

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT - 2024

(January - December)



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



Submitted by
Sr. Scientist & Head
KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, Nanded-1
Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Education and Science and
Technological Research, Pokharni, Nanded.

I N D E X

Sr.No.	Particular	Page No.
01	General information about the KVK	03
02	Staff Position as on December 2023	04
03	Total Land with KVK and Infrastructure of KVK	05
04	Details of District / Jurisdiction area of KVK	07-10
05	Technical Achievements	11-15
06	On Farm Trial (OFT)	16-47
07	Front Line Demonstrations (FLD)	48-60
08	Training programmes	61-72
09	Extension activities	73
10	Production of Seeds, Planting Material, Bio products and Livestock	75
11	Literature developed	76-77
12	ITK	78
13	Linkages	81
14	Technical feedback from farmers and KVK Scientist on technology assessment and demonstration	84-86
15	Impact and Kisan Mobile advisory services	88
16	Performance of Infrastructure in KVK	89-90
17	Financial Performance	92
18	HRD activities and Details of SAP	93-95
19	Summary of Annual Progress Report 2024	96-97

ICAR-ATARI, Pune
DETAILS OF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF KVKs DURING 2024
(January 2024 to December 2024)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

Address with PIN code	Telephone		E mail	Website address & No. of visitors (hits)
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pokharni, Purna Road, Nanded (MS) Pin code-431 735	Office	FAX	kvk_nanded@yahoo.co.in	www.nanded1.kvk8.in
	8975899504	--		

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

Address	Telephone		E mail	Website address
	Office	FAX		
Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Education, Science and Technological Research Trust, Nanded 1, HIG, Colony, Near ITI, Nanded (MS)	02462 -253643	--	kvk_nanded@yahoo.co.in	www.nanded1.kvk8.in

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

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

1.4. Date and Year of sanction: 31/03/1993

1.5. Staff Position (as on December, 2024)

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Mobile No.	Discipline	If Permanent, Please indicate		Date of joining	If Temporary, pl. indicate the consolidated amount paid (Rs./month)
					Current Pay Band	Current Grade Pay		
1.	Senior Scientist and Head	Vacant						
2.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Deshmukh D. A.	9423140598	Horticulture	15600-39100	5400	20/01/2009	Permanent
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	Ms.Pawale A.S.	8208510781	Home Science	15600-39100	5400	25/09/2023	Permanent
4.	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr. Kalyankar M. G.	9421569640	Plant Protection	15600-39100	5400	04/07/2011	Permanent
5.	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr. Jaybhave S. H.	8669125394	Agronomy	15600-39100	5400	01/07/2013	Permanent
6.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Ambore M. N.	9423140163	Veterinary science	15600-39100	5400	01/07/2013	Permanent
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant		Agricultural Extension				
8.	Jr. Clerk	Ms. Hadoltikar P S	9860738151	Clerk	5200-20200	2000	02/06/2003	Permanent
9.	Computer Programmer	Mr. Wadile R. T.	9960438725	Computer	9300-34800	4200	06/07/2011	Permanent
10.	Farm Manager	Mr. Ingole R. R.	8668672867	Farm manager	9300-34800	4200	01/07/2013	Permanent
11.	Accountant/Superintendent	Mr. Bhalerao A. G.	7558647090	Accountant	9300-34800	4200	01/07/1995	Permanent
12.	Stenographer	Mr. Jadhav S. S.	8087901897	Stenographer	5200-20200	2400	01/08/2007	Permanent
13.	Driver 1	Vacant						
14.	Supporting staff 1	Mr. Gaikwad S. S.	7875002314	Peon	5200-20200	1800	01/07/1995	Permanent
15.	Supporting staff 2	Mr. Konapure S. R.	9860065596	Watchman	5200-20200	1800	01/07/1995	Permanent
16.	Supporting staff 3	Mr. Kadam D. R.	9028910656	Messenger	5200-20200	1800	02/04/2009	Permanent

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha):

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

1.7. Infrastructural Development:
A) Buildings

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Year	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting year	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	31.03.1999	2272.73	36,14,539/-	1998	--	Complete
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	31.03.2005	308.02	24,23,000/-	2003	--	Complete
3.	Staff Quarters	ICAR	31.03.2007	380.14	30,34,000/-	2006	--	Complete
4.	Fencing	ICAR	30.03.1999	120.23	1,05,000/-	1999	--	Complete
5	Rain Water harvesting system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Threshing floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Farm godown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Soil and water testing lab	ICAR	31.12.2004	34.83	5,40,000/-	2004	-	Complete
9	Mini soil testing Kit	ICAR	2017	-	90,300/-	1996	-	Complete
10	Sell Contour							
11	Demonstration Units (2)							
	I Poultry Unit	ICAR	31.03.1997	1530 sq.ft	621000/-	1997	-	Complete
	II Goatry Unit	ICAR	31.03.1997	1530.45 sq.ft	6,21,661/-	1997	-	Complete
12	ICT lab							
13	Solar Panel							
14	counter seal							

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Running	Present status
Tractor	2003	4,50,000/-	8541 hrs	Good
Motorcycle	1996	43,804/-		Scraped
Bolero Jeep (New)	Dec 2019	7,13,368/-	77846 km	Good
Bolero jeep (old) Condemned	Sold date: 24/02/2020	Sold cost: 91,000/-		Sold

C) Equipment & AV aids

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

1.8. Details of SAC meeting conducted in the year:

Date	Name and Designation of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
-	-	-	-

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT / JURISDICTION AREA OF KVK

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

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

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

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

a) Topography

Nanded is the second biggest city in Marathwada. The geographical location shows this city lying at a North Latitude of 18 15' to 19 55' and East longitude of 77 to 78 25'. The district spreads across an area of about 10,422 sq. kms. Nanded is located in the south east region in Maharashtra. This region is bound by Karnataka's Bidar district in the south, Andhra Pradesh's Nizamabad district and Adilabad district in the south east, Yeotmal district in the North and Parbhani district in the North West and Latur district in the Southeast. This makes the area flaunt an undulating topography that features hills, gentle slopes, valleys and plateaus. This Nanded district is divided into two main parts physiographically; one is the hilly areas located at the North and North east region of the Godavari valley while the rest is the low lying areas in the south of the valley that spreads across the banks of various rivers such as Godavari, Penganga, Manjira and Manyad. There are 16 talukas in Nanded district such as: Ardhapur, Kinwat, Bhokar, Loha, Biloli, Mahoor, Degloor, Mukhed, Dharmabad, Mudkhed, Hadgaon, Nanded, Himayatnager, Naigaon (KH), Kandhar, Umari

2.3 Soil Types

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

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the area of jurisdiction of KVK (2024)

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (000 T)	Productivity (Kg/ha)
	Major Field crops			
1	Red gram	621.13	49779.22	801.43
2	Green Gram	149.31	9277.37	621.35
3	Black gram	145.46	9787.56	672.87
4	Bengal gram	2494.65		
5	Soybean	4531.28	587435.13	1296.4
6	Summer Groundnut	76.70		
7	Summer Sesamum	49.39		
8	Kharif Jowar	78.58	4878.71	620.86
9	Maize	15.67		
10	Cotton	2095.62	192834.76	920.18
11	Sugarcane	217		
12	Rabi Jowar	411.19		
13	Rabi Maize	105.11		
14	Wheat	443.66	69321.87	1562.5
15	Safflower	84.26		

Source:

2.5. Weather data (2024)

Month	Average RF (mm)	Normal RF (mm)	Normal Rainy days (number)	Temperature (° C)		Relative Humidity (%)	
				Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
June	139.3	155.4	19	31.72	19.57	78.55	70.82
July	317	244.3	21	31.67	23.52	79.9	68.62
Aug	154.4	247.3	13	33.15	18.30	60.22	55.23
Sept	262.6	167.4	13	32.08	17.5	66.5	50.06
Oct	59	76.9	4	38.37	23.4	39.82	27.55
Nov	00	15.6	00	38.6	26.4	49.2	36.4
Dec	00	5.3	00	34.8	21.05	68.65	56.57
Total	133.18	912.2	70				

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

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

2.7. Details of Operational area / Villages

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
Himayatnagar	Khadki	Soybean, cotton, turmeric, Bengal gram, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Pigeon pea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge, adoption of improved variety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horticulture, Agriculture
Mudkhed	Rajwadi	Soybean, Turmeric & Banana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of Cotton in light soil & rainfed situation. Management practices (wider spacing, Seed treatment, No proper gap filling and Protective irrigation at critical stages). Imbalance nutrient management (Soil test Based Fertilizer application Inadequate & low Quality organic matter used). Improper Pest, diseases management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method, quantity & time of fertilizer application. Integrated Nutrient Management. Integrated pest & diseases management.
Hadgaon	Waipana	Soybean, Cotton, Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unawareness about New variety. No use of good utility Seed. Imbalance nutrient management (No use of 2% foliar spray of Urea) Improper Pest, diseases management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Nutrient Management. Proper Pest & Diseases management.
Bhokar	Bember	Red gram/green gram/black gram, Chili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imbalance nutrient Management Excess Urea Application Improper pest & disease management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Nutrient Management. Foliar Application of 2% Urea Integrated Pest & Diseases management.
Hadgaon	Sapti	Soybean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low yield due to use of traditional crop varieties. Improper Sowing time Imbalance nutrient Management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of new high yielding varieties. Nutrient management.

Nanded	Pimpalgaon Nimji, Daryapur, Warkhed, Wanegaon, Talni, Sayal, Pawadewadi, Waghi	Groundnut, Chick pea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unawareness about New Technology • Secondary and micronutrient deficiencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBF or Polyethelin Mulching • Nutrient Management. • Proper Pest & Diseases management.
Ardhapur	Lone, Lahan, Malegaon, Dhamdari	Sugarcane, Banana, Soybean, cotton, turmeric, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorosis content water, Adoption of micro irrigation 	Animal Husbandry, Agriculture
Kinwat	Islapur, Nandgaon, Mandvi	Red gram, Green gram, Black gram, Soybean, Bengal gram	Lack of Knowledge on improved variety, Less awareness about seed treatment	Agriculture

2.8. Priority thrust areas:

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

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

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

OFT				FLD			
1				2			
Number of OFTs		Number of farmers		Number of FLDs		Number of farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
21	13	320	124	23	12	525	390

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
122	118	3133	6898	61	119	5841	10930

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting materials (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1646	1443.52	5000	1680

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
50	31	15000	8215.5

3.1. B. Operational areas details during 2024

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

3.2. Technology Assessment (Kharif 2024, Rabi 2023-24, Summer 2024)

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	other	Total
Integrated Nutrient Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varietal Evaluation	-	01	01	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	06
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Disease Management	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Farm Machineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed / Plant production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Drudgery Reduction	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Storage Technique	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	01	02	05	-	01	-	01	01	01	01	13

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

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Piggery	Rabbitry	Fisheries	TOTAL
Evaluation of Breeds	-	01	0	0	0	01
Nutrition Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease of Management	01	-	-	-	-	01
Value Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed and Fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale income generating enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	01	01	0	0	0	02

B. Achievements on technologies Assessed

B.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trial covering all the Technological Options)
Varietal Evaluation	Soybean	Assessment of improved variety of soybean with local variety to increase productivity in black cotton soil	05	05	02
	Turmeric	Assessment of New Variety of Turmeric IISR Pragati and PTS-10 Vs Salem	10	10	02
	Pigeon pea	Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea as compared to local under protective irrigation for increase productivity	05	05	02
	Tuberose	Evaluation of hybrid Arka Prajwal of Tuberose on light soils.	10	10	02
Integrated Pest Management	Pigeon pea	Assessment of spraying of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> for the management of Pod borer complex in Pigeon pea	10	10	04
Integrated Disease Management	Pigeon pea	Assessment of use Redomil MZ(Metalaxyl 4%+Manconzeb 64%) fungicide for the management of <i>Phytophthora</i> stem blight in Pigeonpea	10	10	04
	Chick pea	Assessment of use of <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide seed treatment for the management of wilt in Chickpea	10	10	04
Resource Conservation Technology	Chick pea	Assessment of the sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row with two protective irrigation for increasing productivity	05	05	02
Drudgery Reduction	Soybean	Assessment of efficiency of multi crop mittens for harvesting soybean	13	13	
Total			78	78	22

B. 2. Technologies assessed under Livestock & fishery assessment

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Evaluation of breeds	Poultry	Assessment of RIR breed for backyard poultry	10	10
Disease management	Cattle & Buffalo	Assessment of an eco friendly herbal acaricide to control ticks in livestock	10	10
Total			20	20

B.3 Technologies assessed under other enterprises

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Nutrition Garden	Organic Nutrition Garden	15	625
Storage techniques	Zero energy cooling chamber	02	25

B 4. Technologies assessed under Women empowerment assessment

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Drudgery Reduction	Dust and noise controlling mask	13	39
	Multicrop harvesting mittens	20	60
	(Sulbha bag) fertiliser bag and flower collecting bag	15	30
Entrepreneurship development	Dehydration of vegetables and fruits by using solar tunnel dryer	05	75
Storage	Zero energy cooling chamber	02	25
Health and Nutrition security	Kitchen gardening	25	250

