr. PDKV, Akola	1.Kharip drill paddy followed by Rabi Sorghum 2.Modification in seed plate of BBF planter	1.Conducted FLDs on Kharip drill paddy followed by Rabi Sorghum 2. Contact with Rohit Agro industries pune and work in progress

## 2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT

### 2.1. Major farming systems/enterprises (based on the analysis made by the KVK)

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Rice based farming system (Rice-Animal husbandry, Vegetables, Fishery)
2	Rice based farming system (Rice- Vegetables)

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

#### a) Soil type

Sl. No.	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	Rice –Pulses sub zone	Annual precipitation 1400-1650 mm
2	Rice –Rabi sorghum sub zone	1250-1400 mm
3	Multi crop rabi dominated sub zone	1250-1300 mm

**b)Topography**

S. No.	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
1	Rice –Pulses sub zone	Annual precipitation 1400-1650 mm
2	Rice –Rabi sorghum sub zone	1250-1400 mm
3	Multi crop rabi dominated sub zone	1250-1300 mm

**2.3 Soil Types**

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Entisols (Shallow soil)	Gray in colour, Depth - 7.5 CM, pH- 7-8, well-drained, WHC less, Very low in org. C, avail. N & P & medium in avail. K. Suitable for forest plant like Neem, Subabul, Eucalyptus, Bamboo.	3.62 lakh ha.
2	Alfisols (Reddish brown)	pH-6.5-7.5, WHC medium, low in available nutrient. Suitable for rice, teak, bamboo, and eucalyptus etc.	3.37 lakh ha.
3	Inceptisols (Medium deep black)	Depth-25-5 cm, Depth- 7.5-25 cm; pH- 7.5-8.5, well drained, WHC less, Low in organic C, Available N, & P. Available K is very high. Suitable for pulses & oilseeds	2.51 lakh ha.

**2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district (2018-19)**

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT.)	Productivity (Qt./ha)
1	Paddy	175403	239775	13.67
2	Wheat	19056	19056	10.00
3	Other Cereals	-	-	-
4	Total Cereals	194459	258831	23.67
5	Gram	8100	6480	8.00
6	Tur	8200	5059	6.17
7	Mug, Udid	-	-	-
8	Other pulses	-	-	-
9	Total Pulses	16300	11539	14.17
10	Linseed	3800	1292	3.40

11	<b>Sesamum</b>	500	174	3.49
12	<b>Soyabean</b>	8061	5844	7.25
13	Total oilseeds	10046	6340	9.75
14	<b>Sugarcane</b>	1600	112000	70.00

Source: District agriculture department. Bhandara

## 2.5. Weather data (2018-19)

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature 0 C		Relative Humidity (%)	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
<b>April 2018</b>	17.5	-	-	-	-
<b>May-2018</b>	14.4	-	-	-	-
<b>June 2018</b>	268.7	-	-	-	-
<b>July 2018</b>	372	-	-	-	-
<b>August-2018</b>	347.6	-	-	-	-
<b>Sept-2018</b>	72.4	-	-	-	-
<b>Oct-2018</b>	00	-	-	-	-
<b>Nov-2018</b>	00	-	-	-	-
<b>Dec-2018</b>	21.6	-	-	-	-
<b>Jan-2019</b>	<b>33.2</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Feb-2019</b>	<b>00</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>March-2018</b>	<b>9.2</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1156.6</b>	-	-	-	-

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

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
<b>Cattle</b>			
<i>Crossbred</i>	--	--	--
<i>Indigenous</i>	--	--	--
<b>Buffalo</b>	95814	74179	--
<b>Sheep</b>	--	--	--
<b>Goats</b>	201605	--	--

<b>Pigs</b>	423	--	--
<i>Crossbred</i>	--	--	--
<i>Indigenous</i>	--	--	--
<b>Rabbits</b>	--	--	--
<b>Poultry</b>			
Hens	287611	--	--
<i>Desi</i>	--	--	--
<b>Category</b>	--	Production (Q.)	Productivity
Fish (Reservoir)	--	--	--

## 2.7. Details of Operational area / Villages

Taluka	Name of the block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
Sakoli	Sakoli	Shankarpur, Malutola, Rengepar, Wadegaon, Khamba, Satalwada, Tudmapuri	Paddy, Redgram, Chickpea, Sesamum, Linseed, Mustard, Lathyrus	Low productivity	Integrated Nutrient Management in all crops, Integrated Pest Management in all crops, Crop diversification, Agri entrepreneurship development, Multi resistant varieties of crops, Lack of knowledge about new technologies
Pauni	Pauni	Fanoli, Bhavad	Paddy, Redgram,	Low productivity	
Lakhani	Lakhani	Salebhata	Chickpea, Linseed,	Low productivity	

## 2.8. Priority thrust areas:

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
<b>Agronomy/Entomology</b>	Integrated Nutrient Management in all crops
	Integrated Pest Management in all crops
	Crop diversification
	Agri entrepreneurship development
	Lack of irrigation water
	Multi resistant varieties of crops
	Poor economic condition
	Lack of knowledge about new technologies
	Need implements for rabi cultivation
	More pest infestation in kharif paddy
<b>Livestock&amp; Dairy</b>	Needs upgradation of local breeds of cow, buffalo, goat, etc.



	Need Improvement in milk productivity of milch animals.
	Improvement in health of milch animal.
	Need to increase area under forage crop.
	Commercialization of dairy enterprise.
	Reduction in cost of feed through enrichment of poor quality roughages and preparation of own feed mixed.
	Popularization of deworming and vaccination of animal
<b>Horticulture</b>	Improvement in productivity of horticultural crops
	Multiplication of disease free planting material.
	Knowledge about package of practices for vegetable, fruit and flower crops
	Improvement of post harvest handling of horticultural crops
<b>Mechanization</b>	To mechanize seed bed preparation, nursery preparation, Puddling , transplanting, intercultural and harvesting operation in paddy cultivation
	To mechanize seed bed preparation, sowing/planting and harvesting operation in rabi crop cultivation
<b>Soil water conservation</b>	To introduce the soil and water conservation measures for storage and utilization of rain water
<b>Extension Education</b>	Organisation of farmers group and their capacity building
	Promotion of micro financing, linkages with banks
	Secondary agriculture and Entrepreneurship development
	Market intelligence
	Promotion of agricultural insurance and subsidiary occupations
	TOT for Knowledge dissemination and boosting rate of adoption of improved technology
	Establishment, strengthening and utilization of linkages and Use of ICT
	To introduce the micro irrigation methods (drip/sprinkler irrigation methods)
<b>Family Nutrition</b>	Nutrition education and food security of rural families
<b>Drudgery reduction</b>	Promotion of drudgery reducing farm implements for women.
	Entrepreneurship development in fruit and vegetable processing and mushroom cultivation.

### 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
20	18	281	253	20	18	290	275

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
71	117	2130	3402	560	836	11200	30132

Seed Production (Qtl.)				Planting materials (Nos.)			
5				6			
Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
150		164.36		Nil		Nil	

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)				Bio-products (Kg)			
7				8			
Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	

#### 3.1. B. Operational areas details during 2018-19

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	Paddy	Monocropping & Lack of knowledge about IPM	2370	Shankarpur	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
2	Peagnpea	Lack of Knowledge about scientific technology about crop production & Lack of knowledge about IPM	425	Salebhata, Wadegaon, Fanoli	FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
3	Chickpea	Lack of Knowledge about scientific technology about	550	Mohari, Fanoli and Satalwada	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration

		crop production & Lack of knowledge about IPM			
4	Linseed	Lack of knowledge about IPM	152	Parsodi	FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
5	Drumstick	Locally identified varieties are inferior in quality and low yield.	15 Ha.	Salebhata, Bhavad, Shankarpur, Wadegaon.	OFT on Introduction of New variety of Drumstick i.e. Bhagya in the district. Training on Package of practices in Drumstick
6	Okra	Locally identified varieties are inferior in quality and low yield.	200 Ha.	Salebhata, Bhavad, Shankarpur, Wadegaon.	OFT on Introduction of New varieties of Okra i.e. Akola Bahar and PDKV-Pragati in the district. Training on Package of practices in Okra.
7	Tomato	Locally identified varieties are susceptible to various diseases which results in inferior quality of fruits and low yield.	315 Ha.	Salebhata, Bhavad, Shankarpur, Wadegaon.	OFT on Introduction of New variety of Tomato i.e. Arka Rakshak in the district to overcome from this problem of disease incidence. Training on Package of practices in Tomato.
8	Onion	Locally identified varieties are having less shelf life, inferior quality of bulb and low yield.	150 Ha.	Salebhata, Bhavad, Shankarpur, Wadegaon.	OFT on Introduction of New variety of Onion in the district. Training on Package of practices in Onion
9	Dolichus Bean	Locally identified varieties are having low yield.	50 Ha.	Salebhata, Bhavad, Shankarpur, Wadegaon.	FLD on Introduction of New varieties of Dolichus Bean i.e. Dasara and Deepali in the district. Training on Package of practices in Dolichus Bean.
10	Brinjal	Locally identified varieties are having inferior quality of fruits low yield.	350 Ha.	Salebhata, Bhavad, Shankarpur, Wadegaon.	FLD on Introduction of New variety of Brinjal i.e. AKLB-9 in the district. Training on Package of practices in Brinjal.
11	Coriander	Locally identified varieties are having inferior quality of leaves and low yield.	95 Ha.	Salebhata, Bhavad, Shankarpur, Wadegaon.	FLD on Introduction of New variety of Coriander i.e. Pant Haritama in the district. Training on Package of practices in Coriander. Field Day.
12	Gaillardia	No application of PGRs	10 Ha.	Salebhata, Bhavad, Shankarpur, Wadegaon.	FLD on Application of cycocel @ 200 ppm at 30 and 45 days after transplanting to increase yield of Gaillardia. Training on Preparation of Cycocel solution and Package of practices in Gaillardia.
13	Paddy	Farm Mechanization	1750.6	Fanoli /Bhavad- Pauni Salebhata- Lakhani Kumbhali- Sakoli	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
14	Chickpea	Farm Mechanization	530.4	Fanoli /Bhavad- Pauni	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
15	Linseed	Farm Mechanization	198.5	Salebhata, Parsodi - Lakhani	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration

16	Fodder crop	Less area under forage crop	12	Salebhata,Pimpalgaon,Tirri, Bhavad,Amgaon ,Ghanod	OFT,Training on cultivation of fodder crops
17	Paddy straw	Use of poor quality roughages and no preparation of own feed mixture	40000 Nos.	Salebhata,Rajegaon,Shanka rpur	OFT,Training on treatment on paddy straw
18	Homemade concentrate mixture	Use of poor quality roughages and no preparation of own feed mixture	80000 Nos.	Salebhata,Malutola	OFT,Training preparation of feed mixture
19	Maize Variety- African tall	Lack of knowledge about improved varieties of Maize crop	50	Parsodi	OFT,Training on cultivation of fodder crops
20	Maize Variety- PKVM-shatak	Lack of knowledge about improved varieties of Maize crop	50	Rajegaon	FLD,Training on cultivation of fodder crops
21	Fodder crop	Less area under fodder crop	12	Salebhata,Pimpalgaon,Tirri, Bhavad,	FLD,Training on cultivation of fodder crops
22	Berseem	Less area under forage crop	12	Salebhata	FLD,Training on cultivation of fodder crops
23	Mineral mixture	Less use of concentrate mixture1	22000	Khamba	FLD,Training on cultivation of fodder crops
24	Paddy	Crop management	1750.6	Fanoli /Bhavad- PauniSalebhata- Lakhani Kumbhali- Sakoli	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
25	Chickpea	Crop management	530.4	Fanoli /Bhavad- Pauni	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
26	Linseed	Crop management	198.5	Salebhata, Parsodi - Lakhani	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
27	Sorghum	Crop management	200.0	Salebhata, Parsodi - Lakhani	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration
28	Redgram	Crop management	500	Satalwada, Fanoli /Bhavad- Pauni	OFT, FLD, Training Programme, Method Demonstration

\* Support with problem-cause and interventions diagram

### 3.2. Technology Assessment and Refinement

#### 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	-	-	-	-	04	-	-	-	-	04
Integrated Pest Management	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
Integrated Crop Management	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
Integrated Disease Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machineries	03	00	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed / Plant production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drudgery Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storage Technique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	Nil	03	Nil	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	14

#### A2. Abstract on the number of technologies refined in respect of crops

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Commercial Crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Flower	Plantation crops	Tuber Crops	TOTAL
Integrated Nutrient Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varietal Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Disease Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed / Plant production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drudgery Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storage Technique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

### A3. Abstract on the number of technologies assessed in respect of livestock enterprises

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Piggery	Rabbitry	Fisheries	TOTAL
Evaluation of Breeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Management	01	-	-	-	-	01
Disease of Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed and Fodder	03	-	-	-	-	03
Small Scale income generating enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	04	-	-	-	-	04

### A4. Abstract on the number of technologies refined in respect of livestock enterprises

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Piggery	Rabbitry	Fisheries	TOTAL
Evaluation of Breeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease of Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed and Fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale income generating enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## B. Achievements on technologies Assessed and Refined

### 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 trail covering all the Technological Options)
Integrated Nutrient Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Varietal Evaluation	Okra	Assessment of performance of Okra varieties Akola Bahar and PDKV-Pragati	20	20	2.0 Ha.
	Drumstick	Assessment of performance of Drumstick variety Bhagya	15	15	1.5 Ha.
	Tomato	Assessment of performance of Tomato variety Arka Rakshak.	15	15	1.5 Ha.
	Onion	Assessment of performance of Onion variety Akola Safed	15	15	1.5 Ha.
Integrated Pest Management	Paddy	Management of Brown Plant Hopper in paddy	15	15	6.0 Ha.
	Paddy	Management of leaf folder, GLH, BPH & WBPH in paddy	15	15	6.0 Ha.
	Chickpea	Management of gram pod borer on chickpea	15	15	6.0 Ha.
Integrated Crop Management	Paddy	Assessment of Rice variety PDKV-Tilak under transplanting condition.	13	13	5.2
	Sorghum	Performance of sorghum as fodder crop in paddy fields under Bhandara situation.	13	13	5.2
	Chickpea	Performance of chickpea under sowing time 15 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> November in Bhandara situation after kharif rice.	13	13	5.2
Integrated Disease Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machineries	Paddy	Use of Rice grain planter for sowing of paddy	13	13	5.2
	Paddy	Use of Paddy power weeder for intercultural operation in paddy crop	13	13	5.2
	Chickpea	Zero Till drill for sowing of Chickpea	13	13	5.2
	Paddy	Harvesting of paddy crop with brush cutter	13	13	5.2

Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Seed / Plant production	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Drudgery Reduction	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Storage Technique	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>201</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>60.9</b>

## B.2. Technologies assessed under Livestock and other enterprises

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Evaluation of breeds				
Nutrition management	Local Milch cow	Enrichment of paddy straw	13	13
Disease management	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-
Production and management	-	-	-	-
Feed and fodder	Local Milch cow	Demonstration of fodder crop Hybrid Napier variety CO-4 and expansion of area under crop	13	13
	Goat kid	Feeding of Homemade concentrate to Goat kid	13	13
	Local Milch cow	Effect of feeding improved variety of fodder crop -Maiz- African tall to local cattle	13	13
Small scale income generating enterprises	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>



**C1.Results of Technologies Assessed**  
**Results of On Farm Trial (Plant Protection)**

**OFT-1**

Crop/enterpr e	Farming situation	<b>Problem definition</b>	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinem ent needed	Justificati on for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Paddy	Rainfed	Low productivity of paddy due to severe infestation of brown plant hopper	Management of Brown Plant Hopper in paddy	15	ETL based spraying of Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 2.2 ml 10 litre water at 15 DAS.	1. Count population of brown plant hoppers on randomly selected 5 hills of each treatment before 1 day and 3 days after application. 2. Yield (q/ha) 3. C:B ratio	Incidence of brown plant hoppers- 2.24 Nymph and adults no. / hill	Incidence of brown plant hoppers was noticed minimum in Technology Assessed i.e. 2.24 Nymph and adults no. / hill than farmer practice i.e. 5.31 Nymph and adults no. / hill and gave higher yield in Technology Assessed i.e. 3845 kg/ha than farmer practice i.e. 3520 kg/ha	Incidence of pests was found minimum in given technology when applied at ETL and Improved variety gave more yield than farmer practice	Nil	Nil

**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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Spraying with Acephate 75 SP @ 20 gm, Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 4 gm and Chlorpyrifos 50 EC + Cypermethrin 5% EC commencing from the pest incidence	Traditional method	3520	kg/ha	27385	1.69
Technology option 2 For the management of Brown Plant Hopper in Paddy ETL based spraying of Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 2.2 ml 10 litre water at 15 DAS.	Recommendation of Dr. PDKV, Akola in 2013-14	3845	kg/ha	33705	1.86

