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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

Address with PIN code	Telephone		E mail	Website address & No. of visitors (hits)
	Office	FAX		
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, At. Karda Post Mothegaon, Tq.Risod, Dist. Washim	07251-222260	07251-222462	kvk.washim@yahoo.com	www.kvkwashim.com

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

Address	Telephone		E mail	Website address
	Office	FAX		
Suvide Foundation , Loni Raod, Risod, Dist. Washim	07251-222260	07251-222462	suvide.rsd@gmail.com	www.kvkwashim.com

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

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Office	Mobile	Email
Dr. Ravindra L. Kale		7350205746	fishrlk@gmail.com

1.4. Date and Year of sanction: 16.11.1994

1.5. Staff Position (as on December, 2024)

					If Permanent, Please indicate			If Temporary, pl. indicate the consolidated amount paid (Rs./month)
Sl. No.	**Sanctioned post**	**Name of the incumbent**	**Mobile No.**	**Discipline**	**Current Pay Level**	**Current Basic Pay**	**Date of joining**	
1.	Senior Scientist and Head	Dr. Ravindra L .Kale	7350205746	Fisheries Science	Level 13A	171300	01.4.2014	Permanent
2.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	9422938764	Extension Education	Level 10	117500	19.5.1995	Permanent
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	R.S.Daware	9423133738	Plant Protection	Level 10	117500	24.5.1995	Permanent
4.	Subject Matter Specialist	N.B.Patil	9921008575	Horticulture	Level 10	75400	16.7.2013	Permanent
5.	Subject Matter Specialist	T.S.Deshmukh	8275302195	Agronomy	Level 10	73350	01.6.2014	Permanent
6.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.D.N.Ingole	9011927842	Agril. Economic	Level 10	73350	02.5.2016	Permanent
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	M.S.Deshmukh	903060483	Animal Science	Level 10	57800	20.11.2023	Permanent
8.	Programme Assistant	S.N.Watane	9404075397	Home Science	Level 06	52050	05.3.2012	Permanent
9.	Computer Programmer	S.R.Bavaskar	9423430509	Computer Programmer	Level 06	74300	04.4.2000	Permanent
10.	Farm Manager	P.V.Deshmukh	9370093444	Farm Manager	Level 06	44900	04.1.2017	Permanent
11.	Accountant/Superintendent	R.V.Kothale	9422938753	O.S/Accountant	Level 06	74300	01.12.2000	Permanent
12.	Stenographer	S.S.Tonde	9623328311	Clerk / Typist	Level 02	41800	16.5.1995	Permanent
13.	Driver 1	G.S.Sarnaik	9850232027	-	Level 03	41800	15.5.1995	Permanent
14.	Driver 2	N.G.Deshmukh	7720001184	-	Level 03	21700	02.12.2024	Permanent
15.	Supporting staff 1	S.G.Tawar	9422938743	-	Level 01	35400	15.5.1995	Permanent
16.	Supporting staff 2	D.W.Ganthade	9096162733	-	Level 01	34400	11.10.1995	Permanent

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha): 21.50

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	0.30
2.	Under Demonstration Units	3.20
3.	Under Crops	12.50
4.	Horticulture	3.00
5.	Pond	1.50
6.	Orchid	2.30

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Year	Plinth area (Sq. m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting year	Plinth area (Sq. m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	1998	696	4850760	-	-	-
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR		307				
3.	Staff Quarters (6)	ICAR	2000	105	3020000	-	-	-
4.	Demonstration Units (2)	ICAR	1996	325	70000	-	-	-
5	Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rain Water harvesting system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Threshing floor							
8	Farm godown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	ICT lab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	IFS Model	ICAR	2017	1 Ha	300000	2017	-	-
11	VIDATA Training centre	NGO	2018	418.06	13034000	2018	-	-

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Running	Present status
Jeep Mahindra	2016	800000	**185000 (Kms)**	Need to be replaced.
Tractor	2009	499000	**1707 (hrs.)**	Need to be replaced.

C) Equipment & AV aids

Name of the equipment / Implements	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Over Head Projector	2002	25120	OK
LCD Projector	2005	110230	OK
TV & VCD	2003	13500	Need to be replaced.
Sound system	2002	102000	OK
Video Camera	2005	38000	OK
Xerox Machine	2009	149620	OK
Digital Camera	2009	19850	OK
Fax Machine	2009	19800	Need to be replaced.
Generator	2009	250087	Need to be replaced.

1.8. Details of SAC meeting conducted in the year:

Date	Name and Designation of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
19/12/2024	Shri.Sanjay D.Ukalkar (Trustee) Rep. Chairman, Suvide Foundation's.	1. As per soil, rain fall in the district KVK should assess and do comparative study of early maturing Pigeon pea varieties. 2. Assess short duration cotton + pigeon pea inter cropping and study cost economics. 3. Assess long duration pigeon pea cultivar Godavari and PDKV Ashlesha in early sowing condition. 4. Conduct comparative study on wheat cultivar MACS-6478, PDKV Sardar and PDKV-4627. 5. Conduct integrated crop management ICM trial of soybean Phule sangam under climate change variability. 6. Under heavy soil and rainfed condition study cost economics of soybean + chickpea and soybean + wheat. 7. Conduct trial maize + groundnut, jowar +groundnut and study cost economics. 8. Maintain germplasm of Biba (Semecarpus anacardium), Charoli (Buchanania lanzan), Mahua (Madhuca longifolia) and Cashew (Anacardium occidentale) at KVK farm. 9. Organize crop cafeteria of pearl millets varieties at KVK farm. 10. Study chemical composition and nutritive value of Cow paneer and Soya paneer. 11. Organize crop cafeteria of finger millets varieties at KVK farm. 12. Conduct wheat silage trial of WSM-1472 cultivar at study the silage yield and grain yield. 13. Study net returns and C: B ratio of gram and maize cultivation. 14. KVK should take effort in promoting ornamental fish farming. 15. For effective utilization of existing farm ponds KVK should take efforts for training advance technique in fish farming and support farmers for raising income. 16. Under crop diversification study of Chia and Kalonji (Nigella Sativa) should be taken by KVK. 17. Study on intercropping of turmeric and castor should be taken by KVK. 18. Trial on thorn less fish technique and fish rearing based on less water and less space	
	Dr.B.D.Gite		
	Shri.Aarif Shah		
	Mrs.Anisha Mahabale		
	Shri. S.P.Phadke		
	Shri.Yashvir Kumar		
	Priyanka Zod		
	Shri. Rajesh Nagapure		
	Shri.Sandip Deshmukh		
	Shri.R.K.Khanzode		
	Mrs.Suchita Pradiprao Deshmukh		
	Sau.Anjana Sukhanandan Hande		
	Shri.Pradip Pralhadrao Deshmukh		
	Shri.Gajanan Balaji Khodke		
	Shri.Gajanan Tulshiram Bajad		
	Shri.Vilasrao Pralhadrao Borkar		
	Shri.Sukhanandan Dinkar Hande		
	Shri.Tejrao Loduji Kamble		
	Dr.Ravindra L.Kale		

		condition aligning hydroponics method. 19. Exposure visit of adopted village farmer should be organize to study sericulture farming in Jalna and Beed District. 20. KVK should organized sericulture demonstrate plot and work on sericulture nursery. 21. KVK should undertake silk rearing unit and organized twisting, weaving, dyeing unit with end to end approach. 22. MAVIM in collaboration with KVK will submit proposal on capacity building for livelihood opportunities of women SHG from funding of Manav Vikas Mission. 23. KVK should work closely with CMRC Risod Centre for training and capacity building activity, for this Agril. Experts from CMRC will take initiative 24. KVK took efforts to reduce soil deterioration by growing chemical residue free and organically supported inputs.	

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT / JURISDICTION AREA OF KVK

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

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	**Agriculture**
2	**Agriculture +Horticulture**
3	**Agriculture +Dairy**
4	**Agriculture + Sericulture**
5	**Agriculture + Goat rearing**
6	**Agriculture +Fisheries**
7	**Agriculture +Poultry**

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

S. No.	Agro-climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	Characteristics
1	Agro-climatic sub zone No.3 of the Agro climatic Zone No. 9 (Western plateau & hills) as per NARP classification	Washim district is divided into two agro climatic zones ACZ-7 and ACZ-8 having assured rainfall of 828mm with hilly area with light to medium soil, medium soil with single crop, medium soil with double crop rainfed and medium soil with double crop irrigation in agro-ecological situation. I,II,III and IVth respectively.

a) Topography

S. No.	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
1	AES – I: Hilly Area With Light To Medium Soil (Somthana)	Malegaon & Manora blocks of the District Comprising 20.40% cultivable area. The crops grown in this situation are moong, Urid, Jowar, Tur, Soybean, and Cotton. Horticultural crops like orange, vegetables are grown on the well irrigated areas.
2	AES-II. Medium soil with single crop (Chambhai)	Part of Mangrulpir and Karanja blocks of the District And comprising 31.35% of District. The soil in these situations is predominantly black cotton soil. Major crops grown are vegetables are grown on well irrigation.
3	AES- III Medium Soil with Double Crop.	Malegaon, Risod and Partly Washim block of the District This situation has got a very large area about 47% of total cultivated area of the District. The crops grown in the situation are soybean, Tur, Gram, Safflower, Wheat and Fruit crops like orange, and Aonla.
4	AES- IV Medium Soil With Double Crop Irrigated	Part of Washim and few parts of Mangrulpir blocks covering the cultivated area of District The crops grown in this situation area Soybean, Tur Jowar, Moong, Udid, Gram, Wheat, Safflower. Under canal irrigation summer groundnut is also grown.

2.3 Soil Types

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Deep Black Soil (50-55%)	High moisture-retaining capacity suitable for Cotton, Soybean & Pigeon pea	237000
2	Medium black soil (25-30%)	Moderate water retention, supports crops like Soybean, Wheat & Pulses	129000
3	Light Soil (10-15%)	Well drained but low fertility suitable for Sorghum, Millets & horticulture crop	65000
4	Lateritic & Red soil (5%)	Poor in fertility, requires soil amendments for better productivity	20000

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

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (000 T)	Productivity (Kg/ha)
1	Soybean.	300639	205560 T	9.55
2	Cotton.	23268	43799 (*170kg)	3.25
3	Pigeon pea.	53197	21811t	4.10
4	Green gram (S).	1659	498t	3.00
5	Black gram.	1993	638t	3.20
6	Chick pea.	82035	110993t	13.53
7	Wheat	34000	88264t	25.9
8	Kharif Sorghum.	408	192t	4.70
9	Safflower.	764	504t	6.50
10	Groundnut (summer)	2918	5850t	20.04
11	Linseed.	81	38	3.70
12	Sesamum	19	04	2.0
	Major Horticultural crops			
1	Mandarin	11950	40389	9.32
2	Turmeric	9570	36366	3.8
3	Mango	69.8	495	11000
4	Cusatard Apple	465	990	5500
5	Guava	208	1530	17000
6	Onion	750	12600	2100
7	Papaya	270	11960	1000
8	Brinjal	220	3871	4000
9	Cabbage & Cauliflower	257	2600	2200
10	Tomato	280	6350	5000

Source: Agri. Department

2.5. Weather data (2024)

Month	Average RF (mm(	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days (number)	Temperature (^{0} C)		Relative Humidity (%)	
				Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
January	3.4	28.0	17.0	88.0	37.0	88	37
February	0.0	31.5	20.2	26.5	17.7	69	27
March	0.0	35.6	24.8	34.6	15.6	37	17
April	48.0	37.3	29.0	49.1	22.9	50	23
May	80.9	39.5	31.7	36.4	26.8	42	21
June	223.0	34.8	28.3	81.4	47.4	81	48
July	271.4	28.7	25.5	98.9	85.6	98	85
August	181.4	29.1	25.6	99.2	85.4	98	86
September	202.8	29.8	25.7	95.4	72.8	95	70
October	72.0	32.1	25.2	88.8	47.5	91	47
November	0.0	29.9	20.5	79.9	31.4	82	31
December	7.0	28.6	17.6	83.3	35	81	30
Total	**1089.9**	**32.0**	**24.2**	**71.7**	**43.5**	**76**	**43**

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

Category	Population (No)	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
Crossbred	22045	55112	5 lit/day
Indigenous	122321	122321	1 lit/day
Buffalo	67551	101326	6 lit/day
Sheep	10512	00	00
Goats	175483	175483	290 ml/day
Poultry			
Hens	137479	291cores/years	232 eggs/day
Desi			
Category		Production (mt.)	Productivity
Fish (Reservoir)	6300 Ha water spread area	1500-2000	2.5-3.0 t/ha

2.7. Details of Operational area / Villages

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
Agronomy :				
Malegaon	Bhaurad/ Ekamba	Soybean, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram and Wheat , Groundnut (Summer)	Soybean & Wheat Crop nutrient deficiency, Lack of recommended new improved varieties with high yield, Pre-sowing seed treatment, Fertilizer use, weedicide use .	Introduction of new variety, IPM, IDM,INM,BBF, seed treatment through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc. Organic Manure & Vermi-compost production, Pigenpea
Mangrulpir	Dastpur/ Warud	Soybean, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram	Less Irrigation Potential and gap in agricultural marketing. Excessive vegetative growth in Soybean, Lack of recommended improved varieties, Pre-sowing seed treatment, Fertilizer use, weedicide use	Introduction of new variety, IPM, IDM,INM through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc
Mangrulpir	Warud	Soybean, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram	Gap in agricultural marketing. Excessive vegetative growth in Soybean, Lack of recommended improved varieties, Pre-sowing seed treatment, Fertilizer use, weedicide use	Introduction of new variety, IPM, IDM,INM through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc
Karanja	Sohol	Soybean, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram Cotton and Wheat	Less Irrigation Potential and gap in agricultural marketing. lack improved varieties, Pre-sowing seed treatment, Fertilizer use, Lower yield of Pigeon pea & wilt	Introduction of new variety, IPM, IDM, INM,SMC, FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc
Karanja	Gaiwal/Donad	Soybean, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram Cotton and Wheat	Less Irrigation Potential and gap in agricultural marketing. lack improved varieties, Pre-sowing seed treatment, Fertilizer use, Lower yield of Pigeon pea & wilt	Introduction of new variety, IPM, IDM, INM, SMC FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc
Risod	Shelgaon/ Waghi	Soybean, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram , Linseed, Cotton and Wheat	Gap in agricultural marketing. New improved varieties, Pre-sowing seed treatment, Fertilizer use, plant nutrient deficiency,	Introduction of new variety, IPM, IDM,INM through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc. Organic Manure through Vermi-compost,

Washim	Nagthana / Pardi Takmor	Soybean, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram and Wheat	Use of older variety and pest and disease incidence result in low yield. Stunted growth & yellowish leaves in soybean, New improved varieties, Pre-sowing seed treatment, Fertilizer use, weedicide use, Lower yield of Pigeon pea & wilt	Introduction of new variety, IPM, IDM,INM through FLD,OFT,SMC, training extension activity etc. Organic Manure through Vermi-compost,
Horticulture				
Risod	Wadgi, Adoli	Orange	Dieback, Fruit Drop, Poor Quality, Uneven Fruiting, Phytopthora infestation, Bahar Management, INM, Irrigation practices	Bahar Treatment in Orange, INM, Citrus Declining, Irrigation management,
		Guava	Awareness about Planting practices. Lack of Training and pruning. Lack nutrient management, Bahar management Nematode and other pest disease	Training and Pruning in Guava INM and IPM Bahar Treatment.
		Turmeric	Unavailability of quality planting material of short duration varieties, Water scarcity for timely sowing, Poor yield and quality. Quality detoriation due to Post harvest processing & handling	Introduction of Short duration varieties, INM, IPM, Post Harvest Management
Risod	Belkheda,	Orange	Dieback, Fruit Drop, Poor Quality, Uneven Fruiting, Phytopthora infestation, Bahar Management, INM, Irrigation practices	Bahar Treatment in Orange, INM, Citrus Declining, Irrigation management,
Risod	Asegaon, Warud Tofa	Turmeric	Unavailability of quality planting material of short duration varieties, Water scarcity for timely sowing, Poor yield and quality. Quality detoriation due to Post harvest processing & handling	Introduction of Short duration varieties, INM, IPM, Post Harvest Management
Risod	Selu Khadse, Koyali	Orange	Dieback, Fruit Drop, Poor Quality, Uneven Fruiting, Phytopthora infestation, Bahar Management, INM, Irrigation practices	Bahar Treatment in Orange, INM, Citrus Declining, Irrigation management,
		Turmeric	Unavailability of quality planting material of short duration varieties, Water scarcity for timely sowing, Poor yield and quality. Quality detoriation due to Post harvest processing & handling	Introduction of Short duration varieties, INM, IPM, Post Harvest Management
Risod	Selu Khadse, Koyali	Onion	Scarcity of irrigation water in bulb development stage, Poor quality and Yield, Heavy Incidence of weeds, Low market rates, improper storage of produce	Off season (Kharif & Late Kharif) onion production, INM, Nursery Management, Post Harvest Management
	Selu Khadse, Koyali	Onion Seed Production	Low Yield due to traditional sowing practices, Incidence of pest and diseases, poor Pollination, Imbalance nutrient management.	Sowing practices in onion seed production, IPM, INM, Micro irrigation systems, Pollination
	Selu Khadse, Koyali	Watermelon	Poor Fruit Setting, Poor Fruit quality, Low market rates	Integrated Nutrient Management, Efficient use of insecticides, Off Season Cultivation, Mulching & Irrigation practices

Washim	Adoli		Dieback, Fruit Drop, Poor Quality, Uneven Fruiting, Phytopthora infestation, Bahar Management, INM, Irrigation practices	Bahar Treatment in Orange, INM, Citrus Declining, Irrigation management,
Plant Protection				
Risod	Wadji	Bengal gram	Use of older variety and pest and disease incidence result in low yield.	IPM and IDM,through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc.
Washim	Pardi Takmor	Soybean	Use of older variety and pest and disease incidence result in low yield.	IPM and IDM,through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc.
Malegaon	Mungala	Pigeon pea	Use of older variety and pest and disease incidence result in low yield.	IPM and IDM,through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc.
Mangarulpir	Warud	Pigeon pea	Use of older variety and pest and disease incidence result in low yield.	IPM and IDM,through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc.
Karanja	Dhotra	cotton	Use of older variety and pest and disease incidence result in low yield.	IPM and IDM,through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc.
Mangrulpir	Dastapur	Soybean	Use of older variety and pest and disease incidence result in low yield.	IPM and IDM,through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc.
Home Science				
Washim	Kalmba Mahali	Bengal gram	Use of older variety and pest and disease incidence result in low yield.	IPM and IDM,through FLD,OFT, training extension activity etc.
Karanja	Kamergaon, Manbha Sheluwada ,	Soybean,	Unaware about balance Diet and Women friendly farm implements/tools	Household food security, Drudgery reduction and value addition, Income generation activity for RY& Farm women
Mangrulir	Kolar, Dastapur	Soybean	Unaware about balance Diet and Women friendly farm implements/tools	Household food security, Drudgery reduction and value addition, Income generation activity for RY& Farm women
Washim	Kalamabama hali	Soyabean	Unaware about balance Diet and Women friendly farm implements/tools	Household food security, Drudgery reduction and value addition, Income generation activity for RY& Farm women
Risod	Karada,Bhar jahagir,	Soybean	Unaware about balance Diet and Women friendly farm implements/tools	Household food security, Drudgery reduction and value addition, Income generation activity for RY& Farm women
Agriculture Economics				
Karanja	DhotraJa., Gaiwal	Soyabean,Red gram, Green gram, Black gram, Bengal gram Wheat, Turmeric, Onion Seed Production, Vegetable, Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli, Cabbage, Qualiflower, Garlic, Onion Etc. Merigold, Ajwain, Royalgran as intercrop &Sericulture, Gotary, Poultry, Dairy, Fishery. .	a)Production Tech.,	a) Adoption awareness in different activities
Mangrulpir	Kothari, Dastapur		b)Market Information & Market Intelligence ,	b)Farmer Training on selected tech.
Washim	KalambaMah ali, Adoli,PardiT akmore		c) Adoption Tech.	c) Impact of socio economic status of the adopted farmer
Risod	Wadji,Netans a,Karda		d) Lac of information newly release technology	d) Economics analysis of selected activities

2.8. Priority thrust areas:

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Agronomy	
Soybean	Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Crop Management
Pigeon pea	IPM, Varietal Assessment
Green gram	IPM, Varietal Assessment
Black gram	IPM, Varietal Assessment
Groundnut	ICM practices
Safflower	ICM practices
Gram	INM,IPM, varietal Assessment, Integrated Crop Management
Wheat	Weed management, Varietal Assessment
Cotton	Weed Management ICM
Horticultrue	
Turmeric	Varietal Diversification in Turmeric crop ICM
Turmeric	Introduction of Short duration varieties in Turmeric
Orange	Bahar Management & INM in Citrus
Orange	Irrigation management in citrus
Orange	Training and pruning in citrus
Mango	High Density plantation in Mango
Onion	Off season (Kharif & Late Kharif) onion production, INM
Onion	Improved Planting methods in onion seed production
Onion	IPM, INM, Micro irrigation systems, Pollination method in Onion Seed production
Coriander	Crop Diversification through Coriander Seed production of improved varieties,
Mango and Guava	Crop Diversification through promotion of HDP in Mango and Guava
Custard apple	Promotion of dry land horticulture through Custard apple crop
Vegetable	Protected cultivation of vegetable crops
Plant Protection	
Soybean	IPM & IDM
Pigeon pea	IPM & IDM
Bengalgram	IPM & IDM
Vegetables	IPM & IDM
Citrus	IPM & IDM
Home Science	
	Household Food security
	Drudgery Reduction for farm women
	Women empowerment
	Value Addition
	Income generation activity
Animal Science	
	Conservation of local cattle breeds
	Management of cattle's in summer season
	Control of sub clinical mastitis
	Feed management in dairy animals
	Breed improvement in goats
Agriculture Econ.	
	Sustainable crop diversification
	Integrated Farming System (IFS) module
	Agro-processing & Value addition.
	Market Linkages & FPOs
	Water & Soil conservation
	Natural & Organic farming
	Risk Managemnet
Fisheries	
	Composite Fish culture
	Reservoir & pond fisheries
	Seed production & Hatchery Management
	Integrated fish farming
	Feed & Nutrition Management
	Market linkage & Value addition

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

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

OFT				FLD			
1				2			
Number of OFTs		Number of farmers		Number of FLDs		Number of farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
14	14	159	160	17	26	268	1236

Training				Extension Programmes			
3				4			
Number of Courses		Number of Participants		Number of Programmes		Number of participants	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
93	145	2791	8906	120	164	5000	6942

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting materials (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
130	136.3	300	517

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
250000	229260	5000	7400

3.1. B. Operational areas details during 2024

S.No.	Major crops & enterprises being practiced in cluster villages	Prioritized problems in these crops/ enterprise	Extent of area (ha/No.) affected by the problem in the district	Names of Cluster Villages identified for intervention	Intervention (OFT, FLD, Training, extension activity etc.)*
	Agronomy :				
1	Soybean	Moisture stress, Stunted growth & reduced yield, Stem fly & girdle beetle incidence	280000	Dastapur, Warud,Sohol, Dhotra J., Gaywal,Kalamaba mahali ,Parditakmor,Wadji, Mungala	OFT, FLD, Training, Field visit, Field Day
2	Cotton	Moisture stress, Longer duration, Pest Weed complex, Low yield,	19518	Karanja & Risod Blocks	OFT, FLD, Training, Field visit, Field Day
3	Pigeon pea	Low yield, stunted height, weaker stem & branching, wilting	35000	Dastapur, Warud,Sohol, Dhotra J., Gaywal, Kalamaba mahali ,Parditakmor,Wadji, Mungala	OFT, FLD, Training, Field visit, Field Day
4	Safflower	Lower soil moisture, Pest losses, low yield	300	Risod block	OFT Training, Field visit, Field Day
5	Linseed	Lower soil moisture, Pest losses, low yield	50	Risod block	OFT Training, Field visit, Field Day
6	Bengal gram	Low yield, stunted height & yellowing, weaker branching, wilting	21000	Dastapur, Warud,Sohol, Dhotra J., Gaywal, Kalamaba mahali,Parditakmor,Wadji, Mungala	OFT, FLD, Training, Field visit, Field Day
7	Wheat	Water shortage, variety suitable for dryland sowing and limited irrigation, Low yield, Substitute crop to alter the Gram suffering by wilt disease	4000	Dastapur,Warud Sohol, Gaywal, Kalamaba mahali , Wadji, Mungala, Gaywal, Wadji	OFT, FLD, Training, Field visit, Field Day
8	Groundnut Summer	Low yield, pegging failure	2000	Risod Malegaon block	FLD, Training, Field Day visit,
	Horticulture :				
1	Orange	Dieback, Fruit Drop, Poor Quality, Uneven Fruiting, Phytopthora infestation, Bahar Management, INM, Irrigation practices	2560 ha	Wadji, Adoli, Belkhed, Wanoja, Shendurjana, Wanoja	OFT, FLD and Training on Bahar Treatment in Orange, INM, Citrus Declining, Irrigation management,