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline - Agronomy

Results of On Farm Trial - 1

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Soybean	Rainfed	1)Low productivity 2)No availability of improved variety seed 3) pod shattering 4)crop losses by high rainfall during harvesting 5) pod blight disease problem	Assessment of improved variety of soybean with local variety to increase productivity in black cotton soil	05	T1- Farmers practices: variety of JS-335	Plant height (cm)	45.42	The result showed that the cultivation of varieties MAUS-725 gave higher number of pods/plant 91.10, pest and diseases occurrence 7.88 % and yield 22.50 q/ha with BC ratio of 3.15 but less branches and plant height obtained as against variety of JS-335 with number of pods/plant – 77.10, No. of branches 6.80 and t Grain yield of 17.5	The variety of soybean MAUS-725 is short duration variety upto 93-98 day. It is high yielding variety due to its mostly observed four grain in each pods. It is suitable for light soil. It is observed less infestation of pest and diseases under dry spell situation as compared to MAUS-612 but more yield than JS-335. The variety of		
						Pest and diseases Occurrence%	16.20				
						No. of pod/plant	77.10				
						No. of branches	6.80				
						Yield qt/ha	17.50				
					T2 – Assessed-Improved variety of MAUS-612	Plant height (cm)	44.10				
						Pest and diseases Occurrence %	8.70				
						No. of pod/plant	92.50				
						No. of branches	7.80				
						Yield qt/ha	21.25				
					T3 - Assessed - Improved variety of MAUS-725	Plant height (cm)	42.30				
						Pest and diseases Occurrence%	7.88				

						No. of pod/plant	91.10	qt/ha, with BC ratio of 2.43 and the variety of MAUS-612 recorded higher number of pods/plant – 92.50 and no of branches 7.80 per plant as compared to variety of MAUS-725 and JS-335. The Grain yield of 21.25qt/ha with BC ratio of 2.96.	MAUS-612 is to be sustaining in heavy rainfall during maturity stage. The variety of MAUS-725 resistant to yellow mosaic virus & it is also suitable dry situation. It is early duration variety, its due to suitable for terminal escape drought situation		
					No. of branches	5.95					
					Yield qt/ha	22.50					

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	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)- variety of JS -335		17.50	Q/ha	46350	2.43
Technology option 2- MAUS-612	VNMKV Parbhani	21.25	Q/ha	63425	2.96
Technology option 3- MAUS-725	VNMKV Parbhani	22.5	Q/ha	69150	3.15

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of improved variety of soybean with local variety to increase productivity in black cotton soil
2. **Problem Definition:** 1) Low productivity. 2) No availability of improved variety seed. 3) Pod shattering.
4) Crop losses by high rainfall during harvesting. 5) Pod blight disease problem
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1- Farmers practices: variety of JS -335.
 - T2 - Assessed- Improved variety of MAUS-612.
 - T3 - Assessed -Improved variety of MAUS-725.
4. **Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani,
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Varietal trial
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The result showed that the cultivation of varieties MAUS-725 gave higher number of pods/plant 91.10, pest and diseases occurrence 7.88% and yield 22.50 q/ha with BC ratio of 3.15 but less branches and plant height obtained as against variety of JS-335 with number of pods/plant – 77.10, No. of branches 6.80 and t Grain yield of 17.5 qt/ha, with BC ratio of 2.43. and the variety of MAUS-612 recorded higher number of pods/plant – 92.50 and no of branches 7.80 per plant as compared to variety of MAUS-725 and JS-335. The Grain yield of 21.25qt/ha with BC ratio of 2.96.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques:**

The variety of soybean MAUS-725 is short duration variety upto 93-98 day. It is high yielding variety due to its mostly observed four grain in each pods. It is suitable for light soil. It is observed less infestation of pest and diseases under dry spell situation as compared to MAUS-612 but more yield than JS-335. The variety of MAUS-612 is to be sustaining in heavy rainfall during maturity stage. The variety of MAUS-725 resistant to yellow mosaic virus & it is also suitable dry situation. It is early duration variety; it’s due to suitable for terminal escape drought situation
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** The Variety of MAUS-725 is suitable for dry land and light soil condition. It is no observing pod shattering problem. The variety of MAUS-725 is resistant to mosaic virus and wilting under dry spell situation and it is suitable for early withdrawal rainfall and late onset of monsoon region The variety of MAUS-612 is suitable for dry situation as well as it is sustain in heavy rainfall during maturity stage. The variety of MAUS-612 is resistant to mosaic virus and wilting problem during dry spell situation
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** It’s observed high no of pods /plant and more yields obtained under dry spell or light soil condition. It’s required less distance in between row to row for higher yield as compare to other variety. The variety of MAUS-725 is recommend for light soil and dry spell situation it should be sustained on this situation. its get less yield obtained than other variety under heavy soil.
10. **Process of farmer’s participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline - Agronomy

Results of On Farm Trial - 2

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pigeon pea	Irrigated	1) No use of improved variety 2) Low productivity. 3) No use of seed treatment. 4) Wilting problem	Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea as compared to local under protective irrigation for increase productivity	05	T1 - Farmers practice Variety-BSMR 736	Plant height (cm) No. of pods / Plant No. of branches Yield Q/ha C:B Ratio	173.1 268 14.20 15.30 4.83	The result showed that the cultivation of varieties BDN-13-41 gave higher number of pods/plant	It is high yielding variety 29.10% gave more yield than BDN-716.	-	-
					T2- Assessment Variety of BDN-716	Plant height (cm) No. of pods / Plant No. of branches Yield Q/ha C:B Ratio	168.20 350 13.10 17.80 5.51	430, Grain yield 22.98 qt/ha with BC ratio of 6.94 as against variety of BDN 716	It is high no. of branches and no. of pod It is resistant to wilt disease Escape terminal drought.		
					T3- Assessment - BDN-13-41 (Godavari)	Plant height (cm) No. of pods / Plant No. of branches Yield Q/ha	164.2 430 12.96 22.98	with number of pods/plant – 350 and Grain yield of 17.80	It's given in one time of maturity. The		

						C:B Ratio	6.94	qt/ha with BC ratio of 5.51 and BSMR-736 with number of pods/plant – 268 and Grain yield of 15.30 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.83.	variety of BDN 716 is susceptible to wilt in this year but less than BSMR 736. The variety of BDN-13-41 is required at least one irrigation for better yield		
--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------	------	--	--	--	--

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Variety- BSMR 736		15.30	Q/ha	91000	4.83
Technology option 2- Variety of BDN-716	VNMKV Parbhani	17.80	Q/ha	109300	5.51
Technology option 3 - BDN-13-41 (Godavari)	VNMKV Parbhani	22.98	Q/ha	147550	6.94

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea as compared to local under protective irrigation for increase productivity.
2. **Problem Definition:** 1) No use of improved variety. 2) Low productivity. 3) No use of seed treatment. 4) Wilting problem.
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 - Farmers practice Variety- BSMR 736
 - T2: Technology Assessed: Variety of BDN-716.
 - T3 - Technology Assessed: Variety of BDN-13-41 (Godavari)
4. **Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani.
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Varietal trial.
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The result showed that the cultivation of varieties BDN-13-41 gave higher number of pods/plant 430, Grain yield 22.98 qt/ha with BC ratio of 6.94 as against variety of BDN 716 with number of pods/plant – 350 and Grain yield of 17.80 qt/ha with BC ratio of 5.51.and BSMR-736 with number of pods/plant – 268 and Grain yield of 15.30 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.83.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques:** It is high yielding variety 29.10% gave more yield than BDN-716. It is observed high no. of branches and no. of pod. It is resistant to wilt disease and pest. Its gives a time of maturity. The variety of BDN 716 is less susceptible to wilt in this year but less than BSMR 736.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** it’s suitable variety in rainfed as well as irrigated. White color seed varieties most of farmers are prefer for cultivation it’s suitable for that region. It should be recommended for farmer cultivation in major area. No wilting problem.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** It’s observed higher no of branches and no of pod per plant but it is less plant height as compared to BSMR-736. It’s required at least one irrigation during flowering and pod development in dry spell situation. In BDN 716 variety was observed wilting problem in this year but less percent as compared to BSMR-736.
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Discipline - Agronomy
Results of On Farm Trial - 3

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chickpea	Irrigated	1) Low productivity 2) Lack of irrigation facilities during critical stages 3) Wilting 4) Irrigation to crop at improper growth stage. 5) Traditional methods of sowing	Assessment of the sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row with two protective irrigation for increasing productivity	05	T1 - Farmers practice: normal sowing (Flat bed).	Plant height (cm)	47.6	The result showed that the sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row gave higher number of pods/plant 115, plant height 54.9 cm, no of root nodule 45.3 /plant Grain yield 26.10 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.78and at par no branches /plant with ridges furrow method as against flat bed with number of pods/plant – 86.5, plant height 47.6 cm, no of root nodules 37.3/plant and Grain yield of 18.4 qt/ha with BC ratio of 3.49.and sowing	BBF sowing method is suitable for soil and water conservation and its recorded higher no of pods and grain yield and root nodule. Sowing method of ridge furrow is required less seed but lower grain yield obtained due to less plant population as compare to BBF method. The Optimum plant population is required for higher production. BBF method is saving seed cost as well as to maintain optimum plant population for getting more yield
						No. of pods / Plant	86.5		
						No. of branches	25.3		
						Yield Q/ha	18.4		
					T2- Assessment sowing of chickpea on ridge furrow	No of root nodules	37.3		
						Plant height (cm)	54.8		
						No. of pods / Plant	105		
						No. of branches	32.2		
					T3- Assessment - sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row	Yield Q/ha	22.75		
						No of root nodules	42.20		
						Plant height (cm)	54.9		
						No. of pods / Plant	115		
	No. of branches	30.10							
	Yield Q/ha	26.10							

						No of root nodules	45.3	on ridge furrow with number of pods/plant – 105, no of root nodule 42.20 and Grain yield of 22.75 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.15.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------------	------	--	--

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) normal sowing (Flat bed).		18.4	Q/ha	65700	3.49
Technology option 2- sowing of chickpea on ridge furrow.	VNMKV Parbhani	22.75	Q/ha	86350	4.15
Technology option 3 - sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row	VNMKV Parbhani	26.10	Q/ha	103250	4.78

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of the sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row with two protective irrigation for increasing productivity
2. **Problem Definition:** 1) Low productivity. 2) Lack of irrigation facilities during critical stages.3) Wilting. 4) Irrigation to crop at improper growth stage.5) Traditional methods of sowing.
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1: Farmer practice: normal sowing (Flat bed).
 - T2: Improved technology: sowing of chickpea on ridge furrow.
 - T3: sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row
4. **Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani.
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Soil and water conservation.
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The result showed that the sowing of chickpea on BBF in three row gave higher number of pods/plant 115, plant height 54.9 cm, no of root nodule 45.3 /plant Grain yield 26.10 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.78 and at par no branches /plant with ridges furrow method as against flat bed with number of pods/plant – 86.5, plant height 47.6 cm, no of root nodules 37.3/plant and Grain yield of 18.4 qt/ha with BC ratio of 3.49. and sowing on ridge furrow with number of pods/plant – 105, no of root nodule 42.20 and Grain yield of 22.75 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.15.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques:** it might be due to better soil structure and maintained of air-water regime as well as good supply of nutrients of and water in the root zone of crop, availability of wider spacing, plant get sufficient space above the ground and below the ground as well as increased light transmission in the canopy, leading to greater vegetative growth which enable high foliage. . the growth parameter in chickpea were influence by different bed method. The sowing bed didn’t show any significant influence on plant height but tall plants were recorded on BFF than flat bed and ridges furrow. Significantly higher no branches, no of root nodules and crop yield q/ha were recorded higher than ridges and flat bed method
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** it’s save the seed. This technology is easy to carried out the intercultural operations and spraying and apply irrigation. This is easy for drainage water for controlling wilting. It should be recommended for heavy black cotton soil in major area. No wilting problem.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** BBF sowing method is suitable for soil and water conservation and its recorded higher no of pods and grain yield and root nodule. Sowing method of ridge furrow is required less seed but lower grain yield obtained due to less plant population as compare to BBF method. The Optimum plant population is required for higher production. BBF method is saving seed cost as well as to maintain optimum plant population for getting more yields.
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

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

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Turmeric	Irrigated	1) Small Size of Rhizome. 2) Long Duration of Variety. 3) Less curcumin percentage 4) Less Dry recovery. 5) Less Average yield (kg/ha).	Assessment of New Variety of Turmeric IISR Pragati and PTS-10 Vs Salem	10	T1- Farmer practice- Using salem variety- 270 days	Duration of crop	270	When a traditional variety of turmeric salem selected for assessment with IISR- Pragati results indicate that salem local is 9 month duration variety with 4.75 curcumine and highly suitable for irrigated areas beside this colour of rhizome is attractive and it fetches	Farmer were grown salem variety since many years observed that although it is 9 months old but the rhizome quality, weight and color is very attractive beside this dry recovery from this is very high i.e	-	-
						Dry recovery (q/ha)	38.4				
						Wet recovery (q/ha)	212.4				
						Pest & Disease	Less				
						Plant height (cm)	81.84				
						No. of Tillers/plant	4.59				
						No. of days to maturity	270				
						Rhizome yield(kg)/plant	1.25				
					Yield t/ha	20.57					
					T2- New variety of turmeric i.e.1) IISR Pragati (ACC-48) 180	Duration of crop	212.10				
						Dry recovery (q/ha)	21.78				
						Wet recovery (q/acre)	108.9				
						Pest & Disease	Less				

					days duration.	Plant height (cm)	81.98	better price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati. IISR-Pragati is short duration (180 days) and highly suitable for the areas where irrigation problem is serious.	20% which fetch higher price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati with recovery percentage is 14%.		
					No. of Tillers/plant	3.57					
					No. of days to maturity	212					
					Rhizome yield(kg)/plant	0.16					
					Yield t/ha	17.54					

