

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 At.Po.- Kolde, Tal.Dist.- Nandurbar (M.S.) 425412	Office	FAX	kvk_ndb@yahoo.com	www.Nandurbar.kvk8.in
	02564-299315			

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

Address	Telephone		E mail	Website address
	Office	FAX		
Dr. Hedgewar Seva Samiti, Nandurbar. B.No 110 Girivihar Housing Society, Nandurbar 425412	02564-295201	--	drhssho@gmail.com	drhssnandurbar.org.in

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

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Office	Mobile	Email
Shri. Rajendra Sahebrao Dahatonde	02564-299315	9657323334	kvk_ndb@yahoo.com

1.4. Date and Year of sanction: 19 December 2001

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	Shri R.S. Dahatonde	9657323334	Post Harvest technology	152300	--	14.05.2019	Permanent
2.	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri J.N.Uttarwar	8208027544	Agricultural Engineering	95500	--	16-08-2002	Permanent
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri P.C. Kunde	9890756141	Plant protection	95500	--	12-06-2003	Permanent
4.	Subject Matter Specialist	Shri U. D. Patil	8668485726	Crop production	87400	--	05.06.2008	Permanent
5.	Subject Matter Specialist	Sau. A.H.Deshmukh	9503612702	Home Science	65000	--	15.05.2019	Permanent
6.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr Vaibhav Gurve	9665209799	Horticulture	56100	--	22/07/2024	Permanent
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr Khushal Rathod	8999487116	Veterinary	56100		30/07/2025	Permanent
8.	Programme Assistant (Computer)	Shri. V.S.Bagal	9923459461	Computer Programmer	66000	--	02-02-2005	Permanent
9.	Programme Assistant(Farm)	Shri.R.R.Bhavsar	9922722992	Farm Manager	68000	--	16-08-2002	Permanent
10.	Programme Assistant(Lab)	Shri P S Chavan	9970984749	Lab Technician	35400		22/07/2024	Permanent
11.	Accountant/ Superintendent	Ku. G. N. Kadam	9604041798	Assistant	52000	--	05.11.2011	Permanent
12.	Stenographer	Shri.Rahul R. Nawale	9404749963	Stenographer	46100	---	01-07-2002	Permanent
13.	Driver 1	Shri. R.S.Rajput	9404749676	Driver 1	37200	--	01-07-2002	Permanent
14.	Driver 2	Shri.K.Y.Patil	9823976708	Driver 2	37200	--	01-10-2004	Permanent
15.	Supporting staff 1	Shri. K.C.Marathe	9923364625	Supporting staff 1	30600	--	01-07-2002	Permanent
16.	Supporting staff 2	Shri.K.J.Sonawane	9657524930	Supporting staff 2	30600	--	01-10-2004	Permanent

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha):

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1.	Under Buildings	0.40
2.	Under Demonstration Units	0.05
3.	Under Crops	16.20
4.	Horticulture	1.60
5.	Pond	0.09
6.	Others if any (Specify)	--

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	2004-05 2006-07	500	2750006 1821000	--	--	--
2.	Farmers Hostel							
3.	Staff Quarters	ICAR	2006-07	400	2148000	--	--	--
4.	Fencing	ICAR	2005-06	-	1680000	--	--	--
5	Rain Water harvesting system	ICAR	2006-07	-	879000	--	--	--
6	Threshing floor	ICAR	2008-09	--	200000	--	--	-
7	Farm Podown							
8	Soil and water testing lab	ICAR	2005-06	60	1200000	2005	--	--
9	Mini soil testing Kit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Sell Contour	--						
11	Demo unit	ICAR	2005-06	107	418000	--	--	--
i	ICT lab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ii	Solar Panel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	counter seal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	Other pl mention	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	Administrative Building	ICAR	2004-05 2006-07	500	2750006 1821000	--	--	--
15	Other pl mention							

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Running	Present status
Tractor	2002	400000	--	Said for condom
Motor cycle TVS	2004	50000	--	Not in use
Motor cycle Hero Honda	2006	50000	157996	Good
4 Wheeler Xylo	2014	800000	324334	Said for condom
Bolero Vehicle(Newly Purchase)	2024	900000	19487	Good

C) Equipment & AV aids

Name of the equipment / Implements	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Photocopier	2001 – 2002	90000.00	Not in use
Electronic typewriter	2001 – 2002	13905.00	Working
White Board	2001 – 2002	4150.00	Good
TV – VCD	2002 – 2003	18000.00	Working
Computer & Printer	2002 – 2003	55300.00	Working
Trailer	2002 – 2003	88500.00	Working
Slide Projector	2002 – 2003	15000.00	Not in use
Cupboard	2002 – 2003	5140.00	Good
Agricultural Equipment	2002 – 2003	10000.00	Good
3 HP Pump set	2002 – 2003	8060.00	Working
Fax Machine	2003 – 2004	8500.00	Working
Cupboard	2003 – 2004	19530.00	Good
Office Table	2003 – 2004	19940.00	Good
EPBX Machine	2003 – 2004	18000.00	Working
Revolving Chairs	2003 – 2004	14000.00	Good
Plastic Chairs	2003 – 2004	11000.00	Good
Study Chairs	2003 – 2004	13600.00	Good
Ceiling Fan	2003 – 2004	9300.00	Working
Pedestal Fan	2003 – 2004	3600.00	Working
Computer Table & Chair	2003 – 2004	10000.00	Working
Cooler	2003 – 2004	11000.00	Working
PVC Pipes	2003 – 2004	4735.00	Nil
Rain Gun	2003 – 2004	8010.00	Working
Computer Related Equip.	2003 – 2004	7755.00	Working
White Board	2003 – 2004	11294.00	Good
Black Board	2003 – 2004	436.00	Good
Loud Speaker	2003 – 2004	10800.00	Working
Refrigerator	2003 – 2004	12500.00	Working
Podium	2003 – 2004	1500.00	Good
Sony Hipoint	2003 – 2004	4500.00	Working
Camera Stand	2004 – 2005	1640.00	Good
Curtains	2004 – 2005	8400.00	Good
Dais Chairs	2004 – 2005	5950.00	Good
Digital Camera	2004 – 2005	11300.00	Not in use
Digital Thermometer	2004 – 2005	1507.00	Not in use
Dual Board	2004 – 2005	3240.00	Good
Equipment	2004 – 2005	12613.00	Good
Fixo Graph	2004 – 2005	8849.00	Good
Handy Camera	2004 – 2005	24400.00	Working

Information Board	2004 – 2005	14435.00	Good
Iron Rack	2004 – 2005	5000.00	Good
LCD Screen	2004 – 2005	7800.00	Good
M Hall Panel	2004 – 2005	12405.00	Good
Modular System	2004 – 2005	9800.00	Not in use
Multipurpose Hall Dais	2004 – 2005	15500.00	Good
Notice Board	2004 – 2005	3300.00	Good
Office Cupboard	2004 – 2005	9500.00	Good
Office Table	2004 – 2005	5700.00	Good
Plastic Chair	2004 – 2005	13050.00	Good
Pedestal Fan	2004 – 2005	3500.00	Good
Public Address System	2004 – 2005	7395.00	Good
Revolving Chairs	2004 – 2005	3600.00	Good
Ceiling Fan	2004 – 2005	15080.00	Working
Study Chairs	2004 – 2005	61000.00	Good
T O Table	2004 – 2005	15500.00	Good
Visitors Chairs	2004 – 2005	13836.00	Good
Computer & Accessories	2005 – 2006	100000.00	Working
LCD Projector	2005 – 2006	72000.00	Working
UPS System	2005 – 2006	28000.00	Working
Inverter	2005 – 2006	30000.00	Working
Furnishing of Hostel - Mattresses / Pillows / Shawls	2005 – 2006	44800.00	Good
Cots	2005 – 2006	87500.00	Good
Curtains	2005 – 2006	7000.00	Good
Dining Table	2005 – 2006	9000.00	Good
Energy Lamp	2005 – 2006	3050.00	Not in use
Fans	2005 – 2006	17000.00	Working
Gas Burners	2005 – 2006	3560.00	Not in use
Gas Cylinder	2005 – 2006	5100.00	Working
Hostel Table	2005 – 2006	6500.00	Good
Italian Cabinet	2005 – 2006	10200.00	Good
Mirror & Hangers	2005 – 2006	5000.00	Nil
Notice Board	2005 – 2006	4000.00	Good
Plastic Chair	2005 – 2006	14000.00	Good
Solar water heating System	2005 – 2006	22000.00	Working
Steel Cupboard	2005 – 2006	10125.00	Goods
Utensils	2005 – 2006	40000.00	Goods
Utensils	2005 – 2006	5165.00	Goods
Bullock drawn tractor	2006 – 2007	28000.00	Not in use
Groundnut digger	2006 – 2007	6385.00	Not in use
Jyoti bullock drawn planter	2006 – 2007	9900.00	Not in use
Seed drill	2006 – 2007	29150.00	Not in use
Power-weeder	2007-2008	70550.00	Not in use
Multi crop thresher	2008 - 2009	75000.00	Not in use
Panja cultivator	2008 - 2009	25000.00	Working
Atomic Absorption Unit	2008 - 2009	1000000.00	Working
Plastic chair	2016-17	50000	Good
I Ball Tablet	2016-17	10000	Good
IT- Laptop , Desktop, Printer	2016-17	95000	Good
E connectivity- GPS	2016-17	15000	Good
Trolley Sprayer	2016-17	38160	Good
Rotavator	2016-17	87000	Good
Rotary Tiller	2016-17	60000	Good

Wheel Trolley	2016-17	8500	Working
Spray Pump	2016-17	6340	Good
Bullock Drawn Implements	2018-19	39200	Good
Small Tractor drawn implements	2018-19	135720	Good
Tractor operated Sprayer	2018-19	75600	Good
Farm Implements – Small tools	2018-19	29944	Good
Bullock drawn hoe	2018-19	6770	Good
Vegetable and paddy transplanting	2018-19	37500	Not in use
Animal feed machine	2018-19	134400	Good
Urea Briquetting Machine	2018-19	200600	Good
Electric motor	2018-19	11900	Good
Leaf shredder and Hand winch wheel barrows	2018-19	71738	Good
Neem seed pulverizer	2018-19	62540	Good
Reversible MB plough and Roller	2018-19	79501	Good
Multicrop Reaper	2018-19	145040	Good
Mobile Shredder	2018-19	169547	Good
G-Lloyd Split Air Conditioner	2020-21	58500	Good
Sound System	2020-21	33450	Good
Furniture Expences(Table,Cupboard, Table-Top, etc)	2020-21	131000	Good
G-LG- Small Refrigerator	2020-21	15890	Good
Equipments- Linova PC, UPS- Artis, EPSiON LCD Projector	2020-21	91600	Good
Microtek Inverter and Batteries	2020-21	45700	Good
Ceiling Fan - Crompton	2020-21	23860	Good
Convention Oven 6Trays(Electrical)	2022-23	82600	Good
Flour Mill(Pukhraj)16"JHBT	2022-23	81000	Good
Mobile Rice Mill with 2HP	2022-23	40540	Good
Rice cum Flour Mill	2022-23	178600	Good
Table Top Huller for all Small Millet	2022-23	102260	Good

1.8. Details of SAC meeting conducted in the year:

Date	Name and Designation of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
24.12.2025	Shri.Kedarnath Kawadiwale, Chairman, Dr.Hedgewar Seva Samiti, Nandurbar.	He appreciated the work of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nandurbar. He stressed for talukawise soil status based on availability of micronutrients.	• The work is going on.
	Dr. Sayyad Shakir Ali, Principal Scientist, ICAR-ATARI,Pune	Appreciated the work of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nandurbar. He suggested to stress on secondary agriculture as well as natural farming.	• Secondary agriculture is being promoted through Women's Technology Park (WTP).
	Dr.U.B. Hole, Associate Dean of Agricultural College,	• He stressed on Climate resilient varieties in the changing climate.	• Demonstrations on Climate resilient varieties are being carried out in NICRA project.

	Nandurbar	• He appreciated about the good involvement of farm women in various activities of KVK,Nandurbar	
	Shri. D.S.Patel. Project Director, ATMA,Nandurbar	• Demonstrations of new varieties of minor millets should be insisted. • Training calender of Women's Technology Park Should be done.	• Demonstrations of new varieties of minor millets has been conducted with the coordination with Dept .of Agriculture and IIMR,Hyderabad. • Training calender of Women's Technology Park has been done.
	Shri. Kiran Padvi (Fishery Department)	The farmers should be awared about fishery.	• The farmers are being awared about fishery during various training programmes.
	Shri.Mangesh Pawar,Tech. Officer, DSAO,Nandurbar	Chawki centres should be developed in the district for the sericulture farmers.	• The work is going on.
	Shri. Kishor Hadape , Agri. Development Officer, ZP,Nandurbar	Talukawise fertility index should be developed and displayed at Farm Input Centres for farmers.	• The work is going on.
	Smt. Kantagauri Bankar, District CCordinator, MAVIM,Nandurbar	Efforts for increasing cultivation of exotic vegetables should be done along with marketing plan.	• Trials for cultivation of exotic vegetables has been carried out on farmers field.
	Shri. Suresh Patil	In Dada Lad technology, the cost of removing the monopodia can be reduced by conducting research on such cotton variety which have no monopodia.	• Communicated to CICR,Nagpur
	Shri. Swapnil Patil	Weather based crop cultivation practices should be promoted. Marketing of medicinal crops should be explored.	• Awareness about control of white grub is being done through Kisan mela and field visits.
	Sau. Yashodatai K.Mali (Progressive farm woman)	Natural farming should be promoted among the farmers	• Sensetization of the farmers is being done through training
	Shri. Darasing Rawtale (Progressive farmer)	Awareness programmes and Trainings on bee keeping should be organized for the farmers	• Included in the action plan
	Shri. Palhad P.Patil (Progressive farmer)	Use of cotton shredder should be promoted	• Demonstrations on cotton shredder are being done through FLDs.

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	Crop + Horticulture + Live stock
2	Crop + Horticulture
3	Crop + Livestock
4	Crop + Livestock + Enterprise

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	Zone – I, East part of Nandurbar & Shahada tahsil	Scarcity zone
2	Zone – II, Navapur tahsil	Western ghat Zone
3	Zone – III Akrani & Northern part of Akkalkuwa	Sub Mountain Zone
4	Zone –IV Taloda & southern part of Akkalkuwa & western part of Shahada Tahsil	Western Maharashtra plain Zone

a) Topography

S. No.	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
1	Scarcity Zone AES-1	Rainfall less than 500mm. Very light to medium type soils. Long dry spells, Kharif predominant Cotton, Bajra, Groundnut and Onion are the main crops of the AES.
2	Scarcity Zone AES-2	Rainfall less than 750mm., but more than 500mm. soils are medium to black. Kharif and rabi are predominant seasons. Cotton, Bajra, Green gram, Maize, are the main crops. Green gram followed by Rabi Jowar is present crop rotation.
3	Western Ghat Zone AES-3	Average rainfall 750 to 1000mm. Medium to deep soils. Good irrigation potential. Sugarcane, Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Vegetables are the main crops.
4	Western Ghat Zone AES-4	Average rainfall 1000 mm. light to medium soils. Rice, Sugarcane, finger millets, small millets are main crops
5	Sub Mountain Zone AES-5	Average rainfall 1700 to 2500mm. Maximum 35o to 45o and minimum 10o to 16o c. temperature. Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Gr.nut and Small millets are main Kharif crops, while Wheat, Gram and vegetables are important rabi crops.
6	Western Maharashtra Plane Zone AES-6	Assured rainfall area having average rainfall 950 to 1250mm. Heavy to very heavy soils. Tapi river valley area. jowar, cotton, mung, maize, Bajra are main crops during Kharif. rabi jowar, wheat, gram are crops during Rabi Sugarcane and Banana are also having economic importance

2.3 Soil Types

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Digraj series	Shallow soil depth, Basalt rock is below. The land have low productivity, low water holding capacity and low fertility, restricted plant growth	----
2	Tintarvani series	Low water holding capacity, very low productivity	----
3	Patoda series	Medium soil depth (50 cm.) contains 5-10 % calcium, medium drainage, hard rock below, found cracks in summer, low water holding capacity and less fertile	----
4	Kumbhaphal series	Soils having 25 cm depth, weathered murum is below. Low water holding capacity, difficult to cultivate stony land	Akrani Tehsil
5	Ilegaon soil series	Having 1-3 % slope, having drainage problem, underground rock is basalt mix with lime.	Nawapur, Nandurbar Tehsil
6	Phulkalas soil series	Weathered basalt resulted in hard murum is observed below. The soils are difficult to cultivation, medium textured soils.	Some area of Nandurbar and Navapur Tehsil
7	Rajani soil series	Soils get cracks and hence plant roots are damaged reducing yield of crop	Some parts of Nandurbar and Navapur Tehsils.

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

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity (q./ha)
	Major Field crops			
1	Paddy	24373	360.90	1306
2	Wheat	23600	381.80	1615.34
3	Jowar	24113	359.30	1339.20
4	Rabi jowar	8900	108.40	1092
5	Pearl millet	2144	45.23	964
6	Maize	37391	851.77	2091
7	Gram	31000	383.20	1234.27
8	Red gram	11784	78.20	428
9	Black gram	6903	35.58	282
10	Green gram	2570	9.04	369
11	Sunflower	590	00	00
12	Groundnut kh	1225	11.82	696
13	Groundnut summer	6300	81.37	1281.14
14	Sesame	20	0.01	190
15	Rabi maize	5017	120.45	24.01
16	Safflower	1420	1.88	1318.70
17	Soybean	31193	370.56	1015
18	Cotton	125152	1725.98	299
	Major Horticultural crops			
19	Mango	8486	-	400
20	Chilli	6401	-	040

21	Onion	1673	-	100
22	Banana	7651	-	500
23	Ber	1221	-	75
24	Guava	1344	-	220
25	Custard apple	1153	-	30
26	Papaya	7601	-	500
27	Watermelon summer	850	-	12

2.5. Weather data

Month	Normal RF (mm)	Actual 2025	Actual Rainy days (number)	Temperature (⁰ C)		Relative Humidity (%)	
				Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
January 2025	00						
February	00						
March	00						
April	00						
May	5.8	70.7	9				
June	155.9	134.2	15				
July	305.6	116.1	8				
August	252.2	209.2	14				
September	146.7	227.4	14				
October	31.6	107	8	34.7	20.6		
November	13.5	3.4	0	31.7	17.9		
December	2.6	0	0				
Total			68				

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

Category	Population (No)	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
<i>Crossbred</i>	14533		
<i>Indigenous</i>	322374		
Buffalo	72100		
Sheep	15227		
Goats	272753		
Pigs			
<i>Crossbred</i>	1117		
<i>Indigenous</i>	9543		
Rabbits	1711		
Poultry			
Hens (<i>Crossbred</i>)			
<i>Desi</i>	50000		
Fish (Reservoir)			

2.7. Details of Operational area / Villages

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
Nandurbar	Junmohida, Kakarda.	Cotton, Chilli, Onion, Gram, Bajara, Wheat, G.Nut. Maize, Banana, Papaya, watermelon	Inefficient water management, Heavy incidence of pest and diseases, Lack of knowledge regarding IPM & INM Practices, Imbalanced fertilizer application. Lack of knowledge regarding processing	Water conservation at farmers level, Improved varieties with improved cultivation practices, IPM, INM fertigation, Primary processing, CS Dada Lad Technology
Taloda	Malda, Chaugao Revanagar	Sugarcane, Soybean, Gram, Wheat, Cotton, Green gram, Brinjal Okra, Paddy, Jowar	Low productivity, Poor fertilizer management, Labour shortage, Lack of knowledge regarding IPM & INM Practices,	improved farm implement INM, ICM, improve varieties with improved packages CS Dada Lad Technology
Shahada	Adgaon Manmode Bhulane	Sugarcane, Soybean, Gram, Wheat, Cotton, Papaya, Banana	Low productivity, Poor fertilizer management, Labour shortage, Pest & disease incidence. Lack of knowledge regarding processing	INM, IPM, improved varieties with improved packages, CS Dada Lad Technology
Dhadgaon	Kharvad Katri, Bhujgaon	Little millet, Barnyard Millet, Jowar, Bajara, Gr. Nut, Black gram, Green gram, Bengal gram, mango, garlic, custard apple	Low yield due shallow soil, improper fertilizer management, incidence of pest and diseases, drudgery in farming operation, Lack of knowledge regarding processing	Improved Varieties, Water conservation practices, IPM, INM, Farm implements, Primary processing
Navapur	Nimboni, Sonpada Palipada Talavipada	Paddy, Rabi Jowar, Soybean, Groundnut, Brinjal, Okra, Cauliflower, Cluster bean, mango	Lack of knowledge regarding seed treatment, Improper fertilizer management, Incidence of pest and disease, Inefficient water management	Improved variety, Seed treatment, INM, IPM, CS Dada Lad Technology, Water management, Improved farm implements
Navapur	Ninmboni	Paddy, Rabi Jowar, Soybean, Brinjal, Okra, Cauliflower, Cluster bean, mango	Improper fertilizer management, Incidence of pest and disease, Water management, Lack of knowledge regarding processing	Improved variety, Seed treatment, INM, IPM, Water management, Honey bee.
Akkalkuva	Bhagdari Bijripati, Debramal	Pulses, Soybean, Jowar, Niger, mango, garlic, custard apple, Onion.	Local varieties, Lack of knowledge regarding processing	Improved Varieties, Farm implement, Small scale processing, INM, IPM

2.8. Priority thrust areas:

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Cotton	Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management, Closer Spacing, Drip irrigation. Integrated crop Management, Improved farm implements
Paddy	Improved varieties, Improved farm implements, Pest & disease management, Processing and Value Addition
Ground nut	Integrated crop Management, Improved farm implements
Sorghum, maize	Soil moisture conservation ,Nutrient management, Pest management, Processing and Value Addition
Papaya	Raised bed technology, Integrated Nutrient Management, water management, Integrated Pest Management, bio control methods of pests & diseases.
Rabi sorghum	Improved Varieties ,Improved farm implements, water management, Integrated Pest Management, INM
Bengal gram,	Seed treatment, Improved Varieties, cultivation practices, INM, Pest and disease management
Summer Ground nut	Integrated Nutrient Management, pest & disease management, ICM, Improved farm implements
Mango	Integrated Nutrient Management, pest & disease management, Processing and Value Addition
Banana	Integrated Nutrient Management, pest & disease management, improved farm implements, fertigation techniques, Processing and Value Addition
Onion	Integrated Nutrient Management, water management, Integrated Pest and disease Management, storage
Chilli	Integrated Nutrient Management, water management, Integrated Pest and disease Management
Brinjal	Integrated Nutrient Management, water management, Integrated Pest and disease Management, ICM
Okra	Integrated Crop management, Improved varieties
Cluster bean	Integrated Crop management, Improved varieties
Watermelon	Integrated Crop management
Soybean	Improved Varieties Integrated Nutrient Management, pest & disease management
Red gram	Improved Varieties, Integrated Nutrient Management, Pest management, Processing and Value Addition
Green gram	Seed treatment, Improved Varieties, cultivation practices, Integrated Nutrient Management, pest & disease management, ICM, Processing and Value Addition
Black gram	Seed treatment, Improved Varieties, cultivation practices, Integrated Nutrient Management, pest & disease management, ICM, Processing and Value Addition
Wheat	Integrated Nutrient Management, pest & disease management
Onion seed production	Honey bee, integrated crop management
Veterinary/Livestock production	Cultivation and conservation of feeds & fodders.
	Importance of mineral mixtures & additives in the feeds
	Clean milk production
	Profitable dairy farming
	Back yard poultry
Post Harvest	Awareness creation on harvesting, drying and storage of agril. Produce.

Technology	Awareness creation on cleaning and grading of grains.
	Quality improvement in Amchur preparation from Mango.
	Processing and value addition of pulses and oilseeds
	Reduction of wastage and shelf life enhancement.
	Value addition of Minor millets.

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
11	11	143	140	13	15	250	698

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
150	199	5125	7372	280	491	8500	11505

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting materials (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
20	25.60	250000	260500

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
0	0	4000	15010

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.	Cotton	Attack of sucking pests.	50000	Nandurbar block & Navapur tahsil	FLD/Training
		INM, Balance Nutritional management	45000	Shahada block, Nandurbar block & Navapur tahsil	OFT/FLD/Training

		Attack of pink bollworm	40000	Eastern part of Nandurbar &	Demonstration
		Integrated nutrient management	15000	Nandurbar block	FLD/Training
		Less conservation of rain water	45000	Eastern part of Nandurbar	Training
		Low productivity and increased cost of cultivation of Rain fed Bt cotton	55000	--	Training & Extension activities
2.	Maize	Infestation of FAW	18000	Nandurbar district	Training FLD
3	Soybean	Nutrient management & Pest management	25000	Dhadgaon, Nandurbar & Navapur block	Cluster FLDs/OFT
4	Groundnut	Pest Management & Nutrient Management	4000	Navapur block & Dhadgaon block	Cluster FLDs
5	Kharif crops Pulses & cereals	Unawareness about seed treatment	--	--	Training, Demonstrations & Extension activities
6	Bengal gram	Low productivity of Bengal gram due to pod borer & Nutrient management	15000	Nandurbar & Dhadgaon block	Cluster FLDs /Trainings/OFT
7	Summer groundnut	Pest Management & Nutrient Management	2500	Navapur block	FLD/Trainings
8	Red gram	IPM & INM	8000	Navapur Block	Cluster FLDs /Trainings/OFT
9	Little millets	- Unawareness about seed treatment - Low productivity - Use of local variety	250	Dhadgaon	FLD/Training, Demonstration

10	Foxtail millet	- Unawareness about seed treatment - Low productivity - Use of local variety	200	Dhadgaon	FLD/Training, Demonstration
11	Rabi Jowar	Fertiliser Management & Pest management	1500	Navapur tahsil	FLDs/Trainings
12	Vegetables (Brinjal,Okra)	Pest Management & Nutrient Management	5500	Navapur tahsil	FLD/OFT
13	Onion	Seed availability Pest & disease Mangement	4000	Navapur tahsil	Seed production programme Training & Demonstrations
14	Banana	Nutrient Management & Sigatoka disease management	4000	Shahada & Taloda block	FLD/Trainings
15	Chilli	Low productivity of chilli Seedling mortality, Nutrient management & pest, disease management	6000	Nandurbar & shahada tahsil	FLD/Trainings/OFT
16	Mango	Low yield of mango Improper quality and low yield of mango Blackening of amchur	4000	Dhadgaon & Akkalkuwa block	Demonstration /Trainings
17	Farm implement	Non availability of single implement for various operations	--	--	FLD/Trainings/OFT
18	oil expeller	Available oils are blended, Demand for quality oils.	--	Akkalkuwa tahsil	Training and Demonstration
19	Mini Dal mill	Home scale processing,	--	Akkalkuwa tahsil	FLD/Trainings

		More broken, Lower quality of dal			
--	--	---	--	--	--

20	Grain cleaner	Time and labour consuming, Less market price	--	Akkalkuwa tahsil	FLD/Trainings
21	Soil and water conservation	Low productivity of rainfed crops, Low productivity of kharif crops	--	--	Trainings demonstration &
22	Processing and value addition	Less knowledge about post harvest technology and value addition	--	--	Trainings demonstration &

23	Bee keeping	Poor pollination Unavailability of honey	--	Navapur, Akrani Akkalkuva block	Training Demonstrations /
24	Sericulture	Unaware about sericulture farming	--	Navapur, Nandurbar block	Training Demonstrations /
25	Vermi composting	Unavailability of organic fertilizer & poor organic carbon in soil	--	Navapur, Dhadgaon, Nandurbar block	Training Demonstrations /
26	Watermelon	Low productivity of watermelon due to nutrient & pest management	3500	Nandurbar & shahada tahsil	FLD/Trainings/OFT
26	Fodder crop	Lower productivity and poor nutritional status	--	--	FLD/Trainings/OFT
28	Fodder – Maize	Unavailability of green fodder in summer season	--	--	FLD/Trainings/OFT

3.2. Technology Assessment (Kharif 2024, Rabi 2023-24, 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	TOTAL
Integrated Nutrient Management						01				
Varietal Evaluation	02		01							
Integrated Pest Management					01					
Integrated Crop Management						01				

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

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

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

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					
					3
Varietal Evaluation	Little millet	Varietal performance of Little millet (Phule Ekadashi) in satpuda ranges of Dhadgaon tahasil.	13	13	04

	Foxtail millet	Varietal performance of Foxtail millet (Suryanandi) in satpuda ranges of Dhadgaon tahasil.	13	13	04
	Bengal gram	Varietal performance of Bengal gram (var. Phule Vikrant) under limited irrigation condition.	13	13	04
Integrated Pest Management					
Integrated Crop Management					
Integrated Disease Management	Onion	Management of white grub in onion.	13	13	5
	Papaya	Management of mortality of papaya due to wilting & heat stress.	13	13	5
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises					
Weed Management					
Resource Conservation Technology					
Farm Machineries	Maize	Two rows hand seeder	13	13	5
Integrated Farming System					
Seed / Plant production					
Value addition					
Drudgery Reduction					
Storage Technique					
		To asses Insulated fish bags for superior quality and price	13	13	
Mushroom cultivation					
Total					

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				
Health Management				
Dairy Management				
Nutrition management				
Disease management				
Feed and fodder management				
Processing & Value addition				
Production and management				
Composting fish culture				
Small scale income generating enterprises				
Fish production				
Other				
Total				

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	Use of Low cost KKV Ripening Chamber for ripening of Mango fruits Var. <i>Keshr</i>	13	13
Other -- Sericulture	Productivity enhancement & quality improvement of cocoons in sericulture	13	13

B 4. Technologies assessed under Women empowerment assessment

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Drudgery Reduction			
Entrepreneurship development			
Health and Nutrition	To study the efficiency of Iron rich food for family	13	13
value addition			
Kitchen gardening			
nutrition security			
other			

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Results of On Farm Trial

Crop production : 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
Little millet	irrigated	Use of traditional variety, Low yield	Varietal performance of Little millet (Phule Ekadashi) in satpuda ranges of Dhadgaon tahasil.	13	Use of Improve variety (Phule Ekadashi)	Yield Tillers per plant C:B ratio	Yield T1: 8.42 T2: 10.56 Net return: T1: 20364 T2: 27952 B:C Ratio: T1: 2.36 T2: 2.70	Yield is increase (25.42%)	1.Biofertilizers seed treatment found effective for good germination. 2. Variety performed better for achieving growth and yield components compared to traditional variety. 3.Number of productive tillers/plant (6.46), panicle length (36.9 cm), number of grains/panicle (345) and test weight (2.23 g) is better than control plot. 4.Yield increase 25%		

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)	Traditional practice	8.42	Qt/ha	20364	2.36
Technology option 2	MPKV Rahuri	10.56	Qt/ha	27952	2.70
Technology option 3					

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 :	Varietal performance of Little millet (Phule Ekadashi) in satpuda ranges of Dhadgaon tahasil.		
2	Problem Definition : for assessment	Use of traditional variety, Low yield		
3	Details of technologies selected	Use of Improve variety (Phule Ekadashi)		
4	Source of technology	MPKV,Rahuri		
5	Production system and thematic area	Varietal performance, Production management and technology		
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Performance indicators	Farmers practice T1	Improved practice T2
		Yield Q/ha	8.42	10.56
		Net return Rs/ha	20364	27952
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	1.Biofertilizers seed treatment found effective for good germination .2. Variety performed better for achieving growth and yield components compared to traditional variety. 3.Number of productive tillers/plant (9.52), panicle length (34.8 cm), number of grains/panicle (321) and test weight 2.23) is better than control plot. 4.Yield increase 25%		
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Variety performed better for achieving growth and yield components compared to traditional variety		
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research and developmental departments	25% Yield increased than traditional variety		
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Training and demonstration organized at block level		

11. **Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)**

Crop production : 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
Foxtail millet	irrigated	Use of traditional variety, Low yield	Varietal performance of Foxtail millet (suryanandi) in satpuda ranges of Dhadgaon tahasil.	13	Use of Improve variety :Survanadi	Yield Tillers per plant C:B ratio	Yield T1: 7.29 T2: 9.35 Net return: T1: 15768 T2: 22570 B:C Ratio: T1: 2.06 T2: 2.35	Yield is increase (23%)	1.Biofertilizers seed treatment found effective for good germination. 2. Variety performed better for achieving growth and yield components compared to traditional variety. 3.Plant height (112),No of tillers/ M square (56.2), Earehead lengh (12.30cm) and test weight (2.63 g) is better than control plot. 4.Yield increased 28%		

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)	Traditional practice	7.29	Qt/ha	15768	2.06
Technology option 2	MPKV Rahuri	9.35	Qt/ha	22570	2.35
Technology option 3					

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 :	Varietal performance of Foxtail millet (suryanandi) in satpuda ranges of Dhadgaon tahasil.		
2	Problem Definition : for assessment	Use of traditional variety, Low yield		
3	Details of technologies selected	Use of Improve variety :Survanadi		
4	Source of technology	Achatya N G Ranga Agril University Kurnool		
5	Production system and thematic area	Varietal performance, Production management and technology		
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Performance indicators	Farmers practice T1	Improved practice T2
		Yield Q/ha	12.32	15.22
		Net return Rs/ha	35662	45702
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	1.Biofertilizers seed treatment found effective for good germination .2. Variety performed better for achieving growth and yield components compared to traditional variety. 3.Plant height (112),No of tillers/ M square (58.3), Earehead lengh (11.80 cm) and test weight (2.89 g) is better than control plot. 4.Yield increase 28%		
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Variety performed better for achieving growth and yield components compared to traditional variety		
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research and developmental departments	28% Yield increased than traditional variety		
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Training and demonstration organized at block level		

11. **Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)**

Crop production : 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
Chickpea	irrigated	Use of traditional variety, Low yield	Varietal performance of Bengal gram (var. Phule Vikrant) under limited irrigation condition.	13	Use of Improve variety (Phule Vikram and Phule Vikrant	Yield, No of Pods/ plant, C:B ratio	Yield: T1: 14.23 T2: 20.41 T3: 21.53 Net return: T1: 58715 T2: 90205 T3: 96615 B:C Ratio: T1: 4.00 T2: 5.09 T3: 5.43	Yield is increase T2: 43.40% T3: 51%	1.Phule vikram variety good for mechanical harvesting as compare to Phule Vikrant 2.More no of pods per plant in T2 plot 191 and T3 plot is 192 as compared to check plot 131. 3.100 grain wt in T2 plot was 30.25 and T3 plot was slightly more i.e 31.17 gm and check plot is 23.57 gm 4.Yield increase in T2 was found 43% followed by slightly increase T3 Was found 51 %		

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)	Traditional practice	14.23	Qt/ha	58715	4.00
Technology option 2	MPKV Rahuri	20.41	Qt/ha	90205	5.09
Technology option 3		21.53	Qt/ha	96615	5.43

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 :	Varietal performance of Bengal gram (var. Phule Vikrant) under limited irrigation condition.			
2	Problem Definition : for assessment	Use of traditional variety, Low yield			
3	Details of technologies selected	Use of Improve variety (Phule Vikrant)			
4	Source of technology	MPKV,Rahuri			
5	Production system and thematic area	Varietal performance, Production management and technology			
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Performance indicators	Farmers practice T1	Improved practice T2	Technology Assessed T3
		Yield Q/ha	14.23	20.41	14.23
		Net return Rs/ha	58715	90205	96615
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	1.Phule vikram variety good for mechanical harvesting as compare to Phule Vikrant 2.More no of pods per plant in T2 plot 194 and T3 plot is 198 as compared to check plot 131. 3.100 grain wt in T2 plot was 30.25 and T3 plot was slightly more i.e 31.17 gm and check plot is 23.57 gm 4.Yield increase in T2 was found 43 percent followed by slightly increase T3 Was found 51 %			
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Variety performed better for achieving growth and yield components compared to control treatment			
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research and developmental departments	Yield increase in T2 was found 43 percent followed by slightly increase T3 Was found 51%			
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Training and demonstration organized at block level			

Horticulture : 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
Mango	Irrigated	In Nandurbar district, mango (Cv. Kesar) growers face challenges related to inadequate fruit quality and low market prices, which can significantly impact their economic returns; thus, the need for effective interventions, such as the application of skirting bags at the egg stage, has become critical for improving both fruit quality and profitability.	Enhancing quality and economic returns in mango (cv. Kesar) cultivation through the use of skirting bags at egg stage	13	To assess the effectiveness of skirting bags applied at egg stage in improving fruit quality and enhancing economic returns in Kesar mango cultivation and also assess the impact on marketability and overall profitability for farmers in the Nandurbar district.	Fruit weight, Fruit yield/plant, Fruit yield/ha, B:C ratio	Fruit weight T1: 196 g T2:215 g Fruit yield/plant, T1:60 kg T2:72 kg Fruit yield/ha, T1:60 q/ha T2: 72 q/ha B:C ratio T1: 2.5 T2: 2.9	Increased in yield 20.00%	1. Skirting bags reduced pest damage and improved fruit quality. 2. Fruits had better appearance and higher market acceptance. 3. Farmers received better prices due to increased marketable yield. 4. Reduced need for pesticide sprays was observed. 5. Slightly higher labor requirement for bag		

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)	Traditional Practices	60	q/ha	1.8 lakh	2.5
Technology option 2	MPKV, Rahuri	72	q/ha	2.36 lakh	2.9
Technology option 3					

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 :	To assess the effectiveness of skirting bags applied at egg stage in improving fruit quality and enhancing economic returns in Kesar mango cultivation and also assess the impact on marketability and overall profitability for farmers in the Nandurbar district.		
2	Problem Definition : for assessment	In Nandurbar district, mango (Cv. Kesar) growers face challenges related to inadequate fruit quality and low market prices, which can significantly impact their economic returns; thus, the need for effective interventions, such as the application of skirting bags at the egg stage, has become critical for improving both fruit quality and profitability.		
3	Details of technologies selected	Use of skirting bags at egg stage in Mango var. Kesar		
4	Source of technology	MPKV,Rahuri		
5	Production system and thematic area	Production management and technology		
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Performance indicators	Farmers practice T1	Improved practice T2
		Yield q/ha	60	72
		Net return Rs/ha	1,80,000	2,36,000
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	1. Skirting bags reduced pest damage and improved fruit quality. 2. Fruits had better appearance and higher market acceptance. 3. Farmers received better prices due to increased marketable yield. 4. Reduced need for pesticide sprays was observed. 5. Slightly higher labor requirement for bag		
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Adoption of skirting bags at the egg stage in Kesar mango is recommended at the farmer level as it reduces pest damage, improves fruit quality, and increases marketable yield and economic returns. Proper training on timely bag application is essential for effective adoption.		
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research and developmental	20% Yield increased than traditional practices		

	departments	
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Training and demonstration organized at block level

11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

Horticulture: 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
Strawberry	Irrigated	Farmers in the hilly regions of Molgi and Dab villages in Nandurbar District face challenges of small fruit size and low yields in strawberry cultivation; thus, it is essential to address these issues by adopting above mention new agricultural technology.	Impact of 25 ppm gibberellic acid application at 30 days post-planting on yield and economic viability in strawberry cultivation	13	To boost the size of fruit and increase the final yield of strawberries.	Fruit yield/plant, Fruit yield/ha, B:C ratio	Fruit yield/plant, T1: 310 T2: 360g Fruit yield/ha, T1: 80 q/ha T2: 95 q/ha B:C ratio T1:2.09 T2:2.48	Increase in yield is 18.75%	1. Farmers observed increased fruit size and yield after application of 25 ppm gibberellic acid. 2. Fruit quality and market value improved compared to traditional practices. 3.The technology was easy to apply and practical under field conditions. 4. Farmers showed willingness to adopt the technology in future cultivation.		

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)	Traditional Practices	80	q/ha	2.5 lakh	2.09
Technology option 2	MPKV, Rahuri	95	q/ha	3.4 lakh	2.48
Technology option 3					

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 :	Impact of 25 ppm gibberellic acid application at 30 days post-planting on yield and economic viability in strawberry cultivation		
2	Problem Definition : for assessment	Farmers in the hilly regions of Molgi and Dab villages in Nandurbar District face challenges of small fruit size and low yields in strawberry cultivation; thus, it is essential to address these issues by adopting above mention new agricultural technology.		
3	Details of technologies selected	25 ppm gibberellic acid application at 30 days post-planting		
4	Source of technology	MPKV,Rahuri		
5	Production system and thematic area	Production management and technology		
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Performance indicators	Farmers practice T1	Improved practice T2
		Yield q/ha	80	95
		Net return Rs/ha	250000	340000
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	1. Farmers observed increased fruit size and yield after application of 25 ppm gibberellic acid. 2. Fruit quality and market value improved compared to traditional practices. 3. The technology was easy to apply and practical under field conditions. 4. Farmers showed willingness to adopt the technology in future cultivation.		
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Adoption of GA ₃ @ 25 ppm application at 30 days after planting in strawberry is recommended at the farmer level as it enhances fruit size, increases yield, and improves economic returns. Proper awareness regarding correct concentration and timely application is essential for effective adoption.		
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research and developmental	18.75% Yield increased than traditional practices		

	departments	
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Training and demonstration organized at block level

11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Results of On Farm Trial

Results of On Farm Trial – Plant protection 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
Papaya	Irrigated	Papaya is the main cash crop grown in Shahada, Taloda & Nandurbar blocks of the district. Most of the farmers were planted papaya crop in the month of April & May. Heavy mortality of seedlings (up to 30-40 %) was observed due to wilting, heat stress & hot winds. Drenching of bio fungicide was not effective due to heat & hot winds.	Management of mortality of papaya seedling due to wilting & heat stress.	13	- Twice Drenching of trichoderma viridae @ 5 ml/Litre after 15 DAP at 15 days interval. - Use of crop protection cover to minimize heat stress & hot air.	1 mortality 2. Plant protection cost 3.Yield(Q/h)	8.50 % 3.85 % Rs5200 Rs 3750 265 Q 282 Q	Low wilting observed in T2 as compared to T1. Yield increase was observed in T2 over farmers practice.	Drenching of trichoderma viridae with crop protection cover helps to minimize heat stress & hot air reduces mortality %.	--	==.

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
T₁- Farmers practice: 2-3 times Drenching of fungicides like Carbendazim @ 1 gm/lit or ridomol @ 1 gm/lit.	--	265	qt/ha	145750	2.83
T₂ – Improved Technology - Twice Drenching of trichoderma viridae @ 5 ml/Litre after 15 DAP at 15 days interval. - Use of crop protection cover to minimize heat stress & hot air.	MPKV Rahuri	282.5	Qt/ha	160950	2.98

C2. Details of On Farm Trial for assessment: 1

1. Title of Technology Assessed	Management of mortality of papaya seedling due to wilting & heat stress.
2. Problem Definition	Papaya is the main cash crop grown in Shahada, Taloda & Nandurbar blocks of the district. Most of the farmers were planted papaya crop in the month of April & may. Heavy mortality of seedlings (up to 30-40 %) was observed due to wilting, heat stress & hot winds. Drenching of bio fungicide was not effective due to heat & hot winds.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment	T₁ - Farmers practice: 2-3 times Drenching of fungicides like Carbendazim @ 1 gm/lit or ridomol @ 1 gm/lit T₂ – Improved Technology • Twice Drenching of trichoderma viridae @ 5 ml/Litre after 15 DAP at 15 days interval. • Use of crop protection cover to minimize heat stress & hot air.
4. Source of technology	MPKV, Rahuri
5. Production system and thematic area	: Integrated Disease Management
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	T1. Mortality-8.50 %, Plant protection cost- Rs 5200 T2- Mortality – 3.85 %, Plant protection cost-Rs 3750
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Drenching of trichoderma viridae with crop protection cover helps to minimize heat stress & hot air reduces mortality %.
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation	==
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research	--
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction	- Training,Demonstration,Farmers meeting,Field visit

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed

Results of On Farm Trial

Results of On Farm Trial – Plant protection 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 refi nem ent nee ded	Justifi cation for refin emen t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
onion	Irrigated	Onion is the major kharif crop grown in eastern part of Nandurbar tahsil. From last 3-4 years infestation of white grub was increased in onion growing areas that reduce the yield of onion.	Management of white grub in onion.	13	Farmers Practice Application of chemicals like phorate @10kg/ha, chlorpyrifos@ 25-30 ml/lit. cypermethrin 10 ml/lit water etc. T2 : Soil application of <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> @ 4 Kg/Ha T3 :Castor fermented trap: Place the mud pot with the capacity of 5 litre each where placed in 1 ace field. Add 2 lit.of fermented Solution to each pot and fill there remaining portion with water.	1.White grub infestation(No/M) 2. Plant protection costn (Rs) 3.Yield (Q/h)	- 0.65/m 0.28/m 0.18/m Rs 14850 Rs 11700 Rs 11200 98.5 116 127.5	Low incidence of white grub was observed in T3 as compared to T2 and farmers practice. Yield increase was observed in T3 technology over T2 & farmers practice.	Castor fermented traps found effective for attracting white grub beetles.	--	--

Results of On Farm Trial – Plant protection

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Application of chemicals like phorate @10kg/ha, chlorpyrifos@ 25-30 ml/ lit. cypermethrin 10 ml/lit water etc.	--	98.5	qt/ha	78525	2.22
Technology option 2 Soil application of <i>Metarhizium</i> <i>anisopliae</i> @ 4 Kg/Ha	MPKV Rahuri	116	Qt/ha	106000	2.70
Technology option 3 Castor fermented trap: Place the mud pot with the capacity of 5 litre each where placed in 1 ace field. Add 2 lit.of fermented Solution to each pot and fill there maining portion with water	=	127.5	Qt/ha-	123025	2.99

C2. Details of On Farm Trial for assessment: 2

1.Title of Technology Assessed	Management of white grub in onion.
2.Problem Definition	Onion is the major kharif crop grown in eastern part of Nandurbar tahsil. From last 3-4 years infestation of white grub was increased in onion growing areas that reduce the yield of onion.
3.Details of technologies selected for assessment	T₁ - Farmers practice: Application of chemicals like phorate @10kg/ha, chlorpyrifos@ 25-30 ml/lit. cypermethrin 10 ml/lit water etc. T₂ – Technology Assessed: Soil application of <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> @ 4 Kg/Ha T₃ Improved Technology Castor fermented trap: Place the mud pot with the capacity of 5 litre each where placed in 1 ace field. Add 2 lit.of fermented Solution to each pot and fill the remaining portion with water.
3.Source of technology	MPKV, Rahuri
4.Production system and thematic area	: Integrated Pest Management
5.Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	T1: Plant protection cost- Rs 14850 T2: Plant protection cost-Rs 11700 T3: Plant protection cost-Rs 11200
6.Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Castor fermented traps found effective for attracting white grub beetles
7.Final recommendation for micro level situation	- -
8.Constraints identified and feedback for research	--
9.Process of farmers participation and their reaction	- Training, Farmers meeting, Field visits

C2. Details of On Farm Trial for assessment: 3

2. Title of Technology Assessed	Productivity enhancement & quality improvement of cocoons in sericulture.
3. Problem Definition	Soil & climatic conditions are suitable for sericulture farming in Nandurbar district. KVK Nandurbar has introduced sericulture farming in the district. Many tribal farmers get attracted towards sericulture activity, but harvested 60-70 kgs of cocoons per 100 DFL.
4. Details of technologies selected for assessment	T₁ - Farmers practice: Regular feeding of mulberry leaves T₂ – Technology Assessed: Feeding + spraying of growth hormone @ 1 vial /50 DFL
5. Source of technology	CFTRI Mysore
6. Production system and thematic area	: Sericulture
7. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	T1: Yield Kg/100DFL – 69.5 Cost of batch – Rs 8150 T1: Yield Kg/100DFL – 78.10 Cost of batch – Rs 8700
8. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	spraying of growth hormone @ 1 vial /50 DFL was found effective for increase in yield & quality of cocoons
9. Final recommendation for micro level situation	- -
10. Constraints identified and feedback for research	--
11. Process of farmers participation and their reaction	- Training, Farmers meeting, Field visits

Results of On Farm Trial – Plant protection 3

C. 2. Details of each On Farm Trial

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
Sericulture	Irrigated	Soil & climatic conditions are suitable for sericulture farming in Nandurbar district. KVK Nandurbar has introduced sericulture farming in the district. Many tribal farmers get attracted towards sericulture activity, but harvested 60-70 kgs of cocoons per 100 DFL.	Productivity enhancement & quality improvement of cocoons in sericulture.	13	Farmers Practice Regular feeding of mulberry leaves T2 : Feeding + spraying of growth hormone @ 1 vial /50 DFL	1.Yield (Kg/100DFL) 2. Cost of batch (Rs/batch)	- 69.5 -78.10 8150 8800	Yield increase was observed in T2 technology over T1	spraying of growth hormone @ 1 vial /50 DFL was found effective for increase in yield & quality of cocoons	--	--

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice) Regular feeding of mulberry leaves	--	69.5	kg/batch	30075	4.69
Technology option 2 Feeding + spraying of growth hormone @ 1 vial /50 DFL	CFTRI	78.10	Kg/Batch	34250	4.94

Results of On Farm Trial – Plant protection

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
Maize	Medium to deep black soils with irrigation facility and rainfed also.	Maize is cultivated on 30000 ha area in Nandurbar district. Traditionally, sowing is done manually- dibbling or by tractor drawn seed drill. Manual method is time consuming and drudgery inducing operation. The spacing between plant to plant cannot be maintained in manual method.	Two rows Hand push seeder for maize	13	Two rows Hand push seeder	Field capacity, ha/hr,	0.6		- The sowing operation becomes faster. - Jerks are observed while operation	The Supports should be attached so that jerks are minimized	

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)			-	-	-
Technology option 2	MPKV,Rahuri		-	-	-
Technology option 3	MPKV,Rahuri		-	-	-

Discipline: Agril. Engg.

Assessment- 1 :

1. Name of the technology	Two rows seeder for maize.
2. Objectives of the study	To demonstrate two rows seeder for maize
3. Thematic area	Farm implement and machinery
4. Problem diagnosis	Maize is cultivated on 30000 ha area in Nandurbar district. Traditionally, sowing is done manually-dibbling or by tractor drawn seed drill. Manual method is time consuming and drudgery inducing operation. The spacing between plant to plant cannot be maintained in manual method. Two rows hand seeder induces some drudgery while operation.
5. Micro farming situation	Medium to deep black soils with irrigation facility and rainfed also.
6. Year of start	2025
7. Treatments	
a) Farmers practice b) Improved practice	1.Farmers practice(T1): Conventional method- Manual dibbling method 2.Improved practice(T2): Sowing with two rows Hand push seeder
8. Area covered for each demonstration (ha)	0.4
9. No. of farmers covered	13
10. Amount spent for each demonstration/each farmer	Rs.500
11. Contribution of demonstration From a) KVK b) Farmers	Rs.200 Rs.300
12. Observations	Field capacity, ha/hr, Cost of operation, Rs./ha

C1. Details of On Farm Trial for assessment : Home science 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
Pearl millet	Reified	Malnutrition and deficiency of iron	To study the efficiency of Iron rich food for family	13	Initial HB level T1:8.2 Final HB level T2:9.12 T3:9.78	Initial HB level Final HB level	Initial HB level Final HB level	Initial HB level T1:8.2 Final HB level T2:9.12 T3:9.78	New verity of bio fortified pearl millet to increasing the weight and increasing Viz T2 9.12 and T3 9.78 he hemoglobin	Yes	--

1	Title of Technology Assessed :	To study the efficiency of Iron rich food for family		
2	Problem Definition : for assessment	Malnutrition and deficiency of iron		
3	Details of technologies selected	Bio fortified Pearl millet (Dhanshakti)		
4	Source of technology	MPKV,Rahuri		
5	Production system and thematic area	Women and child care		
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Performance indicators	Assessment Practice Improved practice	Farmers practice
		Initial HB level	--- --	8.2
		Final HB level	9.78 9.12	8.2
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	New variety of bio fortified pearl millet to increasing the weight and increasing Viz T2 9.12 and T3 9.78 the hemoglobin gain		
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Hemoglobin level had increased 1.58% as compared to other women		
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research and developmental departments	Less awareness , illiteracy and low income of family		
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Farmers meeting, training, Health camp and Awareness programme		

Results of Technologies Assessed

Results of On Farm Trial

C1. Details of On Farm Trial for assessment : Home Science 2

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameter s of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mango	--	1. Traditional method of ripening- time and labour consuming 2. Erratic ripening	Use of Low cost KKV Ripening Chamber for ripening of Mango fruits Var. <i>Keshr</i>	13	BSKKV Recommendation (Test crop: Mango) Treatment of Biosafe: 4 ml/lit for 05 Min followed by Ethylene gas Spray 100 ppm for 08 hr. in Ripening Chamber	1. Time requirement (Days) 2. Gross Return (Rs) 3. Sensor evaluation Ripening	1.Time requirement (Days) T1:7.5 T2:5.3 2.Gross Return (Rs) T1:18000 T2:28000 3. Sensor evaluation Ripening T1:Not Uniform T2:Uniform	1.Time requirement (Days) T1:7.5 T2:5.3 2.Gross Return (Rs) T1:18000 T2:28000 3. Sensor evaluation Ripening T1:Not Uniform T2:Uniform	1.For time management T2 has been minimum days (5.3) as compare to T1 (7.5) 2. In assessed treatment gross return was beneficial as compared to traditional practice 3. Sensor evaluation Ripening for T2 Uniform colored than the local practice not Uniform	Yes	--

Contd..

1	Title of Technology Assessed :	Use of Low cost KKV Ripening Chamber for ripening of Mango fruits Var. <i>Keshr</i>		
2	Problem Definition : for assessment	1. Traditional method of ripening- time and labour consuming 2. Erratic ripening		
3	Details of technologies selected	BSKKV Recommendation (Test crop: Mango) Treatment of Biosafe: 4 ml/lit for 05 Min followed by Ethylene gas Spray 100 ppm for 08 hr. in Ripening Chamber		
4	Source of technology	BSKKV Dapoli		
5	Production system and thematic area	Post-Harvest Management of Fruits		
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	Parameter	T1	T2
		Time requirement (Days)	7.5	5.3
		Gross Return (Rs)	19500	29000
		Sensor evaluation Ripening	Not Uniform	Uniform
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	1.For time management T2 has been minimum days (5.3) as compare to T1 (7.5) 2. In assessed treatment gross return was beneficial as compared to traditional practice 3. Sensor evaluation Ripening for T2 Uniform colored than the local practice not Uniform		
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	Use of Low cost KKV Ripening Chamber for ripening of Mango fruits Var. <i>Keshr</i>		
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research and developmental departments	Treatment of Biosafe: 4 ml/lit for 05 Min followed by Ethylene gas Spray 100 ppm for 08 hr. in Ripening Chamber Not easily available of unit		
10	Process of farmers participation and their reaction	Hand on Training, method demonstration		

3.3. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

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

List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 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		
1.	Cotton Co	Integrated pest management	IPM	Training,FLD,Field day,demostration,Radio talk	40	525	620
		Integrated pest management	CS-Dada Lad Technology	Training, Farmer meeting, Demonstration, Field day	18	160	350
		Integrated Nutrient management	Integrated Nutrient management	Training, Farmer meeting, Demonstration, Field day	25	350	350
2	Bengal gram	Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	Training, Farmer meeting, Demonstration, Field day	35	500	500
3	Rabi Jowar	Crop management	Five point method technology	Training, Farmer meeting ,Demonstration, Field day	15	180	180
4.	Maize	Integrated pest management	Management of Fall Army worm in Maize	Training, Farmer meeting ,Demonstration, Field day	30	310	500
5.	Papaya	IPM	Control of mealy Bug by using bio agent	Training, Farmer meeting, Demonstration.	20	230	210
6.	Brinjal	IPM	Management of shoot & fruit borer	Training, Farmer meeting ,Demonstration, Field day	10	80	90
7.	Chilli	IDM	Management of Leaf curl virus	Training, Farmer meeting ,Demonstration, Field day	12	110	125
8.	Sericulture	Sericulture	Sericulture Farming	Training, Farmer meeting ,Demonstration, Exposure visits	18	110	150

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2025(Kharif 2025, Rabi 2024-25 , Summer 2024) (Information is to be furnished in the following three tables for each category i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

Cereals

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Source of funds	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
						Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Maize	Integrated Pest Management	Management of Fall Army worm in Maize	Kharif 2025	KVK	5.00	5.00	13	0	13	
2	Rabi Jowar	Integrated farming	Five point method of rabi sorghum	Rabi 2024-25	KVK	5.00	5.00	--	13	13	

Pulses

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Source of funds	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
						Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Bengal gram	Varietal evaluation	High yielding variety	Rabi - 2024-25	5	5	0	13	0	13	Bengal gram

Oilseed

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Source of funds	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
						Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Soybean	INM	folior Spraying of 00:52:34 in Soybean	Kharif 2026	KVK	05	05	00	13	13	Soybean

Horticultural crops

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Source of funds	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
						Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Okra	Hybrid evaluation	High yielding Bhendi CO (H)-5	Kharif, 2025	1.3	1.3	13	-	13	13	Okra
2	Onion	Variety evaluation	High yielding Bhima Super	Kharif, 2025	1.3	1.3	13	-	13	13	Onion
3	Broccoli	Variety evaluation	High yielding Ganesh broccoli	Rabi, 2025	1.3	1.3	13	-	13	13	Broccoli
4	Chilli	IDM	Management of leaf curl in chilli	Kharif 2025	KVK	2.6	2.6	02	11	13	

Cotton and commercial crops

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Source of funds	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
						Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	cotton	Integrated pest management	IPM	Kharif-2025	KVK	8.00	8.00	15	00	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					
Maize	Kharif 2025	Irrigated	Medium	L	M	H	Soybean Fellow G. Gram, Black gram	1 st week jun	1 st & 2 nd rd week oct		
Rabi Jowar	Rabi 2024-25	Rain fed	Medium	L	M	H	Soybean Fellow G. Gram, Black gram	4 st week sep & 1st week October	4 th week feb & 1 st week Jan 25	415	38
Soybean	Kharif 25	Irrigated	Medium	L	M	H	Bengal gram	1 st week june	1 st & 2 nd rd week oct.	450	32

Pulses

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					
Bengal gram	Rabi-2024-25	Irrigated	Shallow to Medium	Low	Medium	High	Green gram, Black gram	Nov.2025	Feb 2026	480	42

Horticultural crops

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					
Okra	Kharif, 2025	Irrigated	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Brinjal	1 st week of July	3 rd week of august to 1 st week of October	480	-
Onion	Kharif, 2025	Irrigated	Medium	Low	Medium	High	cowpea	Nursery: 2 nd week of June Transplanting: August	October to November	500	-
Broccoli	Rabi, 24-25	Irrigated	Medium	Low	Medium	High	cowpea	Nursery: 1 nd week of October Transpla	January	-	-

								nting: Novemb er			
Chilli	Kharif 2025	Irrigated	Medium	L	M	H	Bengal gram, Cotton, Wheat	July- 1 st & 2 nd week	Dec 2025 Jan 2026		

Cotton and commercial crops

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					
Manageme nt of pink bollworm in cotton	Kharif 25	Rain fed	Medium	L	M	H	Cotton Soybean Maize Jower B.Gram	4 th week June & 1 st week july	4 th week dec. & Jan 1 st week		

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

Cereals crops

S. No	Feed Back
Maize	--
Rabi jowar (Five point method)	1.Plant height is more ie demo plot 152 cm and check plot 125 cm.

Pulses

S. No	Feed Back
Bengal gram	1.Phule vikram variety good for mechanical harvesting 2.More no of pods per plant in demo plot 127 & check plot 91 3.100 grain wt in demo plot was 32.12 gm and check plot is 24.72 gm 4.Yield increase 37 percent

Oilseed

S. No	Feed Back
Soybean	1.Phule Durva variety good for Spraying in 00:52:34 2.More no of pods per plant in demo plot 95 & check plot 53 3.Yield increase 23.32 percent

Horticultural crops

S. No	Feed Back
1.Okra	High yielding (220 q/ha) along with more no of fruit picking as compared to check
2.Onion	Higher Bulb yield compared to check
3.Broccoli	Increase in yield 20% compared to check Observed good crown weight of 600 g compared to check (500 g)
4.Chilli (management of leaf curl)	• Dipping of seedling was not possible due to potrays technology used for seedling production. • Heavy Incidence of fusarium wilt was observed due to continuous rain.

Cotton and commercial crops

S. No	Feed Back
1.cotton (IPM)	Heavy Infestation of Grey mildew was observed in Bt cotton

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

Cereals

S. No	Feed Back
1 Maize	• Spraying of Metarhizium anisopliae was found effective and economical for the control of Fall Army Worm as compared to chemical pesticides
Rabi jowar (Five point method)	1.five point method use of rabi sorghum to gate in addition yield of 4.91 qt

	2.plant height is more ie demo plot 152cm and check plot 125cm 3.1000 grain wt in demo plot was 22.42 gm and check plot is 17.22 gm 4.Yield increase 41 percent
--	---

Pulses

Sr. No	Feed Back
1 Bengal gram	Phule vikram variety good for mechanical harvesting 2.More no of pods per plant in demo plot 127 & check plot 91 3.100 grain wt in demo plot was 32.12 gm and check plot is 24.72 gm

Oilseed

S. No	Feed Back
Soybean	1.Phule Durva variety good for Spraying in 00:52:34 2.More no of pods per plant in demo plot 95 & check plot 53 3.Yield increase 23.32 percent

Horticultural crops

S. No	Feed Back
1.Okra	Farmers reported that Bhendi CO (H)-5 performed better in terms of fruit yield and economic returns, and they found the hybrid suitable and promising for cultivation under local agro-climatic conditions.
2.Onion	Farmers reported that the Bhima Super onion variety performed better in terms of bulb yield and profitability and was found suitable for cultivation under local agro-climatic conditions.
3.Broccoli	Farmers reported that Ganesh broccoli performed better in terms of crown yield and economic returns, and they found the variety suitable and promising for cultivation under local agro-climatic conditions.
4.Chilli(control of leaf curl virus)	•infestation of leaf curl virus was found low •Saved plant protection cost. • soil borne diseases viz.Wilt,root rot as well as sucking pests was found low.

Cotton and commercial crops

S. No	Feed Back
1 Cotton	Mass trapping of moth reduces the cost of plant protection Mass trapping of moths helps to reduce attack of pink bollworm. Quality of cotton was increased.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	01		40	
	Bengal gram	01		40	
2	Farmers Training				
	Bengal gram	02		45	
	Rabi Jowar	02		48	
3	Media coverage				
4	Training for extension functionaries	01			

Horticultural crops

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days - Chilli	01		35	
2	Farmers Training				
3.	Chilli	02		44	
4	Media coverage	06		0	
5	Training for extension functionaries	0		0	

Cotton and commercial crops

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	01		80	
2	Farmers Training	02		60	
3	Media coverage	10		0	
4	Training for extension functionaries	01		35	

C. Performance of Frontline demonstrations

Frontline demonstrations on oilseed crops

[illegible]

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										
Chickpea	Varietal evaluation	High Yielding Variety	Phule Vikram	13	5	22.47	14.56	20.34	14.23	42	21550	113904	92354	5.29	19400	79688	60288	4.11
Fieldpea																		
Lentil																		
Horsegram																		
Cowpea																		

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

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Other crops

[illegible]

Category & Crop	Thematic Area	Name of the technology	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Change in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo			Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
					High	Low	Average												
Cowpea																			
Spongegourd																			
Petha																			
Tomato																			
Frenchbean																			
Capsicum																			
Chilli																			
IDM	IDM	Managem	13	2.6	139	131	135.6	117.	15.60			1263	3864		3.1	1310	3343		2.5

Category & Crop	Thematic Area	Name of the technology	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Change in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo			Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
					High	Low	Average												
(Arvi)																			
Broccoli																			
	Variety Introduction	Performance of improved variety Ganesh Broccoli in winter season	13	1.3	210	150	180	150	20.00	600	500	140000	440000	300000	3.14	140000	360000	220000	2.57
Cucumber																			
Onion																			
	Variety Introduction	Performance of improved variety Bhima Super in Kharif season	13	1.3	300	220	260	210	23.81	-	-	130000	253000	123000	1.95	130000	209300	79300	1.61

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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																	
Buffalo																	
Buffalo Calf																	
Dairy																	
Poultry																	
Sheep & Goat																	
Vaccination																	

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

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Fisheries

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

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

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Other enterprises

[illegible]

FLD on Women Empowerment

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
Solar dryer	Drying of Vegetables by DBSKKV Dapoli	13	1) drying / hr		
			- Onion - Tomato - Spinach - Mahua flower - Fenugreek leaves	1.4 9.6 5.6 13.3 5.6	13.7 15.7 9.9 26.6 9.9
			2) Shelf life in Laminated packaging	9 months	4 months
Rava Grinding machine for millet	To see the efficiency of Improved Multipurpose Rava Grinding machine for millet	13	1. Output(kg /hours Rava	42	21
			2. Time requirement	2	3
			3. Rava recovery (%)	85	45

FLD on Farm Implements and Machinery

Name of the implement	Crop	Technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Major parameters	Filed observation (output/man hour)		% change in major parameter	Labor reduction (man days)				Cost reduction (Rs./ha or Rs./Unit etc.)			
						Demo	Check		Land preparation	Sowing	Weeding	Total	Land preparation	Labour	Irrigation	Total
Tractor drawn BBF planter	Soybean	Sowing with Tractor drawn BBF planter	13	5	Seed rate, Kg/ha	55	75	26.66								
Tractor drawn shredder	Cotton	Shredding of cotton stalks with Tractor drawn shredder	13	5	Field capacity, ha/hr	0.32	0.28	14.28								

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 and fruit vegetables seed kit	Nutritional management	200	40	40	250	208	48	5	5	1300	3200	1900	2.46	100	1520	645	0.44

FLD on Demonstration details on crop hybrids

[illegible]

[illegible]

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (on campus)

[illegible]

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
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 (e)										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total (f)										
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)										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	0	0	0	52	0	52	52	0	52
Integrated water management										
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	1	0	1	15	18	33	15	18	33
Production and use of organic inputs										
Management of Problematic soils										
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops										
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Balance use of fertilizers	1	0	0	0	8	15	23	8	15	23
Soil and Water Testing	1	0	0	0	17	4	21	17	4	21
Others (pl specify)										
Total	4	1	0	1	92	37	129	92	37	129
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management										
Poultry Management	02	20	0	20	36	15	51	56	15	71
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management										
Disease Management										
Feed & fodder technology										
Production of quality animal products										
Others (pl specify) Gotary	01	00	30	30	00	05	05	00	35	35
Total	03	20	30	50	36	20	56	56	50	106
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	3	15	0	15	76	57	133	91	57	148

[illegible]

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production										
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production										
Bio-pesticides production										
Bio-fertilizer production										
Vermi-compost production										
Organic manures production										
Production of fry and fingerlings										
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets										
Small tools and implements										
Production of livestock feed and fodder										
Production of Fish feed										
Mushroom Production										
Apiculture										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
X Capacity Building 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										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management										
Integrated Farming Systems										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	42	195	77	282	668	344	1012	862	421	1283

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (off campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management										
Resource Conservation Technologies										
Cropping Systems										
Crop Diversification										
Integrated Farming	11	52	4	56	253	88	341	305	92	397
Micro Irrigation/irrigation										
Seed production										
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	17	119	2	121	398	85	483	517	87	604

[illegible]

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery management										
Production and management technology										
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Others (pl specify)										
Total (g)	1	0	0	0	30	0	30	30	0	30
Grand Total (a to g)										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management										
Integrated water management										
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	1	0	1	15	8	33	15	8	33
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	2	0	0	0	354	79	433	354	79	433
Others (pl specify)										
Total	3	1	0	1	369	87	466	369	87	466
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management										
Poultry Management	03	02	03	05	89	22	111	91	25	116
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management										
Disease Management										
Feed & fodder technology	02	06	0	06	42	7	49	48	07	55
Production of quality animal products										
Others (pl specify) Gotary	02	2	31	33	11	21	32	13	52	65
Total	7	10	34	44	142	50	192	152	84	236
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	2	4	2	6	33	60	93	37	62	99
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet										
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing										
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	7	10	0	10	155	82	237	165	82	247
Women empowerment										
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care	3	2	0	2	30	28	58	32	28	60
Others (pl specify)	1	8	13	21	4	7	11	12	20	32

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
crops										
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Balance use of fertilizers	1	0	0	0	8	15	23	8	15	23
Soil and Water Testing	3	0	0	0	371	83	454	371	83	454
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	02	20	0	20	36	15	51	56	15	71
Poultry Management	03	02	03	05	89	22	111	91	25	116
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management										
Disease Management										
Feed & fodder technology	02	06	0	06	42	7	49	48	07	55
Production of quality animal products										
Others (pl specify)-Gotery	03	2	61	66	11	26	37	13	87	100
Total										
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	4	19	2	21	109	117	226	128	119	247
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet										
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing										
Processing and cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	17	64	25	89	230	159	389	294	184	478
Women empowerment										
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	2	8	13	21	41	47	88	49	60	109
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care	5	2	0	2	50	58	111	52	61	113
Others (pl specify)	1	8	14	22	19	37	56	27	51	78
Total	1	61	0	61	4	0	4	61	4	65
VI Agril. Engineering	2	17	4	21	21	21	42	38	25	63
Farm Machinery and its maintenance	9	67	20	87	133	33	166	200	53	253
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	5	0	0	0	143	11	154	143	11	154
Use of Plastics in farming practices										
Production of small tools and implements										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Small scale processing and value addition										
Post Harvest Technology										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	11	110	5	115	207	113	330	317	118	435

[illegible]

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Integrated Farming Systems										
Others (pl specify)										
Total										
GRAND TOTAL	142	748	170	928	2944	1205	4169	3686	1379	5075

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	1	0	0	0	18	0	18	18	0	18
Training and pruning of orchards										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	1	10	5	15	0	0	0	10	5	15
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming										
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs										
Planting material production										
Vermi-culture										
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping	02	11	10	21	17	07	24	28	17	45
Sericulture	02	32	0	32	31	0	31	63	0	63
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	2	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	0	36
Value addition	1	5	10	15	8	20	28	13	30	43
Small scale processing										
Post Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
Production of quality animal products	02	9	7	16	17	16	33	26	23	29
Dairying	01	01	00	01	13	14	27	14	14	28
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										
Integrated Pest Management	02	25	10	25	13	07	20	38	17	55
Micro irrigation	3	27	22	49	45	17	62	72	39	111
Design and development of low minimum diet	1	40	45	85	0	0	0	40	45	85

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Entrepreneurship development	1	7	1	8	3	10	13	4	17	21
TOTAL	19	167	110	267	201	91	292	362	207	549

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops										
Training and pruning of orchards										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	1	5	7	12	10	5	15	15	12	27
Commercial fruit production										
Integrated farming										
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs										
Planting material production										
Vermi-culture										
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping	01	0	0	0	20	18	38	20	18	38
Sericulture										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	2	17	0	17	30	10	40	47	10	57
Value addition										
Small scale processing										
Post Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts	1	0	0	0	30	28	58	30	28	58
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying										
Sheep and goat rearing	01	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	30	30
Quail farming										
Piggery										
Rabbit farming										
Poultry production	01	0	0	0	2	30	32	2	30	32
Ornamental fisheries										
Composite fish culture										
Freshwater prawn culture										
Shrimp farming										
Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
Any other (pl. specify) Bio control of pests & diseases	01	0	0	0	18	02	20	18	02	20
Natural Farming	1	12	3	15	35	5	40	47	8	55
Micro irrigation	2	0	0	0	38	5	43	38	5	43

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Any other (pl. specify) Bo control of pests & diseases	01	0	0	0	18	02	20	18	02	20
Integrated Pest Management	02	25	10	25	13	07	20	38	17	55
Natural Farming	1	12	3	15	35	5	40	47	8	55
Micro irrigation	5	27	22	49	83	22	105	110	44	154
Design and development of low minimum diet	1	40	45	85	0	0	0	40	45	85
Entrepreneurship development	1	7	1	8	3	10	13	4	17	21
women and child care	1	18	32	50	5	16	21	23	48	71
Design and development of low minimum diet	1	8	7	15	5	5	10	13	12	25
Health and Hygiene	2	12	2	14	124	134	258	136	136	272
TOTAL	34	239	161	390	518	379	897	751	546	1277

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	03	52	07	59	73	22	95	125	29	154
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology										
Production and use of organic inputs										
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	2	33	5	38	22	10	32	55	15	70
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	01	0	0	0	12	13	25	12	13	25
Household food security										
Any other (pl.specify) Natural Farming	01	2	0	2	0	38	38	2	38	40
Micro irrigation	2	32	5	37	28	5	33	60	10	70
Value addition	5	33	14	45	34	60	94	45	94	139
TOTAL	14	152	31	181	169	148	317	299	199	498

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops										
Integrated Pest Management	01	18	02	20	20	02	22	38	04	42
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards	1	10	5	15	10	10	20	20	15	35
Protected cultivation technology										
Production and use of organic inputs										
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Women and Child care										
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application										
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production	02	04	48	52	04	82	86	08	130	138
Household food security										
Any other (pl.specify) Poultry Management	01	0	18	18	27	66	93	27	84	111
Natural Farming	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1	18	32	50	5	16	81	23	108	131
TOTAL	6	50	105	155	66	176	302	116	341	457

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	04	70	09	79	93	25	117	163	33	196
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards	1	10	5	15	10	10	20	20	15	35
Protected cultivation technology										
Production and use of organic inputs										
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	2	33	5	38	22	10	32	55	15	70
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	03	04	48	52	16	95	111	21	143	163
Household food security										
Any other (pl.specify) Poultry Management	01	0	18	18	27	66	93	27	84	111
Natural farming	01	2	0	2	0	38	38	2	38	40
Micro irrigation	2	32	5	37	28	5	33	60	10	70
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1	18	32	50	5	16	81	23	108	131

(4 or more than 4 days)

[illegible]

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity building and group dynamics										
Others (pl. specify) Scientific Bee Keeping	02	11	10	21	17	07	24	28	17	45
Total										
Grand Total	3	16	10	26	32	7	39	48	17	65

3.5. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services	05	730	35	765
Diagnostic visits	165	430	25	455
Field Day	11	640	22	662
Group discussions	35	330	25	355
Kisan Ghosthi	05	135	35	170
Film Show	08	160	00	160
Self -help groups	0	0	0	0
Kisan Mela	11	1820	80	1900
Exhibition	8	2300	350	2650
Scientists' visit to farmers field	01	730	00	730
Plant/animal health camps	02	160	0	160
Farm Science Club	0	0	0	0
Ex-trainees Sammelan	1	40	0	40
Farmers' seminar/workshop	4	320	10	330
Method Demonstrations	32	1165	40	1205
Celebration of important days	08	850	60	910
Special day celebration	04	430	40	470
Exposure visits	06	220	20	240
Others (pl.specify)	0	0	0	0
Total	306	10460	742	11202

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

Details of other extension programmes:

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	00
Extension Literature	12
Newspaper coverage	90
Popular articles	16
Radio Talks	18
TV Talks	03
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated)	160
Social Media (No. of platforms Used)	08
Others (pl. specify)	0
Total	303

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 Programmes	No. of Participants/ Views
A	Farmers training				
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
	Total				
B	Farmers scientist's interaction programme				
1					
2					
3					
	Total				
C	Farmers seminars				
1					
2					
3					

	Total				
D	Expert lectures				
1					
2					
3					
4					
	Total				
E	Any other (Pl. specify)				
1					
2					
3					
4					
	Total				
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)				

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						
Oilseeds						
Pulses	Bengal gram	Phule Vikram		25	250000	95
Commercial crops						
Vegetables	Okra	Red		55	25500	98
	Drum stick	PKM-1		0.05	7500	20
Flower crops						
Spices						
Fodder crop seeds						

Fiber crops						
Forest Species						
Others						
Total				25.60	283000	213

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	Chilli	Shark-1		85000	127500	10
	Brinjal	N-1214		25000	37500	15
	Drum stick	PKM -1		500	5000	20
	Broccoli	Fantasy		80000	120000	65
Fruits						
Ornamental plants						
Medicinal and Aromatic Plantation						
Spices						
Tuber						
Fodder crop saplings	Perennial jowar	COFS 29		60000	60000	20
	Napier	Phule gunvant		10000	10000	10
Forest Species						
Others						

Total				260500	360000	140

Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity Kg/Lit	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
Bio Fertilizers				
	Rhizobium	150	36000	165
	PSB	250	60000	205
	Azetobactor	850	204000	475
	Consortia(Rhizo+psb+ksb)	190	776000	240
	Consortia(Azo+psb+ksb)	10	4000	40
Bio-pesticide				
	Verticillium	350	84000	135
	Beaveria	1650	396000	1250
	Metarrihium	1560	374400	1455
	Paecilomyces	100	24000	100
	Peudomonas	100	24000	95
Bio-fungicide				
	Trichoderma	1650	396000	550
	Powder	150	30000	201
Bio Agents	Neem Extract	4000	200000	800
	Vermi compost	4000	28000	65
Total		15010	2636400	5776

Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Name of the breed	Type of Produce	unit (no./lit/kg)	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
Dairy animals							
Cows							
Buffaloes							
Calves							
Others (Pl. specify)							
Poultry							
Broilers							
Layers							
Duals (broiler and layer)							
Japanese Quail							
Turkey							
Emu							
Ducks							

Others (Pl. specify)							
Piggery							
Piglet							
Others (Pl. specify)							
Fisheries							
Indian carp							
Exotic carp							
Others (Pl. specify)							
Total							

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	Citation/ Title	Authors name	Number
Research papers	Amchoor processing by tribal women in Nandurbar District.	Mrs. Arati Harshad Deshmukh SMS (Home Science) Dr. V.R. Gurve SMS (Horti.)	2
	Wild Edible greens and Tribal Biodiversity Practices in Nandurbar District.	Mrs. Arati Harshad Deshmukh SMS (Home Science) Shri. Sandip Kuwar	
Technical reports	Special Project on Cotton under NFSM	Shri P C Kunde	1
	Dr.PDNSM Akola (ATMA Nandurbar)	Shri U D Patil	03
	CFLD Oil Seed	Shri U D Patil	01
	CFLD Pulses	Shri U D Patil	01
News letters			
Technical bulletins			
Popular articles			
	Scientific Bee keeping	Shri.P C Kunde	01
	Chilli production in Nandurbar district	Shri.P C Kunde	01
	Management of papaya in Heat	Shri P C Kunde	01
	CS-Dada lad technology in cotton	Shri P C Kunde	01
	Management of fall army worm in maize	Shri .P C Kunde	01
	Pink bollworm management in cotton	Shri.P C Kunde	01
	Farm implements for hilly areas.	Shri. J.N.Uttarwar	01
	Scientific approaches for the preservation of custard apple pulp	Dr. V.R. Gurve	01
	Smart fertigation: boosting chilli productivity with science driven nutrient management	Dr. V.R. Gurve	01
	Smart cultivation of ash gourd for higher yield	Dr. V.R. Gurve	01

	Foliar micronutrient nutrition for enhancing growth and yield in chilli	Dr. V.R. Gurve	01
	High density planting in drumstick	Dr. V.R. Gurve	01
	Use of paclobutrazol in mango: a scientific approach for regular bearing and higher productivity	Dr. V.R. Gurve	01
	Mahu laddu production A success story of Women Empowerment	Mrs.Arati H.Deshmukh	01
	Khakhra making A Journey Towards womens Econmic Empowerment	Mrs.Arati H.Deshmukh	01
	Inspiring Success story of women Entrepreneur in Nandurbar	Mrs.Arati H.Deshmukh	01
	Dal Milling Processing and its Importance	Mrs.Arati H.Deshmukh	01
Extension literature			
Folders			
	Pink bollworm management in cotton	Shri. R.S.Dahatonde Shri. P C Kunde Shri Durgaprasad Patil Shri Sandip Kuwar	500
	Sericulture Farming	Shri. P C kunde Shri. R.S.Dahatonde	1000
	Backyard poultry	Shri. J.N.Uttarwar Dr. Aditya Deshpande Shri. R.S.Dahatonde Shri. A.S.Kadam	1000
	Azola	Shri. J.N.Uttarwar Dr. Aditya Deshpande Shri. R.S.Dahatonde	1000
	Area specific mineral mixture	Shri. J.N.Uttarwar Dr. Aditya Deshpande Shri. R.S.Dahatonde	1000
	Chilli cultivation practices	Dr. V.R. Gurve Shri. R.S.Dahatonde	500
	Garlic cultivation practices	Dr. V.R. Gurve Shri. R.S.Dahatonde	500
Books			
	Cotton production technology	Shri. P C Kunde Shri. R.S.Dahatonde Shri Durgaprasad Patil Shri Sandip Kuwar	1000
Poster	Intercropping of soybean : Pigeon pea for ISDA - CRIDA - 29-31 Jan. 2025	Shri. J.N.Uttarwar Shri U D Patil	01
			6520

C. Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD /	Title of the programme	Number
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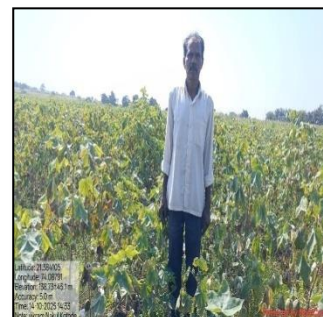
D. Success Stories / Case studies

Success story-1

Closer Spacing with Canopy Management in Cotton

Background

Traditionally, the majority of the cotton farmers in Maharashtra state practice wider spacing (150 x 60 cm or 120 x 60 cm) in cotton cultivation on medium to heavy soils, which limits plant population to 4,500–7,000 plants per acre, leading to lower productivity. Since the 2023-24 cotton season, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kolda (District Nandurbar), in collaboration with ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur, has been implementing a “*Special Project on Cotton: Targeting technologies to agro-ecological zones-large scale demonstrations of best practices to enhance cotton productivity*”, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers’ Welfare and the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Under this project, during the current cotton season (2025-26), demonstrations of closer spacing (90 x 30 cm) combined with manual canopy management (Dada Lad Technology) were conducted 200 acres, involving 157 beneficiary farmers, each raising one acre of demonstration field. The adoption of closer spacing helps to increase the plant population to 14,500 per acre, whereas, canopy management helps in diverting the nutrient flow towards boll development and synchronous boll bursting, consequently resulting in yield enhancement.



Technology adopted

Shri **Padvi Vikram Nakula** cotton farmer from Kothade village in Nandurbar district (Maharashtra State), raised one acre of cotton during 2025-26 following the closer spacing and manual canopy management technique (Dada Lad Technology). From sowing to harvest, he received all the technical guidance from the Subject Matter Specialists of the KVK and periodical diagnostic field visits made by the Scientists of ICAR-CICR, Nagpur. The farmer adopted the ICAR-CICR advocated techniques like: manual sowing of cotton crop at closer spacing (90 cm X 30 cm), removal of monopodial branches at 40-45 days after sowing (DAS), de-topping at 90 DAS to stop the excess crop height, IPM practices like installation of pheromone traps (@ 2 traps per acre) and spraying of neem based insecticides at 45 DAS, ETL based spraying of insecticides for pest management. Due to the adoption of closer spacing, a relatively higher seed rate of 1.8 -2.0 kg per acre (4 seed packets each of 450g) was used.

Interventions Adopted

The closer spacing technique helped increase plant density (12750 per acre) and maintain a better crop stand with fewer weed problems. Removal of monopodia helped in improved light penetration in the lower canopy and improved boll retention. De-topping restricted the plant height and redirected the nutrients to developing bolls, resulting in higher boll weight and increased yield of seed cotton. Removal of apical growing points helped to stop the late-season boll formation, leading to timely crop termination, and thus escaping late season pink bollworm infestation.

The technical backup provided by the team of KVK staff (Shri R S Dahatonde, Sr Scientist cum Head, Shri P.C. Kunde, District Nodal Officer, Shri Durgaprasad patil YP-II, Shri Sandip Kuwar YP-I), and ICAR-CICR scientists (Dr Vinita Gotmare, Dr Babasaheb B. Fand) through literature distribution, periodical diagnostic field visits, field trainings and Kisan Mela helped in capacity building of the farmer enabling him making timely and right decisions about crop management practices like nutrient, pest and disease management, removal of monopodia and de-topping, etc. The farmer

Shri. Krishna Kokani is now guiding and helping other fellow farmers, thus aiding the effective dissemination of improved cotton production technologies.

Results

Technology intervention	Plant population / acre	Bolls / Plant	Boll weight (g)	No of branches/ Plant	Yield (Q/Acre)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/Acre)	Gross income (Rs)	Net income (Rs)	B: C Ratio
Closer spacing with canopy management	12750	29.4	4.98	13.6	12.61	29,650	1,02,141	72,491	3:4
Conventional Method	6360	32.2	3.21	19.6	5.92	27,600	47,952	20,352	1:7

By adopting closer spacing with canopy management, the farmer achieved **more than double yield** compared to the conventional method. The increased plant population and improved canopy structure helped in better utilisation of sunlight, nutrients and moisture, resulting in higher boll weight and overall yield.

The technology significantly enhanced farmer income. The net income increased to **Rs. 72,491 per acre**, which was much higher than conventional cultivation. The Benefit-Cost ratio also improved from **1.73 to 3.44**, proving the economic viability of the technology.

Social Impact

After observing successful results, nearby farmers and agricultural extension personnel visited the demonstration plot. The farmer gained confidence and technical knowledge about improved cotton cultivation practices. The technology created awareness among surrounding farmers and motivated them to adopt closer spacing techniques for higher productivity.

Farmer Feedback

The farmer expressed that the technology is **profitable, easy to adopt and useful for increasing cotton production and income**. He is willing to continue and expand this practice in future cropping seasons.

Success story-2

Enhancement in Cotton Yield by Adopting Closer Spacing with Canopy Management Technology in Nandurbar District

Background

Traditionally, majority of the cotton farmers in Maharashtra state practice wider spacing (150 x 60 cm or 120 x 60 cm) in cotton cultivation on medium to heavy soils, which limits plant population to 4,500–7,000 plants per acre, leading to lower productivity. Since the 2023-24 cotton season, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kolda (District Nandurbar), in collaboration with ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur, has been implementing a *“Special Project on Cotton: Targeting technologies to agro-ecological zones-large scale demonstrations of best practices to enhance cotton productivity”*, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture &



Farmers' Welfare and the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Under this project, during the current cotton season (2025-26), demonstrations of closer spacing (90 x 30 cm) combined with manual canopy management (Dada Lad Technology) were conducted 200 acres, involving 157 beneficiary farmers, each raising one acre of demonstration field. The adoption of closer spacing helps to increase the plant population to 14,500 per acre, whereas, canopy management helps in diverting the nutrient flow towards boll development and synchronous boll bursting, consequently resulting in yield enhancement.

Technology adopted

Shri **Rajaram Ganya Pawara** a cotton farmer from Bhulane village in Nandurbar district (Maharashtra State), raised one acre of cotton during 2025-26 following the closer spacing and manual canopy management technique (Dada Lad Technology). From sowing to harvest, he received all the technical guidance from the Subject Matter Specialists of the KVK and periodical diagnostic field visits made by the Scientists of ICAR-CICR, Nagpur. The farmer adopted the ICAR-CICR advocated techniques like: manual sowing of cotton crop at closer spacing (90 cm X 30 cm), removal of monopodial branches at 40-45 days after sowing (DAS), de-topping at 90 DAS to stop the excess crop height, IPM practices like installation of pheromone traps (@ 2 traps per acre) and spraying of neem based insecticides at 45 DAS, ETL based spraying of insecticides for pest management. Due to the adoption of closer spacing, a relatively higher seed rate of 1.8 -2.0 kg per acre (4 seed packets each of 450g) was used.

Interventions Adopted

The closer spacing technique helped increase plant density (12655 per acre) and maintain a better crop stand with fewer weed problems. Removal of monopodia helped in improved light penetration in the lower canopy and improved boll retention. De-topping restricted the plant height and redirected the nutrients to developing bolls, resulting in higher boll weight and increased yield of seed cotton. Removal of apical growing points helped to stop the late-season boll formation, leading to timely crop termination, and thus escaping late season pink bollworm infestation.

The technical backup provided by the team of KVK staff (Shri P.C. Kunde, District Nodal Officer, Shri Durgaprasad Patil YP-II, Shri Sandip Kuwar YP-I), and ICAR-CICR scientists (Dr Vinita Gotmare, Dr Babasaheb B. Fand) through literature distribution, periodical diagnostic field visits, field trainings and Kisan Mela helped in capacity building of the farmer enabling him making timely and right decisions about crop management practices like nutrient, pest and disease management, removal of monopodia and de-topping, etc. The farmer Shri. Krishhna Kokani is now guiding and helping other farmers, thus aiding the effective dissemination of improved cotton production technologies.

Results

Technology intervention	Plant population/ acre	Bolls / Plant	Boll weight (g)	No of branches / Plant	Yield (Q/Acre)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/Acre)	Gross income (Rs)	Net income (Rs)	B: C Ratio
Closer spacing with canopy management	12655	31.8	5.38	17.4	13.1	28,850	1,05,193	76,343	3:6
Conventional Method	6783	34.2	3.91	20.6	5.88	26,720	47,216	20,496	1:7

Closer spacing with canopy management resulted in a higher plant population (12,655 plants acre⁻¹) compared to the conventional method (6,783 plants acre⁻¹). Although bolls per plant were slightly higher under conventional practice, closer spacing recorded greater boll weight (5.38 g) and optimum branching, leading to a significantly higher seed cotton yield (13.1 q acre⁻¹) than the conventional method (5.88 q acre⁻¹). Economic analysis showed higher gross returns (₹1,05,193 acre⁻¹), net returns (₹76,343 acre⁻¹), and benefit–cost ratio (3.65) under closer spacing with canopy management, indicating its agronomic and economic superiority over conventional cultivation.

Social Impact

Before participating in the demonstration programme, the farmer had limited awareness about closer spacing and canopy management practices. After observing the successful results, he gained confidence and technical knowledge in improved cotton cultivation. His field became a learning site for nearby farmers and extension personnel. The demonstration helped in spreading awareness and motivated other farmers in the village to adopt improved cotton production technologies.

Farmer Feedback

The farmer expressed that closer spacing with canopy management is an effective, economical and profitable technology for increasing cotton yield and income. He is willing to continue adopting this technology and recommends it to other farmers in the region

Success story-3

Mrs. Sunanda Sayasing Padvi
Successful Entrepreneur

Beginning of the Entrepreneurial Journey

Mrs. Sunanda Sayasing Padvi, resident – Khadkya, Taluka Dhadgaon, District Nandurbar- a remote tribal village in the Dhadgaon taluka of Nandurbar district, is a place in Satpuda ranges yet distanced from basic facilities such as education, transportation, market access, finance, and technology. For a rural woman like Sunandatai to step into entrepreneurship and build her identity in such harsh circumstances is nothing less than a courageous journey.

Emerging from these challenging conditions and connecting traditional knowledge with modern market demand is the inspiring name — Mrs. Sunanda Sayasing Padvi.

A Business Idea Born from Traditional Tribal Culture

In the tribal community, the Mahua flower holds a sacred, cultural, and economic importance. Traditionally, its use was mostly confined to alcohol production, giving it a limited and often misunderstood image in society.

Mrs. Padvi, however, explored beyond this perception. She identified the nutritional value, energy-rich content, and health benefits of Mahua flowers. Through research, experimentation, and practical application, she discovered a healthier and more sustainable use of this traditional resource.

From this vision emerged a unique and nutritious product —
“Mahua Flower Laddoos” – a Healthy Tribal Delicacy

These laddoos are: Chemical-free, Nutritious and filling, Rich in natural energy
A perfect blend of traditional taste and modern healthy lifestyle

They are a beautiful representation of tribal identity, culture, and health-friendly innovation.

Business Expansion – From Remote Villages to Urban Markets

Beginning with small-scale, home-based production, her product received an overwhelming response in village markets and local fairs. Encouraged by the acceptance, she expanded her reach to bigger markets.

Today, she sells her products at District and State-level exhibitions through women’s self-help groups and supplies directly to private companies

Her venture has not only generated her own livelihood but has created employment opportunities for other women in the region. Many tribal women are now inspired to start home-based businesses by learning from her journey.

Changing the Mindset – From Alcohol to Health Innovation

Where Mahua was once considered only for liquor production, Mrs. Padvi's initiative has transformed its identity.

She has successfully proved that:

- ➡ Mahua is a nutritious tribal food resource
- ➡ It supports immunity and energy
- ➡ It can address nutritional challenges and promote health

Her work echoes a powerful message —

“Traditional culture can be preserved while creating modern industries.”

Honours and Recognition

For her impactful work, product quality, and contribution to tribal upliftment, she has received several prestigious awards. These recognitions symbolize not just her personal achievement, but the entrepreneurial revolution among women in remote tribal regions.

Her journey clearly demonstrates —

“With confidence, opportunity, and determination — entrepreneurship can grow even from the most remote corners.”

1. ‘Savitrichi Lek’ puraskar for her enterprise in remote area.
2. ITC- Mission Sunevara Kal -.Woman Entrepreneur for her best performance.
3. CYDA – Best Woman Entrepreneur award (2023-24)
4. Agroworld – Mahila Gatsheti Puraskar 2024





An Inspiring Personality for Society

Today, Mrs. Sunanda Padvi stands as a symbol of pride for tribal culture and inspiration for modern women entrepreneurs. She preserves tradition while conquering contemporary markets.

Her work sends a strong message to every woman —

“Entrepreneurship is not defined by location; it is created by vision, courage, and consistent effort.”

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

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

A. Practicing Farmers

- a) Field visits
- b) Group discussion
- c) Individual discussion
- d) Questionnaire

B. Rural Youth

- a) Individual discussion
 - b) Group discussion
 - c) Questionnaire regarding skill
- C. In-service personnel
 - a) Discussion
 - b) Group meetings

5.2. Indicate the methodology for identifying OFTs/FLDs

For OFT:

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

For FLD:

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

5.3. Field activities

- i. Name of villages identified/adopted with block name (from which year) -
- ii. No. of farm families selected per village : 30
- iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted : 05
- iv. No. of technologies taken to the adopted villages 15
- v. Name of the technologies found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages:
 - vi. Impact (production, income, employment, area/technological– horizontal/vertical)
 - vii. Constraints if any in the continued application of these improved technologies

6. LINKAGES

A. Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of the Organisation/Institutions	Nature of Linkage
Dept. of Agriculture	Sponsored Training programme.
ATMA	Sponsored Training programme & projects
NABARD	Joint implementation
MPKV, Rahuri (SAU)	Joint implementation
IGNOU, New Delhi	Training
Rajiv Gandhi Science and Technology Commission, Mumbai	Joint implementation of CILLAGE project
K.B.C.North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	Joint implementation of CILLAGE project, Certificate course on Pashu Arogya Rakshak
Directorate of Onion and Garlic, Rajgurunagar	Onion Seed production, Supply of Mogi- Improved Wheel Hoe
National Institute of Abiotic stress Management, Baramati	Supply of Mogi- Improved Wheel Hoe
Oil Seed Research Station, Jalgaon	Multi location trials & Resource person
Banana Research Station, Jalgaon	Demonstration
Zonal Agri. Research Station, Igatpuri	Demonstration
DRDA, Nandurbar.	Sponsored training
MAVIM, Nandurbar	Sponsored training
Wheat Research Station, Niphad	Participation in meeting
BAIF, PDKV, Akola MAFSU, Bharati Vidyapeeth, MPKV, Rahuri (Consortium)	Joint implementation
Pulse improvement project, MPKV, Rahuri	Demonstration
Bajara improvement scheme, Agril. College, Dhule	Demonstration
Sorghum research station, MPKV, Rahuri	Demonstration
BAIF, (MITTRA) Shahada	Training & Demonstration
ARS, Radhanagari, Kolhapur	Seed & Demonstration
AICRP on farm implements and machineries MPKV, Rahuri	Training & Demonstration

AICRP on ground water, MPKV,Rahuri	Training & Demonstration
Zonal Agri. Research Station, Solapur	TSP programme
MGIRI, Wardha	Vocational training
Khadi Gramodyog, Nandurbar	Training
IGFRI,Dharwad	TSP programme
CICR,Nagpur	Special Project of cotton, TSP Trainings
CIAE, Bhopal	Training/Demo
Animal Husbandry Department	Demonstration
Maize Research station, Godhara	Demonstration
IIHR, Bangalore	Technical guidance
CPDO, Goregaon	Demonstration
CIFI,Mumai	Training & Demonstration
Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	Training & Demonstration

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.)
CROPSAP	June	State Department of Agriculture	60000
PMFME	April	State Department of Agriculture	242000
PDNSM	April	State Department of Agriculture	100000

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-

Conducting Training programme on Naisargik sheti mission & PKVY.

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		8	8	
02	Research projects		0	0	
03	Training programmes	Rashtriy Naisargik Sheti mission	2	19	2166
		Organic Farming	0	2	110
04	Demonstrations		8	6	

05	Extension Programmes				
	Kisan Mela		2	5	
	Technology Week		1	1	
	Exposure visit		2	2	
	Exhibition		2	2	
	Soil health camps		1	1	
	Animal Health Campaigns		0	0	
	Others (Pl. specify)	FFS	1	0	
		Capacity development	6	2	
06	Publications				
	Video Films		2	0	52
	Books		0	0	
	Book chapter				
	Extension Literature		0	2	310
	Pamphlets		0	0	
	Others (Pl. specify)				
07	Other Activities (Pl. specify)				
	Watershed approach				
	Integrated Farm Development				
	Agri-preneurs development		3	1	430

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

Innovative Farmers' meet at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nandurbar

On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Bharat Ratna Renowed,engineer M. Vishvesvaraya, a Innovative Farmers' meet was organized at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Nandurbar. In this meet, 40 innovative farmers from the district participated and presented their own inventions and technological ideas.

Farmers from all six talukas of Nandurbar district showcased 24 unique agricultural innovations through exhibition and explained their concepts in detail to the attendees.

The program was chaired by Mr. Suresh Patil, Director ,Dr. Hedgewar Seva Samiti, Nandurbar, who guided the farmers. He stated that innovative thinking can lead to increased agricultural production and rural development.

The special guest Dr. Bhushan Chaudhari, Director , School of Biological Sciences, KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, provided detailed guidance on the contribution of the Green Revolution in India, the process of patent registration, and the importance of intellectual property rights. He also motivated farmers by explaining the opportunities and benefits of establishing startups.

Mr. Nitin Devare shared his experience regarding the patent process for his inventions, namely Baby Berth and a Divyang-friendly rampin railways . He also informed the audience about his other innovations and emphasized the importance of protecting original ideas through patents.

Other dignitaries present at the event included:

Mr. Deepak Patel, Project Director, ATMA, Nandurbar

Mr. Yashpalbhai Patel, Director, Dr. Hedgewar Seva Samiti, Nandurbar

Dr. H. M. Patil, Principal, Bamkheda College

Mr. Ashish Wani and Mr. Milind Wadnagre, science experts from Nandurbar.

Mr. Rajendra Dahatonde, Senior Scientist and Head, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nandurbar

Mr. Deepak Patel appreciated the farmers' efforts to find solutions to the problems they face in agriculture.

Mr. Milind Wadnagre shared information about Pico satellites and explained their usefulness in weather forecasting and research, while also extending his best wishes to the innovative farmers.

Dr. H. M. Patil praised the initiative and encouraged innovative farmers to preserve and strengthen their creative ideas.

The dignitaries also highlighted the importance of Nandurbar district's biodiversity and appreciated the creativity of the farmers.

The program was anchored by Mr. Jayant Uttarwar, Subject Matter Specialist (Agricultural Engineering), while Dr. Vaibhav Gurve, Subject Matter Specialist (Horticulture) delivered the vote of thanks.

The Innovative Farmers' meet proved to be an inspiring platform for farmers in the district to take their innovations to a broader level, strengthening the resolve to spread agricultural innovations across the country through patents and startups.

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

S. No	Feed Back
Maize	● Spraying of Metarhizium anisopliae was found effective and economical for the control of Fall Army Worm as compared to chemical pesticides
Rabi jowar (Five point method)	1. five point method use of rabi sorghum to gate in addition yield of 4.91 qt 2. plant height is more ie demo plot 152cm and check plot 125cm 3. 1000 grain wt in demo plot was 22.42 gm and check plot is 17.22 gm 4. Yield increase 41 percent
Bengal gram	Phule vikram variety good for mechanical harvesting 2. More no of pods per plant in demo plot 127 & check plot 91 3. 100 grain wt in demo plot was 32.12 gm and check plot is 24.72 gm
Soybean	1. Phule Durva variety good for Spraying in 00:52:34 2. More no of pods per plant in demo plot 95 & check plot 53 3. Yield increase 23.32 percent
Okra	Farmers reported that Bhendi CO (H)-5 performed better in terms of fruit yield and economic returns, and they found the hybrid suitable and promising for cultivation under local agro-climatic conditions.
Onion	Farmers reported that the Bhima Super onion variety performed better in terms of bulb yield and profitability and was found suitable for cultivation under local agro-climatic conditions.
3Broccoli	Farmers reported that Ganesh broccoli performed better in terms of crown yield and economic returns, and they found the variety suitable and promising for cultivation under local agro-climatic conditions.
.Chilli(control of leaf curl virus)	● infestation of leaf curl virus was found low ● Saved plant protection cost. ● soil borne diseases viz. Wilt, root rot as well as sucking pests was found low.
Cotton	Mass trapping of moth reduces the cost of plant protection Mass trapping of moths helps to reduce attack of pink bollworm. Quality of cotton was increased.

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

Maize	--
Rabi jowar (Five point method)	1.Plant height is more ie demo plot 152 cm and check plot 125 cm.
Bengal gram	1.Phule vikram variety good for mechanical harvesting 2.More no of pods per plant in demo plot 127 & check plot 91 3.100 grain wt in demo plot was 32.12 gm and check plot is 24.72 gm 4.Yield increase 37 percent
Soybean	1.Phule Durva variety good for Spraying in 00:52:34 2.More no of pods per plant in demo plot 95 & check plot 53 3.Yield increase 23.32 percent
1.Okra	High yielding (220 q/ha) along with more no of fruit picking as compared to check
2.Onion	Higher Bulb yield compared to check
3.Broccoli	Increase in yield 20% compared to check Observed good crown weight of 600 g compared to check (500 g)
4.Chilli (management of leaf curl)	• Dipping of seedling was not possible due to potrays technology used for seedling production. • Heavy Incidence of fusarium wilt was observed due to continuous rain.
otton	Heavy Infestation of Grey mildew was observed in Bt cotton

11.Technology Week celebration during 2025: Yes

Period of observing Technology Week: 5 -10 December 2025

Online / Offline: offline

Total number of farmers visited : 1810

Total number of agencies involved : 16

Number of demonstrations visited by the farmers within KVK campus: 35

Other Details

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Farmers	Related crop/livestock technology
Gosthies	0	0	
Lectures organized	12	1520	Crop technologies, water management
Exhibition	06	1480	Crop technologies, farm implements, enterprises
Film show	2	220	Crop technologies, farm implements
Fair	0	0	
Farm Visit	6	1695	
Diagnostic Pract icals	2	135	
Supply of Literature (No.)	12	1620	Crop technologies
Supply of Seed (q)	00	00	
Supply of Planting materials (No.)	1	220	

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Farmers	Related crop/livestock technology
Bio Product supply (Kg)	0	0	
Bio Fertilizers (q)	0	0	
Supply of fingerlings	0	0	
Supply of Livestock specimen (No.)	0	0	
Total number of farmers visited the technology week	6	1810	

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)

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

B. Cases of large scale adoption

Efficient utilization of water through rainpipe irrigation systems for the farmers in hilly terrain of Satpuda

Introduction

Rainpipe irrigation system is low cost irrigation system , slope friendly, water saving and making it one of the best irrigation system for the small and marginal farmers in the hill terrain of Satpuda ranges. The suitability of this irrigation system for various crops enhances yield of crops and the adoption among the farmers

Problem identified

Irrigation with the traditional irrigation, i.e flood irrigation method in the undulating terrains of NICRA villages in Satpuda ranges is not only makes wastage of precious irrigation water but also tedious and time consuming process

The Intervention of Rain pipe irrigation system

The Rain pipe system irrigates the crop intensely under optimum pressure with large coverage area. The rain pipe irrigation system consists of a micro-opening over a flexible pipe with specific intervals and having specific discharge capacity. The system works under low operating pressure. The system is easy to install, simple to maintain, low cost . The system is suitable for loamy soil having high infiltration rate. It helps in conserving water by providing moisture nearly to plant roots with fined droplets. The other advantage of rain pipe irrigation is its flexibility and adaptability to different types of crops and field conditions. The system easily customized and installed and allowing for efficient irrigation in various agricultural cropping systems. The same layout of rain pipe irrigation system (RPIS) can be used for different crop geometry and crop type. The proper irrigation method provides favourable conditions for plant growth as well enhances the output and system efficiency.

The Results:

KVK,Nandurbar demonstrated the Rain pipe irrigation system in NICRA villages to irrigate the crops in shallow to medium soils. There has been huge loss of water using the conventional–flood irrigation method while irrigating the crops cultivated on predominantly undulating terrains. The lateral of rain pipe irrigation system were placed at a distance of 3m with a length of 30m. The operating pressure was 0.8-1 kg per sq.m. The water distribution was uniform with this system. The installation, operation and handling of the rain pipe

irrigation system was found easy for the farmers. There was saving of 30-40% of irrigation .water with this system

The farmers are using the rain pipe irrigation system for various crops like chick pea, garlic, ground nut, onion, summer green gram. It has been also good option for irrigating the .crops in crop development stage of crops in drought situation

Realizing the benefits and the affordability of the system, this technology has been popularized among the farmers. About 1650 farmers in the Dhadgaon taluka has been .adopting rain pipe irrigation system on about 2000 ha area

: Scope for upscaling

The Rain pipe irrigation system can be upscaled in the areas having low water availability as well as well suited to undulating terrains also. It can be well adopted in shallow to medium soils. The system is much affordable to small and marginal farmers due to its .low cost



.2 Rainwater harvesting and recycling with temporary check dams through community mobilization

Introduction

Harvesting of rainwater flowing through the natural streams in post rainy season can be utilized for irrigating rabi crops. Availability of irrigation water ensures profitable cultivation of crops in rabi season. The harvesting of rainwater flowing through these natural streams can be done with help of Temporary check dams with community mobilization

Problem identified

Crops can not be grown profitably in the hilly terrain of the area and light soils due to non availability of sufficient moisture. Income from rabi crops is low due to the unavailability of water for preirrigation, sowing and also to provide irrigations at the critical crop growth stages of the rabi crops. The harvesting of rainwater flowing through natural streams can be done with help of Temporary check dams and utilized for cultivation of rabi crops

The Intervention of Temporary check dams

Rainwater harvesting and recycling was demonstrated with construction of temporary check dams through voluntarily contribution of villagers in the NICRA villages

- These temporary check dams were constructed using empty cement bags. The cement bags were filled with sand from stream beds. The bags filled with sand were placed one above other in two or more rows. There is gap between these rows of bags which is filled with clay soil. This layer of black soil helps to check water leakages. For each dam, an outlet was made for escaping the excess water to the downstream side
- The harvested and stored water in these dams is used for irrigating the crops in rabi season
- The stored water is also useful for the livestock for drinking and for the people for daily uses
- These check dams helps in recharging of ground water and increasing water table in the surrounding area

The Results:

Before the commencement of the NICRA project in the NICRA villages, the tribal farmers were cultivating crops in only kharif season. Most of these farmers could not grow crops in rabi season due to scarcity of water. Assessment of water resources like natural

streams, wells, borewells was done. KVK, Nandurbar mobilized the villagers through meetings , awareness drives for making of temporary check dams. The temporary check dams were made through voluntary contribution of villagers . The storage and availability of water in these temporary check dams made the farmers to cultivate crops in rabi as well as summer season. KVK,Nandurbar (MS) demonstrated rainpipe irrigation system for efficient .utilization of the stored water in the undulating terrain of Satpuda ranges

The mobilization of villagers of various villages was carried out for construction of temporary check dams through voluntary contribution (Shramdan) in the Dhadgaon cluster with organization of meetings, awareness programmes. The demonstration of construction ,of TCDs was organized in the presence of Village Sarpanchs.As a result of this96 TCDswere constructed in11 villagesDue to these TCDs, 213 ha area brought under irrigation. Thus . 327 farmers were benefitted through these TCDs.The farmers cultiuvated chick pea, garlic .and brinjal as well as leafy vegetables

: Scope for upscaling

The area having natural drains which flows in post rainy season can be benefitted with this low cost water harvesting and recycling technology.The additional yield and livelihood opportunities in the areas with non availability of irrigation water can be availed through temporary check dams.The social mobilization is important for peoples .participation in development of water resources

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

Month	No. of SMS sent	No. of farmers to which SMS was sent	No. of feedback / query on SMS sent
Jan 2024	42	10450	110
Feb 2024	42	8800	120
March 2024	40	7500	100
April 2024	42	7500	140
May 2024	40	8500	150
Jun 2024	40	12000	150
Jul 2024	40	11500	90
Aug 2024	35	12500	80
Sept 2024	38	12500	150
Oct 2024	42	16889	160
Nov. 2024	44	12500	140
Dec. 2024	40	12000	120

14. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	Total
Nandurbar	Text only	450	520	350	250	450	450	2470
	farmers Benefited	2100	1650	1250	1200	2100	1450	9750
	Voice only	225	240	250	250	220	240	1425
	farmers Benefited	850	650	650	550	650	525	3875
	Voice & Text both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	farmers Benefited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Messages	675	780	600	500	670	660	3885
	Grant total of farmers Benefited	2950	2300	1900	1750	2750	1975	12625

15. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

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

Sl. No.	Demo Unit	Year of establishment	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
	Nursery	2006	0.03	Chilli (Shark-1)	Seedlings	85000	80000	127500	
				Brinjal (N-1214)	Seedlings	25000	18500	37500	
				Drumstick (PKM-1)	Seedlings	500	3000	5000	
	Vermin composting	2007	0.03	-	Vermin compost, vermiculture	4000	8000	28000	
	Goatry	2006	0.02	osamnabadi	Kids	12	6500	29000	
	Desi	2006	0.	Gir	Cow	200	45	700	

	cow		05		dunk and urine	00 kg 250 lit	000	00	
	Mineral mixer	2018	0.01	-	Area specific mineral mixer	3000kg	21000	60000	

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	
Jowar	27.06.2025	29.11.2025	1.20	501	Grain	15.0	12180	25000	
Jowar	27.06.2025	30.11.2025	1.20	Moti	Grain	12	11850	23000	
Redgram	17.06.2025	15.02.2026	0.20	BDN-716	Seed	2.50	3200	25000	
Cotton	17.06.2025	18.12.2025	0.40	Ankur-111	Seed cotton	8.10	10900	61600	
Cotton	19.06.2025	20.11.2025	1.60	Ajit-111	Seed cotton	22.70	34500	174790	
Cotton	19.06.2025	18.12.2025	1.60	KCR-707	Seed cotton	22.55	33530	173635	
Cotton	19.06.2025	24.12.2025	0.80	KCH-2725	Seed cotton	12.09	18940	99330	
Deshi Cotton	19.06.2025	29.12.2025	1.60	N-433	Seed cotton	30.00	35200	234400	
Chilli	02.07.2025	14.11.2025	0.40	Shark-1	Vegetable	9.27	36580	27000	
Papaya	19.05.2025	25.02.2026	0.80	T-786	Fruit	150	39470	150000	
Guava (HDP)	15.07.2018	----	0.20	L-49	Fruit	----	6250	----	
Custard apple	June 2002	----	0.40	Balanagar	Fruit	3.0	3500	----	
Guava	June 2002	----	0.40	L-49	Fruit	8.0	4600	----	
Ber	June 2006	----	0.40	Umran	Fruit	8.0	5000	----	
Aonla	June 2006	20.12.2025	0.40	N-7	Fruit	5.0	4200	----	
Drum stick	18.06.2025	15.03.2026	0.40	PKM-1	Vegetable	3.0	9000	7500	
Broccoli	16.11.2025	31.01.2026	0.40	Fantasy	Vegetable	22.50	22500	132000	
Ash guard	01.08.2025	13.01.2026	0.20	Somya	Vegetable	50	6000	20000	
Perennial jowar	20.06.2025	20.02.2026	0.20	CoFS-29	Fodder, slip	60	7100	18000	
Hybrid	15.07.202	28.12.2025	0.20	Phule	Fodder,	70	7800	20000	

Napier	5			gunvant	slip				
Hedge Lucerne	15.07.202 5	----	0.20	Dashrath	Fodder, seed	----	5200	----	

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

Sl. No.	Bio Produc ts	Name of the Product	Qty (kg/l it)	Amount (Rs.)		Remar ks
				Cost of inputs	Gross incom e	
	Bio- Fertiliz ers	Rhizobium, PSB, Azetobactor, Cosortia (Rhizo+PSB+KSB), C onsortia (Azo+PSB +KSB)	145 0	1047 600	1047 600	Make availeb ility of bio agents
	Bio- Fungici des	Trichoderma	180 0	4260 00	4260 00	
	Bio- pestici des	Beaveria, Metarhizium, Veticillium, Psudom onas, Paecilomyces	376 0	9024 00	9024 00	
	Bio- Agents	Neem Powder, Vermi compost	800 0	2280 00	2280 00	

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	

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	12	31	--
February 2025	27	135	--
March 2025	54	141	--
April 2025	22	110	--
May 2025	57	162	--
June 2025	16	48	--
July 2025	28	118	--

August 2025	11	66	--
September 2025	19	118	--
October 2025	38	166	--
November 2025	39	83	--
December 2025	98	295	--

E. Database management

S. No	Period of Database	Database target	Database created

F. 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.)		
==	==								
==	==	Rain water harvesting structures and Micro irrigation	3	2	-	92	12	2200	2

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

Area under nutritional garden (ha)	Component of Nutritional Garden	No. of species / plants in nutritional garden	No. of farmers visited
0.03	Vegetable crops	Brinjal, Tomato, Onion, Cucumber, Bitter gourd, Green peas, Beetroot, Carrot, Ridged gourd, Spinach, Bottle gourd, Radish, Okra, Lady's finger, fenugreek, coriander, Amaranthus	18626
	Fruit crops	Pappya	
	Others if any	Curry leave, lemon , drum stick	18626
		Brinjal, Tomato, Onion, Cucumber, Bitter gourd, Green peas, Beetroot, Carrot, Ridged gourd, Spinach, Bottle gourd, Radish, Okra, Lady's finger, fenugreek, coriander, Amaranthus	13500

No. of Villages covered	Component of Nutritional Garden	No. of species / plants in nutritional garden	No. of farmers covered
36	Vegetable crops	Brinjal, Tomato, Onion, Cucumber, Bitter gourd, Green peas, Beetroot, Carrot, Ridged gourd, Spinach, Bottle gourd, Radish, Okra, Lady's finger, fenugreek, coriander, Amaranthus	878
	Fruit crops		
36	Others if any	Drum stick and Perennial tur	3245

[illegible]

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
Shri. P. C. Kunde	SMS Plant Protection	Introduced and emerging pest threats to India	NIPHM, Hyderabad	Online	24.02.25 to 26.02.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde Durgaprasad Patil Sandip Kuwar	SMS Plant Protection	Workshop cum interaction meeting on special project cotton	ICAR-CICR, Nagpur	Online	11.03.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde Durgaprasad Patil Sandip Kuwar	SMS Plant Protection	Cotton progress meeting	ICAR-CICR, Nagpur	Online	28.03.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde Shri U D Patil	SMS Plant Protection	Workshop on BRC	Krishna sudha academy	Offline	08.04.25 to 11.04.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde Durgaprasad Patil Sandip Kuwar	SMS Plant Protection	Review cum interaction meeting under special project of cotton	ICAR-CICR, Nagpur	Online	16.04.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde	SMS Plant Protection	Kharif planning meeting	Collector office, NDB	Offline	17.05.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde	SMS Plant Protection	Review cum progress meeting of special project on cotton	ICAR-CICR, Nagpur	Offline	22.07.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde Durgaprasad Patil Sandip Kuwar	SMS Plant Protection	Interaction cum review meeting of cotton	ICAR-CICR, Nagpur	Offline	25.09.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde	SMS Plant Protection	ASIA LABEX SUMMIT	Ahemadabad	Offline	12.11.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde	SMS Plant Protection	Production of trichograma	Lupin foundation nandurbar	Offline	31.10.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde	SMS Plant Protection	ZEARC meeting	MPKV Rahuri	Online	16.12.25
Shri. P. C. Kunde	SMS Plant Protection	Agro dealers workshop	ZP NDB	Offline	11.12.25

Shri. J. N. Uttarwar Shri. P. S. Chavhan	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	Bamboo project pre proposal meeting	BAIF, Pune	Offline	28.01.25
J. N. Uttarwar P. C. Kunde	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	Discussion with Agril. Minister at Nashik Progressive farmers	Agril. Commissioner, Nashik	Offline	07.02.25
J. N. Uttarwar R. R. Bhavsar A. S. Kadam K. C. Marathe	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	Agroworld exhibition		Offline	08.02.25
J. N. Uttarwar A. S. Kadam	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	NICRA action plan workshop	Online Zone-VIII Pune	Offline	07.07.25
Shri. J. N. Uttarwar	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	* Visit to millet * FPO * Rice mill * Baripada	Exposure visit	Offline	22.07.25
R. S. Dahatonde J. N. Uttarwar P. C. Kunde U. D. Patil A. H. Deshmukh Dr. V. R. Gurve	All scientists	Agri. conference for district strategic plan	Collector office	Offline	10.09.25
Shri. J. N. Uttarwar,	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	CILLAGE project monitoring committee meeting	RGSTC, Mumbai	Offline	25.09.25
Shri. J. N. Uttarwar,	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	Bamboo proposal meeting	RGSTC, Mumbai	Offline	29.09.25
Shri. J. N. Uttarwar,	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	Senate meeting	KBCNMU, Jalgaon	Offline	27.09.25
R. S. Dahatonde J. N. Uttarwar A. S. Kadam	SMS (Agril. Engg.)	National workshop of NICRA-TDC review and road map	CRIDA, Hyderabad	Offline	30.10.25
Dr. V.R. Gurve SMS- Horticulture	SMS (Hort.)	5 days training programme on natural farming	MANAGAE, Hyderabad	Offline	06.01.2025
Dr. V.R. Gurve	SMS (Hort.)	Exposure visit to Agrowon Exhibition	SAKAL AGROWON, Aurangabad	Offline	12.01.2025
SMS- Horticulture	SMS (Hort.)	Horticulture Day-2025	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Offline	15.02.2025
Dr. V.R. Gurve	SMS (Hort.)	Annual action plan meet at MPKV, Rahuri	MPKV and ATARI	Online	04.03.2025
Dr. V.R. Gurve	SMS (Hort.)	Three days consultative meet on sustainable farming at NCERT New Delhi	NCERT, New Delhi	Offline	10.03.2025
Dr. V.R. Gurve	SMS (Hort.)	Brainstorming session on onion hybrids-breeding and molecular approaches	ICAR-ATARI, Pune	Offline	17.03.2025

SMS-Horticulture	SMS (Hort.)	Papaya meet	SVKAM agriculture college, tardi	Offline	08.05.2025
Dr. V.R. Gurve	SMS (Hort.)	Visit to MPKV, Rahuri	MPKV, Rahuri	Offline	22.05.2025
SMS-Horticulture	SMS (Hort.)	Meeting of VKSA	ICAR-ATARI		24.06.2025
Dr. V.R. Gurve	SMS (Hort.)	Capacity building programme on opportunities in agri. Export and role of APEDA in export promotion for farmers	APEDA, Pune	Offline	22.08.2025
Dr. V.R. Gurve	SMS (Hort.)	Indian horticulture congress-2025 and international meet	GKVK, Bangalore	Offline	
Mrs.Arati Deshmukh	SMS Home science	Exposure visit to Jain Irrigation	Jain Irrigation Jalgaon	Offline	11.01.25
Mrs.Arati Deshmukh	SMS Home science	Exposure visit to KVK Naryangaon	KVK Naryangaon	offline	01.01.25
Mrs.Arati Deshmukh	SMS Home science	Exposure visit to Bannan Faber	Banana faber unit Barahanpur	offline	05.02.25
Mrs.Arati Deshmukh Dr.V.R.Gurve	SMS Home science	Moving Towards Sustainability	NCERT Delhi	Offline	10.03.25 to 13.03.25
Mrs.Arati Deshmukh	SMS Home science	MIillet Processing and value addition and Market linkage	ICAR-IIMR Hyderabad	Offline	09.12.25 to 12.12.25

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	No. of villages	Key activities	No. of	No. of families
--------	-------------	-----------------	----------------	--------	-----------------

	programme	adopted	performed	activities carried out	covered
1.	NARI	06	Awareness Program, Method Demonstration, Field day, Exhibition	06	466
2.	TSP	06	Demonstrations, Training Programme,	40	550

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
1	Claiming camps , how to prepared vermi composting, awareness programme , swchatta oaths ,	48	3012

Sr. No	Name of KVK	Date	Activity	No of VIPs	No of Farmers	Others	Total
1	Nandurbar	14/1/25	Camps Cleaning	0	52	46	98
2	Nandurbar	25/2/25	Awareness programme	0	72	40	112
	Nandurbar	8/3/25	Awareness programme	0	150	95	245
4	Nandurbar	21/3/25	swachata oaths	0	50	46	96
5	Nandurbar	8/6/25	Awareness programme	0	102	40	142

6	Nandurbar	16/7/25	Awareness programme	0	56	168	224
7	Nandurbar	5/8/25	swachata oaths	0	24	48	72
8	Nandurbar	22/9/25	Awareness programme	0	461	212	673
9	Nandurbar	16/10/25	Awareness programme	0	96	136	232
10	Nandurbar	22/11/25	swachata oaths	0	22	42	64
11	Nandurbar	1/12/25	Awareness programme	0	200	56	256
12	Nandurbar	2/12/25	Awareness programme	0	42	36	78
13	Nandurbar	5/12/25	Awareness programme	1	130	65	195
13	Nandurbar	6/12/25	Awareness programme	0	250	26	276
14	Nandurbar	7/12/25	Awareness programme	0	200	10	210
15	Nandurbar	8/12/25	Awareness programme	0	216	10	226
16	Nandurbar	9/12/25	Awareness programme	1	200	36	236
17	Nandurbar	16/12/25	Awareness programme	1	95	85	180
18	Nandurbar	17/12/25	Awareness programme	1	166	105	271
19	Nandurbar	19/12/25	Awareness programme	1	225	65	290
20	Nandurbar	22/12/25	Awareness programme	1	160	75	235

22. Books published 2025-26

Title of the Book	Authors	ISBN No	Publisher	Pages No	Description/review of the book (one paragraph)
Cotton Production Technology	Shri P C Kunde	--	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Nandurbar	104	Book containing information regarding cotton production technologies,Pest & disease management,Dada Ladd Technologies in cotton etc.F

23. Footfall in KVKs

State	Name of KVK	No. of Footfalls			
		Farmers	Officials	VIPs	Total

APR SUMMARY

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

1. Training Programmes

Clientele	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total participants
Farmers & farm women	142	3686	1379	5075
Rural youths	34	751	546	1277
Extension functionaries	20	415	540	955
Sponsored Training	00	00	00	00
Vocational Training	03	48	17	65
Total				

2. Frontline demonstrations

Crops/Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area(ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	138	55	125
Pulses	388	155	388
Cereals	26	10	26
Vegetables	39	8.9	39
Other crops	26	10	26
Hybrid crops	15	5	15
Total			
Livestock & Fisheries	0	0	0
Other enterprises	66	0	66
Total			
Grand Total	698	243.9	698

3. Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology Assessed & Refined	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	08	104	104
Livestock	0	0	0
Various enterprises	3	36	36
Total			
Technology Refined	11	140	140
Crops	0	0	0
Livestock	0	0	0
Various enterprises	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Grand Total	11	140	140

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	306	11202
Other extension activities	185	303
Total	491	11505

5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	Total
	Text only	450	520	350	250	450	450	2470
	Voice only	225	240	250	250	220	240	1425
	Voice & Text both							
	Total Messages	675	780	600	500	670	660	3885
	Total farmers Benefitted	2950	2300	1900	1750	2750	1975	12625

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value (Rs.)
Seed (q)	26.05	283000
Planting material (No.)	260500	360000
Bio-Products (kg)	150.10	2636400
Livestock Production (No.)	0	0
Fishery production (No.)	0	0

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value (Rs.)
Soil	6979	1663255
Water	102	11200
Plant	--	--
Total	7081	1674455

8. HRD and Publications

Sr. No.	Category	Number
1	Abstract	02
2	Workshops	05
3	Conferences	08
4	Meetings	21
5	Trainings for KVK officials	18
6	Visits of KVK officials	07
7	Book published	01
8	Training Manual	02
9	Book chapters	00
10	Booklet	00
11	Leaflets/ Folder/ Pamphlet	04
12	Research papers	02
13	Technical Bulletin	00
14	Popular article	16
15	Lead papers	00
16	Seminar papers	00
17	Extension folder	00
18	Proceedings	01
19	Award & recognition	08
20	On-going research projects	00
21	Other	03