2	Guava	Awareness about Planting practices. Lack of Training and pruning. Lack nutrient management, Bahar management Nematode and other pest disease	200 ha	Wadji, Mangul Zhanak, Khadki Sadar, Wasari	Method demonstrations on Training and Pruning in Guava INM and IPM Bahar Treatment.
3	Turmeric	Unavailability of quality planting material of short duration varieties, Water scarcity for timely sowing, Poor yield and quality. Quality detoriation due to Post harvest processing & handling	3550 ha	Asegaon, Warud, Selu Khadse, karda , Shirpur, Koyali	Introduction of Short duration varieties, INM, IPM, Post Harvest Management, Assessment on type of planting material used . Trainings, Diagnostic visits
4	Onion	Scarcity of irrigation water in bulb development stage, Poor quality and Yield, Heavy Incidence of weeds, Low market rates, improper storage of produce. Availability of labor for transplanting of seedlings, higher cost of labor	150 ha	Warud, Karanja, Rithad, Belkhed	Promotion of Off season (Kharif & Late Kharif) onion production through training and demonstrations INM, Nursery Management, Post Harvest Management. OFT on direst sowing of onion seed in main field. Varietal demonstraions
5	Onion Seed Production	Low Yield due to traditional sowing practices, Incidence of pest and diseases, poor Pollination, Imbalance nutrient management.	600 ha	Selu khadse, wadji, Karda, Asegaon,	Sowing practices in onion seed production, IPM, INM, Micro irrigation systems, Pollination improvement
	Plant Protection:				
1	Soybean	Soybean stem fly, girdle beetle and root rot	18000-20000 ha	Wadji, Mungala,Pardi Takmor,Datapur, Warud, Dhotra, Kalamba Mahali	FLD, OFT and Training
2	Bengal Gram	Pod borer incidence and damage results in low yield in Bengal gram	28000-30000 ha	Wadji, Mungala,Pardi Takmor,Datapur, Warud, Dhotra, Kalamba Mahali	OFT, FLD and Training
3	Green Gram	Pulse beetle in stored green gram	10 to15% damage during storage of green gram grain	Wadji, Mungala,Pardi Takmor,Datapur, Warud, Dhotra, Kalamba Mahali	OFT
4	Green Gram	Use of older, non recommended pest and disease susceptible variety	7500-10000 ha	Wadji, Mungala,Pardi Takmor,Datapur, Warud, Dhotra, Kalamba Mahali	FLD and Training

5	Black Gram	Use of older, non recommended pest and disease susceptible variety	7500-10000 ha	Wadji, Mungala,Pardi Takmor,Datapur, Warud, Dhotra, Kalamba Mahali	FLD and Training
6	Pigeon Pea	Use of older, non recommended and disease susceptible variety and Wilt	30000-35000 ha	Wadji, Mungala,Pardi Takmor,Datapur, Warud, Dhotra, Kalamba Mahali	FLD and Training
7	Cotton	Cotton Pink bollworm	15000- 16000 ha	Wadji, Mungala,Pardi Takmor,Datapur, Warud, Dhotra, Kalamba Mahali	FLD and Training
8	Chilli	Chillithrips and leaf curl	1500- 2000 ha	Wadji, Mungala,Pardi Takmor,Datapur, Warud, Dhotra, Kalamba Mahali	FLD and Training
	Home Science :				
1	Wheat	Malnutrition among farm families due to low nutrient diet	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	Assessment of Biofortified Wheat MACS 4028) for nutritional security for farm families
2	Turmeric	Female workers in performing different activities in turmeric production system indicated that maximum time consuming activity and health problem of the farm women reported were burning sensation to the skin, skin peeling and allergy	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	**Assessment of low-cost package of technology for drudgery mitigation in turmeric production system**
3	Soybean	During soybean harvesting scratches are found on hand	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	Demonstration on soya harvesting mittens
4	Wheat	Food grain damage and drudgery in grain cleaning	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	Method Demonstration on use of Insect Prob trap
5	Vegetables and fruits	Malnutrition among farm families due to low nutrient diet		Manabha, Sheluwada	Demonstration on Nutrition kitchen garden for nutritional security for farm families
6	Mushroom Oyster mushroom (Sajurkaju)			Manabha, Sheluwada	Demonstration on Mushroom Cultivation for nutritional security of r farm families and income generation
7	Wheat	Food grain damage and drudgery in grain cleaning	-	Dastapur	Training on Practices of safe storage grain
8	Vegetables & Fruit	Unaware about Balance diet	-	Dastapur	Training on Layout and planning

					for establishment of Nutrition kitchen garden
9	Farm Implement	Drudgery-	-	Kalamabamahali	Training on Introduction and use of women friendly implements for farm women
10	Soybean	During soybean harvesting scratches are found on hand	-	Kalamabamahali,	Training on cutting and stitching of soya mitten
	-	Poor economic condition and lack of 10knowledge about balance diet	-	Kalamabamahali,	Training on Important of healthy diet for pregnant and lactating women
	-	Poor economic condition and lack of knowledge about balance diet	-	Dastapur, Karada	Training on Introduction and important of balance diet in adolcent
	-	Unaware about nutritive value of soybean	-	Karada,	Training on soya processing (Soya milk, soya tofu, soya nuts)
	-	Unaware about value addition of fish	-	Risod Block	Training on Fish processing enterprise for self employment
	-	Unaware about value addition of Fruits & Vegetables	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	Training on Fruits and Vegetables processing (Tomato Sauce, tomato ketchup, turmeric pickle)
	-	Poor economic condition and lack of knowledge about balance diet	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	Training on Preparation of infant instant (Supplementary Weaning food ARF)
	-	Lack Of income generation activity	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	Training on Making Eco-friendly Holi colour
	-	Lack Of income generation activity	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	Training on Vegetables Dehydration (Fenugreek, Spinach bitter guard
	-	Lack Of income generation activity	-	Manabha, Sheluwada	Training on West to Wealth From agriculture west
	Animal Science :				
1	Poultry (Linseed oil 3%)	Low wt gain	-	Shelgoan Bodade, Hivera, Parditakmor, Gobhani, Bhaurad & Kavtha, Karda.	OFT, Training
2	Cattle (Crossbreed Cow)	Low milk production	-	Shelgoan Bodade, Hivera,	OFT, Training

				sawad, Parditakmor, Gobhani, Bhaurad & Kavtha, Karda.	
3	Fodder Production	Low fodder production, low milk	-	Shelgoan Bodade, Hivera, Parditakmor, Gobhani, Bhaurad & Kavtha, Karda.	FLD, Training
4	Goat (Pelleted Feed)	Low body weight in goat kids	-	Shelgoan Bodade, Hivera, Parditakmor, Gobhani, Bhaurad & Kavtha, Karda.	FLD, Training

* Support with problem-cause and interventions diagram

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

A1. Abstract on the number of technologies assessed in respect of crops

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Commercial Crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Flower	Plantation crops	Tuber Crops	other	Total
Integrated Nutrient Management	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Varietal Evaluation	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Integrated Pest Management	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Integrated Crop Management	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Integrated Disease Management	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weed Management	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Resource Conservation Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm Machineries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Farming System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed / Plant production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drudgery Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Technique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mushroom cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**13**

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

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Piggery	Goat	Fisheries	TOTAL
Evaluation of Breeds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutrition Management	1	0	0	1	0	2
Disease of Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value Addition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Fodder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Scale income generating enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**

B. Achievements on technologies Assessed

B.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trial covering all the Technological Options)
Integrated Nutrient Management	Orange	Assessment on Integrated Nutrient Management for quality fruit production in Mandarin	01	07	2.80
Varietal Evaluation	Chickpea	Assessment of improved variety in Chickpea crop	01	13	5.2
	Pigeon pea	Assessment of improved variety in Pigeon pea crop	01	07	5.6
Integrated Pest Management	Brinjal	Assessment of IPM technology with incorporation of need /ETL based use of newly recommended insecticide Lamdacylohathrine 5% EC @ 6 ml + 10 lit of water against Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	01	14	5.6
	Bengal gram	Assessment of IPM technology with incorporation of need /ETL based use of newly recommended insecticide Ethion50% EC @ 20 ml + 10 lit of water against Bengal gram pod borer at 50% flowering followed by spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC @ 2.5 ml + 10 lit of water 15 days after first spraying against pod borer on Bengal gram.	01	14	5.6
	Pigeon pea	To assess new recommendation of custard apple powder @ 15 gram per Kg of pigeon pea grain in storage for control of pulse beetle as a store grain pest	01	14	5.6

Integrated Crop Management	Orange	Assessment on Direct sowing of onion by onion seeder in Late kharif season	01	07	2.80
	Onion	Assessment on Crop regulation in Mandarin	01	07	2.80
Integrated Crop Management	Soybean	Assessment of foliar nutritional spraying in Soybean crop	01	13	5.2
Integrated Disease Management	Pigeon pea	Assessment of IDM technology with incorporation of newly recommended fungicide seed treatment molecule Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% @ 3gram/kg of the seed before sowing of Pigeon pea seed against wilt in pigeon pea followed by seed treatment of Trichodermaviride @ 10 gram/ Kg of seed.	01	14	5.6
Weed Management	Cotton	Assessment of Integrated Weed Management practice in Cotton crop	01	07	5.6
Value addition	Wheat	Assessment of Bio fortified Wheat MACS 4028) for nutritional security for farm families	01	14	1.4
Drudgery Reduction	Turmeric	Assessment of low-cost package of technology for drudgery mitigation in turmeric production system	01	14	1.4
Total			**13**	**145**	**55.2**

B. 2. Technologies assessed under Livestock & fishery assessment

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Nutrition management	Poultry	Supplementation of 3% linseed oil in the diet of giriraja poultry birds.	07	07
	Cattle	Assessment study on influence of mineral mixture feeding on crossbreed cow.	07	07
Total			**14**	**14**

B.3 Technologies assessed under other enterprises

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Mushroom	**0**	**0**	**0**
Apiary	**0**	**0**	**0**
Vermicompost	**0**	**0**	**0**
Tailoring	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nutrition Garden	**0**	**0**	**0**

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Nursery Management	**0**	**0**	**0**
Production and Management	**0**	**0**	**0**
Eentrepreneurship development	**0**	**0**	**0**
Energy consrvation	**0**	**0**	**0**
storage techniques	**0**	**0**	**0**
House hold food security	**0**	**0**	**0**
organic farming	**0**	**0**	**0**
mechanization	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bee keeping	**0**	**0**	**0**
Seed production	**0**	**0**	**0**
post-harvest management	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other	**0**	**0**	**0**

B 4.Technologies assessed under Women empowerment assessment

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Drudgery Reduction	Assessment of low-cost package of technology for drudgery mitigation in turmeric production system	**01**	**14**
Nutrition security	Assessment of Bio fortified Wheat MACS 4028) for nutritional security for farm families	**01**	**14**

C. 1. Results of Technologies Assessed
Results of On Farm Trial

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bengal gram	Irrigated, medium deep Vertisol	Low grain wt. & reduced yields	Assessment of improved variety in Chickpea crop	1	T1: Farmers practice (use Jaki-9218 seeds) T2: PDKV Kanchan (AKG-1109) variety for sowing	Plant height, Pods/plant	T1: 41.0 cm, 46 pods/ plant, T2: 45.0 cm, 53 pods/ plant	In Bengal gram crop, the assessed practice (T2) with Improved variety PDKV Kanchan gave 17.4 q/ha yield which is 12.6.% higher than farmers practice (T1) with var. JAKI 9218.	The variety PDKV Kanchan is giving more pods & no wilting loss problem is observed over local check variety JAKI 9218 was suffering loss due to wilt (7-10%) but the improved variety PDKV Kanak was not affected by wilt disease.	Nil	Nil
Soybean	Rainfed medium deep Vertisol	Low yield , moisture stress in Vegetative growth & Flowering	Assessment of foliar spraying in Soybean crop	1	T1 Farmers practice without foliar spray application T2 Spraying 15 ppm Gibberellic acid 8.3 gm (90% ai.)/ha at flowering & pod filling stage	Plant height, Pods/plant	T1: 41 cm, 46 pods/ plant, T2: 40.0 cm, 50 pods/ plant	In soybean crop the recommended practise of (T2) Spraying 15 ppm Gibberellic acid 8.3 gm (90% ai.)/ha at flowering - pod filling stage showed 12.6 %	There was better grain pod development & flowering condition which gave higher yield & profit under intervention of Spraying 15	Nil	Nil

								increased yield over farmers practise	ppm Gibberellic acid 8.3 gm (90% ai.)/ha at flowering & pod filling stage		
Pigeon pea	Rainfed medium deep Vertisol	Low yield, lower quality & less profit	Assessment of improved variety of Pigeon pea	1	T1 Farmers practice (use local Maroti seed) T2 Seed of Var. BDN 716 for sowing T3 Seed of Var.GRG125 seed	Plant height, Pods/plant	T1: 165 cm, 150 pods/ plant, T2: 168 cm, 175 pods/ plant T3: 170 cm, 180 pods/ plant	Recommended practice with var. GRG 152 & BDN 716 seed use showed 16 to 13 % increase in the yield over farmer practice.	The local & Rajeswari varieties were low yielding and less resistant to wilt attack than var. GRG152, BDN 716 with better growth & pigeon pea crop yield.	Nil	Nil

Orange	Irrigated	Irregular flowering and bearing due to inadequate stress in heavy or high loamy soils which leads to negligence in orchard management resulting in to crop failure. Low yield and low income	Assessment on Integrated Nutrient Management for quality fruit production in Mandarin	7	Application of 900:300:300 NPK g /plant in 5 splits doses along with application of VAM 500 gm, 100 gm PSB, 100 gm Azospirilum and 100 gm Trichoderma and FYM/VC 1. Stress Release Stage – 270:120:30 NPK g/plant 2. Pea size – 270:105:30 NPK g/plant 3. Marble size – 180:75:90 NPK g/plant 4. Egg size 195:00:75 NPK g/plant Pre mature - 90:00:75 NPK g/plant	i) ii) Yield/ha, ii) No of Fruits/tree, iii)Average wt of fruit, C: B Ratio	**Farmers practic** 1. Yield/ha, 306.11 2. No of Fruits/tre e - 822 3. Average wt of fruit – 152 gm 4. C: B Ratio -5.9 **Assessed practic** 1)Yield/ha, 449.62 1) No of Fruits/tre e - 1147 2) Average wt o fruit – 160 gm C: B Ratio - 8.37	The results shows that there is 46.88 % higher yield in T2-assessed technology over Farmers practice. The yield and quality of produced has been improved in T2. Net income is found to increased by 55.48 % over farmers practice in with highest BC ratio of 8.37.	The plant health and quality of fruits is excellent. The regularity of fruiting is also observed in assessed plot	Not requi red	

Orange	Irrigated	Irregular flowering and bearing due to inadequate stress in heavy or high loamy soils which leads to negligence in orchard management resulting in to crop failure. Low yield and low income	Assessment on Crop regulation in Mandarin	7	Farmers Practice (T1) – Only water stress for 30 to 50 days Assessed Practice (T2) – Soil application of Paclobutrazol 9-12 g/plants in April month	i) Regularity bearing (% ii) Yield/ha, iii) No Fruits/tree, iv) Average wt of fruit, iv) C: B Ratio	Farmers Practice (T1) – Only water stress for 30 to 50 days 1.Yield/ha, - 337. 2.Regularity in bearing (%) – 64.2 % 3.No of Fruits/tree – 952 4.Average wt of fruit -167 5.C: B Ratio – 1:6.54 Assessed Practice (T2) Soil application of Paclobutrazol 9-12 g/plants in April month 1.Yield/ha, - 518. 2.Regularity in bearing (%) – 84.3% No of Fruits/tree, 1204 3.Average wt of fruit,-155.2 C: B Ratio –9.65	The results shows that there is 53.93 % higher yield in T2-assessed technology over Farmers practice. The yield and quality of produced has been improved in T2. Net income is found to increased by 62.86 % over farmers practice in with highest BC ratio of 9.65.	The plant health and quality of fruits is excellent. The regularity of fruiting is also observed in assessed plot	Not required	

Onion	Irrigated with medium soils.	Onion is cultivated in Rabbi season only, which fetches less market price due to glut in the market. Against to that, soils of the area are suitable for Late kharif onion. Transplanting method is labour intensive and resulting in to higher cost of production.	Assessment on Direct sowing of onion by onion seeder in Late kharif season	07	Farmers Practice (T1) – Nursery raising and transplanting of seedling Assessed Practice (T2) – Direct sowing of onion by onion seeder in Late kharif season	i) Yield (qt/ha) ii) Seed rate iii) Duration of cro iv) Av. Rate (Rs/qt) v) B:C ratio	Farmers Practice (T1) – 1.Yield (qt/ha) – 228 2.Seed rate – 10 kg/ha 3.Duration of cro 174.3 4.B:C ratio – 1:5. Assessed Practice (T2) – 1.Yield (qt/ha) – 216 2.Seed rate – 5 kg/ha 3.Duration of cro 152.3 4.B:C ratio – 1:8.	The results shows that there is decrease in yield by 5.26 % in assessed technology over Farmers practice. The seed rate per ha was also reduced by 50 % and duration of crop was also reduced by 22 days. The cost of production were also drastically reduced due to saving in labor cost for transplanting of seedlings. The highest BC ratio of 1:8.27 were observed in T2	Uniform sowing of onion, expected spacing is achieved and crop is ready to harvest 22 to 35 days earlier as compared to T1. Reduced labor cost for transplanting while the number of irrigations required more in direct sowing	Not required	NA

Brinjal (kharif2024)	Irrigated	Brinjal is one of major vegetable crop of KVK operational area grown on 220 ha area. The av. annual production of Brinjal in district is 3871 MT and Brinjal shoot and fruit borer is single pest alone reduced the av. District production in the range of 7% to 59% with a average reduction of 33% annually.(Ref.: District Static Mentioned inn SREP ATMA Washim 2016) The review of literature revealed that the on an av.1 larvae of Brinjal shoot and fruit borer can damage 4 to 6 fruits and severe infestation may lead 84% reduction in yield. (Ref.Hill,D.B. Agricultural Insect Pest of Tropics and their control,Cambridge University Press Cambridge)	Assessment of Newly recommended pesticide molecule Lambda Cylohathrin 5 EC against Brinjal fruit and shoot borer	14	T-1 (Farmers practice) Total 4 spraying first Two spraying of Trizophos 40% EC 20 ml + 10 lit of Water followed by Two spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC 3ml +10 lit of water T-2 (Recommended practice) : (1)Removal o affected shoot and destroying the larvae at t time of plucking of fruit (2) Use of Trichogrammachilonius 50000 eggs/ha 5 release weekly interval (3)Need based spraying of Lamdacylohathrine5% E @ 6 ml + 10 lit of wate against Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	iii) 1) Av fruit damage 2)Cost of plant protection Rs/ha3) Saving of plant protection cost Rs/ha4) yield o ha5)B:C: ratio ICBR	In Farmers Practice *Av.% fruit damage : 11.70%* In recommend Practice *Av.% fr damage : 4.80%*	The assessed technology found to be superior over farmer practice. In assess technology there is a 58.57 % reduced fruit damage was recorded over farmer practice with 22.60 % increase in the yield with higer B:C ratio	The farmers preferred the assessed technology.	No	**No**

Bengal gram (Rabi2023)	Irrigated	Bengal gram is one of the major rabbi crop of KVK Washim operational area. Bengal gram pod borer is the major insect pest responsible for considerable reduction of yield in the Bengal gram crop. The older pesticide molecule use by the farmer for the management of Bengal gram pod borer was found to be less effective. Dr. PDKV Akola as per its recommendation 2014-15 recommended LamdaCylohathrin 5 E.C. @ 12.5ml+10lit of water against this pest. The new recommendation had been assessed for the solution of the problem under micro level situation.	Assessment of IPM technology with incorporation of need /ETL based use of newly recommended insecticide Ethion50% EC @ 20 ml + 10 lit of water against Bengal gram pod borer at 50% flowering followed by spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC @ 2.5 ml + 10 lit of water 15 days after first spraying against pod borer on Bengal gram	14	T-1 (Farmer Practice) Ist spraying of Quinolphos, 25 EC 20ml+10lit of water at 40-50% flowering and IInd spray 15 days after Ist spray i.e.spraying of Trizophos 35%+Deltamethrine 1% EC 25ml T-2 (Recommended Practice) (1) Installation of bird perches @ 15/ha at 30 DAS (2) Two spraying of HaNPV @500 LE/ha (10 ml/10 lit) first at bud / flower initiation followed by second spray after 10 days after first spray (3) Spraying of Azadirachtin 300 PPM @50 ml + 10 lit of water after 10 days of second spray ofHaNPV. (4) ETL based spray of Ethion50% EC @ 20 ml + 10 lit of water against Bengal gram pod borer at 50% flowering followed by spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC @ 2.5 ml + 10 lit of water 15 days after first spraying against pod borer on Bengal gram	Av. % pod damage	In Farmers Practice *Av.% pod damage : 3.10 %* In recommended Practice *Av.% pod damage : 1.60 %*	The assessed technology found to be superior over farmer practice. In assess technology there is a 48.38 % reduced pod damage was recorded over farmer practice with 17.55 % increase in the yield with higer B:C ratio	The farmers preferred the assessed technology.	No	**No**

Pigeon pea (kharif2024)	Rain fed	Pigeon pea is major kharif pulse crop grown on 55586 ha area. Wilt is major disease responsible for considerable reduction of pigeon pea yield up to 30to 35% in district (Ref. SAO and PD ATMA Washim feed back in Kharif ZREAC Washim) wilt incidence in pigeon pea may results in 100% and 30% reduction in pigeon pea yield respectively.. The random questionnaire survey and group discussion with Pigeon pea growers in district (2014-2018) reveled that the approximate 17% to 20% of av. Wilt incidence is recorded on pigeon pea in district with yield reduction ranges from 3% to 34%	Assessment of IDM technology with incorporation of newly recommended fungicide seed treatment molecule Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% @ 3gram/kg of the seed before sowing of Pigeon pea seed against wilt in pigeonpea followed by seed treatment of Trichodermaviride @ 10 gram/ Kg of seed.	14	T-1 (Farmers practice) (1) Sowing of pigeon pea seed without seed treatment (2) Non crop rotation (3)Sowing of wilt susceptible variety Maroti 8863 T-2 (Recommended practice) :(1) Crop rotation (2)Sowing of tolerant variety PKV TARA / BDN 716 (3) seed treatment molecule Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% @ 3gram/kg of the seed before sowing of Pigeon pea seed against wilt in pigeonpea followed by seed treatemen of Trichodermaviride @ 10 gram/ Kg of seed.	Av. % incidenc of wilt	In Farmers Practice Av.% wilt incidence: 6.40 % In recommended Practice Av.% wilt incidence: 1.80%	The assessed technology found to be superior over farmer practice. In assess technology there is a 71.87 % reduced wilt incidence was recorded over farmer practice with 17.20 % increase in the yield with higer B:C ratio	The farmers preferred the assessed technology.	No	No

Pigeon pea	Store gain condition	Dr PDKV Akola is the source	To assess new recommendation of custard apple powder @ 15 gram per Kg of pigeon pea grain in storage for control of pulse beetle as a store grain pest	14	• T-1 (Farmers Practice) : (1) Sun drying of Pigeon pea grain up to moisture content of 8% and storage of Pigeon pea grain • T-2 (Recommended Practice) (1) Sun drying of Pigeon pea grain up to moisture content of 8% and storage of Pigeon pea grain (2) Storage of Pigeon pea grain along with custard apple seed powder @ 15 gram per kg seed by keeping it in sealed cotton bag	AWAITED	AWAITED	AWAITED	AWAITED	AWAITED	AWAITED
Wheat	In Washim District women (35.5%) and Children (60.3%) are Anemic (Source National family health report-4 2015-16	Malnutrition among farm families due to low nutrient die	Assessment of Bio fortified Wheat MACS 4028) for nutritional security for farm families	14	• Bio Fortified Wheat MACS4028	Nutritional value of Thali 1-Protein 2-Iron	T1: - 1-Protein 37g/day 2- Iron 10mg/day T2: - 1-Protein 39.5g/day 2- Iron 12mg/day	The assessed technology increases nutritive value of Thali i.e., Protein 2.5gr/day & Iron 2 mg/day	Chapati made from bio fortified wheat flour MACS 4028 has good taste, texture, and color.	nil	Nil