**C2. 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	Management of Brown Plant Hopper in paddy
2	Problem Definition	Low productivity of paddy due to severe infestation of brown plant hopper
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	ETL based spraying of Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 2.2 ml 10 litre water at 15 DAS
4	Source of technology	Recommendation of Dr. PDKV, Akola in 2013-14
5	Production system and thematic area	IPM
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Incidence of brown plant hoppers was noticed minimum in Technology Assessed i.e. 2.24 Nymph and adults no. / hill than farmer practice i.e. 5.31 Nymph and adults no. / hill and gave higher yield in Technology Assessed i.e. 3845 kg/ha than farmer practice i.e. 3520 kg/ha
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Incidence of pests was found minimum in given technology when applied at ETL and Improved variety gave more yield than farmer practice
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Farmers use improved variety and application of recommended spray at ETL
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Nil
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Training Programme, Method Demonstration

## OFT-2 Results of On Farm Trial

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	<b>Problem definition</b>	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
Paddy	Rainfed	Low productivity of paddy due to severe infestation of leaf folder, GLH, BPH & WBPH in paddy	Management of leaf folder, GLH, BPH & WBPH in paddy	15	Spraying of Triazophos 40% EC @ 20 ml/10 L of water and second spraying of Thiamethaxam 25 WG @ 2 g/10 L of water at 15 DAS.	1. % leaf folder damage per randomly selected 5 hill at 1 day before and 8 days after application and Count population for GLH, BPH & WBPH on randomly selected 5 hills of each treatment before 1 day and 3 days after application. 2. Yield (q/ha) 3. C:B ratio	Incidence of leaf folder- 1.05 (%), GLH, BPH and WBPH i.e. 1.25, 2.20 and 1.25 Nymph and adults no. / hill	Incidence of pests were found minimum in Technology Assessed i.e. leaf folder- 1.05 (%), GLH, BPH and WBPH i.e. 1.25, 2.20 and 1.25 Nymph and adults no. / hill and gave higher yield in Technology Assessed i.e. 3880 kg/ha than farmer practice i.e. 3495 kg/ha	Incidence of pests was found minimum in given technology when applied at ETL and Improved variety gave more yield than farmer practice	Nil	Nil

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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Spraying with quinalphos 25 % EC @ 25 ml for leaf folder and Acephate 75 SP @ 20 gm, Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 4 gm or Chlorpyrifos 50 EC + Cypermethrin 5% EC / 10 L water commencing from the pest incidence.	Traditional method	3880	kg/ha	26218	1.65
Technology option 2 Spraying of Triazophos 40% EC @ 20 ml/10 L of water and second spraying of Thiomethaxam 25 WG @ 2 g/10 L of water at 15 DAS.	Recommendation of Dr. PDKV, Akola in 2014-15	3495	kg/ha	34250	1.87

C2. 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	Management of leaf folder, GLH, BPH & WBPH in paddy
2	Problem Definition	Low productivity of paddy due to severe infestation of leaf folder, GLH, BPH & WBPH
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	Spraying of Triazophos 40% EC @ 20 ml/10 L of water and second spraying of Thiomethaxam 25 WG @ 2 g/10 L of water at 15 DAS.
4	Source of technology	Recommendation of Dr. PDKV, Akola in 2014-15
5	Production system and thematic area	IPM
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Incidence of pests were found minimum in Technology Assessed i.e. leaf folder- 1.05 (%), GLH, BPH and WBPH i.e.1.25, 2.20 and 1.25 Nymph and adults no. / hill and gave higher yield in Technology Assessed i.e. 3880 kg/ha than farmer practice i.e. 3495 kg/ha
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Incidence of pests was found minimum in given technology when applied at ETL and Improved variety gave more yield than farmer practice
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Farmers use improved variety and application of recommended spray at ETL
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Nil
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Training Programme, Method Demonstration

### OFT-3 Results of On Farm Trial

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	<b>Problem definition</b>	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refine ment neede d	Justificati on for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chickpea	Protective Irrigation	Low yield of chick pea due to infestation of gram pod borer.	Management of gram pod borer on chickpea.	15	Spraying of Ethion 50 % EC @ 2 ml followed by second spraying of Lamda cyhalothrin 5 % EC @1.25 ml /litre of water after 15 DAS at ETL (2 Larvae/MRL).	Spraying of Ethion 50 % EC @ 2 ml followed by second spraying of Lamda cyhalothrin 5 % EC @1.25 ml /litre of water after 15 DAS at ETL (2 Larvae/MRL).	Incidence of gram pod borer i.e. 1.15 Larvae per MRL and Pod Damage (4.95 %)	Incidence of gram pod borer i.e. 1.15 Larvae per MRL and Pod Damage (4.95 %) in Technology Assessed and 3.85 Larvae per MRL and Pod Damage (9.64 %) in Farmer Practice and	Incidence of gram pod borer was found minimum in given technology when applied at ETL and Improved variety gave more yield than farmer practice	Nil	Nil

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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Spraying with quinalphos 25 % EC @ 25 ml/10 L water commencing from the pest incidence	Traditional method	1030	kg/ha	23,620/-	2.20
Technology option 2 Spraying of Ethion 50 % EC @ 2 ml followed by second spraying of Lamda cyhalothrin 5 % EC @ 1.25 ml /litre of water after 15 DAS at ETL (2 Larvae/MRL).	Recommendation of Dr. PDKV, Akola in 2014-15	1295	kg/ha	33,900/-	2.65

**C2. 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	Management of gram pod borer on chickpea.
2	Problem Definition	Low yield of chick pea due to infestation of gram pod borer.
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	Spraying of Ethion 50 % EC @ 2 ml followed by second spraying of Lamda cyhalothrin 5 % EC @ 1.25 ml /litre of water after 15 DAS at ETL (2 Larvae/MRL).
4	Source of technology	Recommendation of Dr. PDKV, Akola in 2014-15
5	Production system and thematic area	IPM
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Incidence of gram pod borer i.e. 1.15 Larvae per MRL and Pod Damage (4.95 %) in Technology Assessed and 3.85 Larvae per MRL and Pod Damage (9.64 %) in Farmer Practice and
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Incidence of gram pod borer was found minimum in given technology when applied at ETL and use of Improved variety JAKI-9218 gave more yield than farmer practice
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Farmers use improved variety and application of recommended spray at ETL
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	Nil
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Training Programme, Method Demonstration

**Results of On Farm Trial (HORTICULTURE)**  
**OFT -1**

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the paramete r	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinem ent needed	Justificat ion for refineme nt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Okra	Rainfed	Locally identified varieties are inferior in quality and low yield.	Assessment of performance of Okra varieties Akola Bahar and PDKV-Pragati	20	T <sub>2</sub> - Planting of Okra Variety Akola Bahar.	Weight of Fruit (g)	16.03	Yield of Akola Bahar was increased by 17.41 % than local check	Variety is satisfactory for yield and eating quality	-	-
						No. of fruits per plant	11.30				
						Yield (Qtl/ha)	57.18				
						B:C Ratio	1:3.37				
					T <sub>3</sub> - Planting of Okra Variety PDKV-Pragati	Weight of Fruit (g)	15.20	Yield of PDKV-Pragati was increased by 23.92 % than local check			
						No. of fruits per plant	13.40				
						Yield (Qtl/ha)	60.35				
						B:C Ratio	1:3.50				

**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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Indegenous Technology	4870	Kg/ha	52,660/-	2.50
Technology option 2	Dr. P.D.K.V. Akola	5718	Kg/ha	80,460/-	3.37
Technology option 3	Dr. P.D.K.V. Akola	6035	Kg/ha	86,800/-	3.50

**C2. 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 performance of Okra varieties Akola Bahar and PDKV-Pragati
2	Problem Definition	Locally identified varieties are inferior in quality and low yield.
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	T <sub>2</sub> _ Planting of Okra Variety Akola Bahar.  T <sub>3</sub> _ Planting of Okra Variety PDKV-Pragati.
4	Source of technology	Dr. P.D.K.V. Akola
5	Production system and thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Yield of Akola Bahar was increased by 17.41 % than local check. Yield of PDKV-Pragati was increased by 23.92 % than local check.
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Variety is satisfactory for yield and eating quality
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	---
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	---
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Variety is satisfactory for yield and eating quality.



## OFT -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 t	Feedback from the farmer	Any refine ment need ed	Justificat ion for refineme nt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Drumstick	Rainfed	Locally identified varieties are inferior in quality and low yield.	Assessment of performance of Drumstick variety Bhagya	15	T <sub>2</sub> - Planting of Drumstick Variety Bhagya	No. of Pods per tree  Yield of pods per tree (kg/tree)  Yield (Qtl/ha)  B:C Ratio	88.30  14.43  85.38  1:3.37	Yield of Bhagya was increas ed by 17.49 % than local check	Variety is satisfactory for yield and eating quality	-	-

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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Traditional method	7267	Kg/ha	95,340/-	2.90
Technology option 2	U.H.S. Bagalkot	8538	Kg/ha	1,37,486/-	3.73

**C2. 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 performance of Drumstick variety Bhagya
2	Problem Definition	Locally identified varieties are inferior in quality and low yield.
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	Planting of Drumstick Variety Bhagya
4	Source of technology	U.H.S. Bagalkot
5	Production system and thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Yield of Bhagya was increased by 17.49 % than local check.
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Variety is satisfactory for yield and eating quality
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	---
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	---
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Variety is satisfactory for yield and eating quality.

### OFT -3

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the paramete r	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refine ment neede d	Justificat ion for refineme nt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tomato	Irrigate d	Locally identified varieties are susceptible to various diseases which results in inferior quality of fruits and low yield.	Assessment of performance of Tomato variety Arka Rakshak.	15	T <sub>2</sub> - Planting of Variety Arka Rakshak	Average fruit weight (g)  No of fruits per plant  Yield (Qtl/ha)  B:C Ratio	89.20  37.40  382.73  1:4.16	Yield of <b>Arka Rakshak</b> was increased by <b>38.93 %</b> than local check	Variety is satisfactory for yield and keeping quality	-	-

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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Traditional method	275.48	Quintal/ha	97,740/-	3.44
Technology option 2	IIHR, Bangalore	383.73	Quintal/ha	1,45,465/-	4.16

**C2. 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 performance of Tomato variety Arka Rakshak.
2	Problem Definition	Locally identified varieties are susceptible to various diseases which results in inferior quality of fruits and low yield.
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	Planting of Variety Arka Rakshak
4	Source of technology	IIHR, Bangalore
5	Production system and thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Yield of <b>Arka Rakshak</b> was increased by <b>38.93 %</b> than local check
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Variety is satisfactory for yield and keeping quality
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	---
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	---
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Variety is satisfactory for yield and keeping quality

## OFT -4

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the paramete r	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinem ent needed	Justificat ion for refineme nt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Onion	Irrigate d	Locally identified varieties are having less shelf life, inferior quality of bulb and low yield.	Assessment of performance of Onion variety Akola Safed	15	T <sub>2</sub> – Planting of Onion Variety Akola Safed.	Weight of Bulb (g)  Yield (q/ha)  B:C Ratio	72.43   217.33  1:4.56	Yield of <b>Akola Safed</b> was increased by <b>20.97 %</b> than local check	Variety is satisfacto ry for yield and keeping quality	-	-

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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Traditional method	179.78	Quintal/ha	1,46,258/-/-	3.83
Technology option 2	Dr. P.D.K.V. Akola	217.33	Quintal/ha	1,86,663/-/-	4.56

**C2. 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 performance of Onion variety Akola Safed
2	Problem Definition	Locally identified varieties are having less shelf life, inferior quality of bulb and low yield.
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	Planting of Variety Akola Safed
4	Source of technology	Dr. P.D.K.V. Akola
5	Production system and thematic area	Varietal Evaluation
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Yield of <b>Akola Safed</b> was increased by <b>20.97 %</b> than local check
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Variety is satisfactory for yield and keeping quality
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	---
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	---
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Variety is satisfactory for yield and keeping quality

**Results of On Farm Trial (AGRIL.ENGINEERING)**  
**OFT -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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy	Rainfed	Climate change, Maximum labour consumption for transplanting and weeding. Labour shortage at peak period, Maximum time consumption for weeding and broadcasted rice.	Assessment of Rice grain planter for drilling of paddy seeds	13	To assess the Rice grain planter for direct drilling of paddy seeds	Field Capacity (ha/h)  Field Efficiency (%)  Seed required (kg/ha)  Time required ha/hr  B:C Ratio	0.32 (ha/h)  70 (%)  75 kg/ ha  03 hrs  1.97	The cost of operation was reduces Rs 7020 per ha over farmers practice and Seed (25 kg/ha) ,Time (17 hrs/ha) also less than farmers practice	farmers was satisfied with techonology and Increase area under drill rice in next year

**Contd..**

Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement	Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production Kg/ha	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
-	-	Broadcasting of paddy seed @ 100 kg/ ha	Traditional method	3420	Kg/ha	20122	1.68
-	-	Direct drilling in friable soil by Rice grain Planter machine @ 75 kg/ ha	PAU, Ludhiana	3235	Kg/ha	24215	1.97

**C2. 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 Rice grain planter for drilling of paddy seeds
2	Problem Definition	Climate change, Maximum labour consumption for transplanting and weeding. Labour shortage at peak period, Maximum time consumption for weeding and broadcasted rice
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	To assess the Rice grain planter for drilling of paddy seeds
4	Source of technology	PAU, Ludhiana
5	Production system and thematic area	farm Mechanization
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Field Capacity (ha/h,) Field Efficiency (%), Seed required (kg/ha), Time required ha/hr,Economics of the OFT
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	farmers was satisfified with techonology and Increase area under drill rice in next year
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	--
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	--
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Method Demonstration and Possitive Reaction from farmers.



## OFT-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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy	Rainfed	High cost of weeding, High weed population, less availability of labour at peak period. Lack of knowledge about Paddy Power Weeder	Assessment of Paddy Power Weeder for Intercultural operation in paddy crop	13	To Assess of Paddy Power Weeder for Intercultural operation in paddy crop	Field Capacity (ha/h)  Field Efficiency (%)  Weeding Efficiency (%)  Time required ha/hr  Cost of operation Rs/ha	0.18 (ha/h)  80 (%)  85 (%)  80 hrs  640 Rs/ha	The cost of operation was reduces Rs 1160 per ha, Save Time (20 hrs/ha) and yield increase 7.61% over farmers practice.	farmers were satisfied with techonology and Demanding more no of paddy power weeder on Subcidy.

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Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement	Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production Kg/ha	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
-		Two Manual weeding required at 30 & 60 days after transplanting	Traditional method	3520	Kg/ha	26135	1.67
		Intercultural operation by Paddy power weeder at 20-25 days after transplanting with one manual weeding as per need	TNAU, Coimbatore	3750	Kg/ha	32980	1.87

**C2. 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 Paddy Power Weeder for Intercultural operation in paddy crop
2	Problem Definition	High cost of weeding, High weed population, less availability of labour at peak period. Lack of knowledge about Paddy Power Weeder
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	To assess the Rice grain planter for drilling of paddy seeds
4	Source of technology	TNAU, Coimbatore
5	Production system and thematic area	farm Mechanization
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Field Capacity (ha/h), Field Efficiency (%), Weeding Efficiency (%), Time required (ha/hr), Cost of operation( Rs/ha)
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Farmers were satisfied with technology and Demanding more no of paddy power weeder on Subsidy.
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	--
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	--
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Method Demonstration and Positive Reaction from farmers.

### OFT-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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy	Rainfed	Tillage problem in Rabi season, High cost of cultivation, Seed cost is more due to broadcasting method, Lack of knowledge about Zero Till drill	Assessment of Zero Till drill for sowing of Chickpea	13	To assess Zero till drill for sowing of chickpea.	Field Capacity (ha/h)  Field Efficiency (%)  Time required ha/hr  Seed required (kg/ha)	0.37 (ha/h)  65 (%)  2.45 hrs  75 kg/ha	The save Seed (25 kg/ha), Time (15.15hrs/ha)	Farmers were satisfied with technology and Demand to purchases.

Contd.

Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement	Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production Kg/ha	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
-		Sowing of Chickpea seed with broadcasting method @ 75 kg/ha	Traditional method	<b>1042</b>	kg/ha	24,099/-	2.23
		Sowing of Chickpea seed with Zero Till Drill method @ 67.5 kg/ha	PAU, Ludhiana	1265	kg/ha	32,940/-	2.67

**C2. 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 Zero Till drill for sowing of Chickpea (Jacki-9218)
2	Problem Definition	Tillage problem in Rabi season, High cost of cultivation, Seed cost is more due to broadcasting method, Lack of knowledge about Zero Till drill
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	To assess Zero till drill for sowing of chickpea
4	Source of technology	PAU, Ludhiana
5	Production system and thematic area	farm Mechanization
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Field Capacity (ha/h), Field Efficiency (%), Seed requirement (Kg/ha), Time required (ha/hr)
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Farmers was satisfied with technology and Demand to purchases.
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	--
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	--
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Method Demonstration and Possitive Reaction from farmers.

