

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT – 2025

(January - December)



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



Submitted by
Sr. Scientist & Head
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ICAR-ATARI, Pune
DETAILS OF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF KVKs DURING 2025
(January 2025 to December 2025)

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-431 602	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, 2025)

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. Jaybhaye S. H.	8669125394	Agronomy	15600-39100	5400	01/07/2013	Permanent
6.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Ambore M. N.	9423140163	Veterinary science	15600-39100	5400	01/07/2013	Permanent
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.Kshatriya A.M.	8668200535	Agricultural Extension	15600-39100	5400	01/08/2025	Permanent
8.	Jr. Clerk	Ms. Hadoltikar P S	9860738151	Clerk	5200-20200	2000	02/06/2003	Permanent
9.	Computer Programmer	Mr. Wadile R. T.	9960438725	Computer	9300-34800	4200	06/07/2011	Permanent
10.	Farm Manager	Mr. Ingole R. R.	8668672867	Farm manager	9300-34800	4200	01/07/2013	Permanent
11.	Accountant/Superintendent	Mr. Bhalerao A. G.	7558647090	Accountant	9300-34800	4200	01/07/1995	Permanent
12.	Stenographer	Mr. Jadhav S. S.	8087901897	Stenographer	5200-20200	2400	01/08/2007	Permanent
13.	Driver 1	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 Unit	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 (Farm pond)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	21.09.2017	1000	9,80,000/-	2016	-	Complete
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	Demo unit							
i	Poultry Unit	ICAR	31.03.1997	1530 sq.ft	6,21,000/-	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/-	9847 hrs	Good
Motorcycle	1996	43,804/-		Scraped
Bolero Jeep (New)	Dec 2019	7,13,368/-	100164 km	Good
Bolero jeep (old) Condemned	Sold date: 24/02/2020	Sold cost: 91,000/-		Sold

C) Equipment & AV aids

Name of the equipment / Implements	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Zenith Camera	1995	4,950/-	Good
Kodak Camera	1997	800/-	Good
Television	1996	14,240/-	Good
Slide and Overhead Projector	1996	31,925/-	Good
Furniture	1995	64,195/-	Good
Bench	2005	1,00,000/-	Good
Typewriters	1995	22,560/-	Good
Computer With printer etc	2000	54,850/-	Good
Chairs	2000	22500/-	Good
Fans	2000	2,440/-	Good

Soil and Water Testing Lab	2004	5,40,000/-	Good
Fax Machine	2006	15,000/-	Good
Mridaparikshak Mini Lab	2015	75,000/-	Good
GPS machine	2017	15000/-	Good
Video Conference System (LCD Screen, Computer with LCD screen, Web Camera, UPS Battery, Audio mice	2020	55000/-	Good

1.8. Details of SAC meeting conducted in the year:

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

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT / JURISDICTION AREA OF KVK

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

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

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

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

a) Topography

Nanded 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 at 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, Yeotamal 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 in 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 Godawari, 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 (2025)

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		

2.5. Weather data (2025)

Month	Average RF (mm)	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days (number)	Temperature (° C)		Relative Humidity (%)	
				Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
April	2.8	2.8	1	41.65	24.32	52.02	29.1
May	47.45	189.8	6	38.62	25.02	73.02	53.57
June	19.85	79.4	5	34.42	23.8	86.52	65.85
July	74.68	373.4	12	31.38	23.74	92.42	83.02
August	84.3	337.2	11	29.87	22.92	95.82	89.85
September	117.56	587.8	15	28.9	22.24	93.92	90.16
October	29.8	119.2	5	31.5	21.1	78.55	55.67
November	26	26	3	29.77	14.62	91.82	68.85
Total	402.44	1715.6	58				

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
Himayat nagar	Khadki	Soybean, cotton, turmeric, Bengal gram, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Pigeon pea	• Lack of knowledge, adoption of improved variety	• Horticulture, Agriculture
Mudkhed	Rajwadi	Soybean, Turmeric & Banana	• 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.	• Method, quantity & time of fertilizer application. • Integrated Nutrient Management. • Integrated pest & diseases management.
Hadgaon	Waipana	Soybean, Cotton, Sugarcane	• 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.	• Integrated Nutrient Management. • Proper Pest & Diseases management.
Bhokar	Bember	Red gram/green gram/black gram, Chili	• Imbalance nutrient Management • Excess Urea Application Improper pest & disease management	• Integrated Nutrient Management. • Foliar Application of 2% Urea • Integrated Pest & Diseases management.
Hadgaon	Sapti	Soybean	• Low yield due to use of traditional crop varieties. • Improper Sowing time Imbalance nutrient Management.	• Importance of new high yielding varieties. • Nutrient management.
Nanded	Pimpalgaon Nimji, Daryapur, Warkhed, Wanegaon, Talni, Sayal, Pawadewadi, Waghi	Groundnut, Chick pea	• Unawareness about New Technology • Secondary and micronutrient deficiencies.	• BBF or Polyethelin Mulching • Nutrient Management. • Proper Pest & Diseases management.

Ardhapur	Lone, Lahan, Malegaon, Dhamdari	Sugarcane, Banana, Soybean, cotton, turmeric, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry	• 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	11	320	105	23	15	525	791

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	148	3133	7098	76	351	6288	16637

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting materials (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1200	543.47	6000	13340

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
40	23	15000	5961

3.1. B. Operational areas details during 2025

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 absoluta	200 ha	Kamtha, Vasantwadi	FLD, Training

3.2. Technology Assessment (Kharif 2025, Rabi 2024-25, Summer 2025)

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		02	01				01			01	05
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Disease Management	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	02
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed / Plant production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drudgery Reduction	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
Storage Technique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		03	02		01		01			02	09

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

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

B. Achievements on technologies Assessed

B.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trial covering all the Technological Options)
Integrated Nutrient Management					
Varietal Evaluation	Soybean	Assessment of improved variety of soybean with local variety to increase productivity in black cotton soil	05	05	02
	Pigeon pea	Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea as compared to local under protective irrigation for increase	05	05	02
	Sesamum	Assessment of New improved variety of Sesame Phule Purna for increasing yield in summer season	05	05	02
	Turmeric	Assessment of New Variety of Turmeric IISR Pragati Vs Salem	20	20	04
	Tuberose	Evaluation of hybrid Arka Prajwal of Tuberose on light soils.	15	15	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 Crop Management					
Integrated Disease Management	Soybean	Assessment of use of Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC fungicide for the management of purple seed stain disease in soybean	10	10	04
	Turmeric	Assessment of sprays of combi-fungicide, Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4%SC @ (10 ml/10 L), for the management of leaf blotch and leaf spot disease of Turmeric	10	10	04
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises					
Weed Management					
Resource Conservation Technology					
Farm Machineries					
Integrated Farming System					
Seed / Plant production					
Value addition					
Drudgery Reduction	Drumstick pods	Assessment of utilization of drumstick harvester for drudgery reduction	05	05	20 R
Storage Technique					
Total			85	85	

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
Health Management				
Dairy Management				
Nutrition management				
Disease management	Cattle and Buffalos	Assessment of an Eco-friendly herbal acaricide to control ticks in livestock.	10	10
Feed and fodder management				
Processing & Value addition				
Production and management				
Composting fish culture				
Small scale income generating enterprises				
Total			20	20

B.3 Technologies assessed under other enterprises

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Mushroom			
Apiary			
Vermicompost			
Tailoring			
Nutrition Garden			
Nursery Management			
Production and Management			
Entrepreneurship development			
Energy conservation			
storage techniques			
House hold food security			
organic farming			
mechanization			
Bee keeping			
Seed production			
post-harvest management			

B 4. Technologies assessed under Women empowerment assessment

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Drudgery Reduction	Assessment of utilization of drumstick harvester for drudgery reduction	5	5
Entrepreneurship development			
Health and Nutrition			
value addition			
Kitchen gardening			
nutrition security			

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Discipline - Agronomy
Results of On Farm Trial - 1 (2nd year)

Results of On-Farm Trial 1 (2 year)															
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 refine ment needed	Justi fication for refinemen t				
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)	68.25	The result showed that the cultivation of varieties MAUS-725 gave higher number of pods/plant 93.20, pest and diseases occurrence6.50% and yield 21.6 q/ha with BC ratio of 3.08 but less branches and plant height obtained as against variety of JS-335 with number of pods/plant – 80.10 No. of branches 6.50 and t Grain yield of 18.15 qt/ha, with BC ratio of 2.65 and the variety of MAUS-612 recorded higher number of pods/plant	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	-	-				
						Pest and diseases Occurrence%	15.10								
						No. of pod/plant	80.10								
						No. of branches	6.50								
						Yield qt/ha	18.15								
					T2 –Assessed-Improved variety of MAUS-612	Plant height (cm)	57.25								
						Pest and diseases Occurrence %	7.10								
						No. of pod/plant	98.40								
						No. of branches	7.60								
						Yield qt/ha	20.75								
					T3 - Assessed-Improved variety of MAUS-725	Plant height (cm)	40.50								
						Pest and diseases Occurrence%	6.50								
						No. of pod/plant	93.20								
						No. of branches	5.80								

						Yield qt/ha	21.60	– 98.40 and no of branches 7.60 per plant as compared to variety of MAUS-725 and JS-335. The Grain yield of 20.75 qt/ha with BC ratio of 2.96.the pest and disease occurrence % recorded less in variety of MAUS-725 as compare to JS-335 and MAUS-612	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		
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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)- variety of JS -335		18.15	Q/ha	59945	2.65
Technology option 2- MAUS-612	VNMKV Parbhani	20.75	Q/ha	72875	2.96
Technology option 3- MAUS-725	VNMKV Parbhani	21.60	Q/ha	77380	3.08

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 93.20, pest and diseases occurrence 6.50% and yield 21.6 q/ha with BC ratio of 3.08 but less branches and plant height obtained as against variety of JS-335 with number of pods/plant – 80.10 No. of branches 6.50 and t Grain yield of 18.15 qt/ha, with BC ratio of 2.65 and the variety of MAUS-612 recorded higher number of pods/plant – 98.40 and no of branches 7.60 per plant as compared to variety of MAUS-725 and JS-335. The Grain yield of 20.75 qt/ha with BC ratio of 2.96. the pest and disease occurrence % recorded less in variety of MAUS-725 as compare to JS-335 and MAUS-612.
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 sustaining 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 recommending 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.
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 (2nd year)