Turmeric	Major role of farm women in the turmeric production system in washim district was found to be in planting rhizomes, weeding, harvesting and cleaning activities. In turmeric production system were performed by mannually	Female workers in performing different activities in turmeric production system indicated that maximum time consuming activity and health problem of the farm women reported were burning sensation to the skin, skin peeling and allergy	Assessment of low-cost package of technology for drudgery mitigation in turmeric production system	14	low-cost package of technology for drudgery mitigation in turmeric production system(ukari & Finger guards, sulbha bag, new khurpi, wooden rack,)	1- lapnting of turmeric rhizomes by using ukari and turmeric planting of rhizomes by using finger guards (area: m/hr), 2. weeding by new khurpi (area: m/hr), 3. manual fertilizers application by using sulbha bag (area: m/hr), sorting and cleaning (Q/hr.)	T1: - Farmers Practice 1.65.9 m//hr. 2.101.17m/hr. 3.310.0m/hr. 4. 5q/hr. T2: - (low-cost package of technology for drudgery mitigation in turmeric production system(ukari & Finger guards, sulbha bag, new khurpi, wooden rack,) 1-75.5m/hr. 2-135.5m/hr. 3-375m/hr. 4-5.5q/hr	The assessed technology i. e. due to use of Ukari & Finger guard ,the cultivation of rhizomes increased by 5.6m/hr., use of new khurpi weeding area increased by33.83m/hr. , use of Sulbha bag for applying fertilizers area increased by 65m/hr. and use of Wooden rack 0.5q/hr. more turmeric were sorting and cleaning	when these low cost tool kit were used, work speed is increased and time was saved , while injuries to nails and hands were reduce	Nil	nil

Poultry	Integrated	Low weight gain higher feed requirement Time required to put weight is more	Supplementation of 3% linseed oil in the diet of Giriraj poultry birds.	07	T-1: Farmer practices. T-2: Standard ration. • T-3: T-2 + with 3 % linseed for 3 month.	1.Weight gain in birds. 2 To record FCR ratio. 2- 3 B. C Ratio.	**Farmers Practice** – Weight gain in birds 1.2 kg in 90 days. FCR – 3.13 % BC Ratio - 2 **Assessment Technology** – Weight gain in birds 2.1 kg in 90 days. FCR – 2.5 % BC Ratio – 2.25	Supplementation of 3% linseed oil in giriraja poultry birds improved weight gain, enhanced FCR ratio & cost benefit ratio	Best for weight gain in poultry birds.	No		
Dairy	Integrated	Imbalance feeding and lower milk yield and fat percentage in the crossbreed cow.	Assessment study on influence of mineral mixture feeding on crossbreed cow.	07	T-1 – Farmers practice (Use only wheat straw or soybean straw without mineral mixture) • T-2 – Technology assessed (Feeding balance ration + Mineral mixture 30 gm)	1. Milk Yield 2.Fat percentage	**Farmers Practice** – Milk Yield – 5.84 lit / day Fat Percentage – 3.42 % **Assessment Technology** – Milk Yield – 7.82 lit / day Fat Percentage – 3.50 %	Due to feeding minral mixture in crossbreed cow help to improve milk production 1.98 lit/day and fat 0.8 % in compare with farmer practice feeding.	Due feeding of minral mixture improves milk percentage and also in fat.	No		

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1: (Farmer's practice var. Jaki 9218)		Bengal gram	15.5	51032	2.61
Technology option 2 : Var . PDKV Kanchan	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Bengal gram	17.4	60541	2.87
Technology option 1: (Farmer's practice without foliar spray application)		Soybean	15.5	27500	1.73
Technology option 2 : Spraying 15 ppm Gibberellic acid 8.3 gm (90% ai.)/ha at flowering & pod filling stage	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Soybean	17.4	34312	1.88
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice : Var local Maroti)	local	Pigeon pea	10.9	53816	3.31
Technology option 2 : BDN 716	VNMKV, Parbhani	Pigeon pea	12.2	62998	3.68
Technology option 3 : Var. GRG 152	ARS Guntur	Pigeon pea	12.9	65787	3.80
Technology option 1:	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Cotton	20	88075	2.46
Technology option 2:	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Cotton	18.75	80800	2.38
Technology option 3:	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Cotton	21.25	94725	2.50
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Farmers practice	306.11 qt/ha	Qt/ha	1018451.20	5.94
Technology option 2	Dr. PDKV, Akola	449.62 qt/ha	Qt/ha	1583496	8.37
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Farmers practice	337.05 qt/ha	Qt/ha	1142184	6.54
Technology option 2	ICAR CCRI, Nagpur	518.80 qt/ha	Qt/ha	1860214	9.62
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Farmers practice	228	Qt/ha	591600	1: 5.29
Technology option 2	IIHR Bengaluru	216	Qt/ha	712000	1: 8.27
T-1 (Farmers practice) Total 4 spraying first Two spraying of Trizophos 40% EC 20 ml + 10 lit of Water followed by Two spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC 3ml +10 lit	Farmers practice	Fruit yield	23 t/ha	130200/-	1:1.34

of water					
T-2 (Recommended practice) : (1)Removal of affected shoot and destroying the larvae at the time of plucking of fruits (2) Use of Trichogrammachilonius 50000 eggs/ha 5 release at weekly interval (3)Need based spraying of Lamdacylohathrine5% EC @ 6 ml + 10 lit of water against Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	Dr PDKV Akola	Fruit yield	28.20 t /ha	249800/-	1:1.1.67
T-1 (Farmer Practice) Ist spraying of Quinolphos, 25 EC 20ml+10lit of water at 40-50% flowering and IInd spray 15 days after Ist spray i.e.spraying of Trizophos 35%+Deltamethrine 1% EC 25ml+10lit of water	Farmers practice	Grain yield	1.31 t/ha	29550/-	1:2.10
T-2 (Recommended Practice) (1) Installation of bird perches @ 15/ha at 30 DAS (2) Two spraying of HaNPV @500 LE/ha (10 ml/10 lit) first at bud / flower initiation followed by second spray after 10 days after first spray (3) Spraying of Azadirachtin 300 PPM @50 ml + 10 lit of water after 10 days of second spray ofHaNPV. (4) ETL based spray of Ethion50% EC @ 20 ml + 10 lit of water against Bengal gram pod borer at 50% flowering followed by spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC @ 2.5 ml + 10 lit of water 15 days after first spraying against pod borer on Ben	Dr PDKV Akola	Grain yield	1.54 t /ha	40090/-	1:2.55
T-1 (Farmers practice) (1) Sowing of pigeon pea seed without seed treatment (2) Non crop rotation	Dr PDKV Akola	Grain yield	0. 93 t/ha	42550/-	1:2.56

(3)Sowing of wilt susceptible variety Maroti 8863					
T-2 (Recommended practice) :(1) Crop rotation (2)Sowing of tolerant variety PKV TARA / BSMR736 (3) seed treatment molecule Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% @ 3gram/kg of the seed before sowing of Pigeon pea seed against wilt in pigeonpea followed by seed treatemen of Trichodermaviride @ 10 gram/ Kg of seed	Farmers practice	Grain yield	1.09 t/ha	55150/-	1:3.07
T 1 (Farmers Practice) : (1) Sun drying of Pigeon pea grain up to moisture content of 8% and storage of Pigeon pea grain	Result awaited	Result awaited	Result awaited	Result awaited	Result awaited
(Recommended Practice) (1) Sun drying of Pigeon pea grain up to moisture content of 8% and storage of Pigeon pea grain (2) Storage of Pigeon pea grain along with custard apple seed powder @ 15 gram per kg seed by keeping it in sealed cotton bag	Result awaited	Result awaited	Result awaited	Result awaited	Result awaited
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)					
Technology option 2	ARI Pune				
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)					
Technology option 2 Technology option 2- **low-cost package of technology(Digging Tool, Finger guards,Earthing up stool, sulbha bag, New khurpi, wooden rack)**	VNMKV Parbhani				
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Farmers Practice		1.2 kg in 90 days	31500	2 %
Technology option 2	Market		1.8 kg in 90 days	54600	2.3 %
Technology option 3	Dr. PDKV Akola (2016)		2.1 kg in 90 days	61425	2.25 %
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Farmers Practice		5.84 lit / day Fat 3.42 %	10300	1.8 %
Technology option 2	Dr. PDKV, Akola 2005 &		7.82 lit / day	13500	1.9 %

	MAFSU, Nagpur 2013		Fat 3.50 %		
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)					
Technology option 2					
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)					
Technology option 2					
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)					
Technology option 2					

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

OFT1: Soybean crop

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment of foliar nutritional spraying in Soybean**
2	**Problem Definition**	In Washim district Soybean is a major oilseed crop cultivated on 3.06 lakh ha. area during kharif season. Farmers are facing the problem of declining crop yield, losses to crop due to lower quality, less vegetative vigor, reduced yield , various pests and diseases.
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	T1 Farmers practice without foliar spray application T2 Spraying 15 ppm Gibberellic acid 8.3 gm (90% ai.)/ha at flowering & pod filling stage
4	**Source of technology**	Dr PDKV Akola
5	**Production system and thematic area**	Integrated crop management
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators their reaction**	In soybean crop the recommended practise of (T2) Spraying 15 ppm Gibberellic acid 8.3 gm (90% ai.)/ha at flowering - pod filling stage showed ie 17.4q/ha yield, 12.6 % increase over farmers practise
7.	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	Farmer realized the potential application of Spraying 15 ppm Gibberellic acid 8.3 gm (90% ai.)/ha at flowering - pod filling stage for better crop yields.
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	It is recommended to use Spraying of 15 ppm Gibberellic acid 8.3 gm (90% ai.)/ha at flowering - pod filling stage for better crop yields.
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	Nil
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	Farmers realized the importance of recommended cheapest intervention in Soybean crop for increased yield.

OFT2: Bengal gram crop

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment of improved variety in Bengal gram crop**
2	**Problem Definition**	Bengalgram is a major pulse crop grown on approx. 65000 ha area during Rabi season in the Washim district. The crop variety grown by majority of farmers is JAKI-9218, but due to the problem of wilt as well as less productivity farmers are now shifting towards changing the crop variety and adopting some newer practise alternatives. So the assessment was planned for the newer recommended technology as high yielding variety PDKV Kanchan to check its feasibility during Rabi season.
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	T1: Farmers practice (local var. JAKI 9218) T2: Use of PDKV Kanchan variety seed
4	**Source of technology**	Dr PDKV Akola
5	**Production system and thematic area**	Varietal evaluation
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators their reaction**	In Bengal gram crop, the assessed practice (T2) with Improved variety PDKV Kanchan gave 17.4 q/ha yield which is 12.6% higher than farmers practice (T1) with var. JAKI 9218. The variety is giving more pods & is not susceptible to wilt.
7.	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	The Bengalgram crop variety PDKV Kanchan is resistant to wilt, giving more pods than farmers var. JAKI9218 Farmers preferred the assessed technology
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	It is recommended to use improve variety PDKV Kanchan seed of Bengal gram crop to have resistant to wilt disease and increased yield.
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	Nil
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	Farmers realized the importance of recommended improved variety for use in avoiding the wilt and increase the yields.

OFT3: Pigeon pea crop

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment of improved varieties in Pigeon pea crop**
2	**Problem Definition**	In Washim district, Pigeon pea is a major pulse crop cultivated on 60000 ha area. Farmers regularly cultivate the local cultivar and are facing the problem like low yield, less number of pods and wilt disease in Pigeonpea crop. In order to address the farmers problem and aware them about improved crop technologies developed by research Institutes the activity for the farmers in the KVK adopted village.
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	T1: Farmers practice (local var. Maroti seed) T2: Use of BDN 716 variety seed T3: Use of GRG 152 variety seed
4	**Source of technology**	VNMKV Parbhani, ARS Guntur
5	**Production system and thematic area**	Varietal evaluation
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators their reaction**	Pigeon pea crop improved variety GRG 152 , BDN 716 gave yield of 12.9 q/ha with 16 to 13 % more yield over the yield of farmers local cultivated variety in pigeon pea crop .
7.	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	Farmers will prefer the assessed improved variety GRG 152 over the local cultivar
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	It is recommended to use the var.GRG 152 over local var. cultivated by pigeon pea farmers for higher yield
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	The farmers noticed that Var. local is having lesser yield and is susceptible to wilt & so also is not suited if high rainfall is received.
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	Farmers realized the importance of recommended improved variety GRG 152 & BDN 716 for higher yields in pigeon pea crop

OFT4: Cotton crop

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment on Integrated Weed Management practice in Cotton crop**
2	**Problem Definition**	In Washim district, Cotton is a major fibre /cash crop cultivated on 19518 ha area. Farmers regularly cultivate the local cultivar and are facing the problem like low yield, weeds impairing cotton quality. In order to address the farmers problem and aware them about improved weed management technologies developed by research Institutes the activity for the farmers in the KVK adopted village.
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	1 Farmers practice (Non recommended weedicide) 2 Pendimethalin 38.5% as Preemergence fb Hoeing at 30 DAS 3 Parthiobac sodium 6%EC+Quialofop ethyl 4% EC Post emergence at 20DAS fb Hoeing at 30 DAS
4	**Source of technology**	Dr. PDKV Akola
5	**Production system and thematic area**	Weed management
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators their reaction**	The assessed newly recommend weedicide gave lower WI revealing the nearly atpar weedicide effect that of the control weedy check yields too .
7.	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	Farmers realized the importance of recommended improved practice for increase benefit & yields
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	It is recommended to use improved weed management practice with Parthiobac sodium 6%EC+Quialofop ethyl 4% EC Post emergence at 20DAS fb Hoeing at 30 DAS for higher yield in cotton
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	Nil
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	Farmers realized the importance of recommended improved practice for increase benefit & yields in Cotton

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OFT 5 :

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">On farm trail I Kharif 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>1)</td><td>Title of Technology Assessed</td><td>Assessment on Integrated Nutrient Management in Mandarin for improvement of fruit quality and yield</td></tr>
<tr><td>2)</td><td>Problem Definition</td><td>25-30 % low yield than the actual potential due to flower drop, fruit drop, un eve growth of fruits and also the quality of fruits detoriates due to irregular nutrient supply or uptake by the plants</td></tr>
<tr><td>3)</td><td>Details of technologies selected for assessment</td><td>T-1 – Farmers Practice (Application of RDF in two splits)
T2- Application of 900:300:300 NPK g /plant in 5 splits doses along with application of VAM 500 gm, 100 gm PSB, 100 gm Azospirilum and 100 gm trichoderma and FYM/VC
1. Stress Release Stage – 270:120:30 NPK g/plant 2. Pea size – 270:105:30 NPK g/plant 3) Marble size – 180:75:90 NPK g/plant 4)Egg size 195:00:75 NPK g/plant 5) Pre mature - 90:00:75 NPK g/plant</td></tr>
<tr><td>4)</td><td>Source of technology</td><td>Dr. PDKV, Akola</td></tr>
<tr><td>5)</td><td>Production system and thematic area</td><td>Irrigated with light to medium soil with depleting Water level from December onwards
Integrated Crop Management</td></tr>
<tr><td>6)</td><td>Performance of the
7) Technology with
8) performance indicators</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">SN</th><th rowspan="2">Parameter</th><th colspan="2">Treatments</th><th rowspan="2">% Change over T1</th></tr>
<tr><th>T1
Farmers Practice</th><th>T2
INM in 5 splits</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Yield (qt/ha)</td><td>306.11</td><td>449.62</td><td>46.88</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>No of Fruits/tree</td><td>822.00</td><td>1147.00</td><td>39.54</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Average wt of fruit</td><td>152.00</td><td>160.00</td><td>5.26</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Gross Income (Rs)</td><td>1224451.20</td><td>1798496.00</td><td>46.88</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Net Income (Rs)</td><td>1018451.20</td><td>1583496.00</td><td>55.48</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>B:C ratio</td><td>5.94</td><td>8.37</td><td>40.73</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>9)</td><td>Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques</td><td>The results shows that there is -46.88 % higher yield in T2- assessed technology over Farmers practice. The yield and quality of produced has been improved in T2. Net income is found to increased by 55.48 % over farmers practice in with highest BC ratio of 8.37.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10)</td><td>Final recommendation for micro level situation</td><td>The technology is highly suitable for micro situation of washim district and shou be horizontally spread on large number of farmers field</td></tr>
<tr><td>11)</td><td>Constraints identified and feedback for research</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>12)</td><td>Process of farmers participation and their reaction</td><td>Active participation of the farmers has been given by the farmers and also are satisfied about this technology.</td></tr>
</table>

OFT 6 :

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">On farm trail II Kharif 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>1)</td><td>Title of Technology Assesse</td><td>Assessment on Crop regulation in Mandarin</td></tr>
<tr><td>2)</td><td>Problem Definition</td><td>25-30 % low yield than the actual potential due to flower drop, fruit drop, un even growth of fruits and also the quality of fruits detoriates due to irregular nutrient supp or uptake by the plants</td></tr>
<tr><td>3)</td><td>Details of technologies selected for assessment</td><td>Farmers Practice (T1) – Only water stress for 30 to 50 days
Assessed Practice (T2) –
Soil application of Paclobutrazol 9-12 g/plants in April month</td></tr>
<tr><td>4)</td><td>Source of technology</td><td>ICAR-CCRI, Nagpur</td></tr>
<tr><td>5)</td><td>Production system and thematic area</td><td>Irrigated with light to medium soil
Integrated Crop Management</td></tr>
<tr><td>6)</td><td>Performance of the Technology with performance indicators</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">SN</th><th rowspan="2">Parameter</th><th colspan="2">Treatments</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><th>T1</th><th>T2</th><th>Change over T1</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Yield (qt/ha)</td><td>337.05</td><td>518.80</td><td>53.93</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>No of Fruits/tree</td><td>952.00</td><td>1204.00</td><td>26.47</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Average wt of fruit</td><td>167.00</td><td>155.00</td><td>-7.19</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Regularity in bearing (%)</td><td>64.24</td><td>84.24</td><td>31.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Gross Income (Rs)</td><td>1348184.32</td><td>2075214.40</td><td>53.93</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Net Income (Rs)</td><td>1142184.32</td><td>1859014.40</td><td>62.76</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>B:C ratio</td><td>6.54</td><td>9.60</td><td>46.66</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>7)</td><td>Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques</td><td>The results show that, there is increased in yield by 53.93% in assessed technology over Farmer's practice. The yield and quality of produce have been improved in T2 Net income is found to increased by 62.86 % over farmer's practice in with highest BC ratio of 9.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>8)</td><td>Final recommendation for micro level situation</td><td>The technology is highly suitable for micro situation of washim district and should horizontally spread on large number of farmers field. But the nutrient management should be strictly followed while adopting this technology</td></tr>
<tr><td>9)</td><td>Constraints identified and feedback for research</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>10)</td><td>Process of farmers participation and their reaction</td><td>Active participation of the farmers has been given by the farmers and also are satisfied about this technology.</td></tr>
</table>

OFT 7 :

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">On farm trail III – Late kharif 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>1)</td><td>Title of Technology Assessed</td><td>Assessment on Direct sowing of onion by onion seeder in Late kharif season</td></tr>
<tr><td>2)</td><td>Problem Definition</td><td>Onion is cultivated in Rabbi season only, which fetches less market price due to glu in the market. Against to that, soils of the area are suitable for Late kharif onion. Transplanting method is labour intensive and resulting in to higher cost of productio</td></tr>
<tr><td>3)</td><td>Details of technologi selected for assessment</td><td>Farmers Practice (T1) – Nursery raising and transplanting of seedlings
Assessed Practice (T2) – Direct sowing of onion by onion seeder in Late kharif season</td></tr>
<tr><td>4)</td><td>Source of technology</td><td>IIHR Bangluru</td></tr>
<tr><td>5)</td><td>Production system and thematic area</td><td>Irrigated with light to medium soil
Integrated Crop Management</td></tr>
<tr><td>6)</td><td>Performance of the Technology with performance indicators</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">SN</td><td rowspan="2">Parameter</td><td colspan="2">Treatments</td><td>%</td></tr>
<tr><td>T1</td><td>T2</td><td>Change over T1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Yield (qt/ha)</td><td>228.00</td><td>216.00</td><td>228.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Seed Rate (kg/ha)</td><td>10.00</td><td>5.00</td><td>10.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Duration of crop (days)</td><td>174.00</td><td>152.00</td><td>174.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Gross Income (Rs)</td><td>729600.00</td><td>810000.00</td><td>729600.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Net Income (Rs)</td><td>591200.00</td><td>711100.00</td><td>591200.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>B:C ratio</td><td>5.27</td><td>8.19</td><td>5.27</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>7)</td><td>Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques</td><td>The results shows that there is decrease in yield by 5.26 % in assessed technology over Farmers practice. The seed rate per ha was also reduced by 50 % and duration crop was also reduced by 22 days. The cost of production were also drastically reduced due to saving in labor cost for transplanting of seedlings. The highest BC ratio of 1:8.27 were observed in T2</td></tr>
<tr><td>8)</td><td>Final recommendation for micro level situation</td><td>There is huge problem of labor and onion transplanting is laborious activity. Many farmers are avoiding this crop because of labor issue only. This technology found suitable for washim district and should be horizontally spread.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9)</td><td>Constraints identified and feedback for research</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>10)</td><td>Process of farmers participation and their reaction</td><td>Active participation of the farmers has been given by the farmers and also are satisfied about this technology.</td></tr>
</table>

OFT 8 :

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment of IPM technology with incorporation of need /ETL based use of newly recommended insecticide Lamdacylohathrine 5% EC @ 6 ml + 10 lit of water against Brinjal shoot and fruit borer**
2	**Problem Definition**	Brinjal is one of major vegetable crop of KVK operational area grown on 220 ha area. The av. annual production of Brinjal in district is 3871 MT and Brinjal shoot and fruit borer is single pest alone reduced the av. District production in the range of 7% to 59% with a average reduction of 33% annually.(Ref.: District Static Mentioned inn SREP ATMA Washim 2016) The review of literature revealed that the on an av.1 larvae of brinjal shoot and fruit borer can damage 4 to 6 fruits and severe infestation may lead 84% reduction in yield. (Ref.Hill,D.B. Agricultural Insect Pest of Tropics and their control,Cambridge University Press Cambridge)
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	T-1 (Farmers practice) Total 4 spraying first Two spraying of Trizophos 40% EC 20 ml + 10 lit of Water followed by Two spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC 3ml +10 lit of water T-2 (Recommended practice) : (1)Removal of affected shoot and destroying the larvae at the time of plucking of fruits (2) Use of Trichogrammachilonius 50000 eggs/ha 5 release at weekly interval (3)Need based spraying of Lamdacylohathrine5% EC @ 6 ml + 10 lit of water against Brinjal shoot and fruit borer
4	**Source of technology**	Dr PDKV Akola
5	**Production system and thematic area**	IPM
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators their reaction**	The assessed technology found to be superior over farmer practice. In assess technology there is a 58.57 % reduced fruit damage was recorded over farmer practice with 22.60 % increase in the yield with higer B:C ratio
7.	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	Farmers preferred the assessed technology
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	It is recommended to use recommended IPM module against Brinjal shoot and fruit borer
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	NIL
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	Farmers preferred the assessed technology

OFT 9 :

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment of IPM technology with incorporation of need /ETL based use of newly recommended insecticide Ethion50% EC @ 20 ml + 10 lit of water against Bengal gram pod borer at 50% flowering followed by spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC @ 2.5 ml + 10 lit of water 15 days after first spraying against pod borer on Bengal gram**
2	**Problem Definition**	Bengal gram is major rabipulse crop of KVK operational area grown on 55100ha area. Bengal gram pod borer is major pest responsible for considerable reduction Bengal gram yield up to 30to 40 % in district (Ref. District Static Mentioned inn SREP ATMA Washim 2016) The review of literature revealed that the presence of single larvae on plant consume 30 to 40 pod or 6 to 8 gram grain in his whole life span. (Ref. CROPSAP Crop Advisory Booklet of VNMAU 2015) The random questionnaire survey and group discussion of KVK SMS Plant Plant protection with Bengal gram growers in district (2014-2018) reveled that the approximate 2.5% to27% of av. Pod damage is recorded in Bengal gram in district with yield reduction ranges from 4.5% to 37.50%
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	T-1 (Farmer Practice) Ist spraying of Quinolphos, 25 EC 20ml+10lit of water at 40-50% flowering and IInd spray 15 days after Ist spray i.e.spraying of Trizophos 35%+Deltamethrine 1% EC 25ml+10lit of water T-2 (Recommended Practice) (1) Installation of bird perches @ 15/ha at 30 DAS (2) Two spraying of HaNPV @500 LE/ha (10 ml/10 lit) first at bud / flower initiation followed by second spray after 10 days after first spray (3) Spraying of Azadirachtin 300 PPM @50 ml + 10 lit of water after 10 days of second spray ofHaNPV. (4) ETL based spray of Ethion50% EC @ 20 ml + 10 lit of water against Bengal gram pod borer at 50% flowering followed by spraying of Chlorantraniprole 18.5 SC @ 2.5 ml + 10 lit of water 15 days after first spraying against pod borer on Bengal gram
4	**Source of technology**	Dr. PDKV Akola
5	**Production system and thematic area**	IPM
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators their reaction**	The assessed technology found to be superior over farmer practice. In assess technology there is a 48.38 % reduced pod damage was recorded over farmer practice with 17.55 % increase in the yield with higer B:C ratio
7.	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	Farmers preferred the assessed technology
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	It is recommended to to use recommended IPM module against Bengalgram pod borer.
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	NIL
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	Farmers preferred the assessed technology

OFT 10 :

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment of Seed treatment of Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% @ 3 gram/kg of the seed before sowing of pigeon pea seed against wilt in pigeon pea**
2	**Problem Definition**	Pigeon pea is major kharif pulse crop of KVK operational area grown on 55586 ha area. Wilt is major disease responsible for considerable reduction of pigeon pea yield up to 30to 35% in district (Ref. SAO and PD ATMA Washimfeed back in Kharif ZREAC Washim) The review of literature revealed that the pre flowering and post flowering (at pod formation) wilt incidence in pigeon pea may results in 100% and 30% reduction in pigeon pea yield respectively.. (Ref. CROPSAP Crop Advisory Booklet of VNMAU 2015) The random questionnaire survey and group discussion of KVK SMS Plant Plant protection with Pigeon pea growers in district (2014-2018) reveled that the approximate 17% to 20% of av. Wilt incidence is recorded on pigeon pea in district with yield reduction ranges from 3% to 34%
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	T-1 (Farmers practice) (1) Sowing of pigeon pea seed without seed treatment (2) Non crop rotation (3)Sowing of wilt susceptible variety Maroti 8863 T-2 (Recommended practice) :(1) Crop rotation (2)Sowing of tolerant variety PKV TARA / BSMR736 (3) seed treatment molecule Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% @ 3gram/kg of the seed before sowing of Pigeon pea seed against wilt in pigeonpea followed by seed treatemen of Trichodermaviride @ 10 gram/ Kg of seed.
4	**Source of technology**	Dr PDKV Akola
5	**Production system and thematic area**	IDM
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators their reaction**	The assessed technology found to be superior over farmer practice. In assess technology there is a 71.87 % reduced wilt incidence was recorded over farmer practice with 17.20 % increase in the yield with higer B:C ratio
7.	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	Farmers preferred the assessed technology
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	It is recommended to treat Pigeon pea seed with Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% @ 3 gram/kg of the seed before sowing of pigeon pea seed against wilt in pigeon pea
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	NIL
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	Farmers preferred the assessed technology

OFT 11 :

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment of Bio fortified Wheat MACS 4028) for nutritional security for farm families**
2	**Problem Definition**	Malnutrition among farm families due to low nutrient die
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	Bio Fortified Wheat MACS4028
4	**Source of technology**	ARI Pune
5	**Production system and thematic area**	Household food sequrity
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators**	The assessed technology increases nutritive value of Thali i.e., Protein 2.5gr/day & Iron 2 mg/day
7	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	Chapati made from bio fortified wheat flour MACS 4028 has good taste, texture, and color.
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	Chapati made from bio fortified wheat flour MACS 4028 is rich in protein and iron so it is beneficial to farm families for their household food sequrity
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	Unaware about bio fortified verity and unviability in local market
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	`With the help of household head ,KVK gave them Bio fortified wheat seed (MACS4028) to produce for household consumption and create awareness about the nutritional properties of this wheat and made them use it in their daily diet.