## OFT-4

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy	Rainfed	Maximum labour consumption for harvesting of paddy, less availability of labour during peak time of harvesting, Maximum time consumption for harvesting	Assessment of Brush Cutter for harvesting of paddy.	13	To Assess of Brush Cutter for harvesting of paddy.	Field Capacity (ha/h)  Cutting Efficiency (%)  Time required ha/hr  Cost of operation Rs/ha	0.47 (ha/h)  85 (%)  5.30 hrs  1250 Rs/ha	The cost of operation was reduces Rs 1500 per ha farmers method also save Time (94.30 hrs/ha)	Skill labour us required for operation. The rpm of brush cutter is 750 so Shattering losses occurs when crop is in more mature. Crop is in not mature properly the panicles of grain rounded around bled. The petrol and oil proportion is (1lit-40ml Oil) not maintained from farmers so plug is damage. Service and Maintanc issue due to less in number

Contd..

Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement	Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production Kg/ha	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
-	-	Harvesting of paddy crop with sickle (Manual harvesting).	Traditional method	3670	Kg/ha	25388	1.63
		Use of Brush Cutter for harvesting of paddy.	TNAU, Coimbatore	3845	Kg/ha	33705	1.86

**C2. 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 Brush Cutter for harvesting of paddy.
2	Problem Definition	Maximum labour consumption for harvesting of paddy, less availability of labour during peak time of harvesting, Maximum time consumption for harvestin
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	To Assess of Brush Cutter for harvesting of paddy.
4	Source of technology	TNAU, Coimbatore
5	Production system and thematic area	farm Machanization
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Field Capacity (ha/h), Cutting Efficiency (%),Time required (ha/hr), Cost of operation (Rs/ha)
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Skill labour us required for operation. The rpm of brush cutter is 750 so Shattering losses occurs when crop is in more mature. Crop is in not mature properly the panicles of grain rounded around bled. The petrol and oil proportion is (1lit-40ml Oil) not maintained from farmers so plug is damage. Service and Maintanc issue due to less in number
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	--
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	--
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Method Demonstration

**Results of On Farm Trial (AHDS)**  
**OFT-1**

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	<b>Problem definition</b>	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Paramet ers of assessm ent	Data on the param eter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refine ment neede d	Justificatio n for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
fodder crop	Rainfed	Use of poor quality of green roughases.	Assessment on fodder crop Hybrid Napier variety C0-4 to increase milk yield of cattle	13	T <sub>2</sub> -Cultivation of improved variety C0- 4 of Hybrid Napier	Milk Yield (lit/an imal/d ay)	3.20	Feeding of of improved variety C0- 4 of Hybrid Napier increases 10.34 % milk production	feeding of Green fodder of hybrid Napier better for milk production in cow	Nil	Nil

**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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Traditional method	2.90	lit/animal/year	4270/-	1.56
Technology option 2	Dr,P.D.K. V.Akola	3.20	lit/animal/year	4960/-	1.62

**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

<b>1</b>	Title of Technology Assessed	Assessment on fodder crop Hybrid Napier variety C0-4 to increase milk yield of cattle
<b>2</b>	Problem Definition	Use of poor quality green roughages.
<b>3</b>	Details of technologies selected for assessment	Cultivation of improved variety C0-4 of Hybrid Napier
<b>4</b>	Source of technology	Dr. P.D.K.V.Akola
<b>5</b>	Production system and thematic area	Cultivation of fodder crop
<b>6</b>	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Increases 10.34 % milk production in milch cow
<b>7</b>	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Feeding of improved variety of hybrid Napier crop better for milk production in cow
<b>8</b>	Final recommendation for micro level situation	-
<b>9</b>	Constraints identified and feedback for research	-
<b>10</b>	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Feeding of improved variety of hybrid Napier crop better for milk production in cow

**OFT-2**

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	<b>Problem definition</b>	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Paramet ers of assessm ent	Data on the param eter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refine ment neede d	Justificatio n for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Milch cow	Summer	Less use of improve d variety of fodder crop.	Assessment of effect of feeding improved variety of fodder maize African Tall to increase milk yield of local cattle	13	T <sub>2</sub> - Fed enriched chaffed paddy straw by 4% urea treatment	Milk Yield	3.30	17.85% Milk yield increases	–	Nil	Nil

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	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Traditional method	2.80	Lit/animal/day	3900/-	1.43
Technology option 2	Dr,P.D.K.V.Akola	3.30	Lit/animal/day	4240/-	1.44

**C2. 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 effect of feeding improved variety of fodder maize African Tall to increase milk yield of local cattle
2	Problem Definition	Less use of improved variety of fodder crop.
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	Fed enriched chaffed paddy straw by 4% urea treatment
4	Source of technology	Dr.P.D.K.V,Akola
5	Production system and thematic area	Less consumption of paddy straw
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	-
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	-
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	-
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	-



### 3.3. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

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

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2016-17 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	Paddy	IPM	Application of Fipronil 5 % SC 20 ml and 2 <sup>nd</sup> spray of chlorpyrifos 50 % EC @ 15 ml per 10 litre water after 15 days interval for Management of stem borer and gall midge in Paddy	Frontline demonstration	01	13	5.2
2	Paddy	IDM	1 <sup>st</sup> spray Carbendazim 50 % WP 10 gm per 10 litre of water at initiation for blast followed by streptocyclin 100 ppm @ 1 gm + Copper hydroxide 53.8 % DF @ 25 gm per 10 litre of water for bacterial leaf blight (BLB) on paddy at 10 DAS, similarly 2 <sup>nd</sup> spray taken as above	Frontline demonstration	01	13	5.2
3	Chickpea	IPM	First spray of HaNPV 0.5 % AS (1x 10 <sup>9</sup> POB/ml) @ 10 ml/10 lit water at 30 days after sowing followed by second spray of emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 3gm/10 lit water at 15 days interval for management of gram pod borer	Frontline demonstration	01	13	5.2
4	Linseed	IPM	Two spray of Azadirachtin 300 ppm @ 50 ml/10 lit water at 15 days interval from bud initiation stage for management of linseed budfly	Frontline demonstration	01	13	5.2
5	Dolichus Bean	Varietal Evaluation	Planting of improved varieties Dasara and Deepali.	Front Line Demonstration	4	20	8
6	Coriander	Varietal Evaluation	Planting of improved variety Pant Haritma	Front Line Demonstration	4	30	6
7	Gaillardia	Application of PGR.	Application of Cycocel @ 200 ppm at 30 and 45 days of transplanting.	Front Line Demonstration	4	15	6
8	Brinjal	Varietal Evaluation	Planting of improved variety AKLB-9	Front Line Demonstration	4	15	6
9	Paddy	Farm Mechanization	Use of self-propelled conveyor reaper for harvesting	FrontLine	02	15	6.0

				Demonstrations			
10	Paddy	Farm Machanization	Use of Paddy Cono weeder for intercultural operation in paddy crop	Front Line Demonstrations	02	15	6.0
11	Chickpea	Farm Machanization	Use of seed cum fertilizer drill for Sowing of Chickpea	Front Line Demonstrations	01	15	6.0
12	Linseed	Farm Machanization	Use of seed cum fertilizer drill for Sowing of Linseed	Front Line Demonstrations	02	15	6.0
13	Maize crop	Less use of improved variety of fodder crop	Improved variety of maize crop fed to animal	Front Line Demonstration	1	16	1.6
14	Fodder crop	Less use of improved variety of fodder crop	Cultivation of improved variety of Hybrid Napier crop phule Jaywant	Front Line Demonstration	1	10	1
15	Fodder crop	Lack of knowledge about forage crop	Cultivation Berseem crop in Rabi season as fodder crop	Front Line Demonstration	1	15	1.5
16	Animal	Lack of knowledge about technology	Mineral mixture@40gm/day/buffalo	Front Line Demonstration	1	12	
17	Redgram	Nutrient management	PERFORMANCE OF PIGEON PEA VARIETY PKV TARA ON PADDY BUNDS.	FrontLine Demonstrations	01	15	6.0
18	Linseed	Nutrient management	PERFORMANCE OF LINSEED VARIETY NL-260	Front Line Demonstrations	01	15	6.0

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2017-18 (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	Paddy	IPM	Application of Fipronil 5 % SC 20 ml and 2 <sup>nd</sup> spray of chlorpyrifos 50 % EC @ 15 ml per 10 litre water after 15 days interval for Management of stem borer and gall midge in Paddy	<i>Kharif</i> 2018	5.2	5.2	09	04	13	Nil
2	Paddy	IDM	1 <sup>st</sup> spray Carbendazim 50 % WP 10 gm per 10 litre of water at initiation for blast followed by streptocyclin 100 ppm @ 1 gm + Copper hydroxide 53.8 % DF @ 25 gm per 10 litre of water for bacterial leaf blight (BLB) on paddy at 10 DAS, similarly 2 <sup>nd</sup> spray taken as above	<i>Kharif</i> 2018	5.2	5.2	10	03	13	Nil
3	Chickpea	IPM	First spray of HaNPV 0.5 % AS (1x 10 <sup>9</sup> POB/ml) @ 10 ml/10 lit water at 30 days after sowing followed by second spray of emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 3gm/10 lit water at 15 days interval for management of gram pod borer	<i>Rabi</i> 2018	5.2	5.2	03	10	13	Nil
4	Linseed	IPM	Two spray of Azadirachtin 300 ppm @ 50 ml/10 lit water at 15 days interval	<i>Rabi</i> 2018	5.2	5.2	04	09	13	Nil

			from bud initiation stage for management of linseed budfly							
5	Dolichus Bean	Varietal Evaluation	Planting of improved varieties Dasara and Deepali.	Kharif 2018	8.0	8.0	8	12	20	Nil
6	Coriander	Varietal Evaluation	Planting of improved variety Pant Haritma	Rabi 2018	6.0	6.0	10	20	30	Nil
7	Gaillardia	Application of PGR.	Application of Cycocel @ 200 ppm at 30 and 45 days of transplanting.	Summer 2018	6.0	6.0	4	11	15	Nil
8	Brinjal	Varietal Evaluation	Planting of improved variety AKLB-9	Summer 2018	6.0	6.0	3	12	15	Nil
9	Paddy	Farm Mechanization	Use of self-propelled conveyor reaper for harvesting	Kharif-2018	6.0	6.0	02	13	15	Nil
10	Paddy	Farm Mechanization	Use of Paddy Cono weeder for intercultural operation in paddy crop	Kharif 2018	6.0	6.0	03	12	15	Nil
11	Chickpea	Farm Mechanization	Use of seed cum fertilizer drill for Sowing of Chickpea	Rabi 2018	6.0	6.0	00	15	15	Nil
12	Linseed	Farm Mechanization	Use of seed cum fertilizer drill for Sowing of Linseed	Rabi 2018	6.0	6.0	05	10	15	Nil
13	Redgram	Nutrient management	PERFORMANCE OF PIGEON PEA VARIETY PKV TARA ON PADDY BUNDS.	Kharif-2018	6.0	6.0	03	12	15	Nil
14	Linseed	Nutrient management	PERFORMANCE OF LINSEED VARIETY NL-260	Rabi-2018	6.0	6.0	04	11	15	Nil

## 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					
Paddy	Kharif 2018	Rainfed	Clay loam	Low	Low	High	Chickpea	27-30 June, 2018	01-08 Nov., 2018	1156.6	47
Paddy	Kharif 2018	Rainfed	Clay loam	Low	Low	High	Chickpea	27-30 June, 2018	01-08 Nov., 2018	1156.6	47
Chickpea	Rabi 2018	Protective irrigation	Clay loam	Low	Low	High	Paddy	08-20 Nov., 2018	10 -22 March 2019	1156.6	47
Linseed	Rabi 2018	Rainfed	Clay loam	Low	Low	High	Paddy	08-20 Nov., 2018	22 - February to 10 March 2019	1156.6	47
Dolichus Bean	Kharif 2018	Rainfed	Clay loam	Low	Low	High	Paddy	15 June	01-10 Feb 2019	1156.6	47
Coriander	Rabi 2018	Irrigated	Clay loam	Low	Low	High	Paddy	20 October	15-31 December 2018	1156.6	47
Gaillardia	Rabi 2018	Irrigated	Clay loam	Low	Low	High	Paddy	20 October	01 January-10 Feb 2019	1156.6	47
Brinjal	Summer 2018	Irrigated	Clay loam	Low	Low	High	Paddy	01 Dec.	20-30 May 2019	1156.6	47
Rice	Kharif 2018-19	Rainfed	Clay loam	Low	Medium	Medium	Paddy	June	Nov. to Dec	1156.6	47
Chickpea	Rabi-2018-19	Irrigated	Clay loam	Low	Medium	Medium	Paddy	7-19 Nov. 2018	10 to 25 March 2019	26.6	02
Linseed	Rabi-2018-19	Rainfed	Clay loam	Low	Medium	Medium	Paddy	Nov to Dec.	March	26.6	02
Redgram	Kharif 2018-19	Rainfed	Clay loam	Low	Medium	High	Paddy	June	Nov. to Dec	1156.6	47
Linseed	Rabi-2018-19	Rainfed	Clay loam	Low	Medium	High	Paddy	Jan to Feb.	March	26.6	02

## Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Incidence of pests was found minimum in recommended technology when applied at ETL than farmer practice
2	use of improved variety gave higher yield than local varieties
3	The Dasara and Deepali varieties of Dolichus Bean varieties were good for yield as well as eating quality as compare to local varieties
4	The leaves yield of coriander variety Pant Haritama was higher than Local varieties and quality of leaves was also good in taste.
5	The yield and quality of Cycocel treated plots of Gaillardia flowers was good as compare to untreated plot.
6	Crop is in growth stage
7	Rice varieties recommended for the district yields more, yield increases due to application of fertilizers on soil test basis
8	Due to use of Use of improved variety JAKI -9218 ,seed treatment and insecticide yields were higher
9	NL- 260 yields more
10	Yield of Redgram is more in dibbling on beds as compare to paddy bunds.
11	NL- 260 yields more in minimum cultivation as compare to realey sowing.

## Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	In paddy transplanting done by line sowing at recommended spacing gave more yield than paddy sown by traditional method
2	In Chickpea yield was obtained more when sowing done by recommended spacing than broadcasting method
3	Yield and quality of Dasara and Deepali varieties of Dolichus Bean was quite good.
4	The Pant Haritama variety was good for leaves as well as seed production. The taste of leaves was quite good for eating.
5	Application of cycocel was important for increasing yield of flowers in Gaillardia
6	Crop is in growth stage
7	Rice varieties recommended for the district yields more, yield increases due to application of fertilizers on soil test basis
8	Due to use of Use of improved variety JAKI -9218 ,seed treatment and insecticide yields were higher
9	NL- 260 yields more
10	Yield of Redgram is more in dibbling on beds as compare to paddy bunds but low land holding is problem.
11	NL- 260 yields more

## Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organised	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	04	08.10.2018, 14.01.2019 & 02.03.2019 16.01.2019	87	nil
2	Farmers Training	26	June, 2018-Feb, 2019 05.07.2018 07.12.2018 10.01.2019 04.02.2019 07/06/2018, 11/08/2018, 1/11/2018, 8/12/2018, 11/12/2018, 20/01/2019 21/02/2019	714	nil
3	Media coverage	08	June, August, September	--	nil
4	Training for extension functionaries	02	01.10.2018	42	nil

## 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										
Groundnut																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sesamum																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mustard																		

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toria																		
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linseed	Nutrient management	PERFORMANCE OF LINSEED VARIETY NL-260	NL-260	13	5.2	390	386	388	225	72.44	6,180/-	15,520/-	9,340/-	2.51	4,125/-	9,000/-	4,875/-	2.18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

\*\* BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

### 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										
Pigeonpea																		
	Nutrient management	PERFORMANCE OF PIGEON PEA VARIETY PKV-TARA ON PADDY BUNDS.	PKV-TARA	15	06	7.09	4.98	6.04	5.62	7.47	13972	25972	12000	2.16	18760	18500	9740	1.51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackgram																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Greengram																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickpea	INM, IPM	Performance of Chickpea var. JAKI-9218	JAKI-9218	15	06	12.70	12.60	12.65	10.42	21.40	20,490/-	53,130/-	32,940/-	2.67	19,665/-	43,764/-	24,099/-	2.23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fieldpea																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lentil																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsegram																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

\*\* BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

### FLD on Other crops

Category & Crop	Themati c Area	Name of the technolog y	No. of Farme rs	Are a (ha )	Yield (q/ha)				% Chan ge in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo			Chec k		De mo	Chec k	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Retur n	BC R (R/ C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BC R (R/ C)
					High	Low	Avera ge												
Cereals																			
Paddy																			
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Coarse Rice																			

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<b>Scented Rice</b>																			
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<b>Wheat</b>																			
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<b>Wheat Timely sown</b>																			
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<b>Wheat Late Sown</b>																			
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<b>Mandua</b>																			
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<b>Barley</b>																			
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<b>Maize</b>																			
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<b>Amaranth</b>																			
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<b>Millets</b>																			
<b>Jowar</b>																			
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<b>Bajra</b>																			
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<b>Barnyard</b>																			

