

ANNUAL REPORT (Oct. 2006 to Sept.2007)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agril. Research Station, P.O.Box No.18, BIJAPUR-586101	08352-230758	08352-267167	kvkbijapur@gmail.com

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
University of Agricultural Sciences, Krishi Nagar, Dharwad-05	0836-2447494	0836-2748199	deuasd@rediffmail.com

1.3. Name of the Programme Coordinator with phone & mobile No

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr. H.B.Patil Programme Co-ordinator KVK, Bijapur	08352-276518,	9448495346	kvkbijapur@gmail.com

1.4. Year of sanction : 2004 (As Regular KVK)

1.5. Staff Position (as on 30th September 2007)

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Discipline	Pay Scale with present basic	Date of joining	Permanent /Temporary	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Others)
1	Programme Coordinator	Dr. H.B.Patil	Programme Co-ordinator	Horticulture	12,000-18,300 15,780	1.4.2004	P	GM
2	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. G.Somanagouda	SMS (Agron.)	Agronomy	8,000-13500 9375	20-01-06	P	GM
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. S. S. Karabhantanal	SMS (Ag.Ent)	Ag. Entomology	8,000-13500 9375	20-01-06	P	GM
4	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr. Shrishail M. Vastrad	SMS (Pl. Path)	Plant Pathology	8,000-13500 8275	1.3.2006	P	GM
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Prema.B.Patil	SMS (H.Sc.)	Home Science	8,000-13500 8000	22.06.07	P	GM
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	-	Horticulture	-	-	-	-
7	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	-	Ani. Science	-	-	-	-
8	Programme Assistant	Vacant	-	-	-	-	Vacant	-
9	Programme Assistant (Computer Programmer)	Mr. S.C.Rathod	Prog.Asst (C.Sc.)	Comp. Science	8,750	15.02.07	T	SC
10	Programme Assistant Farm Manager	Vacant	Prog.Asst (FM.)	Farm manager	8,750	-	-	-
11	Accountant / Superintendent	Ms. Hema Kinagi	-	Accountant-cum-Office Superintendent	4,006	10/7/2007	T	GM
12	Stenographer	Mr. S.E.Badiger	-	Stenographer	8,000-14,800/- 10,000	17/12/06	P	OBC
13	Driver (LVD) cum mechanic	Mr. Yariswamy	Driver	LVD	7,275-13,350 7,275	27/7/89	P	SC
14	Driver (Tractor) cum mechanic	Mr. Babu L Chavan	Driver	Tractor Driver	7,275-13,350 7,275	24/7/07	P	SC
15	Supporting staff	Mr. Prakash Rathod	Caretaker	Cook-cum care taker	5200-8200 5,200	16/7/07	P	SC
16	Supporting staff	Mr.Jagadeesh Kotnal	Messenger	Messenger	2,666	1.4.2007	T	GM

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) : 20.0 ha.

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1.	Under Buildings	
2.	Under Demonstration Units	
3.	Under Crops	
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	
5.	Others	

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings - Nil

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Tractor	2003	3,24,238/-	3550.9 hrs	Good
TOYOTA Qualis	2004	4,64,034/-	65,723	Good

C) Equipments & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Single Furrow reversible plough	2001	20,250	Good
Nine fine tiller with seeding attachment	2001	26,150	Good
Three in one leveler rangale and cultivator	2001	14,500	Good
Godrej copier	2001	80,234	Good
Stabilizer	2001	6,000	Good
Over-head Projector	2001	23,000	Good
Kodak DC-3200 (Digital Camera)	2002	17,000	Good
Portable Generator 2000	2003	40,130	Good
Computer with accessories	2003	67,680	Good
2 KV on line Uninterrupted power supply system for 120 mins battery backup time	2003	52,300	Good
Mipro-MVA-101 porable public address system	2003	30,240	Good
Hakims Deflex	2003	10,115	Good
Handy image presenter (Flex Vision TFV-300)	2003	53,760	Good
Tvs msp 395xl classic 136, col,24 pin 300cp)	2003	12,800	Good
Hp Desk Jet A3 Size	2003	15999	Good
Hp office jet 4110, All in one	2003	9500	Good
LG CD writer	2003	2750	Good
PH. Meter	2005	8,900	Good
Electrical conductivity Bridge	2005	9,790	Good
Flame Photometer	2005	32,040	Good
Visible spectro photo meter	2005	40,050	Good
Electronic automatic KEL Plus digestion system and Nitrogen distillation system	2005	1,42,844	Good
Shaking machine	2005	47,025	Good
Electronic weighing machine	2005	57,000	Good
Physical balance	2005	10,890	Good
Hot air oven	2005	16,471	Good
Hot plate	2005	2,912	Good
Grinder	2005	15,435	Good
Water distillation unit	2005	62,444	Good
Refrigerator	2005	12,285	Good
LCD with Computer	2006	96404	Good
Handy camera	2006	18450	Good

1.8. Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year

Sl. No	Date	Number of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
1.	16 th Oct. 2006		Preparation of soil map of the district and displayed in the KVK	Soil map is prepared and displayed in the KVK
			Implementation of all KVK activities in collaboration with the developmental Dept's and other NGO's	All KVK programmes are implemented in collaboration with KSDA, KSDH, Sericulture Dept, and NGO's like OUTREACH, AME, NYK
			More number of training Programmes on skill teaching and self employment generation need to be taken up	Total 16 Training programme are organized on vermiculture, sericulture, production of biofertilizers and biofungicides, propagation techniques, apiculture and home science activities
			Sponsored programmes should be presented in the SAC meeting	Presented in SAC meeting conducted on 2 nd Aug.07
			Pre and post Evaluation of all on campus training programmes	Being done
			More emphasis has to be given to dry land horticulture crops	FLD's on custard apple, drumstick, Sapota is conducted.
			Dissemination of crop condition through media	For every 15 days information about the crop condition is being sent to different medias
			Popularization of KVK activities	Total 5000 folders On KVK activities have been printed and distributed to all RSK's and Mandal panchayats
			3-5 farm families with 5 ac land are to be identified to take up IFS demonstrations	5 farm families having less than 5 acres lands have been selected and basic survey has been made and based on the survey some of the required inputs have been supplied to the beneficiaries
			Organisation of 2-3 programmes on sericulture	2 Trainings have been organized

Sl. No	Date	Number of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
2.	02 Aug. 2007		Farmers of all talukas should be motivated to participate in the training	
			Information on the loan facilities available and raw materials required for establishment of vermicompost unit as well as other information on different aspects should be provided	
			Visit to IFS at Surashetty Koppa	
			Organization of “Krishi Andolana” in all talukas in collaboration with other developmental departments	
			Wide publicity should be given about felicitation of “Shrestha Krishika” and “Shrestha Krishi Mahile”	
			If any indigenous technology is followed by the farmer, the same should be transferred to research wing for validation	
			Information on the cost and profit per ha should be provided	
			OFTs and FLDs should be regularly monitored by the concerned scientists.	
			Work in collaboration with other developmental department and NGOs	
			Wide publicity regarding the use of vermicompost should be given	
			Various income generating activities should be conducted	
			At least 10 demonstrations on bacterial blight should be conducted	

List of members : enclosed

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2006-07)

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

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	<p>The Kharif crops are mainly grown in shallow eroded black soils (chalka soils), shallow light soils and sandy loams. On account of their low moisture retentive capacity, better infiltration rate, these soils get moistened with early rains in the month of June. The important Kharif crops grown are bajra, greengram, groundnut and sunflower. Besides these main crops, pigeon pea, horsegram and sesamum are the other crops grown. Common mixed cropping systems in the region are bajra+redgram and groundnut +redgram. Minor pulses like blackgram and cowpea are also grown as mixed crops along with the above main crops, mainly in taluks which have shallow black or red sandy loam soils. The monsoon (Kharif) cropping situation covers to an extent of 25-30% of the total net cropped areas.</p> <p>If favorable early Kharif monsoon rains are received the medium black soils are put under double cropping. Greengram, groundnut and sunflower are grown in the kharif season followed by sorghum, safflower and chickpea in rabi season, Such double cropping situation occurs once in 3-4 years.</p> <p>In this region, rabi (post- monsoon) crops are predominately grown, covering about 56 percent of the total sown area due occurrence of vertisols and assured rainfall received by North East monsoon in the months of September and October. The important rabi crops grown are Sorghum, sunflower, chickpea and wheat. In kharif season, bajra is extensively grown in Bijapur district</p> <p>Under well irrigation, where water supply is assured, generally plantation crops like banana, grape, betelvine, pomegranate and lime are grown extensively in Bijapur.</p> <p>In canal irrigated command areas, double cropping is in vogue. In black soils, hybrid cotton, maize, sunflower and pulses are grown in the Kharif season followed by sorghum, chickpea, wheat and sunflower in rabi/summer. In irrigated red soils. Hybrid cotton, groundnut, sorghum, maize and pulses are grown in kharif season followed by sunflower, maize, wheat and groundnut.</p>

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

S. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
	Northern dry zone of Karnataka	
1	Rainfall	The Bijapur district is characterized by the lowest rainfall in Karnataka state with an average rainfall of 579.0 mm. The district comprises five talukas namely Basavana Bagewadi, Bijapur, Muddebihal, Indi and Sindagi. The five talukas receive rainfall between 546.2 to 630.0 mm. About 60 per cent of the annual rainfall is received in the normal monsoon season (June-September), 14 per cent in the pre monsoon (April-May) and about 23 per cent in the post monsoon months (October-November) generally the remaining months are dry.
2	Temperature	The mean monthly maximum temperature varies from 29.3 °C (December) to a maximum of 39.0 °C (May). The mean monthly minimum temperatures are lowest (15.5 °C) during January, which increases gradually to maximum of about 23.3 °C (May)
3	Relative Humidity	The moisture content of the air in the district varies from about 35 per cent during February, March and April to a maximum of about 70 per cent in July, August and September.
4	Wind velocity	The district is characterized by high wind velocity especially during monsoon months. The wind speed varies between 3.6 KMPH (December) to 13.2 KMPH (July)

S. No	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
1	Rainfed cropping in Monsoon (Kharif)	Soils are shallow black(chalka) shallow light soil and red sandy loams because of better infiltration rate they get moistened with early rain in the month of June-July sufficient to take up sowing of kharif crops. Due to low water holding capacity of there soils and higher evaporative demand due to very high wind velocity during July and August month result in poor yields Tqs: B. Bagewadi, Indi, Sindgi and Bijapur) crops: Bajra, greengram, redgram, sunflower and groundnut

2	Rainfed cropping in Monsoon (Rabi)	Deep black soils with more than 60 cm depth. the clay content of these soils is around 60% and hence very low infiltration rate Available water holding capacity of these soils is around 6cm of 30cm The crops grown in the post monsoon season have to mature on the residual soil moisture only. Tqs: B. Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Sindgi and Bijapur) crops: Rabi sorghum, bengalgram and sunflower
3	Rainfed in both monsoon and post monsoon	Soils are medium deep black , fine red clay loam, red and black mixed soils are paraint These soils have around 30-50 % clay content with red Infiltration rate and fairly high Water holding capacity. Poor investment capacity of the farmers in dry areas and lack of suitable non-cash inputs. Tqs: B. Bagewadi, Indi, Sindgi, Muddebihal and Bijapur) crops: Bajra, greengram, redgram, sunflower and groundnut
4	Medium deep black soil with kharif irrigation	Tqs: B. Bagewadi crops: Onion, maize, cotton and redgram
5	Red soil and shallow soils with kharif irrigations	Tqs: Indi crops: Groundnut
6	Medium to deep black soil with rabi irrigation	Tqs: B. Bagewadi, Indi, Sindgi crops: Wheat and Onion
7	Cropping with biseasonal irrigation	Tqs: Indi and Bijapur crops: Cotton and redgram
8	Cropping with perennial irrigation	Tqs: Indi, Sindgi and Bijapur crops: Sugarcane, grape, pomegranate, banana and lime

2.3 Soil type/s

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Shallow black soil	Shallow black soils are generally noticed in Indi, Sindagi and Bijapur talukas and to some extent in Begewadi and Muddebihal talukas. The clay content of these soils is around 40 percent with moderate infiltration rate. The available water holding capacity of these varies between 3-4 cm per 30 cm soil depth. These soils generally belong to land capability class between III and IV.	2,62,586
2	Medium black soil	Medium deep black soils occur predominantly in Bagewadi, Bijapur and Sindagi talukas. These soils have clay content around 50 per cent with low to moderate infiltration rate. Generally they belong to land capability class between II and III. The available water holding capacity of these soils is around 5 cm per 30 cm	4,01,737
3	Deep Black soils	Deep black soils predominately occur in Muddebihal, Bijapur and B.Bagewadi talukas, The clay content of these soils is around 60 per cent and hence have very low infiltration rate. In general, these soils fall under land capability class-II. Post – monsoon cropping is most common on these soils. The available water holding capacity of these soils is around 6 cm per 30 cm soil depth.	2,34,113
4	Red loam soils	This type of soil is found in immediate association with black soils and near hillocks .The depth varies from 15 to 100 cm and the clay content is around 30 percent according to topography and parent material from which they are formed and extent of weathering. These soils show moderate to good infiltration rate. The soils are neutral to slightly alkaline in reaction, deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus but contain moderate amount of potassium .The soil can hold about 4 cm of available water per 30 cm soil depth.) The sols generally fall under land capability class-III. Such soils are predominantly found in B.Bagewadi and Indi talukas talukas. Such soils are predominantly put under kharif crops and under favorable seasonal conditions double cropping is noticed	48,061
5	Red sandy soils	Red soils are derived from any one of the four parent materials viz. granite, gneiss, quartz or sand stone. The soils originated from granites or gneiss exhibit deep red or brown colour due to the presence of ferric oxide to the extent of 5 to 8 percent with varying degrees of hydration. The depth of soil varies according to topography. Soil depth to an extent of 2.0 m is also noticed. The ph of soil varies from 6.5 to 7.5 .The profile is invariably free from lime and contains a few iron concretions scattered throughout the profile. The soils have good drainage and high infiltration rate. They respond well to manuring and irrigation.	20,230