OFT 12 :

1	**Title of Technology Assessed**	**Assessment of low-cost package of technology for drudgery mitigation in turmeric production system**
2	**Problem Definition**	Female workers in performing different activities in turmeric production system indicated that maximum time consuming activity and health problem of the farm women reported were burning sensation to the skin, skin peeling and allergy.
3	**Details of technologies selected for assessment**	low-cost package of technology for drudgery mitigation in turmeric production system(ukari, Finger guards,Earthing up stool, sulbha bag, New khurpi, wooden rack,)
4	**Source of technology**	VNMKV Parbhani
5	**Production system and thematic area**	Drudgery Reduction
6	**Performance of the Technology with performance indicators**	The assessed technology i. e. due to use of Ukari & Finger guard ,the cultivation of rhizomes increased by 5.6m/hr., use of new khurpi weeding area increased by33.83m/hr. , use of Sulbha bag for applying fertilizers area increased by 65m/hr. and use of Wooden rack 0.5q/hr. more turmeric were sorting and cleaning
7	**Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques**	when these low cost tool kit were used, work speed is increased and time was saved , while injuries to nails and hands were reduce
8	**Final recommendation for micro level situation**	low cost tool kit were used, work speed is increased and time was saved , while injuries to nails and hands were reduce
9	**Constraints identified and feedback for research**	Unaware about these low cost tool kit 7not easy to available
10	**Process of farmers participation and their reaction**	`farmers said it is very good and easy to handle

OFT 13 :

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Title of Technology Assessed</td><td>Supplementation of 3% linseed oil in the diet of Giriraja poultry birds.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Problem Definition</td><td>Low weight gain higher feed requirement time required to put weight in poultry birds due to improper poultry diet.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Details of technologies selected for assessment</td><td>T-1 : Farmer practices.
T-2 : Standard ration.
T-3 : T-2 + with 3 % linseed for 3 month.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Source of technology</td><td>Dr. PDKV Akola (2016)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Production system and thematic area</td><td>Nutrient Management</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Performance of the Technology with performance indicators</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Sr No</th><th>Parameter</th><th>T1</th><th>T2</th><th>T3</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Weight gain in birds</td><td>1.2 kg in 90 days</td><td>1.8 kg in 90 days</td><td>2.1 kg in 90 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>FCR</td><td>3.13</td><td>2.64</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>BC Ratio</td><td>2</td><td>2.36</td><td>2.25</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques</td><td>Supplementation of 3% linseed oil in Giriraja poultry birds improved weight gain, enhanced FCR ratio & cost benefit ratio.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Final recommendation for micro level situation</td><td>There was problem of awareness about this technology and the teste after the application of linseed oil somewhat bitter in taste.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Constraints identified and feedback for research</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Process of farmers participation and their reaction</td><td>Active participation of the farmers has been given by the farmers and also satisfied about this technology.</td></tr>
</table>

OFT 14 :

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Title of Technology Assessed</td><td>Assessment study on influence of mineral mixture feeding on crossbreed cow.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Problem Definition</td><td>Imbalance feeding and lower milk yield and fat percentage in the crossbreed cow.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Details of technologies selected for assessment</td><td>T-1 – Farmers practice (Use only soybean straw without mineral mixture)
T-2 – Technology assessed (Feeding balance ration + Mineral mixture 30 gm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Source of technology</td><td>Dr. PDKV, Akola 2005 & MAFSU, Nagpur 2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Production system and thematic area</td><td>Nutrient Management</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Performance of the Technology with performance indicators</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Sr No</th><th>Parameter</th><th>T1</th><th>T2</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Milk Yield</td><td>5.84 L / animal / day</td><td>7.82 L / animal / day</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Fat percentage</td><td>3.42 %</td><td>3.50 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>BC Ratio</td><td>1.8</td><td>1.9</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques</td><td>Due to feeding mineral mixture in crossbreed cow help to improve milk production 1.98 lit/day and fat 0.8 % in compare with farmer practice feeding.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Final recommendation for micro level situation</td><td>There was problem of awareness about this technology so that horizontal spreading of this technology is must.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Constraints identified and feedback for research</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Process of farmers participation and their reaction</td><td>Active participation of the farmers has been given by the farmers and also satisfied about this technology.</td></tr>
</table>

3.3. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

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

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

S. No	Crop/ Enterprise	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizontal spread of technology		
					No. of villages	No. of farmers	Area in ha
1	Safflower	Integrated Crop Management	ICM with Safflower Var. ISF-764, Recommended Presowing bio-inoculants, Diamethoate spray	ICM with Safflower Var. ISF-764 Field visit, Training & Demonstration	2	42	50
2	Soybean	Integrated Crop Management	ICM with Var. MAUS 612, KDS 726 Recommended practices	ICM with Var. KDS 726 Field visit, Training & Demonstration	12	120	400
3	Wheat	Improved Variety	Var. MACS 6478	Improved variety	6	70	90
4	Turmeric	Varietal demonstration	Demonstration on short duration varieties in Turmeric (Implemented in 2023 results in 2024)	Demonstrations, Training, published Success stories, Media	4	26	12
5	Onion	Varietal demonstration	Varietal demonstration in Late kharif onion (Implemented in 2024 results in 2024)	Demonstrations, Training, published Success stories, Media	17	124	96
6	Turmeric	Integrated crop management	Demonstration on Influence of type of planting material used for yield and quality in turmeric (implemented in 2024 expecting results in April 24)	Demonstrations, Training, published Success stories, Media	12	98	52
7	Turmeric	Integrated nutrient Management	Demonstration on Integrated nutrient Management in turmeric (implemented in 2024 expecting results in April 24)	Demonstrations, Training, published Success stories, Media	28	250	185 ha
8	Cotton	IPM	Management of pink boll worm	On 5 farmers field in each block. 2. Organized a new variety seed extension programme in selected fo`cal villages. 3.Organize frequent exposure visit to FLD plot under Govt. funding	82	474	2150
9	Soybean	IPM	IPM in soybean	On 5 farmers field in each block. 2. Organized a new variety seed extension programme in selected focal villages. 3.Organize frequent exposure visit to FLD plot under Govt. funding	102	722	670
10	Vegetables and fruits	Household food sequrity	Nutrition kitchen garden	Awareness programs , demonstration, training	320	1580	11.4
11	Soya harvesting mittens	Drudgery Reduction	Soya Harvesting Mittens	Awareness programs , demonstration, training on stitching Soya Harvesting Mittens	60	560	-

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

Sl. No.	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Soybean	INM	Seed treat., 2% urea foliar aplicaion at 50 & 70 DAS, plant protection	Kharif, 2024	04	04	03	07	10	Nil
2	Pigeon pea	VE BDN 716	Seed	Kharif, 2024	04	04	01	09	10	Nil
3	Bengal gram	INM	Seed treat., Plant protection	Rabi, 2023	04	04	01	09	10	Nil
4	Wheat	VE	Seed	Rabi, 2023	04	04	01	09	10	Nil
5	Cotton	ICM	ICM treat., & rec., plant protection	Kharif 2024	129	150.8	20	148	168	Nil
6	Soybean	ICM	Seed treat., & rec., plant protection	Kharif, 2024	70	70	21	153	175	Nil
7	Soybean	ICM	Seed treat., & rec., plant protection	Kharif, 2024	150	150	88	287	375	Nil
8	Pigeon pea	ICM	Seed treat., & rec., plant protection	Kharif, 2024	100	100	52	148	250	Nil
9	Turmeric	Varietal demonstration	Demonstration on short duration varieties in Turmeric (Implemented in 2023 results in 2024)	Kharif 2023	0.28	0.28	**0**	**7**	**7**	**NA**
10	Onion	Varietal demonstration	Varietal demonstration in Late kharif onion (Implemented in 2024 results in 2024)	Kharif 2023	2.80	2.80	**0**	**7**	**7**	**NA**
11	Turmeric	Integrated crop management	Demonstration on Influence of type of planting material used for yield and quality in turmeric (implemented in 2024 expecting results in April 2024)	Kharif 2024	2.80	2.80	**0**	**7**	**7**	**NA**
12	Turmeric	Integrated nutrient Management	Demonstration on Integrated nutrient Management in turmeric (implemented in 2024 expecting results in April 2024)	Kharif 2024	2.80	2.80	**0**	**7**	**7**	**NA**
13	Soybean	IPM	IPM against girdle beetle and stem fly in soybean	Kharif 2024	4	4	2	8	10	-
14	Cotton	IPM	Integrated Management strategy against cotton pink bollworm	Kharif 2024	4	4	2	8	10	-

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Soybean	Kharif 2024	Rainfed/ protective irrigation	Medium to Heavy	Medium	Low	High	Bengal gram	20.06.24	27.09.24	959.5	56
Pigeon pea	Kharif, 2024	Rainfed/ protective irrigation	Medium to Heavy	Medium	Low	High	Bengal gram	20.06.24	10.01.25	959.5	56
Bengal gram	Rabi, 2023	Irrigated	Medium to Heavy	Medium	Low	High	Soybean	23.10.23	29.01.23	781.0	49
Wheat	Rabi, 2023	Limited Irrigated	Medium to Heavy	Medium	Low	High	Soybean	23.10.23	30.01.23	781.0	49
Cotton	Kharif24	Protective irrigation	Medium to Heavy	Medium	Low	High	Bengal gram	18.06.24	21.11.24	959.5	49
Turmeric	Kharif 2024	Irrigated	Medium black	Low	Low	High	Bengal Gram	07/06/23	28/03/2024	959.5	56
Onion	Kharif 2024	Irrigated	Medium black	Low	Low	High	Green gram	01/08/24	27/12/2024	959.5	56
Turmeric	Kharif 2024	Irrigated	Medium black	Low	Low	High	Pigeon pea	25/05/24	April 25	959.5	56
Turmeric	Kharif 2024	Irrigated	Medium black	Low	Low	High	Wheat	21/05/24	April 25	959.5	56
Soybean	Kharif 2024	Rainfed	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Bengal gram	IInd to last week of June 2024	IInd to last week of Oct 2024	1042	55
Cotton	Kharif 2024	Irrigated	Medium to heavy	Medium	Low	High	Bengal gram	IInd to last week of June 2024	IInd to last week of DEC 2024	1042	55

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
Agronomy	
1	In Soybean crop the pre sowing seed treatment with bio fertilizer gave increased yield. The farmers realized importance of the use of pre sowing seed treatment and recommended inputs for increased crop production
2	The variety BDN 716 of pigeon pea crop is having good grain quality & gave increased yield than local variety .
3	In Bengal gram crop the pre sowing seed treatment with biofertilizers gave good crop growth & increased yield. The farmers realized importance of the use of pre sowing seed treatment for increased crop production
4	The wheat crop variety MACS 6478 is suitable for timely sowing under irrigation, It has good grain & chapatti taste quality & gave increased yield than local variety
5	HDPS Cotton technology is time, labour efficient, feasible till early sowing rainfall permit & if planter is available, mostly farmers follow CS sowing
Horticulture	
1	Short duration variety of turmeric i.e. PDKV waigaon is seems to suitable for specific area of washim district. Observed average result in some villages while extra ordinary result in 2 villages. That means this variety is suitable for specific soil types only. Can not be promoted in overall district,
2	This technology is highly suitable in district as the soil type is highly suitable in district. Farmers are also getting higher BC ratio as compared to traditional crops
	Use of mother rhizome for planting rather than figure rhizome resulted in to better plant heath, reduced pest and diseases infestation and ultimately higher yield. Storage of mother rhizome is the only change in this technology. Proper storage in collier condition is highly required for mandating required number of plants per ha.
	Turmeric crops responds very well to organic manures, use of INM approach boost the yield and also reduced the cost of production.
Plant Protection	
	The farmers prefer the demonstrated IPM module against stem girdle beetle in soybean
	The farmers prefer the demonstrated IPM module against cotton pink

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
Agronomy :	
1	In Soybean crop the pre sowing seed treatment with biofertilizer gave increased yield. The farmers realized importance of the use of presowing seed treatment and recommended inputs for increased crop production
2	The Pigeon pea crop farmers realized importance of the use of presowing seed treatment & recommended technology for increased crop production
3	In Bengal gram crop the pre sowing seed treatment with biofertilizers gave good crop growth & increased yield. The farmers realized importance of the use of presowing seed treatment for increased crop production
4	The wheat crop variety MACS 6478 is liked by farmers & they will use it further to replace local wheat variety in irrigated area
5	In Cotton, Availability of Pneumatic planter , shredder and rainfall conditions affect HDPS sowing, CS system is feasible in medium soil condition.
Horticulture	
1	PDKV Waigaon variety responds well to organic fertilizers. Wheat crop is taken in PDKV waigaon plot as mature early compared to selam.
2	Germination is best in Bhima red variety, Neck thickness is also for optimum as compared with N53 variety. Color is attractive and hence got higher price in Bhima super
	The overall performance of Technology i.e. use of mother rhizome is found best but the rhizome rotting is observed more in this technology
	Use of INM in turmeric crop is effective way of proper nutrition and will also help to reduced the cost of production. Farmers practice i.e. use of Gokrupa Amrutam (Bacterial consortia) is found best in overall growth of plant and reduced pest disease infestation.
Plant Protection	
	The farmers prefer the demonstrated IPM module against stem girdle beetle in soybean
	The farmers prefer the demonstrated IPM module against cotton pink

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
Agronomy :					
1	Field days	8	Cotton 12.12.24 Wapti,7.12.24 Vilegaon, Amanwadi 6.12.24P.Kute 31.10.24,Donad 11.10.24, Soybean Warudt.27.9.24 icar,Kutardoh 26.8.24 omv, Ekamba 13.9.24	736	Soybean, Cotton , Pigeon pea crop activites
2	Farmers Training	10	Kawatha 6.4.24,KVK 15.5.24,Amanwadi 18.5.24,karanja 29.5.24 KVK 12.6.24,KVK tur 13.6.24,Shirsala 14.6.24,Malegaon 15.6.24, Sohol C NM 9.8.24,Poha C INPM 21.8.24	1294	Safflower, Groundnut, Soybean, Cotton crop activites
3	Media coverage	6	Cotton 12.12.24 Wapti , Amanwadi 6.12.24,Donad 11.10.24, Soybean Warudt.27.9.24 icar,Kutardoh 26.8.24 omv, Ekamba 13.9.24	-	Soybean, Cotton crop activites
4	Training for extension functionaries	1	Ekamba 13.9.24	012	Soybean
Horticulture					
1	Field days	02	8/01/2024 04/12/24	64 47	Active participation and satisfaction about technological intervention
2	Farmers Training	04	2024	245	
3	Media coverage	03	2024		
4	Training for extension functionaries				
Plant Protection					
	Training of farmers	2	22.7.2024 and 25.9.2024	75	Off campus awareness training

C. Performance of Frontline demonstrations

Frontline demonstrations on oilseed crops

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Groundnut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sesamum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linseed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean	INM	Pre sown seed treatment	JS 335	10	04	18.0	15.5	16.9	15.2	11.0	39625	73500	33875	1.85	37600	60900	23300	1.62
Soybean CFLD	ICM	Integrated crop management practices 1. Seed trt. (Carboxin37.5+ thirum37.5)2g/kg seed 2.Rhizhobium, PSB @5g/10ml/kg seed 3. Imazethapyr+Imazamox 100g/ha 4. Thimethoxam + Lamdacyhalothrin 125ml/ha 5. Cholnitraniliprole 18.5SC 150ml/ha 6. Tebuconazole+Sulphur 1kg/ha	MAUS 612 , AMS1001 TOTAL AVG	175	70	22.3	17.5	19.6	16.3	20.25	59713	90241	30527	1.51	56422	75155	18733	1.33
Soybean	ICM 1		MAUS 612	95	37.6	22.5	17.5	19.6	16.3	20.6	59714	90241	30528	1.51	75156	56423	18733	1.33
Soybean	ICM 2		AMS1001	80	32.4	22.0	17.5	19.6	16.0	22.8	61153	90347	29194	1.48	56361	73744	17383	1.31

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Soybean (OMV CFLD)	ICM1	Integrated crop management practices 1. Seed trt. (Carboxin37.5+ thirum37.5)2g/kg seed 2.Rhizhobium, PSB @5g/10ml/kg seed 3. Imazethapyr+Imazamox 100g/ha 4. Thimethoxam + Lamdacyhalothrin 125ml/ha 5. Cholnitraniliprole 18.5SC 150ml/ha 6. Tebuconazole+Sulphur 1kg/ha	KDS 753 , ICM	**125**	**50**	**22.5**	**17.5**	**20.4**	**16.1**	**26.6**	**52422**	**93776**	**41354**	**1.79**	**50826**	**74090**	**23254**	**1.46**
Soybean	ICM2	Soybean	KDS 753	125	50	20	17.5	18.4	15.2	21.1	52402	93316	40914	1.78	50857	74795	23938	1.47
		(Intercropping SEY)	KDS 753 Intercropping Soy.+Tur on Avg Yield SEY basis			34.7	33.8	33.7	27.6	22.1	73770	154766	80974	2.10	72380	126813	54401	1.75
Soybean	ICM3	Soybean	AMS1001	125	50	20	17.5	18.1	14.4	27.1	53191	87661	34135	1.65	50741	72340	21600	1.43
		(Intercropping SEY	AMS 1001 Intercropping Soy.+Tur on Avg Yield SEY basis			33.5	31.7	32.7	27.2	20.2	74160	157719	83559	2.13	72437	126662	54226	1.75
			TOTAL AVG Intercrop SEY	**250**	**100**	**34.1**	**32.75**	**33.2**	**27.4**	**21.15**	**73965**	**156242**	**82266**	**2.11**	**72408**	**126737**	**54313**	**1.75**

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Soybean Kharif 2024)	IPM	Demon Of Integrated Management strategy against soybean stemfly and soy Bean girdle beetle	JS 335	10	4	16.40	13.80	14.30	12.40	15.32	28700	64350	35650	1:2.24	29870	55800	25930	1 :1.86

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.
** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Frontline demonstration on pulse crops

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Pigeon pea																		
Pigeon pea	Varietal Demonstration	Improved variety	BDN 716	10	04	16.3	13.0	14.0	12.5	12.0	24845	99400	74555	4.00	24095	88750	64655	3.68
CFLD Pigeon pea	ICM	Seed, Seed trt., Intercrop Soybean Recom. Package	BDN 716	250	100	12.5	8.3	10.7	8.6	25.2	68265	151370	83105	2.22	65050	135798	70748	2.09
Chickpea	INM in Bengal gram	Pre sown Seed treatment	JAKI 9218	10	04	17.5	16.3	16.8	15.2	10.5	32155	89278	57133	2.78	31655	80883	46223	2.56

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.
** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Other crops

Category & Crop	Thematic Area	Name of the technology	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Change in Yield	Other Parameters		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demo			Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
					High	Low	Average												
Wheat	Varietal Demo	Use of var. **MACS 6478**	10	04	45	35	40.3	29.5	36.7	7.5 tillers/ plant	5.5 tillers/ plant	23190	91500	68300	3.95	21130	67100	45900	3.18
Onion	Varietal demonstration	Varietal demonstration in Late kharif onion (Implemented in 2024 results in 2024)	7	2.80			231.84	204.65	13.29			129500	730296	600796	5.64	127450	634415	506965	4.98
Turmeric																			
Turmeric	Varietal demonstration	Demonstration on short duration varieties in Turmeric (Implemented in 2023 results in 2024)	7	**0.28**	**219.7**	**231.4**	226.3	313.48	**-22.81**			95500	431280	335780	4.52	111250	384540	273290	3.45
Turmeric	Integrated crop management	Demonstration on Influence of type of planting material used for yield and quality in turmeric (implemented in 2024 expecting results in April 2024)	7	**2.80**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Results awaited**
Commercial Crops	Integrated nutrient Management	Demonstration on Integrated nutrient Management in turmeric (implemented in 2024 expecting results in April 2024)	7	**2.80**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Results awaited**
Cotton	ICM	ICM CS	27	25.6	23.8	15.0	20.4	16.5	23.2	24.6	20.0	73741	151148	77407	2.05	67356	122636	55280	1.82
		ICM HDPS	102	125.2	26.3	12.5	20.3	16.6	22.5	24.5	20.0	72979	150528	77549	2.06	67356	122848	55492	1.82
COTTON	IPM	IPM against cotton Pink bolloworm	10	4	15.60	12.60	13.50	11.40	19.64	Green boll damage% 3.9 %	Green boll damage% 7.4 %	45300	101250	55900	1 :2.23	47500	85500	38000	1: 1.80

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.
** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Livestock

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No.of Units (Animal/ Poultry/ Birds, etc)	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				Economics of check (Rs.)			
					Demo	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Dairy																	
Dairy	Vertical Demonstration	Demonstration and comparative study on feeding of napier variety Co5 with Gunwant variety for (N. D) cattle.	20	2000 fodder sticks	6.5 lit / day	5 lit / day	30 %			7000	8500	1500	1.2	5000	7500	2500	1.5
Sheep & Goat																	
Goat	Vertical Demonstration	Demonstration on utilization of balanced pelleted feed for weight gain in goat kids.	10	9 kg pelleted feed per farmer	18.2 kg / animal	14.3 kg / animal	27.27 %			4000	5500	1500	1.3	3000	4200	1200	1.4

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.
** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Fisheries

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No.of units	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				Economics of check (Rs.)			
					Demonstration	Check		Demonstration	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Composite fish culture	Varital demonstration	Use of Cat fish Pangacious for better growth & production	10	10	1188 Kg	870 Kg	36.55	-	-	47520	106920	59400	2.25	34800	60900	26100	1.80
Composite fish culture	Varital demonstration	Use of genetically improved breed of Jayanti rohu for better growth & production	10	10	792 Kg	580 Kg	36.55	-	-	31680	71280	39600	2.25	23200	40600	17400	1.75

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.
** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

FLD on Women Empowerment

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
Farm Women	Soya harvesting Mittens	50	1. Time required for 0.4h/day/labour	1. 1.40	1. 2.00
Wheat	Super Grain Bag	50	1. Pest infestation / kg grain 2. increase in storage shelf life of wheat(in month)	1. 5-7% 2. 4 Month	1. 18% 2. 8 month

FLD on Other Enterprise: Kitchen Gardening

Nutrition garden components	Thematic area	Area (sq mt)	No. of Farmer	No. of Units	Yield (Kg)- supply of vegetables, fruits, etc from KG in the year		% change in yield	Household size (number)		Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
					Demonstration	Check*		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return/ Savings *	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return/ Savings *	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Seasonal fruits and vegetables	Household Food Security	85.6 sq.m / garden	50	50	510	140	72.5	75.3	18.3	2200/garden/year	15300/garden year	13100/garden/year	1:6	1100	4200	3100	1:3.2