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 refine ment neede d	Justif ication for refine ment
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)	175.20	The result showed that the cultivation of varieties BDN-13-41 gave higher number of pods/plant 380, No of Branches 14.80, Grain yield 21.85 qt/ha with BC ratio of 6.53 as against variety of BDN 716 with number of pods/plant – 310 , No of branches 13.4 and Grain yield of 19.15 qt/ha with BC ratio of 5.72.and BSMR-736 with number of pods/plant – 250, No of branches 12.10 and Grain yield of 16.10 qt/ha with BC ratio of 5.the variety of BDN13-41gave recorded less infestation of wilting as compared to BSMR-736 and BDN-716 under heavy rainfall suitaion	It is high yielding variety 14.04 % 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	-	-
						No. of pods / Plant	250				
						No. of branches	12.10				
						Yield Q/ha	16.10				
						C:B Ratio	5				
					T2- Assessment Variety of BDN-716	Plant height (cm)	169.50				
						No. of pods / Plant	310				
						No. of branches	13.4				
						Yield Q/ha	19.15				
						C:B Ratio	5.72				
					T3- Assessment - BDN-13-41 (Godavari)	Plant height (cm)	163.4				
						No. of pods / Plant	380				
						No. of branches	14.80				
						Yield Q/ha	21.85				
						C:B Ratio	6.53				

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 BSMR 736		16.10	Q/ha	90200	5
Technology option 2- Variety of BDN-716	VNMKV Parbhani	19.15	Q/ha	110650	5.72
Technology option 3- BDN-13-41 (Godavari)	VNMKV Parbhani	21.85	Q/ha	129550	6.53

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

- Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea as compared to local under protective irrigation for increase productivity.
- Problem Definition:** 1) No use of improved variety. 2) Low productivity. 3) No use of seed treatment. 4) Wilting problem.
- 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)
- Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani.
- Production system and thematic area:** Varietal trial.
- Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The result showed that the cultivation of varieties BDN-13-41 gave higher number of pods/plant 380, No of Branches 14.80, Grain yield 21.85 qt/ha with BC ratio of 6.53 as against variety of BDN 716 with number of pods/plant – 310 , No of branches 13.4 and Grain yield of 19.15 qt/ha with BC ratio of 5.72.and BSMR-736 with number of pods/plant – 250, No of branches 12.10 and Grain yield of 16.10 qt/ha with BC ratio of 5.the variety of BDN13-41gave recorded less infestation of wilting as compared to BSMR-736 and BDN-716 under heavy rainfall situation
- Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:** It is high yielding variety 14.04% 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 - 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
sesame	Irrigated	1)Low productivity. 2)Less yield obtained due to pest and disease.	Assessment of New improved variety of Sesame phule purna for increasing yield in summer season	05	T1 - Farmers practice: western -11	Plant height (cm)	119	The result showed that the cultivation of varieties JLT408-2 gave higher plant height 133 number of Capsule/plant 91.4, Grain yield 7.50 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.92 as against variety of western-11 with plant height 119, number of Capsule/plant – 74, Grain yield of 6.32 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.44. the variety of JLT 408-2gave recorded less pest and disease occurrence % 6.7 as compared to variety of westrn-11 10.1%	It is medium maturity variety, requiring 81-86 days to mature JLT408-2 is moderately resistant to major diseases including blight and leaf spot and phyllody. It shows moderate tolerance to leaf roller. It has shown significant yield as compared to local variety. The variety boasts a high oil content as compared to local. it is bold white colored seeds which are refers to market it is suitable for summer season with spacing 30x10cm for optimum yield
						No. of capsule / Plant	74		
						Pest and disease occurrence%	10.1		
						Yield Q/ha	6.32		
						C:B ratio	4.44		
					T2- variety Sesame JLT 408-2 (phule purna)	Plant height (cm)	133		
						No. of capsule / Plant	91.4		
						Pest and disease occurrence%	6.7		
						Yield Q/ha	7.52		
						C:B ratio	4.92		

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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) variety western-11		6.35	Q/ha	49200	4.44
Technology option 2- improved variety Phule purna	MPKV Rahuri	7.52	Q/ha	59923	4.92

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

- Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of New improved variety of Sesame phule purna for increasing yield in summer season
- Problem Definition:** - 1) Low productivity. 2) Less yield obtained due to pest and disease.
- Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
T1 – Farmers practice (specify) : Western -11
T2 - Technology assessed (Specify): New released variety Sesame JLT 408-2 (Phule Purna)
- Source of technology:** MPKV Rahuri.
- Production system and thematic area:** Varietal trail.
- Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The result showed that the cultivation of varieties JLT408-2 gave higher plant height 133 number of Capsule/plant 91.4, Grain yield 7.50 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.92 as against variety of western-11 with plant height 119, number of Capsule/plant – 74, Grain yield of 6.32 qt/ha with BC ratio of 4.44. the variety of JLT 408-2 gave recorded less pest and disease occurrence % 6.7 as compared to variety of westrn-11 10.1%7.
- Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:** It is medium maturity variety, requiring 81-86 days to mature JLT408-2 is moderately resistant to major diseases including blight and leaf spot and phyllody. It shows moderate tolerance to leaf roller. It has shown significant yield as compared to local variety. The variety boasts high oil content as compared to local. it is bold white colored seeds which are refers to market it is suitable for summer season with spacing 30x10cm for optimum yield
- Final recommendation for micro level situation:** it's suitable variety in rainy season as well as summer season. 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 phyllody disease problem.
- Constraints identified and feedback for research:** It's observed powdery mildew under summer season. It showed lower performance some specific agro climatic test. its require optimum plant spacing for higher yield. It is sensitivity to moisture. High yield and quality. it recommended for kharif season but also shows potential for summer cultivation
- 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. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline- Plant Protection

Results of On Farm Trial - 1

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Soybean	Rain fed	Disease is caused by <i>Cercospora kikuchii</i> and becomes severe under high humidity especially at flowering stage on early maturing cultivars, causing 15- 30% yield loss. Pathogen survives in seeds and surface crop debris of previous crop.	Assessment of use of Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC fungicide for the management of purple seed stain disease in soybean	10	T1- Farmers practice- Application of various fungicides	% incidence of purple seed stain	9.34	The percent incidence of disease were found maximum in T1 (9.34), and less in T2(2.53). The yield was maximum in T2 (19.75Qt/ha) as compared to T1 (17.90Qt/ha) and T3 (18.50)Which	Soybean farmers consider Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC a strong, high-performance option for protecting crop health and increasing yields, especially in disease-prone (humid) conditions. It is frequently recommended in combination with other		-
						Yield (q/ha)	17.90				
						B:C ratio					
					T2- Technology assessed: Two sprays of Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC @ 0.1% (1 ml/ L of water) at pods initiation and seed formation stage.	% incidence of purple seed stain	2.53				
						Yield (q/ha)	19.75				
						B:C ratio					
					T3- Two foliar applications	% incidence of purple seed stain	4.96				

					Carbendazim (12%) + Mancozeb (63%) @0.2% at 15 days interval starting from the initial pod development stage	Yield (q/ha)	18.50	h is 10.33 % and 6.75 % more than T1 and T3 respectively	products to delay resistance. In soybean cultivation, Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP and Picoxystrobin in 22.52% SC are both effective, but they differ significantly in cost, chemical composition, and performance spectrum.		
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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Application of various fungicides		17.90	Qt/ha	37050	1.85
Technology option 2 Sprays of Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC	MPKV Rahuri	19.75	Qt/ha	48075	2.17
Technology option 3 Spray of Carbendazim (12%) + Mancozeb (63%)	TNAU Coimbatore	18.50	Qt/ha	43350	2.08

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 Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC fungicide for the management of purple seed stain disease in soybean
2. **Problem Definition:** Disease is caused by *Cercospora kikuchii* and becomes severe under high humidity especially at flowering stage on early maturing cultivars, causing 15- 30% yield loss. Pathogen survives in seeds and surface crop debris of previous crop.
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 – Farmers practice:** Application of various fungicides.
 - T2 - Technology assessed:** Two sprays of Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC @ 0.1% (1 ml/ L of water) at pods initiation and seed formation stage.
 - T3- Technology assessed:** Two foliar applications Carbendazim (12%) + Mancozeb (63%) @0.2% at 15 days' interval starting from the initial pod development stage
4. **Source of technology:** MPKV Rahuri
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Integrated Disease Management
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** Picoxystrobin exhibits high efficacy against *Cercospora* species, significantly reducing Leaf Blight severity and subsequent purple seed staining. Reduces seed infection, thus ensuring better germination and higher oil/protein content in harvested seeds
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**

Soybean farmers consider Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC a strong, high-performance option for protecting crop health and increasing yields, especially in disease-prone (humid) conditions. It is frequently recommended in combination with other products to delay resistance. In soybean cultivation, Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP and Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC are both effective, but they differ significantly in cost, chemical composition, and performance spectrum.
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 - 2

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Turmeric	Irrigated	Leaf spot is the most important disease of turmeric, which results in significant qualitative and quantitative losses viz., up to 20-55 % in the major turmeric growing regions of the world. Leaf spot is the most important disease of turmeric, which results in significant qualitative and quantitative losses viz., up to 20-55 % in the major turmeric growing regions of the world.	Assessment of sprays of combi-fungicide, Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenoconazole 11.4%SC @ (10 ml/10 L), for the management of leaf blotch and leaf spot disease of Turmeric.	10	T1- Farmers practice-Application of various fungicides	% incidence of disease				-	-
						Yield(q/ha)					
						B:C ratio					
					T2- Technology assessed: Two sprays of combi-fungicide, Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenoconazole 11.4%SC @ (10 ml/10 L), first at initiation of disease and second at 15 days after first spray T3 Spray with Mancozeb 0.25% or copper oxy chloride 0.25% immediately after the appearance of symptom and at 15 days interval	% incidence of disease					
						Yield (q/ha)					
						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			Q/ha		
Technology option 2	PDKV, Akola		Q/ha		
Technology option 3	TNAU Coimbatore				

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 sprays of combi-fungicide, Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4%SC @ (10 ml/10 L), for the management of leaf blotch and leaf spot disease of Turmeric.
2. **Problem Definition:** Leaf spot is the most important disease of turmeric, which results in significant qualitative and quantitative losses viz., up to 20-55 % in the major turmeric growing regions of the world.
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 – Farmers practice:** Application of various fungicides.
 - T2 - Technology assessed:** Two sprays of combi-fungicide, Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4%SC @ (10 ml/10 L), first at initiation of disease and second at 15 days after first spray
 - T3 –Technology assessed:** Spray with Mancozeb 0.25% or copper oxy chloride 0.25% immediately after the appearance of symptom and at 15 days' interval
4. **Source of technology:** PDKV Akola
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Integrated Disease Management
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:**
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation:
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research:
10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:

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
Pigeon pea	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	% incidence of Pest	3.45	The percent incidence of pest were found maximum in T1 (3.45), and less in T2 (2.69). The yield was maximum in T2 (19.45) as compare to T1 (17.50) Which is 11.11 % more than T1	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt) sprays on pigeonpea, the farmers feedback generally indicates that Bt is an effective, environmentally safe bio-pesticide for managing pod borer complexes, especially when used in integrated pest management (IPM) strategies. Best results are achieved when sprayed at pod initiation, with follow-up sprays 15 days later.	As a biological agent, Bt acts slower than synthetic chemicals, requiring careful timing to ensure larvae ingest the bacteria before causing significant damage.	-
						Yield(q/ha)	17.50				
						B:C ratio	4.21				
					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	2.69				
						Yield (q/ha)	19.45				
						B:C ratio	5.11				