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg /ha)
1	Maize (K)	24026	63448	2640
2	Maize (rabi)	6465	17334	2681
3	Maize(Summ)	1155	2932	2530
4	Bajra	93329	54824	587
5	Minor millets	1342	402	300
6	Redgram	44053	21376	485
7	Horsegram (K)	15689	3921	250
8	Horsegram (Rabi)	3260	976	300
9	Greengram	28664	4898	150
10	Cowpea (K)	13888	2776	200
11	Cowpea and other pulses(rabi)	840	232	276
12	Groundnut	58651	26300	450
13	Groundnut(Summer)	21740	38418	1767
14	Sunflower	109452	41141	375
15	Sunflower(rabi)	109201	19786	181
16	Sunflower(Summer)	3481	3754	1078
17	Niger	1512	467	308
18	Sesamum	1733	259	150
19	Soyabean	318	222	700
20	Cotton	1054	1177	300
21	Sugarcane (K)	24290	2429000(t)	100 (t/ha)
22	Sugarcane(Rabi)	21428	2142800(t)	100 (t/ha)
23	Sugarcane(Summer)	4935	493500(t)	100 (t/ha)
24	Sorghum	216943	155101	715
25	Wheat	54700	33530	612
26	Bengalgram	158372	88077	556
27	Safflower	10063	4651	461
28	Linseed oil	5419	1624	300

Horticultural crops

SN	Crop	Area(Ha)	Production (t)	Productivity (t/ha)
1	Mango	246	1722	07
2	Banana	494	9880	20
3	Lime	2302	57550	25
4	Guava	107	2140	20
4	Sapota	232	2320	10
5	Pomegranate	1153	4312	04
6	Papaya	36	1260	35
7	Ber	150	4500	30
8	Custard Apple	64	448	07
9	Grape	3532	55080	16
10	Fig	28	84	03
11	Other fruit crops	95	380	04

Vegetables

SN	Crop	Area(Ha)	Production (t)	Productivity (t/ha)
1	Tomato	1181	37370	31.64
2	Brinjal	527	13175	25
3	Beans	62	372	06
4	Onion	8311	229620	27.63
4	Green chilli	1036	7252	07
5	Sweet Potato	105	1260	12
6	Cabbage	06	102	17
7	Cauli flower	08	136	17
8	Lady's finger	352	2464	07
9	Radish	210	21100	10
10	Beet root	05	65	13
11	Carrot	195	4095	21
12	Capsicum	49	441	09
13	Cluster beans	128	1024	08
14	Drum stick	102	1122	11
15	Water melon	23	644	28
16	Methi	195	1950	10
17	Palak	115	1150	10
18	Amaranthus	37	296	08
19	Curry leaves	120	600	05
20	Other leafy vegetables	133	665	05
21	Ash gourd	10	210	21
22	Snake gourd	51	867	17
23	Bitter gourd	86	774	09
24	Ridge gourd	120	960	08
25	Other gourds	66	660	10
26	Other vegetables	126	882	07

Spice crops

SN	Crop	Area(Ha)	Production (t)	Productivity (t/ha)
1	Tamarind	240	1200	05
2	Turmeric	61	549	09
3	Garlic	515	6180	12
4	Dry chillies	832	4160	05
5	Coriander	599	2396	04
6	Fenugreek	149	447	03
7	Other spice crops	133	798	06

Plantation crops

SN	Crop	Area (Ha)	Production (t)	Productivity (t/ha)
1	Coconut	283	14.72 lakh nuts	0.05 lakh nuts
2	Betelvine	31	620 lakh leaves	20 lakh leaves
3	Oil palm	522	-	-
7	Other garden / plantation crops	123	861	07

Flower crops

SN	Crop	Area (Ha)	Production (t)	Productivity (t/ha)
1	Aster	06	03	0.5
2	Crossandra	02	02	1
3	Marigold	152	1520	10
4	Jasmine	63	441	07
5	Chrysanthemum	58	348	06
6	Tuberose	47	150	03
7	Rose (Lakh flowers)	77	77	01
8	Gerbera (Lakh flowers)	22	22	01
9	Other flower crops	62	186	03

Medicinal and Aromatic plants

SN	Crop	Area(Ha)	Production (t)	Productivity (t/ha)
1	Medicinal plants	57	171	03
2	Lemon grass	24	168	07
3	Other Aromatic plants	45	135	03

2.5. Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature ° C		Relative Humidity (%)	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
October06	81.8	31.1	19.7	86	54
November06	43.2	29.9	18.2	91	52
December06	-	29.5	12.1	88	38
January07	-	30.7	12.6	82	37
February07	-	32.2	14.9	72	31
March07	-	36.0	20.7	60	28
April07	09	38.7	23.7	64	26
May 07	37.8	38.4	23.5	74	31
June07	329.5	32.8	22.5	75	58
July07	22.2	31.1	22.0	85	59
August 07	127.4	30.6	21.2	92	61
September 07	148.1	29.9	21.3	93	68

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

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
<i>Crossbred</i>	1,915		
<i>Indigenous</i>	2,30,522		
Buffalo	1,46,101		
Sheep			
Crossbred	-		
<i>Indigenous</i>	2,72,836		
Goats	3,22,400		
Pigs	28,300		
<i>Crossbred</i>	-		
<i>Indigenous</i>	28,300		
Rabbits	25		
Poultry			
Hens	3,68,430		
<i>Desi</i>			
<i>Improved</i>			
Ducks			
Turkey and others			
Fish			
<i>Marine</i>			
<i>Inland</i>		1236.10 t	
Prawn			
Scampi			
Shrimp			

2.7 Details of Operational area / Villages 2006-07

Sl. No	Taluks	Blocks/Groups of villages	Major crops & enterprises being practiced	Major Problems identified	Identified Thrust area
1.	Bijapur	Nagaral, Nidoni, Kumate, Sarwad	Bajra, maize, greengram, sunflower, <i>rabi</i> sorghum, bengalgram, groundnut, sugarcane, onion, lime, pomegranate, grape and banana	Moisture stress, non availability of suitable variety, poor nutrition, improper irrigation, poor knowledge about bahar management, need for export quality production in horticulture crops, pest and diseases.	Soil and moisture conservation practices in dryland areas, production of export quality produce in horticulture crops, INM, Water saving technology and IPM
			Dairy, Sheep and Goat rearing and Poultry	Poor nutrition and diseases in animals and birds,	Management of animals and birds for higher productivity, Creation of self employment opportunities
			Health management	Malnutrition, physiological disorder, drudgery	Management of nutrition, reduction of drudgery and Creation of self employment
2.	Basavana Bagewadi	Yarnal, Nandyal, Muttagi, Golasangi	Greengram, bajra, sunflower, maize, groundnut, <i>rabi</i> sorghum, bengalgram and onion	Moisture stress, non availability of suitable variety, poor nutrition, improper irrigation, pest and disease	Soil and moisture conservation, practice in dryland areas. INM, IPM
			Dairy and Sheep and Goat rearing	Poor nutrition and diseases in animals,	Management of animals for higher productivity, Creation of self employment opportunities
			Health management	Malnutrition, physiological disorder, drudgery	Management of nutrition, reduction of drudgery and Creation of self employment

3.	Sindagi	Chickroogi, Jatnal, Rampur	Bajra, redgram, <i>rabi</i> sorghum, sunflower, bengalgram, groundnut, lime,	moisture stress, non availability of suitable variety, improper irrigation, pest and diseases	Soil and moisture conservation practice in dryland areas. INM, IPM.
			Dairy and Sheep and Goat rearing	Poor nutrition and diseases in animals,	Management of animals for higher productivity, Creation of self employment opportunities
			Health management	Malnutrition, physiological disorder, drudgery	Management of nutrition, reduction of drudgery and Creation of self employment
4.	Indi	Golsar, Roodagi	Bajra, sunflower, greengram, redgram, cotton, groundnut, <i>rabi</i> sorghum, bengalgram, sugarcane, Lime and grape	moisture stress, non availability of suitable variety, improper irrigation, pest and diseases	Soil and moisture conservation practice in dry land areas, water management, INM and IPM.
			Dairy Sheep and Goat rearing Poultry,	Poor nutrition and diseases in animals and birds,	Management of animals and birds for higher productivity,, Creation of self employment opportunities
			Health management	Malnutrition, physiological disorder, drudgery	Management of nutrition, reduction of drudgery and Creation of self employment

Note: Unemployment in rural youths is major problem in operational area

Summary of list of thrust areas for the KVK for 2006-07.

2.8 Priority thrust areas

S. No	Thrust area
1	Conservation of soil and moisture
2	Promotion of varieties/hybrids
3	Promotion of ICM
4	Promotion of organic farming
5	Production of high quality produce in horticulture crops
6	Health management of animals and birds for higher productivity
7	Health management of rural women and children
8	Creation of self employment opportunities.

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

3.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
2006-07							
04	03	20	15	14	14	217	237
2007-08							
04	04	20	20	10	10	143	143

Training				Extension Activities			
3				4			
Number of Courses		Number of Participants		Number of activities		Number of participants	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
86	94	2150	2350	48	32		

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting material (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement

3.B. Abstract of interventions undertaken

S. No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions					
				Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of training for extension personnel if any	Extension activities	Supply of seeds, planting materials etc.
1	Moisture conservation	Bajra	Moisture stress Poor nutrition		Wider row spacing (120 to 135 cm), Seed treatment with biofertilizers and Vermicompost @ 5 q/ha	Moisture conservation and improved production technology in Bajra		Group meeting Field day	Vermicompost @5q/ha
2	Introduction of new variety	Maize (Irrigated)	Non availability of high yielding public sector hybrids		Introduction of variety (EH434042)	Production technology of Maize	Important production of maize.	Group meeting	Seeds of EH434042
3	Introduction of new variety	Greengram	Non availability of alternate variety Poor nutrition		Introduction of variety (Sel-4) and moisture conservation	Moisture conservation and improved production technology in Greengram	-	-Group meeting -Method demonstration	Seeds of sel-4@5kg/ha Vermicompost @5q/ha
4	Introduction of new variety	Redgram	1. Non availability of variety for medium soil 2. Nutrition 3. Pod borer		Introduction of variety and IPM Wilt resistant Variety WRP-1	Important production technology in Redgram	Important production technology in Redgram	Group meeting Field day	Seeds of WRP-1@ 15 kg/ha Vermicompost @5q/ha

5	Moisture conservation	Sunflower	Moisture stress and diseases	-	Moisture conservation and diseases management	Moisture conservation and diseases management in sunflower and IDM	-	-Group meeting	Vermi Compost @5q/ha
6	Moisture conservation	Groundnut	Moisture stress Poor nutrition	-	Skip row method inof cultivation (2:1)	Moisture conservation in groundnut	-	-Group meeting	Vermi Compost @5q/ha
7	Introduction of hybrid and water conservation	Cotton	Boll worm and poor nutrition	-	Bt cotton with ICM	ICM for Bt cotton	Genotypes and ICM for Bt cotton	-Group meeting -Field day	Seeds of Bt. cotton
8	ICM	Sugarcane	Wooly aphid	-	Wolly aphid management in sugacane	IPM in Sugarcane	-	-	<i>Micromas egoratus</i>
9	Drudgery reduction	Home science	Drudgery	-	Introduction of sarala kurapi	-	-	-Group meeting	implements
10	Drudgery reduction	Home science	Drudgery	-	Introduction of improved sickle	-	-	-Group meeting	Implements
11	Introduction of variety	Rabi sorghum	Non availability of HY varieties	-	Introduction of variety (DSV 5) along with biofertilizers	ICM for sorghum	Importance of varities and biofertilizers in sorghum	-Group meeting -Method demonstration -Field day	Seeds of DSV-5
12	IPM	Bengalgram	Non availability of HYV, dry root rot and poor nutrient management	-	-	ICM for Bengalgram	-	-Group meeting -Method demonstration -Field day	Eco friendly Pesticides

13	ICM	Onion	Moisture stress non availability of HY varieties, single crop in delayed season and <i>Alternaria</i> blight	1)Management of <i>Alternaria</i> blight	Introduction of new variety	ICM and postharvest management in onion	-	-Group meeting -Field day -Seminar	fungicides
16	Promotion of variety	Summer Groundnut	Non availability of suitable HY alternate variety	-	-	ICM for summer groundnut	-	-Group meeting -Field day	Seeds of GPBD-4
17	Health management	Home science	Drudgery	-	Introduction of improved maize sheller	-	-	-Group meeting	Maize Sheller
18	ICM	Wheat	Non availability of HY varieties, Weed management and rust	Management of weeds in wheat	-	ICM for wheat	Importance of verities, disease and weed management in Wheat	-Group meeting	-