***check maybe family adopting different Nutrition garden model/ no adoption of Nutrition garden model**
Savings from produce of Nutrition garden used for home consumption

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

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (on campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Conservation Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cropping Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crop Diversification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Crop Management	2	184	47	231	5	22	27	189	69	258
Soil & water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated nutrient management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of organic inputs	2	30	21	51	1	9	10	31	30	61
Others (pl. specify) Productivity enhancement	2	403	13	416	8	23	31	411	36	447
Total	**6**	**617**	**81**	**698**	**14**	**54**	**68**	**631**	**135**	**766**
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops	1	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	9
Off-season vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursery raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grading and standardization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protective cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify) **Natural farming**	1	25	0	25	3	0	3	28	0	28
Total (a)	**2**	**25**	**9**	**34**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**28**	**9**	**37**
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Layout and Management of Orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivation of Fruit	1	22	0	22	2	0	2	24	0	24
Management of young plants/orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rejuvenation of old orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant propagation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
techniques										
Others (pl specify) Commercial fruit production	2	37	0	37	5	0	5	42	0	42
Total (b)	**3**	**59**	**0**	**59**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**66**	**0**	**66**
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of potted plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential of ornamental plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (c)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Tuber crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and Management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (e)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify) Natural farming	2	25	20	45	4	2	6	29	22	51
Total (f)	**2**	**25**	**20**	**45**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**29**	**22**	**51**
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post harvest technology and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (g)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total (a to g)										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	11	0	11	1	0	1	12	0	12

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Integrated water management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Nutrient Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and use of organic inputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of Problematic soils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutrient Use Efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance use of fertilizers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soil and Water Testing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**11**	**0**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**12**	**0**	**12**
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	3	77	8	85	0	0	0	77	8	85
Poultry Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piggery Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Nutrition Management	1	15	8	23	6	0	6	21	8	29
Disease Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed & fodder technology	1	23	48	71	15	10	25	38	58	96
Production of quality animal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5**	**115**	**64**	**179**	**21**	**10**	**31**	**136**	**74**	**210**
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	1	0	9	9	0	4	4	0	13	13
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage loss minimization techniques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Value addition	12	67	109	176	15	42	57	82	151	233
Women empowerment	1	0	22	22	1	8	9	1	30	31
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women and child care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**14**	**67**	**140**	**207**	**16**	**54**	**70**	**83**	**194**	**277**
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	4	194	14	208	13	1	14	207	15	222
Integrated Disease Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bio-control of pests and diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**194**	**14**	**208**	**13**	**1**	**14**	**207**	**15**	**222**
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming	1	11	0	11	1	0	1	12	0	12
Carp breeding and hatchery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite fish culture	**1**	**22**	**0**	**22**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**24**	**0**	**24**
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portable plastic carp hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pen culture of fish and prawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edible oyster farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group dynamics	1	101	0	101	17		17	118	0	118
Formation and Management of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobilization of social capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
WTO and IPR issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**101**	**0**	**101**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**118**	**0**	**118**
XII Agril Economics										
Agriculture Extension	2	0	0	0	7	49	56	7	49	56
Capacity Building Group Dynamics	3	27	0	27	21	23	44	48	23	71
Farm Implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5**	**27**	**0**	**27**	**28**	**72**	**100**	**55**	**72**	**127**
GRAND TOTAL	**43**	**1241**	**328**	**1569**	**124**	**193**	**317**	**1365**	**521**	**1886**

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (off campus)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	2	69	1	70	4	0	4	73	1	74
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	137	36	173	7	16	23	144	52	196
Cropping Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crop Diversification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Crop Management	6	239	0	239	76	19	95	315	19	334
Soil & water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated nutrient management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of organic inputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify) Productivity enhancement field crop	5	220	4	224	16	0	16	236	4	240
Total	**14**	**665**	**41**	**706**	**103**	**35**	**138**	**768**	**76**	**844**
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops	2	86	0	86	12	0	12	98	0	98
Off-season vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursery raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grading and standardization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protective cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (a)	**2**	**86**	**0**	**86**	**12**	**0**	**12**	**98**	**0**	**98**
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	1	66	0	66	12	0	12	78	0	78
Layout and Management of Orchards	1	22	0	22	4	0	4	26	0	26

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cultivation of Fruit	17	491	0	491	76	0	76	567	0	567
Management of young plants/orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rejuvenation of old orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential fruits	2	43	0	43	7	0	7	50	0	50
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant propagation techniques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Soil health and natural farmingProductivity enhancement field crop)	4	1390	36	1426	68	4	72	1458	40	1498
Total (b)	**25**	**2012**	**36**	**2048**	**167**	**4**	**171**	**2179**	**40**	**2219**
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of potted plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential of ornamental plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (c)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (d)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (e)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	6	209	17	226	60	0	60	269	17	286
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify) Natural farming	6	331	34	365	12	4	16	343	38	381
Total (f)	**12**	**540**	**51**	**591**	**72**	**4**	**76**	**612**	**55**	**667**
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post harvest technology and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (g)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total (a to g)										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Soil fertility management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated water management	2	56	5	61	6	2	8	62	7	69
Integrated Nutrient Management	2	27	0	27	4	32	36	31	32	63
Production and use of organic inputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of Problematic soils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	1	54	38	92	2	1	3	56	39	95
Nutrient Use Efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance use of fertilizers	1	41	0	41	1	1	2	42	1	43
Soil and Water Testing	1	24	0	24	1	0	1	25	0	25
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7**	**202**	**43**	**245**	**14**	**36**	**50**	**216**	**79**	**295**
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	2	15	5	20	3	14	17	18	19	37
Poultry Management	1	27	0	27	24	23	47	51	23	74
Piggery Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Nutrition Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disease Management	3	19	23	42	17	47	64	36	70	106
Feed & fodder technology	1	16	0	16	5	0	5	21	0	21
Production of quality animal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7**	**77**	**28**	**105**	**49**	**84**	**133**	**126**	**112**	**238**
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	2	0	13	13	0	20	20	0	33	33
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage loss minimization techniques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value addition	1	0	30	30	0	8	8	0	38	38
Women empowerment	1	3	10	13	0	15	15	3	25	28
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women and child care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**3**	**53**	**56**	**0**	**43**	**43**	**3**	**96**	**99**
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	11	482	0	482	42	0	42	524	0	524
Integrated Disease Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bio-control of pests and diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**11**	**482**	**0**	**482**	**42**	**0**	**42**	**524**	**0**	**524**
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carp breeding and hatchery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite fish culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portable plastic carp hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pen culture of fish and prawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edible oyster farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Vermi-compost production	1	29	0	29	3	2	5	32	2	34
Total	**1**	**29**	**0**	**29**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**32**	**2**	**34**
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group dynamics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formation and Management of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobilization of social capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WTO and IPR issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total										
XII Agril Economics										
Entrepreneurship Development	2	53	0	53	0	0	0	53	0	53

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural Extension	3	57	0	59	4	26	30	61	26	87
Farm Implements	2	122	0	25	0	0	0	122	0	122
Total	**7**	**232**	**0**	**137**	**4**	**26**	**30**	**236**	**26**	**262**
GRAND TOTAL	**90**	**4328**	**252**	**4485**	**466**	**234**	**700**	**4794**	**486**	**5280**

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

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	2	69	1	70	4	0	4	73	1	74
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	137	36	173	7	16	23	144	52	196
Cropping Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crop Diversification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Crop Management	8	423	47	470	81	41	122	504	88	592
Soil & water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated nutrient management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of organic inputs	2	30	21	51	1	9	10	31	30	61
Others (pl specify)	7	623	17	640	24	23	47	647	40	687
Total	**20**	**1282**	**122**	**1404**	**117**	**89**	**206**	**1399**	**211**	**1610**
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high value crops	3	86	9	95	12	0	12	98	9	107
Off-season vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursery raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grading and standardization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protective cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	1	25	0	25	3	0	3	28	0	28
Total (a)	**4**	**111**	**9**	**120**	**15**	**0**	**15**	**126**	**9**	**135**
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning										
Layout and Management of Orchards	1	22	0	22	4	0	4	26	0	26
Cultivation of Fruit	18	513	0	513	78	0	78	591	0	591
Management of young plants/orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rejuvenation of old orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential fruits	2	43	0	43	7	0	7	50	0	50
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant propagation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
techniques										
Others (pl specify)	6	1427	36	1463	73	4	77	1500	40	1540
Total (b)	**28**	**2071**	**36**	**2107**	**174**	**4**	**178**	**2245**	**40**	**2285**
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of potted plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export potential of ornamental plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (c)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (e)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	6	209	17	226	60	0	60	269	17	286
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	8	356	54	410	16	6	22	372	60	432
Total (f)	**14**	**565**	**71**	**636**	**76**	**6**	**82**	**641**	**77**	**718**
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and management technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post harvest technology and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (g)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total (a to g)										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	11	0	11	1	0	1	12	0	12
Integrated water management	2	56	5	61	6	2	8	62	7	69
Integrated Nutrient Management	2	27	0	27	4	32	36	31	32	63
Production and use of organic inputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of Problematic soils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	1	54	38	92	2	1	3	56	39	95
Nutrient Use Efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance use of fertilizers	1	41	0	41	1	1	2	42	1	43

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Soil and Water Testing	1	24	0	24	1	0	1	25	0	25
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**8**	**213**	**43**	**256**	**15**	**36**	**51**	**228**	**79**	**307**
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	5	92	13	105	3	14	17	95	27	122
Poultry Management	1	27	0	27	24	23	47	51	23	74
Piggery Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Nutrition Management	1	15	8	23	6	0	6	21	8	29
Disease Management	3	19	23	42	17	47	64	36	70	106
Feed & fodder technology	2	39	48	87	20	10	30	59	58	117
Production of quality animal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**12**	**192**	**92**	**284**	**70**	**94**	**164**	**262**	**186**	**448**
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	3	0	22	22	0	24	24	0	46	46
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing and cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage loss minimization techniques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value addition	13	67	139	206	15	50	65	82	189	271
Women empowerment	2	3	32	35	1	23	24	4	55	59
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women and child care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**18**	**70**	**193**	**263**	**16**	**97**	**113**	**86**	**290**	**376**
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	15	676	14	690	55	1	56	731	15	746
Integrated Disease Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bio-control of pests and diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**15**	**676**	**14**	**690**	**55**	**1**	**56**	**731**	**15**	**746**
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming	1	11	0	11	1	0	1	12	0	12
Carp breeding and hatchery management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carp fry and fingerling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
rearing										
Composite fish culture	1	22	0	22	2	0	2	24	0	24
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portable plastic carp hatchery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pen culture of fish and prawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edible oyster farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Vermi-compost production	1	29	0	29	3	2	5	32	2	34
Total	**1**	**29**	**0**	**29**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**32**	**2**	**34**
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group dynamics	1	101	0	101	17	0	17	118	0	118
Formation and Management of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobilization of social capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WTO and IPR issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**101**	**0**	**101**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**118**	**0**	**118**
XII Agril Economics										
Agrilcultural Extension	4	53	0	53	7	49	56	60	49	109
Capacity Building Group Dynamics	6	84	0	86	25	49	74	109	49	158
Farm Implements	2	122	0	25	0	0	0	122	0	122
Total	**12**	**259**	**0**	**164**	**32**	**98**	**130**	**291**	**98**	**389**
GRAND TOTAL	**133**	**5569**	**580**	**6054**	**590**	**427**	**1017**	**6159**	**1007**	**7166**

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training and pruning of orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial fruit production	1	3	10	13	0	0	0	3	10	13
Integrated farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of organic inputs	1	11	1	12	0	0	0	11	1	12
Planting material production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermi-culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mushroom Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bee-keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sericulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneurship Development	2	27	31	58	3	4	7	30	35	65
Post Harvest Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailoring and Stitching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of quality animal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep and goat rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quail farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piggery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ornamental fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite fish culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freshwater prawn culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cold water fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish harvest and processing technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fry and fingerling rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Pest Management	4	78	103	181	10	7	17	88	110	198
TOTAL	**8**	**119**	**145**	**264**	**13**	**11**	**24**	**132**	**156**	**288**

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training and pruning of orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial fruit production	1	39	0	39	2	0	2	41	0	41
Integrated farming	1	39	0	39	2	0	2	41	0	41
Seed production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of organic inputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planting material production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermi-culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mushroom Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bee-keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sericulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneurship Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post Harvest Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailoring and Stitching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of quality animal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairying	1	11	1	12	0	0	0	11	1	12
Sheep and goat rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quail farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piggery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ornamental fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite fish culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freshwater prawn culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cold water fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish harvest and processing technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fry and fingerling rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any other (pl. specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**3**	**89**	**1**	**90**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**93**	**1**	**94**

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training and pruning of orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial fruit production	2	42	10	52	2	0	2	44	10	54
Integrated farming	1	39	0	39	2	0	2	41	0	41
Seed production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of organic inputs	1	11	1	12	0	0	0	11	1	12
Planting material production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermi-culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mushroom Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bee-keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sericulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneurship Development	2	27	31	58	3	4	7	30	35	65
Post Harvest Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailoring and Stitching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of quality animal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairying	1	11	1	12	0	0	0	11	1	12
Sheep and goat rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quail farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piggery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ornamental fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite fish culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freshwater prawn culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cold water fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish harvest and processing technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fry and fingerling rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any other (pl. specify)	4	78	103	181	10	7	17	88	110	198
TOTAL	**11**	**208**	**146**	**354**	**17**	**11**	**28**	**225**	**157**	**382**

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	1	27	0	27	6	0	6	33	0	33
Integrated Pest Management	3	246	0	246	0	11	11	246	11	257
Integrated Nutrient management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rejuvenation of old orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protected cultivation technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and use of organic inputs	2	2	41	43	2	15	17	4	56	60
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formation and Management of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women and Child care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information networking among farmers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity building for ICT application	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management in farm animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock feed and fodder production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Household food security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any other (pl.specify) Soil Health Management	1	6	18	24	1	1	2	7	19	26
TOTAL	**7**	**281**	**59**	**340**	**9**	**27**	**36**	**290**	**86**	**376**

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Pest Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Nutrient management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rejuvenation of old orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protected cultivation technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and use of organic inputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formation and Management of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women and Child care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information networking among farmers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity building for ICT application	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management in farm animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock feed and fodder production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Household food security	**1**	**0**	**15**	**15**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**20**	**20**
Natural Farming	**1**	**0**	**20**	**20**	**0**	**9**	**9**	**0**	**29**	**29**
TOTAL	**2**	**0**	**35**	**35**	**0**	**14**	**14**	**0**	**49**	**49**

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	1	27	0	27	6	0	6	33	0	33
Integrated Pest Management	3	246	0	246	0	11	11	246	11	257
Integrated Nutrient management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rejuvenation of old orchards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protected cultivation technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and use of organic inputs	2	2	41	43	2	15	17	4	56	60
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formation and Management of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women and Child care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information networking among farmers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity building for ICT application	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management in farm animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock feed and fodder production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Household food security	1	0	15	15	0	5	5	0	20	20
Any other (pl.specify) Soil Health Management and Natural Farming	2	6	38	44	1	10	11	7	48	55
TOTAL	**9**	**281**	**94**	**375**	**9**	**41**	**50**	**290**	**135**	**425**

Sponsored training programmes

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management										
Increasing production and productivity of crops	1	50	45	95	1	2	3	51	47	98
Commercial production of vegetables	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production and value addition										
Fruit Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ornamental plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spices crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soil health and fertility management	1	6	18	24	1	1	2	7	19	26
Production of Inputs at site	1	27	0	27	6	0	6	33	0	33
Methods of protective cultivation	1	49	0	49	2	0	2	51	0	51
Others (pl. specify)	2	65	5	70	9	1	10	74	6	80
Total	6	197	68	265	19	4	23	216	72	288
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl. specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm machinery										
Farm machinery, tools and implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl. specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock and fisheries										
Livestock production and management	3	81	1	82	0	0	0	82	0	82
Animal Nutrition Management	2	50	48	98	37	10	47	87	58	145
Animal Disease Management	1	3	0	3	0	18	18	3	18	21
Fisheries Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheries Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl. specify)	1	0	0	0	21	22	43	21	22	43
Total										
Home Science										
Household nutritional security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic empowerment of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drudgery reduction of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others(Value addition)	13	**72**	117	**189**	16	43	59	**88**	**160**	**248**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Extension										
CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl. specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	**6**	**197**	**68**	**265**	**19**	**4**	**23**	**216**	**72**	**288**

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General/ Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management										
Commercial floriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial fruit production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial vegetable production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated crop management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organic farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl. specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl. specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock and fisheries										
Dairy farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Composite fish culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep and goat rearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piggery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (pl. specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income generation activities										
Vermicomposting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
bio-fertilizers etc.	**1**	**11**	**34**	**45**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**11**	**39**	**50**
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
and implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sericulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mushroom cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursery, grafting etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training	2	65	5	70	9	1	10	74	6	80
Others (pl. specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**76**	**39**	**115**	**9**	**6**	**15**	**85**	**45**	**130**
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity building and group dynamics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (entrepreneurship development)	**1**	**22**	**23**	**45**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**24**	**26**	**50**
Total	1	22	23	45	2	3	5	24	26	50
Grand Total	**4**	**98**	**62**	**160**	**11**	**9**	**20**	**109**	**71**	**180**

3.5. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Kisan Mela	05	723	10	733
Field Day	08	758	20	778
Advisory Services (Other than KMAS)	33	633948	00	633948
Diagnostic visits	24	63	05	68
Group Meetings	01	84	06	90
Kisan Ghosthi	12	582	10	592
Film Show	05	290	06	296
Self -help groups	07	158	10	168
Agril Exhibition Organized	01	149	10	159
Participation in Agril Exhibition	03	1590	20	1610
Scientists' visit to farmers field	37	195	05	200
Plant/animal health camps	02	170	5	175
Farm Science Club	05	110	05	115
Ex-trainees Sammelan	01	30	05	35
Farmers' seminar/workshop	01	171	05	176
Soil Testing Campaign	04	263	10	273
Parthenium Awareness Week	01	245	10	255
ICAR Foundation Day	01	149	10	159
Innovative Farmers Meet	01	149	10	159
Celebration of World Soil Day	01	112	05	117
Celebration of World Food Day	01	84	05	89
Celebration of Kisan Diwas	01	100	05	105
Celebration of World Women Day	01	91	05	96
National Fish Farmer Day	01	94	05	99
National Science Day	01	68	05	73
Rashtriya Mahila Kisan Diwas	01	78	05	83
PM Kisan Sanman Nidhi Program	02	154	10	164
ACABC Training Program	01	35	05	40
STRY Training Program	02	30	05	35
Total	**164**	**640673**	**217**	**640890**

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

Details of other extension programmes:

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	2
Extension Literature	14
Newspaper coverage	126
Popular articles	16
Radio Talks	15
TV Talks	01
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated)	427
Social Media (No. of platforms Used)	0
Others (pl. specify)	0
Total	**601**

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

Production of seeds by the KVKs

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers
Oilseeds						
	Soybean	AMS-1001	AMS-1001	78	339300	75
	Soybean	AMS-1001	AMS-1001	35	153300	25
	Groundnut	TAG-24	TAG-24	12	47256	12
Pulses				0	0	0
	Chickpea	PDKV KANAK	PDKV KANAK	8.33	49980	17
	Pigeon pea	PDKV TARA	PDKV TARA	3	30000	20
Total				**136.33**	**619836**	**149**

Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	**Name of the breed**	Type of Produce	unit (no./ lit/kg)	Quantity	**Value (Rs.)**	**No. of Farmers**
Poultry							
Broilers	Broilers	Broilers	Chiken	kg	500	210 per bird	35
Layers							
Duals (broiler and layer)	Layers	Sonali	Egg and Chiken	kg	2500	250 per bird	15
Japanese Quail							
Fisheries							
Indian carp	Fish	IMC	Fish seed	Nos	256000	0.50/no	73
Exotic carp							
Total							

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

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

B. Literature developed/published

Item	Citation/ Title	Authors name	Number
Technical reports	MPR, APR and FLD reports	Dr.R.L.Kale	8
News letters	KVK Monthly News Letter	KVK Team	24
Technical bulletins	-	-	0
Popular articles	Success story of Organic grower and STRY trainee Govind Prataprao Deshmukh published by MANAGE on page no 105-106.	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	1
	Success Story of Pooja Ajay Dhok Inzori in Manora Taluka- Breaking Ground published in The Hitvada on 11 July 2024.	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	1
	Success Story of CFLD (Oilseed) 1.Dattrao Zanak- Mangul Zanak Safflower ISF-764 (ICM) 2.Samadhan Palwe-Borkhedi Groundnut TAG-24 (ICM) 3.Gajanan Narayan Napte-Bhaurad Soybean KDS-726 (ICM)	Mr.T.S.Deshmukh	1
	Success Story of Natural Farming Wheat grower Shri. Tejrao Lodaji Kamble village Waghi Bk. Documented.	Mr.T.S.Deshmukh	1
	Success Story of Shri.Vishnu Jadhav from village Pimparkhed of Risod Tahsil Intercropping of Soybean and Castrol production formed economivally viable published in Agrowon on 14 Sep 2024.	Mr.T.S.Deshmukh	1
	Success Story of Wadaji (adopted village) Orange grower group farming implemented by KVK Washim and Dr.PDKV Akola published in Agrowon on 1-1-2024	Mr.N.B.Patil	1
	Success Story of Vijaymala Deshmukh Guruprasad Gruh Udyog through KVK initiatives of ARYA, PMFME published in Deshonati on 12-1-2024	Mrs.S.N.Watane	1
	Success Story “Efforts and initiatives of Wadaji farmers for direct marketing of Ambia Bahar Orange” published in Agroone on 12 March 2024.	Mr.N.B.Patil	1
	Success Story of Vijaymala Ganesh Deshmukh entrepreneur Guruprasad Gruh Udyog published in Deshonnati on 5 April 2024.	Mrs.S.N.Watane	1
	Success Story -Adoption of skills and technology by turmeric growers has raised turmeric productivity published in Agroone 7 th May 2024.	Mr.N.B.Patil	1
	Organic Farming practices enhanced and sustain soil fertility status: Success Story of Turmeric Grower Govind Prataprao Deshmukh, village Karda published in Agroone 28 May, 2024.	Mr.N.B.Patil	1
	Success Story -Initiatives of Shrusti Dairy and Yoga yog Farmers Producers Company made market access to dairy farmers of Vidarbha region published in Agroone 18 th May, 2024.	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	1
	Success Story on Entrepreneurship in Aquarium- Way forward of Pallavi Panzode published in Agrowon on 21 July 2024.	Dr.R.L.Kale	1
	Success story of Organic grower and STRY trainee Govind Prataprao Deshmukh published by MANAGE on page no 105-106.	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	1
	Extension Folder on Advances in Pigeon Pea Production Technologies published by KVK Washim.	Mr.T.S.Deshmukh	1
	Extension Folder on Advances in Soybean Production Technologies published by KVK Washim.	Mr.T.S.Deshmukh	1
	Extension Folder on Tips for Kharif Onion Production and new varieties (Social Media)	Mr.N.B.Patil	1
	Extension Literature- Management of Soybean Spodoptera pest.	Mr.R.S.Daware	1
	Extension Literature- Management of Soybean Stemfly pest.	Mr.R.S.Daware	1
	Extension Literature- Management of Soybean Girdle Beetle pest.	Mr.R.S.Daware	1
	Extension Literature- Management of Soybean Semilooper pest.	Mr.R.S.Daware	1

	Extension Literature- IISR-INDORE- Soybean Advisory Bulletin	Mr.T.S.Deshmukh	1
	Extension Literature- Remedial measures for control of yellowing of leaf in turmeric crop.	Mr.R.S.Daware	1
	Extension Literature- Dr.PDKV Plant Protection Advisory Bulletin	Mr.R.S.Daware	1
	Extension Folder-Gokrupa Amrut Krishi Padhati	Mr.N.B.Patil	1
	Extension Folder-Trichoderma Powder for use of drenching in pigeon pea	Mr.R.S.Daware	1
	Extension Literature- Plant protection advisory by SMS Plant Protection about Turmeric and Soybean pest management on Whatsapp on 9-9-2024.	Mr.R.S.Daware	1
	ICAR News of Cotton Kisan Mela and Farmer Scientist Interaction Meet published on ICAR portal.	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	1
	ICAR News: News of AC&ABC training program inaugurated published on ICAR Portal	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	1
	ICAR News: Participants of two FPC / SHG in young Enterprenure Sumit (YES) Pune on 10 to 13 Jan 2024.	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	1
	KVK in ICAR News- KVK Washim celebrates 96th ICAR Foundation and Technology Day news published on ICAR website on 18 July 2024.	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh	1
Total			

C. Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD/ Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
	Video Clips	Value Addition in Millets Product	1
	Video Clips	Natural Farming Practices on Farmers Filed	1
	Video Clips	Doubling farmers income through Vegetable seed production :Success story of Ghata village	1
	Video clips	Turmeric wilt management	1
	Video Clips	Soybean production technology in organic	1

D. Details of Social Media Platforms Created / Used

S. No.	Type of social media platform	No of events (uploaded video/post/story etc.	Title of social media	Number of Followers/ Subscribers
1	YouTube Channel (no of video uploaded)	08	KVK Washim	1570
2	Facebook page/ Account (no of Post)	62	KVK Washim	1815
3	Mobile Apps	0	0	0
4	Whats App groups	24	Agro Advisory & allied information	10254
5	Twitter Account	35	@KVKWashim	198
6	Any other (Pl. Specify)			

D. Success Stories / Case studies, if any (two or three pages write-up on each case with suitable action photographs. The Success Stories / Case Studies need not be restricted to the reporting period).