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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
TO- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Application of various fungicides		17.50	Q/ha	106800	4.21
Technology option 2	IIPR Kanpur	19.45	Q/ha	125200	5.11

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

- Title of Technology Assessed:** Assessment of spraying of *Bacillus thuringiensis* for the management of Pod borer complex in Pigeon pea
- 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.
- 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
- Source of technology:** VNMKV Parbhani
- Production system and thematic area:** Integrated Pest Management
- Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The percent incidence of pest were found maximum in T1 (3.45), and less in T2 (2.69). The yield was maximum in T2 (19.45) as compare to T1 (17.50) Which is 11.11 % more than T1
- 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.
- 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.
- Constraints identified and feedback for research:**
- 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 - 4

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trichoderma	On farm production of Bio inputs	On-farm production of <i>Trichoderma</i> can significantly help farmers in controlling seed & soil borne diseases. In addition microbial biopesticides can be produced by farmers for their own consumption which can be utilized for bio-priming and rhizosphere engineering, promotion of plant growth & health.	Assessment of use of NIPHM Novel White Media for On farm production of <i>Trichoderma spp.</i> in Natural Farming	10	T1- Farmers practice- Purchasing of <i>Trichoderma</i> from market	B:C ratio	1	Using 30g of NIPHM white media can result in 60 to 75g of <i>Trichoderma</i> mycelia mat. This amount can produce approximately 10 to 15 liters of liquid broth for direct application.	The media is designed to be affordable for farmers to encourage on-farm production. The process is user-friendly, requiring only basic laboratory infrastructure, making it ideal for small-scale, on-farm adoption.		-
					Use of NIPHM Novel White Media for On farm production of <i>Trichoderma spp.</i>	B:C ratio	6.33				

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)- Purchasing of <i>Trichoderma</i> from market		05	Kg/ha	-	1
Technology option 2-Use of NIPHM Novel White Media for On farm production of <i>Trichoderma spp.</i>	NIPHM Hyderabad	04	Kg/ha	-	6.33

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 NIPHM Novel White Media for On farm production of Trichoderma spp. in Natural Farming
2. **Problem Definition:** On-farm production of Trichoderma can significantly help farmers in controlling seed & soil borne diseases. In addition, microbial bio pesticides can be produced by farmers for their own consumption which can be utilized for bio-priming and rhizosphere engineering, promotion of plant growth & health.
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**
 - T1 – **Farmers practice:** Purchasing of Trichoderma from market
 - T2- **Technology assessed:** Use of NIPHM Novel White Media for On farm production of Trichoderma spp.
4. **Source of technology:** NIPHM Hyderabad
5. **Production system and thematic area:** On farm production of Bio inputs
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** Using 30g of NIPHM white media can result in 60 to 75g of Trichoderma mycelia mat. This amount can produce approximately 10 to 15 liters of liquid broth for direct application. The B:C ratio of T2 is (6.33) higher than T1 (1)
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**

The media is designed to be affordable for farmers to encourage on-farm production. The process is user-friendly, requiring only basic laboratory infrastructure, making it ideal for small-scale, on-farm adoption.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Based on the evaluation of NIPHM (National Institute of Plant Health Management) novel white media for the on-farm production of Trichoderma, it is highly recommended as a cost-effective, user-friendly, and efficient alternative to commercial formulations. The white media allows farmers to produce high-quality biocontrol agents directly, overcoming the high filler material content and lower shelf-life often associated with commercial products.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** Strict hygiene must be maintained during the preparation of the tray. Use sterilized tools and a clean room to prevent unwanted fungal growth. The produced Trichoderma should be used promptly. While it has high viability when fresh, its shelf life is lower compared to commercial, chemically stabilized, or talc-based powders.
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-Horticulture
Results of On Farm Trial -01 Year: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
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 Vs Salem	20	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	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%		
						Dry recovery (q/ha)	38.6				
						Wet recovery (q/ha)	216.5				
						Pest & Disease	Less				
						Plant height (cm)	83.84				
						No. of Tillers/ plant	4.69				
						No. of days to maturity	270				
						Rhizome yield(kg)/plant	1.32				
						Yield t/ha	21.57				
					T2- New variety of turmeric i.e.1) IISR Pragati (ACC-48) 180 days duration.	Duration of crop	180				
						Dry recovery (q/ha)	21.88				
						Wet recovery (q/acre)	109.7				
						Pest & Disease	Less				
						Plant height (cm)	82.25				

						No. of Tillers/ plant	3.68	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.	which fetch higher price in the market as compare to IISR- Pragati with recovery percentage is 14%.		
						No. of days to maturity	217				
						Rhizome yield(kg)/plant	0.22				
						Yield t/ha	17.64				

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) Using salem variety- 270 days		21.57	t/ha	110239	1.73
Technology option 2 - IISR Pragati (ACC-48) 180	IISR Calicat, Kerla	17.64	t/ha	112305	1.59

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 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-Assessed technology: 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 -02 Year: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.	15	T1- Farmer Practice- Use of local Variety Rajanigan dha/Gulch adi	No. of bulblets/clump	16.5	The present OFT on accessing improved variety of Tuberose in terms of yield and income under semi irrigated condition and medium to light soil showed that the improved variety Arka Prajwal had a large average flower weight (1.02 gm) and higher number of spikes (37.50 spikes/m ²) and average number of flowers per	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)	74.8				
						No. of leaves/clump	218				
						Leaf length (cm)	67.5				
						Leaf width (cm)	1.6				
						Days to first flowering(days)	214				
						No. of spikes/m ²	25.7				
						No. of spikes/clump	2.7				
						Flowering duration (days)	8				
						No. of flower/spike	39				
						No. of flowers weight/spike	28.50				
						Flowers length (cm)	6.45				
						Flowers yield (gm/clump)	97				
						100 flowers weight (gm)	85				
						Flowers weight(t/ha)	7.9				
						No. of flower in kg	1227				
						Yield t/ha	7.9				
					T2- Assessed	No. of bulblets/clump	23.7				

					Practice - Use of Variety Arka Prajwal	Bulblets weight/clump (gm)	125.5	spikes (46) as compare to Local cultivar (39).			
						No. of leaves/clump	387				
						Leaf length (cm)	74				
						Leaf width (cm)	2.5				
						Days to first flowering(days)	151				
						No. of spikes/m ²	37.50				
						No. of spikes/clump	3.7				
						Flowering duration (days)	18.90				
						No. of flower/spike	46				
						No. of flowers weight/spike	56.50				
						Flowers length (cm)	6.58				
						Flowers yield (gm/clump)	146				
						100 flowers weight (gm)	98				
						Flowers weight (t/ha)	16.5				
						No. of flower in kg	1095				
						Yield(t/ha)	15.8				

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
T- 1 (Farmer's practice)- Use of local Variety Rajanigandha		7.9	t/ha	182079	1.73
T- 2- Use of Variety Arka Prajwal	IIHR Bengaluru	15.8	t/ha	274025	1.77

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 Arka Prajwal.
- 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 (1.02 gm) and higher number of spikes (37.50 spikes/m²) and average number of flowers per spikes (46) as compare to Local Cultivar(39).
- 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.
- 10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Training, Group discussion and demonstration.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline – Veterinary Science

Results of On Farm Trial-1 – Veterinary Science

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 and Buffalo	Rainfed	Ecto & Endo parasite infestation	Assessment of an Eco- friendly herbal acaricide to control ticks in livestock.	10	T-1:farmer practice	Milk production (liter)	05	The milk production of T-3 is higher than T-1 & T2. The tick infestation is more in farmers practice than T2 & T3	The herbal acaricide is very good & easy to use. It has no risk of poisoning than chemical acaricide& farmers practice.	-	-
						% of Infestation of tick	25				
					T-2: Use of chemical acaricide	Milk production (liter)	07				
						% of Infestation of tick	15				
					T-3: Herbal acaricide	Milk production	08				
						% of Infestation of tick	10				

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		05	lit/animal/day	1500	1.25
Technology option 2	IVRI 2019	07	lit/animal/day	4160	1.71
Technology option 3	IVRI 2019	08	lit/animal/day	5855	1.95

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 08 lit /animal & lowest % of tick infestation i.e., 10%.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques:** The herbal acaricide is very good & easy to use. It has no risk of poisoning than chemical acaricide& farmers practice.
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 farmer’s 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	Rainfed	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	85				
					T-2 – RIR birds	Mortality %	04				
						Eggs / year	150				

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	85	Eggs/year	3000	1.30
Technology option 2 - RIR birds		150	Eggs/year	12100	2.16

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. 150 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 trial s	Technolog y Assessed	Parameter s of assessment	Data on the paramete r	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinemen t needed	Justificatio n for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Drumstick pods	Difficulty in Drumstick harvesting .	1)Shoulder pain. 2)Pod damage 3)Required more labor for harvesting 4)Time consuming	Assessment of utilization of drumstick harvester for drudgery reduction	05	T1- Farmer's practice - traditionall y (by using bamboo).	No. of pods/Hr.	576	By using invented technology 880 pods harvested within hour which is more than traditional method. 2.percentag	1.less Shoulder pain. 2.required less time than traditional method. 3.percentag e of damage also	Should be light weight for more effective.	A lightweight drumstick harvester improves harvesting efficiency by reducing physical strain on the farm
						Damage of pod (%)	23.43				
						Energy expenditure (KJ/Min)	10.89				
					T2- Assessed practice – by using	No. of pods/Hr.	880				
						Damage of pod (%)	4.88				

					invented tool (Drumstick harvester)	Energy expenditure (KJ/Min)	6.544	e of pod damage reduced about 18.55% by using invented tool. 3.drudgery reduced about 39.94% by assessed practice.	decreased. 4.required only two person for harvesting.		women, especially during prolonged use. A lighter harvester allows better control, accuracy, and ease of handling, leading to faster harvesting with minimal damage to the pods and branches.
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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)	By using bamboo (traditional, method)	576 pods /hr.	150 kg /week (damage 23.43%)	21000	1.52
Technology option 2	AICRP on Agriculture tools and implements, MPKV, Rahuri (2013)	880 pods /hr.	150 kg /week (damage 4.88%)	31200	1.77

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 utilization of drumstick harvester for drudgery reduction.
- 2. Problem Definition:** 1) Shoulder pain. 2) Pod damage. 3) Required more labor for harvesting. 4) Time consuming.
- 3. Details of technologies selected for assessment:**

T1-Farmer's practice -traditionally (by using bamboo).
T2- Assessed practice – by using invented tool (Drumstick harvester)
- 4. Source of technology:** AICRP on Agriculture tools and implements, MPKV, Rahuri (2013)
- 5. Production system and thematic area:** Drudgery reduction
- 6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** By using T1 method (using bamboo) **1. No. of pods/Hr.:** recorded average 576 pods harvested per hour. **2. Damage of pods (%)** = recorded 23.43% pod damages by T1 method. **3. energy expenditure:** by using T1 method energy expenditure is 10.89 KJ/Min.
- 7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:**
Less Shoulder pain. 2. Required less time than traditional method. 3) Percentage of damage also decreased. 4.. Required only two persons for harvesting
- 8. Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Should be light weight for more effective.
- 9. Constraints identified and feedback for research:** identified constraints was shoulder pain. A lightweight drumstick harvester improves harvesting efficiency by reducing physical strain on the farm women, especially during prolonged use. A lighter harvester allows better control, accuracy, and ease of handling, leading to faster harvesting with minimal damage to the pods and branches.
- 10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** 1. less Shoulder pain. 2. required less time than traditional method. 3. percentage of damage also decreased. 4. required only two persons for harvesting.

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Discipline: Home Science

Results of On Farm Trial :2

Title of Technology Assessed: Assessment of efficient of technology for Turmeric end to end production (Drudgery reduction)

Results are awaited...

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 2025 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	Soybean	IWM	weed management in soybean with application of post and pre emergence herbicides for getting higher yield	Field day, Training programme, Demonstrations	200	5000	8000
2	Pigeon pea	INM	Foliar application of micronutrient Gr.- II with RDF on Pigeon pea at flowering stage for getting higher yield in marathwada region	Field day, Training programme, Demonstrations	80	300	2000

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2025 (**Kharif 2025, Rabi 2024-25, Summer 2025**) (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	Soybean	IWM	weed management in soybean with application of post and pre emergence herbicides for getting higher yield	Kharif 2025	4	4	4	6	10	-
2	Pigeon pea	INM	Foliar application of micronutrient Gr.- II with RDF on Pigeon pea at flowering stage for getting higher yield in marathwada region	kharif 2025	4	4	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					
Soybean	kharif	Rainfed	Medium black	Low	Low	High	Bengal gram	18 June 2025	20 th Oct. 2025	932.3	70
Pigeon pea	kharif	Irrigated	Medium black	Low	Low	High	soybean	15 th June 2025	25 Dec 2025	932.3	70

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feedback
Soybean pre and post herbicide application	
1	Pre-emergence herbicides are highly effective at controlling both weeds
2	It is providing essential early season residual control up to 21 days
3	PE herbicides require moisture for activation if in dry condition they may have reduced initial efficiency but they remain in the soil
4	Phytotoxicity while generally safe it is observed that early season stunting can occur but they usually recover without yield loss
5	POE herbicides should be applied when weeds are in the 3-4 leaf stage delayed application significantly reduces efficiency
6	It can cause transient yellowing when applied heavy dose or late application but which is usually reversible within 7-15 days
7	The highest efficiency of weed control in PE as compared to POE herbicides
8	Time of application is very important for effective weed control in both herbicides
S. No	Feedback
Pigeon pea with foliar application of Micronutrient-2 with RDF	
1	It is suitable for reduces flower drop and enhance setting
2	It is improved photosynthetic efficacy its due to provide energy needed for fruit and seed development

3	It is leading to significant higher seed yield straw yield and biological yield
4	The high yield observed with the combination of RDF +micronutrient II

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
Soybean pre and post herbicides application	
1	It is suitable on soil moisture at the time of application for activation
2	It is no any crop reduction due to applied herbicide but time of application is important
3	It is save labor cost during unavailability of labor in time of weeding
4	It can be applied instant after heavy rainfall received
S. No	Feed Back
Pigeon pea with foliar application of Micronutrient-2 with RDF	
1	It is applied at the time of flowering resulted maximum yield
2	It is observed that reduce flower drop and improved pod renting
3	It is observed that when spray are applied at flowering stage which directly translate to more no of pod
4	It is improved crop health and growth during rainfed situation
5	It is enhance grain quality and higher economic return

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	03	24/07/2025,12/9/2025,22/11/2025	55	-
2	Farmers Training	03	30/05/2025,10/06/2025,12/10/2025,	83	-
3	Media coverage	-	-	-	-
4	Training for extension functionaries	01	06/11/2025	79	-

FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

Discipline- Horticulture

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

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2025 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 Banana Special and skirting bag 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 4th 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.	05	15	2.5

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2025 (**Kharif 2025, Rabi 2024-25, Summer 2025**) (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 2025	2.5	2.5	05	10	15	

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	20/06/2025	March 2026		

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	25/06/2025	60	
2	Farmers Training	1	12/07/2025	25	
3	Media coverage	1	20/08/2025		
4	Training for extension functionaries	1	22/02/2026	25	

FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

Discipline-Plant Protection

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

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2025 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 2025 Rabi 2024-25, Summer 2025) (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 2025	08	08	08	12	20	
2	Chick pea	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Rabi 2024-25	08	08	08	12	20	
3	Soybean	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Kharif 2025	08	08	08	12	20	
4	Turmeric	IPM	Integrated Pest and Disease management	Kharif 2024-25	08	08	03	17	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 2025	Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Bengal gram, Rabi Jowar	25-30 June 2025	Last week of Jan 2025	935.3	44
Chick pea	Rabi 2024	Irrigated/Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Soybean	10-15 Nov 24	15-20 Mar 2025	935.3	44
Soybean	Kharif 2025	Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Chick pea/ Jowar	25-30 Jun 2025	18-25 Oct 2025	935.3	44
Turmeric	Kharif 2024	Irrigated	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Cotton/ Chick pea	15-25 Jun 2024	20-30 March 2025	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	25/08/2025, 30/08/2025 07/11/2025, 22/12/2025	530	
2	Farmers Training	08	12/06/2025, 15/06/2025, 05/07/2025, 17/07/2025, 06/09/2025, 04/09/2025, 12/12/2025	775	
3	Media coverage	02	-	-	
4	Training for extension functionaries	02	15/09/2025, 12/11/2025	425	

C. Performance of Frontline demonstrations

Frontline demonstrations on oilseed crops

Crop	The matic Area	Technology demon strated	Var iety	No. of Farm ers	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	Ave rage										
Soybean	IPDM	Integrated Pest and Disease management in Soybean	MA US-612	20	08	21.8	19.5	20.65	17.50	18	43000	94925	49925	2.20	45700	78750	33050	1.72
Soybean	IWM	Weed management in soybean with application of post and pre emergence herbicides for getting higher yield	MA US-612	10	4	28.20	14.5	21.4	18.2	17.58	37500	113420	75920	3.02	35100	96460	61360	2.74
soybean	ICM	To Demonstrate Yield potential Use of improved variety MAUS-612 under whole component	MA US-612	225	90	26.25	16.10	20.76	17.5	18.62	35250	110028	74778	3.10	34900	92750	57850	2.65
sesame	ICM	To Demonstrate Yield potential Use of improved variety Phule purna under whole component	JLT 408-2	50	20	12.5	3.75	7.40	5.85	26.49	19625	77700	58075	3.95	18780	61425	42645	3.27

Frontline demonstration on pulse crops

Crop	Thema tic Area	technology demonstrated	Variet y	No. of Farmer s	Are a (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increas e in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Chec k		Gros s Cost	Gross Retur n	Net Retur n	BCR (R/C)	Gros s Cost	Gross Retur n	Net Retur n	BCR (R/C)
						Hig h	Low	Averag e										
Pigeo n pea	IPDM	Integrated Pest and Disease management in Pigeon pea	BDN- 716	20	08	22.5	19.7 5	21.12	17.75	18.98	2795 0	16896 0	14101 0	6.04	3040 0	14200 0	11160 0	4.67
Pigeo n pea	INM	Foliar application of micronutrient Gr.- II with RDF on Pigeon pea at flowering stage for getting higher yield in marathwada region	BDN- 716	10	04	21.2 5	15.4	19.5	16.75	15.82	2745 0	13650 0	10905 0	4.97	2670 0	11725 0	90550	4.39
Pigeo n pea	ICM	To Demonstrate Yield potential Use of improved variety BDN-716 under whole component	BDN- 716	300	120	22.5	11.2 5	18.75	16.50	13.63	2580 0	13125 0	10545 0	5.08	2490 0	11550 0	90600	4.63
Chick pea (Rabi 2024- 25)	IPDM	Integrated Pest and Disease management in Chick pea	Jaki- 9218	20	08	23.7 5	19.7 5	21.75	18.50	17.56	4090 0	10440 0	63500	2.55	4350 0	88800	45300	2.04

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												
Cereals																			
Millets																			
Vegetables																			
Fruit crops																			
Banana	ICM	Use of Banana Special and skirting bag for improving bunch quality and yield	15	2.5	1050	750	942	640	67.94	320 Days to harvesting	335 Days to harvesting	325265	820125	494860	2.52	490254	625458	135204	1.27
										105.5 Bunch length (cm)	102.7 Bunch length (cm)								
										24.50 Bunch weight kg	15.80 Bunch weight kg								
										8.50 No. hand/bunch	9.50 No. hand/bunch								
										19.50 No. fingers/hand	18.5 No. fingers/hand								
Spices & condiments																			

Category & Crop	The matic Area	Name of the technolo gy	No. of Far mers	Ar ea (ha)	Yield (q/ha)			% Cha nge in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)				
					Demo				Che ck	Demo	Check	Gros s Cost	Gros s Retu rn	Net Retu rn	BC R (R/ C)	Gros s Cost	Gros s Retu rn	Net Retu rn	BC R (R/ C)
					Hi gh	Lo w	Aver age												
Turmeric																			
Turmeri c (Kharif 2024- 25)	IPD M	Integrate d Pest and Disease managem ent in Turmeric	20	08	34 0	31 5	327.5	285	14.91			1950 00	9280 00	7875 00	5.0 3	2100 00	8550 00	6450 00	4.0 7
Commercial Crops																			
Medicinal & aromatic plants																			
Fodder Crops																			

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 Cattle	10	10	8.5 liter	5.5 liter	54%	10 % incidence	15 % incidence	6155	12750	6595	2.07	6000	8250	2250	1.37
Sheep & Goat																	
Goat	Nutrient management	Use Mineral lick bricks for Goat	10	10	3 kg birth weight	2.4 kg birth weight	25%	03 kids	02 kids	2955	7200	4245	2.43	2550	5000	2450	1.96

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)
Oyster Mushroom																
Button Mushroom																
Apiculture																
Maize Sheller																
Value Addition																
Vermi Compost																
Sericulture																

FLD on Women Empowerment

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
Drudgery reduction	Groundnut stripper & Decorticator	05	Requirement of time workout & Health injuries	20 kg/20 min	20 kg/ 35 min with some health injuries
Health, nutrition and Hygiene	Solar tunnel dryer for drying vegetables and fruits	10-12	Time saving and percent reduction in moisture	5 kg / 8-9 hrs	5 kg / 12-14 hrs

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)
Vegetables	Household food security by Kitchen garden	10 R	66	10	247.00	167.50	47.46	10 R	10 R	1320	8070	6750	6.11:1	1250	5025	3775	4.02:1

Result: Demo yield increased by approximately 47.46% over the check

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										
Cropping Systems										
Crop Diversification										
Integrated Farming	1	08	30	38	5	35	40	13	65	78
Micro Irrigation/irrigation										
Seed production										
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	3	145	55	200	75	75	150	220	128	348
Soil & water conservation										
Integrated nutrient management										
Production of organic inputs	2	55	15	70	35	20	55	90	35	125
Others (pl. specify)										
Total	6	208	100	308	115	130	245	323	228	551
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops										
Off-season vegetables										
Nursery raising										
Exotic vegetables										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation	2	46	8	54	12	0	12	58	8	66
Others (INM in vegetable)	1	25	5	30	10	10	20	35	15	50
Total (a)	3	71	13	84	22	10	32	93	23	116
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	1	25	5	30	5	5	10	30	10	40
Others (pl specify)										
Total (b)	1	25	5	30	5	5	10	30	10	40
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management										
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants										
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants										
Total (c)										

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total (d)										
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total €										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	2	77	15	92	48	20	68	125	35	160
Processing and value addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total (f)	2	77	15	92	48	20	68	125	35	160
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management										
Production and management technology										
Post-harvest technology and value addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total (g)										
Grand Total (a to g)	6	173	33	206	75	35	110	248	68	316
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	28	10	38	15	10	25	43	20	63
Integrated water management										
Integrated Nutrient Management										
Production and use of organic inputs										
Management of Problematic soils										
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops										
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Balance use of fertilizers										
Soil and Water Testing										
Others (pl specify)										
Total	1	28	10	38	15	10	25	43	20	63
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	1	72	8	80	28	2	30	100	10	110
Poultry Management										
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management	2	30	63	93	77	21	98	107	84	191
Disease Management	1	27	5	32	18	0	18	45	5	50
Feed & fodder technology	1	37	13	50	13	7	20	50	20	70
Production of quality animal products										
Others (Importance of Desi cow)	3	8	56	64	4	36	40	12	92	104

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Total	8	174	145	319	140	66	206	314	211	525
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	2	5	39	44	7	57	64	12	96	108
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	1	0	12	12	0	05	05	0	17	17
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	2	16	30	46	13	20	33	40	52	92
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques	1	2	14	16	3	12	15	5	26	31
Value addition	3	45	15	60	30	20	50	75	35	110
Women empowerment	1	2	3	5	5	6	11	7	9	16
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
Others (Imp. Oilseeds & pulses in meal and requirement of it on daily basis)	1	72	8	80	28	2	30	100	10	110
Total	12	142	122	264	86	124	210	239	248	487
VI Agril. Engineering										
Farm Machinery and its maintenance										
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems										
Use of Plastics in farming practices										
Production of small tools and implements										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Small scale processing and value addition										
Post Harvest Technology										
Total										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	1	75	50	125	25	20	45	100	70	170
Integrated Disease Management										
Bio-control of pests and diseases	1	62	19	81	0	0	0	62	19	81
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	1	14	0	14	7	0	7	21	0	21
Others (Pest & disease management in Natural farming)	1	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	35	35
Total	4	151	104	255	32	20	52	183	124	307
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming										
Carp breeding and hatchery management										

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Carp fry and fingerling rearing										
Composite fish culture										
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn										
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes										
Portable plastic carp hatchery										
Pen culture of fish and prawn										
Shrimp farming										
Edible oyster farming										
Pearl culture										
Fish processing and value addition										
Total										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production										
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production	1	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	15	15
Bio-pesticides production	1	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	35	35
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	2	20	12	32	2	7	9	22	19	41
Apiculture										
Total	4	20	57	77	2	12	14	22	69	91
X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development										
Group dynamics										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Mobilization of social capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths										
WTO and IPR issues										
Total										
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management										
Integrated Farming Systems										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	41	896	571	1467	465	397	862	1372	968	2340

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										
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	20	4	24	15	3	18	35	7	42
Cropping Systems										
Crop Diversification	1	8	8	16	5	10	15	13	18	31
Integrated Farming	3	50	13	63	48	14	62	98	27	125
Micro Irrigation/irrigation										
Seed production	1	15	05	20	17	04	21	32	09	41
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	4	92	40	132	53	182	235	147	222	339
Soil & water conservation										
Integrated nutrient management	2	45	3	48	43	2	45	88	5	93
Production of organic inputs	1	25	10	35	27	13	40	52	23	75
Total	13	255	83	338	208	228	436	465	311	746
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops										
Off-season vegetables										
Nursery raising										
Exotic vegetables										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation	2	55	7	62	42	7	49	97	14	111
Others (INM in vegetables)	1	15	5	20	5	15	10	20	10	30
Total (a)	3	70	12	82	47	22	59	117	24	141
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										
Others (pl specify)										
Total (b)										
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management										
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants										
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	1	25	0	25	12	0	12	37	0	37
Total (c)	1	25	0	25	12	0	12	37	0	37
d) Plantation crops										

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total (d)										
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
Total €										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition	2	83	5	88	55	5	60	138	10	158
Total (f)	2	83	5	88	55	5	60	138	10	158
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management										
Production and management technology										
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Total (g)										
Grand Total (a to g)	6	178	17	195	114	27	131	292	34	336
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management										
Integrated water management										
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	24	0	24	18	0	18	42	0	42
Production and use of organic inputs	4	73	35	108	56	35	91	139	70	209
Management of Problematic soils										
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	1	25	1	26	20	2	22	45	3	48
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Balance use of fertilizers										
Soil and Water Testing										
Total	6	122	36	158	94	37	131	226	73	299
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	2	28	5	33	29	15	44	57	20	77
Poultry Management										
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management										
Disease Management	2	94	27	121	44	13	57	138	40	178
Feed & fodder technology	2	40	13	53	42	33	85	82	46	128
Production of quality animal products										
Others (Role and Importance of livestock in Natural farming)	1	12	10	22	6	8	14	18	18	36
Others (Goat farming &	4	43	12	55	39	6	45	82	18	100

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
management)										
Total	11	217	67	284	160	75	245	377	142	519
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	1	24	0	24	3	0	3	27	0	27
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet										
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	3	75	5	80	15	8	23	90	20	110
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	1	15	9	24	14	7	21	29	16	45
Women empowerment	1	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	8	8
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	6	148	72	220	57	29	86	205	101	306
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
Others (Income generation)	1	37	19	56	0	0	0	37	19	56
Others(Imp.food health)	1	20	15	35	14	16	30	34	31	65
Total	14	319	125	444	103	63	166	422	195	617
VI Agril. Engineering										
Farm Machinery and its maintenance										
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems										
Use of Plastics in farming practices										
Production of small tools and implements										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Small scale processing and value addition	1	45	31	76	0	0	0	45	31	76
Post Harvest Technology										
Total	1	45	31	76	0	0	0	45	31	76
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	7	258	60	318	59	8	67	317	68	385
Integrated Disease Management	8	185	36	221	42	31	73	227	67	294
Bio-control of pests and diseases	1	0	0	0	48	39	87	48	39	87
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	4	33	96	129	77	34	111	110	130	240
Total	20	476	192	668	226	112	338	702	304	1006
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming										
Carp breeding and hatchery										

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
management										
Carp fry and fingerling rearing										
Composite fish culture										
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn										
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes										
Portable plastic carp hatchery										
Pen culture of fish and prawn										
Shrimp farming										
Edible oyster farming										
Pearl culture										
Fish processing and value addition										
Total										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production										
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production	2	5	5	10	1	6	7	6	11	17
Bio-pesticides production	2	32	4	36	0	25	25	32	29	61
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	4	37	9	46	1	31	32	38	40	78
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development										
Group dynamics										
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	8	20	28	10	15	25	18	35	53
Mobilization of social capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	2	20	0	20	0	0	0	48	6	54
WTO and IPR issues										
Total	3	28	20	48	10	15	25	66	41	107
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management										
Integrated Farming Systems										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	78	1677	580	2257	916	588	1504	2633	1171	3784

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										
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	20	4	24	15	3	18	35	7	42
Cropping Systems										
Crop Diversification	1	8	8	16	5	10	15	13	18	31
Integrated Farming	4	58	43	101	53	49	102	111	92	203
Micro Irrigation/irrigation										
Seed production	1	15	05	20	17	04	21	32	09	41
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	7	237	95	332	128	257	385	367	350	687
Soil & water conservation										
Integrated nutrient management	2	45	3	48	43	2	45	88	5	93
Production of organic inputs	3	80	25	105	62	33	95	142	58	200
Total	19	463	183	646	323	358	681	788	539	1297
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops										
Off-season vegetables										
Nursery raising										
Exotic vegetables										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation	4	101	15	116	54	7	61	155	22	177
Others (INM in vegetable)	1	25	5	30	10	10	20	35	15	50
Total (a)	5	126	20	146	64	17	81	190	37	227
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	2	50	5	55	17	5	22	67	10	77
Total (b)	2	50	5	55	17	5	22	67	10	77
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management										
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants										
Propagation techniques of										

Thematic area	No. of course s	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Ornamental Plants										
Total (c)										
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
Total (d)										
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
Total (e)										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	2	77	15	92	48	20	68	125	35	160
Processing and value addition	2	83	5	88	55	5	60	138	10	158
Total (f)	4	160	20	180	103	25	128	263	45	318
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management										
Production and management technology										
Post-harvest technology and value addition										
Total (g)										
Grand Total (a to g)	11	336	45	381	184	47	231	520	92	622
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	28	10	38	15	10	25	43	20	63
Integrated water management										
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	24	0	24	18	0	18	42	0	42
Production and use of organic inputs	4	73	35	108	56	35	91	139	70	209
Management of Problematic soils										
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	1	25	1	26	20	2	22	45	3	48
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Balance use of fertilizers										
Soil and Water Testing										
Total	7	150	46	196	109	47	156	269	93	362
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	3	100	13	113	57	17	74	157	30	187
Poultry Management										
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management	2	30	63	93	77	21	98	107	84	191

Thematic area	No. of course s	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Disease Management	3	121	32	153	62	13	75	183	45	228
Feed & fodder technology	3	77	26	103	55	40	105	132	66	198
Production of quality animal products										
Others (Role and Importance of livestock in Natural farming)	1	12	10	22	6	8	14	18	18	36
Others (Importance of Desi cow)	3	8	56	64	4	36	40	12	92	104
Others (Goat farming & management)	4	43	12	55	39	6	45	82	18	100
Total	19	391	212	603	300	141	451	691	353	1044
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	3	29	39	68	10	57	67	39	96	135
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	1	0	12	12	0	05	05	0	17	17
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	5	91	35	126	28	28	56	130	72	202
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques	1	2	14	16	3	12	15	5	26	31
Value addition	4	60	24	84	44	27	71	104	51	155
Women empowerment	2	2	8	10	5	9	14	7	17	24
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	7	148	73	221	57	31	88	205	104	309
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
Others (Imp. Oilseeds & pulses in meal and requirement of it on daily basis)	1	72	8	80	28	2	30	100	10	110
Others (Income generation)	1	37	19	56	0	0	0	37	19	56
Others (Imp. food health)	1	20	15	35	14	16	30	34	31	65
Total	26	461	247	708	189	187	376	661	443	1104
VI Agril. Engineering										
Farm Machinery and its maintenance										
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems										
Use of Plastics in farming practices										
Production of small tools and implements										

Thematic area	No. of course s	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Small scale processing and value addition	1	45	31	76	0	0	0	45	31	76
Post-Harvest Technology										
Total	1	45	31	76	0	0	0	45	31	76
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	8	333	110	443	84	28	112	417	138	555
Integrated Disease Management	8	185	36	221	42	31	73	227	67	294
Bio-control of pests and diseases	2	62	19	81	48	39	87	110	58	168
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	5	47	96	143	84	34	118	131	130	261
Others (Pest & disease management in Natural farming)	1	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	35	35
Total	24	627	296	923	258	132	390	885	428	1313
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming										
Carp breeding and hatchery management										
Carp fry and fingerling rearing										
Composite fish culture										
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn										
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes										
Portable plastic carp hatchery										
Pen culture of fish and prawn										
Shrimp farming										
Edible oyster farming										
Pearl culture										
Fish processing and value addition										
Total										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production										
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production	3	5	15	20	1	11	12	6	26	32
Bio-pesticides production	3	32	39	71	0	25	25	32	64	96
Bio-fertilizer production										
Vermi-compost production										
Organic manures production										
Production of fry and fingerlings										
Production of Bee-colonies and										

Thematic area	No. of course s	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
wax sheets										
Small tools and implements										
Production of livestock feed and fodder										
Production of Fish feed										
Mushroom Production	2	20	12	32	2	7	9	22	19	41
Apiculture										
Total	8	57	66	123	3	43	46	60	109	169
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development										
Group dynamics										
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	8	20	28	10	15	25	18	35	53
Mobilization of social capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	2	20	0	20	0	0	0	48	6	54
WTO and IPR issues										
Total	3	28	20	48	10	15	25	66	41	107
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management										
Integrated Farming Systems										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	118	2558	1146	3704	1376	970	2356	3985	2129	6094

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	3	29	48	77	15	32	47	44	80	124
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs	1	0	5	5	0	10	10	0	15	15
Planting material production										
Vermi-culture										
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping										
Sericulture										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition	3	11	69	80	5	10	15	16	79	95
Small scale processing	2	3	8	11	4	15	19	10	22	32
Post-Harvest Technology	2	3	6	9	5	10	15	8	16	24
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying										
Sheep and goat rearing	2	36	11	47	5	8	13	41	19	60
Quail farming										
Piggery										
Rabbit farming										
Poultry production										
Ornamental fisheries										
Composite fish culture										
Freshwater prawn culture										
Shrimp farming										
Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
Any other (Household security)	1	3	4	7	5	8	13	8	12	20
TOTAL	14	85	151	236	39	93	132	127	243	370

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
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops										
Training and pruning of orchards										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops										
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming										
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs	1	40	32	72	80	18	98	120	40	160
Planting material production	1	10	0	10	15	0	15	25	0	25
Vermi-culture										
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping										
Sericulture										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition										
Small scale processing										
Post-Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying										
Sheep and goat rearing										
Quail farming										
Piggery										
Rabbit farming										
Poultry production										
Ornamental fisheries										
Composite fish culture										
Freshwater prawn culture										
Shrimp farming										
Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
Any other (organic nutritional garden)	2	0	3	3	0	8	8	0	11	11
Other (Health and Nutrition)	1	15	17	32	7	6	13	22	23	45
Other (Dairying)	1	4	2	6	5	4	9	9	6	15
TOTAL	6	69	54	123	107	36	143	176	90	266

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	3	29	48	77	15	32	47	44	80	124
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs	2	40	37	77	80	28	108	120	65	185
Planting material production	1	10	0	10	15	0	15	25	0	25
Vermi-culture										
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping										
Sericulture										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Value addition	3	11	69	80	5	10	15	16	79	95
Small scale processing	2	3	8	11	4	15	19	10	22	32
Post Harvest Technology	2	3	6	9	5	10	15	8	16	24
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying										
Sheep and goat rearing	2	36	11	47	5	8	13	41	19	60
Quail farming										
Piggery										
Rabbit farming										
Poultry production										
Ornamental fisheries										
Composite fish culture										
Freshwater prawn culture										
Shrimp farming										
Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
Any other (Household security)	1	3	4	7	5	8	13	8	12	20
Any other (organic nutritional garden)	2	0	3	3	0	8	8	0	11	11
Other (Health and Nutrition)	1	15	17	32	7	6	13	22	23	45
Other (Dairying)	1	4	2	6	5	4	9	9	6	15
TOTAL	20	154	205	359	146	129	275	303	333	636

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops										
Integrated Pest Management	1	20	4	24	10	2	12	30	6	36
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology										
Production and use of organic inputs	1	0	28	28	0	18	18	0	46	46
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Women and Child care										
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application										
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
Others(Dairying)	2	20	14	34	10	4	14	30	18	48
Other (Health & Nutrition)	1	20	4	24	10	2	12	30	6	36
TOTAL	5	60	50	110	30	26	56	90	76	166

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology										
Production and use of organic inputs										
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Women and Child care	1	0	9	9	0	18	18	0	27	27
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application										

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
Any other (Dairying)	1	37	0	37	7	0	7	44	0	44
TOTAL	2	37	9	46	7	18	25	44	27	71

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops										
Integrated Pest Management	1	20	4	24	10	2	12	30	6	36
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology										
Production and use of organic inputs	1	0	28	28	0	18	18	0	46	46
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Women and Child care	1	0	9	9	0	18	18	0	27	27
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application										
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
Others(Dairying)	3	57	14	71	17	4	21	74	18	92
Other (Health & Nutrition)	1	20	4	24	10	2	12	30	6	36
TOTAL	7	97	59	156	37	44	81	134	103	237

Sponsored training programmes

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management										
Increasing production and productivity of crops										
Commercial production of vegetables										
Production and value addition										
Fruit Plants										
Ornamental plants										
Spices crops										
Soil health and fertility management										
Production of Inputs at site										
Methods of protective cultivation										
Total										
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Processing and value addition										
Total										
Farm machinery										
Farm machinery, tools and implements										
Total										
Livestock and fisheries										
Livestock production and management										
Animal Nutrition Management										
Animal Disease Management										
Fisheries Nutrition										
Fisheries Management										
Total										
Home Science										
Household nutritional security										
Economic empowerment of women										
Drudgery reduction of women										
Total										
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics	01	30	27	57	21	13	34	51	40	91
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	01	30	27	57	21	13	34	51	40	91

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										
Integrated crop management										
Organic farming										
Total										
Post-harvest technology and value addition										
Value addition										
Total										
Livestock and fisheries										
Dairy farming										
Composite fish culture										
Sheep and goat rearing										
Piggery										
Poultry farming										
Total										
Income generation activities										
Vermicomposting										
Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers etc.										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Rural Crafts										
Seed production										
Sericulture										
Mushroom cultivation										
Nursery, grafting etc.										
Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc.										
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training										
Total										
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity building and group dynamics	2	3	24	27	5	8	13	8	32	40
Total										
Grand Total	2	3	24	27	5	8	13	8	32	40

3.5. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services (Other than KMAS)	20	2458	455	2913
Diagnostic visits	37	855	68	923
Field Day	15	242	20	262
Group discussions	9	244	27	271
Kisan Ghosthi				
Film Show	18	524	10	534
Self –help groups				
Kisan Mela	7	539	57	596
Exhibition	3	2185	325	2510
Scientists’ visit to farmers field	42	462	27	489
Plant/animal health camps	4	408	37	445
Farm Science Club				
Ex-trainees Sammelan				
Farmers’ seminar/workshop	1	34	0	34
Method Demonstrations	15	137	18	155
Celebration of important days	13	680	43	723
Special day celebration				
Exposure visits	13	169	28	197
Others (Farmers visit to KVK)	80	350	3	353
Other(Farmers Field school)	6	640	25	665
Others (Resource person)	39	2447	641	3088
Others(Awareness programme)	29	2302	177	2479
Total	351	14676	1961	16637

Note- Advisory services includes social media, website, telephonic calls etc.

Details of other extension programmes:

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	3
Extension Literature	8
Newspaper coverage	44
Popular articles	8
Radio Talks	11
TV Talks	1
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated)	10
Social Media (No. of platforms Used)	6
Others (Publication)	4
Total	95

3.6 Online activities during year 2025

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 Program mes	No. of Particip ants/ Views
A	Farmer's training	Google meet	Backyard poultry farming	1	137
1		Google meet	Water & nutrient management of Pigeon pea and Turmeric under high rainfall situation	1	40
2			Integrated crop management on Rabi sorghum	1	46
3			Nursery raising vegetable	1	25
4			Turmeric cultivation technology	1	30
5			Integrated crop management on Chia production technology	1	32
			Backyard poultry farming	1	50
			Importance of organic nutrient garden	1	22
			Importance & preparation of value-added recipes of chia seeds	1	68
			Health, nutrition & Diet guidance	1	99
			Integrated management of wilt disease in Chick pea	1	58
			Management of stem blight in Pigeon pea	1	50
			Role of Trichoderma in management of Soil born diseases	1	46
			Enterprise information about Chia seed to farmers	1	68
			Rabbi crop management	1	35
	Total			15	806
B	Farmers scientist's interaction programme				
C	Farmer's seminars				
D	Expert lectures				
E					
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)			15	806

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	HD-2189		60	162000	
	Sorghum	Parbhani moti		50	150000	
Oilseeds						
	Soybean	MAUS-612		75	397500	
	Soybean	MAUS-725		18.75	99375	
	Soybean	JS-335		17.5	92750	
Pulses	Pigeon pea	BDN-716		30	210000	
	Pigeon pea	BDN-711		25	175000	
	Pigeon pea	Godavari		16.25	175500	
Commercial crops						
	Sugarcane	VSI-8005		150	450000	
Flower crops						
Spices	Turmeric	Salem		89.25	357000	25
Fodder crop seeds						
Fiber crops	Cotton	Rashi		11.5	84000	
Forest Species						
Others	Azolla			22.5 kg	4500	15
Total				543.47	2357625	40

Production of planting materials by the KVK

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers
Commercial						
Vegetable seedlings						
Fruits	Banana	G-9		70 kg	1400	01
Ornamental plants						
Medicinal and Aromatic						
Plantation						
Spices						
Flower	Tuberose	Arka Prajwal		13340 bulb	66700	45
Tuber						
Fodder crop saplings						
Forest Species						
Total					68100	46

Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
		Kg/Lit		
Bio Fertilizers	Vermi culture	11 kg	5100	09
		04 kg	1000	03
	Neemark	31 liter	3180	15
	EM-01	16 liter	1600	10
	PSB	7 liter	420	5
Bio-pesticide	Trichoderma	2400 kg	360000	575
	Metarhizium	1800 kg	324000	490
	Bioboost	1500 liter	150000	310
Bio-fungicide				
Bio Agents	Waste decomposer	92 lit	4610	42
	Mycorrhiza	100 lit	10000	25
Total			859910	1484

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	Cow	ND	Draft	No.	03	33000	03
Buffaloes & Cow	Buffalo	Murrah, Gir & ND, Jaffrabadi	Milk	Liter	3538	141500	Dairy
Calves							
Goat	Goat	Osmanabadi	Meat	No.	20	125900	12
Poultry							
Broilers							
Layers							
Duals (broiler and layer)		RIR	Egg	No.	228	3420	31
Japanese Quail							
Turkey							
Emu							
Ducks							
Piggery							
Fisheries							
Total					3759	303820	46

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	Storage of Turmeric	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	80
	Turmeric cultivation	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	150
	Challenges before Indian agriculture	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	160
	Dragone fruit under organic farming	Dr. Devikant Deshmukh	40
	Natural farming	Mr.Sandip Jaybhaye	100
	Balanced nutritious diet for women health	Ms. Alka Pawale	80
	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	Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	500

	farming		
	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
	Metarhizium	Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	1000
	Trichoderma	Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	1000
TOTAL			8360

C. Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD/ Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
1	DVD	Natural farming, Mahila Kisan Melawa,	2

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)	53 (videos & posts)	KVK Pokharni Nanded-I	107
2	Facebook page/ Account (no of Post)	923	Krishi Vigayn Kendra Nanded	5124
3	Mobile Apps			
4	WhatsApp groups	210		961
5	Twitter Account			
6	Any other –Instagram	67	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pokharni Nanded-I	117

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).

Success Story attached separate document

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

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

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

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

A. Practicing Farmers

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

B. Rural Youth

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

C. In-service personnel

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

5.2. Indicate the methodology for identifying OFTs/FLDs

For OFT:

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

For FLD:

- i) New variety/technology
- ii) Poor yield at 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) – Gavatwadi, Tq.Hadgaon, Dhangarwadi, Tq.Nanded
- ii. No. of farm families selected per village:24
- iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted: 10
- iv. No. of technologies taken to the adopted villages: 8
- v. Name of the technologies found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages: Selection of improved variety of vegetable, spice and flower crops along with pulse and oilseed crop.
- vi. Impact (production, income, employment, area/technological– horizontal/vertical): Verticle
- vii. Constraints if any in the continued application of these improved technologies: Seeds of this improved varieties and F1 were not available within time.

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 Corporation (NSDC) New Delhi	Training, Demonstration, Extension activities
National Oilseeds Mission	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.)
National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)	April 2025	PD ATMA	316680
National Oilseeds Mission	April 2025	State Government	930000
		Total	1246680

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	National Sustainable Day, Krishi Samruddhi Yojana	07	01	270
02	Research projects				
03	Training programmes	Scientist-Farmers interaction, As a resource person	04	03	355
04	Demonstrations	As a resource person	01	01	128
05	Extension Programmes				
	Kisan Mela		01		300
	Technology Week				
	Exposure visit				
	Exhibition	Agriculture exhibition	01		980
	Soil health camps				
	Animal Health Campaigns				
06	Publications				
	Video Films				
	Books	Ranbhajipala production technology	01	03	500
	Book chapter				
	Extension Literature		02		
	Pamphlets				
	Research paper	Research paper in Journal	01		
	Total		17	05	2033

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
-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

H. Details of linkage with NFSM

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

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

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

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	Details
	Have you conducted Farm Innovators meet in your district?	Yes
	Brief report in this regard	
	We organized innovative farmers meet in collaboration with ATMA Nanded at Hotel Grand Maratha were 82 farmers were participated out of each 22 farmers were innovative.	

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:

Technology Demonstrated:

- 1) **Soybean pre and post herbicides application:** It is suitable on soil moisture at the time of application for activation, It is no any crop reduction due to applied herbicide but time of application is important, It is save labor cost during unavailability of labor in time of weeding, It can be applied instant after heavy rainfall received
- 2) **Pigeon pea with foliar application of Micronutrient-2 with RDF:** It is applied at the time of flowering resulted maximum yield, It is observed that reduce flower drop and improved pod setting, It is observed that when spray are applied at flowering stage which directly translate to more no. of pod, It is improved crop health and growth during rainfed situation, It is enhance grain quality and higher economic return.
- 3) **Banana:** 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, 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, Price of skirting bag should be lowered and if possible they were given by state agriculture department to Banana growers on subsidy basis.
- 4) **Training:** The training on IPM Technology is very effective for us to identify the different insect pest and Beneficial insects.
- 5) **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.
- 6) **Use of Metarhizium for white Grub management:** Application of *Metarhizium anisopli* is very effective for controlling the white Grub in Turmeric.

Technology assessed:

- 1) **Soybean:** 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, its due to suitable for terminal escape drought situation
- 2) **Pigeon pea:** It is high yielding variety 14.04 % 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) **Sesamum:** It is medium maturity variety, requiring 81-86 days to mature JLT408-2 is moderately resistant to major diseases including blight and leaf spot and phyllody. It shows moderate tolerance to leaf roller. It has shown significant yield as compared to local variety. The variety boasts a high oil content as compared to local. it is bold white colored seeds which are refers to market it is suitable for summer season with spacing 30x10cm for optimum yield.
- 4) **Soybean:** Soybean farmers consider Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC a strong, high-performance option for protecting crop health and increasing yields, especially in disease-prone (humid) conditions. It is frequently recommended in combination with other products to delay resistance. In soybean cultivation, Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP and Picoxystrobin 22.52% SC are both effective, but they differ significantly in cost, chemical composition, and performance spectrum.

- 5) **Pigeon pea:** *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) sprays on pigeonpea, the farmer's feedback generally indicates that Bt is an effective, environmentally safe bio-pesticide for managing pod borer complexes, especially when used in integrated pest management (IPM) strategies. Best results are achieved when sprayed at pod initiation, with follow-up sprays 15 days later.
- 6) **Trichoderma:** The media is designed to be affordable for farmers to encourage on-farm production. The process is user-friendly, requiring only basic laboratory infrastructure, making it ideal for small-scale, on-farm adoption.
- 7) **Turmeric:** 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) **Tuberose bulb:** The flower grower/farmer of the district accepted the introduction of Arka Prajwal due to larger flower size and better market price and acceptability.
- 9) **Cattle and Buffalos:** The herbal acaricide is very good & easy to use. It has no risk of poisoning than chemical acaricide& farmers practice.
- 10) **Poultry:** The mortality is less in RIR than local birds as well as the egg production is near about double of local deshi birds.
- 11) **Drumstick pod:** Less Shoulder pain, Required less time than traditional method. Percentage of damage also decreased. Required only two persons for harvesting.

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

Agronomy:

1) Soybean pre and post herbicide application:

- a. Pre-emergence herbicides are highly effective at controlling both weeds.
- b. It is providing essential early season residual control up to 21 days.
- c. PE herbicides require moisture for activation if in dry condition they may have reduced initial efficiency but the remain in the soil.
- d. Phytotoxicity while generally safe it is observed that early season stunting can occur but the usually recover without yield loss.
- e. POE herbicides should be applied when weeds are in the 3-4 leaf stage delayed application significantly reduce efficiency.
- f. It can cause transient yellowing when applied heavy dose or late application but which is usually reversible within 7-15 days.
- g. The highest efficiency of weed control in PE as compared to POE herbicides.
- h. Time of application is very important for effective weed control in both herbicides.

2) Pigeon pea with foliar application of Micronutrient-2 with RDF:

- a. It is suitable for reduces flower drop and enhance setting.
- b. It is improved photosynthetic efficacy its due to provide energy needed for fruit and seed development.
- c. It is leading to significant higher seed yiled straw yield and biological yield.
- d. The highs yield observed with the combination of RDF +micronutrient II.

Horticulture:

- 1) **Banana:** Post harvest shelf life and market qualities of Banana are significantly influenced by this pre harvest production practice. Physical and Bio chemical properties of Banana fruits were not adversely affected. Fruits grown covered with skirting bags were more visually appealing, as they were clean and with minimal bruises. This bagging of Banana bunches reduced physical injury sunscald, increase yield and green life as well as improved fruit quality.

Plant Protection:

- 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.

11. Technology Week celebration during 2025: No, If Yes

Period of observing Technology Week: From to

Online / Offline:

Total number of farmers visited:

Total number of agencies involved:

Number of demonstrations visited by the farmers within KVK campus:

Other Details

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Farmers	Related crop/livestock technology
Gosthies			
Lectures organized			
Exhibition			
Film show			
Fair			
Farm Visit			
Diagnostic Practical's			
Supply of Literature (No.)			
Supply of Seed (q)			
Supply of Planting materials (No.)			
Bio Product supply (Kg)			
Bio Fertilizers (q)			
Supply of fingerlings			
Supply of Livestock specimen (No.)			
Total number of farmers visited the technology week			

12. Interventions on drought mitigation (if the KVK included in this special programme)**A. Introduction of alternate crops/varieties**

State	Crops/cultivars	Area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries

B. Major area coverage under alternate crops/varieties

Crops	Area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries
Oilseeds		
Pulses		
Cereals		
Vegetable crops		
Tuber crops		
Total		

C. Farmers-scientists interaction on livestock management

State	Livestock components	Number of interactions	No. of participants
Total			

D. Animal health camps organized

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

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

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

F. Large scale adoption of resource conservation technologies

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

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
Total												

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)
Innovation in organic crop management: Panchagavya Banana	15	75%	1395755 per ha	2364675 per ha

B. Cases of large scale adoption

Use of skirting bag for Bunch qualities improvement in Banana

- 1) Number of village covered: 10
- 2) Number of farmers: 52
- 3) Area covered: 4 ha

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 2025	1	3410	
Feb 2025	2	5601	
March 2025	4	5604	
April 2025	1	5604	
May 2025	0	0	
Jun 2025	0	0	
Jul 2025	0	0	
Aug 2025	1	5430	
Sept 2025	0	0	
Oct 2025	1	5420	
Nov. 2025	1	5325	
Dec. 2025	2	5474	

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
Nanded-I	Text only	05	1			07		13
	farmers Benefited	16625	5604			36448		58677
	Voice only	03				02		
	farmers Benefited	3796				1254		
	Voice & Text both							
	farmers Benefited							
	Total Messages	08	1			09		
	Grant total of farmers Benefited	20421	5604			37702		58677

15. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

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

Sl. No.	Demo Unit	Year of Establi shment	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Rem arks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Integrated Farming System (IFS)	2024	0.20		Egg, Azolla, Vermi culture, Chicks		28137	81465	
2	Bio input Resource Center (BRC)	2024			Dashparni Ark under CFLD, Decomposer, Neem ark, Mycorriza, PSB, EM-01 culture		6849	52030	
3	Vermi compost	2021	04 ponds	Eisenia fetida	Vermi culture	14 kg		6100	
4	Azolla unit	2013	150 sq. ft.	--	Azolla	22.5 kg		4500	
5	Fodder unit	2013	0.025 ha	DHN-6, Phule Jaywanat		-	-	-	-
6	Bio organic unit	2017			Trichoderma	2400 kg	35000	150000	
					Metarhizium	1800 kg	120000	360000	
					Bioboost	1500 liter	120000	324000	
					Neemark	31 liter		3180	
					EM-01	16 liter		1600	
					PSB	7 liter		420	
					Waste decomposer	92 lit		4610	
					Mycorrhiza	100 lit		10000	
	Total						309986	997905	

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

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									
Wheat	20/11/2024	25/03/2025	02	HD-2189	TF	60	50800	162000	
Sorghum	12/11/2024	20/03/2025	02	Parbhani moti	TF	50	54800	150000	
Pulses									
Redgram	24/06/2025	30/12/2025	02	BDN-716	C5	30	36400	210000	
			02	BDN-711	C5	25	36400	175000	
			01	Godavari	C5	16.25	18200	175500	
Oilseeds									
Soybean	18/06/2025	25/10/2025	04	MAUS-612	C5	75	123000	397500	
			01	MAUS-725	C5	18.75	30750	99375	
			01	JS-335	TF	17.5	30750	92750	
Fibers									
Cotton	17/06/2025	10/12/2025	08	Rashi		11.5	30400	84000	

Spices & Plantation crops									
Sugarcane	12/11/2024	18/12/2025	02	VSI-8005		150	230400	450000	
Turmeric	10/6/2024	20/3/2025	01	Selam		89.25	109000	357000	
Floriculture									
Tuberose	10/08/2024	10/11/2025	5 R	Arka Prajwal	Bulb	2.5		200000	
Fruits									
Mango				Keshar	Fruits	161kg		16100	

C. Performance of production Units (bio-agent's / 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	Vermi culture	11 kg		5100	
			04 kg		1000	
2		Neemark	31 liter		3180	
3		EM-01	16 liter		1600	
4		PSB	7 liter		420	
	Bio- Fungicides					
5	Bio- pesticides	Trichoderma	2400 kg	35000	150000	
3		Metarhizium	1800 kg	120000	360000	
7		Bioboost	1500 liter	120000	324000	
8	Bio-Agents	Waste decomposer	92 lit		4610	
9		Mycorrhiza	100 lit		10000	

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

Sl. No	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
		Breed	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Cattle & Buffalo	Gir & ND	Milk	3144 liter	114750	141500	Dairy unit
2	Poultry bird	RIR	Egg	228 (No.)		3420	31
	Goat	Osmanabadi	Meat	20 (No.)		125900	12
	Cow	ND	Draft	03 (No.)		33000	03
				Total		303820	

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 2025			
February 2025			
March 2025			
April 2025			
May 2025			
June 2025			
July 2025			
August 2025			
September 2025			
October 2025			
November 2025			
December 2025			

F. Database management

S. No	Period of Database	Database target	Database created

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

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

H. Performance of Nutritional Garden at KVK farm

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

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
1 R	Vegetable crops	21 types vegetables including Green	369
	Fruit crops	Leafy Vegetables, roots & tubers & Other vegetables	

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
05	Vegetable crops (Green Leafy Vegetables)	05	104 families
	Fruit crops	07	

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	
				M	F	M	F	M	F

16. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

A. Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Branch code	Account Name	Account Number	MICR Number	IFSC Number
With Host Institute	State bank of India	Nanded	433	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Eduscience & Technological Research	32939427775		SBIN0000433
With KVK	State Bank of India	Nanded	433	Krishi vigyan kendra	32939439159		SBIN0000433
Projects	Maharashtra Gramin bank	Nanded		Jni of Edu sci & Tech research	54136000039		MAHG0004136

B. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2025-26 (Rs. in lakh) (Till February, 2026)

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	13545603	13544603	13471324
	Contingencies	800190	800190	
2	Traveling allowances			
3	Contingencies			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)			328939
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and Equipments			155407
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)			53016
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)			7800
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)			3084
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)			21820
G	Demonstration & Teaching material			60764
H	Maintenance of buildings			00
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory			00
J	Melawa exp			50051
TOTAL (A)		14345793		
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				14223701
1	Works			00
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture			
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)			00
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)			00
TOTAL (B)				00
C. REVOLVING FUND				00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		14345793		14223701

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

Year	Opening balance as on 1st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1st April of each year
April 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	2818459.97	3914318	5626782.95	1105995.02
April 2025 to March 2026	1105995.02	7281099	6005884.80	2381209.22

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
Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	SMS(Plant protection)	Role importance and techniques of beneficial Phyto microbiome in Sustainable agriculture	Department of plant pathology, VNMKV Parbhani (ICAR sponsored)	Offline	27/01-05/02/2025
Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	SMS(Plant protection)	Introduced and Emerging pest threats to India	NIPHM, Hyderabad	Online	24-26/02/2025
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	Introduced and Emerging pest threats to India	NIPHM, Hyderabad	Online	24-26/02/2025
Dr.Ambore M.N.	SMS (Veterinary science)	New Breeding policy of livestock 2023	District Animal Husbandry Office	Offline	28/06/2025
Dr.Ambore M.N.	SMS (Veterinary science)	New Breeding policy of Maharashtra state in Livestock	Animal Husbandry department Nanded and Panchayat Samiti Nanded	Offline	02/07/2025
Dr.Ambore M.N.	SMS (Veterinary science)	Interface of IVRI technologies produced	IVRI and ATARI Pune	Online	12/08/2025
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	Interface of IVRI technologies produced	IVRI and ATARI Pune	Online	12/08/2025
Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	SMS (Agronomy)	Communication skill for professional excellence	EEI Anand (GJ)	Online	29-30/07/2025
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	Use of AI in Agriculture	EEI Anand (GJ)	Online	25-26/08/2025
Ms. Pawale A.S.	SMS (Home Science)	AI in Agriculture and Allied sector	EEI Anand (GJ)	Online	25-26/08/2025
Dr.Kshatriya A.M.	SMS (Agriculture Extension)	AI in Agriculture and Allied sector	EEI Anand (GJ)	Online	25-26/08/2025
Mr.Kalyankar M.G.	SMS(Plant protection)	Digitization in Agriculture	NIPHM Hyderabad	Online	11-13/08/2025

Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	SMS (Agronomy)	AI in Agriculture	EEI Anand (GJ)	Online	25-26/08/2025
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	Managerial skills for effective extension services	EEI Anand (GJ)	Online	29-30/09/2025
Ms. Pawale A.S.	SMS (Home Science)	Managerial skills for effective extension services	EEI Anand (GJ)	Online	29-30/09/2025
Dr.Kshatriya A.M.	SMS (Agriculture Extension)	International faculty development program on integration traditional wisdom with technical innovation for sustainable agriculture.	Institute Agricultural Educations and school of Agriculture science. ISASIR New Delhi	Online	06-12/11/2025
Ms. Pawale A.S.	SMS (Home Science)	Comprehensive health and fitness coaching	Surernada foundation Rudrapur, Uttarakhand	Online	01-30/11/2025
Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	SMS (Agronomy)	Training on Natural farming	ATARI Pune	Offline	18/11/2025
Dr.Kshatriya A.M.	SMS (Agriculture Extension)	Skill enhancement course in Agriculture prones	ICAR, Krishinaar, VNMKV Parbhani, Dapoli CIDSA	Online	20/11-10/12/2025
Dr.Kshatriya A.M.	SMS (Agriculture Extension)	International Conference on Agricultural Resurgence (Young women scientist award)	ICAR, ASCI	Online	13-15/12/2025
Mr.Jaybhaye S.H.	SMS (Agronomy)	Kharif crop outcome review and Rabi management	VNMKV Parbhani, AICRP for Dryland	Online	19/12/2025
Dr.Ambore M.N.	SMS (Veterinary science)	Use of AI in livestock industry	Shekaru Foundation and MAFSU Nagpur	Online	01/12/2025
Dr.Ambore M.N.	SMS (Veterinary science)	International Conference on Agricultural Resurgence	ICAR, ASCI	Online	13-15/12/2025
Dr.Deshmukh D.A.	SMS (Horticulture)	International Conference on Agricultural Resurgence	ICAR, ASCI	Online	13-15/12/2025

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
1	TSP	5	Distribution of Bio organic input, Vermi Bed, Tuberose bulb & Drudgery tools demonstrations	25	250

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
	Swachhata Pledge Awareness	04	268

Sr. No	Name of KVK	Date	Activity	No of VIPs	No of Farmers	Others	Total
1	Nanded-I	02/10/2025	Swachhata Pakhwada, Swachhata Pledge		45	5	50
2	Nanded-I	08/11/2025	Awareness workshop and Cleaning		30	2	32
3	Nanded-I	19/11/2025	Awareness workshop	01	15	1	16
4	Nanded-I	16-31/12/2025	Swachhata Pakhwada		156	14	170

22. Books published 2025-26

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	18972	572	87	19631

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	118	3985	2129	6094
Rural youths	20	303	333	636
Extension functionaries	07	134	103	237
Sponsored Training	01	51	40	91
Vocational Training	02	08	32	40
Total	148	4481	2637	7098

2. Frontline demonstrations

Crops/Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area(ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	305	122	04
Pulses	350	140	04
Cereals	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	-	-
Other crops	35	10.5	02
Hybrid crops	-	-	-
Total	690	272.5	10
Livestock & Fisheries	20		20
Other enterprises	83		10
Total	103		30
Grand Total	793	272.5	40

3. Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology Assessed & Refined	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	8	80	80
Livestock	2	20	20
Various enterprises	2	15	15
Total	12	115	115
Technology Refined			
Crops	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-
Various enterprises	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Grand Total	12	115	115

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	351	16637
Other extension activities	98	
Total	449	16637

5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
Nanded-I	Text only	05	01			07		13
	Voice only	03				02		05
	Voice & Text both	08	01			09		18
	Total Messages	08	01			09		
	Total farmers Benefitted	16625	5604			36448		58677

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value (Rs.)
Seed (q)	543.47	2357625
Planting material (No.)	13340	66700
Bio-Products (kg)	5961	859910
Livestock Production (No.)	23	158900
Fishery production (No.)	-	-

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value (Rs.)
Soil	535	80250
Water	14	1400
Plant	-	-
Total	549	81650

8. HRD and Publications

Sr.No.	Category	Number
1	Abstract	
2	Workshops	02
3	Conferences	02
4	Meetings	03
5	Trainings for KVK officials	24
6	Visits of KVK officials	
7	Book published	01
8	Training Manual	
9	Book chapters	
10	Booklet	
11	Leaflets/ Folder/ Pamphlet	04
12	Research papers	01
13	Technical Bulletin	
14	Popular article	05
15	Lead papers	
16	Seminar papers	
17	Extension folder	
18	Proceedings	

19	Award & recognition	
20	On-going research projects	
21	Other	