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Sl. No	Thrust Area	Crop / Enterprise	Identified Problems	Interventions					
				Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of training for extension personnel if any	Extension activities	Supply of seeds, planting materials etc.
1	Introduction of variety	Bajra	Moisture stress and non availability of varieties	-	Introduction of variety and moisture conservation practices	Moisture conservation and improved production technology in Bajra	-	-Group meeting	Seeds of ICTP 8203
2	Introduction of variety	Greengram	Moisture stress and non availability of varieties	-	Introduction of variety and moisture conservation	Moisture conservation and improved production technology in Greengram	-	-Group meeting -Method demonstration -Field day	Seeds of sel -4
3	Moisture conservation	Sunflower	Moisture stress and diseases	-	Moisture conservation and diseases management	Moisture conservation and diseases management in sunflower	-	-Group meeting	Vermicompost @ 5 q/ha
4	Introduction of variety Moisture conservation and IDM	Onion	Moisture stress non availability of HY varieties, single crop in delayed season and <i>Alternaria</i> blight	1)Sustainability in onion production system 2)Management of <i>Alternaria</i> blight	Introduction of new variety (Arka kalyan)	ICM and post harvest management in onion	-	-Group meeting	Seeds of Arka kalyan, Implement and fungicides

5	IPM	Maize	Root grub	Management of root grub in maize	-	Management of root grub in Maize	-	-Group meeting -Method demonstration	Insecticides
6	Introduction of variety Moisture conservation	Cotton	Boll worm and poor nutrition	-	Bt cotton (RCH 2 Bt)with ICM	ICM for Bt cotton	-	-Group meeting	Seeds of Bt cotton Insecticides
7	IPM	Betelvine	Gallwasp in standards (<i>Erythrina sp</i>)	Management of Gallwasp in <i>Erythrina sp</i>	-	Management of gall wasp in <i>Erythrina sp.</i>	-	-Group meeting	Insecticides
8	Introduction of variety Moisture conservation	Drumstick	Non availability of alternate crops for dryland	-	Introduction of drumstick (KDM-1)	Improved production technology for drumstick	-	-Group meeting	Seeds
9	Introduction of variety Moisture conservation	Custard apple	Non availability of alternate crops for dryland	-	Introduction of custard apple (Arka sahana)	Improved production technology for custard apple	-	-Group meeting	Grafts
10	IFS	-	Non sustainability of mono enterprises	-	Demonstrations on IFS	Integrated Farming systems	-	Group meeting	Drumstic Seeds, sapota and Tamarind grafts

3.1 Achievements on technologies assessed and refined

A. Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wheat	Irrigated	Weeding	Weed management in wheat	05	T1- Drill sowing (Both direction)	Yield weeding (manual labour)	28.7 q/ha 50 More manual labour	4.7% increase in yield and Rs.2000 saving in weeding	Saving in weeding and increase in yield	NO	
					T2-Furrow method of sowing	Yield weeding (manual labour)	30q/ha less manual labour				

Technology Assessed / Refined	*Production per unit (Q/ha)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / ha	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16
Farmer's practice** Drill sowing	28.70	18,570	2.43
Technology assessed** Furrow sowing	30.00	22,500	3.14
Technology refined**			

B. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

1. Title of on-farm trials : Weed management in wheat
2. Problem diagnosed : Weeds.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement: Furrow method of sowing
4. Source of technology : ITK
5. Production system and thematic area : Irrigated and weed management
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators: Reduction in manual labour (50 nos) thus reduced weeding cost(Rs.2000/ha) and 4.7 increase in yield.
7. Final recommendation for micro level situation : Furrow method of sowing helps in weed management.
8. Constraints identified and feedback for research : High seed rate.
9. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Voluntary participation and helps in weed management.

2.

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
Onion	Rainfed	Alternaria blight	Management of Onion blight through chemicals	05	T1- Mancozeb 2g/lit 4 sprays	Disease index and yield	75.0 q/ha (45 % DI)				
					T2- Chlorothalonil 2 g/lit 2 sprays	Disease index and yield	89.0 q/ha (32 % DI)				
					T3-Propiconazole 0.25 ml/lit 2 sprays	Disease index and yield	98.0 q/ha (20 % DI)	10.1 per cent increase in yield over T2 and 30.0 % over T1	Very effective chemical	No	

Technology Assessed / Refined	*Production per unit (q/ha)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / ha	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16
Farmer's practice: Mancozeb @ 2g/lit 2 sprays	75.0	30,000	3.00
Recommended Practice : Chlorothalonil 2 g/lit 2 sprays	89.0	38,400	3.56
Technology assessed: Propiconazole 0.25 ml/lit @ 2g/lit 2 sprays	98.0	45300	4.35
Technology refined**			

B. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

1. Title of on-farm trials : Management of Purple blotch in onion through chemicals.
2. Problem diagnose : Reduction in yield due to *Alternaria* blight in onion.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement: Propiconazole @ 0.25 ml/lit 2 Sprays.
4. Source of technology : New molecule assessed is found very effective in management of *Alternaria* leaf spot on tomato
5. Production system and thematic area : Rainfed.and IDM
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators: 10.1% increase in yield with only 20% D.I compared to 45% D.I with RPP.
7. Final recommendation for micro level situation : 2 Sprays of propiconazole @ 0.25 ml/lit helps in management of *Alternaria* blight.
8. Constraints identified and feedback for research : No.
9. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Voluntarily participation and Helps in disease management.

3.

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials *	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
Bengalgram	Rainfed	Podborer	Podborer management in bengalgram through spinosad	05	T1-Fenvalerate dust 20 kg/ha 2 dusting	Pod damage and yield	10.5 q/ha (11.38 % Pod damage)				
					T2-Spinosad 0.1 ml/lit 2 sprays	Pod damage and yield	11.5 q/ha (8.75 % Pod damage)	9.26 per cent increase in yield	Very effective		

* No. of farmers

Technology Assessed / Refined	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16
Farmer's practice** Fenvalerate dust 20 kg/ha 2 dusting	10.50	11,900	2.70
Technology assessed** Spinosad 0.1 ml/lit 2 sprays	11.50	14200	3.18
Technology refined**			

B. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

1. Title of on-farm trials : Pod borer management in Bengal gram.
2. Problem diagnose : Pod borer management is ineffective with of existing recommended chemicals.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment : Spinosad 45 SC @0.1 ml/lit- Two Sprays.
4. Source of technology : New molecule assessed is found very effective in management of Podborer management in redgram
5. Production system and thematic area : Rainfed and IPM
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators: Pod damage and Yield
7. Final recommendation for micro level situation : Two sprays of Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.1ml/lit
8. Constraints identified and feedback for research : NO
9. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Voluntary participation and insecticide is very effective.

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1.

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
Onion	Rainfed	Single crop due to delayed season	Sustainability in onion production system	05	T1- Onion	Onion yield					
					T2-onion followed by sorghum relay cropping	Onion and Sorghum yield					

Technology Assessed / Refined	*Production per unit (q/ha)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / ha	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16
Farmer's practice: Sole onion (single crop)			
Technology assessed: Relay cropping of sorghum in Onion			
Technology refined**			

B. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

1. Title of on-farm trials : Sustainability in onion production system.
2. Problem diagnose : Single crop in delayed season
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment : Sowing the onion with seed drill and taking up of realy cropping with rabi sorghum
4. Source of technology : ITK
5. Production system and thematic area : Rainfed.and ICM
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:
7. Final recommendation for micro level situation :
8. Constraints identified and feedback for research :
9. Process of farmers participation and their reaction :

2.

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
Onion	Rainfed	Alternaria blight	Management of Onion blight through chemicals	05	T1- Mancozeb 2g/lit 4 sprays	Disease index and yield					
					T2- Hexaconazole 1.0 ml/lit 2 sprays	Disease index and yield					

Technology Assessed / Refined	*Production per unit (q/ha)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / ha	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16
Farmer's practice: Mancozeb @ 2g/lit 2 sprays			
Technology assessed: Hexaconazole @ 1.0 ml/lit 2 sprays			
Technology refined**			

B. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

5. Title of on-farm trials : Management of Purple blotch in onion through chemicals.
2. Problem diagnose : Reduction in yield due to Alternaria blight in onion.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement: Hexaconazole @ 1.00 ml/lit 2 Sprays.
4. Source of technology : New molecule assessed is found very effective in management of *Alternaria* leaf spot on tomato
5. Production system and thematic area : Rainfed.and IDM
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:
7. Final recommendation for micro level situation :
8. Constraints identified and feedback for research :
9. Process of farmers participation and their reaction :

3.

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials *	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
Maize	Irrigated	Rootgrub	Management of root grub in maize	05	T1- Soil application of Carbofuran 25 kg/ha	Pest incidence and yield					
					T2-Seed soaking in chlorophyriphos @ 20 ml/lit for 2-3 hrs prior to sowing	Pest incidence and yield					

Technology Assessed / Refined	*Production per unit (q/ha)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / ha	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16
Farmer's practice: Soil application of Carbofuran 25 kg/ha			
Technology assessed: Seed soaking in chlorophyriphos @ 20 ml/lit for 2-3 hrs prior to sowing			
Technology refined**			

B. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

9. Title of on-farm trials : Management of root grub in maize.
 2. Problem diagnose : Reduction in yield due to Rootgrub in maize
 3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement: Seed soaking in chlorophyriphos @ 20 ml/lit for 2-3 hrs prior to sowing.
 4. Source of technology : Tried on Adhoc basis and found effective
 10. Production system and thematic area : Irrigated.and IPM
 11. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:
 12. Final recommendation for micro level situation :
 13. Constraints identified and feedback for research :
 9. Process of farmers participation and their reaction :

4.

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
Betel vine	Irrigated	Gall wasp	Pest management in standards (<i>Erythrina Sp</i>)	05	T1- Foliar application of contact insecticide	Pest incidence and performance of standards					
					T2-Removal of affected parts and soil application of phorate @ 10 g/plant	Pest incidence and performance of standards					

Technology Assessed / Refined	*Production per unit (q/ha)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / ha	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16
Farmer's practice: Foliar application of contact insecticide			
Technology assessed: Removal of affected parts and soil application of phorate @ 10 g/plant			
Technology refined**			

B. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

1. Title of on-farm trials : Pest management in standards (*Erythrina Sp*)
2. Problem diagnose : Gall wasp in standards
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement: Removal of affected parts and soil application of Phorate @ 10 g/plant.
4. Source of technology : Tried on adhoc basis and found effective
3. Production system and thematic area : Irrigated and IPM
4. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:
5. Final recommendation for micro level situation :
6. Constraints identified and feedback for research :
9. Process of farmers participation and their reaction :

3.2 Achievements of Frontline Demonstrations

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

List of technologies demonstrated during previous years and popularized during 2006-07 and recommended for large scale adoption in the district

S. No	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizontal spread of technology		
				No. of villages	No. of farmers	Area in ha
1	Moisture conservation	Wider row method of sowing (120 cm) in sunflower	Scientist to farmer , Farmer to farmer Training, Field days, Literature	20	300	600
2	Promotion of variety	GPBD-4 in groundnut	Scientist to farmer , Farmer to farmer Training, Field days, Literature	15	200	500
3	Promotion of variety	Bt. Cotton (RCH 2Bt)	Scientist to farmer , Farmer to farmer Training, Field days, Literature	40	1500	1200
4	Promotion of variety	DSV 5 in sorghum	Scientist to farmer , Farmer to farmer Training, Field days, Literature	10	100	100
5	Promotion of variety	ASHA (ICPL 87119) in Redgram	Scientist to farmer , Farmer to farmer Training, Field days, Literature	8	400	500

b. Details of FLDs implemented during 2006-07

i. pulses

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Redgram	Varietal Evaluation & IPM	WRP-1,Biofertilizers, vermicompost and IPM	<i>Kharif- 2006</i>	5	5	4	8	12	
2	Redgram (Irrigated)	Varietal Evaluation & IPM	WRP-1,Biofertilizers, vermicompost and IPM	<i>Kharif- 2006</i>	5	5	5	7	12	
3	Greengram	Varietal Evaluation resource conservation	Selection-4, Vermicompost Biofertilizers and sara method of soil conservation	<i>Kharif- 2006</i>	5	5	3	9	12	
4	Bengalgram	IPM	IPM	<i>Rabi-2006</i>	10	10	5	16	21	

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					
Redgram	<i>Kharif</i>	Rainfed	Medium soils	L	L	M	Redgram/ Sorghum	Illrd week of June	Ist week of January	441.2	31
Redgram (Irrigated)	<i>Kharif</i>	Irrigated	Medium black soils	L	M	H	Redgram and Groundnut	II & III week of July	Yield were low due to severe sterility mosaic Disease and wilt. Hence it is treated as vitiated	438	28
Greengram	<i>Kharif</i>	Rainfed	Medium black soils	L	M	H	Rabi jawar and Bemgalgram	I & II week of June	Vitiated due to unfavourable climatic condition	591.85	40
Bengalgram	<i>Rabi</i>	Rainfed	Medium black soils	L	M	H	Sunflower/Rabi Jawar	I & II week october	IV of Jan. and I week of Feb.	195	20

Performance of FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
						H	L	A			Demo	Local
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Redgram	WRP-1, Biofertilizers, vermicompost and IPM	WRP-1	12	5	9.5	8.0	8.75	9.64	-9.23	12.25% (Podborer damage)	11.98 % (Podborer damage)
2	Bengalgram	IPM	A-1	21	10	11.5	7.5	9.38	9.22	1.75	13% (Podborer damage)	15 % (Podborer damage)

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11,625	13,000	15,750	19,280	4,125	6,280	1.35
6710	7010	22,512	22,128	15,802	15,117	3.36

Analytical Review of component demonstrations

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Redgram	Kharif	Seeds of WRP-1, Biofertilizers, vermicompost and IPM	Rainfed	8.75	9.64	-9.23
Bengalgram	Rabi	Components like insecticides	Rainfed	9.38	9.22	1.75

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	In redgram there is a need to evolve better variety than Gulyal local having resistance to SMD and wilt

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	In redgram farmer were not happy with this variety as it recorded lower yields compared to check
2	In bengalgram better control of podborer with IPM practices