1. Success Story of Orange Cultivation in Vadji: The Power of Unity and Technology

Background

Vadji is a small village in Risod taluka of Washim district, Maharashtra, with around 300 families and a literacy rate of 95%. The village has approximately 590 hectares of farmland. Until 7-8 years ago, traditional farming practices dominated, with crops like soybean, pigeon pea, chickpea, and wheat. However, due to low income from these crops and a lack of supplementary farming enterprises, employment opportunities were limited.

Despite this, the village had a strong inclination towards education. Many young people pursued higher studies, some securing jobs in cities, while others remained in agriculture. A few progressive farmers connected with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Washim, to explore ways to improve farming practices. Recognizing this enthusiasm, the Horticulture Department and KVK Washim adopted Vadji as a model village in 2018 to introduce modern agricultural interventions.

Interventions

Before this initiative, a few farmers, including Panditrao Borkar and Bhagwatrao Borkar, had orange orchards, but due to a lack of technical knowledge and proper planning, they did not get satisfactory yields. In 2016, Panditrao Borkar's son, Rajesh Borkar, considered removing his orchard due to poor productivity. However, on his father's advice, he consulted KVK scientists before making a final decision.

At this point, Nivrutti Patil, Subject Matter Specialist (Horticulture) at KVK-Washim, stepped in to provide complete technical guidance. Rajesh implemented the suggested practices, and in the very first year, he earned □5.5 lakh from 1.5 acres of orange orchard. This success motivated him, and by 2018, his income rose to □6 lakh. Seeing these results, other young farmers in the village began to view orange cultivation as a profitable venture.

Formation of a Farmer Group

In 2018, a group of 11 farmers—including Rajesh Borkar, Ajay Borkar, Keshavrao Borkar, Pradeep Borkar, Sunil Borkar, Himmat Borkar, Shivaji Shejul, Shivaji Borkar, and Vijay Borkar—formed a collective farming group. Under the guidance of Dr. R.L. Kale, Senior Scientist & Head, KVK-Washim, and horticulture expert Nivrutti Patil, the group visited orange orchards in Katol (a renowned orange-growing region).

After detailed planning, they purchased scientifically developed orange saplings from Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Nagpur. In August 2018, each farmer planted 2.5 acres of orchard using modern techniques. To optimize water use, drip irrigation systems were installed, and 11 farm ponds were constructed, with a combined storage capacity of 7.5 crore liters of water.

Process & Technology Adoption

The farmers adopted scientific farming practices to ensure sustainable orange cultivation:

• Regular Field Visits & Monthly Technical Meetings: The group conducted monthly field visits and technical discussions. Scientists from KVK-Washim and other agricultural institutions provided guidance on orchard management.

• Scientific Orchard Management: Farmers were trained in proper planting methods, irrigation

and nutrient management, pest and disease control, pruning, and canopy management.

• Experimentation with Early Harvesting: Traditionally, farmers waited 5 years before harvesting oranges. However, based on KVK's advice, two farmers—Keshavrao and Vijayarav—experimented with early fruiting in the third year. Their trial was successful, yielding □2.5 lakh per farmer, covering their initial investment.

Impact & Economic Gains

The visible success encouraged all farmers to start harvesting in the third or fourth year, leading to significant economic benefits. Today, Vadji's farmers achieve an average yield of 40-42 tons per hectare, generating a net profit of □15-18 lakh per hectare. In the current year alone, the village earned □3.5 to □4 crore from orange cultivation.

Expansion & Future Prospects

From an initial group of 11 farmers, the collective farming initiative has now grown to 104 farmers, covering 150 hectares under orange cultivation. Farmers collaborate on decisions regarding planting, maintenance, and marketing, ensuring consistency and quality. The healthy competition among farmers has further driven productivity, establishing Vadji as a recognized hub for orange farming in Maharashtra.

Diversification into Other Crops

Beyond oranges, farmers have diversified into turmeric, custard apple, mango, and onions, further enhancing income security. Additionally, a community-managed cattle shelter (Goshala) has been set up to support integrated farming.

Conclusion

Vadji's success story demonstrates that collective farming, scientific interventions, and dedicated mentorship can transform rural economies. With the support of KVK Washim, Dr. Ravindra Kale, Anantrao Deshmukh, and other experts, the village has become a model for agricultural prosperity. Today, Vadji's farmers stand as respected entrepreneurs, proving that innovation, unity, and technology-driven farming can change lives.

2. Title : Success story CFLD Oilseed -Soybean crop Kharif 2024

Name of KVK	**Krishi Vigyan Kendra Washim**
Crop and Variety	Soybean, MAUS612(Demo), JS-335 (Check farmers)
Name of farmer & Address	Sh. Raju Nand Giri , Warudtofa, Tq. Risod, Dist.Washim
Details of technology demonstrated	Integrated Crop Management in Soybean crop with 1. Use of Improved Variety variety MAUS612 seed with yield potential of 25 q/ha & moderately resistant to stem fly pest. (by farmer) 2. Pre sowing seed treatment with chemical fungicide (Carboxim37.5%+ Thirum37.5%) 100 gm/acre 3. Use pre sowing seed dressing by Bio fertilizers culture like Rhizhobium PSB & trichoderma each @ 10ml/kg seed. 4. Use of Imazethapyr + Imazamox 100g/ha for post emergence weed control 5. Recommended pesticide spraying by Thimethoxam + Lamdacyhalothrin 50ml/acre, Chloratranilipole 18.5% EC 60ml/acre 6. Fungicide Spraying of Tebuconazole +Sulphur 1kg/ha.
Institutional Involvement	KVK organised Farmers training on Integrated crop management of Soybean crop & also supplied recommended inputs. KVK gave technical backstopping through training & monitoring visit to guide farmer in field during crop season. KVK organized the Field Day of CFLD farmers at Warudtofa , Belkhed Village on dt.27.9.2024. The programme was chaired by Dr. R. L. Kale, Head & Sr. Scientist KVK, Sh. Mehetre & Sh. Idole from TAO Risod attended the programme. Sh. T.S. Deshmukh SMS Agronomy & Incharge CFLD Soybean crop addressed farmers on the importance of the integrated crop management in Soybean with use of newer improved variety MAUS612. The publicity about Soybean crop field day was made through social media &local news paper for mass awareness.
Success Point	The variety MAUS612 gave avg. 22.5 q/ha yields i.e.28.6% more than variety JS-335 yield (Avg. 16.3 q/ha) as cultivated by farmer during Kharif 2024. The farmer earned avg. net profit of Rs.43210/ha with BCR of 1.72 by Soybean variety MAUS612 under recommended practices. Higher Avg. additional net return of was earned by farmer under demonstration.
Farmer Feedback	In the demonstrated variety MAUS612, seed is more bold , variety is moderately resistant to stem fly which makes it superior over the farmers cultivated variety JS-335.
Yield (q/ha)	
Demonstration	22.5 q/ha
Potential yield of variety/technology	25-30 q/ha
District average	14.5 q/ha
State average	10.64 q/ha
National average	9.91 q/ha

Performance of technology vis-à-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Practice used	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Farmer practices	17.5	56665	80500	23845	1.42
Demonstration	22.5	60290	103500	43210	1.72
% Increase	28.6				

Good Quality Photographs in jpg. format

Soybean Field View of Sh Raju Nand Giri, Warudtofa

Field Day under CFLD Soybean crop Dt. 27.09.24 at Warudtofa Village

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कृषीतंत्राने वाढवा तेलबिया उत्पादन; देश होईल खाद्यतेल उत्पादनात स्वयंपूर्ण'

■ प्रतिनिधी | वाशिम ■

भारतीय कृषी अनुसंधान परिषद, नवी दिल्ली पुरस्कृत कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र, वाशीम यांच्या वतीने कृषी तंत्रज्ञान संशोधन अनुप्रयोग संस्थान, पुणे अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय अन्नसुरक्षा अभियान (तेलबिया पुरस्कृत) कार्यक्रमाअंतर्गत सोयाबीन शेती दिन व प्रक्षेत्र भेट कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन मौजे वरुडतोहफा, ता. रिसोड येथील हनुमान मंदिर परिसरात शुक्रवार, दि. २७ सप्टेंबर रोजी करण्यात आले होते.

खरीप हंगामात कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र, वाशीम यांनी रिसोड तालुक्यातील वरुडतोफा, बेलखेड आणि मालेगाव तालुक्यातील शिरसाळा व शेलगाव या क्लस्टरमध्ये सोयाबीन प्रात्यक्षिकांची अंमलबजावणी केली होती.

कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र, वाशीमचे वरिष्ठ शास्त्रज्ञ व प्रमुख डॉ. रविंद्र काळे होते. तसेच अतिथी म्हणून सरपंच सौ. मंगलाताई वानखडे, उपसरपंच शेख सादिक शेख, कृषी सहायक मेहेत्रे साहेब (कृषी विभाग, रिसोड), कृषी सहायक इडोळे साहेब (कृषी विभाग, मालेगाव), पोलीस पाटील संजयजी अंभोरे, व कृषी विषय तज्ञ तुषार देशमुख हे मान्यवर उपस्थित होते. प्रास्ताविकात प्रवीण जाधव यांनी तेलबिया प्रात्यक्षिकांची पार्श्वभूमी मांडत, शेतकऱ्यांच्या सहभागातून प्रात्यक्षिके कशाप्रकारे उत्पन्नवाढ साधतात, यावर भर दिला. अध्यक्षीय भाषणात डॉ. रवींद्र काळे यांनी शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीत उत्पादन वाढीसाठी नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्याचे महत्त्व पटवून दिले. शेतमाल प्रक्रिया करून गावातच गरजा भागवून, शहरांमध्ये प्रक्रिया केलेल्या उत्पादने पुरवण्याचे महत्त्व त्यांनी सांगितले. नैसर्गिक शेती पद्धतींचा वापर करून शेतमाल उत्पादन खर्च कमी करून, पर्यावरण पूरक व आरोग्यवर्धक धान्य उत्पादनाच्या दिशेने काम करण्याचे आवाहन केले. रबी व उन्हाळी हंगामासाठी करडई, जवस, भुईमूग, तीळ यासारख्या तेलबिया पिकांच्या प्रात्यक्षिकांसाठी कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र शेतकऱ्यांना मार्गदर्शन करेल, असेही त्यांनी नमूद केले. त्यानंतरच्या चर्चासत्रात तुषार देशमुख यांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्या सरासरी उत्पादन आणि देशपातळीवरील उत्पादकतेत असलेल्या फरकावर प्रकाश टाकला. देशाच्या तेलबिया गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी हंगामी तेलबिया पिकांची उत्पादकता वाढवण्याची गरज असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. आधुनिक वाणांचा वापर आणि सुधारित तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब करून उत्पादन खर्च कमी करून, अधिकाधिक उत्पादन साधता येईल, असे त्यांनी शेतकऱ्यांना सुचवले. मेहेत्रे यांनी हवामान बदलाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर पीक लागवड व रुंद वरंबा सरी तंत्राचा वापर केल्याबद्दल शेतकऱ्यांचे कौतुक केले. श्री. इडोळे साहेब यांनी जमिनीच्या क्षमतेनुसार योग्य वाणांचा वापर करण्याचा सल्ला दिला. प्रगतिशील शेतकरी गोपालजी अंभोरे व सुभाषजी अंभोरे यांनी त्यांच्या शेतातील सोयाबीन (एमएयूएस ६१२ वाण) चे प्रात्यक्षिक अनुभव सांगितले व समाधान व्यक्त केले. मंगलाताई वानखडे यांनी कृषी विज्ञान केंद्राच्या ५० वर्षांच्या यशस्वी वाटचालीसाठी शुभेच्छा दिल्या आणि ड'जय किसान जय कृषी विज्ञानें५० वर्षपूर्ती' या घोषणेसह कार्यक्रमाची शोभा वाढवली. कार्यक्रमाच्या शेवटी शास्त्रज्ञ व शेतकऱ्यांनी प्रात्यक्षिक शेताची प्रत्यक्ष पाहणी केली. कार्यक्रमाचे आभार अक्षयकुमार गिरी यांनी मानले. कार्यक्रमाच्या यशस्वीतेसाठी सोमेश्वर गिरी, रामेश्वर नंदगिरी, व्यवहारे आणि पिराजी जाधव यांनी परिश्रम घेतले. कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन व प्रास्ताविक प्रवीण जाधव यांनी केले.

3. Title :Success story -SFLD OMV Soybean crop Kharif 2024

Name of KVK	**Krishi Vigyan Kendra Washim**
Crop and Variety	Soybean, KDS753(Demo), JS-335 (Check farmers)
Name of farmer & Address	Sukhanand Bhikaji Moghad, Kutardoh, Tq. Malegaon, Dist.Washim
Details of technology demonstrated	Integrated Crop Management in Soybean crop with a) Use of Improved Variety variety KDS753 seed with yield potential of 25 q/ha & moderately resistant to stem fly pest. (by farmer) b) Pre sowing seed treatment with chemical fungicide (Carboxim37.5%+ Thirum37.5%) 100 gm/acre c) Use presowing seed dressing by Biofertilizers culture like Rhizhobium PSB &trichoderma each @ 10ml/kg seed. d) Use of Imazethapyr+Imazamox 100g/ha for post emergence weed control e) Recommended pesticide spraying by Thimethoxam+Lamdacyhalothrin 50ml/acre, Chloratranilipole 18.5% EC 60ml/acre f) Fungicide Spraying of Tebuconazole +Sulphur 1kg/ha.
Institutional Involvement	KVK organised Farmers training on Integrated crop management of Soybean crop & also supplied recommended inputs. KVK gave technical backstopping through training & monitoring visit to guide farmer in field during crop season. KVK organized the Field Day of CFLD farmers at Kutardoh, Goksawangi, Bhorad Village on dt.26.8.2024. The programme was chaired by Sh Narayan Dakhore Ex Sarpanch, Dr. R. L. Kale, Head & Sr. Scientist KVK, Sh. Anant Mundhe from PS Risod attended the programme. Sh. T.S. Deshmukh SMS Agronomy & Incharge CFLD Soybean crop addressed farmers on the importance of the integrated crop management in Soybean with use of newer improved variety KDS753. The publicity about Soybean crop field day was made through social media &local news paper for mass awareness.
Success Point	The variety KDS753 gave avg. 21.5 q/ha yields i.e.30.8% more than variety JS-335 yield (Avg. 16.3 q/ha) as cultivated by farmer during Kharif 2024. The farmer earned avg. net profit of Rs.45155/ha with BCR of 1.86 by Soybean variety KDS753 under recommended practices. Higher Avg. additional net return of was earned by farmer under demonstration.
Farmer Feedback	In the demonstrated variety KDS753, seed is more bold , variety is moderately resistant to stem fly which makes it superior over the farmers cultivated variety JS-335.
Yield (q/ha)	
Demonstration	21.5 q/ha
Potential yield of variety/technology	25-30 q/ha
District average	14.5 q/ha
State average	10.64 q/ha
National average	9.91 q/ha

Performance of technology vis-à-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Practice used	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Farmer practices	16.3	50855	74750	23895	1.45
Demonstration	21.5	52595	97750	45155	1.86
% Increase	30.8				

Good Quality Photographs in jpg. format

View of Soybean Field Sh. **Sukhanand Bhikaji Moghad,** Kutardoh

Field Visit on Field Day under CFLD Soybean crop Dt. 26.08.2024 at Kutardoh Village

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सोयाबीन पिक शेती दिन व प्रात्यक्षिक प्रक्षेत्र भेट कार्यक्रम

■ प्रतिनिधी | वाशिम ■

भारतीय कृषी अनुसंधान परिषद नवी दिल्ली पुरस्कृत कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र वाशीमच्या वतीने आदर्श तेलबिया गाव या कार्यक्रमा अंतर्गत सोयबीन फुले किमया सोयाबीन पिक शेती दिन व प्रक्षेत्र भेट कार्यक्रम वरिष्ठ शास्त्रज्ञ व प्रमुख डॉ. आर.एल. काळे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली आदिवाशी बहुल दत्तक ग्राम मौजे कुत्तरडोह ता. मालेगाव येथील साधुबाबा मंदिर परिसरात सोमवार दि. २६ ऑगस्ट २०२४ रोजी घेण्यात आला. कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी गावचे सरपंच हरिषचंद्र वामन ठाकरे तर प्रमुख उपस्थितांमध्ये माजी सरपंच नारायणराव डाखोरे ग्रामसेवक अनंत मुंढे, कृषी विज्ञान केंद्राचे शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. एस के देशमुख, श्री टी एस देशमुख, श्री आर एस डबरे, डॉ डी. एन इंगोले, मयूर देशमुख मंचावर विराजमान होते.

प्रस्तावनेत डॉ. एस के देशमुख यांनी

आदर्श तेलबिया कार्यक्रमा अंतर्गत सोयबीन फुले किमया 'एक गाव एक वाण'

आदर्श तेलबिया प्रात्यक्षिक कार्यक्रमाचे उद्देश स्पष्ट करून नवीन पद्धतीची अधिक उत्पादन व कमी खर्चाची शेती पद्धती पुढील प्रकल्प कालावधीत अंगीकारावे व गावाचा विकास साधावा असे प्रतिपादन केले. कृषी विद्या तज्ञ व प्रभारी प्रात्यक्षिक कार्यक्रम टी.एस. देशमुख यांनी सोयाबीन पिकाचे सुधारित लागवड तंत्रज्ञानातील ठळक विषद करून बियाणे बदल विषमुक्त शेती व नैसर्गिक निविष्ठा या बाबीवर विशेष प्रकाश टाकला.

कीटक शास्त्रज्ञ आर एस डबरे यांनी एकात्मिक कीड रोग व्यवस्थापन पद्धतीतील तंत्र व त्यामध्ये कामगंध सापळ्यांचा वापर व जैविक बुरशी नाशक बीज प्रक्रिया चे फायदे प्रात्यक्षिकातून दाखविले. कृषी अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ डॉ डी. एन इंगोले यांनी शेतीतील खर्च व हिशोबाचे महत्व समजून सांगितलेआणि पुढील हंगामात गाव स्तरावरील नियोजनातील महत्वाच्या विषयावर शेतकऱ्यांशी संवाद साधला. पशुविज्ञान तज्ञ मयूर देशमुख यांनी गावात राबवीत असलेल्या आदिवासी उप प्रकल्पाची वाटचाल बाबत लाभाथ्यांशी संवाद साधून शेतीपूरक उद्योगाकडे वळावे असे आवाहन केले.

कार्यक्रमात शेतकऱ्यांनी उपस्थित केलेल्या शंकांचे निरसन करण्यात आले तदनंतर शास्त्रज्ञांनी सोयाबिन फुले किमया पिक प्रात्यक्षिकधारक कैलास मोघाड, यादव वाघमारे' सदाशिव वाघमारे यांचा शेताला भेटी देऊन पाहणी केली. कार्यक्रमाच्या यशश्वितेसाठी तेलबिया प्रात्यक्षिक प्रकल्प तंत्रज्ञान सहाय्यक सुधाकर बोदडे, गणेश देवकर, अविनाश गवळी, पिराजी जाधव यांनी अथक परिश्रम घेतले.

कार्यक्रमास मुसळवाडी, अमानवाडी, कुत्तरडोह व परिसरातील महिला, कृषी सखी शेतकरी बांधव व युवकांची मोठ्या संखेने उपस्थिती लाभली. कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्र संचालन टी एस देशमुख तर आभार प्रदर्शन अविनाश गवळी यांनी केले.

4.Title :Success story CFLD Pulses -Pigeon pea crop Kharif 2024

Name of KVK	**Krishi Vigyan Kendra Washim**
Crop and Variety	Soybean, MAUS612(Demo), JS-335 (Check farmers)
Name of farmer & Address	Sh. Bhagawat D Lokhande , Dapuri, Tq. Risod, Dist.Washim
Details of technology demonstrated	Integrated Crop Management in Pigeon pea +Soybean intercrop with 1. Use of Improved Variety variety BDN716 seed with yield potential of 12-15 q/ha & moderately resistant to stem fly pest. (by farmer) 2. Pre sowing seed treatment with chemical fungicide (Carboxim37.5%+ Thirum37.5%) 100 gm/acre 3. Use presowing seed dressing by Biofertilizers culture like Rhizhobium PSB & trichoderma each @ 10ml/kg seed. 4. Use of 191919 & GA spraying 5. Recommended IPM technique & pesticide spraying by Neem 5% fb Quinolphos 20ml/10lit, Em.Benzoate.
Institutional Involvement	During Kharif 2024, KVK organised Farmers training on Integrated crop management of Pigeonpea & also supplied recommended inputs. KVK gave technical backstopping through training & monitoring visit to guide farmer in field during crop season. KVK organized the Field Day of CFLD farmers on dt.31.10.2024. at Pangharikute village in Malegaon block farmers from Dapuri , Dongarkini, Ghata participated visit event. The programme was chaired by Dr. Shakir Ali Scientist ATARI Pune, Dr. R. L. Kale, Head & Sr. Scientist KVK, Sh. Devkar TAO Malegaon attended the programme. Dr. Shakir Ali addressed farmers on the importance of the integrated crop management in Pigeon pea with use of newer improved variety BDN716. The publicity of field day was made through social media &local news paper for mass awareness.
Success Point	The variety BDN716 gave avg. 15.5 q/ha yields i.e. 26% more than local variety Maroti yield (Avg. 12.3 q/ha) as cultivated by farmer during Kharif 2024. The farmer earned avg. net profit of Rs. 121485/ha with BCR of 2.78 by variety BDN716 under recommended practices. Higher Avg. additional net return of was earned by farmer under demonstration.
Farmer Feedback	In the demonstrated variety BDN716 is moderately resistant to wilt which makes it superior over the farmers cultivated variety Maroti.
Demonstration	15.5 q/ha
Potential yield of variety/technology	12-15q/ha
District average	q/ha
State average	q/ha
National average	q/ha

Performance of technology vis-à-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Practice used	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Farmer practices	12.3	65065	165750	100685	2.55
Demonstration	15.5	68265	189750	121485	2.78
% Increase	26.0				

Good Quality Photographs in jpg. format

Pigeon pea Field View of Sh Bhanudas D Lokhande **,** Dapuri

Field Visit under CFLD Pigeon pea crop Dt. 31.10.24 at Baliram B. Kute field, Panghari kute Village

5. Title: Economic analysis of onion seed production in Washim district

Background

India is the second largest producer of onion in the world next to china and accounts for 16 per cent of worlds total production of onion. Onion can grow under wide range of climatic conditions but it succeeds best in mild season without extremes of heat or cold or excessive rainfall. Maharashtra is reckoned as the leading onion and producing state. Maharashtra ranks first in area production of onion among all the states in India. In Maharashtra, onion is produced in three seasons i.e. Kharif, Late Kharif and Rabi or winter. Onion harvested in summer (Rabi season) is suitable for export. About 50 to 60 per cent onion produced in the state is of export quality.The Maharashtra state occupies 26 per cent of total area and 27.72 per cent of production of onion in India.

The average productivity of Maharashtra was 12.54 tons per hectare. Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur and Satara are the major onion producing districts of Maharashtra state. Among all major onion growing districts of Maharashtra, Nasik stands first in area (28149 ha) and production (339348.25 MT) and Pun district secure second position, but major area under seed production of onion is observed particularly in Marat hwada and Vidarbha region of the state (NHRDF Nashik, 2014).

In Washim district, cultivated area of onion seed is less as compared to other crops ie. around 1500 to 1700 hectare area is under onion seed production because most of the area of district is unirrigated. Onion being extensively cultivated crop. There is a heavy demand for fresh seeds every year. Seed is most important input component for productive agriculture. Goof quality seed acts as a catalyst for realizing the potential of other inputs in agriculture. Without good seed investment on fertilizers, water, pesticides and other input will not pay the desired dividends. Therefore, seed is considered to be one of the most crucial input in agriculture. In case of onion, viability of seed is less, therefore, every year it is highly essential to produce seed as per requirement.