<b>millet</b>																			
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<b>Finger millet</b>																			
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<b>Vegetables</b>																			
<b>Bottlegourd</b>																			
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<b>Bittergourd</b>																			
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<b>Cowpea</b>																			
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<b>Spongegourd</b>																			
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<b>Petha</b>																			
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<b>Tomato</b>																			
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<b>Frenchbean</b>																			
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<b>Capsicum</b>																			
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<b>Chilli</b>																			
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<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Varietal</b>	<b>AKLB-9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>291.</b>	<b>353.</b>	<b>322.2</b>	<b>252.</b>	<b>27.59</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>25000/-</b>	<b>115500</b>	<b>90500/</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>26000</b>	<b>92500/-</b>	<b>66500/-</b>	<b>3.55</b>

	<b>Evaluati on</b>				<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>53</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>/-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>/-</b>			
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<b>Vegetable pea</b>																			
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<b>Softgourd</b>																			
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<b>Okra</b>																			
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<b>Colocasia (Arvi)</b>																			
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<b>Broccoli</b>																			
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<b>Cucumber</b>																			
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<b>Onion</b>	<b>Varietal Evaluati on</b>	<b>Akola Safed</b>	20	10	248. 0	191. 0	219.50	178. 43	23.01	72.4 3	57.6 0	2,41,45 0/-	1,44,77 3/-	52,400 /-	3.81	51,50 0/-	1,96,27 3/-	1,44,77 3/-	4.6
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<b>Coriender</b>	Varietal Evaluati on	Pant Haritama	30	6.0	126. 0	101. 0	113.50	90.4 0	25.55	20	17	25,000/ -	1,13,50 0/-	88,500 /-	4.54	26,00 0/-	90,400/ -	64,400/ -	3.47
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<b>Lettuce</b>																			
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<b>Cabbage</b>																			
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<b>Cauliflower</b>																			
<b>Dolichus Bean</b>	Varietal Evaluation	Dasara	10	4.0	120	109	<b>114.50</b>	90.60	<b>26.37</b>	1.15	0.90	55,520/-	194650/-	139130/-	3.50	50000/-	163080/-	113080/-	3.26
		Deepali	10	4.0	128	121	<b>124.50</b>	90.60	<b>37.41</b>	1.27	0.90	55,520/-	211650/-	156130/-	3.81	50000/-	163080/-	113080/-	3.26
<b>Elephant fruit</b>																			
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<b>Flower crops</b>																			
<b>Marigold</b>																			
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<b>Bela</b>																			
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<b>Tuberose</b>																			
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<b>Gladiolus</b>																			
<b>Gaillardia</b>	Application of PGR	Application of Cycocel @ 200 ppm at 30 and 45 days after transplanting	15	6.0	77.45	58.28	67.86	48.88	38.82	47	35	31650/-	108576/-	76926/-	3.43	32500/-	78208/-	45708/-	2.40
<b>Fruit crops</b>																			
<b>Mango</b>																			
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<b>Strawberry</b>																			

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<b>Guava</b>																			
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<b>Banana</b>																			
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<b>Papaya</b>																			
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<b>Muskmelon</b>																			
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<b>Watermelon</b>																			
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<b>Spices &amp; condiments</b>																			
<b>Ginger</b>																			
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<b>Garlic</b>																			
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<b>Turmeric</b>																			
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<b>Commercial Crops</b>																			
<b>Sugarcane</b>																			
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<b>Potato</b>																			
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<b>Medicinal &amp; aromatic plants</b>																			
<b>Mentholment</b>																			
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<b>Kalmegh</b>																			
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<b>Ashwagandha</b>																			
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<b>Fodder Crops</b>																			
<b>Sorghum (F)</b>	Cultivation of Fodder Crop	PKV - Kranti	100	25	20	13	17	14	30	-	-	6300	10200	3900	1.61	3500	5100	1600	1.45
Hybrid Napier	Cultivation of improved variety of Hybrid Napier crop	Phule Jaywant	10	1	3.3	3.2	3.25	2.75	18.18	--	-	8000	12960	4960	1.62	4500	11770	4270	1.56
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<b>Cowpea (F)</b>																			
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<b>Maize (F)</b>	Improved variety of maize crop fed to animals	PKVM shatak	16	1.6	3.2	2.8	2.90	2.50	16.00	-	-	9000	12200	3200	1.30	9100	10750	1650	1.18
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<b>Lucern</b>																			
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<b>Berseem</b>																			
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<b>Oat (F)</b>																			
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\* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

\*\* BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

### 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)
<b>Cattle</b>																	
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<b>Buffalo</b>																	
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<b>Buffalo Calf</b>																	
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<b>Dairy</b>																	
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<b>Poultry</b>																	
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<b>Sheep &amp; Goat</b>																	
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<b>Vaccination</b>																	
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\* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

\*\* BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

## 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)
<b>Common Carps</b>																	
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<b>Composite fish culture</b>																	
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<b>Feed Management</b>																	
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\* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

\*\* BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS

**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)
<b>Oyster Mushroom</b>																
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Button Mushroom</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Apiculture</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Maize Sheller</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Value Addition</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vermi Compost</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**FLD on Women Empowerment**

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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	Labour	Irrigation	Total
Reaper	Paddy	Use of Reaper for harvesting paddy crop	15	06	Labor reduction (man days) Cost reduction (Rs./ha or Rs./Unit etc.)	2	10	The Save the Cost of operation and labour was over farmers practice.	08	-	-	-	1700 /ha	-	-	-
Cono Weeder	Paddy	Use of Cono weeder for Intercultural Operation	15	06	Labor reduction (man days) Cost reduction (Rs./ha or Rs./Unit etc.)	3	10	The Save the Cost of operation and labour was over farmers practice.	-	-	07	-		950/ha	-	-
Seed cum Fertilizer Drill	Chickpea	Use of improved variety with Seed cum Fertilizer Drill	15	06	Labor reduction (man days) Cost reduction (Rs./ha or Rs./Unit etc.)	1.5	8	The Save the Cost of operation and labour was over farmers practice.	-	6.5				1050/ha		
Seed cum Fertilizer Drill	Linseed	Use of improved variety with Seed cum Fertilizer Drill	15	06	Labor reduction (man days) Cost reduction (Rs./ha or Rs./Unit etc.)	1.5	10	The Save the Cost of operation and labour was over farmers practice.		8.5				1100/ha		

**FLD on Other Enterprise: Kitchen Gardening**

Category and Crop	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No. of Units	Yield (Kg)		% change in yield	Other parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demonstration	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**FLD 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)			
					Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
					High	Low	Average						
Oilseed crop													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse crop													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal crop													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable crop													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit crop													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## D. Performance of Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLD)

### CFLD 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										
Groundnut																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sesamum																		
	Crop Diversification	Performance of Sesamum var. NT-11	NT-11	20	5.6	6.2	4.75	5.30	4.1	29.27	8500	29150	20850	3.42	8000	22550	14550	2.81
Mustard																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linseed																		
	Nutrient management	PERFORMANCE OF LINSEED VARIETY NL-260	NL-260	15	06	390	386	388	225	72.44	6,180/-	15,520/-	9,340/-	2.51	4,125/-	9,000/-	4,875/-	2.18
Sunflower																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castor																		

**CFLD 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										
Pigeonpea																		
	Nutrient management	PERFORMANCE OF PIGEONPEA VARIETY PKV TARA ON PADDY BUNDS.	PKV-TARA	85	24	7.09	4.98	6.04	5.62	7.47	13972	25972	12000	2.16	18760	18500	9740	1.51
Blackgram																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greengram																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickpea																		
	INM, IPM	Performance of Chickpea var. JAKI-9218	JAKI-9218	69	24	12.70	12.60	12.65	10.42	21.40	20,490/-	53,130/-	32,940/-	2.67	19,665/-	43,764/-	24,099/-	2.23
Fieldpea																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lentil																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsegram																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

\*\* BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

### 3.4. Training Programmes

#### 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
<b>I Crop Production</b>										
Weed Management	01	30	10	40	10	02	12	37	15	52
Resource Conservation Technologies	01	30	08	38	8	0	08	46	08	54
Cropping Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Diversification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed production	03	95	25	120	16	12	28	114	34	148
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil & water conservatioin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated nutrient management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>II Horticulture</b>										
<b>a) Vegetable Crops</b>										
Production of low value and high valume crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-season vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exotic vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grading and standardization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer Management	1	9	2	11	0	1	1	9	3	12
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>b) Fruits</b>										
Training and Pruning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Layout and Management of Orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivation of Fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of young plants/orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant propagation techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>c) Ornamental Plants</b>										
Nursery Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of potted plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential of ornamental plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>d) Plantation crops</b>										
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>e) Tuber crops</b>										
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>f) Spices</b>										
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Total (f)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post harvest technology and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (g)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GT (a-g)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III Soil Health and Fertility Management</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil fertility management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Nutrient Management	01	24	02	26	08	-	08	32	02	34
Production and use of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Problematic soils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	01	12	5	17	03	-	03	15	5	20
Nutrient Use Efficiency	01	10	5	15	05	-	05	15	5	20
Balance use of fertilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil and Water Testing	01	35	5	40	09	05	14	45	5	50
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	04	81	17	98	25	05	30	107	17	107
<b>IV Livestock Production and Management</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piggery Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Nutrition Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed & fodder technology		14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
	2	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Production of quality animal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2	29	0	29	-	-	-	29	-	29
<b>V Home Science/Women empowerment</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storage loss minimization techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women empowerment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women and child care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI Agril. Engineering</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machinery and its maintenance	02	60	13	73	13	6	19	73	19	92
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Plastics in farming practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of small tools and implements	02	20	10	30	3	6	9	26	13	39
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	01	15	2	17	-	-	-	15	2	17
Small scale processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Harvest Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	05	95	25	120	16	12	28	114	34	148
<b>VII Plant Protection</b>										
Integrated Pest Management	01	05	75	05	80	40	09	49	115	14
Integrated Disease Management	01	02	32	06	28	08	02	10	30	08
Bio-control of pests and diseases	01	01	12	00	12	07	00	07	19	00



Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides										
Others (pl specify)										
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>VIII Fisheries</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated fish farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp breeding and hatchery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portable plastic carp hatchery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pen culture of fish and prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edible oyster farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX Production of Inputs at site</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting material production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-agents production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticides production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-fertilizer production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermi-compost production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organic manures production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of fry and fingerlings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small tools and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of livestock feed and fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Fish feed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apiculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leadership development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formation and Management of SHGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobilization of social capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTO and IPR issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XI Agro-forestry</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>572</b>

#### 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
<b>I Crop Production</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cropping Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Diversification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Seed production	02	28	08	36	07	03	11	40	07	47
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil & water conservatioin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated nutrient management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrient management of tur	01	30	15	45	10	7	17	42	14	62
Nutrient management of sorghum	01	12	3	15	-	-	-	12	3	15
Compost making (by using paddy straw, weeds available with Bhandara farmers)	01	14	04	18	06	-	06	14	10	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>II Horticulture</b>										
<b>a) Vegetable Crops</b>										
Production of low value and high valume crops	8	95	53	148	72	23	95	167	76	243
Off-season vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exotic vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grading and standardization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (a)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>b) Fruits</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training and Pruning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Layout and Management of Orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivation of Fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of young plants/orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant propagation techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (b)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>c) Ornamental Plants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of potted plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential of ornamental plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (c)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>d) Plantation crops</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (d)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>e) Tuber crops</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (e)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>f) Spices</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (f)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post harvest technology and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (g)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GT (a-g)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III Soil Health and Fertility Management</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil fertility management	01	240	187	427	60	13	73	300	200	500
Integrated water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Nutrient Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and use of organic inputs	01	38	17	55	12	05	17	50	22	72

Management of Problematic soils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrient Use Efficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance use of fertilizers	02	42	15	57	13	05	18	55	20	75
Soil and Water Testing	01	42	14	56	10	06	16	52	20	72
Others (pl specify)										
<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>649</b>
<b>IV Livestock Production and Management</b>										
Dairy Management	1	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Poultry Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piggery Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Nutrition Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed & fodder technology	4	30	5	35	0	0	0	30	5	35
		39	2	41	2	0	2	41	2	43
		20	1	21	0	0	0	20	1	21
		11	7	18	0	0	0	11	7	18
Production of quality animal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>V Home Science/Women empowerment</b>										
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storage loss minimization techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women empowerment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women and child care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>VI Agril. Engineering</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Farm Machinery and its maintenance	02	56	17	73	13	6	19	69	23	92
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	02	40	15	55	4	6	10	44	21	65
Use of Plastics in farming practices	01	15	3	18	-	-	-	15	3	18
Production of small tools and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small scale processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Harvest Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>VII Plant Protection</b>										
Integrated Pest Management	1	29	425	91	516	235	50	285	660	141
Integrated Disease Management	1	05	56	20	76	46	13	59	102	33
Bio-control of pests and diseases	1	04	30	12	42	25	18	43	55	30
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides										
Others (pl specify)										
<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>VIII Fisheries</b>										
Integrated fish farming										
Carp breeding and hatchery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portable plastic carp hatchery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pen culture of fish and prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edible oyster farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX Production of Inputs at site</b>										
Seed Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting material production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-agents production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticides production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-fertilizer production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermi-compost production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organic manures production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of fry and fingerlings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small tools and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of livestock feed and fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Fish feed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apiculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics</b>										
Leadership development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formation and Management of SHGs	<b>01</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>
Mobilization of social capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTO and IPR issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify) SWOT analysis	<b>01</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>
Methods of soil sample collection	<b>01</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>
Crop insurance scheme	<b>01</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>
Credit in agriculture	<b>01</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>
Different scheme for agriculture	<b>01</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>
Formation and importance of FPO	<b>01</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>XI Agro-forestry</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1454</b>

#### 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
<b>I Crop Production</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technologies	<b>01</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>52</b>
Cropping Systems	<b>01</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>54</b>
Crop Diversification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed production	<b>05</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>195</b>
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Soil & water conservatioin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated nutrient management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of organic inputs										
Nutrient management of tur	01	30	15	45	10	7	17	42	14	62
Nutrient management of sorghum	01	12	3	15	-	-	-	12	3	15
Compost making (by using paddy straw, weeds available with Bhandara farmers)	01	14	04	18	06	-	06	14	10	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>402</b>
<b>II Horticulture</b>										
<b>a) Vegetable Crops</b>										
Production of low value and high valume crops	8	95	53	148	72	23	95	167	76	243
Off-season vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exotic vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grading and standardization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer Management	1	9	2	11	0	1	1	9	3	12
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (a)</b>										
<b>b) Fruits</b>										
Training and Pruning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Layout and Management of Orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivation of Fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of young plants/orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant propagation techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (b)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>c) Ornamental Plants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of potted plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential of ornamental plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (c)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>d) Plantation crops</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (d)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>e) Tuber crops</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (e)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>f) Spices</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (f)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and management technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post harvest technology and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (g)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GT (a-g)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III Soil Health and Fertility Management</b>										
Soil fertility management	01	240	187	427	60	13	73	300	200	500
Integrated water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Nutrient Management	01	24	02	26	08	-	08	32	02	34
Production and use of organic inputs	01	38	17	55	12	05	17	50	22	72
Management of Problematic soils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	01	12	5	17	03	-	03	15	5	20

Nutrient Use Efficiency	01	10	5	15	05	-	05	15	5	20
Balance use of fertilizers	02	42	15	57	13	05	18	55	20	75
Soil and Water Testing	02	42	14	56	10	06	16	52	20	72
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>771</b>
<b>IV Livestock Production and Management</b>										
Dairy Management	1	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Poultry Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piggery Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Nutrition Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed & fodder technology	6	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
		15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
		30	5	35	0	0	0	30	5	35
		39	2	41	2	0	2	41	2	43
		20	1	21	0	0	0	20	1	21
		11	7	18	0	0	0	11	7	18
Production of quality animal products										
Others (pl specify)	1	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
<b>Total</b>										
<b>V Home Science/Women empowerment</b>										
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storage loss minimization techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women empowerment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women and child care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI Agril. Engineering</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>184</b>
Farm Machinery and its maintenance	04	60	25	85	7	12	19	70	34	104
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	02	30	5	35	0	0	0	30	5	35
Use of Plastics in farming practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of small tools and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small scale processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Harvest Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	10	206	60	266	33	24	57	242	81	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>VII Plant Protection</b>										
Integrated Pest Management	34	500	96	596	275	59	334	775	155	930
Integrated Disease Management	7	88	26	104	54	15	69	132	41	173
Bio-control of pests and diseases	5	42	12	54	32	18	50	74	30	104
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Others (pl specify)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1207</b>
<b>VIII Fisheries</b>										
Integrated fish farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp breeding and hatchery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portable plastic carp hatchery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pen culture of fish and prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edible oyster farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>										
<b>IX Production of Inputs at site</b>										
Seed Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting material production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-agents production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticides production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bio-fertilizer production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermi-compost production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organic manures production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of fry and fingerlings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small tools and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of livestock feed and fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of Fish feed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apiculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics</b>										
Leadership development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formation and Management of SHGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobilization of social capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTO and IPR issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XI Agro-forestry</b>										
Production technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1722</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>2301</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>2382</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>2026</b>