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Activity	No. of activities organised	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Redgram	Field days	01	05-01-2007	40	
2		Farmers Training	02		40	
3	Bengalgram	Field days	01	19-01-2007	50	
4		Farmers Training	01		20	

II. Oilseeds

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Groundnut	Resource conservation	Skip row (2:1) with vermicompost	<i>Kharif-2006</i>	5	5	4	8	12	
2	Sunflower	Resource conservation	Wider row spacing (120 cm) with vermicompost	<i>Kharif-2006</i>	10	10	8	17	25	
3	Groundnut	Varietal evaluation	GPBD-4	<i>Summer-07</i>	5	5	1	5	6	

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					
Groundnut	<i>Kharif</i>	Rainfed	Red soils	L	L	H	Groundnut/ Bajara	II & III week of June	Vitiated due to unfavorable climatic conditions	624.45	40
Sunflower	<i>Late Kharif</i>	Rainfed	Medium black soils	L	M	H	Bengalgram/ Sunflower/ Sorghum	III week of september & I week of October	I and III week of January	419.2	27
Groundnut	<i>Summer</i>	Irrigated	Red / Medium black soils	L	M	H	Bengalgram/ Maize	I & II week of January	I and III week of January / September	22.4	03

Performance of FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
						H	L	A			Demo	Local
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Sunflower	Wider row spacing (120 cm) vermicompost	PVt Hybrid	25	10	4.7	3.9	4.27	3.85	9.83	No cracks observed	-
2	Groundnut	GPBD-4	GPBD-4	6	5	21	18.5	19.75	17.83	10.76	Comparatively More Pod and big pod size	-

Economic Impact

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,750	8,250	10,675	9,625	2,925	1,375	1.38
15,500	16,500	51,975	48,141	36,475	31,641	3.35

Analytical Review of component demonstrations

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Sunflower	Kharif	Biofertilizers, vermicompost	Rainfed	4.27	3.85	9.83
Groundnut	Summer	Seeds of GPBD-4	Irrigated	19.75	17.83	10.76

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies : Nil

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	In sunflower 90cm row spacing is better
2	In groundnut good variety with more no of pods and bigger pod size

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Sunflower	Field days	-	-	-	-
2		Farmers Training	06		180	
3		Media coverage	02	-		
		Group meeting	03		95	
3	Groundnut Summer	Field days	01	12.04.07	45	
4		Farmers Training	01		30	
		Group meeting	01		25	

III. Cereals

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Bajra	Resource conservation	Wider row spacing Biofertilizers, vermicompost	<i>Kharif-2006</i>	5	5	4	8	12	
2	Sorghum	varietal evaluation	Seeds of DSV-5, Azospirillum & PSB	<i>Rabi- 2006</i>	3.2	3.2	2	6	8	

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					
Bajra	<i>Kharif</i>	Rainfed	Red soils	L	L	H	Groundnut/ Bajara	I week of June	I week of September	560	28
Sorghum	<i>Rabi</i>	Rainfed	Medium black soils	L	M	H	Bengalgram/ Sorghum	IV week of September	II week of February	419	27

Performance of FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
						H	L	A			Demo	Local
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bajra	Wider row spacing vermicompost	Pvt Hybrid	12	5	12	9	10.75	9.5	13.2	Comparatively Bigger head size	-
2	Sorghum	DSV-5, Azospirillum & PSB	DSV-5	8	3.2	9.5	6.5	8.1	7.1	14.5	Comparatively Bigger head size and non lodging	-

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,500	4,750	6,900	5,700	2,400	950	1.53
5,250	5,000	9,841	8,626	4,591	3,626	1.87

Analytical Review of component demonstrations (details of each component for rainfed / irrigated Situations to be given separately for each season).

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Bajra	Kharif	Vermicompost	Rainfed	10.75	9.5	13.2
Sorghum	Kharif	Seeds of DSV-5 and biofertilizers	Rainfed	8.1	7.1	14.5

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies :Nil

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	In Bajra higher yields under rainfall deficit season
2	The roti quality of DSV 5 is poor compared to M 35-1

Extension and Training activities under FLD

SI.No.	Crop	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Bajra	Field days	02	06-09-06	90	-
2		Farmers Training	01		25	
		Group meeting	01		30	
3	Sorghum	Field days	01	25-01-07	35	
4		Farmers Training	01		22	
		Group meeting	01		32	

IV. Cotton

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Cotton	Varietal evaluation	Hybrid RCH 2 Bt and ICM	<i>Kharif-2006</i>	10	10	8	17	25	
2	Cotton	Resource conservation	ICM with alternatively alternate method of irrigation	<i>Kharif- 2006</i>	10	10	8	17	25	

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					
Cotton	<i>Kharif</i>	Irrigated	Medium black soils	L	M	H	Jawar/ Sunflower/ Redgram	I & II week of July	I & II week of February	541.9	36
Cotton	<i>Kharif</i>	Irrigated	Medium black soils	L	M	H	Jawar/ Sunflower/ Redgram	I week of August	III week of February	541.9	36

Performance of FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
						H	L	A			Demo	Local
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Cotton	RCH 2 Bt and ICM	RCH-2	25	10	22	18	20.12	16.88	19.19	7.43% Boll worm damage	18.0%- Boll worm damage
2	Cotton	ICM with alternatively alternate method of irrigation	Pvt. Hybrid	25	10	21	17	19.32	18.88	02	20 % water saving and 13% Boll worm damage	17.5% Boll worm damage

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20500	25750	40240	33760	19740	8010	1.96
25500	25500	38640	37760	13140	12260	1.51

Analytical Review of component demonstrations (details of each component for rainfed / irrigated Situations to be given separately for each season).

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Cotton	Kharif	RCH-2 Bt seeds and pesticides	Irrigated	20.12	16.88	19.19
Cotton	Kharif	ICM and pesticides	Irrigated	19.32	18.88	2

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Reddening is observed in RCH 2 Bt and sudden drying of floral parts

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	RCH-2 Bt was given better yield compared to local check & better control of insects.
2	About 20 % water saving with alternatively alternate furrow method of irrigation

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Cotton	Field days	01	05-12-06	250	-
		Farmers Training	04	-	220	
		Group meeting	01		100	
		Training for extension functionaries	01		240	

V. Commercial crops

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Sugarcane	IPM	Release of <i>Micromus egoratus</i> @ 2500 /ha	<i>Kharif-2006</i>	20	20	2	10	12	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Planting date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Sugarcane	<i>Kharif</i>	Irrigated	Medium black soils	L	L	M	Sugarcane	January 2006	November 2006	519	28

Performance of FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield t/ha			Yield of local Check t/ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
						H	L	A			Demo	Local
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Sugarcane	Release of <i>Micromus egoratus</i>	CO-671	12	5	120	70	111.2	74.5	49	25% wooly aphid damage	45% wooly aphid damage

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30,000	32,000	89,600	59,200	59,600	21,200	3.00

Analytical Review of component demonstrations (details of each component for rainfed / irrigated Situations to be given separately for each season).

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (t/ha)	Local check (t/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Sugarcane	Kharif	Release of <i>Micromus egoratus</i>	Irrigated	111.2	74.5	49 %

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Need to produce in large scale

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Low cost and Eco- friendly technology, easily adoptable and very effective

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Sugarcane	Farmers Training	01		30	
		Group meeting	01		50	
		Training for extension functionaries	01		30	

VI. Horticulture crops

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Onion	Varietal evaluation	Agri. found light red	Summer 2007	20	20	10	40	50	
2	Lime	IDM	Citrus canker management	Perennial 2006-07	2	2	1	4	5	

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					
Onion	Summer- 2007	Irrigated	Medium black soils	L	M	M	Maize/ Onion / wheat	I week of January	IV week of April	--	-
Lime	Perennial	Irrigated	Medium black soils	L	M	H	Lime	-	-	-	-

Performance of FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield Qtl/ha			Yield of local Check Qtl./ha	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated	
						H	L	A			Demo	Local
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Onion	Introduction of variety Agri. found light red	Agri found light red	50	20	280	250	262.5	195	34.6	Comparatively bigger bulb size and less disease index	-
2	Lime	Citrus canker management	Kagazi Lime	05	2	298	272	282	277	1.8	Quality fruits fetch more price 11.0 PDI	18.0 PDI

Economic Impact (continuation of previous table)

Average Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Average Gross Return (Rs./ha)		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)		Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	Demonstration	Local Check	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27,000	25,979	2,36,250	1,65,750	2,09,250	1,39,771	8.75
35000	33000	110800	99000	75800	66000	2.75

Analytical Review of component demonstrations (details of each component for rainfed / irrigated Situations to be given separately for each season).

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Onion	Summer 2007	Agrifound light red	Irrigated	262.5	195	34.6
Lime	Perennial	Streptomycin sulphate @ 0.5 g/lit and COC @ 2 g/lit 3 sprays	Irrigated	282	277	1.8

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies: nil

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Onion High yielding but take 2 weeks extra duration
2	Good quality lime

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Crop	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Onion	Field day	01		40	
		Farmers Training/Seminar	01		70	
		Group meeting	01		25	
		Training for extension functionaries				
2	Lime	Group meeting	01	10.06.06	25	
		Training	01	20.08.06	45	

B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2007-08

I. pulses

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Greengram	Varietal Evaluation	Selection-4, Vermicompost and Biofertilizers	<i>Kharif- 2007</i>	5	5	3	9	12	
3	Bengalgram	Varietal Evaluation	GBS-964	<i>Rabi-2007</i>	5	5	4	8	12	

II. Oilseeds

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Sunflower	Resource conservation technology	Wider row spacing (120 cm) , Vermicompost	<i>Kharif-2007</i>	5	5	4	8	12	

III. Cereals

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Bajra	varietal evaluation	Seeds of ICTP – 8203 and wider row of 120 cm	<i>Kharif-2007</i>	5	5	5	7	12	
2	Sorghum	varietal evaluation	Seeds of DSV-5, CSV-22 & CSV-18 and nutrients	<i>Rabi- 2007</i>	35	35	10	25	35	

IV. Cotton

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Cotton	Varietal evaluation	RCH 2 Bt and ICM	<i>Kharif-2007</i>	30	30	8	22	30	

V. Horticulture crops

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Onion	Varietal evaluation	Arka Kalyan	<i>Kharif-2007</i>	2	2	1	4	5	
2	Custed apple	Introduction of crops	Introduction of crops (Arka Sahana)	<i>Kharif-2007</i>	2	2	3	7	10	
3	Drumstick	Introduction of crops	Introduction of crops(KDM 1)	<i>Kharif-2007</i>	2	2	4	6	10	

c. **Details of FLD on Enterprises**

(i) Farm Implements

Name of the implement	crop	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Performance parameters / indicators	* Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated		% change in the parameter	Remarks
					Demon.	Local check		
Improved Maize Sheller	Maize	15	-	Efficiency	130%	100%	Compared to hand shelling 30 % more efficiency	
Sarala Kurapi	All crops	15	-	Efficiency in weeding				It is light and bends
Improved Sickle	All crops	10	-	Efficiency in cutting	112.5%	100%	12.5 per cent more efficiency in cutting of wheat crop and rabi sorghum	

* **Field efficiency, labour saving etc.**

(ii) Livestock Enterprises: Nil

(iii) Other Enterprises: Nil

3.3 Achievements on Training (Including the sponsored and FLD training programmes):

A) ON Campus (Farmers and Farm Women and Rural youth)

Date	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
03.10.06	Improved Production technology in summer groundnut	01	28		28	4	0	4
05.10.06	Improved Production technology in sugarcane and sunflower	01	40		40	10		10
11.10.06	Improved Production technology in maize	01	22		22	3		3
18.11.06	Improved Production technology in summer groundnut	01	21		21	3		3
07.12.06	Organic farming	01	35		35	15		15
08.12.06	IPM and IDM in grapes	01	20		20	7		7
09.04.07	Soil and water conservation measures	01	38		38	5		5
09.04.07	Improved Production technology in onion	01	10		10	9		9
21.06.07	Improved Production technology in blackgram and greengram	01	18		18	2		2
08.06.07	Improved Production technology in lime and banana	01	16		16	4		4
23.07.07	Improved Production technology in pomegranate	01	14		14	1		1
11.06.07	Improved Production technology in onion	01	10		10	9		9
11.07.07	Improved Production technology in banana	01	13		13	3		3
16.08.06	Creative activities for children	01	12	24	36	10	5	15
19.07.07	Improved Production technology in pomegranate	01	10		10	2		2
10.09.07	Improved Production technology in pomegranate	01	14		14	1		1
17.09.07	Improved Production technology in rabi crops	01	11		11	1		1

Extension Personnel

Date	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17-10-06	Production technology in pulses	01	18	0	18	02	0	02
27.10.06	Disease management in rabi crops	01	21	0	21	04	0	04
04.01.07	Maize production technology	01	21	0	21	04	0	04