Interventions

The present study was under taken in the Washim district. The district was selected purposively based on maximum area under the onion seed production in Amravati division. Out of 6 tehsils in the district three tehsils viz., Washim, Risod and Malegaon were having maximum acreage under production of onion seed. The lists of villages having maximum acreage under production of onion seed were collected from the respective revenue office.Three villages from each tehsil were selected randomly from the list of onion seed growers. From each village 90 farmers were selected randomly. The list of onion seed growers were obtained from respective revenue record of each village and grouped under different categories such as small (less than 2 ha.), medium (2.01 to 4 ha.) and large (above 4.01 ha.) based on size of holding. A schedule was designed for the study. The selected growers were personally contacted and data was collected from them for the year 2021-2022.

Process

Cost of onion seed production and returns were collected from the selected onion seed growers was collected through a survey method with the help of presented structured schedule. Simple statistical tools and tabular analysis were emphases to accomplish the objective of the study. The collected data were analyzed by using the level of input utilization and cost of production of onion seed by standard costs concept.

Technology

There are two methods of seed production i.e. seed to seed methods and bulb to seed method. In the study area, bulb to seed method were adopted by the selected farmers. The following technology adopted by the farmers

1) Bulb treatment
2) Balance used of fertilizers
3) Drip irrigation facilities
4) Supply of micronutrient through drip.
5) Awareness of High yielding newly varieties among the farmers.

Impact

Horizontal Spread

After KVK invention of seed production around 2000 hectare has bben increased under seed production of onion in Washim district.

Economic gains

Per hectare production of onion seed for small, medium and large farmer was 721.51, 729.40 and 734.41 quintal, respectively. At overall level it was 725.20 q/ha. The average per hectare net return received by the small, medium and large cultivator was Rs. 115889.01/- Rs. 128069.65/- and Rs. 130661.97/-. At an overall the net returns was Rs. 127412.53/-. The input-output ratio was 1.70, 1.76 and 1.78 for small, medium and large farmer, respectively. The overall input-output ratio was 1.77. It indicates that the onion seed cultivation was profitable.

Problems faced by the farmers

Important problems faced by onion seed growers in production. In overall problem out of 90 farmers, 13.34 per cent growers reported that the onion bulbs were not available in time, 28.89 per cent of the growers reported that the high cost and non-availability of fertilizer in time. Almost 22.23 per cent of the growers reported the problem of lack of technical knowledge about pest and diseases and its control and they did not get insecticide in time. Due to sufficient water for irrigation not available in time reported by 54.45 per cent. Shortage of labour was another contribution reported by 60.00 per cent of the growers. Due to load shading irrigation is hampered and it has been reported by 57.78 per cent of the growers. It was also observed that, most of farmers reported that honey bees not seen in proper time of pollination, not facilities of crop insurance for seed production.

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

KVK Washim has emerged as a frontline extension service center in the district and catering the needs of farming community and extension professional in the operational area. KVK outreach in all the six block of the district are covered through social media apps, community radio station, press release and focus group activities through adopted village/model village concept. Since last back three years KVK has adopted group approach and monthly meetings in orange cluster village Wadaji. Innovative method adopted in Wadaji village includes formation of farmers commodity groups of orange growers who have planted citrus orchards since ten years and new comer farmers who are willing to establish citrus orchards by adopting Indo-Israel technique. KVK scientist visit village once in month and before undergoing technical discussion to collect feedback field visit to best performing orchard where grower explain how he has adopted technologies and its benefits. Similarly visit of all the farmers to non performing orchard is done in presence of KVK experts where in visiting farmers asked question about techniques which he fails to adopt. Ultimately field visit and group discussion helps for experience sharing and queries raised for improvement of orchard condition. In nutshell this method helps to take collective decision for adoption of technology and purchase of inputs at low cost, use of various farm implement on custom hiring basis. Due to collectivization of activities and creating interest and competition among farmers convergence activities are also spearheading in this adopted Wadaji village.

5 . Economics analysis of arrivals and prices of private APMC in Washim District

The Vitthal Krushi Uttpanna Bazar Pvt. Ltd. in Washim the market provides essential infrastructural facilities that facilitate smooth transactions for farmers. It serves as a vital platform for the trade of major crops such as soybean, pigeon pea, gram and turmeric, which are selected based on their cultivation area and transaction volume.

2. **Plan Implement and Support:**

Field visit and training were conducted in selected villages discussion was made on market facilities, market prices of crops . Give idea about when to sell the produce and which months the prices are highest in market.

3 Output

It is revealed from the results that, the compound growth rates indicate a general decline in arrivals for most crops; turmeric stands out with a positive growth The variability analysis highlights significant fluctuations in both arrivals and prices, suggesting that factors such as production variability and market demand significantly impact these commodities. The negative correlations between arrivals and prices for soybean, pigeon pea, and gram reinforce the inverse relationship observed, where increased arrivals tend to drive down prices. .Seasonal indices indicate distinct periods of peak arrivals and prices, which farmers can leverage for better decision-making.

4. Outcome

Farmers perceive various advantages in the market, particularly in terms of timely payments and opportunities for selling their products, which contribute to smoother market transactions and re. However, significant constraints, such as a lack of Hamal and high transportation costs, pose challenges to farmers' profitability and market access. reduced exploitation.

5. Impact

The study enhances farmer incomes and market efficiency through better infrastructure and reduced intermediaries. It increases competition, transparency and private investment. However, it requires effective regulation to ensure fair competition and equitable access. It has potential to transform agricultural marketing.

Arrival and Prices of major commodity in Vitthal Krushi Uttpanna Bazar Pvt. Ltd. in Washim, District". The study was based on secondary data of arrivals and prices.

In Case of Soybean The highest seasonal indices value observed in the month of arrival November, followed by December, January as the indices stood at 185.83, 185.46 and 123.66 respectively. On the other hand, lowest seasonal indices was found in September followed by August and July as the indices stood at 51.27,57.68 and 60.30.On the other hand, The highest seasonal indices of soybean price in may (112.82) and lowest in the month of October (87.49).

As regard to Pigeon pea the seasonal indices of arrivals were observed in the month of March (237.2) followed by April (189.8) and May (194.03). The indices of Pigeon pea arrivals had highest from the month of January to May and Harvesting period of Pigeon pea is from the month of November to January. The lowest indices of Pigeon pea arrivals were in month of November (22.69). In case of prices, Maximum in the month of June (112.25) and it was minimum in the month of January (90.84).

The Grain maximum indices of Gram arrival were found in the month of March (240.12 per cent) and minimum in month of January (34.72 per cent). Whereas, prices indices were maximum in the month of May (103.24 per cent) and minimum in the month of March (91.66 per cent) and the seen fluctuated with some difference during the rests of the months. The Highest seasonal indices of Turmeric arrivals in Vitthal APMC were observed in the month of May (315.89 per cent) followed by April (213.09 per cent) and June (152.45 per cent). The lowest indices of turmeric arrivals were in month of March (21.69 per cent). In case of prices, Maximum in the month of August (125.79 per cent) and minimum in the month of March (64.16 per cent). This study helpful to the farmer for receiving Timely Payment, Minimum losses of the commodity, Grading facilities available, Less waiting period while selling and Remunerative prices for the commodity.

7. Title : Success story -Cotton, Kharif 2024 High Density Planting System Technology in Cotton crop Management

Name of KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Washim
Crop and Variety	Cotton, RCH 971 (Rashi Swift) BGII
Name of farmer & Address	Sh. Ritesh Prakash Padhar, Wapti, Tq. Karanja lad, Dist.Washim
Details of technology demonstrated	Integrated Crop Management in cotton crop with Use of Improved Variety RCH 971 Swift seed with yield potential of 25 q/ha & moderately resistant to sucking pests. Pre sowing seed treatment is done by seed firm at time of packing. Use of Pendimethelin 38.7% EC 700ml/acre after 24-48 hrs after sowing with good moisture in soil Mepiquat chloride 5% AS 1-1.2 ml/lit as per internode growth. Use of pheromone traps 5 and sticky traps 10 and recommended pesticide spraying by Thimethoxam 25WG2 g/lt ,Imidachloprid 17.8 SL 3ml/lt, Difenthuron 50%WP 3g/lt, Profenophos 50%EC20ml/lt, Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 10ml/lt water Recomanded use of fungicide spraying Carbendazim 50%WP 4g/lt for ALS
Institutional Involvement	KVK organised Farmers training and field days and gave technical backstopping through monitoring visit to guide farmer in field during crop season.
Success Point	The variety RCH 971 (Rashi swift) gave about 21.5% more yield than the conventional cropping pattern in first year of use. Also this HDPS and CS required less cost of production as compare to other practice.
Farmer Feedback	HDPS and CS is giving more yield in less cost. Also due to short durtion of crop is easy to avoid PBW infestation and also useful for next rabbi season crop.
Yield (q/ha)	
Demonstration	**22.5 q/ha**
Potential yield	**25 q/ha**
District average	**3.25 q/ha**
State average	**3.53 q/ha**
National average	**4.47 q/ha**

Performance of technology vis-à-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Practice used	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Farmer practices	17.5	67356	129850	62494	1.93
Demonstration	22.5	72979	166950	93971	2.29
% Increase	21.5				

Visit to Field Demonstration on Cotton crop HDPS at Wapti village in Karanja Dist Washim

वापटी येथे कपाशी शेतीदिन: अतिघनता तंत्राचे अनुभव कथन

■ प्रतिनिधी | वाशिम ■

कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र वाशिम व केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्था नागपूर द्वारे विशेष कापूस प्रकल्प अंतर्गत कापूसपीक शेतीदिनाचे आयोजन कृषी विज्ञान केंद्राचे वरिष्ठ शास्त्रज्ञ व प्रमुख डॉ. आर. एल. काळे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली दि. १२ डिसेंबर २०२४ रोजी मौजे वापटी तालुका कारंजा जिल्हा वाशिम येथे करण्यात आले होते.

कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी डॉ. राकेशकुमार गोस्वामी जैवतंत्रज्ञानशास्त्रज्ञ केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन केंद्र नागपूर व कार्यक्रमास प्रमुख अतिथी म्हणून श्री सुधीर देशमुख कृषीविस्तार शास्त्रज्ञ तथा नोडल अधिकारी विधाता प्रशिक्षण केंद्र वाशिम, अश्विनी भोसले तालुका कृषी अधिकारी कारंजा लाड, श्री रवींद्र जटाळे मंडळ कृषीअधिकारी कामरगाव, श्री अतुल क्षीरसागर मंडळ कृषीअधिकारी उंबरडाबाजार, स्वाती वानखेडे कृषी सहाय्यक वापटी, श्री अशोक टाके सरपंच

वापटी, सुनिता आसाराम मोहिते उपसरपंच वापटी हे उपस्थित होते. तसेच मार्गदर्शक म्हणून श्री तुषार देशमुख कृषीतज्ञ कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र वाशिम व समीर चौरे प्रक्षेत्र अधिकारी राशी सीड्स इत्यादी मान्यवर उपस्थित होते.

कार्यक्रमाच्या प्रस्ताविकेत टी एस देशमुख यांनी शेतकऱ्यांना सघन कापूस पीक लागवड तंत्रज्ञान सुलभ सुधारित वाण प्रकल्पाचे उद्देश व फायदे सांगितले. वापटी येथील विशेष कापूस पीक प्रकल्पाचे शेतकरी रितेश पाडर, कैलास कराळे, गणेश निगोट व बाळू वंजारी यांनी आपल्या शेतीतील कपाशी शेती प्रयोगाचे अंतर्गत होणारे फायदे सांगत शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहन दिले. सदर शेतकऱ्यांनी आपल्या अनुभव कथनामध्ये कापूस पीक अति घनता प्रणालीमध्ये कमीत कमी खर्च व जास्त उत्पन्न हा मुद्दा स्पष्ट केला. कार्यक्रमाचे अध्यक्ष राकेश कुमार गोस्वामी यांनी केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन केंद्र या अंतर्गत कापूस पीक अति घनता तंत्रज्ञान याबद्दल माहिती दिली तसेच शेतकऱ्याचे वाढते उत्पादन हा ग्रामीण विकासाचा महत्त्वाचा घटक असल्याचे त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले. कार्यक्रमाचे प्रमुख अतिथी सुधीर देशमुख यांनी शेतकऱ्यांना नवे तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब करून उत्पादन वाढविण्याचे आवाहन दिले. सुधाकर बोदडे कृषी हवामान निरीक्षक यांनी शेतकऱ्यांना कृषी हवामान आधारित पीक नियोजन माहिती करिता मोबाईल ॲप द्वारे मेघदूत व विविध व्हाट्सअप ग्रुप मधील माहिती बद्दल सांगितले.

तहसिलदार मंगरुळपिर यांचे कार्यालय

स.मा.क्र. एम आर सि -८१ /लाठी / / २०२४-२५

जाहीरनामा

या जाहीरनाम्याव्दारे सर्वत्र लोकांना कळविण्यात येते की, अर्जदार सखाराम बाबाराव सुर्वे रा. लाठी यांनी विनंती केल्यानुसार मौजे - लाठी येथील जमीन सर्वे नं./गट क्र. २२/३ अक्षेत्र ०.२१ हे आर. अर्जदार यांच्या ताब्यात असुन गाव नमुना ७ हिरालाल केशरमल जैन यांचे नांव असुन सदर व्यक्ती मयत आहे .तसेच सदर जमिन अर्जदार यांच्या ताब्यात आहे. तरी अर्जदार यांनी गांव नमुना ७ मध्ये नोंद घेण्या बाबत अर्ज सादर केला आहे.

सदर प्रकरणात कोणाला काही आक्षेप/ हरकती दाखल करावयाच्या असल्यास

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

Krishi Vigyan Kendra Washim is one of the center catering training needs of the farming community in the district. KVK has good functional linkages with the department hence they have identified the center started at district place (VIDATA Training Center) as a Nodal Agency for major schemes like Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business program (AC&ABC), Diploma in Agricultural extension Services for Input Dealers, PMFME Seed Capital Beneficiary and DLC beneficiary and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan Sarpanch Training Program. Beneficiaries of all these training helps in extension networking and creates outreach of KVK in the district.

2. **Group Farming** Approach: KVK has adopted Citrus orchard beneficiaries and 5 villages were regular weekly field visit in alternate villages in presence of KVK experts and farmers are arranged twice in month. The basic role is follow up and monitoring of technology adoption by the farmers and main thing is that farmers learns through experience sharing and create healthy competition among the farmers. As a result of this various line department and agencies has approach KVK for convergence program and even Vice Chancellor Dr.Sharad Gadakh and his scientist visited the adopted village Wadaji and appreciated end to end approach of the KVK.

- Horticulture expert has started **Mandarin Group Farming** *(santra Gat sheti)* Concept in five major mandarin producing i.e. Wadji, Adoli, Shendurjana, Wanoja and Belkhed village. In this concept, formed and promoted the group of mandarin producer in the each village. In every month shivar feri (Visit of scientist and farmers to orchards of group members) followed by technical session are arranged. During shivar feri, observation of growth performance, pest, diseases infestation and cultural practices are being observed and also shared and discussed with group to find out the cause and preventive measure and possible remedies to overcome same. As a outcome, 95 farmers group at Wadji village, 48 farmers group at Belkhed, 25 farmers group at Adoli village, 30 farmers group in shendurjana village and 18 farmers group in Wanoja village were developed. The area covered is 450 acres. Orchards are well developed. The yield and quality of fruit is improved and finally the net profit of the is increased from Rs.1.5 lacks to Rs. 3.5 lacks per acre. Farmers are very much satisfied about this innovative method of technology transfer. Hon Vice chancellor, Dr. PDKV, Hon Principle secretory, agriculture and other dignitaries have participated and visited to these village.
- For marketing and value addition purpose, FPO of orange growers has been promoted and conducted exposure visits to such units. Brand of Washim district as Washim Orange (WAO) has been developed.

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

S. No.	Crop / Enterprise	ITK Practiced	Purpose of ITK

5.1. Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for
A. Practicing Farmers
B. Rural Youth
C. In-service personnel

KVK Washim while adopting the villages for technology transfer focus on PRA and need assessment survey and prepared plan for on and off campus activities and programs to be implemented by KVK. Rapid PRA survey and group discussion with farmers help KVK scientist to identify and arrange need based and skill supported training programs for the farmers. In case of rural youth KVK organizes ARYA, ASCI and STRY training program. MANAGE supported training like AC&ABC and DAESI are also part of the activity. In case of extension personal KVK arranges thematic based training like Natural Farming, Shednet house, Millets based value addition and farmers field school etc.

5.2. Indicate the methodology for identifying OFTs/FLDs

For OFT:

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

For FLD:

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

5.3. Field activities

i. Name of villages identified/adopted with Block name (from which year) –2021-22

Sr.No	Village Name	Taluka/Block	Concerned Scientist Name
1	Pardi Takmor	Washim	Dr.S.K.Deshmukh
2	Dastapur	Mangrulpir	Mr.T.S.Deshmukh
3	Warud	Mangrulpir	Mr.R.S.Daware
4	Bhaurad	Malegaon	Dr.D.N.Ingole
5	Dhotra Jahagir	Karanja	Mrs.S.N.Watane
6	Gaiwal	Karanja	Dr.R.L.Kale
7	Wadji	Risod	Mr.N.B.Patil
8	Shirsala	Malegaon	Mr.M.S.Deshmukh
9	Shelgaon Ghuge	Washim	Dr.R.L.Kale & Dr.S.K.Deshmukh

ii. No. of farm families selected per village : **200**

iii.No. of survey/PRA conducted : **09**

iv.No. of technologies taken to the adopted villages: **22**

v. Name of the technologies found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages:**18**

vi.Impact (production, income, employment, area/technological– horizontal/vertical)

Impact study of FLD on turmeric was carried out where percent increase in yield was 25% and increase in yield over farmers practice was 7.2 q/h area under turmeric technology horizontal spread has increase from 12 ha to 230 ha. in the village where impact change 65%.

vii. Constraints if any in the continued application of these improved technologies

a. Inadequate knowledge on pest and disease management
b. Failure of seasonal rainfall
c. High cost of labour
d. High cost of inputs
e. Inadequate credit facilities

6. LINKAGES

A. Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
Dr.PDKV Akola	Collaborative training and technical backstopping, FLD on Wheat & Green gram Trials, Oilseed & Pulses technical backstopping, For technical interaction. Extension activity
NARP- ARS Washim	Training and demonstration, and Extension programmes
IISR Indore,and ARS Amravati	CFLD on soybean crop, technical backstopping
District Animal Husbundery Department	Technically guidance, Collaboration animal health camps
ATMA Washim	Training, Supply of poultry input, Exhibition, FFS, Field day and workshop
Dr.Panjabrao Deshmukh Jaivik Sheti Mission	Natural Farming and Bio Research Center
NABARD	FPO project, formation of new FPO's
Syngenta India Ltd.	Citrus Workshop
PoCRA	Value chain management and processing
DSAO Washim Agriculture Department	Soil health card, training and demonstration
MANAGE Hyderabad	DAESI and AC&ABC training
VANAMATI Nagpur	DAESI and STRY training programmes
IB Poultry	Contractual poultry farming
RASSI Seeds	Special Cotton Project
MCED	Entrepreneurship training
MAVIM	Capacity Building program of SHGs
VNMAU Parbhani	Joint implementation of farm implement trial, seed production, training and demonstration
Agrowone	Agrowon Sanwad and Article Publication
IMD-RMC Nagpur	Mobile advisory services
Zillah Parishad	Extension programmes
YASHADA-SIRD PUNE	RGSA and PoCRA-2.0 Training Program
Sericulture department	Training and demonstration of sericulture activities
District Industries centre	Self-employment generation scheme
UMED-MSRLM	Farm labour and Womens training programme
CICR-Nagpur	Special Cotton Project
District Soil survey and Soil testing officer	Implementation of soil health card programme
College of Agriculture Risod	Joint implementation of various activities
Common Service Center	Agri- telecommunication centers
KVIB	Model Beekeeping Village
PMFME	Training Program
Atma, Washim	FFS (2)
Dhanuka pvt ltd	Sponsorship for training
Gencrist bioproducts pvt.ltd	Sponsorship for training
Syngenta ind ltd	Sponsorship for training
IMD NewDelhi	DAMU
ICAR CICR Nagpur	SPC project
IISR Indore	FLD Soybean
ATMA	NFRC unit
District Planning Office	District Strategic Plan

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

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

Name of the scheme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency(State Govt./Other Agencies)	Amount (Rs.)
KRISHIONNATI 4138	Jun.2024	MoAFW NFSM	2019000
NFSM FLD on Cotton	April 2024	CICR Nagpur	2061000

C. Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes

If yes, role of KVK in preparation of SREP of the district?

Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of prog. attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	No of Farmers attending
01	**Meetings**	-	-	-	-
02	**Research projects**	NFRC	**05**	**05**	**150**
03	**Training programmes**	STRY Training	**0**	**2**	**30**
		DAESI Training	**0**	**1**	**40**
04	**Demonstrations**	-	-	-	-
05	**Extension Programmes**				
	Kisan Mela	-	-	-	-
	Technology Week	-	-	-	-
	Exposure visit				
	Exhibition	District Exhibition	**1**	**0**	**345**
	Soil health camps	Workshop	**02**	**02**	**256**
06	**Publications**				
	Video Films	-	-	-	-
	Books	**01**	-	-	-
	Book chapter	**0**	-	-	-
	Extension Literature	**0**	-	-	-
	Pamphlets	**01**	-	-	-

D. Give details of programmes implemented under National Horticultural Mission

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

E. Nature of linkage with National Fisheries Development Board

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

F. Details of linkage with RKVY (Skill development/RPL)

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks
1	Vewrmi compost producer	Orientation	84000	84000	Completed
2	Organic cultivator (Small unit)	Skill training	233890	233890	Completed

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

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks
1	Project	ATMA	1000000	956800	Natural Farming

H. Details of linkage with NFSM

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks
1	CFLD FLD	Nodal Agency	1819000	2019000	Oil seed

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

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

8. Innovative Farmers Meet

Sl.No.	Particulars	Details
	Have you conducted Farm Innovators meet in your district?	Yes
	Brief report in this regard : On the occasion of 96th Indian Council of Agricultural Research, ICAR Foundation Day KVK Washim has organized "Innovative Farmers Meet cum Agricultural Exhibition" event on 16th July 2024 at KVK campus. DDM NABARD Shankar Kokadwar inaugurated the event while Suvide Foundation Trustee S.D.Ukalkar chaired the program. Other guest of honor present on dias, Officer Incharge ARS Washim Dr.B.D.Gite, Taluka Agril Officer Risod M.R.Taware and KVK Head and Senior Scientist Dr.R.L.Kale.	

9. Farmers Field School (FFS)

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

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

1. In crop demonstration with integrated crop management in HDPS/CS using RCH 608/RCH 578 variety practice gave 19.8% increased yield with additional net profit of Rs.15667/ha & higher BC ratio 1.80 over the farmers practice. The farmers realized importance of the use of HDPS/CS technology for increased crop production.

2. In Soybean crop demonstration with integrated nutrient management by the pre sowing seed treatment with bio fertilizer practice gave 11% increased yield with additional net profit of Rs.7205/ha & higher BC ratio 1.66 over the farmers practice. The farmers realized importance of the use of pre sowing seed treatment for increased crop production. Farmer needed the bio fertilizer inputs. The cluster demonstration of ICM practices with using KDS 726/ MAUS 612 variety in Soybean crop gave 18.5% increased yield with additional net profit of Rs.12334/ha & higher BC ratio of 1.97 over the farmers practice. The farmers realized the potential of recommended practices in increasing profit in crop productivity and will adopt the demonstration package.

3. In Pigeon pea the improved variety BDN 716 demonstration is having good grain quality, gave 18.8% increased yield with additional net profit of Rs.13865/ha &higher BC ratio 4.04 over the farmers practice.

4. In Bengal gram crop with integrated nutrient management demonstration by the pre-sowing seed treatment with bio fertilizers gave good crop growth, 10.5% increased yield with additional net profit of Rs.10910/ha & higher BC ratio was 2.78 over the farmers practice. The farmers realized importance of the use of pre-sowing seed treatment for increased crop production. Farmer needed the bio fertilizer inputs.

5. The cluster demonstration of ICM practices with using ISF 764 variety in Safflower crop gave 13.3% increased yield with additional net profit of Rs.7631/ha & higher BC ratio of 2.61 over the farmers practice. The farmers realized the potential of recommended practices in increasing profit in crop productivity and will adopt the demonstration package.

6. In wheat crop demonstration of the improved variety MACS 6478 is suitable for sowing under irrigation condition, has good grain chapatti quality giving 13.2% increase yield with additional net profit of Rs.5309/ha & higher BC ratio 2.53 over the farmers practice. The improved variety shows excess height characteristic in soils with previous crop history of turmeric & FYM application. Also variety is susceptible to crop lodging in later stages. So the farmers were reluctant to use the variety.

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

- The existing variety of Soybean crop viz. JS 335 needs substitute varieties for resistant to stemfly & girdle beetle pest with better yield potential.
- In pigeon pea crop improved varieties with wilt resistant characteristics and increased yield potential needs to be given more attention.
- In Cotton crop HDPS mechanization needs timely support. Weedicide management is also an beneficial alternative to reduce cost of management.
- In Wheat crop, under irrigated condition farmers need non lodging varieties with rust resistance having higher 40-50 q/ha yield with good grain, chapati quality amber colour grain.
- In Chick pea existing variety JAKI 9218 is suffering due to wilt, as such better yielding and wilt resistance varieties is farmers demand.
- In Safflower crop, farmers are in trouble due to more labour charges demand by labourers at Harvest. Also they require variety with more oil recovery, suited to mechanical harvester with non-shattering loses in field.
- In Groundnut crop farmers demanded better performing, yielding improved varieties in summer season with good grain, pod quality and three seeded pods.

11. Technology Week celebration during 2024: Yes/No, If Yes

Period of observing Technology Week: From to From to 10 to 16 Oct 2024
Online / Offline: Organized at KVK Campus
Total number of farmers visited : 562
Total number of agencies involved : 05
Number of demonstrations visited by the farmers within KVK campus: 12

Other Details

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Farmers	Related crop/livestock technology
Gosthies	06	562	Integrated farming system, natural farming, integrated pest management practices, use ICT in agriculture, soil health management, secondary agriculture
Lectures organized	06	562	Integrated pest management practices, natural farming
Exhibition	01	562	KVK recommended technologies and services
Film show	0	0	
Fair	0	0	
Farm Visit	06	562	KVK instructional farm and seed production program
Diagnostic Practical's	0	0	
Supply of Literature (No.)	02	562	Soil testing, natural farming, NADEP composing, vermi composting
Supply of Seed (q)	10q	40	Soybean
Supply of Planting materials (No.)	1500	35	Mango, citus, drum stick
Bio Product supply (Kg)	01	50	Trichoderma, PSB, Rhizobium
Bio Fertilizers (q)	01	50	Trichoderma, PSB, Rhizobium
Supply of fingerlings	0	0	
Supply of Livestock specimen (No.)	0	0	
Total number of farmers visited the technology week	14	562	

13. IMPACT

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

Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of participants	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
			Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
INM in Nagpur Mandarin	428	71%	350000 /ha	680000 / ha
Direct sowing of onion by onion seeder in Late kharif season	62	54 %	180000/ ha	270000/ha
Onion Seed Production technology	210	70 %	350000 / ha	430000/ ha
Introduction of late kharif onion production technology	185	48%	112000 /ha	230000/ha
Mandarin plantation technology	740	80 %	Newly planted	-
IPM in cotton	47	58.80	Rs 5300 Rs plant protection cost before training	Rs 4800 Rs plant protection cost after training

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

B. Case Study:

1. LARGE-SCALE ADOPTION OF BDN-716 PIGEON PEA VARIETY IN WASHIM DISTRICT

Introduction

Pigeon pea (Cajanus cajan) is a major pulse crop in Washim district, contributing significantly to the livelihoods of farmers. During 2017-18, KVK-Washim introduced and demonstrated the BDN-716 variety of pigeon pea to promote its adoption. Over the years, this variety has gained widespread acceptance among farmers, and currently, approximately 35% of the pigeon pea area in Washim district is under BDN-716 cultivation.

This case study highlights the factors contributing to the large-scale adoption of BDN-716, its impact on farmers, and future prospects for expansion.

Background: Introduction of BDN-716

BDN-716 is an improved pigeon pea variety developed by Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani. It was introduced in Washim district through frontline demonstrations (FLDs) conducted by KVK-Washim. The primary objectives were:

- Enhancing productivity and profitability of pigeon pea farming.
- Providing resistance to major pests and diseases.
- Addressing farmers' demand for a high-yielding, short-duration variety.

Salient Features of BDN-716

- Higher Yield Potential: 20-25% higher yield compared to traditional varieties.
- Medium Duration (140-150 days): Suitable for Washim's agro-climatic conditions.
- Resistant to Wilt and Sterility Mosaic Virus: Reducing crop loss.
- Uniform Maturity & Non-Splitting Pods: Facilitating machine harvesting and reducing post-harvest losses.
- Good Market Acceptance: Due to bold and attractive grains.

Process of Large-Scale Adoption

1. Demonstrations and On-Farm Trials

KVK-Washim conducted demonstrations in selected villages during 2017-18 to compare BDN-716 with existing varieties. Farmers observed significant benefits, leading to higher demand.

2. **Farmer Field Days and Training Programs**
• Knowledge Sharing: Farmers were trained in improved agronomic practices, including spacing, integrated pest management (IPM), and intercropping.
• Success Stories: Progressive farmers who achieved higher yields with BDN-716 shared their experiences.

3. **Seed Production and Availability**
• KVK-Washim collaborated with seed-producing agencies to ensure the availability of quality BDN-716 seeds.
• Farmer-led seed production initiatives were promoted.

4. **Market Linkages and Value Addition**
• KVK connected farmers with traders and processing units for better price realization.
• Promotion of dal mills to encourage local value addition.

Impact of Large-Scale Adoption
1. Increased Productivity and Income
• Average yield increased from 8-10 q/ha (traditional varieties) to 12-15 q/ha under BDN-716.
• Farmers reported 20-30% higher net income due to higher yields and better market rates.

2. Reduced Crop Losses
• Lower incidence of Fusarium Wilt and Sterility Mosaic Virus resulted in reduced yield losses by 10-15%.

3. Improved Cropping System Sustainability
• BDN-716 fits well in intercropping systems with soybean, enhancing land use efficiency.

4. Enhanced Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)
• Increased farmer awareness led to a rise in SRR from 15% to 40%, improving overall crop productivity.

Future Strategies
• Strengthening seed hubs and farmer participatory seed production.
• Expansion of area under BDN-716 through cluster-based seed village programs.
• Promoting mechanized harvesting to reduce labor dependency.
• Integrating digital advisory services for real-time farmer support.

Conclusion
The successful large-scale adoption of BDN-716 pigeon pea variety in Washim district is a result of KVK-Washim's systematic interventions, farmer participation, and institutional support. With sustained efforts, BDN-716 can further enhance the district's pigeon pea productivity and contribute to farmers' economic resilience.

2. LARGE-SCALE ADOPTION OF BROAD BED AND FURROW (BBF) METHOD FOR SOYBEAN CULTIVATION IN WASHIM DISTRICT

Introduction
Soybean is a major kharif crop in Washim district, playing a crucial role in the agricultural economy. To address issues of waterlogging, soil erosion, and poor moisture retention, KVK-Washim promoted the Broad Bed and Furrow (BBF) method for soybean

sowing. Over time, farmers recognized its benefits, leading to large-scale adoption. Currently, approximately 42% of the soybean area in Washim district is under BBF cultivation.

Background: Introduction of BBF

BBF is an improved land configuration technique that involves creating raised beds and furrows to optimize soil and water management. KVK-Washim introduced BBF through demonstrations, emphasizing:

• Improved drainage to reduce waterlogging.
• Better soil moisture retention for drought resilience.
• Enhanced root aeration, leading to higher yields.
• Reduced runoff and soil erosion, ensuring sustainable land use.

Process of Large-Scale Adoption

1. Demonstrations and On-Farm Trials

• KVK-Washim conducted comparative trials to showcase BBF benefits over conventional flatbed sowing.
• Farmers observed better germination, uniform plant growth, and higher yields, leading to increased adoption.

2. Training and Capacity Building

• Field days and workshops educated farmers on BBF layout, sowing techniques, and moisture management.
• Successful farmers shared experiences, accelerating peer-to-peer learning.

3. Machinery Support and Custom Hiring Services

• KVK-Washim collaborated with agriculture departments and FPOs to promote BBF seed drills.
• Custom hiring centers made BBF equipment accessible to small and marginal farmers.

4. Government and Institutional Support

• The Department of Agriculture and ATMA supported BBF through subsidy programs.
• Private input dealers and agro-tech companies promoted BBF-compatible machinery.

Impact of Large-Scale Adoption

1. Increased Productivity and Profitability
• Yield increase of 15-20% due to better plant stand and moisture conservation.
• Higher net income as a result of improved crop establishment and reduced input costs.
2. Improved Climate Resilience
• BBF reduced waterlogging by 30-40%, preventing crop loss in heavy rainfall.
• Better moisture retention helped mitigate drought impact in erratic monsoons.
3. Sustainable Soil and Water Management
• Runoff reduced by 25-30%, minimizing topsoil erosion.
• Higher infiltration rates improved groundwater recharge.
4. Increased Mechanization and Labor Efficiency
• BBF-compatible mechanization reduced manual labor and enhanced sowing efficiency.
• Uniform crop stand facilitated easier intercultural operations and harvesting.

Challenges and Future Strategies

Challenges

• High initial cost of BBF planters for smallholders.
• Limited awareness in remote areas.
• Need for precision land leveling before BBF adoption.

Future Strategies

• Expanding custom hiring services for BBF implements.
• Scaling up farmer training through digital platforms and field demonstrations.
• Strengthening public-private partnerships for wider technology dissemination.

Conclusion

The large-scale adoption of the BBF method for soybean cultivation in Washim district demonstrates its agronomic, economic, and environmental advantages. With continued support, BBF can further enhance soybean productivity, climate resilience, and sustainability, benefiting a larger farming community.

3. CASE STUDY: LARGE-SCALE ADOPTION OF MACS 6478 WHEAT VARIETY IN WASHIM DISTRICT

Introduction

Wheat is a key rabi crop in Washim district, mainly grown in irrigated areas. Farmers traditionally relied on local wheat varieties with lower yields and susceptibility to diseases. To address this, KVK-Washim introduced MACS 6478, a high-yielding wheat variety, through demonstrations. Encouraged by its superior performance, farmers are now shifting to MACS 6478 to replace local varieties in irrigated areas.

Background: Introduction of MACS 6478

MACS 6478 is an improved wheat variety developed by the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune. It was introduced in Washim through Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) with the objectives of:

• Enhancing yield potential under irrigated conditions.
• Providing resistance to major wheat diseases like rust.
• Improving grain quality for better marketability.

Process of Large-Scale Adoption

1. Demonstrations and Field Trials

• KVK-Washim conducted on-farm trials comparing MACS 6478 with local varieties.
• Farmers observed higher yields, better disease resistance, and good grain quality, leading to increased interest.

2. Farmer Awareness and Capacity Building

• Training sessions and field days educated farmers on improved wheat production practices.
• Progressive farmers shared success stories, accelerating peer adoption.

3. Seed Production and Distribution

• KVK-Washim facilitated seed multiplication programs to ensure availability.

• Collaboration with seed agencies and farmer-led seed production enhanced accessibility.

4. Institutional and Market Support
• Agriculture departments and input dealers promoted MACS 6478 adoption through seed distribution schemes.
• Farmers were linked with market buyers preferring high-quality wheat grains.

Impact of Large-Scale Adoption

1. Increased Yield and Profitability
• MACS 6478 yielded 18-20% more than local varieties (average 45-50 q/ha under irrigation).
• Farmers reported higher net income due to increased productivity and better grain quality.

2. Improved Disease Resistance
• Reduced rust incidence resulted in lower crop losses and reduced pesticide use.

3. Better Market Value and Milling Quality
• Bold grains with higher protein content attracted premium prices from traders and millers.

4. Sustainability and Resource Efficiency
• Shorter crop duration allowed efficient irrigation water use and better crop rotation options.

Challenges and Future Strategies

Challenges
• Initial seed availability constraints during large-scale expansion.
• Need for better irrigation management to maximize yield potential.
• Limited awareness in some wheat-growing areas.

Future Strategies
• Expanding farmer-led seed production for timely seed supply.
• Promoting precision irrigation techniques for optimal crop performance.
• Strengthening training and digital advisories to reach more farmers.

Conclusion

The adoption of MACS 6478 wheat variety in Washim district is transforming wheat farming by improving yields, disease resistance, and profitability. With continued support, it has the potential to fully replace local varieties in irrigated areas, ensuring higher productivity and better market returns for farmers.

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

14. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services

Month	No. of SMS sent	No. of farmers to which SMS was sent	No. of feedback / query on SMS sent
Jan 2024	2	34789	12
Feb 2024	3	35487	31
March 2024	3	32651	0
April 2024	3	35487	09
May 2024	3	44368	26
Jun 2024	3	37578	48
Jul 2024	3	34781	41
Aug 2024	3	35487	30
Sept 2024	2	17458	17
Oct 2024	3	32541	0
Nov. 2024	3	30254	18
Dec. 2024	2	18468	24
Total			256

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						
		Crop	**Livestock**	**Weather**	**Market-ing**	**Aware-ness**	**Other enterprise**	**Total**
Washm	Text only	12	7	6	5	2	1	33
	farmers Benefited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Voice only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	farmers Benefited	**151425**	**80477**	**70254**	**56489**	**22156**	**8548**	**389349**
	Voice & Text both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	farmers Benefited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Messages	12	7	6	5	2	1	33
	Grant total of farmers Benefited	**151425**	**80477**	**70254**	**56489**	**22156**	**8548**	**389349**

15. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

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

Sl. No.	Demo Unit	Year of establishment	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
01	Pulse processing unit	2012	0.40	PKV Dal mil	Dal	75	15000	7000	Rural youth
02	IFS Module	2020	01	Animal base tech	Eggs, Meat, Milk, Compost	Egg = 678, Chicks=300, Milk=600 lit	997000	24925	Sale of produce

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

Name of the crop	Date of sowing	Date of harvest	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
Pulses									
Chickpea	07/12/2024	07/01/2025	1	PDKV Kanak	G Production	8.3	16500	33480	
Pigeon pea	29/07/2024	17/01/2025	1	PDKV TARA	G Production	3	12300	17700	
Oilseeds									
Soybean	20/07/2024	20/10/2024	5	AMS-1001	G Production	78	271440	67860	
Soybean	20/07/2024	28/10/2024	2	AMS-1001	G Production	35	122640	30660	
Ground nut	01/11/2024	15/02/20205	1	TAG-24	G Production	12	37804	9451	
Spices & Plantation crops									

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

Sl. No.	Bio Products	Name of the Product	Qty (kg/lit)	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Bio-Fertilizers	Vermi-compost	1500	75700	150000	Use in Farm & sold to farmers
2.	Bio-Fertilizers	Rhizobium & PSB	200	12000	40000	For trials only
3.		Trichoderma	2000	250000	400000	For trials only
4.	Total	-	3700	337700	590000	

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

Sl. No	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
		Breed	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Poultry	Sonali	Egg & Chikens	1700	170000	250000	Supply to the retailer
2	Poultry	Sonali	Day old chicks	2560	30720	64000	Supply to the farmers
3	Fish	IMC & Common carp	Fish seed	225000	0.50/no	112500	Sale as per farmers demand

E. Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds):

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
January **2024**	15	03	-
February **2024**	10	02	-
March **2024**	07	03	-
April **2024**	12	02	-
May **2024**	15	04	-
June **2024**	08	02	-
July **2024**	07	03	-
August **2024**	12	05	-
September **2024**	19	03	-
October **2024**	14	04	-
November **2024**	17	03	-
December **2024**	16	03	-

F. Database management

S. No	Period of Database	Database target	Database created

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

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

H. Performance of Nutritional Garden at KVK farm.

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

If yes, Nutritional Garden developed at KVK farm

Area under nutritional garden (ha)	Component of Nutritional Garden	No. of species / plants in nutritional garden	No. of farmers visited
0.01	Seasonal vegetables like Rajgira , Spinach, fenugreek, Brinjal, Tomato, Drumstik, Hatga etc	8 to 10/ species	350
	Guava, custard apple, amola	2/fruit plants	
	Roselle	10	

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

No. of Villages covered	Component of Nutritional Garden	No. of species / plants in nutritional garden	No. of farmers covered
46	Seasonal vegetables like Rajgira , Spinach, fenugreek, Brinjal, Tomato, Drumstik, Hatga etc	8 to 10/ species	1580
	Guava, custard apple, amola	2/fruit lants	
	Roselle	10	

H. Details of Skill Development Trainings/RPL organized

S.No.	Name of KVKs/SAUs/ICAR Institutes	Name of QP/Job role	Duration (hrs)	No. of participants					
				SCs/STs		Others		Total	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
01	KVK-Washim	Vermi compost producer	21	2	12	11	21	13	33
02	KVK-Washim	Organic cultivator	210	02	01	13	09	15	10

16. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

A. Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Branch code	Account Name	Account Number	MICR Number	IFSC Number
With Host Institute	State Bank of India	Risod	02173	Chairman Suvide Foundation	11577083717	444002726	SBIN0002173
With KVK	State Bank of India	Risod	02173	Chairman Suvide Foundation Krishi Vigyan Kendra	11577083842	44002726	SBIN0002173

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

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	**Pay & Allowances**	23606002	20070732	19235972
2	**Traveling allowances**	100000	100000	78177
3	**Contingencies**			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)			
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and Equipments	550000	550000	475000
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)			
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)			
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)			
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)			
G	Training of extension functionaries			
H	Maintenance of buildings			
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory			
J	Library	550000	550000	540150
TOTAL (A)		24806002	21270732	20329299
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	**Works**	0	0	0
2	**Equipments including SWTL & Furniture**	0	0	0
3	**Vehicle** (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	0	0	0
4	**Library** (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	0	0	0
TOTAL (B)		0	0	0
C. REVOLVING FUND		0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		**24806002**	**21270732**	**20329299**

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

Year	Opening balance as on 1st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1st April of each year
April 2020 to March 2021	1457138	1245600	1219614	1483124
April 2021 to March, 2022	1483124	1366504	1340600	1464028
April 2022 to March 2023	1464028	1645590	1530470	1579148
April 2023 to March 2024	1579148	2245900	2140600	1684448
April 2024 to March 2025	1684448	2354600	2235450	1803598

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

Name of the staff	Designation	Title of the training programme	Institute where attended	Mode (Online/Offline)	Dates
Mr. S.R. Bavaskar	P.A. Computer	Advance training method and mass media technique for effective transfer of technology	Dr. P.K.V, Akola	Offline	12/08/2024 to 14/08/2024
Mr. Nivrutti Patil	SMS Horticulture	Empowering Extension Functionaries: Leadership Development and Team building excellence	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Offline	7th to 9th August 2024
Mr. Nivrutti Patil	SMS Horticulture	Farm to Table: Exploring Agriculture Sustainability	University of Agriculture Sciences, Raichur, Karnataka	Online	1st to 21st June 2024
Mr. Nivrutti Patil	SMS Horticulture	Technological Advances leading to smart farming and Agriprunership	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Online	1st Jan to 30th Jan 2024
Mr. Nivrutti Patil	SMS Horticulture	Orientation program of Master Trainers on natural Farming	MANAGE	Online	1st to 2nd March 2024
Mr. Nivrutti Patil	SMS Horticulture	Indo-Israel Citrus Cluster Meet	Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plant Board,	Offline	25-27 June 2024

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

Name of the village	Total No. of families surveyed	Key interventions implemented	No. of farmers covered in each intervention	Change in income (Rs/unit)	
				Before (base year)	After (current year)
Bhaurad	300	IFS Module Seed Production and reduced the cost of cultivation	100	18000	35000
Rohila Hiwara	300	IFS Module Seed Production and reduced the cost of cultivation	100	19500	36000

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

S. No.	Name of the programme	No. of villages adopted	Key activities performed	No. of activities carried out	No. of families covered
1	TSP	02	Establishment of vermi compost, Backyard poultry & Azolla unit.	03	143

20. Details of Progress of ARYA Project

Name of Enterprise	No of Training Conducted	No of Beneficiaries	No of Extension Activities	No of Beneficiaries	No of Unit established	Change in income		No. Of Groups Formed
						Before	After	
Agro Processing	03	90	05	146	26	145000	360000	05
Fish farming	04	78	03	126	56	12000	33000	02

21. Details of Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)

S. No.	*Types of major Activity conducted- Swachhta Pakhwada, Cleaning, Awareness Workshop, Microbial based Agricultural Waste Management by Vermicomposting etc.*	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants
1	*Cleaning of Primary School*	1	14
2	*Awareness workshop on Swachhata hi Seva*	1	40
3	*Awareness about personal hygiene*	1	40
4	*Focus on Sanitation of Valles*	1	25
5	*Awareness workshop on Swachhata hi Seva*	1	121
6	*Awareness on Clean and green Villages*	1	62
7	*Awareness workshop on Swachhata hi Seva*	1	30
8	*Awareness about personal hygiene*	1	22
9	*Cleaning of Primary School*	1	33
10	*Awareness workshop on Swachhata hi Seva*	1	100
11	*Microbial based Agricultural Waste Management by Vermicomposting*	05	256
	Total	**15**	**743**

Sr. No	Name of KVK	Date	*Activity*	No of VIPs	No of Farmers	Others	Total
1	KVK Washim	*05/01/2024*	*Cleaning of Primary School*	1	14	0	15
2	KVK Washim	*17/02/2024*	*Cleaning of Primary School*	2	40	0	42
3		*01/03/2024*	*Awareness about personal hygiene*	1	40	0	41
4	KVK Washim	*08/04/2024*	*Focus on Sanitation of Valles*	1	25	0	26
5		*18/05/2024*	*Awareness workshop on Swachhata hi Seva*	2	121	0	123
6	KVK Washim	*04/07/2024*	*Awareness on Clean and green Villages*	0	65	0	65
7		*26/08/2024*	*Awareness workshop on Swachhata hi Seva*	0	32	0	32
8	KVK Washim	*13/09/2024*	*Awareness about personal hygiene*	0	22	0	22
9		*23/09/2024*	*Cleaning of Primary School*	1	33	0	34
10	KVK Washim	*24/09/2024*	*Awareness workshop on Swachhata hi Seva*	2	100	0	102
11	KVK Washim	-	*Microbial based Agricultural Waste Management by Vermicomposting*	0	256	0	256
	Total			**10**	**748**	**0**	**758**

22. Books published 2024-25

Title of the Book	Authors	ISBN No	Publisher	Pages No	Description/review of the book (one paragraph)
Natural Farming	T S Deshmukh etal	-	KVK	25	Introduction to Natural Farming
Introduction of Agriculture Technology through KVK	P V Deshmukh	-	KVK	21	Introduction of Agricultural Technologies through KVK

23. Footfall in KVKs

State	Name of KVK	No. of Footfalls			
		Farmers	Officials	VIPs	Total
Maharashtra	Washim	4056	47	05	4108

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

1. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Karda has trained and identified 127 Krishi Sakhis with support of MANAGE Hyderabad to work as a para extension worker in promotion of organic and natural farming in the district.

2. Creation of awareness about agri and allied enterprises among 5000 school students through ICT by organizing exposure visit cum training at Krishi Vigyan Kendra. This activity helps to understand importance and role of agriculture in human life.

3. Employment generation through major crop growns in the district where in focus on soybean based supplementation food products and in allied sector backyard poultry for sustainable development of SHG in aspirational district.

4. KVK is providing technical backstopping through training of women sarpanch and support services like soil testing in aspirational block program in Malegaon tahasil of Washim district.

5. Ministry of Information and broadcasting has conducted survey on listenership reach, effectiveness and sustainability of Swaranant Community Radio Station run by KVK Washim.

6. KVK Washim has nominated Ravi Gaikwad, Ajay Dhok, Govind Deshmukh, Sachin Sarda for Dr.PDKV Idol farmers award.

7. KVK has taken efforts for working on PPP mode viz, ERDE Agro System Pvt.ltd.

8. Dr.Hemant Deshmukh Dongarkinhi shortlisted for Millionaire Farmer Award

9. KVK Participated in Krishak Swarn Samrudhi Week 23-28 Sep 2024.

10. 78th Youtube video of DFI farmers documented by KVK Washim.

APR SUMMARY

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

1. Training Programmes

Clientele	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total participants
Farmers & farm women	134	6156	1030	7183
Rural youths	10	184	157	341
Extension functionaries	9	290	135	425
Sponsored Training	26	497	330	827
Vocational Training	3	98	32	130
Total	**182**	**7225**	**1684**	**8906**

2. Frontline demonstrations

Crops/Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area(ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	768	390.8	0
Pulses	250	100	0
Cereals	10	4	0
Vegetables	1	2.8	0
Other crops	163	9.88	0
Hybrid crops	0	0	0
Total	1192	507.48	0
Livestock & Fisheries	2	2	20
Other enterprises	0	0	0
Total	2	2	20
Grand Total	**1194**	**509.48**	**20**

3. Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology Assessed & Refined	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	10	65	117
Livestock	0	0	0
Various enterprises	2	14	28
Total	12	79	145
Technology Refined			
Crops	0	0	0
Livestock	2	14	14
Various enterprises	0	0	0
Total	2	14	14
Grand Total	**14**	**93**	**159**

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	552	643590
Other extension activities	618	2865
Total	**1170**	**646455**

5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marke-ting	Aware-ness	Other enterprise	Total
Washim	Text only	12	7	6	5	2	1	33
	Voice only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Voice & Text both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Messages	**12**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**33**
	Total farmers Benefitted	**151425**	**80477**	**70254**	**56489**	**22156**	**8548**	**389349**

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value (Rs.)
Seed (q)	136.33	619836
Planting material (No.)	0	0
Bio-Products (kg)	150	150000
Livestock Production (No.)	3000	750000
Fishery production (No.)	256000	384000

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value (Rs.)
Soil	2802	378621
Water	9	1800
Plant	0	0
Total	**2811**	**380421**

8. HRD and Publications

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