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	1	8	6	14	0	1	0	8	7	15
Training and pruning of orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial fruit production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting material production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermi-culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bee-keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairying	1	21	1	22	4	6	10	25	7	32
Sheep and goat rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quail farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piggery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ornamental fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater prawn culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold water fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish harvest and processing technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fry and fingerling rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPM & IDM	06	101	37	138	78	21	99	179	58	237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>284</b>

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	1	10	7	17	5	0	5	15	7	22
Training and pruning of orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial fruit production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting material production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermi-culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bee-keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	1	00	67	67	00	19	19	00	86	86
Small scale processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Harvest Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailoring and Stitching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of quality animal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairying	1	7	3	10	9	0	9	16	3	19
	1	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
	1	14	4	18	0	0	0	14	4	18
Sheep and goat rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quail farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piggery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ornamental fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater prawn culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold water fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish harvest and processing technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Fry and fingerling rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPM & IDM	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>158</b>

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	2	18	13	31	5	1	5	23	14	37
Training and pruning of orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial fruit production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting material production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermi-culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bee-keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	1	00	67	67	00	19	19	00	86	86
Small scale processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Harvest Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailoring and Stitching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of quality animal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairying	1	21	1	22	4	6	10	25	7	32
	1	7	3	10	9	0	9	16	3	19
	1	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
	1	14	4	18	0	0	0	14	4	18
Sheep and goat rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quail farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piggery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ornamental fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater prawn culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold water fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish harvest and processing technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fry and fingerling rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPM & IDM	06	101	37	138	78	21	99	179	58	237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>442</b>

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops										
Integrated Pest Management	01	17	06	23	15	04	19	32	10	42
Integrated Nutrient management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and use of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management in farm animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock feed and fodder production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household food security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	01	15	5	20	5	-	5	15	5	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops										
Integrated Pest Management	12	398	76	474	267	46	313	665	122	787
Integrated Nutrient management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and use of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management in farm animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock feed and fodder production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household food security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>787</b>

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Nutrient management	13	415	82	497	282	50	332	697	132	829
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and use of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management in farm animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock feed and fodder production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household food security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	01	15	5	20	5	-	5	15	5	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>849</b>

## Sponsored training programmes

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

## Details of vocational training programmes carried out by KVKs for rural youth

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Crop production and management</b>										
Commercial floriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial fruit production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial vegetable production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated crop management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl. specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Total</b>										
<b>Post harvest technology and value addition</b>										
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl. specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>										
<b>Livestock and fisheries</b>										
Dairy farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep and goat rearing	<b>01</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>42</b>
Piggery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry farming	<b>01</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>43</b>
Others (pl. specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Income generation activities</b>										
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, dyeing etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl. specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>										
<b>Agricultural Extension</b>										
Capacity building and group dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl. specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>85</b>

#### Details of trainings organized under ASCI

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

### 3.5. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services	591	13768	158	13926
Diagnostic visits	86	2026	112	2224
Field Day	4	87	10	97
Group discussions	8	380	12	392
Kisan Ghosthi	05	220	10	230
Film Show	04	730	150	880
Self -help groups	2	40	3	43
KisanMela	19	4824	522	5346
Exhibition	12	3230	430	3660
Scientists' visit to farmers field	65	65	5	70
Plant/animal health camps	03	70	1	71
Farm Science Club	-	-	-	-
Ex-trainees Sammelan	-	-	-	-
Farmers' seminar/workshop	15	785	53	838
Method Demonstrations	4	30	05	35
Celebration of important days	4	437	45	482
Special day celebration	2	905	75	980
Exposure visits	-	-	-	-
Others (Soil Health Campagin)	12	848	10	858
<b>Total</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>28445</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>30132</b>

#### Details of other extension programmes

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	00
Extension Literature	08
Newspaper coverage	382
Popular articles	03
Radio Talks	6
TV Talks	08
Animal health amps (Number of animals treated)	03
Others (pl. specify)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>410</b>

### 3.6.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	Paddy	IR-64	-	7.55	22650	10
	Paddy	PDKV-Akshad	-	3.24	19440	16
	Paddy	SYE-2001	-	12.15	36450	13
	Paddy	PKV-HMT	-	34.42	72000	sold to Mahabej
	Paddy	RTN-5	-	18.80	36000	sold to Mahabej
	Paddy	PKV-Kisan	-	8.60	34400	38
	Paddy	Sakoli-9	-	11.34	34020	26
	Paddy	MTU-1010	-	18.55	55650	65
	Paddy	PDKV-Tilak	-	3.40	20400	20
	Paddy	Remaining seed material	-	42.15	-	-
Oilseeds	Linseed	PKV-NL-260	-	35kg	2100	10
Pulses	Lathyrus	Pratik	-	3.0	12000	25
	Redgram	PKV-Tara	-	0.56	3360	40
Pulses	Sunhemp	Local	-	0.25	1000	02
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flower crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spices	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fodder crop seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiber crops	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Species	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>164.36 (qtl.)</b>	<b>3,49,470/-</b>	<b>265</b>

## 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ornamental plants	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicinal and Aromatic	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spices	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuber	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fodder crop saplings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Species	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
		Kg		
Bio Fertilisers	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticide	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Bio-fungicide	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Bio Agents	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

#### Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the breed	Number	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
<b>Dairy animals</b>	-	-	-	-
Cows	-	-	-	-
Buffaloes	-	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>Poultry</b>	-	-	-	-
Broilers	-	-	-	-
Layers	-	-	-	-
Duals (broiler and layer)	-	-	-	-
Japanese Quail	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-
Emu	-	-	-	-
Ducks	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>Piggery</b>	-	-	-	-
Piglet	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
<b>Fisheries</b>	-	-	-	-
Indian carp	-	-	-	-
Exotic carp	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

#### 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	Impact of FLDs organised by KVK, Sakoli	Shri. Pramod P Parwate	
Technical reports	-	-	-
News letters	-	-	-
Technical bulletins	-	-	-



Popular articles	1.Bhat shetkarita charsutri paddhat 2.DEE, Technology of transfer mobile app 3.Kisan Credit Card	Shri. Pramod P Parwate, Shri.	
	Purva vidarbhat Unhali til Lagvad	Dr.N.S. Wazire, Dr Usha Dongarwar and Sh Pramod Parwate	01
	Jivanu Khate/Sanvardhake Vapar v mahatva	Sh Pramod Parwate, Dr Usha Dongarwar and Dr.N.S. Wazire	01
	Bhat Sheti karita Charsutri padhhat	Usha Dongarwar, Sh Pramod Parwate and Dr.N.S. Wazire	01
Extension literature	तुरीवरील शेंगा पोखरणान्या अळीचे करा व्यवस्थापन	Dr.N.S. Wazire, Dr Usha Dongarwar and Sh Pramod Parwate	01
	भात पिकावरील प्रमुख किडीची ओळख व त्यांचे व्यवस्थापन	Dr.N.S. Wazire, Dr Usha Dongarwar, Sh Pramod Parwate and Sh Y.R. Mahalle	
	भात पिकावरील प्रमुख रोगांची ओळख व त्यांचे व्यवस्थापन	Dr.N.S. Wazire, Dr Usha Dongarwar, Sh Pramod Parwate and S.K Lakade	-
	Use & Imp. of biofertilizers	Shri. Pramod P Parwate	2000
Others (Pl. specify)			
<b>TOTAL</b>			

### C. Details of Electronic Media Produced

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

### 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).

#### य्रोत्स ससेकसु एह्ट फो एल्टी: Income generation through Fishery farming

1. : remraf eht fo eman Sau.Sanjiwani Maroti Chandewar
2. : egA 52 Yrs.
3. : xeSFemale
4. : notiafifilauQS.S.C, D. Ed. (Dipioma in education)
5. : sserddAAAt.Post- Gondumri ; Tah. –Sakoli

Dist.- Bhandara (Maharastra) – 441802

6. : rebmuN eliboM 09689985138

7. : notiautis reilraE There are so many seasonal Ponds and Tanks in Bhandara Distrct. These small ponds are called is Bodi. These Bodis are seasonal i.s. very short duration water is remaining. Therefore fast growing Fish species and stunted growth seed is required which grow on village run off water & west decay matter. I have produce **Cyprinus** seed in the month of February. This seed reared up to the month of June .At month of June Mansoon is Start, these small water bodies (bodi) filled with village run off water .Owner of the Bodis (farmers) buy a Stunted size of Cyprinus & other Fish seed like Cattla,Rohu and stock their Ponds. They Cultured up to month of January or when water is remain. By getting that fast growing & Stunted Fish seed, these Farmers get the 0.500 Kg to 1.00 Kg fish.

8. : UAS/KVK fo notinevretnl Sau.Sanjiwani Maroti Chandewar is always contact with KVK sakoli . KVK organized one week vocational training programme on “Advance fish production “with the help of Government Fish Hatchery which located at shivanibandh near to the kvk campus . She obtained the

information about rearing of fish in pond. Feed management is also important for fishery business from our KVK. KVK sakoli also imparted the information about fish marketing

**9. : UAS/KVK for tcatnoc ni emoc ehs/eh woH**KVK sakoli organized one week vocational training programme on “Advance fish production “with the help of Government Fish Hatchery which located at shivanibandh near to the kvk campus

**10. : sutats gntisixe/edam ssergorPI**In this way small Farm Tanks called as a Shet-Tali dug off by many Farmers in their Paddy field with assistance of Govt. scheme.They also take off the Catla, Rohu,Cyprinus seed from my Fish Farm and technology also get from me. In this way many Farmers Fellow, adopted my technology and spread to the farmers. There are so many farmers adopted this technology.

**Use of Form machinery / equipments are required for this Technology:**

Sr. No.	Form machinery / equipment owned and used	Number
1	Oxy.Cylinders (for packing the seed)	3
2	Water Pumps (for Supply the water)	3
3	Aerators etc. (for mainting the DO leavel)	2
4	Bore-well (for Supply the water)	2
5	No. Ponds. (for production ,Rearing seed& culture)	5

### Technology Developed

6. Selection of growing Brood Fish developed & Produce Growing quality of Cyprinus seed .
7. Phase Manuring - Dry & Wet Feeding Alternately & Periodicly and Floating Feed
8. **Saving of resources / inputs** – By using of Run off Rain water,waste manure from village

### 11. : stfieneb laicnaniF

9. She started production of breed of fish in 0.70 ha area called shet-tali. The investment of in the fish pond production unit was 2.50 lakh. She used to shells Seed 16.00 lakh,Fish 1000 kg. and Prawn 300 kg. Selling price was vary during seasons.
10. Fisheries : 0.70 ha.
11. Size of ponds – 5 / 0.70 ha. Waterspred area (1 Stock pond and 4 Rearing Ponds)

Sr. No.	Breed of fish	Total Production (Seed / Fish / Prawn)	Net income (Rs.)
1	IMC (cattla, Rohu , Mrigal)	Seed 16.00 lakh Fish 1000 kg. Prawn 300 kg	2.48 Lakh
2	Cyprinus		

12. During the last three years total cost of production and Expenditure with net income reported in fish production

Sr. No.	Year	Total cost Production in lakh	Total Expenditure in lakh	Net income (Rs.) in lakh
1	2014-15	3.15	1.92	1.23
2	2015-16	4.10	2.13	1.97
3	2016-17	4.87	2.39	2.48

**12.: UAS/KVK /ygononmhcet eht tuoba kramer**Fishery farming helpful to farmers which are give income and employment to young generation. Growing Brood Fish developed & Produce Growing quality of Cyprinus seed helpful to farmers.

## **Success story on Farm Mechanization in Rice Farming**

**13. : remraf eht fo emaNS**Shri. Rajesh Watuji Bhendarkar

**14. : egA** 40 Yrs.

**15. : xeS** elaM

**16. : notiacfiilauQ**BA and Diploma in Agriculture

**17. : sserddA**Shri . Rajesh watuji Bhendarkar

At.Post- Gadkumbhali ; Tah. –Sakoli

Dist.- Bhandara (Maharastra) – 441802

**6. : rebmuN eliboM8806167545**

**7. : notiautis reilraE**

Shri. Rajesh Watuji Bhendarkar is small land holding farmer. All his family members work in the farm and then go to other farmers field as a hired labour. paddy Farming is his main sources of income which fetches him around Rs. 0.60 Lakh every year. He was educated person so he always to change this labourious work in smat work. he started facing difficulties in obtaining labour for farming activities.

**8. : UAS/KVK fo notinevretnI**On Farm Testing Programme

**9. : UAS/KVK fo tcatnoc ni emoc ehs/eh woh**

He was trained under On Farm Testing Programme which running by KVK Sakoli bhandara . KVK scientist gave a demonstration of Reaper (Paddy harvesting Machine) in his field from 2012-13 to 2014-15 consecutive three years. One Kamco 120 model paddy power reaper purchased by KVK and OFT organized on it. After Three years He purchase one paddy power reaper machine Kamco 120 and stared his business for smart agriculture.

**10. : sutats gntisixe/edam ssergorP**

Introduction of paddy power harvester (Reaper)in paddy area has helped reducing input coasts as per compaired to traditional methods of harvesting. In traditional methods the cost of harvesting per acre varies from 2500 to 3000 as per labour requirement. if labour was not available cost was increases and quality decreases. He gave the reaper to villagers at 1800 to 2000 Rs only.

**11. : stfieneb laicnaniF**

His experience was very useful for villagers. Reaper reduces cost of cultivation and Time upto 100 hrs. So he was earn yearly 1.00 lakh additional income through this smart machanisation.

**12. : reh/mih yb sremraf rehto fo notiavtioM**

The vertical impact of this reaper spread in village upto 10 and horizontally upto 25. He was purches another Reaper and gives on rent to other people.

**13. : UAS/KVK /ygonlmh cet eht tuoba krameR**

Farm Mechanisation creates unemployment. This myth has been false and this observed in agricultural machanisation. Besides increases the production and productivity also generates income and employment opportunities. For labour stortage, to overcome this problems, he decided to train in field of farm machanisation.Smart farm equipments boost farm output, increase in income and promote sustainability in farming

## Small farm mechanization through Custom Hiring Centre

**18. : remraf eht fo emaN:** Shri Sahasram Dashrath Kshirsagar

**19. : egA** 54 Yrs.

**20. : xeS** elaM

**21. : notiacfiilauQ4<sup>th</sup>** class (Primary Education )

**:sserdda .5Shri .** Sahasram Dashrath Kshirsagar

At.Post- Ghanod ; Tah. –Sakoli

Dist.- Bhandara (Maharastra) – 441802

**22. :rebmun eliboM08390945846**

**23. : notiautis reilraE**

Shri. Sahasram Kshirsagar own four hectares of land in which he utilizes paddy farming his main sources of income which fetches him around Rs. 1.00 Lakh every year . All his family members work in the farm with a few hired labour. he started facing difficulties in obtaining labour for farming activities and suffered losses due to increasing wages. He cannot invest in costly farm machinery due to low income generation from farm and depend on hiring of implements to carryout agricultural operations in their fields.

**24. : UAS/KVK fo notinevretnI**Front line demonstrations organized by KVK

**25. :UAS/KVK fo tcatnoc ni emoc ehs/eh woh**

He contacted the scientists of KVK in the year 2012 when he started facing difficulties in obtaining labour for farming activities and suffered losses due to increasing wages. Since then regularly attends vocational training, , farmers melavas and also the part of Front line demonstrations organized by KVK that help him to first hand information.

**26. : sutats gntisixe/edam ssergorP**

Introduction of custom hiring centre in paddy area has helped reducing input costs as per compared to traditional methods of ploughing, puddling, intercultural operations and harvesting. Villages were hired farm equipment like Seed cum fertilizer drill, Rotavator, Combine harvester and tractors. he provides this farm equipments at very low cost. because he is only one person which gives farm equipments with tractor. Now a days his custom hiring centre running very nice. This is the first Private custom hiring centre in Sakoli taluka.

He multiply tractor from one to four with various farm equipments which is listed below with ratelist.

Sr No	Name of farm equipment	Quantity	Rate per Acre	Remarks
1	Tractor	04	500	
2	Seed cum fertilizer drill	02	700	With Tractor
3	Disc harrow	02	700	With Tractor
4	M.B. Plough	01	700	With Tractor
5	Rotavator	02	900	With Tractor
6	Small Harvester	01	1000	
7	combined Harvester	01	2000	

**27. : stfieneb laicnaniF** This is the main sources of income which fetches him around Rs.3.00 Lakh every year. His land increases from four ha to seven ha. His two children also did this work regularly.