B) OFF Campus

Farmers and Farm Women and rural youth

Date	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
03.10.06	Whip smut management in sugarcane	01	18		18	2	0	2
10.10.06	IPM in cotton	01	23		23	2		2
17.10.06	Improved Production technology in rabi crops	01	25		25	5		5
21.10.06	Contract farming	01	25		25	2		2
24.10.06	Improved Production technology in maize	01	22		22	3		3
30.10.06	Improved Production technology in maize	01	28		28	5		5
04.11.06	Improved Production technology in sugarcane and sunflower	01	40		40	9		9
03.01.07	Improved Production technology in horticulture crops	01	28		28	4		4
03.01.07	Vermiculture production technology	01	65	10	75	10		10
04.02.07	Improved Production technology in sugarcane	01	45		45	22		22
22.03.07	Improved Production technology in maize	01	40		40	15		15
04.04.07	Soil and moisture conservation	01	18		18	4		4
07.04.07	Grape backpruning techniques	01	22		22	2		2
03.05.07	Preseason training	01	28		28	5		5
10.05.07	Improved Production technology in lime	01	32		32	8		8
20.05.07	Preseason training	01	20		20	3		3
25.05.07	Improved Production technology in bajra	01	20		20	3		3
07.06.07	Improved Production technology in greengram	01	12		12	3		3
07.06.07	Improved Production technology in onion	01	26		26	5		5
12.06.07	Improved Production technology in maize	01	25		25	12		12
07.09.07	KVK activities in women empowerment	01	0	20	20	3	10	13
18.09.07	Upgrading commercial skills of fertilizer dealers	01	40		40	7		7
30.09.07	Improved Production technology in sorghum	01	18		18	6		6

Extension Personnel

Date	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
20.01.07	Disease management in horticultural crops	01	40	0	40	04	01	05
06.12.06	Maize production technology	01	32	0	32	03	0	03

C) Consolidated table (ON and OFF Campus)**Farmers and Farm Women & Rural Youth**

Date	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ON Campus								
03.10.06	Improved Production technology in summer groundnut	01	28		28	4	0	4
03.10.06	Whip smut management in sugarcane	01	18		18	2	0	2
05.10.06	Improved Production technology in sugarcane and sunflower	01	40		40	10		10
10.10.06	IPM in cotton	01	23		23	2		2
11.10.07	Improved Production technology in maize	01	22		22	3		3
11.10.07	Improved Production technology in maize	01	28		28	5		5
17.10.06	Improved Production technology in rabi crops	01	25		25	5		5
21.10.06	Contract farming	01	25		25	2		2
24.10.06	Improved Production technology in maize	01	22		22	3		3
30.10.06	Improved Production technology in maize	01	28		28	5		5
04.11.06	Improved Production technology in sugarcane and sunflower	01	40		40	9		9
18.11.06	Improved Production technology in summer groundnut	01	21		21	3		3
07.12.07	Organic farming	01	35		35	15		15
08.12.07	IPM and IDM in grapes	01	20		20	7		7
03.01.07	Improved Production technology in horticulture crops	01	28		28	4		4

03.01.07	Vermiculture production technology	01	65	10	75	10		10
04.02.07	Improved Production technology in sugarcane	01	45		45	22		22
22.03.07	Improved Production technology in maize	01	40		40	15		15
04.04.07	Soil and moisture conservation	01	18		18	4		4
07.04.07	Grape backpruning techniques	01	22		22	2		2
09.04.07	Improved Production technology in onion	01	10		10	9		9
09.04.07	Soil and water conservation measures	01	38		38	5		5
03.05.07	Preseason training	01	28		28	5		5
10.05.07	Improved Production technology in lime	01	32		32	8		8
20.05.07	Preseason training	01	20		20	3		3
25.05.07	Improved Production technology in bajra	01	20		20	3		3
07.06.07	Improved Production technology in greengram	01	12		12	3		3
07.06.07	Improved Production technology in onion	01	26		26	5		5
08.06.07	Improved Production technology in lime and banana	01	16		16	4		4
11.06.07	Improved Production technology in onion	01	10		10	9		9
12.06.07	Improved Production technology in maize	01	25		25	12		12
21.06.07	Improved Production technology in blackgram and greengram	01	18		18	2		2
11.07.07	Improved Production technology in banana	01	13		13	3		3
19.07.07	Improved Production technology in pomegranate	01	10		10	2		2
23.07.07	Improved Production technology in pomegranate	01	14		14	1		1
16.08.07	Creative activities for children	01	12	24	36	10	5	15
07.09.07	KVK activities in women empowerment	01	0	20	20	3	10	13
10.09.07	Improved Production technology in pomegranate	01	14		14	1		1
17.09.07	Improved Production technology in rabi crops	01	11		11	1		1
18.09.07	Upgrading commercial skills of fertilizer dealers	01	40		40	7		7
30.09.07	Improved Production technology in sorghum	01	18		18	6		6

Extension Personnel

Date	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17-10-06	Production technology in pulses	01	18	0	18	02	0	02
27.10.06	Disease management in rabi crops	01	21	0	21	04	0	04
04.01.07	Maize production technology	01	21	0	21	04	0	04
20.01.07	Disease management in horticultural crops	01	40	0	40	04	01	05
06.12.06	Maize production technology	01	32	0	32	03	0	03

D) Vocational training programmes for Rural Youth

Crop / Enterprise	Identified Thrust Area	Training title*	Duration (days)	No. of Participants			Self employed after training			Number of persons employed else where
				Male	Female	Total	Type of units	Number of units	Number of persons employed	
Vermiculture	Self employment	Production and utilization of Vermicompost and biofertilizers and biofungicides	03	331	293	624			90 %	
Animal Science	Livestock production and Management	Dairy management	02	47	0	47			100 %Self employed	
Home science	Self employment	Paper Bag	02	04	31	35				
		Agarbatti	02	04	14	18				
		Production of Biscuits	01	0	50	50				
		Production of chips	01	0	24	24				
		Candle making	01	0	21	21				
		Tie and dye	01	0	16	16				
		Ready made mixer	02	40	40	80				
Pickles production	01	0	16	16						
Apiculture	Self employment	Apiary	02	10	0	10				

(E) Sponsored Training Programmes

Sl.No	Title	Thematic area	Month	Duration (days)	Client	No. of courses	No. of Participants						Sponsoring Agency	
					PF/R/Y/EF		Male		Female		Total			
							Others	SC/ST	Others	SC/ST	Others	SC/ST		Total
1.	Vermicompost production technology	vermicompost Production	Oct-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	RUDSET
2.	Production technology in pulse crops	ICM	Oct-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
3.	Production technology in rabi crops	ICM	Oct-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
4.	Vermiculture	Production of organic inputs	Oct-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	RUDSET
5.	IPM in pulses	IPM	Oct-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
6.	Crop production in rabi crops	ICM	Oct-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
7.	Disease management in pulses	IPM	Oct-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
8.	IPM in rabi crops	IPM	Nov-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
9.	Sunflower pest management	IPM	Nov-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
10.	Production technology in sunflower	ICM	Nov-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
11.	Disease management in rabi crops	IDM	Nov-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
12.	Production technology in pulses	ICM	Nov-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	23	5			23	5	25	KSDA
13.	Vermiculture production technology	Production of organic inputs	Nov-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	30	5			30	5	25	RUDSET
14.	Production technology in pulses	ICM	Dec-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
15.	Improved production technology in oil seeds	IPM	Dec-06	01	EF	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
16.	IDM in Sunflower	IDM	Dec-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
17.	Disease management through indigenous technology	IDM	Dec-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	6	8	2	28	8	36	KSDA
18.	Vermicompost production technology	Production of organic inputs	Dec-06	01	PF/R/Y	01	20	6	8	2	28	8	36	RUDSET

19.	Improved production technology in Bengalgram	ICM	Dec-06	01	PF/R Y	01	23				23	5	28	KSDA
20.	Improved production technology in Maize	ICM	Dec-06	01	EF	01	20				20	5	25	KSDA
21.	Improved production technology in Bengalgram and Sunflower	ICM	Dec-06	01	PF/R Y	01	20		4		24	4	28	KSDA
22.	Improved production technology in Bengalgram	ICM	Dec-06	01	PF/R Y	01	20				20	5	25	KSDA
23.	Improved production technology in rabi crops	ICM	Dec-06	01	PF/R Y	01	25				25	4	29	KSDA
24.	IPM in Maize	IPM	Dec-06	01	EF	01	60	22	03		63	22	55	KSDA
25.	Improved production technology in groundnut	ICM	Jan-07	01	PF/R Y	01	22				22	2	29	KSDA
26.	Bio fungicides in disease management	IDM	Jan-07	01	PF/R Y	01	20		2		22		22	KSDA
27.	Value addition to agriculture production	Value addition	Jan-07	01	PF/R Y	01	20				20	5	25	KSDA
28.	Improved production technology in Cotton	ICM	Jan-07	01	PF/R Y	01	15	10	5	2	20	12	52	KSDA
29.	Safe use of fungicides	IDM	Jan-07	01	PF/R Y	01	20				20	6	26	KSDA
30.	Organic Farming	Resource conservation	Jan-07	02	PF/R Y	01	35	10	13	3	48	13	61	KSDA
31.	Improved production technology in rabi crops	ICM	Jan-07	01	PF/R Y	01	15	4			15	4	19	KSDA
32.	Improved production technology in Maize	ICM	Dec-06	01	PF/R Y	01	16	6	-	-	16	6	2222	KSDA
33.	Improved production technology in pulse crops	ICM	Sept-07	01	PF/R Y	01	18	6			18	6	24	KSDA
34.	Improved production technology in oilseeds	ICM	Sept-07	01	PF/R Y	01	20	5			20	5	25	KSDA
35.	Disease management in horticulture crops	IDM	Sept-07	01	PF/R Y	01	18	7			18	7	25	KSDH
Total						35	760	201	35	09	793	212	1005	

3.4. Extension Activities (including activities of FLD programmes)

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities	Farmers			Extension Officials			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Field Day	06	352	57	409	08	04	12	360	61	421
Kisan Mela (Andolana)	04	4200	780	4980	42	20	62	4242	800	5042
Kisan Ghosthi										
Exhibition	02	4 lac	50,000	4.5 lac	450	40	490	4,55,450	50,040	4,50,490
Film Show	04	275	38	313	20	-	20	295	38	333
Method Demonstrations	01	30	-	30	1	1	2	31	01	32
Farmers Seminar	01	110	-	110	3	-	3	113	03	116
Workshop										
Group meetings	23	540	24	564	-	-	-	540	24	564
Lectures delivered as resource persons	10	240	10	250	4	1	5	244	15	259
Newspaper coverage	41									
Radio talks	06									
TV talks	13									
Popular articles	15									
Extension Literature	02									
Advisory Services	246	228	06	234	12		12	240	06	246
Scientific visit to farmers field	114	130	12	142	4		04	134	12	146
Farmers visit to KVK	198	192		192	6		06	198	-	198
Diagnostic visits	06	14	08	22	02		02	16	8	22
Exposure visits	03	60	08	68	-			60	8	68
Ex-trainees Sammelan										
Soil health Camp	02	120	01	121	03	02	05	123	03	126
Animal Health Camp										
Agri mobile clinic										
Soil test campaigns										
Farm Science Club Conveners meet										
Self Help Group Conveners meetings	06	-	120	120	-	06	06	06	122	128
Mahila Mandals Conveners meetings	01			25	25	25	02	0	25	27
Celebration of important days (world food day Farmers day)	02	110	12	132	4	2	6	114	14	128
Any Other (Specify)										
Total	706	506502	51076	557578	584	100	684	507086	51176	558262

3.5 Production and supply of Technological products *

SEED MATERIALS

Sl. No.	Crop	Variety	Quantity (qtl.)	Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
CEREALS					
	Sorghum	M 35-1	123.8	2,19,000	
		5-4-1	78.76	1,03,432.6	
OILSEEDS					
	Sunflower	NSP-92-1E	5.00	17,020	
	Safflower	A-2	2.8	4,000	
PULSES					
	Redgram	Maruti	3.0	4,800	
	Greengram	Sel-4	1.28	4,634	
		Pusa Baisaki	1.23	4,560	
	Bengalgram	A-1	40.0	16,000	

* Produced in UAS,Bijapur campus

SUMMARY

Sl. No.	Crop	Quantity (qtl.)	Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
1	CEREALS	202.56	3,22,432.6	3,22,432.6
2	OILSEEDS	7.8	21,020	
3	PULSES	44.28	29,994	
4	VEGETABLES			
5	FLOWER CROPS			
6	OTHERS			
TOTAL		254.64	3,73,446	

PLANTING MATERIALS: Nil

BIO-PRODUCTS *

Sl. No.	Product Name	Species	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			No	(kg)		
BIOAGENTS						
	<i>Trichoderma viridae</i>	<i>Trichoderma viridae</i>		4000	1,20,000	
1	<i>Pseudomonas florescence</i>	<i>Pseudomonas florescence</i>		500	15,000	
2						
3						
4						
BIOFERTILIZERS						
1	Azospirillum	Azospirillum SPP		2800	84,000	
2	Azotobacter	Azotobacter SPP		450	1,35,000	
3	PSB	PSB		700	21,000	
4	Rhizobium	Rhizobium		2700	81,000	
BIO PESTICIDES						
1	<i>Verticillium lacani</i>	<i>Verticillium lacani</i>		145	4350	
2						
3						
4						

* Produced in UAS,Bijapur campus

SUMMARY

Sl. No.	Product Name	Species	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			No	(kg)		
1	BIOAGENTS			4500	135000	
2	BIO FERTILIZERS			6650	321000	
3	BIO PESTICIDE			145	4350	
	TOTAL			11,295	4,60,350	

LIVESTOCK: Nil

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

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

(B) Literature developed/published

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Research papers	Impact of fertilizers on growth and development of earthworm, <i>Eudrillus euginae</i> under <i>insitu</i> Vermiculture.	KARABHANTANAL, S. S. AND AWAKNAVAR, J. S.	
	Evaluation of bio pesticides in the management of tomato fruit borer, <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner).	KARABHANTANAL, S. S. AND AWAKNAVAR, J. S.	
	Residues of β -cypluthrin 2.5 EC in tomato fruits.	KARABHANTANAL, S. S. AND AWAKNAVAR, J. S.	
	Persistence of Thidicarb 75 SP in / on tomato fruits under field condition	KARABHANTANAL, S. S., AWAKNAVAR, J. S., PATIL, R. K. AND PATIL, B. V.	
	Persistence of Bio-control agents on tomato fruits under field condition	KARABHANTANAL, S. S., AND AWAKNAVAR, J. S., 2006	
Technical reports	MWR,AR,EWW Report		
News letters			
Technical bulletins	Pomegranate	PATIL.S.R, KARABHANTANAL, S. S.,and VASTRAD, S. M	1000

Popular articles	Kadaleyalli roga nirvahane	VASTRAD, S. M	
	Yarehulu Krishi vidhanagalu Baravaseya Balake	KARABHANTNAL S.S. and VASTRAD, S. M	
	Kita nirvahaneyalli lokarudi paddatigalu,	SUNITHA, N, D. AND KARABHANTNAL, S. S.,	
	Draksheyalli roga nirvahane	VASTRAD, S. M	
	Limbeyalli kazzi roga mattu nirvahane	VASTRAD, S. M	
	Limbeyalli rogakala nirvahane	VASTRAD, S. M	
	Raptigagi darkshi pyaking vidhana	PATIL, H.B., PATIL. S.R., AND D. SHRIDHAR.	
	Ona Drakshi Tayarike	PATIL.S.R. PATIL, H.B. AND D. SHRIDHAR.	
	Crop insurance	VASTRAD, S. M, KARABHANTNAL S.S and PATIL, H.B.	
Extension literature	Production technology of Bengalgram	S. S. Karabhantanal, S. M Vastrad, G. Somangouda, H. B. Patil	1000
	Improved production technology in cotton	S. S. Karabhantanal, S. M Vastrad, G. Somangouda, H. B. Patil	1000
	Plant protection in groundnut	S. M Vastrad, S. S. Karabhantanal, G. Somangouda, H. B. Patil	1000
	Improved production technology in Onion	S. R. Patil, S. S. Karabhantanal, S. M Vastrad, G. Somangouda, H. B. Patil	1000
	Plant protection in Pigeonpea	S. M Vastrad, S. S. Karabhantanal, G. Somangouda, H. B. Patil	1000
	Vermicompost production Technology	S. S. Karabhantanal, S. M Vastrad, G. Somangouda, H. B. Patil	2000

D. TV Programmes

S. No.	Topic	Date of telecasting	Station
1	Pest management in ber	25.10.2006	E - TV
2	IPM in grapes.	06.10.2006	E - TV
3	IPM in bengalgram	09.11.2006	E - TV
4	Management of BHHHC in sunflower	11.11.2006	E - TV
5	Thrips management in Onion	15-01-2007	E - TV
6.	Management of brinjal shoot and fruit borer	22-01-2007	E - TV
7.	Cultivation practices in rabi sorghum	06-10-06	E – TV
8.	Cultivation practices in wheat	09-11-06	E – TV
9.	Cultivation practices in summer groundnut	30-12-06	E – TV
10.	Disease management in grapes.	06.10.2006	E - TV
11.	Powdery mildew management in ber	25.10.06	E - TV
12.	Management of necrosis in sunflower	31.10.2006	E - TV
13.	Management of Powdery mildew in sunflower	10.11.2006	E - TV
14.	Purple blotch management in Onion	15-01-2007	E - TV
15.	Rust management in wheat	27.01.2007	E - TV
16.	Pomegranate diseases management	24-02-2007	E – TV
17.	Production technology for grape export	21-03-07	DD chandan

AIR programmes-

Name of Scientist	Topic	Date of Broad Casting and Station
Dr.S. S. Karabhantanal	IPM in Pomegranate	29.01.07
Dr.S. S. Karabhantanal	Pest management through botanicals	30.10.07
Mr.S. M. Vastrad	Disease management in lime	30.01.07
Mr.S. M. Vastrad	Disease management in Pomegranate	30.10.07

(C) Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD / Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
1	1	Management of Pomegranate bacterial blight	100

3.7. Success Stories / Case studies, if any: Nil

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

3.9 Give details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development : Nil

3.10 Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for

- Identification of courses for farmers/farm women : Survey and discussion
- Rural Youth : Survey and discussion
- Inservice personnel Discussion with department

3.11 Field activities

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|------|
| i. | Number of villages adopted | : 13 |
| ii. | No. of farm families selected | : 40 |
| iii. | No. of survey/PRA conducted | : 02 |

3.12. Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory

- Status of establishment of Lab : established
1. Year of establishment : 01-.09.2005
2. List of equipments purchased with amount :

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment	Qty	Cost (Rs)
1.	pH. Meter	01	8,900.00
2.	Electrical conductivity Bridge	01	9,790.00
3.	Flame Photometer	01	32,040.00
4.	Visible spectro phtoto meter	01	40,050.00
5.	Electronic automatic KEL Plus digestion system and Nitrogen distillation system	01	1,42,844.00
6.	Shaking machine	01	47,025.00
7.	Electronic weighing machine	01	57,000.00
8.	Physical balance	01	10,890.00
9.	Hot air oven	01	16,471.00
10.	Hot plate	01	2,912.00
11.	Grinder	01	14,700.00
12.	Water distillation unit	01	62,444.00
13.	Refrigerator	01	12,285.00
	Accessories		
1.	Electronic acid neutralizer scrubber for KEL plus digestion and distillation unit	01	42,185.00
2.	Combined electrode for pH meter	01	23,451.00
	Conductivity cell type for conductivity meter	01	
	Glass cuvettes, plastic cuvettes and tungston haloen lamp for spectro phtoto meter	01	
	Software and interfacing accessories for spectro phtoto meter	01	
	Calcium filter for flame photo meter	01	
3.	Water softner for water distillation unit	01	16,932.00
	Silica heaters for water distillation unit	01	
	TOTAL(A)		5,39,919.00
B.	Laboratory furnitures purchased (Lab tables, Steel cabinet, Lab stools, Lab racks)		3,19,749.00
	TOTAL (A+B)		8,59,668.00
	Un spent balance		332.00

3.Details of samples analyzed so far :

Details	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples	129	110	-	25,800
Water Samples	21	10	-	2100
Total	150	130	-	27,900

4.0 IMPACT

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

1. Impact of Vermicompost production training programmes

A total of 60 trained and 60 untrained respondents were selected from six villages viz., Yarnal, Utnal, Telgi, Akalwadi, Mangooli and Tikota. From each village there were 10 trained and 10 untrained respondents.

RESULTS:

KNOWLEDGE OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED FARMERS REGARDING INDIVIDUAL ASPECTS OF VERMICOMPOST

Regarding the statement that use of vermicompost improves soil structure and texture, soil aeration and soil microbial activity was perceived correctly by 90.00 per cent of trained and 36.67 per cent of untrained farmers. While, 86.67 per cent and 28.33 per cent of trained and untrained farmers respectively had correct knowledge that use of vermicompost increase water percolation in soil to deeper layers and reduce the incidence of moisture stress to crops.

S. No.	Statement	Trained farmers n=60		untrained farmers n=60	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Use of vermicompost improves				
	a. Soil structure and texture	0	0.00	0	0.00
	b. Soil aeration	6	10.00	37	61.67
	c. Soil microbial activity	0	0.00	1	1.67
	d. All	54	90.00	22	36.67
2.	Use of vermicompost increase				
	a. Water percolation in soil to deeper layer	1	1.67	0	0.00
	b. Reduces the incidence of moisture stress to the crop	7	11.67	37	61.67
	c. Both	52	86.67	17	28.33
	d. None of these	0	0.00	3	5.00

Majority of trained farmers (70.00%) and only 16.67 per cent of untrained farmers perceived correctly that use of vermicompost loosen the soil there by increase availability of water to the crop and easy movement of air in the soil. While, 65.00 per cent and 13.33 per cent of trained and untrained farmers respectively had correct knowledge that use of vermicompost improves availability of micro and major nutrients to the crop.

S. No.	Statement		Trained farmers n=60		un trained farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	Use of vermicompost loosen the soil there by					
	a.	Increase availability of water to the crop	4	6.67	0	0.00
	b.	Easy movement of air in the soil	14	23.33	48	80.00
	c.	Both	42	70.00	10	16.67
	d.	None of these	0	0.00	2	3.33
2.	Vermicompost will improve availability of					
	a.	Micronutrients	21	35.00	43	71.67
	b.	Only major nutrients	0	0.00	9	15.00
	c.	Both	39	65.00	6	13.13

Regarding suitability of vermicompost to different types of soil 68.33 per cent and 43.33 per cent of trained and untrained farmers exhibited correct knowledge. While, utility of vermicompost to all types of crops, seasons and types of soil was perceived correctly by 66.67 per cent of trained farmers and 40.00 per cent untrained farmers.

Sl. No.	Statement		Trained farmers n=60		Untrained farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	Vermicompost is suitable to					
	a.	Only red soil	4	6.67	0	0.00
	b.	Only black soil	15	25.00	34	56.67
	c.	All types of soils	41	68.33	26	43.37
2.	Vermicompost can be used in					
	a.	Selected crop only	20	33.33	26	43.33
	b.	Only in kharif or rabi season	0	0.00	10	16.67
	c.	All crops and all season	40	66.67	24	40.00

Regarding effectiveness of vermicompost over farm yard manure 76.67 per cent of trained farmers and 35.00 per cent of untrained farmers had correct knowledge that it is twice effective than farm yard manure. While, cent per cent of trained farmers and 71.67 per cent of untrained farmers perceived that moisture retention capacity of vermicompost is three times more than the soil.

S. No.	Statement		Trained farmers n=60		Untrained farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	Vermicompost is effective than FYM					
	a.	Two times	46	76.67	21	35.00
	b.	Four times	14	23.33	28	46.67
	c.	10 times	0	0.00	6	10.00
	d.	4-10 time	0	0.00	5	8.33
2.	Moisture retention capacity of vermicompost is _____ time more than the soil					
	a.	1 time	0	0.00	6	10.00
	b.	3 times	60	100.00	43	71.67
	c.	5 times	0	0	11	00
	d.	10 times	0	0	0	0

A high majority of trained (96.67%) and only 1.67 per cent obtained farmers had correct knowledge that use of vermicompost increase the crop resistance to pest and disease. While, cent per cent of trained farmers and 81.67 per cent of untrained farmers perceived that use of vermicompost increases shelf life of flowers, fruits, vegetables and grains.

Sl. No.	Statement		Trained farmers n=60		Untrained farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	Use of vermicompost helps to					
	a.	Increase the crop resistance to pest and disease	58	96.67	1	1.67
	b.	No change	2	3.33	19	31.67
	c.	Decrease the crop resistance to pest and disease	0	0.00	0	0.00
	d.	No idea	0	0.00	40	66.67
2.	Shelf life of flowers, fruits, vegetables and grains					
	a.	Increases with use of vermicompost	60	100.00	49	81.67
	b.	Decreases with use of vermicompost	0	0.00	0	0.00
	c.	No change	0	0.00	0	0.00
	d.	No idea	0	0.00	11	18.33

Knowledge about techniques of vermicomposting and its sub aspects.

Regarding pit size (10 x 1 x 0.3 m³), cent per cent of trained farmers and 36.67 per cent of untrained farmers had correct knowledge. While, 53.33 per cent and 15.00 per cent of trained and untrained farmers respectively had correct knowledge about preparation of pit (above ground and below ground).

Sl. No.	Statement		Trained farmers n=60		Untrained farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	Pit size should be					
	a.	10 x 1 x 0.3 mt	60	100.00	22	36.67
	b.	10 x 10 x 2 mt	0	0.00	24	40.00
	c.	10 x 2 x 2 mts	0	0.00	11	18.33
	d.	None of these	0	0.00	3	5.00
2.	Pit can be made					
	a.	Only above the ground	3	5.00	11	18.33
	b.	Only below the ground	25	41.67	40	66.67
	c.	Both	32	53.33	9	15.00

Regarding material used for construction of vermicompost pit 50.00 per cent of trained farmers and only 8.33 per cent of untrained farmers exhibited correct knowledge. While, knowledge regarding treatment of vermicompost pit with chemical cent per cent of trained and 80.00 per cent of untrained farmers exhibited correct knowledge.

Sl. No.	Statement		Trained farmers n=60		Untrained farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	Material used for construction of vermicompost pit is					
	a.	Minajagi slab	0	0.00	1	1.67
	b.	Bricks	29	48.33	35	58.33
	c.	Cement bricks	1	1.67	19	31.67
	d.	All	30	50.00	5	8.33
2.	Vermicompost pit is treated with chemicals					
	a.	Chloropyriphos 2 ml/lit	60	100.00	48	80.00

Regarding pit filling operation 96.67 per cent and 26.67 per cent of trained farmers and untrained farmers had correct knowledge that it should be filled after one week of pit formation. While, 66.67 per cent of trained and 60.00 per cent of untrained farmers had correct knowledge about raw materials used for filling the pit.

Sl. No.	Statement		Trained Farmers n=60		Untrained farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	The pit should be filled					
	a.	15 days after pit formation	2	3.33	4	6.67
	b.	One week after pit formation	58	96.67	16	26.67
	c.	Immediately after pit formation	0	0.00	7	11.67
	d.	No idea	0	0.00	33	55.00
2.	Materials used for filling up of pits					
	a.	Any agriculture wastes	20	33.33	22	36.67
	b.	Waste paper and plastics	0	0.00	0	0.00
	c.	Only crop residues	0	0.00	2	3.33
	d.	A and C	40	66.67	36	60.00

Cent percent of trained and three fourth (75.00%) of untrained farmers had correct knowledge of filling pit layer wise. While, 98.33 per cent and only 26.67 per cent of trained and untrained farmers respectively had correct knowledge regarding release of worms in to the pit *i.e.*, 7 days after filling the pit.

Sl. No.	Statement		Trained farmers n=60		Untrained farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	Pits can be filled					
	a.	As per convenience	0	0.00	7	11.67
	b.	Layer wise	60	100.00	45	75.00
	c.	There is no definite procedure	0	0.00	0	0.00
	d.	No idea	0	0.00	8	13.33
2.	Worms are released to pit					
	a.	Immediately after filling the pit	0	0.00	32	53.33
	b.	7 days after filling the pit	59	98.33	16	26.67
	c.	15 days after filling the pit	0	0.00	0	0.00
	d.	After decomposed matter	1	1.67	12	20.00

Regarding watering of pit 98.33 per cent of trained and 38.33 per cent of untrained farmers had correct knowledge (based on optimum moisture level).

The knowledge about harvesting practices, high majority of trained farmers (95.00%) and a meager 6.67 per cent of untrained farmers had correct knowledge about period/time of vermicompost harvesting (3 months after leaving the worms). While, 83.33 and 5.00 per cent of trained and untrained farmers respectively had correct knowledge about stopping the watering to pits a week prior to harvesting.

Sl. No.	Statement		Trained farmers n=60		Untrained Farmers n=60	
			F	%	F	%
1.	The pit can be watered					
	a.	Daily	1	1.67	37	61.67
	b.	once in week	0	0.00	0	0.00
	c.	once 15 days	0	0.00	0	0.00
	d.	Looking to optimum moisture level	59	98.33	23	38.33
2.	Vermicompost is ready for harvesting in					
	a.	2 months after leaving the worms	2	3.33	0	0.00
	b.	3 months after leaving the worms	57	95.00	4	6.67
	c.	6 months after leaving the worms	1	1.67	0	0.00
	d.	No idea	0	0.00	56	93.33
3.	Before harvesting of vermicompost					
	a.	Watering should be stopped one month prior to harvesting	0	0.00	0	0.00
	b.	Water should be stopped 15 days prior to harvesting	10	16.67	3	5.00
	c.	Watering should be stopped a week prior to harvesting	50	83.33	3	5.00
	d.	No idea	0	0.00	54	90.00

Regarding vermiwash preparation 90.00 per cent of trained farmers had correct knowledge.

SI. No.	Statement	Trained farmers n=60		Untrained farmers n=60	
		F	%	F	%
	Do you know preparation of vermiwash				
a.	Yes	54	90.00	0	0.00
b.	No	6	10.00	60	100.00

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS IN ADOPTION OF VERMICOMPOST PRACTICES

The data revealed that cent per cent of the respondents expressed unavailability of sufficient raw material as major constraint followed by lack of handling skills in use of vermiwash (71.67%) and financial problems to expand vermicompost enterprise (66.67%).

SI. No.	Constraints	Trained (n-60)	
		F	%
1.	Unavailability of sufficient raw material for making vermicompost	60	100.00
2.	Lack of handling skills in use of vermiwash	43	71.67
3.	Financial problem to expand vermicompost enterprise	40	66.67

2. Impact of Vermicompost production on extent of reduction in inorganic fertilizers

1. No of samples : 65
2. Farmers using vermicompost (1-5 years) : 52
3. Farmers using vermicompost 1st time (< 1 year) : 08
4. Farmers not doing Vermiculture : 05

Table 1: All crops

N=81 (acres)	Chemical fertilizer (qty)			Chemical fertilizers cost (Rs.)	Vermicompost quantity (q)	*Vermicompost cost(Rs.)
	N(kg)	P(kg)	K(kg)			
A.	45.39	44.82	31.75	1408.39	-	-
B	9.44	7.73	6.30	351.81	7.35	441
Actual Increase / Decrease	-35.95	-37.09	-25.45	-1056.58	-	-
Increase / Decrease (%)	-79.20	-82.75	-80.16	-75.02	-	-

A : Before using vermicompost, B : At the time of vermicompost usage

* : Vermicompost production cost (Rs 60/- quintal)

Table 2: Cereals

N=24 (acres)	Chemical fertilizer (qty)			Chemical fertilizers cost (Rs.)	Vermicompost quantity (q)	*Vermicompo st cost(Rs.)	Yield (q)
	N(kg)	P(kg)	K(kg)				
A.	23.37	22.10	3.18	681.77			4.91
B	6.2	1.02	0.0	-83.33	6.40	384	6.39
Actual Increase / Decrease	- 17.17	-21.08	-3.18	-598.44			+1.48
Increase / Decrease (%)	- 73.47	-95.38	-100	-87.78			+30.14

Table 3: Pulses

N=06 (acres)	Chemical fertilizer (qty)			Chemical fertilizers cost (Rs.)	Vermicompo st quantity (q)	*Vermicompos t cost(Rs.)	Yield (q)
	N(kg)	P(kg)	K(kg)				
A.	22.19	27.3	0	622.77			4.03
B	5.19	8.3	0	130	6.50	390	5.29
Actual Increase / Decrease	-16.9	-18.6	-0	-492.77			+1.26
Increase / Decrease (%)	-76.5	-69.6	-0	-79.13			+31.27

Table 4: Oilseeds

N=22 (acres)	Chemical fertilizer (qty)			Chemical fertilizers cost (Rs.)	Vermico mpost quantity (q)	*Vermicom post cost(Rs.)	Yield (q)
	N(kg)	P(kg)	K(kg)				
A.	27.60	18.6	14.79	550.43			2.54
B	2.52	1.05	0	44.55	6.52	391.2	4.21
Actual Increase / Decrease	-25.08	-17.5	-14.79	-505.88			+1.67
Increase / Decrease (%)	-90.87	-94.4	-100	-91.91			+65.74

Table 6: Fruit crops

N=06 (acres)	Chemical fertilizer (qty)			Chemical fertilizers cost (Rs.)	Vermicom post quantity (q)	*Vermico mpost cost(Rs.)	Yield (q)
	N(kg)	P(kg)	K(kg)				
A.	42.89	51.58	40.74	2335			90.83
B	19.08	17.25	19.50	962.08	4.63	277.8	83.67
Actual Increase / Decrease	-23.81	-34.33	-21.24	-1372.92			-7.16
Increase / Decrease (%)	-55.51	-66.56	-52.14	-58.80			-7.88

Table 7: Vegetables

N=06 (acres)	Chemical fertilizer (qty)			Chemical fertilizers cost (Rs.)	Vermicom post quantity (q)	*Vermicompost cost(Rs.)	Yield (q)
	N(kg)	P(kg)	K(kg)				
A.	46.33	24.55	9.20	1135.42			34.33
B	10.47	8.25	4.92	327.08	6.5	390	40.21
Actual Increase / Decrease	-35.86	-16.3	-4.28	-808.34			+5.88
Increase / Decrease (%)	-77.40	-66.40	-46.52	-71.19			+17.13

Table 8: All Rainfed crops

N=34 (acres)	Chemical fertilizer (qty)			Chemical fertilizers cost (Rs.)	Vermicom post quantity (q)	*Vermicompost cost(Rs.)	Yield (q)
	N(kg)	P(kg)	K(kg)				
A.	21.86	17.60	7.70	537.47			2.92
B	0.68	0.11	0.11	8.24			3.73
Actual Increase / Decrease	-21.18	-17.49	-7.59	-529.23	6.98	418.8	+0.81
Increase / Decrease (%)	-96.89	-99.38	-98.57	-98.47			+27.74

Results:

- 1) Use of vermicompost has reduced the use of chemical fertilizer by 80 per cent
- 2) Farmers spending on fertilizer have been reduced upto 75 %
- 3) The average yield has increased from 14-65 %
- 4) Per cent decrease in chemical fertilizers use is more in oilseeds (95%) followed by cereals (89 %), pulses (70%), vegetables (63%) and fruit crops(58%)
- 5) Per cent yield is more in oilseeds (65%), followed by pulses (31 %), cereals (30%), and vegetables (17%)
- 6) Reduction in use of chemical fertilizer is more in rainfed (98%)
- 7) Per cent increase in yield is high in rainfed (28%)

4.2. Cases of large scale adoption**1) Training Programme on Pomegranate**

Pomegranate is considered as an ideal crop of this region because of its drought tolerance nature (Suitability, nutritional values and scope for export) However the crop faced a severe problem of bacterial blight during the year 2002-03. Farmers even could not get the cost of cultivation. The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bijapur campus developed package for the management of this disease and several trainings (37 trainings with 631 participants) and awareness programmes were organized about the disease management. Many farmers not only from this district even from other states have accepted this technology. As a result of training on production technology with emphasis on high quality fruit production 500 tonnes of fruits were exported in the year 2006-07.

2) Training Programme on grape

Grape is being marketed in fresh as well as dehydrated form. Even with dual way of marketing there used to be price crash. Hence, effort was made to train the farmers with respect to production of high quality fruits. Since last two years grape is being exported and nearly 300 tonnes of grapes exported in the year 2006-07.

II. Impact of Frontline Demonstrations**a) Popularization of Improved varieties**

1) **Groundnut:** The new variety of groundnut GPBD-4 was introduced into different villages along the Krishna river belt in the summer seasons of 2003-04 and 2004-05. The acceptance of this variety is highly encouraging. In the year 2006-07, the area under this variety was more than 200 ha.

2) **Pigeonpea:** Farmers of Indi and Sindagi talukas of this district have been growing Maruthi and local varieties of redgram. These varieties are not responsive to high moisture. The Asha variety which not only responds to moisture but is also resistant to wilt and sterility mosaic disease. This variety was demonstrated in the year 2003-04 and 2004-05. This variety had occupied more than 500 ha in 2006-07.

3) **Sorghum:** Bijapur is considered as rabi sorghum bowl of Karnataka and M 35-1 is important variety grown the region. This variety is round seeded bold, lustrous and tolerant to drought and shoot fly. However it is non responsive to moisture and susceptible to lodging and charcoal rot. In this direction, KVK, Bijapur through many training programmes, personal discussion and FLDS combined, made a good number of farmers having deep black soil to raise this new variety DSV 5. The area under this variety was about 100 ha.

4) **Cotton hybrid :** RCH-2 (Bt-cotton) was demonstrated in area of 25 acres in chikkarugi and Golasar villages of Sindagi and Indi talukas, respectively in 2006-07 .The performance of this hybrid was highly encouraging and it out yielded the non-Bt hybrid by nearly 20 percent coupled with about 20 percent reduction in cost of cultivation. Net returns per hectare obtained with demonstration and local check were Rs 19,740/- and Rs 8010/- respectively. The additional net returns with this Bt cotton hybrid is Rs-11730/- ha.

The field day was attended by more than 200 farmers and they were convinced about the superiority of this technology (RCH-2). During this year the area under said hybrid is about 1200 ha with expected additional returns of Rs.14,76,000/-

b) *In situ* Moisture conservation in sunflower

A significant impact of KVK activities is seen in the field of moisture conservation. Sunflower crop being highly exhaustive crop, it loves moisture. Due to uneven and erratic nature of rainfall, it suffers heavily. In order to combat this problem wider row spacing (120 cm interrow) was demonstrated. This technology helps in conservation of moisture as it enables farmer to take up repeated inter cultivation. This repeated intercultivation helps in conservation of moisture as it fills the cracks. Besides moisture conservation wider row spacing facilitates the farmer to collect the mass of eggs laid on leaves by Black headed hairy caterpillar. The impact of concerted efforts made by KVK in the form of training programme and FLD have been paying dividends and this technology was adopted in 500-600 ha in B. Bagewadi taluka.

4.3.Details of impact analysis of KVK activities carried out during the reporting period : Nil

5.0 LINKAGES

5.1 Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
Department of Agriculture	Joint diagnostic surveys, Trainings, FLD
Dept. of Horticulture	Joint diagnostic surveys, Trainings
Dept of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	Conducting training
Karnataka Milk Federation	Conducting training programmes
Rural Development and Self- Employment Training Institute (RUDSET) Bijapur	Conducting training programmes
Non Government Organizations (NGO's) such as RUDSET, NYK, etc	Conducting trainings
VVV Clubs	Conducting trainings
Self help Groups	Conducting trainings
Regional Agricultural Research Station	Conducting trainings, demonstrations visits to problematic fields
Agromet Advisory service unit	Tips on Weather forecasting
Department of child and women welfare	Conducting trainings
KVIC	Conducting training programme

5.2 List special programmes undertaken by the KVK, which have been financed by State Govt./Other Agencies : Nil

5.3 Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes

5.4 Give details of programmes implemented under National Horticultural Mission

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Constraints if any
1	Plant Health Clinic	Financial assistance received for infrastructural development	-
2	Pest and Disease forecasting centre	Financial assistance received for infrastructural development	-

5.5 Nature of linkage with National Fisheries Development Board : NIL

6. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

6.1 Performance of demonstration units (other than instructional farm) : NA

6.2 Performance of instructional farm (Crops) including seed production: NA

6.3 Performance of production Units (bio-agents / bio pesticides/ bio fertilizers etc.): NA

6.4 Performance of instructional farm (livestock and fisheries production) : NA

6.5 Utilization of hostel facilities: NA

7. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

7.1 Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Account Number
With Host Institute	SBI	Dharwad	
With KVK	SBI	Bijapur	0110040062

7.2 Utilization of funds under FLD on Oilseed (*Rs. In Lakhs*)

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 1 st April 2007
	Kharif 2006	Rabi 2006 - 07	Kharif 2006	Rabi 2006-07	
Inputs	29750	12250	27120	12000	2880
Extension activities	4250	1750	-	-	6000
TA/DA/POL etc.	4250	1750	3608	1646	746
DE contingency	2125	875	2125	875	
TOTAL	40375	16625	32853	15571	8376

7.3 Utilization of funds under FLD on Pulses (*Rs. In Lakhs*)

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 1 st April 2007
	Kharif 2006	Rabi 2006 -07	Kharif 2006	Rabi 2006-07	
Inputs	21000	17500	20655	12250	5595
Extension activities	3000	2500	864	-	4636
TA/DA/POL etc.	4500	3750	4121	3672	457
TOTAL	28500	23750	25640	15922	10688

7.4 Utilization of funds under FLD on Cotton (*Rs. In Lakhs*)

Item	Released by ICAR		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 1 st April 2007
	Kharif 2006	Rabi 2006 -07	Kharif 2006	Rabi 2006-07	
Inputs	70000		49120		20880
Extension activities	5000		5000		5000
TA/DA/POL etc.	25000		24994		06
TOTAL	100000		74114		20886

7.5 Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2006 -07

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	20,00,000		17,45,028
2	Traveling allowances	50,000		47,625
3	Contingencies			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	65,000		64,759
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	65,000		64,578
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	30,000		29,984
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	10,000		7,879
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	30,000		20,255
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	15,000		4452
G	Training of extension functionaries	10,000		-
H	Maintenance of buildings	-		-
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	-		-
J	Library	22,75,000		19,84,500
TOTAL (A)				
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works			
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture	1,00,000		98,704
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)			
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	10,000		9961
TOTAL (B)		1,10,000		1,08,661
C. REVOLVING FUND				
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		23,85,000		20,93,165

7.5 Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2007- 08 (upto Sep. 2007)

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	24,00,000		8,89,505
2	Traveling allowances	1,00,000		24,524
3	Contingencies			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	2,17,000		42,984
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	1,12,000		39,375
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	91,000		7452
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	84,000		1788
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	88,000		28,490
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	42,000		6280
G	Training of extension functionaries	28,000		
H	Maintenance of buildings	28,000		
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	-		
J	Library	10,000		
TOTAL (A)		32,00,000		10,40,398
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works	-		
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture	-		
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	-		
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	-		
TOTAL (B)		-		
C. REVOLVING FUND		-		
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		32,00,000		10,40,398

7.6 Status of revolving fund (Rs. in lakhs) for the three years

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1 st April of each year
April 2004 to March 2005	0	0	0	0
April 2005 to March 2006	1,00,000	20643.34	-	1,20,643.34
April 2006 to March 2007	1,20,343.34	25048	12201	1,33,490.34

8.0 Please include information which has not been reflected above.

8.1 Constraints: Nil

- Administrative
- Financial
- Technical

SUMMARY TABLES

1 Details of Technology assessment and refinement

Table 1A: 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
Varietal Evaluation	01									
Seed / Plant production										
Weed Management										
Integrated Crop Management										
Integrated Nutrient Management										
Integrated Farming System										
Mushroom cultivation										
Drudgery reduction										
Farm machineries										
Value addition										
Integrated Pest Management			01							01
Integrated Disease Management					01					01
Resource conservation technology										
Small Scale income generating enterprises										
TOTAL										

Table-1B: Abstract on the number of technologies refined in respect of crops : -Nil

Table- 1C: Abstract on the number of technologies assessed in respect of livestock: -Nil

Table -1D: Abstract on the number of technologies assessed in respect of livestock enterprises : -Nil

Table-1E: Details of technology refined :- Nil

2. Details of Frontline Demonstrations

Table – 2 A Front Line Demonstrations on Oilseed Crops

Crop	Technology Demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield	Local Check	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)	Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
							Demo	Local		
Sunflower	Wider row spacing (120 cm)	25	10	4.27	3.85	9.83	No cracks observed	-	2925	1.38
Groundnut	GPBD-4	6	5	19.75	17.83	10.76	Comparatively More Pod and big pod size	-	36,475	3.35

Table – 2 B Front Line Demonstrations on Pulse Crops

Crop	Technology Demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield	Local Check	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)	Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
							Demo	Local		
Redgram	WRP-1, biofertilizers, vermicompost and IPM	12	5	8.75	9.64	-9.23	12.25% (Podborer damage)	11.98 % (Podborer damage)	4125	1.35
Bengalgram	IPM	21	10	9.38	9.22	1.75	13% (Podborer damage)	15 % (Podborer damage)	15802	3.36

Table – 2 C Front Line Demonstrations on Cotton

Crop	Technology Demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield	Local Check	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)	Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
							Demo	Local		
Cotton	Genotype and ICM	25	10	20.12	16.88	19.19	7.43% Boll worm damage	18.0%- Boll worm damage	19,740	1.96
Cotton	Water management & ICM	25	10	19.32	18.88	02	20 % water saving and 13% Boll worm damage	17.5% Boll worm damage	13,140	1.51

Table – 2 D Front Line Demonstrations on Cereals

Crop	Technology Demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield	Local Check	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)	Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
							Demo	Local		
Bajra	Wider row spacing Biofertilizers, vermicompost	12	5	10.75	9.5	13.2	Comparatively Bigger head size	Comparatively Bigger head size	2400	1.53
Sorghum	DSV-5,Azosprillium & PSB	8	3.2	8.1	7.1	14.2	Comparatively Bigger head size and non lodging	Comparatively Bigger head size and non lodging	4591	1.87

Table – 2 E Front Line Demonstrations on Commercial crops

Crop	Technology Demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield	Local Check	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)	Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
							Demo	Local		
Sugarcane	Release of micro mas erogoratus	12	5	111.2	74.5	49	25% wooly aphid damage	45% wooly aphid damage	59600	3.00

Table – 2 F Front Line Demonstrations on Horticulture crops

Crop	Technology Demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Area (ha.)	Demo. Yield	Local Check	Increase in yield (%)	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated		Average Net Return (Profit) (Rs./ha)	Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross Return / Gross Cost)
							Demo	Local		
Onion	Agri. Found light red	50	20	262.5	195	34.6	Comparatively bigger bulb size and less disease index	-	209250	8.75
Lime	Citrus canker management	05	2	282	277	1.8	Quality fruits fetch more price	-	75800	2.75

Table – 2 E Front Line Demonstrations on Other enterprises

Enterprise	Variety/ breed/Species/others	No. of farmers	No. of Units	Size of Unit	Parameter indicators	Data on parameter in relation to technology demonstrated		% change in the parameter	Remarks
						Demon.	Local check		
Drudgery reduction	Improved Maize Sheller	35	15	-	Efficiency	130%	100%	Compared to hand shelling 30 % more efficiency	
Drudgery reduction	Sarala Kurapi	40	15	-	Efficiency in weeding			-	It is light and bends
Drudgery reduction	Improved Sickle	20	10	-	Efficiency in cutting	112.5%	100%	12.5 per cent more efficiency in cutting of wheat crop and rabi sorghum	

3. Details of training programmes conducted

Table – 3 A Area-wise distributions of On + Off Campus Training Courses for Farmers and Farm Women (regular + sponsored)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants						Grand Total
		Others			SC/ST			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Crop Production								
Weed Management								
Resource Conservation Technologies	01	35	10	45	10	03	13	58
Integrated Crop Management	38	872	18	890	196	2	208	1088
Soil and Water Conservation	02	56		56	9		9	65
Integrated Nutrient Management	01	35		35	15		15	50
Horticulture								
a) Vegetable Crops								
Production of low value and high volume crop	03	46		46	23		23	69
Production and Management technology	8	149		149	25		25	174
Home Science/Women empowerment								
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	01	0	20	20	3	10	13	33
Value addition	02	45	05	50	0	2	2	52
Plant Protection								
Integrated Pest Management	06	163	3	166	49		49	215
Integrated Disease Management	6	116	8	124	25	02	27	151
Bio-control of pests and diseases	01	20		20	2		2	22
Vermi-compost production	04	129	18	147	31	2	33	220
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics	02	52	24	76	17	5	22	98
TOTAL	75	1704	106	1810	405	26	431	2255

Table – 3 B Area-wise distribution of On + Off Campus Training Courses for Rural Youth (vocational)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants						Grand Total
		Others			SC/ST			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Mushroom Production								
Bee-keeping	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10
Integrated farming								
Seed production								
Production of organic inputs								
Integrated Farming								
Planting material production								
Vermi-culture	09	293	331	624				624
Sericulture								
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops								
Commercial fruit production								
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements								
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops								
Training and pruning of orchards								
Value addition	04	87	56	96	0	0	0	143
Production of quality animal products								
Dairying								
Sheep and goat rearing								
Quail farming								
Piggery								
Rabbit farming								
Poultry production								
Ornamental fisheries								
Composite fish culture								
Freshwater prawn culture								
Shrimp farming								
Pearl culture								
Cold water fisheries								
Fish harvest and processing technology								
Fry and fingerling rearing								
Small scale processing								
Post Harvest Technology								
Tailoring and Stitching	01	0	16	16	0	0	0	16
Rural Crafts	05	08	140	148	0	0	0	148
TOTAL	20	398	543	894	-	-	-	941

Table – 3 C Area-wise distribution of On + Off Campus Training Courses for In-service Extension Personnel (regular + sponsored)

Thematic Area	No. of Courses	No. of Participants						Grand Total
		Others			SC/ST			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Productivity enhancement in field crops	04	110	0	11	15	0	15	125
Integrated Pest Management								
Integrated Nutrient management								
Rejuvenation of old orchards								
Protected cultivation technology								
Formation and Management of SHGs								
Group Dynamics and farmers organization								
Information networking among farmers								
Capacity building for ICT application								
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements								
Management in farm animals								
Livestock feed and fodder production								
Household food security								
Women and Child care								
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing								
Production and use of organic inputs								
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs								
Integrated disease management	01	20	0	20	05	0	05	25
Total	05	130	0	130	20	0	20	150

4. Details on Extension Activities

Table – 4 Numbers of Extension Activities and Beneficiaries

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities	Farmers			Extension Officials			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Field Day	06	352	57	409	08	04	12	360	61	421
Kisan Mela	04	4200	780	4980	42	20	62	4242	800	5042
Kisan Ghosthi										
Exhibition	02	4 lac	50,000	4.5 lac	450	40	490	4,55,450	50,040	4,50,490
Film Show	04	275	38	313	20	-	20	295	38	333
Method Demonstrations	01	30	-	30	1	1	2	31	01	32
Farmers Seminar	01	110	-	110	3	-	3	113	03	116
Workshop										
Group meetings	23	540	24	564	-	-	-	540	24	564
Lectures delivered	10	240	10	250	4	1	5	244	15	259
Newspaper coverage	41									
Radio coverage										
TV coverage										
Radio Programmes	06									
TV Programmes	13									
Publications	05									
Popular articles	15									
Extension Literature	02									
Advisory Services	246	228	06	234	12		12	240	06	246
Scientific visit to farmers field	114	130	12	142	4		04	134	12	146
Farmers visit to KVK	198	192		192	6		06	198	-	198
Diagnostic visits	06	14	08	22	02		02	16	8	22
Field visits										
Exposure visits	03	60	08	68	-			60	8	68
Ex-trainees Sammelan										
Agriculture Camps										
Clinic day										
Soil health Camp	02	120	01	121	03	02	05	123	03	126
Animal Health Camp										
Agri mobile clinic										
Soil test campaigns										
Farm Science Club Conveners meet										
Self Help Group Conveners meetings	06	-	120	120	-	06	06	06	122	128
Mahila Mandals Conveners meetings	01			25	25	25	02	0	25	27
Celebration of important days (specify)	02	110	12	132	4	2	6	114	14	128
Any Other (Specify)										
Total	706	506502	51076	557578	584	100	684	507086	51176	558262

5. Details on Seeds and Planting materials, bio-products and live stock materials produced

Table – 5 A Productions of Seeds*

Sl. No.	Crop	Quantity (qtl.)	Value (in Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
I. CEREALS				
1	Sorghum	202.56	3,22,432.60	
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
Total		202.56	3,22,432.60	
II. OIL SEEDS				
1	sunflower	5.00	17,020	
2	safflower	2.8	4,000	
3				
4				
5				
6				
Total		7.8	21,020	
III. PULSES				
1	Redgram	3.0	4,800	
2	Greengram	1.28	9,194	
3	Bengalgram	40.0	16,000	
4				
5				
6				
Total		44.28	23994	
IV. Vegetables				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
Total				
V. OTHERS (Specify)				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
Total				

* Produced in UAS, Bijapur campus

SUMMARY

Sl. No.	Crop	Quantity (qtl.)	Value (in Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
I	CEREALS	202.56	3,22,432.60	
II	OIL SEEDS	7.8	21,020	
III	PULSES	45.51	29,994	
IV	VEGETABLES			
V	OTHERS (Specify)			
	TOTAL	254.64	3,73,446	

Table – 5 B Production of planting/seedling materials of Fruits/Vegetables/Forest Species: Nil

Table –5 C Production of bio products *

Sl. No.	Product Name	Species	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			No	(kg)		
I. BIOAGENTS						
1	Trichoderma	<i>T.viridae</i>		4000	1,20,000	
2	Pseudomonas	<i>P.loroscence</i>		500	15,000	
3						
4						
II. BIOFERTILIZERS						
1	Azospirillum			2800	84,000	
2	Azotobacter			450	1,35,000	
3	PSB			700	21,000	
4	Rhizobium			2700	81,000	
III. BIO PESTICIDES						
1	Verticillium	<i>V.lacani</i>		145	4350	
2						
3						
4						
5						

- Produced in UAS, Bijapur campus

SUMMARY

Sl. No.	Product Name	Species	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			No	(kg)		
I	BIOAGENTS			4500	1,35,000	
II	BIO FERTILIZERS			6650	3,21,000	
III	BIO PESTICIDE			145	4350	
	TOTAL			11,295	4,60,350	

Table 5 D Livestock materials: Nil