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
TO- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Using salem variety- 270 days		20.57	t/ha	246840	1.47
TO- 2- New variety of turmeric i.e.1)IISR Pragati (ACC-48)	IISR Calicat, Kerla	17.54	t/ha	184170	1.40

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of New Variety of Turmeric IISR Pragati and PTS-10 Vs Salem
2. **Problem Definition:** 1) Small Size of Rhizome. 2) Long Duration of Variety. 3) Less curcumin percentage 4) Less Dry recovery. 5) Less Average yield (kg/ha).
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1- Farmer practice- Using salem variety- 270 days
 - T2- New variety of turmeric i.e.1) IISR Pragati (ACC-48) 180 days duration.
4. **Source of technology:** IISR Calicut, Kerala
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Varietal assessment.
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** When a traditional variety of turmeric salem selected for assessment with IISR-Pragati results indicate that salem local is 9 month duration variety with 4.75 curcumin and highly suitable for irrigated areas beside this colour of rhizome is attractive and it fetches better price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati. IISR-Pragati is short duration (180 days) and highly suitable for the areas where irrigation problem is serious.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**

Farmer were grown salem variety since many years observed that although it is 9 months old but the rhizome quality, weight and color is very attractive beside this dry recovery from this is very high i.e 20% which fetch higher price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati with recovery percentage is 14%.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Need for multi location trial and assessment under different agro climatic condition in district.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** Non availability of pure planting material of turmeric with no protected irrigation. i.e. drip and sprinkler and traditional method of planting. In order to save planting material innovative propagation method such as preparation of turmeric seedling by using bud in pro tray should be encouraged.
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Farmers were highly satisfied with the assessment and excite to conduct this trial under KVK technical guidance.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Discipline - Horticulture
Results of On Farm Trial -2

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tuberose	Irrigated	Low yields in traditional variety.	Evaluation of hybrid Arka Prajwal of Tuberose on light soils.	10	T1-Farmer Practice-Use of local Variety Rajanigan dha.	No. of bulblets/clump	16.2	The present OFT on accessing improved variety of Tuberose in terms of yield and income under semi irrigated condition and medium to light soil showed that the improved variety Arka Prajwal had a large average flower weight (1.04 gm) and higher number of spikes (37.14 spikes/m ²) and average	The flower grower/farmer of the district accepted the introduction of Arka Prajwal due to larger flower size and better market price and acceptability.	-	-
						Bulblets weight/clump (gm)	74.4				
						No. of leaves/clump	216				
						Leaf length (cm)	66.5				
						Leaf width (cm)	1.4				
						Days to first flowering(days)	211				
						No. of spikes/m ²	24.7				
						No. of spikes/clump	2.5				
						Flowering duration (days)	7				
						No. of flower/spike	38				
						No. of flowers weight/spike	27.32				
						Flowers length (cm)	6.30				
						Flowers yield (gm/clump)	95				
						100 flowers weight (gm)	82				
Flowers weight(t/ha)	7.7										
No. of flower in kg	1219										
Yield t/ha	7.7										

					T2- Assessed Practice - Use of Variety Phule Rajani.	No. of bulblets/clump	27.5	number of flowers per spikes (44) as compare to Phule Rajani and Local Cultivar.			
						Bulblets weight/clump (gm)	118.1				
						No. of leaves/clump	306				
						Leaf length (cm)	67				
						Leaf width (cm)	1.5				
						Days to first flowering(days)	205				
						No. of spikes/m ²	26				
						No. of spikes/clump	3				
						Flowering duration (days)	11.92				
						No. of flower/spike	40				
						No. of flowers weight/spike	35.13				
						Flowers length (cm)	6.12				
						Flowers yield (gm/clump)	110				
						100 flowers weight (gm)	87				
						Flowers weight (t/ha)	10.3				
						No. of flower in kg	1149				
						Yield(t/ha)	10.3				
					T3 - Assessed Practice- Use of Arka Prajwal	No. of bulblets/ clump	23.2				
						Bulblets weight/clump (gm)	124.3				
						No. of leaves/clump	383				
						Leaf length (cm)	71				
						Leaf width (cm)	2				
						Days to first flowering (days)	153				

					No. of spikes/m ²	37.14					
					No. of spikes/clump	3.5					
					Flowering duration (days)	18.85					
					No. of flower/spike	44					
					No. of flowers weight/spike	56.20					
					Flowers length (cm)	6.52					
					Flowers yield (gm/clump)	144					
					100 flowers weight (gm)	96					
					Flowers weight(t/ha)	15.4					
					No. of flower in kg	1041					
					Yield (t/ha)	15.4					

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
TO- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Use of local Variety Rajanigandha		7.7	t/ha	73515	1.54
TO- 2 - Use of Variety Phule Rajani.	IIHR Bengaluru	10.3	t/ha	152099	2.12
TO- 3- Use of Arka Prajwal		15.4	t/ha	174221	2.22

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

1. Title of Technology Assessed: Evaluation of hybrid Arka Prajwal of Tuberose on light soils.

2. Problem Definition: Low yields in traditional variety.

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment:

Farmers Practice (T1)- Use of local Variety Rajanigandha.

Assessed Practice (T2)- Use of Variety Phule Rajani.

Assessed Practice (T3)- Use of Arka Prajwal.

A) Single type: 1) Prajwal. 2) Phule Rajani.

4. Source of technology: IIHR Bengaluru

5. Production system and thematic area: Varietal evaluation

6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators: The present OFT on accessing improved variety of Tuberose in terms of yield and income under semi irrigated condition and medium to light soil showed that the improved variety Arka Prajwal had a large average flower weight (1.04 gm) and higher number of spikes (37.14 spikes/m²) and average number of flowers per spikes (44) as compare to Phule Rajani and Local Cultivar.

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:

The flower grower/farmer of the district accepted the introduction of Arka Prajwal due to larger flower size and better market price and acceptability.

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation: This variety is highly suitable on medium to light soil and under semi irrigated condition.

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research: Availability of planting material of above said variety i.e. Arka Prajwal and Phule Rajani.

10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction: Training, Group discussion and demonstration.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline- Plant Protection

Results of On Farm Trial Results of On Farm Trial - 1

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pigeon pea	Rain fed	Phytophthora stem blight in Pigeon pea causes heavy losses upto 70%.	Assessment of use Redomil MZ(Metalaxyl 4%+Mancozeb 64%) fungicide for the management of <i>Phytophthora</i> stem blight in Pigeon pea	10	T1- Farmers practice- Application of various fungicides	% incidence of disease	6.45	The percent number of disease incidence were found maximum in T1 (6.45), and less in T2 (0.75). The yield was maximum in T2 (23.50) as compare to T1 (17.75) Which is 32.39 % more than T1	The seed treatment and spraying of Ridomil MZ reduces the wilting in Pigeon pea as compare to the neighboring farmer's field to has adopt other method to manage the wilting in Pigeon pea. Seed treatment with the fungicide increases germination the vigor of the seedlings.	-	-
						Yield (q/ha)	17.75				
					B:C ratio	4.62					
					T2- Technology assessed: 1. Seed dressing with RedomilMZ @3g per kg seed. 2. Two foliar sprays of RedomilMZ @0.25% at 15 days intervals starting from 15 days after germination	% incidence of disease	0.75				
						Yield (q/ha)	23.50				
						B:C ratio	6.83				

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Application of various fungicides		17.75	Q/ha	111300	4.62
Technology option 2	IIPR Kanpur	23.50	Q/ha	160000	6.83

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed: Assessment of use of Ridomil MZ fungicide for the management of Phytophthora stem blight in Pigeon pea**
2. **Problem Definition:** Phytophthora stem blight in Pigeon pea causes heavy losses upto 70%..
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 – Farmers practice:** Application of various fungicides.
 - T2 - Technology assessed:**
 1. Seed dressing with RedomilMZ @3g per kg seed.
 2. Two foliar sprays of RedomilMZ @0.25% at 15 days intervals starting from 15 days after germination
4. **Source of technology:** IIPR Kanpur
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Integrated Disease Management
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The percent number of disease incidence were found maximum in T1 (6.45), and less in T2 (0.75). The yield was maximum in T2 (23.50) as compare to T1 (17.75) Which is 32.39 % more than T1.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques:**

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

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Discipline – Plant Protection
Results of On Farm Trial - 2

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chickpea (Rabi 2022-23)	Rain fed	10-40 % loss in yield due to Wilt in Chickpea	Assessment of use of <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide seed treatment for the management of wilt in Chickpea	10	T1- Farmers practice- Application of various fungicides	% incidence of disease	18.75	The percent number of disease incidence were found maximum in T1 (18.75), and less in T2(1.85). The yield was maximum in T2 (22.50) as compare to T1 (15.75) Which is 42.85 % more than T1	The seed treatment of <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide reduces the wilting in Chickpea as compare to the neighboring farmer's field to has adopt other method to manage the wilting in Chickpea. Seed treatment with the <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide increases germination the vigor of the seedlings.	-	-
						Yield(q/ha)	15.75				
					B:C ratio	2.38					
					T2- Technology assessed: Seed treatment with <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> 4gm per Kg plus Vitavax (Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide 1 g per Kg Seed.	% incidence of disease	1.85				
						Yield (q/ha)	22.50				
						B:C ratio	3.19				

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
TO- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Application of various fungicides		15.75	Q/ha	58750	2.38
Technology option 2	IIPR Kanpur	22.50	Q/ha	83500	3.19

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of use of *Trichoderma harzianum* plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide seed treatment for the management of wilt in Chickpea
2. **Problem Definition:** 10-40 % loss in yield due to Wilt in Chickpea
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 – Farmers practice: Application of various fungicides.
 - T2 - Technology assessed: Seed treatment with *Trichoderma harzianum* 4gm per Kg plus Vitavax (Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide 1 g per Kg Seed.
4. **Source of technology:** IIPR Kanpur
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Integrated Disease Management
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The percent number of disease incidence were found maximum in T1 (18.75), and less in T2(1.85). The yield was maximum in T2 (22.50) as compare to T1 (15.75) Which is 42.85 % more than T1
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques:**

The seed treatment of *Trichoderma harzianum* plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide reduces the wilting in Chickpea as compare to the neighboring farmer’s field to has adopt other method to manage the wilting in Chickpea. Seed treatment with the *Trichoderma harzianum* plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide increases germination the vigor of the seedlings.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Need of seed treatment.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:**
10. **Process of farmer’s participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Discipline – Plant Protection
Results of On Farm Trial - 3

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pigeonpea	Rain fed	The pod borer complex in pigeon pea leads to heavy yield losses. The farmers using chemical insecticides which is effective but costly and not environment friendly. The pests during flowering to pod development stage period are one of the important menaces in getting yield losses of crop	Assessment of spraying of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> for the management of Pod borer complex in Pigeon pea	10	T1- Farmers practice- Application of insecticide and herbicides separately T2- Technology assessed: Spraying of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> @ 20gm per 10 liter of water at 50% flowering stage and second spraying at pod development stage	% incidence of Pest Yield(q/ha) B:C ratio	4.34 18.85 4.74	The percent incidence of pest were found maximum in T1 (4.74), and less in T2 (3.98). The yield was maximum in T2 (21.45) as compare to T1 (18.85) Which is 13.39 % more than T1	Spraying of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> was effective in reducing pod borer population with higher grain yield in pigeon pea ecosystem.		-

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
TO- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Application of various fungicides		18.85	Q/ha	119000	4.74
Technology option 2	IIPR Kanpur	21.45	Q/ha	142850	5.96

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of spraying of *Bacillus thuringiensis* for the management of Pod borer complex in Pigeon pea
2. **Problem Definition:** The pod borer complex in pigeon pea leads to heavy yield losses. The farmers using chemical insecticides which is effective but costly and not environment friendly. The pests during flowering to pod development stage period are one of the important menaces in getting yield losses of crop
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 – Farmers practice: Application of insecticide and herbicides separately.
 - T2- Technology assessed: Spraying of *Bacillus thuringiensis* @ 20gm per 10 liter of water at 50% flowering stage and second spraying at pod development stage
4. **Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Integrated Pest Management
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The percent incidence of pest were found maximum in T1 (4.34), and less in T2 (3.98). The yield was maximum in T2 (21.45) as compare to T1 (18.85) which is 13.39 % more than T1.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**

Spraying of *Bacillus thuringiensis* was effective in reducing pod borer population with higher grain yield in pigeon pea ecosystem.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** For judicious use of synthetic insecticides it is advocated to alter with biopesticides like *Bt* prolonged action, economical, eco-friendly and sustainability of management system.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:**
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, training has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment. Regular visit of farmers were arranged and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Discipline – Veterinary Science
Results of On Farm Trial -1

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cattle & Buffalo	Rain fed	Ecto& Endo parasite infestation	Assessment of an eco friendly herbal acaricide to control ticks in livestock	10	T-1 – Farmer’s practice	Milk production	05 liter	The milk production of t-3 is highest than T-2 & T-1. The tick infestation is more in farmers practice & T-2 Chemical acaricide use.	The herbal acaricide is very good & easy to use. It has no risk of poisoning than chemical acaricide& farmers practice.		
						% of tick Infestation	30%				
					T-2 – Use of Chemical acaricide	Milk production	07 liter				
						% of tick Infestation	10%				
					T-3- Use of herbal acaricide	Milk production	10 liter				
						% of tick Infestation	05%				

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice)	IVRI- 2019	05	lit/animal/day	1500	1:25
Technology option 2- Use of Chemical acaricide		07	lit/animal/day	4302	1:69
Technology option 3- Use of herbal acaricide		10	lit/animal/day	8856	2:44

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of an eco friendly herbal acaricide to control ticks in livestock
2. **Problem Definition:** Ecto& Endo parasite infestation.
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment** T-1 – Farmer’s practice
T-2 – Use of Chemical acaricide
T-3- Use of herbal acaricide
4. **Source of technology:** IVRI- 2019
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Disease Management
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** T-3 is best having highest milk production i.e 10lit /animal & lowest % of tick infestation i.e. 5% .
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques:**
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Use of herbal acaricide is safe, non toxic& cheap. So should be used instead of chemical acaricide.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** Herbal acaricide is easy to use, no risk of poisoning as like chemical acaricide which is nowadays ticks are resistant to tick.
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction.**

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Discipline – Veterinary Science
Results of On Farm Trial -2

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Poultry	Rain fed	Early mortality, less egg production	Assessment of RIR breed for backyard poultry	10	T-1 – Farmer’s practice Local birds	Mortality %	12%	The mortality % in T ₂ is low than T ₁ also the egg production of T ₂ was more than T ₁	The mortality is less in RIR than local birds as well as the egg production is near about double of local deshi birds		
						Eggs / year	90/year				
					T-2 – RIR birds	Mortality %	3%				
						Eggs / year	155/year				

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice) Local birds	CPDO Bangalore	90	Eggs/year	5250	1.63
Technology option 2 - RIR birds		155	Eggs/year	14950	2.80

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed** - Assessment of RIR breed for backyard poultry
2. **Problem Definition** - Early mortality, less egg production
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment-** T1-farmers practice - local deshi birds
T2- Assessed - RIR birds
4. **Source of technology-** CPDO Bangalore
5. **Production system and thematic area-** Breed evaluation
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators-** Mortality % is lowest and egg production is higher in T₂ i.e. 155 eggs/year
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation-** mortality % is less and egg laying is more / year also weight gain is fast than local so recommended for backyard poultry.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research-** Transportation of one day chicks is hard task and risk of stress and mortality.
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction.**

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline –Home Science

Results of On Farm Trial - 1

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameter s of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinem ent needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Soybean	Rain fed	Causes injuries to hands and palm of the women	Assessment of efficiency of multi crop mittens for harvesting soybean	13	T-1 – farm women practice harvesting by hand	Required time to workout	5–6-hours for 1 acre	Farmer practice required more time for harvesting as compare to Invented technology. In farmers practice hand and palm getting injured while using invented technology palm and hand does not injured	While harvesting reduces injuries on palm and hand reduced and Take less time while workout. Useful and required material for this technology is easily available and low cost technology too.	NA	NA
						Health injuries	Hands and palm was injured.				
					T-2 –use of Multicrop harvesting mittens	Required time to workout	4-5 hours for 1 acre				
						Health injuries	No injuries were observed.				

Continued

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice): use of normal cloth and normal gloves	College of community science VNMKV Parbhani				
Technology option 2(Invented technology): use of Multicrop harvesting Mittens					

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 efficiency of multi crop mittens for harvesting soybean
2. **Problem Definition** -Causes injuries to hands and palm of the women
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment-** T1- farm women practice harvesting by hand
T-2 – by using Multicrop harvesting by using mittens
4. **Source of technology-** College of community science VNMKV Parbhani
5. **Production system and thematic area-** Drudgery Reduction
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators-**
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:** -While harvesting injuries on palm and hand reduced and take less time while workout. Easily available required material for this technology.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation-**
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research-** hand mittens length should be appropriate according to hand length.
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction. Farm women:** -Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that selected village-wise farm women. After selecting farm women demonstration and on farm trial has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline –Home Science

Results of On Farm Trial - 2

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technol ogy Assesse d	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
All Crop	Rainfed	Trouble while carrying fertilizers, physical and chemical hazards	Assessment of efficiency of fertilizer carrier bag	13	T1-farm women practice with normal bags or carry bags	Requirement of time to workout	30 min. for 20 R	T2 practice is suitable and important technology for fertilizing in any season and for any crop. Required material for this technology is easily available and low-cost technology too.	It has multiple benefits with respect to physiological cost of work, health hazards and work output, easy to wear. Useful for even carrying seeds in seed drill method and as a saplings carrier while transplanting	NA	NA
					T2 –use of fertilizer bag (sulbha bag)	Health hazards and work output	Health hazards like skin rashes and itching observed on stomach and hand.				
						Requirement of time to workout	20 min for 20R				
						Health hazards and work output	No injury and itching were observed.				

Contd...

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / Unit	B:C Ratio
Fertilizer carrier bag	Community science VNMKV Parbhani				

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of efficiency of fertilizer carrier bag
2. **Problem Definition:** (1) Trouble while carrying fertilizers (2) physical and chemical hazards (3) time consuming.
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1- Farmers practices: farm women practice with normal bags or carry bags
 - T2 - Assessed- use of fertilizer bag (sulbha bag)
4. **Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani, college of Community Science
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Drudgery reduction.
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:**T1-In farm women practice health hazards like skin rashes and itching observed on stomach and hand. T2: -wastage of fertilizer less than T1 practice and No injury and itching was observed in T2 practice.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**It has multiple benefits with respect to physiological cost of work, health hazards and work output, easy to wear. Useful for even carrying seeds in seed drill method and as a saplings carrier while transplanting.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:**
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** NA
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farm. After selecting farmers, demonstration and on farm trails has been given and made aware about complete procedure for assessment and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline –Home Science

Results of On Farm Trial - 3

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cereal flour and soybean threshing	Rainfed	Breathing problems due to dust pollution. Low work efficiency. Hearing problems due to noise pollution, more drudgery prone, fatigues	Assessment of efficiency of Dust and Noise controlling mask in threshing operation	13	T1-farm women practice with normal cloth	Energy Expenditure, Time, work efficiency	Observed Breathing, Mouth conversation and hearing problems due to dust and noise while threshing soyabean and milling flour.	T2 practice having good results as compared to farmer practice.	Conversation is possible because of mouth slit, comfortable breathing, easy to wear, and locally available material. In flour mill and chilly pounding mill operation very useful for farmwomen.	-NA	NA-
					T2- use of Dust and Noise controlling mask	Energy Expenditure, Time, work efficiency	Not observed any obstacles in breathing, mouth conversation and hearing too while using				

Contd...

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Assessment of efficiency of Dust and Noise controlling mask in threshing operation	VNMKV Parbhani , college of Community Science				

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of efficiency of Dust and Noise controlling mask in threshing operation.
2. **Problem Definition:** Breathing problems due to dust pollution. Low work efficiency. Hearing problems due to noise pollution, more drudgery prone, fatigues
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 - Farmers practice: -farm women practice with normal cloth
 - T2: Technology Assessed: -use of Dust and Noise controlling mask
4. **Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani. College of community science
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Drudgery reduction
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:**T1: -observed Breathing, Mouth conversation and hearing problems due to dust and noise while threshing soyabean and milling flour. T2; -Not observed any obstacles in breathing, mouth conversation and hearing too while using
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**Conversation is possible because of mouth slit, comfortable breathing, easy to wear, and locally available material. In flour mill and chilly pounding mill operation very useful for farm women.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:**
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:**NA
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction:**Assessment has been taken as per problem diagnosed, after that village-wise meeting was conducted for selection of farmers. After selecting farmers, demonstration and on farm trials has been given and made aware about technology. and necessary suggestions were given to farmers.

3.3. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

Discipline - Agronomy

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

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

S. No	Crop/Enterprise	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizontal spread of technology		
					No. of villages	No. of farmers	Area in ha
1	Sorghum	Varietal evaluation	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum Parbhani shakti under irrigated situation as compare to local check.	Field day, Training programme, Demonstrations	20	500	2000
2	sorghum	Varietal evaluation	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum Phule revati under irrigated situation as compare to local check.	Field day, Training programme, Demonstrations	85	100	200

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2023 (Kharif 2024, Rabi 2023, Summer 2023) (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	Sorghum	Varietal evaluation	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum Parbhani shakti under rainfed situation as compare to local check.	Kharif 2024	2	2	4	6	10	-
2	Sorghum	Varietal evaluation	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum Phule revati under irrigated situation as compare to local check	Rabi 2023	2	2	4	6	10	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Sorghum	kharif	Rainfed	Medium black	Low	Low	High	Bengal gram	28 june 2024	20 th Octo 2024	932.3	70
Sorghum	Rabi	Irrigated	Medium black	Low	Low	High	soybean	15 th Nov 2023	5 mar 2024	932.3	70

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feedback	Sr. No.	Feedback
Sorghum parbhani shakti		Sorghum (phule revati)	
1	Parbhani shakti variety is moderately tolerant to grain mold, shoot fly and stem borer.	1	It is moderately tolerant to wilt al
2	It is Biofortified sorghum variety	2	It is crop duration is 120 days
3	It has higher iron and zinc contents	3	
4	It is recorded higher yield obtain as compare to local variety.	4	It is higher crop yield as compare to local check

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back	Sr.No.	Feedback
Sorghum parbhani shakti		Sorghum (phule revati)	
1	It is higher yielding variety as compare to local.	1	It is higher yield obtained under irrigation
2	It is good quality grain and fodder also.	2	It is less infestation of pest and disease
3	It is less infestation of pest and diseases.	3	It was found superior in grain and fodder yield as compare to local check
4	it is good food for anemia patient because rich source of iron and zinc	4	The roti and fodder quality of phule revati are excellent

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	03	18/08/2024,12/12/2023,22/01/2024	50	-
2	Farmers Training	03	20/11/2023,10/07/2024,12/11/2023,	78	-
3	Media coverage	-	-	-	-
4	Training for extension functionaries	01	06/10/2024	75	-

Discipline: Plant Protection

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

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2024 and recommended for large scale adoption in the district

S. No	Crop/Enterprise	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizontal spread of technology		
					No. of villages	No. of farmers	Area in ha
1	Pigeon pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	1) Organized demonstration on 10 farmer's field. 2) Conducted trainings FFS in FLD plot. 3) Organized frequent field visit to FLD plot.	10	1200	560
2	Chick pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	1) Organized demonstration on 10 farmer's field. 2) Conducted trainings FFS in FLD plot. 3) Organized frequent field visit to FLD plot.	10	800	490
3	Soybean	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	1) Organized demonstration on 10 farmer's field. 2) Conducted trainings FFS in FLD plot. 3) Organized frequent field visit to FLD plot.	10	1650	1200
4	Turmeric	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	1) Organized demonstration on 10 farmer's field. 2) Conducted trainings FFS in FLD plot. 3) Organized frequent field visit to FLD plot.	10	185	90

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2024 (Kharif 2024, Rabi 2023-24, Summer 2024) (Information is to be furnished in the following three tables for each category i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Pigeon pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Kharif 2024	08	08	05	15	20	
2	Chick pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Rabi 23-24	08	08	06	14	20	
3	Soybean	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Kharif 2024	08	08	08	12	20	
4	Turmeric	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Kharif 2024	08	08	05	15	20	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Pigeon pea	Kharif 2024	Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Gram, Rabi Jowar	22-26 June 2024	Last week of Jan24	935.3	44
Chick pea	Rabi 2023	Irrigated/Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Soybean	10-15 Nov 23	15-20 Mar 2024	935.3	44
Soybean	Kharif 2024	Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Chick pea/ Jowar	22-28 Jun 2024	15-25 Oct 2024	935.3	44
Turmeric	Kharif 2023	Irrigated	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Cotton/ Chick pea	25-30 Jun 2023	15-25 March 2024	935.3	44

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

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

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

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

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	04	25/08/2024, 30/08/2024 07/11/2024, 22/12/2024	480	
2	Farmers Training	08	12/06/2024, 15/06/2024, 05/07/2024,17/07/2024, 06/09/2024,04/09/2024,12/12/2024	590	
3	Media coverage	02	-	-	
4	Training for extension functionaries	02	02/09/2024,03/11/2024	350	

Discipline: Horticulture

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

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2024 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	Banana	ICM in Banana	Use of skirting bag and Banana Special for improving bunch quality and yield	1) The present demonstration carried out for assessing the knowledge level of farmer for adoption of Banana special for marketable bunch. 2) To assess the increase yield in Banana by adoption of Banana special with skirting bag. 3) To assess the constraint face by the farmers. In this this demonstration mix 50 gm of Banana special along with 1 lemon juice and 1 shampoo pocket in 10 liters of water are added and mix thoroughly before spraying. Drenching the solution 250ml/plant after 15 days of plantation. Start from 4 th month of plantation and continue up to 8 months as foliar applications. Both on bunch and leaves 30 days and 60 days after bunch emergence.	02	10	02

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2024 (Kharif 2024, Rabi 2023-24, Summer 2024) (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	Banana	ICM	Use of skirting bag and Banana Special for improving bunch quality and yield	Kharif 2024	02	02	04	06	10	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Banana	Kharif	Irrigated	Medium to heavy	Low	Medium	High	Summer Groundnut	20/06/2024	March 2025	935.3	44

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Post harvest shelf life and market qualities of Banana are significantly influenced by this pre harvest production practice.
2	Physical and Bio chemical properties of Banana fruits were not adversely affected.
3	Fruits grown covered with skirting bags were more visually appealing, as they were clean and with minimal bruises.
4	This bagging of Banana bunches reduced physical injury sunscald, increase yield and green life as well as improved fruit quality.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Farmers were expressed satisfaction over this combined use of Banana special along with skirting bags as they are producing more marketable bunches which fetch better price in the market.
2	They are of opinion that instead of blue color of skirting bags color should be white so as to judge right time of maturity of bunch.
3	Price of skirting bag should be lowered and if possible they were given by state agriculture department to Banana growers on subsidy basis.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	1	25/06/2024	52	
2	Farmers Training	1	12/07/2024	32	
3	Media coverage	1	20/08/2024		
4	Training for extension functionaries	1	22/01/2025	18	

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										
Soybean																		
Soybean	ICM	Variety + Biofertilizer+ Trichoderma + Neemark	MAUS-612	225	90	31.5	13.5	20.5	17.1	19.88	34400	92250	57850	2.68	34800	76950	42150	2.21
Soybean	IPDM	Integrated Pest and Disease management in Soybean	MAUS-612	20	08	24.50	20.25	21.45	18.75	13.33	39900	85000	45100	2.13	45700	75000	29300	1.64

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																		
Pigeonpea Kharif (2023-24)	INM & IPM	Varietal Demonstration with INM and IPM	BDN-711	25	10	19.2	10.5	17.65	15.85	11.36	19730	150025	130295	7.60	20250	134725	114475	6.65
Pigeonpea	IPDM	Integrated Pest and Disease management in Pigeon pea	BDN-716	20	08	25	20	21.75	18.50	17.56	25500	174000	148500	6.82	29300	148000	118700	5.05
Chickpea																		
Chickpea (Rabi 2023-24)	IPDM	Integrated Pest and Disease management in Chick pea	Jaki-9218	20	08	24.5	20.5	20.50	17.75	15.49	39700	110700	71000	2.78	43900	95850	51950	2.18

FLD on Other crops

Category & Crop	The matic Area	Name of the technology	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Change in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo			Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BC R (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BC R (R/C)
					High	Low	Average												
Millet s																			
Kharif sorghum	Varietal evaluative	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum parbhani shakti under rainfed situation as compare to local check	10	04	30	18.5	26.2	21.5	21.86			26200	65500	39300	2.5	25350	53750	28400	2.12
Rabi sorghum (2023-24)	Varietal evaluative	To Demonstrate Introduction of new variety of sorghum phule revati under irrigated situation as compare to local check	10	04	35	17.8	25.8	20.1	28.35	Stalk yield 64.1q/ha	Stalk yield 29.75 qt/ha	28100	77400	49300	2.75	26750	60300	33550	2.25

Category & Crop	The matic Area	Name of the technology	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Change in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo			Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
					High	Low	Average												
Fruit crops																			
Banana	ICM	Use of skirting bag and Banana Special for improving bunch quality and yield	10	02	10	77	922	649	42.06	Days to harvesting: 323	Days to harvesting: 335.15	115370	418940	303570	3.63	113000	384800	271800	3.40
							Bunch length cm: 103.23	Bunch length cm: 102.23											
							Bunch wt kg: 19.98	Bunch wt: 14.87											
							No. of hands/bunch: 8.75	No. of hands/bunch: 8.67											
							No. of fingers/hand: 17.83	No. of fingers/hand: 18.08											
Spices & condiments																			
Turmeric (Khari f 2023-24)	IPDM	Integrated Pest and Disease management in Turmeric	Salem	20	08	360	340	350	265	22.85	167500	700000	532500	3.17	185900	530000	344100	2.85	

Frontline Demonstration on Nutri cereals

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

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)	
Cattle																		
Cattle	Disease management	Use of Herbal Spray for preventive measures of subclinical mastitis in Dairy cow	10	10	10% incidence	20% incidence	50%	10.5 lit	5.5 lit	6200	15750	9550	2.54	6000	9075	3075	1.51	
Sheep & Goat																		
Goat	Nutrient management	Use Mineral lick bricks for Goat	10	10	3 kg birth weight	2.5 kg birth weight	17%	2%	10%	2900	6100	3200	2.10	2850	4500	1650	1.57	

FLD on Fisheries

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

FLD on Other enterprises

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

FLD on Women Empowerment

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
Drudgery reduction	Soybean mittens	02	Relevance factor	Highly relevant	Medium relevant
Drudgery reduction	Dust and noise controlling mask	02	Relevance factor	Highly relevant	Medium relevant

FLD on Farm Implements and Machinery

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

FLD on Other Enterprise: Kitchen Gardening

Nutrition garden components	Thematic area	Area (sq mt)	No. of Farmer	No. of Units	Yield (Kg)- supply of vegetables, fruits, etc from KG in the year		% change in yield	Household size (number)		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demonstration	Check*		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return/Savings*	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return/Savings*	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Kitchen gardening (Rabi-2023)	Health Nutrition security	100 sqmtr	10	10	243	162	49.38			1250	9050	7800	7.24	1050	5025	3975	4.7

Result: -Due to poor economic condition, rural women are unable to purchase fruits and vegetables from market for their daily dietary need. This is resulted in poor health and imbalance status of farmers, farm women and children. Nutrition gardening can play an imperative role for rural families to recover diversified vegetables in their daily diet as well as to combat malnutrition prevailing among rural families' Nanded KVK given trainings and demonstrations to rural women on Nutritional Kitchen Garden. After trainings and demonstration, impact of these on behavior of rural women was assessed in terms of their knowledge regarding various aspects of nutritional kitchen gardening, and skill of developing and managing kitchen garden.

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						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.4. Training Programmes (Online programmes if any should be included under On Campus category)

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (on campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
I Crop Production										
Weed Management										
Resource Conservation Technologies	01	15	25	40	15	20	35	30	45	75
Cropping Systems										
Crop Diversification										
Integrated Farming	01	17	0	17	10	-	10	27	0	27
Micro Irrigation/irrigation										
Seed production										
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	02	79	96	175	70	130	200	149	226	375
Soil & water conservation										
Integrated nutrient management										
Production of organic inputs	02	26	37	63	12	35	47	38	72	110
Total	06	137	158	295	107	185	292	244	343	587
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
b) Fruits										
Plant propagation techniques	01	05	35	40	10	10	20	15	45	60
Others (INM in Vegetables)	01	28	12	40	05	05	10	33	17	50
Total (b)	02	33	47	80	15	15	30	48	62	110
c) Ornamental Plants										
d) Plantation crops										
e) Tuber crops										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	01	30	30	60	60	40	100	90	70	160
Processing and value addition										
Total (f)	01	30	30	60	60	40	100	90	70	160
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Grand Total (a to g)	03	63	77	140	75	55	130	138	132	270
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	01	15	27	42	20	30	50	35	57	92
Poultry Management										
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management										
Disease Management										
Feed & fodder technology										
Production of quality animal products										
Goat Farming	01	20	25	45	12	44	56	32	69	101
Total	02	35	52	87	32	74	106	67	126	193

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	01	05	25	30	-	45	45	05	70	75
Women empowerment	01	-	25	25	-	15	15	-	40	40
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
Total	02	05	50	55	-	60	60	05	110	115
VI Agril. Engineering										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	02	38	48	86	25	21	46	63	69	132
Integrated Disease Management										
Bio-control of pests and diseases	02	310	70	380	175	85	260	485	155	640
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	02	285	45	330	145	50	195	430	95	525
Others (Drone Technology for spraying in Crop)	01	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45
Total	07	678	163	841	345	156	501	1023	319	1342
VIII Fisheries										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production										
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production										
Bio-pesticides production	01	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16
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										
Total	01	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management										
Integrated Farming Systems	01	05	12	17	02	07	09	07	19	26
Others (pl specify)										
Total	01	05	12	17	02	07	09	07	19	26
GRAND TOTAL	22	923	528	1451	561	537	1098	1484	1065	2549

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (off campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	01	15	04	19	10	05	15	25	09	34
Resource Conservation Technologies	01	10	02	12	11	-	11	21	02	23
Cropping Systems										
Crop Diversification										
Integrated Farming	01	10	-	10	08	-	08	18	-	18
Micro Irrigation/irrigation										
Seed production	01	27	10	37	15	05	20	42	15	57
Nursery management	01	30	04	34	20	02	22	50	06	56
Integrated Crop Management	05	105	12	117	82	06	88	187	18	205
Soil & water conservation	03	60	30	90	40	30	70	100	60	160
Integrated nutrient management	02	60	29	89	49	32	81	109	61	170
Production of organic inputs	01	18	02	20	20	01	21	38	03	41
Total	16	335	93	428	255	81	336	590	174	764
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops	01	02	26	28	-	02	02	02	28	30
Off-season vegetables	01	35	-	35	30	-	30	65	-	65
Nursery raising	04	95	20	115	14	02	16	109	22	131
Exotic vegetables										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation	01	12	-	12	08	-	08	20	-	20
Total (a)	07	144	46	190	52	04	56	196	50	246
b) Fruits										
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	01	12	15	27	05	-	05	17	15	32
Total (b)	01	12	15	27	05	-	05	17	15	32
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	01	12	35	47	10	35	45	22	70	92
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants										
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants										
Total (c)	01	12	35	47	10	35	45	22	70	92
d) Plantation crops										
e) Tuber crops										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	03	101	22	123	42	12	54	143	34	177

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Processing and value addition										
Total (f)	03	101	22	123	42	12	54	143	34	177
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Grand Total (a to g)	12	269	118	387	109	51	160	378	169	547
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	03	80	110	190	25	25	50	105	135	240
Poultry Management	01	17	-	17	14	-	14	31	-	31
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management	01	03	25	28	-	03	03	28	03	31
Disease Management	04	59	11	70	59	16	75	118	27	145
Feed & fodder technology	01	30	-	30	15	-	15	45	-	45
Production of quality animal products										
Total	10	189	146	335	113	44	157	327	165	492
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	01	-	07	07	-	08	08	-	15	15
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet										
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	01	15	65	80	15	25	40	30	90	120
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition										
Women empowerment										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care	02	20	74	94	30	56	86	50	130	180
Total	04	35	146	181	45	89	134	80	235	315
VI Agril. Engineering										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	05	133	20	153	29	10	39	162	30	192
Integrated Disease Management	03	83	21	104	59	16	75	142	37	179
Bio-control of pests and diseases	02	72	07	79	18	-	18	90	07	97
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	01	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	23	23
Others (FYM enrichment with Bio agents)	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Total	12	298	71	369	106	26	132	404	97	501
VIII Fisheries										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
XI Agro-forestry										
GRAND TOTAL	54	1126	574	1700	628	291	919	1779	840	2619

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

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	01	15	04	19	10	05	15	25	09	34
Resource Conservation Technologies	02	25	27	52	26	20	46	51	47	98
Cropping Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Diversification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming	02	27	-	27	18	-	18	45	-	45
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed production	01	27	10	37	15	05	20	42	15	57
Nursery management	01	30	04	34	20	02	22	50	06	56
Integrated Crop Management	07	184	108	292	152	136	288	336	244	580
Soil & water conservation	03	60	30	90	40	30	70	100	60	160
Integrated nutrient management	02	60	29	89	49	32	81	109	61	170
Production of organic inputs	03	44	39	83	32	36	68	76	75	151
Total	22	472	251	723	362	266	628	834	517	1351
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops	01	02	26	28	-	02	02	02	28	30
Off-season vegetables	01	35	-	35	30	-	30	65	-	65
Nursery raising	04	95	20	115	14	02	16	109	22	131
Exotic vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export potential vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grading and standardization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective cultivation	01	12	-	12	08	-	08	20	-	20
Total (a)	07	144	46	190	52	04	56	196	50	246
b) Fruits										
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	02	17	50	67	15	10	25	32	60	92
Others (pl specify)	01	28	12	40	05	05	10	33	17	50
Total (b)	03	45	62	107	20	15	35	65	77	142
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	01	12	35	47	10	35	45	22	70	92
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental										

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
plants										
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants										
Total (c)	01	12	35	47	10	35	45	22	70	92
d) Plantation crops										
e) Tuber crops										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	04	131	52	183	102	52	154	233	104	337
Processing and value addition										
Total (f)	04	131	52	183	102	52	154	233	104	337
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Grand Total (a to g)	15	332	195	527	184	106	290	516	301	817
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	04	95	137	232	45	55	100	140	192	332
Poultry Management	01	17	-	17	14	-	14	31	-	31
Piggery Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Nutrition Management	01	03	25	28	-	03	03	03	28	31
Disease Management	04	59	11	70	59	16	75	118	27	145
Feed & fodder technology	01	30	-	30	15	-	15	45	-	45
Production of quality animal products	01	20	25	45	12	44	56	32	69	101
Others (pl specify)										
Total	12	224	198	422	145	118	263	369	316	685
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	01	-	07	07	-	08	08	-	15	15
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	01	15	65	80	15	25	40	30	90	120
Processing and cooking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storage loss minimization techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	01	05	25	30	-	45	45	05	75	80
Women empowerment	01	-	25	25	-	15	15	-	40	40
Location specific drudgery										

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
reduction technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care	02	20	74	94	30	56	86	50	130	180
Total	06	40	196	236	45	149	194	85	350	435
VI Agril. Engineering										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	07	171	68	239	54	31	85	225	99	324
Integrated Disease Management	03	83	21	104	59	16	75	142	37	179
Bio-control of pests and diseases	04	382	77	459	193	85	278	575	162	737
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	05	295	68	363	145	50	195	440	118	558
Others (pl specify)	01	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45
Total	20	976	234	1210	451	182	633	1427	416	1843
VIII Fisheries										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production										
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production										
Bio-pesticides production	01	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16
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										
Total	01	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management										
Integrated Farming Systems	01	05	12	17	02	07	09	07	19	26
Others (pl specify)										
Total	01	05	12	17	02	07	09	07	19	26
GRAND TOTAL	77	2049	1102	3151	1189	828	2017	3238	1935	5173

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops										
Training and pruning of orchards										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops										
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming	02	40	35	75	20	04	24	60	39	99
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs	05	80	47	127	58	19	77	138	66	204
Planting material production										
Vermi-culture	01	03	10	13	07	03	10	10	13	23
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping										
Sericulture										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition	01	25	20	35	15	20	35	40	40	80
Small scale processing										
Post Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products	01	17	03	20	08	-	08	25	03	28
Dairying	03	83	22	105	17	20	37	100	42	142
Sheep and goat rearing										
TOTAL	13	248	137	375	125	66	191	373	203	576

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Tailoring and Stitching	01	-	08	08	-	02	02	-	10	10
Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of quality animal products	01	15	03	18	08	-	08	23	03	26
Dairying	02	34	14	48	26	15	41	60	29	89
Sheep and goat rearing										
TOTAL	04	49	25	74	34	17	51	83	42	125

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops										
Training and pruning of orchards										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops										
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming	02	40	35	75	20	04	24	60	39	99
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs	05	80	47	127	58	19	77	138	66	204
Planting material production										
Vermi-culture	01	03	10	13	07	03	10	10	13	23
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping										
Sericulture										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition	01	25	20	45	15	20	35	40	40	80
Small scale processing										
Post Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching	01	-	08	08	-	02	02	-	10	10
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products	02	32	06	38	16	-	16	48	06	54
Dairying	05	117	36	153	43	35	78	160	71	231
Sheep and goat rearing										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
TOTAL	17	297	162	459	159	83	242	456	245	701

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Productivity enhancement in field crops	01	22	03	25	08	02	10	30	05	35
Integrated Pest Management	01	30	15	45	-	-	-	30	15	45
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology										
Production and use of organic inputs	01	02	08	10	04	20	24	06	28	34
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	01	23	11	34	12	08	20	35	19	54
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
Any other (pl.specify)										
TOTAL	04	77	37	114	24	30	54	101	67	168

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Productivity enhancement in field crops	02	60	35	95	45	25	70	105	60	165
Integrated Pest Management	02	173	45	218	30	18	48	203	63	266
Integrated Nutrient management	01	25	10	35	10	25	25	35	35	70
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										
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
TOTAL	05	258	90	348	85	68	143	343	158	501

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Productivity enhancement in field crops	03	82	38	120	53	25	80	135	63	198
Integrated Pest Management	03	203	60	263	30	18	48	233	78	311
Integrated Nutrient management	01	25	10	35	10	25	25	35	35	70
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology										
Production and use of organic inputs	01	02	08	10	04	20	24	06	28	34
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	01	23	11	34	12	08	20	35	19	54
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
TOTAL	09	335	127	462	109	96	197	444	223	667

Sponsored training programmes

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Crop production and management										
Production and value addition										
Soil health and fertility management										
Production of Inputs at site										
Methods of protective cultivation										
Others (Organic Farming)	02	31	09	40	04	06	10	35	15	50
Total	02	31	09	40	04	06	10	35	15	50
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Farm machinery										
Farm machinery, tools and implements	04	67	-	67	32	01	33	99	01	100
Others (pl. specify)										
Total	04	67	-	67	32	01	33	99	01	100
Livestock and fisheries										
Home Science										
Agricultural Extension										
GRAND TOTAL	06	98	09	107	36	07	43	134	16	150

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Crop production and management										
Commercial floriculture										
Commercial fruit production										
Commercial vegetable production	01	12	05	17	03	08	11	15	13	28
Integrated crop management										
Organic farming										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total	01	12	05	17	03	08	11	15	13	28
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Value addition	01	-	12	12	-	19	19	-	31	31
Others (pl. specify)										
Total	01	-	12	12	-	19	19	-	31	31
Livestock and fisheries										
Dairy farming	01	16	-	16	11	-	11	27	-	27
Composite fish culture										
Sheep and goat rearing	02	33	-	33	23	-	23	56	-	56
Piggery										
Poultry farming										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total	03	49		49	34		34	83		83
Income generation activities										
Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc.	03	-	18	18	-	31	31	-	49	49
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training	01	-	10	10	-	06	06	-	16	16
Total	04		28	28		37	37		65	65
Agricultural Extension										
Grand Total	09	61	45	106	37	64	101	98	109	207

3.5. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services (Other than KMAS)	11	951	40	991
Diagnostic visits	31	226	64	290
Field Day	07	225	23	248
Group discussions	09	181	113	294
KisanGhoshi	02	150	22	172
Film Show	02	54	-	54
Self-help groups	-	-	-	-
KisanMela	02	422	04	426
Exhibition	04	2043	220	2263
Scientists' visit to farmers field	53	285	72	357
Plant/animal health camps	06	91	08	99
Farm Science Club	-	-	-	-
Ex-trainees Sammelan	01	30	05	35
Farmers' seminar/workshop	07	785	82	867
Method Demonstrations	33	773	34	807
Celebration of important days	08	852	120	972
Special day celebration	02	367	21	388
Exposure visits	05	108	02	110
Others -Farmer field School	06	257	33	290
02.Resource person	10	1513	754	2267
03.Farm innovators meet	-	-	-	-
Total	199	9313	1617	10930

Details of other extension programmes:

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	03
Extension Literature	08
Newspaper coverage	36
Popular articles	01
Radio Talks	02
TV Talks	-
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated)	127
Social Media (No. of platforms Used)	04
Others (pl. specify)	
Total	162

3.6 Online activities during year 2024

S. No.	Activity Type	Mode of implementation (Video conferencing / Audio Conferencing / Facebook Live / YouTube Live/ Zoom/ Google meet/ Webex etc.)	Title of Program	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants/ Views
A	Farmers training	Facebook Live	Pre Kharif training	01	45
1	Monthly District Farmer's meeting and field visit	Facebook Live	Care and management of Kharif crops and judical use of pesticides	01	144
2	Farmer Training	Facebook Live	Preparation & use of waste decomposer, Mycoriza, EM - 1 culture	01	26
	Total			03	215
B	Farmers scientist's interaction programme	-	-	-	-
C	Farmers seminars	-	-	-	-
D	Expert lectures	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)			03	215

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

Production of seeds by the KVKs

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Quantity of seed(q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers
Cereals	Wheat	LOK-1	HD-2189	35	87500	05
	Rabi Sorghum	Parbhani moti		25	75000	04
Oilseeds	Soybean	MAUS-612		40	158000	10
	Soybean	Godavari		05	37500	02
	Soybean	Phule Sangam		30	118500	05
	Soybean	JS-9305		25	98750	05
Pulses	Red gram	BDN-716		15	112500	05
	Red gram	BDN-711		10	75000	03
Commercial crops	Sugarcane	VSI-8005		1230	305000	
Spices	Turmeric	Salem		16.2	59070	03
Vegetables	Onion			32 kg	560	02
Fruits	Mango	Mallika & Keshar		100 kg	12000	24
Fiber crops	Cotton	Rashi -759		11	78000	
Total				1443.52	12,17,380/-	68

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
Vegetable seedlings	Chilli	Parbhani Tejas		1500	1500	32
Fruits saplings	Karwand	Local		120	7200	92
	Guava	Sardar		60	3600	
Total				1680	12300	124

Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
		Kg/Lit		
Bio Fertilizers	Bioboost	1958 ltr	195800/-	415
	Neemark	100 ltr.	6,000/-	07
	Waste decomposer	100 ltr.	5000/-	50
	Jeevamrut	100 ltr.	6000/-	13
	Mycorhyza	06 ltr	600/-	06
	Vermi culture	0.5 kg	200/-	01
Bio-pesticide	Metarhizium	2151 kg	344220/-	589
Bio-fungicide	Trichoderma	3800 Kg	456000/-	940
Bio Agents				
Total		8115.5	10,08,020/-	2021

Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Name of the breed	Type of Produce	unit (no./ lit/kg)	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
Dairy animals							
Cows & Buffaloes	Cows	Gir and ND	Milk	-	1497 Ltr.	94,977/-	10 + private dairy
Goat	Buffaloes	ND	Heifers	-	03 N	1,05,000/-	02
Poultry	Goat	Osmanabadi	Bucks and goats	-	28 N	1,71,050/-	09
	Hen	Desi and RIR	Eggs	-	97 N	1475	20
Total					1625	3,72,502	41

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

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

B. Literature developed/published

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Research papers			
Technical reports			
News letters			
Technical bulletins			
Popular articles	Onion cultivation methods	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	80
	Turmeric cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	150
	Turmeric disease management	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	160
	Grampriya – Egg producing poultry bird	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	40
	Management of fodder in drought condition	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	100
	Marathwada region – Quality livestock producing mine	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	80
	Dog production business		50
	Week	Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	
Extension literature	Goat farming	Dr.Ambore M.N	200
	Groundnut cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	200
	IPM in Groundnut	Mr. Kalyankar M. G	200
	Ginger cultivation & Processing	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	200
	IPM in Chick pea	Mr. Kalyankar M.G.	200
	BT- cotton cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	200
	Soybean cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	200
	Green gram & Black gram cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	200
	Kitchen gardening	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	200
	Custard apple cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	200
	Soil testing	Mrs. Nadre S.R. Dr. Devikant Deshmukh, Mr. Ingole R R	200
	Red gram cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	500
	Turmeric cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	500

	Fodder cultivation of Phule Jaywant variety	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	500
	Azolla Production for animals	Dr. Mahesh Ambore	500
	Pest management in cotton	Mr. Kalyankar M.G.	500
	Vermi compost management	Mrs. Nadre S. R.	500
	Rabi Sorghum Cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	500
	Wheat cultivation	Mr. Sandip Jaybhaye	500
	KVK at Glance	Mrs. Nadre S. R.,	500
	Drumstick cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	500
	Watermelon cultivation, Pest & disease management	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh, Mr. Manik Kalyankar	500
	Nutritional Garden Health	Ms.Pawale A.S.	500
	Silage preparation	Dr.Ambore M.N.	500
	Multipurpose Amla (Indian Gooseberry)	Ms.Pawale A.S.	500
	Natural farming inputs	Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	500
	Heath booster nutritious cereals Millet	Ms.Pawale A.S.	500
	10 drum theory technology for natural farming	Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	500
	Onion-chili cultivation	Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	500
	Wheat cultivation	Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	500
	Integrated Disease management in Livestock	Dr.Ambore M.N.	500
	Information on wild vegetable	Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	500
	5% Nimboli ark	Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	500
	Trichodema	Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	500
	Tissue culture Banana	Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	500
	Silk production	Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	500
	Sesamum cultivation technology	Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	500
TOTAL			8360

C. Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD/ Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
01	DVD	CFLD farmers feedback	01
02	DVD	PMKISAN farmers interview	01
3	DVD	Organic farming	01

D. Details of Social Media Platforms Created / Used

S. No.	Type of social media platform	No of events (uploaded video/post/story etc.	Title of social media	Number of Followers/ Subscribers
1	YouTube Channel (no of video uploaded)	04	KVK Pokharni Nanded-I	519
2	Facebook page/ Account (no of Post)	250	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pokharni Nanded	7410
3	Mobile Apps			
4	WhatsApp groups	942	446 groups	14552
5	Twitter Account	156	@kvknanded1	145

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). (Attached Separate word page)

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

F. Give details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development

S. No.	Crop / Enterprise	ITK Practiced	Purpose of ITK
1	Banana	Most of the Banana farmers they are using dry grass and paddy straw to cover and protect the bunch from the sun burn and hot wind injuries.	To protect the bunch from the hot winds and direct exposure of sunlight on the banana stalk to avoid breakage of bunch.
2	Turmeric and Banana	Both Turmeric and Banana Grower they are using old Sarris as a fence around the orchards.	To protect the banana and turmeric crop from the attack and injuries of wild pigs and other animals.
3	Fruit crops	Mostly fruit grower's sweet orange, mandarin growers in order to provide water to fruit crops under water deficit condition using plastic bottles few distance away from the main stream by burying down the cutted bottle in the ground so as to supply moisture to the roots to save orchards.	To save the orchards during hot summer under drought condition.
4	Sugarcane	Farmers they are using old saris all around the sugarcane crop field to protect from wild animals such as wild pigs and bears.	To protect the sugarcane attack from wild animals.
5	Sorghum	Tying plastic carry bags to sticks of 2' height and stacked in the boundary with escapement of 2 meter this technique is carried out scare away the squirrel from damaging the sorghum seed sown.	The sound of the whirling wind and bags caused will scare away squirrel & birds.
6	Groundnut	Use of polyethylene covers sticks in field scare off birds in groundnut.	To protect the groundnut from birds and wild animals.
7	Cotton & soybean	Rising of sorghum as mixed crop as cotton & soybean as bird perches.	The farmers raise sorghum as a mix crop scattered in cotton field. The grain of sorghum attacks the birds and served as a perches for the birds to reach the insect of cotton plants.
8	Cotton	Use of Okra crop for pest control for cotton. Farmers grow 2-3 lines of Okra plants surrounding the cotton field. Cotton is more susceptible to insect pest like bollworm, worm and jassid etc. farmers believe that pest prefer okra plant as compare to cotton plant and attack first.	Pest is control by simply destroying okra plants attack by insect pest

9	Sugarcane	Mulching the field with trash.	To control the shoot borer in sugarcane leaf minor in groundnut.
10	Cattle	In case of Alopecia topical application of groundnut oil and turmeric paste is apply.	For hilling of the patches and to grow the hairs.
11	Cattle & Buffalo	In case of Alopecia farmers make juice of early stage wheat leaf and apply on the patches of hair loss.	It is used for growing of hairs.
12	Cotton	Fertilizer application directly to putting the fertilizer in between row & after that hoeing this carried on this row.	It saves labor & easy for application. 1-2 labors are sufficient for this.
13	Rabi season	Use of preventive measure waste tapes is binding to Jawar head at the milk stage of jawar.	To protection from birds.

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

A. Practicing Farmers

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

B. Rural Youth

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

C. In-service personnel

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

5.2. Indicate the methodology for identifying OFTs/FLDs

For OFT:

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

For FLD:

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

5.3. Field activities

- i. Name of villages identified/adopted with block name (from which year) - Talyachi wadi, Tq.Hadgaon and Jaldhara, Tq.Kinwat
- ii. No. of farm families selected per village: 12
- iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted: 05
- iv. No. of technologies taken to the adopted villages: 05
- v. Name of the technologies found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages: Selection of improved variety.
- vi. Impact (production, income, employment, area/technological– horizontal/vertical): Vertical
- vii. Constraints if any in the continued application of these improved technologies

6. LINKAGES

A. Functional linkage with different organizations

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

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

Name of the scheme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency(State Govt./Other Agencies)	Amount (Rs.)
Skill Training for Rural Youth (STRY)- (7 days) 4 trainings on STRY	01/2024	ATMA Nanded	1,68,000/-
Skill Training for Rural Youth (STRY)- (7 days) 1 trainings on STRY	09/2024	ATMA Nanded	42,000/-
Skill Development training under RKVY (ASCI)	06/2024	National Skill Development Corporation, New Delhi	2,40,500/-
		Total	450500/-

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?

Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of programmes attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	No of Farmers attending
01	Meetings	District Monthly workshop	01	01	118
02	Research projects				
03	Training programmes	Safe use of insecticides and pesticides	03	01	212
04	Demonstrations	Demonstration on use of bio organic inputs	03	01	82
		Demonstration on use of Soybean Mittens	03	01	42
		Demonstration on use of solar dryer	03	01	32
05	Extension Programmes				
	KisanMela	Kharif kisan melawa	02	01	152
	Technology Week				
	Exposure visit	Soybean cultivation	01	01	25
	Exhibition	Agriculture Exhibition at Malegaon, District Agriculture Technoweeek	05	01	625
	Soil health camps	Soil health camp at Pokhani	05	01	163
	Animal Health Campaigns	Animal health – Vaccination	03	01	264
06	Publications				
	Video Films				
	Books				
	Book chapter				
	Extension Literature	Natural farming input preparation	01		
		10 drum theory under Natural farming	01		

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 (Skill development/RPL)

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks
01	Organic cultivator (small unit)	Training	240500/-	240500/-	

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

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

H. Details of linkage with NFSM

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

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

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

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	Details
1	Have you conducted Farm Innovators meet in your district?	Yes
2	Brief report in this regard	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pokharni Nanded organized online live broadcast of the 19 th installment of the Prime Minister's Farmers' Honor Fund by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri. Narendraji Modi. On this occasion, the farmers-scientist dialogue and the experimental and progressive farmer and farm women of the district were felicitated by the dignitary with shawls, bouquets and certificates. On this occasion, Shri Balajirao Kalyankar MLA of Nanded-North was present, as well as District Superintendent Agriculture Officer Shri Dutt Kumar Kalsait, Shri. Sanjayji Chatarmal, Taluka Agriculture Officer Nanded, Mandal Agriculture Officer and all the agricultural employees as well as farmers of Nanded district were present in large numbers. On this occasion, the felicitated farmers expressed their experiences and observations on the various schemes and trainings of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Agriculture Department and the direct benefits they have received before the farmers present.

9. Farmers Field School (FFS)

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

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

Assessment:

- 1) The variety of soybean MAUS-725 is short duration variety up to 93-98 day. It is high yielding variety due to its mostly observed four grain in each pods. It is suitable for light soil. It is observed less infestation of pest and diseases under dry spell situation as compared to MAUS-612 but more yield than JS-335. The variety of MAUS-612 is to be sustaining in heavy rainfall during maturity stage. The variety of MAUS-725 resistant to yellow mosaic virus & it is also suitable dry situation. It is early duration variety, its due to suitable for terminal escape drought situation.
- 2) It is high yielding variety 29.10% gave more yield than BDN-716. It is high no. of branches and no. of pod. It is resistant to wilt disease. Escape terminal drought. It's given in one time of maturity. The variety of BDN 716 is susceptible to wilt in this year but less than BSMR 736. The variety of BDN-13-41 is required at least one irrigation for better yield.
- 3) BBF sowing method is suitable for soil and water conservation and its recorded higher no of pods and grain yield and root nodule. Sowing method of ridge furrow is required less seed but lower grain yield obtained due to less plant population as compare to BBF method. The Optimum plant population is required for higher production. BBF method is saving seed cost as well as to maintain optimum plant population for getting more yields.
- 4) Farmer were grown salem variety since many years observed that although it is 9 months old but the rhizome quality, weight and color is very attractive beside this dry recovery from this is very high i.e 20% which fetch higher price in the market as compare to IISR-Pragati with recovery percentage is 14%.
- 5) The flower grower/farmer of the district accepted the introduction of Arka Prajwal due to larger flower size and better market price and acceptability.
- 6) The seed treatment and spraying of Ridomil MZ reduces the wilting in Pigeon pea as compare to the neighboring farmer's field to have adopted other method to manage the wilting in Pigeon pea. Seed treatment with the fungicide increases germination the vigor of the seedlings.
- 7) The seed treatment of *Trichoderma harzianum* plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide reduces the wilting in Chickpea as compare to the neighboring farmer's field to has adopt other method to manage the wilting in Chickpea. Seed treatment with the *Trichoderma harzianum* plus Vitavax(Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) fungicide increases germination the vigor of the seedlings.
- 8) Spraying of *Bacillus thuringiensis* was effective in reducing pod borer population with higher grain yield in pigeon pea ecosystem.
- 9) The herbal acaricide is very good & easy to use. It has no risk of poisoning than chemical acaricide & farmers practice.
- 10) The mortality is less in RIR than local birds as well as the egg production is near about double of local deshi birds.
- 11) While harvesting reduces injuries on palm and hand reduced and take less time while workout. Useful and required material for this technology is easily available and low cost technology too.
- 12) It has multiple benefits with respect to physiological cost of work, health hazards and work output, easy to wear. Useful for even carrying seeds in seed drill method and as a saplings carrier while transplanting.
- 13) Conversation is possible because of mouth slit, comfortable breathing, easy to wear, and locally available material. In flour mill and chilly pounding mill operation very useful for farmwomen.

Demonstrated:

- 1) Sorghum (Parbhani Shakti): It is higher yielding variety as compare to local. It is good quality grain and fodder also. It is less infestation of pest and diseases. It is good food for anemia patient because rich source of iron and zinc.
- 2) Sorghum (Phule revati): It is higher yield obtained under irrigation. It is less infestation of pest and disease. It was found superior in grain and fodder yield as compare to local check. The roti and fodder quality of phule revati are excellent.
- 2) Training: The training on IPM Technology is very effective for us to identify the different insect pest and beneficial insects.
- 3) Use of Botanical pesticides: Use of Neem ark or NSKE 5% is very effective for manage the pest in early stages of crops. The number of Natural enemies have observed this year due to the use of NSKE. It is very easy to prepare at home.
- 4) Use of *Metarhizium* for white Grub management: Application of *Metarhizium anisopli* is very effective for controlling the white Grub in Turmeric.
- 5) Farmers were expressed satisfaction over this combined use of Banana special along with skirting bags as they are producing more marketable bunches which fetch better price in the market.
- 6) They are of opinion that instead of blue color of skirting bags color should be white so as to judge right time of maturity of bunch.
- 7) Price of skirting bag should be lowered and if possible they were given by state agriculture department to Banana growers on subsidy basis.

10.2. Technical Feedback from the KVK Scientists (Subject wise) to the research

Institutions/universities:

Agronomy:

- 1) Its observed high no of pods /plant and more yields obtained under dry spell or light soil condition. It's required less distance in between row to row for higher yield as compare to other variety. The variety of MAUS-725 is recommend for light soil and dry spell situation it should be sustained on this situation. It's get less yield obtained than other variety under heavy soil.
- 2) It's observed higher no of branches and no of pod per plant but it is less plant height as compared to BSMR-736. It's required at least one irrigation during flowering and pod development in dry spell situation. In BDN 716 variety was observed wilting problem in this year but less percent as compared to BSMR-736.
- 3) BBF sowing method is suitable for soil and water conservation and its recorded higher no of pods and grain yield and root nodule. Sowing method of ridge furrow is required less seed but lower grain yield obtained due to less plant population as compare to BBF method. The Optimum plant population is required for higher production. BBF method is saving seed cost as well as to maintain optimum plant population for getting more yields.
- 4) Sorghum (Parbhani Shakti): Parbhani shakti variety is moderately tolerant to grain mold, shoot fly and stem borer. It is Biofortified sorghum variety. It has higher iron and zinc contents. It is recorded higher yield obtain as compare to local variety.
- 5) Sorghum (Phule revati): It is moderately tolerant to wilt al. It is crop duration is 120 days. It is higher crop yield as compare to local check.

Horticulture:

- 1) Non availability of pure planting material of turmeric with no protected irrigation. i.e. drip and sprinkler and traditional method of planting. In order to save planting material innovative propagation method such as preparation of turmeric seedling by using bud in pro tray should be encouraged.
- 2) Availability of planting material of above said variety i.e. Arka Prajwal and Phule Rajani.
- 3) Post harvest shelf life and market qualities of Banana are significantly influenced by this pre harvest production practice.
- 4) Physical and Bio chemical properties of Banana fruits were not adversely affected.

5) Fruits grown covered with skirting bags were more visually appealing, as they were clean and with minimal bruises.

6) This bagging of Banana bunches reduced physical injury sunscald, increase yield and green life as well as improved fruit quality.

Plant Protection:

1) The frequency of rainfall was less and uneven distributed. There was long dry spell which also one of the different situations as compared to last year.

2) IPM technology: IPM technology is very useful in every crop for reducing cost of plant protection up to 40 to 60 %. It was very effective in Soybean, Turmeric, Chick pea and Pigeon pea for management of pest and diseases.

3) Pheromone traps: Installation of Pheromone traps for monitoring and trapping of the pest is very cost effective method for reducing the pest population. Most of the farmers have installed the pheromone traps in Soybean, Chick pea and Pigeon pea for management of pest and diseases.

4) Trichoderma: Rhizome seed treatment and drenching with Trichoderma in Turmeric crop for effective management of Rhizome rot.

5) Field day: Field days celebration helps to aware the farmers about IPM technology.

Veterinary science:

1) Herbal acaricide is easy to use, no risk of poisoning as like chemical acaricide which is nowadays ticks are resistant to tick.

2) Transportation of one day chicks is hard task and risk of stress and mortality.

Home science:

1) Hand mittens length should be appropriate according to hand length.

11. Technology Week celebration during 2024: No

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

A. Introduction of alternate crops/varieties

State	Crops/cultivars	Area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries
-	-	-	-

B. Major area coverage under alternate crops/varieties

Crops	Area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries
-	-	-

C. Farmers-scientists interaction on livestock management

State	Livestock components	Number of interactions	No. of participants
-	-	-	-

D. Animal health camps organized

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

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

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

F. Large scale adoption of resource conservation technologies

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

G. Awareness campaign

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

13. IMPACT

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

Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of participants	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
			Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
Soybean dibbling on bed	10	15	36000	45000

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

B. Cases of large scale adoption

(Please furnish detailed information for each case)

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

14. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services

Month	No. of SMS sent	No. of farmers to which SMS was sent	No. of feedback / query on SMS sent
Jan 2024	02	3354	8542
Feb 2024	0	0	
March 2024	01	3410	
April 2024	0	0	
May 2024	01	1905	
Jun 2024	0	0	
Jul 2024	01	3420	
Aug 2024	0	0	
Sept 2024	01	3490	
Oct 2024	01	3420	
Nov. 2024	0	0	
Dec. 2024	01	865	

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
Nanded-I	Text only	04	01	-	-	03	-	08
	farmers Benefited	12089	3354	-	-	10264	-	25707
	Voice only	03	01	01		03		08
	farmers Benefited	546	214	211	-	562		1533
	Voice & Text both	07	02	01		06		16
	farmers Benefited	12635	3568	211	-	10826		27240
	Total Messages	07	02	01		06		16
	Grant total of farmers Benefited	12635	3568	211	-	10826		27240

15. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

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

Sl. No.	Demo Unit	Year of establishment	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Vermi compost	2021	04 ponds	Eisenia fetida	Vermi culture	0.5 kg		200/-	
2	Azolla unit	2013	150 sq. ft.	--	--				
3	Fodder unit	2013	0.025 ha	DHN-6, Phule Jaywanat		-	-	-	-
4	Bio organic unit	2017			Trichoderma	3800 kg		456000/-	
					Metarhizium	2151 kg		344220/-	
					Bioboost	1958 lit		195800/-	
					Neem ark	100 lit		6000/-	
					Waste decomposer	100 lit		5000/-	
					Jeevamrut	100 lit		6000/-	
					Mycorhyza	06 lit		600/-	
					Total	8115.5		1008020	/-

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									
Rabi Sorghum	15/10/2024	10/03/2025	02	Parbhani Moti	-	25	9500/-	75000/-	
Wheat	18/11/2024	14/03/2025	02	HD-2189	-	35	15200/-	87500/-	
Pulses									
Red gram	20/06/2024	19/02/2025	2.5	BDN-716	-	15	8400/-	112500/-	
				BDN-711	-	10	6500/-	75000/-	
				Godavari	-	05	4200/-	37500/-	
Oilseeds									
Soybean	21/06/2024	10/10/2024	7.5	MAUS-612	-	40	22000/-	158000/-	
				Phule Sangam	-	30	20100/-	118500/-	
				JS-9305	-	25	18200/-	98750/-	
Fibers									
Cotton	20/06/2024	16/10/2024	01	Rashi-759	-	11	25000/-	78000/-	
Others									
Sugarcane	10/11/2023	25/11/2024	2.5	VSI-8005	-	1230 t	120000/-	305000/-	

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

Sl. No.	Bio Products	Name of the Product	Qty (kg/lit)	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Bio-Fertilizers	Bio boost	1958 liter		195800/-	
		Neemark,	100 liter		6,000/-	
		Waste decomposer	100 liter		5000/-	
		Jeevamrut	100 liter		6000/-	
		Mycorhyaza	6 liter		600/-	
		Vermi culture	0.5 kg		200/-	
2	Bio-Fungicides	Trichoderma	3800 kg		456000/-	
3	Bio-pesticides	Metarhizium	2151 kg		344220/-	

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	
01	Cow	Gir & ND	Milk	1497 lit.	43000/-	94977/-	
02	Buffalo	ND	Heifers	03 no.	7000/-	105000/-	
03	Goat	Osmanabadi	Bucks & Goats	28 no.	12000/-	171050/-	
04	Poultry	Desi & RIR	Eggs	97 no.	600/-	1475/-	

E. Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds):

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
January 2024			
February 2024			
March 2024			
April 2024			
May 2024			
June 2024			
July 2024			
August 2024			
September 2024			
October 2024			
November 2024			
December 2024			

F. Database management

S. No	Period of Database	Database target	Database created
01	2024-25		

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

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

H. Performance of Nutritional Garden at KVK farm

If Nutritional Garden developed at KVK farm/**Village Level**? Yes

If yes,

Nutritional Garden developed at KVK farm

Area under nutritional garden (ha)	Component of Nutritional Garden	No. of species / plants in nutritional garden	No. of farmers visited
33" X 33" (1 R) Gangama Mandal ICAR recommended	Vegetable crops	Fenugreek leaves, Cauliflower, spinach, flax (ambadi), Green chili	290
	Fruit crops	Ridge gourd, Bottle gourd, Bittle gourd, Cucumbar, Brinjal, Tomato	
	Others if any (Roots and Tubers)	Carrot, Beetroot, Onion, Garlic, Radish	
	Beans	French beans, Green beans, Cluster beans, Green pea, Cow bean	

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

No. of Villages covered	Component of Nutritional Garden	No. of species / plants in nutritional garden	No. of farmers covered
03	Vegetable crops	Fenugreek leaves, Cauliflower, spinach, flax (ambadi), Green chili, Cabbage	10 farm families
	Fruit crops	Ridge gourd, Bottle gourd, Bittle gourd, Cucumbar, Brinjal, Tomato	
	Others if any (Roots and Tubers)	Carrot, Beetroot, Onion, Garlic	
	Beans	French beans, Green beans, Cluster beans, Cow bean	

H. Details of Skill Development Trainings/RPL organized

S.No.	Name of KVKs/SAUs/ICAR Institutes	Name of QP/Job role	Duration (hrs)	No. of participants					
				SCs/STs		Others		Total	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
01	KVK Pokharni Nanded-I	Organic cultivator (small unit)	210	02	01	16	06	18	07

17. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

A. Details of KVK Bank accounts

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

B. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2024-25 (Rs. in lakh) (Till February, 2025)

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	16498190	16498190	14042629
2	Traveling allowances	100000	100000	74386
3	Contingencies	990000	990000	
<i>A</i>	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)			205013
<i>B</i>	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and Equipments			109649
<i>C</i>	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)			186000
<i>D</i>	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)			71336
<i>E</i>	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)			23305
<i>F</i>	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)			72000
<i>G</i>	Training of Melawa			217700
<i>H</i>	Maintenance of buildings			
<i>I</i>	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory			20077
<i>J</i>	Library			
TOTAL (A)		17588190	17588190	14854695
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works			
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture			
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)			
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)			
TOTAL (B)				
C. REVOLVING FUND				
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		17588190	17588190	14854695

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

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1 st April of each year
April 2020 to March 2021	197972.31	4559753.01	4653568.25	104157.07
April 2021 to March, 2022	104157.07	4306698	3898255.85	512599.22
April 2022 to March 2023	512599.22	4525672	4681014.35	357256.87
April 2023 to March 2024	357256.87	8144532	5683328.90	2818459.97
April 2024 to March 2025 (up to February 2025)	2818459.97	2865125	5032671.35	650913.62

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

Name of the staff	Designation	Title of the training programme	Institute where attended	Mode (Online/Offline)	Dates
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	Value addition in millet	MANAGE, Hyderabad	Online	16/01/2024-18/01/2024
Dr.Ambore M.N.	SMS(Veterinary Science)	Meeting on extension and capacity building with KVK's under chairmanship of secretary AHD	Secretary AHD government of India	Online	28/02/2024
Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	SMS (Agronomy)	Master trainer on natural farming	MANAGE Hyderabad	Online	07/02/2024-08/02/2024
Mrs. A.S.Pawale (patil)	SMS (Home science)	Master trainer on natural farming	MANAGE, Hyderabad	Online	20/02/2024-21/02/2024
Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	SMS (Plant Protection)	Plant health management strategies for organic and natural farming systems	NIPHM ,Hyderabad	Offline	05/02/2024-09/02/2024
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	Master trainer for Natural farming	MANAGE Hyderabad	Online	07/02/2024-08/02/2024
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	Natural farming for master trainer	UAS Bengluru	Offline	25/03/2024-29/03/2024
Dr.Ambore M.N.	SMS(Veterinary Science)	Brain streaming on popularization of millets in Marathwada region	Cotton research institute VNMKV Parbhani	Offline	11/05/2024
Dr.AmboreM.N.and Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS(Veterinary Science) SMS (Horticulture)	Extension methodology in veterinary and animal husbandry sector	ATARI ,Pune and MAFSU Nagpur	Offline	14/06/2024
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	Workshop on turmeric	State agriculture department of maharashtra	Online	29/07/2024

Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	SMS (Plant Protection)	Workshop on CROPSAP	VNMKV Parbhani	Offline	26/07/2024
Mrs. A.S.Pawale (patil)	SMS (Homescience)	Oyster mashroom production training	College of agriculture, Pune	Offline	07/08/2024
Dr.Ambore M.N.	SMS(Veterinary Science)	Development of farmer friendly literature related to animal husbandry	Vet. College Gadag KVAFSU and MANAGE , Hyderabad	Online	10/09/2024-12/09/2024
Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	SMS (Plant Protection)	Pest free area for market access	NIPHM Hyderabad	Online	12/09/2024-13/09/2024
Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	SMS (Plant Protection)	Pest problem and their management under changing climatic scenario	NIPHM Hyderabad	Online	18/09/2024-20/09/2024
Mrs. A.S.Pawale (Patil)	SMS (Home Science)	Conference on enhancing soil health and seed quality with AI & drones Greenery Agriculture future	Jointly organized by GFS University Hallot and ISGP , New Delhi	Online	03/11/2024-05/11/2024
Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	SMS (Agronomy)	INM in Rabbi crop	VNMKV, Parbhani	Online	13/12/2024

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

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

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

S. No.	Name of the programme	No. of villages adopted	Key activities performed	No. of activities carried out	No. of families covered
01	Awareness programme	03	Vermi compost, Preparation, Distribution of Vermi compost bed	06	72

20. Details of Progress of ARYA Project

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

21. Details of Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)

S. No.	Types of major Activity conducted- Swachhta Pakhwada, Cleaning, Awareness Workshop, Microbial based Agricultural Waste Management by Vermicomposting etc.	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants
01	Awareness programme on Swacchata, Cleaning campus, vermi composting at adopted village	09	354

Sr. No	Name of KVK	Date	Activity	No of VIPs	No of Farmers	Others	Total
01	Nanded-I	19/04/2024	Cleaning of KVK and Farm campus	0	35	10	45
02	Nanded-I	25/09/2024	Distribution of vermi compost bed to farmers	01	45	25	70
03	Nanded-I	27/09/2024	Awarness programme	01	65	15	80

22. Books published 2024-25

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

23. Footfall in KVKs

State	Name of KVK	No. of Footfalls			
		Farmers	Officials	VIPs	Total
Maharashtra	Nanded-I	4250	112	08	4370

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

APR SUMMARY

1. Training Programmes

Clientele	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total participants
Farmers & farm women	77	3238	1935	5173
Rural youths	17	456	245	701
Extension functionaries	09	444	223	667
Sponsored Training	06	134	16	150
Vocational Training	09	98	109	207
Total	118	4370	2528	6898

2. Frontline demonstrations

Crops/Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area(ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	245	98	02
Pulses	65	26	03
Cereals	20	04	02
Other crops	30	10	02
Hybrid crops			
Total	360	138	09
Livestock & Fisheries	20		02
Other enterprises	10		01
Total	30		03
Grand Total	390	138	12

3. Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology Assessed & Refined	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	08	65	65
Livestock	02	20	20
Various enterprises	03	39	39
Total	13	124	124
Technology Refined			
Crops	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-
Various enterprises	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Grand Total	13	124	124

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	199	10930
Other extension activities	162	
Total	361	10930

5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
Nanded-I	Text only	04	01	0	0	03	0	08
	Voice only	03	01	01	0	03	0	08
	Voice & Text both	07	02	01	0	06	0	16
	Total Messages	07	02	01	0	06	0	16
	Total farmers Benefitted	12635	3568	211	0	10826	0	27240

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value (Rs.)
Seed (q)	1443.52	1217380/-
Planting material (No.)	1680	12300/-
Bio-Products (kg)	8115.5	1008020/-
Livestock Production (No.)	31	372502
Fishery production (No.)	-	-

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value (Rs.)
Soil	213	31950
Water	24	1200
Plant	0	0
Total	237	33150

8. HRD and Publications

Sr. No.	Category	Number
1	Abstract	
2	Workshops	02
3	Conferences	01
4	Meetings	03
5	Trainings for KVK officials	17
6	Visits of KVK officials	05
7	Book published	
8	Training Manual	01
9	Book chapters	
10	Booklet	
11	Leaflets/ Folder/ Pamphlet	06
12	Research papers	
13	Technical Bulletin	
14	Popular article	03
15	Lead papers	
16	Seminar papers	
17	Extension folder	02
18	Proceedings	
19	Award & recognition	
20	On-going research projects	
21	Other	