**28. : reh/mih yb sremraf rehto fo notiavtioM**

He motivated farmers group for custom hiring centers and in that view tow more privet custom hiring centers running nicely in his village.

**29. : UAS/KVK /ygolonmhcet eht tuoba krameR**

Average operational land holding size in the country is estimated at 1.16 ha. About 80% of the land holdings are operated by small and marginal farmers owing and 1-2 ha holdings, respectively. These farmers cannot invest in costly farm machinery and depend on hiring of implements to carryout agricultural operations in their fields. So this technology useful for small land holding farmers.

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

----- Farmer to Farmers technology dissemination use for this year for adopted villages.

**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
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**5.1. Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for Extension Research (2018-19)**

**Title: Training need of farmers: an analysis of Bhandara district, Maharashtra**

Training plays an important role in the advancement of human performance in a given situation. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sakoli conduct a variety of trainings for the benefits of farmers and rural youth in Bhandara district. KVK training programme starts with identification of training needs, the most important steps in organization of any training programme. The present study on training needs analysis of the farmers and rural youths conducted by KVK, Sakoli to identify their training needs and interests during year 2018-19.

**Objectives of the study:-**

The objectives of the study were to identify the training need of Bhandara district farmers.

**Methodology:-**

- 1) Selection of Taluka and Villages** - For the study all seven blocks i.e. Bhandara, Sakoli, Mohadi, Tumsar, Lakhani, Lakhandur, Pauni of Bhandara district were selected, total 12 villages based on production potential of the different farming system were selected for the present study.
- 1) Selection of farmers as respondents** – On consultation with the extension functionaries of state agricultural department, local leaders as well as KVK staff, a list of farmers representing different categories were selected for each village. From the individual list of farmers from selected village, ten farmer respondents were randomly selected. Thus, a total of 120 farmer respondents will be finally selected for data collection

**Results and discussion**

The training needs of the farmers are presented in the form of weighted scores in the tables 1-9. weighted scores were ranked within each discipline and the ranking were identified as training needs of the farmers of the district.

**A) Crop Production**

**Table 1. Weighted Score and rank of the training needs of farmers in the disciplines of crop production.**

Sr. No	Area	(n=120)			WS	Rank
		VI	I	NI		
1	Crop Cultivation Technology	81	35	04	2.64	I
2	Nursery Management	35	73	12	2.19	VIII
3	Weed Management	73	41	06	2.56	II
4	Resources Conservation Technologies	31	85	04	2.23	VI
5	Cropping Systems	36	73	11	2.21	VII
6	Integrated Farming	28	85	07	2.18	IX
7	Seed Production	47	54	19	2.23	VI
8	Water Management	66	43	11	2.46	III
9	Integrated Crop Management	54	46	20	2.28	IV
10	Fodder Production	23	74	23	2.00	X
11	Production of organic inputs	46	59	15	2.26	V

It is observed from table 1 that training on Crop Cultivation Technology (81%) was the most sought after by farmers followed by Weed Management (73%), Water Management, Integrated Crop Management, and Production of organic inputs, Resources Conservation Technologies, Seed Production, Cropping Systems, Nursery Management, Integrated Farming and Fodder Production.

#### B) Plant Protection

**Table 2. Weighted Score and rank of the training needs of farmers in the disciplines of plant protection.**

Sr. No	Area	(n=120)			WS	Rank
		VI	I	NI		
1	Integrated pest management	93	23	04	2.74	I
2	Integrated disease management	92	24	04	2.73	II
3	Bio-control of pests and diseases	78	34	08	2.58	III
4	Production of bio control agents & bio pesticides	28	81	11	2.14	IV
5	Lac culture	08	73	39	1.74	V
6	Bee-keeping	08	67	45	1.69	VI
7	Mushroom Production	04	63	53	1.59	VII
8	Sericulture	11	48	61	1.58	VIII

It is observed from table 2 that training on Integrated pest management (93%) of the crops was the most important need in plant protection followed by Integrated disease management (92%), Bio-control of pests and diseases, Production of bio control agents & bio pesticides, Lac culture, Bee-keeping, Mushroom Production.

#### C) Horticulture

It is observed from table 3 that training on Vegetable nursery management (46%) was the most important need in horticulture followed by Fruit cultivation and management, Export vegetable cultivation, Medicinal & Aromatic plant selling management and Micro irrigation systems of orchards.

**Table 3. Weighted Score and rank of the training needs of farmers in the disciplines of Horticulture.**

Sr. No	Area	(n=120)			WS	Rank
		VI	I	NI		
1	Vegetable nursery management	46	66	8	2.32	I
2	Export vegetable cultivation	48	53	19	2.24	III
3	Exotic Vegetables like broccoli	27	55	38	1.91	XIII
4	Vegetables cultivation in Poly house	20	78	22	1.98	XI
5	Flowers cultivation in Poly house	16	69	35	1.84	XV

6	Off season vegetables in poly house	24	62	34	1.92	XIII
7	Training and pruning in fruit crops	36	69	15	2.18	VI
8	Fruit cultivation and management	40	72	8	2.27	II
9	Management of newly established orchards	36	64	20	2.13	VII
10	Rejuvenation of old orchards	20	84	16	2.03	IX
11	Export fruit cultivation and management	28	66	26	2.02	X
12	Micro irrigation systems of orchards	40	65	15	2.21	V
13	Management of potted plants	17	82	21	1.97	XII
14	Export potential of ornamental plants	11	78	31	1.83	XVI
15	Ornamental plants cultivation & management	12	77	31	1.84	XV
16	Propagation techniques of ornamental plants	31	62	27	2.03	IX
17	Medicinal & Aromatic plant cultivation Tech.	39	58	23	2.13	VII
18	Medicinal & Aromatic plant marketing management	52	42	26	2.22	IV
19	Medicinal & Aromatic plant PHT & Value addition	32	66	22	2.08	VIII

#### D) Animal Husbandry

**Table 4. Weighted Score and rank of the training needs of farmers in the disciplines of animal Husbandry.**

Sr. No	Area	(n=120)			WS	Rank
		VI	I	NI		
1	Dairy Management	58	59	3	2.46	I
2	Poultry Management	53	66	1	2.43	II
3	Goat farming Management	48	69	3	2.38	III
4	Rabbit Management	1	42	77	1.37	VII
5	Disease Management in livestock	44	53	23	2.18	VI
6	Feed Management in livestock	51	50	19	2.27	V
7	Production of quality animal products & Marketing	43	70	7	2.30	IV

It is observed from table 4 that under animal husbandry, training need on dairy management (58%) emerged most important followed by poultry management (53%), Goat farming Management (48%), Production of quality animal products & Marketing , Feed Management, Disease Management and Rabbit Management.

#### E) Agricultural Engineering

**Table 5. Weighted Score and rank of the training needs of farmers in the disciplines of agricultural engineering.**

Sr. No	Area	(n=120)			WS	Rank
		VI	I	NI		
1	Soil and water conservation	38	72	10	2.23	IX
2	Water conservation techniques & importance	24	83	13	2.09	X
3	Different irrigation systems for higher returns	71	45	4	2.56	III
4	Micro irrigation and management	47	69	4	2.36	VI
5	Production of small tools and implements	40	77	3	2.31	VIII
6	Repair and maintenance of farm machinery & implements	79	34	7	2.60	II
7	Measures for recharge of well and bore	67	45	8	2.49	V
8	Different implements use in farm mechanization	71	41	8	2.53	IV
9	Post harvest technology, processing & marketing	44	73	3	2.34	VII
10	Modern farm implements	79	37	4	2.63	I

With regard to agricultural engineering sector (Table 5), the study reveals that training need on Modern farm implements emerged the most important (79%) had expressed interest in it followed by Repair and maintenance of farm machinery & implements, Different irrigation systems for higher yield, Different implements use in farm mechanization, Measures for recharge of well and bore, Micro irrigation and management, Post harvest technology, processing & marketing, Production of small tools and implements, Soil and water conservation and Water conservation techniques & importance.

#### F) Home science/ Women empowerment

**Table 6. Weighted Score and rank of the training needs of farmers in the disciplines of home science.**

Sr. No	Area	(n=120)			WS	Rank
		VI	I	NI		
1	Balance diet and human health	65	47	8	2.48	II
2	value addition of farm produce and Balance diet	36	72	12	2.20	VII
3	vegetable cultivation in Kitchen Garden	24	76	20	2.03	IX
4	Use of milk and milk products in diet	31	77	12	2.16	VIII
5	processing of Rice and its use in diet	46	62	12	2.28	VI
6	Deficiency and measures for vitamins & minerals	50	63	7	2.36	V
7	Importance of vitamins & minerals in human health, its function and source	62	46	12	2.42	III
8	Value addition and processing for different products	46	73	1	2.38	IV
9	Mental & physical issues in adolescent age group	69	43	8	2.51	I

With regard to home science/women empowerment sector (Table 6), the study reveals that training need on Mental & physical issues in adolescent age group emerged the most important (69%) had expressed interest in it followed by Balance diet and human health, Importance of vitamins & minerals in human health, its function and source, Value addition and processing for different products, Deficiency and measures for vitamins & minerals, processing of Rice and its use in diet, value addition of farm produce and Balance diet, Use of milk and milk products in diet and Kitchen Garden vegetable cultivation.

#### G) Soil science

**Table 7. Weighted Score and rank of the training needs of farmers in the disciplines of soil science.**

Sr. No	Area	(n=120)			WS	Rank
		VI	I	NI		
1	Soil fertility management	84	31	5	2.66	I
2	Soil and water conservation	70	46	4	2.55	II
3	Integrated nutrient management	52	60	8	2.37	V
4	Production & use of organic inputs	59	57	4	2.46	IV
5	Soil and water testing -Soil health card	65	51	4	2.51	III
6	Nutrient use efficiency	39	73	8	2.26	VII
7	Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	43	69	8	2.29	VI

It is observed from table 7 that under soil science, over half of the respondents had expressed their needs for Soil fertility management (84%) followed by Soil and water conservation (70%), Soil and water testing -Soil health card, Production & use of organic inputs, Integrated nutrient management, Micro nutrient deficiency in crops and Nutrient use efficiency.

#### H) Extension education

**Table 8. Weighted Score and rank of the training needs of farmers in the disciplines of extension education.**



Sr. No	Area	(n=120)			WS	Rank
		VI	I	NI		
1	Group formation and management of SHGs	43	69	8	2.29	V
2	Group farming, importance and benefits	42	75	3	2.33	III
3	Methods for extension education	27	71	22	2.04	VI
4	Importance of training, demonstration, exposure visit for farmers	44	68	8	2.30	IV
5	Subsidiary occupation and management	55	53	12	2.36	II
6	Use of ICT in agriculture	65	50	5	2.50	I

It is observed from table 8 that under extension education, over half of the respondents had expressed their needs for Use of ICT in agriculture (65%) followed by Subsidiary occupation and management (55%), Group farming, importance and benefits, Importance of training, demonstration, exposure visit for farmers, Group formation and management of SHGs and Methods for extension education .

## 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

The PRA and other survey methods were implemented in the adopted village and other survey methods like use interview schedules, questionnaire, secondary data, RRA and discussions with farmers group, following conclusions has been drawn:

Sr	Problems	Opportunities	Issues	Needs
1	Monocropping	Introduction of New crop, diversified cropping system	Low yield, low productivity, Unawareness about cropping system	Training Demonstration Exposure visit
2	Lack of Knowledge about scientific technology about crop production	Upliftment of scientific Technology	Use of local varieties, traditional farming system, no proper tillage operation	Training Demonstration Popular articles
3	Lack of knowledge about IPM	Introduction IPM package	Low yield, more expenditure on plant protection measures, minimum pest control	Training Demonstration Meeting
4	Less use of biofertilizers	Introduction of bio fertilizers in Crops for treatment.	Occurrence of pest and disease, low yield, poor quality	Demonstration Training Meeting
5	Lack of Knowledge & availability about farm machinery/ Implement	Enhancing work efficiency and saving cost.	Traditional tools/ implements and techniques use for farming	Demonstration Exposure visit Training Linkages
6	Minimum use of quality fodder for milch animal	Introduction of improved variety of fodder crop	Traditional feeding approach, open grazing, low milk yield, low fat percentage	Demonstration Training

7	Unemployment (Seasonal) Unutilized lean period	Seasonal employment for post-harvest processing and value addition processing	Resource management Secondary agriculture Custom Hiring	Vocational trainings, Linkages with market channel
08	Weak linkages of farmers with different Organization	Enhancing linkages introducing cluster farming approach	Lack of scientific information sources, less initiative	Training Exposure visit Promotion of SHG
09	Lack of scientific knowledge and skill about value addition	Scope for developing skill among farmers, SHG's	No risk bearing ability, poor economic status	Training Demonstration Exposure visit
10	Low SWC and degraded soil health	RWH, In-situ moisture conservation	Water harvesting, INM, Increment in soil Health	Trainings, Soil Testing
11	Less participation of farm woman in decision Making	Increasing participation of farm woman in decision making	Less education, Male dominant society	Formation of SHG

**. Major problems identified:**

1. Lack of irrigation water
2. Low productivity
3. Losses due to wild animals
4. No proper crop rotation/ mono cropping system
5. Use of local crops varieties.
6. Improper use of insecticide, pesticide
7. Lack of knowledge about INM and IPM
8. Labour problem at the time of transplanting
9. Unawareness and less use of bio fertilizers.
10. Lack of seed treatment.
11. Imbalance use of fertilizer and unawareness about soil testing
12. Lack of Knowledge & use about improved farm Implement
13. Lack of Knowledge about scientific technologies
14. Unavailability of green fodder in summer and Lack of knowledge about improved varieties of green fodder
15. Low milk yield.
16. Unawareness about mineral mixture for milking animal.
17. Lack of scientific knowledge and skill about value addition.
18. Lack of knowledge about green house, polyhouse, use of mulching.
19. Traditional farming approach.
20. Poor extension contacts.

**5.3. Field activities**

- i. Name of villages identified/adopted with block name (from which year) - Shankarpur, Malutola, Rengepar
- ii. No. of farm families selected per village : 35 farm families
- iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted : 01
- iv. No. of technologies taken to the adopted villages:-
- v. Name of the technologies found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages:
- vi. Impact (production, income, employment, area/technological– horizontal/vertical):-
- vii. Constraints if any in the continued application of these improved technologies

## 6. LINKAGES

### A. Functional linkage with different organizations

Sr. No.	Name of organization	Nature of linkage
1	District Collector, Bhandara	Joint implementation of programme
2	ATMA, Bhandara	Joint implementation of trainings
3	District Superintendent of Agriculture/Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officer	Joint implementation ,Joint diagnostic survey, Training
4	AIR, Nagpur	Participation in extension activities like radio talk, farmers discussion etc., & participation in meeting
5	Doordarshan, Nagpur	Farmers Success stories
6	NNTR, Sakoli	Farmers melawa, Exhibition
7	Panchayat Samiti sakoli	Participation in extension activities like melawa, training, etc.
8	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science	Conducting training Programmes
9	RCF, Nagpur	Conducting training Programmes
10	Reliance foundation bhandara	Dissemination of information

NB The nature of linkage should be indicated in terms of joint diagnostic survey, joint implementation, participation in meeting, contribution received for infrastructural development, conducting training programmes and demonstration or any other

### 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	Amount (Rs.)
Technology Assessment and Refinement (ATMA)	JUNE 2018	ATMA, STATE, Bhandara	1,00,000
Technology Assessment and Refinement (ATMA)	JUNE 2018	ATMA, STATE, Bhandara	1,00,000
DAESI (ATMA)	AUGUST 2018	ATMA, STATE, Bhandara	3,60,000
RKVY	April 2018	Central Govt.	2,72,830
DAMU Project	Febuary 2019	GKMS New Delhi	4,80,000

### 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?

Krushvi Vigyan Kendra, Sakoli actively participated in preparation of SREP for Bhandara district. out of total 7 blocks in Bhandara district, some villages on farming systems were selected and expert committee members collect the data, discuss with farmers and in overall preparation of SREP KVK Sakoli take part actively.

### Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of programmes attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	Other remarks (if any)
01	Meetings	GB, DFAC, Others	14	02	
02	Research projects				
03	Training programmes	Poultry, Goatary, Soil health management	--	05	
04	Demonstrations	Sorghum Demo.		100 nos.	
05	Extension Programmes				
	KisanMela	World soil day		01	
	Technology Week				
	Exposure visit	Farmers tour visit to kvk		08	
	Exhibition	Vainganga Krushi mahotsav, Dhanya mahotsav	03	02	
	Soil health camps	Soil health camp	01	02	
	Animal Health Campaigns				
	Others (Pl. specify)	PM Kisan sannman nidhi programme		01	
		DAESI Course		01	
		District Monthly workshop	05		
06	Publications				
	Video Films	-	-	-	-
	Books	-	-	-	-
	Extension Literature	Integrated pests and Disease Management in Paddy	Agril. Department, Bhandara ATMA, Bhandara and Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhandara		12000 copies
		paddy pest management, paddy disease management		02	
	Pamphlets	Safe use of pesticide		01	

		Safe use of Pesticides	Agril. Department, Bhandara ATMA, Bhandara and Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhandara		8000 copies
	Booklet	Integrated pests and Disease Management in Paddy	Agril. Department, Bhandara ATMA, Bhandara and Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhandara		600 copies
	Others (Pl. specify)				
07	Other Activities (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
	Watershed approach	-	-	-	-
	Integrated Farm Development	-	-	-	-
	Agri-preneurs development	-	-	-	-

#### 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
1	RKVY	TOT in crop management	2,40,000/-	96,000/-	-

#### 7. Convergence with other agencies and departments:

#### 8. Innovator Farmer's Meet

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

#### 9. Farmers Field School (FFS)

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

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

S. No	Feed Back
1	In paddy transplanting done by line sowing at recommended spacing gave more yield than paddy sown by traditional method
2	In Chickpea yield was obtained more when sowing done by recommended spacing than broadcasting method
3	Yield and quality of Dasara and Deepali varieties of Dolichus Bean was quite good.
4	The Pant Haritama variety was good for leaves as well as seed production. The taste of leaves was quite good for eating.
5	Application of cycocel was important for increasing yield of flowers in Gaillardia
6	Crop is in growth stage
7	Rice varieties recommended for the district yields more, yield increases due to application of fertilizers on soil test basis
8	Due to use of Use of improved variety JAKI -9218 ,seed treatment and insecticide yields were higher
9	NL- 260 yields more
10	Yield of Redgram is more in dibbling on beds as compare to paddy bunds but low land holding is problem.
11	NL- 260 yields more

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

S. No	Feed Back
1	Incidence of pests was found minimum in recommended technology when applied at ETL than farmer practice
2	use of improved variety gave higher yield than local varieties
3	The Dasara and Deepali varieties of Dolichus Bean varieties were good for yield as well as eating quality as compare to local varieties
4	The leaves yield of coriander variety Pant Haritama was higher than Local varieties and quality of leaves was also good in taste.
5	The yield and quality of Cycocel treated plots of Gaillardia flowers was good as compare to untreated plot.
6	Crop is in growth stage
7	Rice varieties recommended for the district yields more, yield increases due to application of fertilizers on soil test basis
8	Due to use of Use of improved variety JAKI -9218 ,seed treatment and insecticide yields were higher
9	NL- 260 yields more
10	Yield of Redgram is more in dibbling on beds as compare to paddy bunds.
11	NL- 260 yields more in minimum cultivation as compare to realey sowing.

**11. Technology Week celebration during 2018-19 Yes/No, If Yes**

Period of observing Technology Week: From - to -

Total number of farmers visited :-

Total number of agencies involved :-

Number of demonstrations visited by the farmers within KVK campus:-

Other Details

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Farmers	Related crop/livestock technology
Gosthies	-	-	-
Lectures organized	-	-	-
Exhibition	-	-	-
Film show	-	-	-
Fair	-	-	-
Farm Visit	-	-	-
Diagnostic Practicals	-	-	-
Supply of Literature (No.)	-	-	-
Supply of Seed (q)	-	-	-
Supply of Planting materials (No.)	-	-	-
Bio Product supply (Kg)	-	-	-
Bio Fertilizers (q)	-	-	-

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Farmers	Related crop/livestock technology
Supply of fingerlings	-	-	-
Supply of Livestock specimen (No.)	-	-	-
Total number of farmers visited the technology week	-	-	-

## 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
Oilseeds	-	-
Pulses	-	-
Cereals	-	-
Vegetable crops	-	-
Tuber crops	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

### C. Farmers-scientists interaction on livestock management

State	Livestock components	Number of interactions	No. of participants
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-

### D. Animal health camps organized

State	Number of camps	No. of animals	No. of farmers
	3	80	70
<b>Total</b>	3	80	70

### E. Seed distribution in drought hit states

State	Crops	Quantity (qtl)	Coverage of area (ha)	Number of farmers
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

### F. Large scale adoption of resource conservation technologies

State	Crops/cultivars and gist of resource conservation technologies introduced	Area (ha)	Number of farmers
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-

### 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
MS	21	340	5	230	4	97	6	2775	12	3660	4	880
<b>Total</b>												

### 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)
Jaki 9218 Varietal technology	50	68.16	--	--

NB: Should be based on actual study, questionnaire/group discussion etc. with ex-participants.

#### Extension Research (2018-19)

##### Title: Impact of Front Line Demonstration (FLDs), demonstrated by KVK, Sakoli

In Bhandara district Chick pea is grown on conserved moisture and sometimes with light irrigation, but they get very low yield due to use of low yielding variety and poor knowledge about scientific cultivation of Chick pea. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sakoli had done intensive efforts through demonstration on new variety and scientific cultivation of chick pea. Under National food security mission scheme (NFSM) KVK, Sakoli has been conducted 50 FLDs covering 3 villages of Bhandara district and other extension activities during last year (2017-18). To find out impact of the Chick pea FLDs demonstrated by KVK on its beneficiaries, this study was conducted in bhandara district

#### Objectives of the study:-

The objectives of the study were 1) To study the profile of the selected respondents. 2) To study impact of the FLDs demonstrated by KVK, Sakoli on its beneficiaries. 3) To Study the Constraints faced by farmers in adoption of Demonstrated technology.

#### Methodology:-

- Research design used for the study:** - The exploratory research of the social research was used in the present study as it aimed to ascertaining the impact of the FLDs on the Chick pea grower.
- Locale of study:** - Present study was conducted in the villages of Bhandara district where Front Line Demonstration on Chick pea were organised by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sakoli (Bhandara) of the Vidarbha region of the Maharashtra state.
- Selection of Taluka and Villages** - For the study all seven villages were purposively selected where the Front Line Demonstration on Chick pea were conducted. KVK, Sakoli had been conducted 50 demonstrations on Chick pea in Rabi season in last year at Sakoli block of Bhandara district. In Sakoli block three villages Shankarpur, Wadegaon and Khamba selected for study where the Front Line Demonstration on Chick pea were conducted.
- Selection of farmers as respondents** – A list of farmers in selected villages was obtained where the FLDs on Chick pea were conducted KVK, Sakoli. All 50 FLDs beneficiary and 50 non beneficiary Chick pea growers were the sample respondents for the study. In all, a sample of 50 beneficiary and 50 non beneficiary Chick pea growers comprises the sample respondents for the study.

#### Result and Discussion

**Table 1. Distribution of respondents according to extent of overall knowledge about recommended technologies of chick pea**

Sr. No	Knowledge category	Chick pea respondents				Total (n=100)	
		Beneficiary (n=50)		Non Beneficiary (n=50)			
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Low	18	36.00	14	28.00	32	32.00
2	Medium	11	22.00	33	66.00	44	44.00
3	High	21	42.00	03	06.00	24	24.00
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	100	100.00



**Table 2. Distribution of respondents according to extent of overall adoption about recommended technologies of chick pea**

Sr. No	Adoption category	Chick pea respondents				Total (n=100)	
		Beneficiary (n=50)		Non Beneficiary (n=50)			
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Low	10	20.00	13	26.00	23	23.00
2	Medium	23	46.00	24	48.00	47	47.00
3	High	17	34.00	13	26.00	30	30.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### III. Impact of front line demonstrations of chick pea on respondents

The impact of front line demonstrations of chick pea respondents has been studied in terms of change in knowledge, change in adoption, change in yield and change in annual income in terms of per cent change. The data thus obtained have been furnished in table 3.

Result reveals that mean of knowledge (21.02), adoption (20.78), yield (17.60) and annual income (1131.7) of beneficiary were higher than the mean of knowledge (16.26), adoption (16.04), yield (14.37) and annual income (1020.4) of non beneficiary of chick pea FLDs programme. It was also found that there was a change in knowledge, adoption, yield and annual income to the 29.27, 29.55, 18.75 and 9.83 per cent over that of non beneficiary of FLDs programme.

Become of the front line demonstration programme, it resulted change in knowledge and adoption, due to adoption of recommended technology of chick pea it resulted in to get higher yield and increase in annual income.

When impact as a whole was considered, it is seen from table that there was impact of 87.40 per cent of FLDs programme. It could, therefore be that, there was definite positive impact of FLDs programme on the beneficiary farmer in terms of change in knowledge, adoption, yield and annual income to the extent of 87.40 per cent over and above is a whole.

**Table 3. Impact of front line demonstration of chick pea on respondents**

Sr.No	Impact Dimension	Mean Score		Per cent change
		Beneficiary (n=50)	Non Beneficiary (n=50)	
1	Knowledge	21.02	16.26	29.27
2	Adoption	20.78	16.04	29.55
3	Yield	17.60	14.37	18.75
4	Annual income	1131.7	1020.4	09.83
<b>Over all change=Total</b>				<b>87.40</b>

### IV. Major constraints encountered by the respondent

From the below mentioned table 7 it is found that 72.00 per cent of the respondent reveals the constraints that lack of irrigation facility followed by Infestation of pest and disease 69.00 percent, high wages and non availability of labour 56.00 per cent, Higher prices of fertilizer, pesticides and other inputs 54.00 per cent and Non availability of improved implements 44.00 per cent respondents in the present study.

**Table 4. Major constraints encountered by the respondent**

Sr. No	Major Constraints	Number (n=100)	Per cent
1	Lack of irrigation facilities	72	72.00
2	Infestation of pest and disease	69	69.00
3	high wages and non availability of labour	56	56.00
4	Higher prices of fertilizer, pesticides and other inputs	54	54.00
5	Non availability of improved implements	44	44.00

**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****Extension Research (2018-19)****Title: Impact of major training programmes organized by KVK, Sakoli**

Training is one of the important aspects of human resource development. A study on Impact of major training programmes organized by KVK, Sakoli throughout the year (2018-19) in Bhandara district farmers. KVK, Sakoli conducted three major training programmes on Goat management, Poultry management and Nursery management throughout the year 2018-19. It is essential that KVK be able to follow the results of their efforts and understand how the training they imported fit into the complex pattern of socio economic status change in which all farmers participate. Keeping the above facts in view the present study was designed with following specific objectives 1) to study the profile of the selected trainees. 2) to study training effectiveness. 3) to Study the impact of training.

**Methodology:-**

- 1) **Research design used for the study:** - The Experimental research design of the social research was used in the present study as it aimed to ascertaining the Impact of major training programmes organized by KVK, Sakoli throughout the year (2018-19).
- 2) **Selection of respondents** – Three Major training programme conducted by KVK, Sakoli was selected for the study for the study. Total trainees present in each training were selected as respondents. Thus Goat management 36 trainees, Poultry management 36 trainees and Nursery management 15 trainees, Total 87 trainees were selected for present study.

**Results and discussion****1) Goat management training****Table 1. Comparative mean scores of pre training and post training knowledge of goat management trainees respondents**

S.No	Aspects of goat management training	Pre training (mean)	Post training (mean)	Difference
1	Goat breeds and characteristics	1.69	2.70	1.01
2	Selection of buck for goatary & their feeding management	1.72	2.78	1.06
3	Reproductive management in Goatary	1.78	2.61	0.83
4	Feeding management in goatary	1.75	2.81	1.06
5	shed construction and housing management	1.64	2.75	1.11
6	Vaccination management	1.67	2.58	0.91
7	Goat diseases, symptoms and management	1.47	2.67	1.2
8	Worms management in goatary	1.69	2.72	1.03
9	Care and management of pregnant Goat	1.67	2.81	1.14
10	Intensive goat management	1.67	2.72	1.05
11	Semi intensive goat management	1.67	2.69	1.02
12	Care and management of kid	1.50	2.69	1.19
13	Importance of fodder crops in feeding management	1.53	2.72	1.19
14	Cultivation of fodder crop & fertilizer management	1.50	2.61	1.11
15	Goat management in summer and rainy season	1.44	2.69	1.25
16	Homemade feed machine	1.44	2.42	0.98
17	Government & non gov.organization related to goatary	1.42	2.31	0.89
18	Different schemes related to goatary	1.42	2.39	0.97
19	Marketing and economics of goatary	1.31	2.39	1.08
20	Goat insurance	1.33	2.50	1.17
21	Loan availability for goatary	1.36	2.47	1.11
22	Preparation of project report	1.36	2.81	1.45
23	Important websites and use of ICT in goatary	1.28	2.83	1.55
24	Benefits of goatary	1.61	2.86	1.25

In order to ascertain the impact of goat training programme on gain in knowledge, the pre and post mean knowledge scores of the recipients of the training was calculated and difference are presented in table 1. Difference between pre and post mean knowledge scores of the recipients of the training confirms that the respondents were able to gain sufficient knowledge at post training programme.

The data depicted in table 2 show the change in knowledge in goat training respondents, pre training mean score was 36.91 and post training mean score was 63.53 observed, percent change in knowledge was observed 72.09.

**Table 2. Change in knowledge in goat training respondents**

Sr.No	Impact dimension	Mean		Percent change
		Pre training	Post training	
1	Knowledge	36.91	63.52	72.09

**Table 3. Training effectiveness score of goat training**

Sr. No	Indicators	Total obtainable mean score	Obtained mean score	Training effectiveness score (%)
1	Topics covered	3	2.78	92.66
2	Utility of topics	3	2.97	99.00
3	Relevance of lectures	3	2.89	96.33
4	Fulfillment of expectation	3	2.81	93.66
5	Practical Orientation	3	2.86	95.33
6	Relevance of study material	3	2.86	96.33
7	Quality of training	3	2.78	92.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19.94</b>	<b>94.95</b>

It could be observed from table 3 that out of seven major dimensions taken for the study, the effectiveness score for utility of topics was found to be the highest (99.00) followed by Relevance of lectures and Relevance of study material (96.33), Practical Orientation (95.33), Fulfillment of expectation (93.66), Topics covered and Quality of training (92.66). Overall training effectiveness score of the goat training programme worked out to be 94.95 which indicated that the KVK training can be considered to be effective with respect to the dimensions under study.

**Table 4. Training satisfaction of goat training**

Sr. No	Indicators	Total obtainable mean score	Obtained mean score	Training satisfaction
1	Technical competence	18	16.03	89.05
2	Facilities provided	15	14.11	94.06
3	Communication mode	15	14.42	96.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44.56</b>	<b>92.83</b>

It could be observed from table 4 that out of three major dimensions taken for the study, the satisfaction score for communication mode was found to be the highest (96.13) followed by Facilities provided (94.06) and technical competence (89.05). Overall training satisfaction score of the goat training programme worked out to be 92.83 which indicated that the respondents of goat training more satisfied with respect to the training satisfaction dimensions.

## 2) Poultry management training

**Table 1. Comparative mean scores of pre training and post training knowledge of poultry management trainees respondents**

S.No	Aspects of poultry management training	Pre training (mean)	Post training (mean)	Difference
1	Poultry breeds and characteristics	1.72	2.67	0.95
2	Selection of poultry breed for rearing	1.50	2.86	1.36
3	Layer breed management	1.22	2.69	1.47
4	Broiler breed management	1.36	2.78	1.42
5	Feeding management in poultry	1.53	2.78	1.25
6	Shed construction and management	1.50	2.86	1.36
7	Vaccination management	1.47	2.81	1.34
8	Poultry diseases symptoms	1.33	2.64	1.31
9	Poultry diseases care & management	1.36	2.72	1.36
10	Care and management of chicks	1.58	2.69	1.11
11	Hatchery management	1.25	2.53	1.28
12	Different feed & their importance in feeding	1.33	2.53	1.20
13	Poultry management in summer and rainy season	1.33	2.61	1.28
14	Homemade feed machine	1.22	2.64	1.42
15	Government & non gov.organization related to poultry	1.17	2.50	1.33
16	Different schemes related to poultry	1.39	2.58	1.19
17	Marketing and economics of poultry	1.28	2.53	1.25
18	Poultry insurance	1.14	2.53	1.39
19	Loan availability for poultry	1.19	2.53	1.34
20	Preparation of project report	1.22	2.67	1.45
21	Important websites and use of ICT in poultry	1.14	2.47	1.33
22	Benefits of poultry	1.61	2.86	1.25

In order to ascertain the impact of poultry training programme on gain in knowledge, the pre and post mean knowledge scores of the recipients of the training was calculated and difference are presented in table 1. Difference between pre and post mean knowledge scores of the recipients of the training confirms that the respondents were able to gain sufficient knowledge at post training programme.

The data depicted in table 2 show the change in knowledge in poultry training respondents, pre training mean score was 29.86 and post training mean score was 58.47 observed, percent change in knowledge was observed 95.81.

**Table 2. Change in knowledge in poultry training respondents**

Sr.No	Impact dimension	Mean		Percent change
		Pre training	Post training	
1	Knowledge	29.86	58.47	95.81

**Table 3. Training effectiveness of poultry training**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Total obtainable mean score</b>	<b>Obtained mean score</b>	<b>Training effectiveness</b>
1	Topics covered	3	2.86	95.33
2	Utility of topics	3	2.97	99.00
3	Relevance of lectures	3	2.89	96.33
4	Fulfillment of expectation	3	2.78	92.66
5	Practical Orientation	3	2.86	95.33
6	Relevance of study material	3	2.92	97.33
7	Quality of training	3	2.94	98.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20.22</b>	<b>96.28</b>

It could be observed from table 3 that out of seven major dimensions taken for the study, the effectiveness score for utility of topics was found to be the highest (99.00) followed by Quality of training (98%), Relevance of study material (97.33%), Relevance of lectures (96.33%), Practical Orientation and Topics covered (95.33) and Fulfillment of expectation (92.66). Overall training effectiveness score of the poultry training programme worked out to be 96.28 which indicated that the KVK training can be considered to be effective with respect to the dimensions under study.

**Table 4. Training satisfaction of poultry training**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Total obtainable mean score</b>	<b>Obtained mean score</b>	<b>Training satisfaction</b>
1	Technical competence	18	17.36	96.44
2	Facilities provided	15	14.58	97.20
3	Communication mode	15	14.67	97.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46.61</b>	<b>97.10</b>

It could be observed from table 4 that out of three major dimensions taken for the study, the satisfaction score for communication mode was found to be the highest (97.80) followed by Facilities provided (97.20) and technical competence (96.44). Overall training satisfaction score of the poultry training programme worked out to be 97.10 which indicated that the respondents of poultry training more satisfied with respect to the training satisfaction dimensions.

### 3) Nursery management training

**Table 1. Comparative mean scores of pre training and post training knowledge of nursery management trainee's respondents**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Aspects of nursery management training</b>	<b>Pre training (mean)</b>	<b>Post training (mean)</b>	<b>Difference</b>
1	importance of nursery and their types	1.47	2.73	1.26
2	license format for nursery establishment	1.20	2.47	1.27
3	soil testing for nursery	1.53	2.73	1.20
4	selection of site for nursery	1.87	2.53	0.66
5	types of greenhouse	1.33	2.67	1.34
6	plantation of mother orchard and further care	1.27	2.60	1.33
7	propagation media and tools require for nursery	1.47	2.60	1.13
8	tools and implements used in nursery	1.60	2.67	1.07
9	greenhouses for nursery	1.27	2.67	1.40
10	propagation tech. vegetative propagation, tissue culture	1.40	2.40	1.00
11	pest disease management, weed management	1.27	2.33	1.06

12	use of PGRs in propagation of nursery plants	1.47	2.67	1.20
13	preparation of PGR solution for propagation of nursery plants	1.40	2.47	1.07

In order to ascertain the impact of Nursery training programme on gain in knowledge, the pre and post mean knowledge scores of the recipients of the training was calculated and difference are presented in table 1. Difference between pre and post mean knowledge scores of the recipients of the training confirms that the respondents were able to gain sufficient knowledge at post training programme.

The data depicted in table 2 show the change in knowledge in nursery training respondents, pre training mean score was 18.53 and post training mean score was 33.53 observed, percent change in knowledge was observed 80.94.

**Table 2. Change in knowledge in nursery training respondents**

Sr.No	Impact dimension	Mean		Percent change
		Pre training	Post training	
1	Knowledge	18.53	33.53	80.94

**Table 3. Training effectiveness of nursery training**

Sr. No	Indicators	Total obtainable mean score	Obtained mean score	Training effectiveness
1	Topics covered	3	2.67	89.00
2	Utility of topics	3	2.73	91.00
3	Relevance of lectures	3	2.60	86.66
4	Fulfillment of expectation	3	2.80	93.33
5	Practical Orientation	3	2.87	95.66
6	Relevance of study material	3	2.80	93.33
7	Quality of training	3	2.93	97.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19.40</b>	<b>92.38</b>

It could be observed from table 3 that out of seven major dimensions taken for the study, the effectiveness score was found to be the highest for Quality of training (97.66%) followed by Practical Orientation (95.66%), Relevance of study material and Fulfillment of expectation (93.33%), utility of topics (91.00%), Topics covered (89.00%) and Relevance of lectures (86.66). Overall training effectiveness score of the nursery training programme worked out to be 92.38 which indicated that the KVK training can be considered to be effective with respect to the dimensions under study.

**Table 4. Training satisfaction of nursery training**

Sr. No	Indicators	Total obtainable mean score	Obtained mean score	Training satisfaction
1	Technical competence	18	16.53	91.83
2	Facilities provided	15	13.40	89.33
3	Communication mode	15	14.27	95.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44.20</b>	<b>92.08</b>

It could be observed from table 4 that out of three major dimensions taken for the study, the satisfaction score for communication mode was found to be the highest (95.13%) followed by technical competence (91.83%) and Facilities provided (89.33%). Overall training satisfaction score of the nursery training programme worked out to be 92.08 per cent which indicated that the respondents of nursery training more satisfied with respect to the training satisfaction dimensions.

## 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
April 2017	15	2150	--
May	12	2160	--
June	25	2280	--
July	19	2245	--
August	24	3129	--
September	18	2445	--
October	23	3240	--
November	22	3222	--
December	13	2908	--
January 2018	11	3128	--
February	18	3200	--
March	20	3240	--

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
	Text only	95	10	45	15	45	10	220
	Voice only	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Voice & Text both	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	<b>Total Messages</b>	95	10	45	15	45	10	220
	<b>Total farmers Benefitted</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3817</b>

## 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	

### 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									
Paddy	20.07.18	16.11.18	1.11	PKV HMT	Seed	34.05	49950	136200	-
Paddy	24.07.18	30.10.18	1.34	MTU-1010	Seed	37.27	55275	11810	-
Paddy	19.07.18	15.11.18	0.21	Sakoli-10	Seed	5.90	9250	23600	-
Paddy	21.07.18	15.11.18	0.76	Sye-2001	Seed	14.70	31350	44100	-
Paddy	19.07.18	16.11.18	0.29	Sakoli-9	Seed	9.50	10200	28500	-

Paddy	19.07.18	01.11.18	0.37	PDKV-Akshad	Seed	13.49	15000	80940	-
Paddy	19.07.18	17.11.18	0.61	PDKV-Tilak	Seed	26.92	26000	161520	-
Paddy									
Paddy	18/06/18	30.10.18	0.02	SYE-1	Seed	1.30	825	3900	-
Paddy	23.07.18	01.11.18	0.42	RTN-5	Seed	10.95	16500	43800	-
Paddy(summer)	07.02.19	-	0.26	SKL-6	Seed	-	--	-	Seedling stage
Pulses									
Redgram	12.07.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harvesting stage
Gram	31.10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harvesting stage
Sunhemp	01.11.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flowering stage
Oilseeds									
Linseed	02.11.18	27.02.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	Threshing remains
Sesamum(summer)	24.02.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Seedling stage
Spices & Plantation crops									
Floriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (specify)									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Qty	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
			Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Vermicompost	50 Q	--	--	USED OF FARM

#### 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	
	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>



## E. Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds): FARMERS HOSTEL NOT AVAILABLE

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
April 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
May 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
June 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
July 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
August 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
September 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
October 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
November 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
December 2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
January 2018	NIL	NIL	NIL
February 2018	NIL	NIL	NIL
March 2018	NIL	NIL	NIL

## F. Database management

S. No	Database target	Database created
1.	800	580

## 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.)		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 16.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	STATE BANK OF INDIA	AKOLA	002171	Dr. PDKV Akola	10428432545	444002048	SBIN0002171
With KVK	STATE BANK OF INDIA	SAKOLI	01169	REVOLVING FUND CURRENT ACCOUNT	11548123360	4441002649	SBIN0001169

### B. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2018-19 (Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
<b>A. Recurring Contingencies</b>				
1	<b>Pay &amp; Allowances</b>	115.0	115.0	59.24
2	<b>Traveling allowances</b>	2.50	2.50	01.80
3	<b>Contingencies</b>	8.00	8.00	08.56
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)			
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments			
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)			
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)			
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)			
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)			
G	Training of extension functionaries			
H	Maintenance of buildings			
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory			
J	Library			
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>				
<b>B. Non-Recurring Contingencies</b>		4.00	4.00	04.15
1	<b>Works</b>			
2	<b>Equipments including SWTL &amp; Furniture</b>			
3	<b>Vehicle</b> (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	8.00	--	--
4	<b>Library</b> (Purchase of assets like books & journals)			
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>				
<b>C. REVOLVING FUND</b>				
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>		<b>137.50</b>	<b>129.50</b>	<b>73.75</b>

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

Year	Opening balance as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April of each year
April 2015 to March 2016	29.34	6.28	5.28	30.34
April 2016 to March 2017	30.34	5.17	3.80	31.71
April 2017 to March 2018	31.71	5.87	3.77	33.81
April 2018 to March 2019	33.81	5.15	3.75	37.56

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

<b>Name of the staff</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Title of the training programme</b>	<b>Institute where attended</b>	<b>Dates</b>
Shri. Pramod P Parwate	SMS, Agril.Extension	Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evolution	EEL, Anand Gujrat	27/08/2018 to 01/09/2019
Y. R. Mahalle	Subject Matter Specialist	Training programme on communication skills for effective extension services.	AEEI, Anand Gujrat	1 <sup>st</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> April 2018
Y. R. Mahalle	Subject Matter Specialist	Workshop on Application of remote sensing and geographic information system (GIS) in Agriculture Development	AEEI, Anand Gujrat	25 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2018
S.K. Lakade	SMS (Horticulture)	Entrepreneurship development for rural transformation	EEL, Anand. AAU, Ananad	17.09.2018 to 22.09.2018

**18. List the other collaborative research/ extension projects and also write brief key achievements of the projects.**

- **Pro SOIL**
- **NARI (Please indicate the name of one adopted village and give the activities carried over on nutri sensitive agriculture)**
- **VATICA**
- **Seed Hub**
- **Others (if any)**

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

## APR SUMMARY

(Note: While preparing summary, please don't add or delete any row or columns)

### 1. Training Programmes

Clientele	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total participants
Farmers & farm women	88	2382	915	2026
Rural youths	13	270	172	442
Extension functionaries	14	712	137	849
Sponsored Training	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vocational Training	2	80	5	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3444</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>3402</b>

### 2. Frontline demonstrations

Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area(ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	35	11.6	35
Pulses	99	36	99
Cereals	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vegetables	80	26	80
Other crops	26	2.6	26
Hybrid crops			
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>240</b>
Livestock & Fisheries	12	1.2	12
Other enterprises			
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>252</b>

### 3. Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology Assessed & Refined	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
<b>Technology Assessed</b>			
Crops	19	201	201
Livestock	2	26	26
Various enterprises	4	52	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Technology Refined</b>			
Crops	Nil	Nil	Nil
Livestock	Nil	Nil	Nil
Various enterprises	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>279</b>

### 4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	836	30132
Other extension activities		
<b>Total</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>30132</b>

## 5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
	Text only	125	50	100	50	50	25	3580
	Voice only							
	Voice & Text both							
	<b>Total Messages</b>	125	50	100	50	50	25	3580
	<b>Total farmers Benefitted</b>	125	50	100	50	50	25	3580

## 6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value Rs.
Seed (q)	164.36	3,49,470
Planting material (No.)	Nil	Nil
Bio-Products (kg)	Nil	Nil
Livestock Production (No.)	Nil	Nil
Fishery production (No.)	Nil	Nil

## 7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value Rs.
Soil 3100	3100	4960
Water -	-	-
Plant -	-	-
<b>Total 3100</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>4960</b>

## 8. HRD and Publications

Sr. No.	Category	Number
1	Workshops	13
2	Conferences	2
3	Meetings	21
4	Trainings for KVK officials	5
5	Visits of KVK officials	86
6	Book published	Nil
7	Training Manual	Nil
8	Book chapters	Nil
9	Research papers	1
10	Lead papers	Nil
11	Seminar papers	Nil
12	Extension folder	2
13	Proceedings	Nil
14	Award & recognition	1
15	On going research projects	Nil

**PoCRA activities performed by KVKs in Maharashtra during 2018-19  
(KVKs in Vidarbha and Marathwada)**

Name of the KVK : **KVK**, \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of the District: \_\_\_\_\_
2. No. of blocks covered: \_\_\_\_\_ (Out of \_\_\_\_\_)
3. No. of PoCRA villages covered in 1<sup>st</sup> phase : \_\_\_\_\_
4. No. of FFS conducted during 2018-19 :

Particulars	Kharif	Rabi	Total
No. of FFS			
No. of rounds per FFS (Days)			
<b>Total No. of FFS Days</b>			

5. No. of facilitators engaged during 2018-19 : \_\_\_\_\_
6. FFS wise Climate resilient technologies identified in the district

Technology identified		
Cotton + Green gram / Black gram (Kharif)	Soybean + Red gram / Any other (Kharif)	Chickpea / Any other (Rabi)
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.

7. Financial provisions (As per revised guidelines email dated 11/10/2018) and actual amount received at KVK level.

FFS expenditure for Vulnerable villages other than Saline villages (0.4 ha)						
Sr No	Activity / Item	Unit	Cost Norms (Rs)			
			Financial allocation for 1 <sup>st</sup> year	No. of activities carried out	Total receivable amount (Rs)	Actual amount received at KVK level (Rs)
A.	Support to SDAO					
1	Demonstration on Climate Resilient Seed & cultivation technology	Input cost Lump sum	3000			
2	IPM & INM	Input cost Lump sum	2000			
3	FFS kit & Stationary	Lump sum	2000			
4	Refreshment (30 persons & 8 events)	1st yr-Rs. 35 per person, 2nd Yr- Rs 40 per person, 3rd Yr- Rs 45 per person	8400			
5	Incentive to achiever farmer	Lump sum	2,800			
6	Crop cutting, Field day & contingency	Lump sum	2,000			

7	Honorarium to Facilitator for 8 training cum visit days	Rs. 1000 per event	8000			
8	Travel & communication exp. for Facilitator for 8 training cum visit days	1st yr-Rs. 300 per visit, 2nd Yr- Rs 400 per visit, 3rd Yr- Rs 500 per visit	2400			
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>30600</b>			
<b>B</b>	<b>Support to Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)/ Technology Provider</b>					
1	Technical Literature/ Informative material	Lump sum	1000			
2	Documentation	Lump sum	500			
3	Technical Support & contingency	Lump sum	2000			
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3500</b>			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>34100</b>			

#### PoCRA activities carried out during 2018-19

S. No.	Activity	No. of activities	No. of man-days used	No. of KVK staff involved other than facilitators	Expenditure if any (Rs)
1	To prepare and publish advertisement for facilitators				
2	Selection and appointment of facilitators (Walk-In-Interviews)				
3	Participation of FFS Coordinator in ToT at RAMETI with facilitators				
4	Allotment of villages to facilitators				
5	Field level monitoring visits of KVK head, coordinator and Subject Matter Specialists				
6	Organizing capacity building trainings of facilitators at KVK level				
7	Organizing training of PoCRA farmers On / Off campus other than FFSs				
8	Participation in field days / awareness programmes in PoCRA villages				
9	Participation in meetings at PMU level				
10	Participation in district level joint meetings with ATMA / SDAO / DSAO				
11	Participation in Audio / Video conference at district level				
12	Participation in HRD trainings organized under PoCRA				

13	Preparation of FFS schedule / reports / bills, etc				
14	Preparation of literature as soft / hard copy				
15	Report preparation and submission of bills				
16	Any other (Please specify)				

#### Status of payment of facilitators

FFS Round (No.)	Bill submitted (Month)	Payment credited in the account of facilitators (Month)	Delay by (No. of months)
<b>Kharif FFS</b>			
Round - 1			
Round - 2			
Round - 3			
Round - 4			
Round - 5			
Round - 6			
Round - 7			
Round - 8			
<b>Rabi FFS</b>			
Round - 1			
Round - 2			
Round - 3			
Round - 4			
Round - 5			
Round - 6			

8. No. of farmers covered through \_\_\_\_\_ FFS training days @ 20 farmers attendance on an average = \_\_\_\_\_ **No.**
9. Institutional charges / TA / DA / POL received at KVK level if any : \_\_\_\_\_ Rs
10. No. of villages proposed in second phase for the year 2019-20 : \_\_\_\_\_ **No.**



11. General observations and comments on each component:

11.1 Attachment and accessibility of facilitators :

11.2 Involvement and cooperation of host farmers :

11.3 Involvement and cooperation of Agril. Assistants in terms of presence in FFS, making logistic arrangements, etc :

11.4 Timely availability of critical inputs from SDAO / ATMA :

11.5 Controlling system on facilitators and overall coordination at district level:

11.6 Stability of facilitators and problems thereof :

11.7 Overall impression and feedback of beneficiary farmers about involvement of KVKs in FFS component:

12. Any other point not covered above: