

ICAR-ATARI, Pune
DETAILS OF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF KVKs DURING 2025
(January 2025 to December 2025)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Senior Scientist and Head Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amravati 1 Near Tapowaneshwar Temple Bodna Fata, Chandur Rly Road Post Pohara Dist Amravati - 444904	--	--	kvkgamravati@rediffmail.com

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Shramsafalya Foundation, Amravati “Chirantan” Madhuban Colony, Camp, Amravati 444602	--	--	kvkgamravati@rediffmail.com

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

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr. A. P. Kalaskar	--	9890069568	kvkgamravati@rediffmail.com

1.4. Year of sanction: **1995**

1.5. Staff Position

Sr. No	Sanctioned post/ Designation	Name of the incumbent	Mobile No	Discipline	Pay Scale	Present basic	Date of joining	Permanent /Temporary	Category (SC/ST/ OBC/ Others)
1	Senior Scientist and Head	Dr. A.P. Kalaskar	9890069568	Extension Education	Rs.139400-210800	Rs.198700	18/06/2004	Permanent	OBC
2	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. A.P. Phuse	9423123945	Horticulture	Rs.56100-177500	Rs117400	20/06/1996	Permanent	OBC
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr A .M. Tayade	9850620002	Extension Education	Rs.56100-177500	Rs 101400	17/04/2003	Permanent	OBC
4	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. P. J. Kadu (Kakade)	8605308913	Home Science	Rs.56100-177500	Rs 90000	11/07/2008	Permanent	OBC
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant						Vacant due to Retirement	
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr.P.N. Mendhe	9423109071	Agronomy	Rs.56100-177500	Rs 82400	01/04/2011	Permanent	SC
7	Programme Assistant	Mr S.A. Pachkawade	9423608885	Plant Pathology	Rs. 35400-112400	Rs 81200	01/01/1997	Permanent	OBC
8	Programme Assistant	Mr R.S. Rathod	7038408010	Agriculture Engineering	Rs35400-112400	Rs 76500	02/04/1999	Permanent	OBC
9	Programme Assistant	Mr P.P. Ghogare	9423154300	Computer Science	Rs35400-112400	Rs 70000	01/06/2004	Permanent	Open
10	Farm Manager	Vacant							
11	Accountant/ Superintendent	Vacant						Vacant due to Retirement	
12	Stenographer	Mr V.V. Bhatkar	9689623626	Art	Rs.25500-81100	Rs 55100	01/06/1996	Permanent	OBC
13	Driver 1	Mr S.N. Bonde	989093087	Vehicle Driver	Rs.21700-69100	Rs 41800	01/05/1999	Permanent	OBC
14	Driver 2	Mr. R. M. Chaudhari	9370070317	Tractor Driver	Rs.21700-69100	Rs 22400	18/06/2024	Permanent	OBC
15	Supporting staff 1	Mr. S.W. Bhuskade	9503061537	Peon	Rs.18000-56900	Rs.36500	01/06/1996	Permanent	OBC
16	Supporting staff 2	Mr. Jitendra R. Kshirsagar	7057585433	Skill Support Staff	Rs.18000-56900	Rs. 20000	31/01/2026	Permanent	OBC

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) : **23.60 ha**

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1.	Under Buildings	0.50
2.	Under Demonstration Units	1.80
3.	Under Crops	10.43
4.	Horticulture	2.46
5.	Nursary	0.40
6.	Pond	1.80
7.	Others if any (Specify)	1.20
	Pasture land	1.17
	Fallow Land	0.60
	Bunds & Trenches	0.40
	Garden	2.32
	Internal Roads	0.52
	Fodder crop	
		23.60

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	01.03.1999	411.44	2703213.00	--	--	--
			30.03.2000		1993329.00			
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR		307.00		--	--	--
3.	Staff Quarters (6)	ICAR	31.03.2006	398.00	3061961.00	--	--	--
4.	Demonstration Units (2)	ICAR	31.03.1998	140.45	80962.00	--	--	--
	Demonstration Units(1)		31.03.2008	80.00	437000.00	--	--	--
5	Fencing	ICAR	20.02.2025	3.02 Km	1200000.00	--	--	70 % completed
6	Rain Water harvesting system	ICAR	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	Threshing floor		--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Farm godown		--	--	--	--	--	--
9	ICT lab	ICAR	--	--	--			
	Other-Internal Road		16.1.1998	2.0km	221131.00			

B) Vehicles (as on 31 Dec 2021)

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Kawasaki Bajaj	1996-97	41230.00	--	Needs replacement
Tractor (Mahindra-Sarpanch 575) DI	2010-11	555000.00	21786 Hrs.	Needs replacement
Tractor (Massi Fergusson)-1035 DI	2012-13	510000.00	1368 Hrs.	Needs replacement
Mahendra Bolero (Jeep)	2015-16	755000.00	177378 Km.	Needs condemnation
Mahindra Bolero (Jeep)	2024-25	900000.00	12000 Km.	Good

C) Equipments & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Equipments			
Office Equipment & A V Aids			
Photocopier	2005-06	53339.00	Needs replacement
Fax machine	2006-07	6800.00	Needs replacement
Genset	2004-05	51000.00	Needs replacement
Inverter	2004.05	21500.00	Needs replacement
Camera Kodak	1996-97	1600.00	Good
V C P	1996-97	10690.00	Good
Television	1996-97	13500.00	Good
Slide Projector	1996-97	14125.00	Good
Over head projector	1996-97	6611.00	Good
Spring type board	1996-97	1582.00	Good
Magnetic Board	1996-97	3134.00	Good
Felt Cover Notice Board	1996-97	1468.00	Good
LCD Projector	2005-06	79000.00	Good
Split Ac (3 Nos)	2016-17	118920.00	Good
Book Case (2 Nos)	2016-17	11000.00	Good
RO Water Purifier	2016-17	38500.00	Good
Canon Camera and tripod	2016-17	39000.00	Good
Display material- Boards	2016-17	51758.00	Good
LED TV	2016-17	51000.00	Good
LCD Projector (2 Nos)	2016-17	83800.00	Good
Display material	2016-17	187230.00	Good
Laptop	2016-17	29500.00	Good
Desktop	2016-17	30300.00	Good
Printer	2016-17	9700.00	Good
Printer No. 03	2020-21	40497.00	Good
Water Cooler Blue Star No. 01	2020-21	36750.00	Good
T V – Onida 43” FIZ-R1 No. 01	2020-21	27650.00	Good
Desktop-PC No . 02	2020-21	69800.00	Good
Logitech web cam	2020-21	15300.00	Good
HP Headset with microphone	2020-21	11920.00	Good
Epson Projector No 01	2020-21	35990.00	Good
ELPAP 10 epson wireless	2020-21	9500.00	Good
Projector Screen No 01	2020-21	4850.00	Good
Laptop HHD No 01	2020-21	3580.00	Good
Public Address System	2020-21	49060.00	Good
Farm Implement			
Open well Submersible pump	2020-21	23620.00	Good
Rotavator	2020-21	110000.00	Good
Seed cum Ferti. Drill	2020-21	88000.00	Good
Pole Prunner HT 75	2020-21	57616.00	Good
Automatic Solar Jivamrut Machine	2020-21	44384.00	Good
Soil Testing lab Equipment			
Spectrophotometer	2004-05	169352.00	Good
Flame photometer	2004-05	64790.00	Good
Conductivity bridge	2004-05	16016.00	Good
PF meter	2004-05	15070.00	Good
Chemical Balance	2004-05	77000.00	Good
Distilled Water Assembly	2004-05	40700.00	Good
Kjeldhal digestion and Destillation unit	2004-05	36300.00	Good

Shaker Jindal	2004-05	45045.00	Good
Oven Jindal	2004-05	43100.00	Good
Hot Plate Jindal	2004-05	3300.00	Good
Screw Auger ASEW	2004-05	1760.00	Good
Plate Grinder Jindal	2004-05	22000.00	Good
Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer	2008-09	894884.00	Good
Air Conditioner	2008-09	41100.00	Good
Nitrogen Gas Cylinder with regulator	2008-09	15242.00	Good
Nitrous Oxide gas Cylinder	2008-09	18512.00	Good
Bio Control Lab			
Laminar Air Flow/Incubation chamber	2015 & 2017	112700.00	Good
Autoclave vertical	2015	47925.00	Good
Autoclave Cylindrical(Horizontal)	2017	364562.00	Good
Fermenter with Air compressor	2017	688945.00	Good
Shakers with capacity	2017	128596.00	Good
Refrigerator	2017	26600.00	Good
Hot Air Oven	2015	31320.00	Good
Weighing Balance	2015	39400.00	Good
Water Chiller	2017	88889.00	Good
Pulverizer	2017	16000.00	Good
Stereoscopic Binocular Microscope	2017	57700.00	Good
BOD incubator with stabilizer	2015	147350.00	Good
Water Distillation Unit	2017	33000.00	Good
Digital Colony Counter	2017	10101.00	Good
PH Meter	2017	32348.00	Good
Digital Thermohygrometer	2017	6753.00	Good
Magnetic Stirrer	2017	6356.00	Good
Autoclavable digital Micropipette	2017	11691.00	Good
RO water Purifier	2024	40950.00	Good
Rotary shaker (02)	2024	206500.00	Good
Iron racks (06)	2024	24600.00	Good
Mixer Grinder	2024	8500.00	Good
Pulverizer	2024	40750.00	Good

1.8. A). Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year : **Nil**

Sl.No.	Date	No of Participants	Salient Recommendations
1.	NIL		

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	Shallow to medium Black soils – Rain fed	Cotton – fallow Soybean – Gram Jowar - sunflower – fallow s
2	Shallow to medium Black soil – Irrigated	Citrus – vegetable (Intercrop) Cotton – fallow Red gram – fellow Soybean – Bengal gram
3	Medium to deep black cotton soils – Rain fed	Soybean – Vegetable Green gram – Bengal gram Cotton – fallow Soybean – Bengal gram Fallow-safflower
4	Medium to deep black cotton soils Irrigated – Control Irrigation	Citrus – Vegetable (Intercrop) Cotton – Fallow

		Soybean-Floriculture Jawar – Vegetable
5	Deep black with salty soil Rain fed	Cotton – fallow Green gram – safflower Black gram – Safflower Black gram – Bengal gram Soybean – Bengal gram Jowar – fallow

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

a) Soil type & Topography

Sl. No.	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	Assured rainfall zone	- The whole district except tehsil Warud and eastern part of tehsil Tiwasa and Chandur railway fall within this zone about 81% area is under this zone. - The annual precipitation varies from 800 to 900mm; however it exceeds often in hilly Melghat tract of this zone. - More than 75% rainfall, in this zone is received in kharif season and hence, the kharif cropping system predominates in the zone. - The climate is usually hot and dry. Dharani, Chikhaldara, Daryapur, Anjangaon surji, Bhatkuli, Amravati, Nanadgaon kh., Achalpur, Chandur bazar, a little part of Morshi and western part of Tiwasa and Chandur raily tehsil are included in this zone. - The area wise characters of soil and the prevalent cropping pattern is furnished below. - An area of tehsil Dharani and Chikhaldara in this zone is hilly and occupied mountain Satpura, popularly known as “Melghat range”. Land is extremely sloppy. Soils are very shallow to shallow. Forest occupies substantial area in these tehsils. Kharif sorghum, soybean, minor millets or and rice in same patches are the important crops of this region. The area is inhabited by tribal farmers. This tract gives good scope for development of dry land horticulture and forage crops. - The soils in tehsil Achalpur, Chandur bazar, Morshi, Amravati and Nandgaon khandeshwar are moderate to deep and predominantly vertisols and with situation of ill drainage and crop suffering from more of wet condition, during the year of relatively higher rains. Irrigation management in these soils posses some problems. Cotton predominates over sorghum. Other crops grown are soybean, red gram, green gram, black gram, etc in kharif season and wheat and Bengal gram are the rabi crops, wherever irrigation water is available. - The soils in Bhatkuli, Daryapur, Southern part of Anjangaon surji tehsil are vertisil, deep and saline to saline alkali in reaction. Open well in tract have saline water, as result of which, the same cannot be utilized for irrigation purposes. Cotton, Soybean, Sorghum, , red gram, green gram & black gram are the major crops of the tract together with rain fed Wheat, Bengal gram and Sunflower during rabi season. Poor drainage during rainy season is rampant. Fields respectively plain. - The soils is western part of Tiwasa and Chandur railway tehsil are

		predominantly shallow to moderately deep with equal proportion of vertisols, entisols and inceptisols. Land is rolling and slop. In this area also cotton predominates sorghum. Soybean is making its place in the cropping system. Pulses and groundnut are the important crops of the region.
2	Moderate to moderately high rainfall zone :	Total Warud tehsil, part of Morshi and eastern part of Tiwasa and Chandur railway tehsil are included in this zone. • The average rainfall received in this tract usually exceeds 900mm. • The climate is hot and dry.18.93% area of the district falls under this zone. The soils in this area are moderate to deep having orange dominating cropping system, either on command or dug well irrigation with seasonal vegetables and also field crops like cotton, sorghum, soybean, red gram in kharif and mostly irrigated wheat in Rabi season.

2.3 Soil Types

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Medium black	-	4.58 lakh ha.
2	Course shallow	-	1.84 lakh ha.
3	Deep black	-	1.21 lakh ha.
4	Saline	-	31,170 ha.
5	Alkaline	-	27,077 ha.

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

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT.)	Productivity (Qt./ha)
A	CEREALS			
1	WHEAT	56423.1	77163	23.09
2	KHARIF JOWAR	4058.39	16800	7.81
3	PADDY	6678.45	4046	6.96
B	PULSES			
1	BENGAL GRAM	99282.3	135633	16.92
2	Green gram	714.74	3770	3.37
3	Black gram	619.87	1912	4.06
4	Red gram	120236.27	114759	10.22
C	Oilseeds			
01	Soybean	246502.84	246022	6.39
D	Cash Crops			
01	Cotton	243729	63689 lint	5.84 lint
E	Plantations Crops			
1	Nagpur Mandarin	84888	726638	85.59
2	Sweet Orange	5155	26478	51.36
3	Lime	548	4703	85.82
4	Banana	2029	91287	449.91
5	Mango	328	1508	45.97
6	Pomogranate	28	135	48.21
7	Vegetable Crop	6873	115490	168.03
8	Spices and Condiments	489	3764	76.97
9	Onion	4878	97853	200.60
10	Chilli	163	1100	67.48
11	Medicinal and Aromatic	128	3.0	0.185
12	Floriculture crop	126700	21424500	1690962

Source: District agriculture department.

2.5 Weather data (2025)

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature 0 C		Relative Humidity (%)		No. of rainy days
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	
June 2025	105.9	39.88	26.5	59.14	55.92	12
July 2025	222.5	30.85	24.15	87.33	84.48	19
Aug 2025	245.7	31.58	23.73	88.48	81.95	17
Sept 2025	183.2	32.6	23.42	80.88	77.54	20
Oct 2025	51.4	34.15	22.5	68.83	64.68	03
Nov 2025	1.4	32.23	17.33	55.1	52.35	00
Dec 2025	00	8.62	4.68	13.94	13.14	00
Total	810.1					71

- Average annual rainfall of Amravati district : 877.4 mm
- Actual rainfall from 1st June 2025 to 31st Dec 2025 : 810.1 mm

Source: State Agriculture Department, Amravati

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

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
Crossbred	48726	184.99	6.755
Indigenous	278150	289.58	0.937
Buffalo	129627	505.77	3.078
Sheep	83200	11686	--
Goats	340681	54.07	0.143
Pigs			
Crossbred	84		
Indigenous	9647		
Rabbits	95		
Poultry			
Hens (Crossbred)	201815	759.85	31.60
Desi	116268	141.52	--
Category		Production (Q.)	Productivity
Fish (Reservoir)			

Source: 20th census Department of Animal Husbandry, Amravati

2.7. Details of Operational area / Villages

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
Chandur railway	Shirajgaon Korade, Mandawa, Baggi, Songaon, Palaskhed, Sonora Bk. Dhanoramali, satefal, jalkajagtap	Soybean, Cotton, , pigeon pea, Millets, Maize, Chickpea and Wheat	Use of Old variety of different major crop No use of Bio fertilizer NO use of INM and IPM Unawareness about proper cultivation	Introduction of New high yielding variety of, Soybean Introduction of New variety of Red gram Creation of awareness about use of bio fertilizer,
Dhamangaon railway	Virul (ronghe), Nimbora bk.,			

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
	Kasarkheda, jalkapatache, ghusali, nimbhoraraj, SonegaonK harda		practices like HDPS in Cotton	Introduction of New crop production technology Creation of awareness about soil health management Creation of awareness about nutrient management Creation of awareness about IPM Crop diversification and Introduction of New Technology of cotton Cultivation like HDPS and CS in Cotton
Teosa	Anakwadi, Mozari, Dhotra, Bharwadi, Talegaon Thakur, Mozari, Maladhur , Ghotra, Warha ,kurha, madi,			
Chandur (B)	Asegaon, Govindpur, TakarkhedaPurna, Rajnapurna ,			
Dharni,	Lawada, Sosokheda			
Achalpur	Sawlapur, Asadpur, Badegaon , Chachondi , YelakiPurna			
Chandur bazar	Jasapur	Mandarin Orange,BananaTurmeric, Onion	Low yield and Poor quality	Improvement of production & quality in mandarin orange Utilization of organic manure in horticultural crops
Chandur bazar	Beskheda	Mandarin Orange, Onion	Low yield and Poor quality	Improvement of production & quality in mandarin orange Utilization of organic manure in horticultural crops
Dhamangaon railway	Anjanvati	Mandarin Orange, Turmeric, Onion, Brinjal	Imbalance use of nutrient management	Promotion of proper nutrient management in vegetable crop
Chandur railway	Dhanodi	Mandarin Orange, Turmeric, Onion, Brinjal, Tomato	Low yield and Poor quality Imbalance use of nutrient management	Improvement of production & quality in mandarin orange Utilization of organic manure in horticultural crops
Chadur railway	Shirajgaon korde	Mandarin Orange, Onion, Vegetables	Low yield and Poor quality Imbalance use of nutrient management	Utilization of organic manure in horticultural crops and Promotion of proper nutrient management in vegetable crop
Dharni	Chitri	Onion, Brinjal ,Tomato	Unavailability of new variety Low yield and Poor quality	Promotion on variety proper nutrient management in vegetable crop
Dhamangaon Rly	Anjanvati	Soybean ,Cotton ,Pigeon pea, Bengal gram ,Wheat ,Nagpur	Low yield due to pests and diseases, Higher cost on plant	Improving the yield by promotion of IPM&IDM approach ,

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
		mandarin, Onion, Brinjal	protection, Lack of knowledge about the critical stages of pest and diseases, Lack of knowledge about selection of pesticides, Indiscriminate use of pesticide.	Awareness about the critical stages of pests through FFS, training ,demo, kisan goshti and Field visits
Chandur Rly	Dhanodi	Soybean ,Cotton ,Pigeon pea, Bengal gram ,Wheat ,Nagpur mandarin	Low yield due to pests and diseases, Higher cost on plant protection, Lack of knowledge about the critical stages of pest and diseases, Lack of knowledge about selection of pesticides, Indiscriminate use of pesticide.	Improving the yield by promotion of IPM&IDM approach., Awareness about the critical stages of pests through FFS, training ,demo, kisan goshti and Field visits
Tiosa	Marada	Soybean ,Cotton ,Pigeon pea, Bengal gram ,Wheat ,Nagpur mandarin, Onion,	Low yield due to pests and diseases, Higher cost on plant protection, Lack of knowledge about the critical stages of pest and diseases, Lack of knowledge about selection of pesticides, Indiscriminate use of pesticide.	Improving the yield by promotion of IPM&IDM approach , Awareness about the critical stages of pests through FFS, training ,demo, kisan goshti and Field visits
Dharani	Sosokheda	Soybean, Pigeonpea, Bengalgram, Paddy, Maize, Green gram and vegetables like Brinjal, Spinach, Methi, Tomato, Chilli.	Lack of Knowledge about the pest and diseases, Lack of knowledge about the pesticides and other safer methods of pest management	Improving the knowledge of the farmers about the pest and diseases, management practices through training, FFS, demo and Field visits.
Dharani	Lavada	Soybean, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram, Paddy, Green gram and Maize	Lack of Knowledge about the pest and diseases, Lack of knowledge about the pesticides and other safer methods of pest management	Improving the knowledge of the farmers about the pest and diseases, management practices through training, FFS, demo ,kisan goshti and Field visits
Dharni	Sosokheda	Soybean Bengal gram Wheat	Group Formation at Village level Marketing Techniques Trichoderma & its use No use enriched compost Use of local varieties under field crops	Skill training of farmers. Poor environment in development of scientific leadership Marketing techniques Group formation & management Create awareness about use of improved and high yielding varieties of field crop (Soybean, Red gram Bengal gram, Jowar, Maize) Wheat
	Nanduri	Soybean Bengal gram Wheat	Group Formation at Village level Marketing Techniques Trichoderma & its use No use enriched compost Use of local varieties under field crops	
			Group Formation at	

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
	Chitri	Soybean Bengal gram Paddy	Village level Marketing Techniques Trichoderma & its use No use enriched compost Use of local varieties under field crops	
	Lawada	Soybean Bengal gram Paddy Maize	Group Formation at Village level Marketing Techniques	
Chikhaldara	Katkumbh	Soybean Jowar	Group Formation at Village level Marketing Techniques Trichoderma & its use No use enriched compost Use of local varieties under field crops	Group formation & management Create awareness about use of improved and high yielding varieties of field crop
Chandur rly	Shirasgaon korde	Soybean Bengal gram Red gram	Group Formation at Village level Marketing Techniques Trichoderma & its use	Skill training of farmers Create awareness about use of improved and high yielding varieties of field crop
Dharni	Sosokheda	Bengal Gram CRIDA Planter for sowing	High drudgery & more time required for sowing. Not maintained Plant to Plant spacing.More seed required.	Introduction and Imparting skill on CRIDA Planter for sowing Bengalgram
Dharni	Kotha	Minor millets Primary processing, machinaries	Lack of knowledge and non adoption of improved primary processing ,sowing and threshing of millets,	Introduction and Imparting knowledge on primary processing, machinery
Dharni	Lawada	Maize,Jowar 5 hp multi crop thresher	Not received Cleaning efficiency more than 90 %. Local thresher available	Introduction and Imparting knowledge on Use of improved multicrop thresher
Dharni	Lawada	Ground nut Single row ferti hoe.for interculture operations and decorticatar	High drudgery & more time required for hoeing and ferti. Drill and decortication	Introduction& Imparting skill on ground nut decorticatar and and bullock drawn single row ferti hoe.
Dharni	Lawada	soybean Seed grader for cleaning and grading	Required more time with high cost of operation and high drudgery for cleaning and grading	Introduction & Imparting knowledge on powar operated seed grader
Dharni	Lawada	Jowar,Pigeon pea & maize Bullock drawn stubble collector for Collections of stubbles	Required more time,labours & high cost of operation for collections of stubbles, weed residue & crop residues in cultivated fields	Imparting knowledge on bullock drawn stubble collector for Collections of stubbles, weed residue & crop residues
Teosa	warha	Cotton- cotton planter for sowing of cotton in HDPS project	Required more time,labours & high cost of operation for for sowing under HDPS	Introduction and Imparting knowledge on Use of improved planter for sowing
Dhamangaon Rly	Gawha farkade	Cotton-cotton shredder for shredding the cotton after piking	Required more time,labours & high cost of operation	Introduction and Imparting knowledge on Use of cotton shredder
Dharni	Sosokheda	Cow	Low milk yield Non availability of	Training & FLD on Cultivation of green fodder

Taluka / Block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
			green fodder Low resistant Power	to improve milk yield and breeding efficiency
Chandur rly	Shirajgaon Korde	Calves	Low weight gain Lower growth rate Calf mortality	Training & FLD on Prevention of calf mortality To improve Manage mental practices to avoid calf mortality and improve weight gain
Dharni	Sosokheda	Poultry	Use of local breeds Low weight gain Low quality and imbalanced Feed for poultry Low eggs production	Training & FLD on Introduction of new breeds with high eggs and meat production, To improve knowledge about Dual purpose backyard poultry breed and Manage mental practices
Dharni	Sosokheda	Cattle	Imbalance of nutrition Low milk yield Low resistant power Repeat breeding and anoestrus.	Training and FLD on Supplementation of Cheleted mineral mixture and deworming
Dharni	Lawada	Goat kid	Low growth rate in kid Low growth rate in kid High mortality in kid	Training and FLD on Use of probiotic supplementation in goat kid, To improve Manage mental practices to avoid kid mortality
Chandur rly	Shirajgaon Korde	Cattle	Low milk yield Major health problem Reduce breeding efficiency Intermittent diarrhea	To improve Manage mental practices to avoid parasitic infestation
Dharni	Laktu	Rice	Labour intensity (Manual weeding)	Weed control in rice field
Dharni	Didmba, Diya,Karda	Bio fortified Pearl millet	Anemia is major problem seen in farm women and adolescent girl in Tribal Area	Hemoglobin Deficiency in tribal lady
Dharni	Laktu	New Bio fortified Variety of Sweet Potato (Bhu sona)	Women of reproductive age, pregnant women and preschool children are vulnerable to vitamin A deficiency.	Poor vitamin A status is largely attributable to poor intakes of the vitamin
Dharni	Mandwa Tq.Chandur Rly	Soybean Mitten	Heavy Drudgery work of farm women while harvesting painful Work for farm women.	Heavy Drudgery of farm women while harvesting Soybean
Dharni	Babaidhana	Oyster Mushroom	Less Employment	Major Deficiency of proteins
Dharni	Bijudhavdi	Cereal Puff	Traditional cooking method	Lack of value addition in cereals

2.8. Priority thrust areas:

Agronomy

1. Introduction of New high yielding variety of, Soybean Red gram in kharif season,
2. Introduction of New variety of Millets and Maize for Millets and Maize Promotion
3. Creation of awareness about use of bio fertilizer,
4. Introduction of New crop production technology
5. Creation of awareness about soil health management

Horticulture

Fruit crop: Mandarin orange, Sweet orange, Kagzi lime, Mango, Guava, Aonla and Dry land fruit crop	Integrated nutrient Management
	Integrated crop Management
	Technology dissemination for quality seed & seedling production
	Rejuvenation of old orchards
	Improvement in mandarin orange grown on unsuitable soil
	To encourage the farmers for dry land fruit crop plantation
	Post harvest technology
Vegetable crop: Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli, Pumpkin, Bottle gourd, Bitter gourd	Evaluation of new varieties
	Integrated nutrient management
	Integrated crop management
	Increasing the area and production of vegetable crop
	Diversification about organic vegetable production
	Motivate farmers to grow the vegetable under control condition
	Quality seed and seedling production in Vegetables
Spices Crop: Onion, Garlic, Ginger, Turmeric, Fennel, Ajawain	Post harvest technology
	Production and management technology
	Quality seed and seedling production
	Evaluation of new varieties
	Integrated nutrient management
	Integrated crop management
Floriculture crop: Gaillardia, Rose, a, Chrysanthemum, Tuberose, Gerbera,	Post harvest technology
	Quality seed and seedling production
	Enhancement of area and production
	Cultivation under control condition
	Integrated nutrient management
	Integrated crop management
	Post harvest technology

Plant Protection

1. Improving the productivity by promoting IPM & IDM approach and other safer methods of pest and disease management in Bt cotton, Soybean, Pigeon pea and Bengal gram and vegetables like Brinjal.
2. Improving the productivity by using recommended plant protection measures
3. Improving the knowledge of the farmers about the important crucial stages of pest and about diseases, proper time of management of pest, importance of seed treatment by organizing farmer's field school, trainings, demonstrations, Group discussion and field visits.
4. Improving the knowledge of farmers about the safe use and handling of pesticides.

Agriculture Extension

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Group Formation at Village level	Skill training of farmers. Poor environment in development of scientific leadership
Use of local varieties under field crops	Create awareness about use of improved and high yielding varieties of field crop (Soybean, Red gram Bengal gram, Jowar, Maize) Wheat,
	Processing of Agriculture produce & Marketing through group formation*

Other Problems related to Aspects

Aspects	I Rank	II Rank
Crop Production	Seed treatment	High Yielding Variety
Animal Production	Balance ration in milch animals	Knowledge about animal diseases
Horticulture	Recommended varieties of vegetables	Plant protection measures
Water conservation	Contour farming	In situ soil & water conservation
Small farm Mechanization	Sowing implements	Drudgery reducing implements
PHT	Primary processing	Mini dal mil
Women empowerment	Malnutrition among children in tribal area	Value addition in food
Agriculture occupation	Backyard poultry	Goat

List of location specific training needs

Farmers & farm women	Rural Youth	Extension Functionaries
Community organized farming	Subsidiary occupations	Communication Skills
Market intelligence	Value addition	Training methods
Contract farming and corporate farming	ICT in agriculture	PRA techniques
Subsidiary occupations	Farm mechanization	Public private partnership
Value addition	Custom hiring	Contract farming and corporate farming
Soil and water conservation		IT use in agriculture
Rain Water Harvesting		
Water Scaling		
Integrated Nutrient Management		

Agri Engg

- 1) Introduction and Imparting knowledge on cotton planter (TD) for sowing of HDPS cotton
- 2) Introduction & imparting knowledge on CRIDA Planter (BD) for sowing Bengalgram
- 3) Introduction and Imparting knowledge on primary processing, machinery for millets
- 4) Introduction & imparting knowledge on single row ferri hoe for interculture operations and Ground nut decorticator for decortications
- 5) Introduction and Imparting knowledge on Use of improved multicrop thresher
- 6) Imparting knowledge on Seed grader for cleaning and grading
- 7) Imparting knowledge on bullock drawn stubble collector for collecting stubbles of maize and jowar
- 8) Introduction & imparting knowledge on paddy winnower for winnowing of paddy
- 9) Introduction imparting knowledge on bullock operated three /twoTyne weeder for intercultural operations

Home Science

- 1) Creating awareness about Iron Deficiency among Adolescents girl.
- 2) Creating awareness about millets and processing
- 3) Heavy Drudgery of farm women while harvesting Soybean & weeding in Rice crop
- 4) Lack of awareness about improved technologies for drudgery reduction.
- 5) Loss of Nutrient in daily diet in tribal area.
- 6) Measure deficiency of proteins and Vitamin A

Animal Science

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Cattle	Production and Management
Cow calf	Nutrient Management
Poultry	Poultry Management
Cattle	Fodder Management
Goat kid	Nutrient Management
Cattle	Diseases Management

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
12	12	102	110	22	21	903	883

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
127	130	3405	4580	301	2200	7679	11522

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting materials (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
0	0	3000	3000

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Goat		Biofertilizer	4550 lit
Poultry		Biofungicide (Trichoderma spp)	1175 kg
Cow		10 kg culture	06 Kg
		12000 kg vermicompost	9985 kg

3.1. B. Operational areas details during 2025

S. No.	Major crops & enterprises being practiced in cluster villages	Prioritized problems in these crops/ enterprise	Extent of area (ha/No.) affected by the problem in the district	Names of Cluster Villages identified for intervention	Intervention (OFT, FLD, Training, extension activity etc.)*
1	Soybean , Cotton , Red gram, Foxtail Millets, Maize and Bengal gram and Wheat	Use of old variety in Oilseed ,Pulses cereals and Millets No use of biofertilizer Wilt in red gram and Bengal gram	250000	Shirajgaon Korade, Mandawa, Baggi , Songaon, Palaskhed, Sonora Bk. Dhanoramali,satefal, jalkajagtap, Virul (ronghe), Nimbora bk., Kasarkheda, jalka patache, ghusali, nimbhora raj,Sonegaon Kharda, Anakwadi, Mozari, Dhotra, Bharwadi, Talegaon Thakur, Mozari, Maladhur , Ghotra, Warha ,kurha, mardi, Asegaon, Govindpur, Takarkheda Purna, Rajnapurna, Lawada, Sosokheda, Sawlapur, Asadpur, Badegaon , Chachondi , YelakiPurna	FLD , OFT , training programme and Extension activities
2	Mandarin Orange	Low yield ,poor quality, Nutrient deficiencies	35000	Beskhed,Anjanvati	Improving the quality production in Mandarin orange by utilizing balance fertilizer management, OFT,FLD, Training
3	Mandarin Orange	Poor quality	40000	Jasapur,	Foliar Nutrition of Mandarin for higher quality Yield, training
4	Banana	Low yield with Poor quality	65	Jasapur	Application of Foliar Nutrient for the quality Improvement in Banana OFT, FLD ,training
5	Turmeric	Low yield with Poor quality	70	Dhanodi,Jasapur	Assessment on red colour varieties of onion, Training
6	Onion	Poor quality and less storage	209	Baslapur	Effect of Sulphur in a enhancement of

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.)*
		capacity			Onion yield, Training
7	Onion	Poor quality and less storage capacity	150	Anjanvati Basalapur	Assessment on red color variety of Onion, Training ,Extension activity
8	Annual Chrysanthemum	Low yield with Poor quality	15	Anjanvati	Increasing the quality production in Chrysanthemum Training
9	Gaillardia	Low yield with Poor quality	60	Anjanvati, Baslapur, Jasapur	Improving the Quality and yield in Gaillardia
10	Leafy vegetables	Low yield with Poor quality	20	Chitri, kara ,kota, Nanduri	Improving the quality production in leafy vegetables by utilizing, FLD, Training
11	Soybean	Stem fly	Last year 32 % area i.e.149277 ha area in the district was affected by stem fly and Girdle beetle in the district (Stem fly infestation was 10-12 % in the month of August and Girdle beetle Infestation was 13-14% in the month of September.)	Warha Tq.Tiwasa	FLD, Training ,Field visits, Group discussion
12	Bengal gram	Pod borer	64 % area i.e.72213 ha area in the district was affected in the district (in the month of December the pod borer infestation was above ETL i.e 3.5 larvae/MRL)	Lavada Tq.Dharani	OFT ,Training ,Field visits, Group discussion
13	Soybean	Soybean defoliator	Most of the area was affected due to the infestation of defoliators in soybean crop	Dhanodi Tq.Chandur Rly	OFT ,Training ,Field visits, Group discussion
14	Pigeon pea	Pod borer complex	60 % area i.e.67373 ha area in the district was affected in the district (Pod borer infestation was 17-21% in the month of Nov.)	Anjanvati Tq. Dhamangaon Rly	FLD, Training ,Field visits, Group discussion
15	cotton	Pink bollworm infestation	40% area i.e.82982 ha area in the district was affected. (In 2018-19.Pink bollworm infestations is in the month of Oct.5%,Nov.8-10%,& 25-35%Dec,)	Shirajgaon Korade Tq.Chandur Rly	FLD, Training, Field visits, Group discussion
16	Pigeon pea	Wilt disease	About 68 % area in the area was affected due to wilt disease affected the yield of pigeon pea.	Sonegaon Kherda Tq, Dhamangaon Rly	FLD, Training ,Field visits, Group discussion
17	Bengal	Wilt disease	Last year 57 % area of the	Lavada Tq.Dharani	FLD, Training ,Field

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.)*
	gram		area is affected due to wilt disease.		visits, Group discussion
18	Crop- Cotton CRIDA planter (TD) Practiced- sowing manually	Required more time, labour & cost of operation for sowing High seed rate Low Yield	25 ha in selected area	Warha Tq. Teosa	FLD and training on tractor drawn crida planter
19	Crop- Bengal gram Practiced - Sowing - by country plough/tifan	Required more time, labour & cost of operation for sowing High seed rate Low Yield	30ha in selected cluster villages	Sosokheda Tq.Dharni	FLD & training on Three row CRIDA Planter(B D)
20	Crop- Maize Practiced – threshing by local available multicrop thresher	Required more time, labour & cost of operation for threshing and cleaning efficiency is less	30ha in selected cluster villages	Lawada Tq.Dharni	FLD & training on Tractor drawn multicrop thresher
21	Crop- Ground nut Practiced - manually	High drudgery & more time required for drilling of fertilizer , hoeing and decortication	30hain selected cluster	LawadaTq- Dharni	FLD and training on Bullock drawn single row ferti hoe
22	Cotton shredder	Required more time, labour for post harvest operation	60 ha in selected cluster villages	Gawha farkade Tq. Dhamangaon rly	FLD and training on cotton shredder
23	Crop- millets Practiced- manually	Required more time, labour & cost of operation with extra effort for primary processing of millets	10 ha in selected cluster villages	Kotha Tq. Dharni	Training on Destoner Cum Grader cum Aspirator
24	Crop- Jowar,Pigeon pea, maize Practiced – Manually	Required more time with less output and high drudgery in operation. And burnt out the collected materials in land preparation	30ha in selected cluster villages	Lawada Tq.Dharni	Training on Stubble collector
25	Crop- Jowar	It is time consuming	40ha in selected cluster villages	LawadaTq- Dharni	Ttraining on Power operated Seed grader

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.)*
	Practiced - in open air	process & required more time with less output with high drudgery			
26	Crop - Jowar Maize, paddy Practiced- Hoeing on a single yoke	Required more time, labour & cost of operation for Intercultural operations.	110 ha in selected cluster villages	Lawada Tq.Dharni	Training on bullock operated twoTyne weeder
27	Cattle	Low milk yield Non availability of green fodder Low resistant power	1525 ha	Sosokheda	Training and FLD on cultivation of Fodder crop, Group discussion on feed and fodder, Methods of silage making
28	Calves	Low weight gain Lower growth rate Calf mortality	14800	Shirajgaon Korde	Training & FLD on Prevention of calf mortality Method Demonstration on preparation of balance diet. Schedule of deworming and vaccination
29	Cattle and Buffalo	Low milk yield Major health problem Reduce breeding efficiency Intermittent diarrhea	26428	Shirajgaon Korde	Training and FLD on Control on endo / ecto parasitic infection. Use of parasitic dial drugs and spraying in shed Film show on different types of parasites and demonstration
30	Goat	Low growth rate in kid Low growth rate in kid High mortality in kid	25000	Lawada	Training and FLD on Use of probiotic supplementation in goat kid , Field day on Goat farming , Schedule of deworming and vaccination
31	Cattle and Buffalo	Imbalance of nutrition Low milk yield Low resistant power Repeat breeding and anoestrus	33850	Sosokheda	Training and FLD on Supplementation of Cheleted mineral mixture and deworming
32	Poultry	Use of local breeds Low weight gain Low quality and	0000	Sosokheda	Training & FLD on Introduction of new breeds with high eggs and meat production

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.)*
		imbalanced Feed for poultry			Field day on Poultry farming
33	Bio fortified Variety of Sweet Potato (Bhu Sona)	Women of reproductive age, pregnant women and preschool children are vulnerable to vitamin A deficiency	-	Laktu	OFT, Training
34	Electric Paddy Weeder	Weed control in rice fields faces major issues like labour cost	-	Diya	OFT, Training
35	Biofortified pearl millet	1 Anemia among Adolescent girl in tribal area	-	Didamda, Diya, Karda	OFT, Training
36	Oyster Mushroom	Waste of rice husk and protein deficiency in regular diet		Patharpur, Savlikheda	FLD, Training
37	Soybean Mitten	Heavy Drudgery work of farm women while harvesting painful Work for farm women.	-	Mandwa , Tq Chandur rly	FLD, Training
38	Cereal Puff	Creating awareness about processing and value addition of millets	-	Bijudhavdi Tq.Dharni	FLD, Training

3.2. Technology Assessment (Kharif 2025, Rabi 2025, Summer 2025)

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

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Commercial Crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Flower	Plantation crops	Tuber Crops	TOTAL
Integrated Nutrient Management					01	01				02
Varietal Evaluation	02									02
Integrated Pest Management		02	02							04
Integrated Crop Management				01		01				02
Integrated Disease Management										
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises										
Weed Management										
Resource Conservation Technology										
Farm Machineries										
Integrated Farming System										
Seed / Plant production										
Value addition										
Drudgery Reduction										
Storage Technique										
Mushroom cultivation										
Total	02	02	02	01	01	02	00	00	00	10

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

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Piggery	Rabbitry	Fisheries	TOTAL
Evaluation of Breeds						
Nutrition Management						
Disease of Management						
Value Addition						
Small Scale income generating enterprises						
TOTAL	00	00	00	00	00	00

B. Achievements on technologies Assessed

B.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trial covering all the Technological Options)
Varietal Evaluation	Foxtail Millet	To Assess the performance of New variety of Foxtail Millet PDKV Yashshree	13	13	5.2
	Chickpea	Assessment of application of sulphur (30 kg /ha) in chickpea along with recommended dose of fertilizer (25:50:30 kg /ha N, P2O5 & K2O)	13	13	5.2
Integrated Crop Management	Cotton	To Assess the performance of Canopy management practices in closer spacing Bt Cotton	13	13	5.2
	Mandarin Orange	Assessment to control fruit drop in Mandarin Orange	07	07	1.5
Integrated Nutrient Management	Mandarin Orange	Assessment on Integrating Nutrient Management in Mandarin for improvement of fruit quality and yield	15	15	1.5
	Brinjal	Assessment for improving the yield and quality in Brinjal	07	07	1.5
	Bengal gram (Rabi 2024-25)	Management of pod borer of Chickpea Farmers Practice 2 to 3 sprays of Profenophos @ 40 ml , Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG 10 g/10 lit water, Chlorpyriphos + Cypermethrin 30 ml per 10 lit T2- Spraying of Ethion 50% EC @ 20 ml in 10 L of water at 50 per cent flowering of Chickpea followed by second spraying of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 2.5 ml in 10 L of water after 15 days T3- First spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 3 ml in 10 L of water (at an ETL of 0.75 larvae/plant before flowering) and Second spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 10 L of water 20 days after first spray (at an ETL of 0.5 larvae/plant after flowering)	07	07	5.60
	Soybean (Kharif 2025)	Management of leaf defoliators Iin Soybean T1- Farmers practice 2 or 3 chemical pesticide sprays comprising of Profenophos 40 EC + Cypermethrin 4 EC @ 30 ml or Chloropyriphos 50EC 30ml or Clorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2 ml per 10 lit water T2 - 1st spray - Spinetoram 11.70 SC @ 9 ml per 10 lit water at ETL 2nd spray- Emamectin benzoate 1.9 EC @8.5 ml per 10 lit water 15 days after 1st spray T3 - Four sprays of Neem Seed extract @ 5% starting at 20 days of crop emergence with subsequent sprays at 10 days interval	07	07	5.60
	Soybean (Kharif 2025)	Management of Soybean Stem Fly T1- Farmers practice No seed treatment or seed treatment with 2 to 3 ml Thiamethoxam 30 FS per kg seed, Spraying of	13	13	5.20

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trial covering all the Technological Options)
		Profenophos 40%+Cypermethrin 4% or Chlorpyrifos 20EC T2 - seed treatment by mixing polykote polymer 4ml @ 4ml water with Thiamethaxon 30FS 10ml per kg seed and then it is recommended to spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml in 10 liters of water after 45 days of sowing			
	Bengal gram (Rabi 2025)	Management of pod borer of Chickpea Farmers Practice 2 to 3 sprays of Profenophos @ 40 ml , Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG 10 g/10 lit water, Chlorpyrifos + Cypermethrin 30 ml per 10 lit T2- Spraying of Ethion 50% EC @ 20 ml in 10 L of water at 50 per cent flowering of Chickpea followed by second spraying of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 2.5 ml in 10 L of water after 15 days T3- First spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 3 ml in 10 L of water (at an ETL of 0.75 larvae/plant before flowering) and Second spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 10 L of water 20 days after first spray (at an ETL of 0.5 larvae/plant after flowering)	07	07	5.60

B. 2. Technologies assessed under Livestock & fishery assessment

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Evaluation of breeds				
Health Management				
Dairy Management				
Nutrition management				
Disease management				
Feed and fodder management				
Processing & Value addition				
Production and management				
Composting fish culture				
Small scale income generating enterprises				
Fish production				
Other	00	--	00	00
Total				

B.3 Technologies assessed under other enterprises

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

B 4. Technologies assessed under Women empowerment assessment

Name of Enterprises	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Health and Nutrition	Biofortified pearl Millet	10	10
nutrition security	BiofortifiedRed sweet potato,	10	10

C. 1.Results of Technologies Assessed

Results of On Farm Trial No 1 to 3

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trial s	Technology Assessed	Parameter s of assessment	Data on the parameter			Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refin emen t need ed	Just ifica tion for refi nem ent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12
Foxtail Millet	Kharif	Use of Old variety which leads to low yield	To Assess the performanc e of New variety of Foxtail Millet Yashashree	13	T ₁ –Farmers practice (Local Variety-Nuddu) T ₂ –New variety of Foxtail Millets Yashashree (BFTM-82)	Parameters	T1	T2		Yield increased by 20.94 % over farmers practices	Yashshree is very good variety and suitable for this Melghat area Good crop and beneficial to farmers	Nil	Nil
						Yield (q/ha)	5.30	6.41					
						Net Return (Rs. /ha)	28500	39661					
						B: C Ratio	2.12	2.37					
Cotton	Kharif	Low yield due to excessiv e vegetativ e growth	To Assess the performanc e of Canopy managemen t practices in closer spacing Bt Cotton	13	T ₁ - Farmers Practices (No use of MC) T ₁ - Farmers Practices (use of MC) T ₃ - Removal of Monopodia at 60 DAS + Detopping at 75-80 DAS	Parameters	T1	T2	T3	Yield increased by 10.01% by application of foliar spray of Mapiquate Chloride & 16.42% by detopping and Removal of Monopodia over farmers practices . While Removal of Monopodia increased yield by 6.41 % only over T2. Near about 7 labor required for Removing of Mono podia and 7 labor required for Detopping .	Canopy management practices is beneficial for increasing the yield by reducing excessive height which leads to reduce stem elongation and increase symposia and boll weight	Nil	Nil
						Yield (q/ha)	19.18	21.10	22.33				
						Net Return (Rs. /ha)	40600	53250	58015				
						B: C Ration	1.39	1.50	1.53				

Chickpea	Rabi 2024	Low yield due to excessive vegetative growth	Assessment of application of sulphur (30 kg /ha) in chickpea along with recommended dose of fertilizer (25:50:30 kg /ha N, P2O5 & K2O)	13	T ₁ –Farmers practice (No use of Sulphur in chickpea T ₂ -Application of Sulphur 30 kg/ha With RDF in chickpea	Parameters	T1	T2	Yield Increase due to application of sulphur in chickpea by 14.06 % over farmer Practice. Height of plant and no of pods increase by application of sulphur In view of farmers, attack of any fungus is less in next crop therefore Sulphur application is important in sulphur deficient soil	Sulphur is essential for increasing the yield of Chickpea	Nil	Nil
						Yield (q/ha)	19.20	21.90				
						Net Return (Rs. /ha)	65980	77760				
						B: C Ratio	2.66	2.82				

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
T ₁ –Farmers practice (Local Variety- Nuddu) T ₂ –New variety of Foxtail Millets Yshashree (BFTM-82)	Dr. P D. K. V, Akola 2023	530	kg/Ha	28500	2.12
		641		39661	2.37
T ₁ - Farmers Practices (No use of MC) T ₂ - Farmers Practices (use of MC) T ₃ - Removal of Monopodia at 60 DAS + Detopping at 75-80 DAS	Dr. P D. K. V, Akola 2023	1918 2110 2233	kg/Ha	40600 53250 58015	1.39 1.50 1.53
T ₁ –Farmers practice (No use of Sulphur in chickpea T ₂ – Application of Sulphur 30 kg/ha With RDF in chickpea	Dr. P D. K. V, Akola 2023	1920	kg/Ha	65980	2.66
		2190		77760	2.82

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

OFT I

1. **Title of Technology Assessed:** To Assess the performance of New variety of Foxtail Millet Yashshree
2. **Problem Definition:** Low yield due to excessive vegetative growth
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:** T₁ –Farmers practice (Local Variety-Nuddu), T₂ –New variety of Foxtail Millets Yashashree (BFTM-82).
4. **Source of technology:** Dr. P. D. K. V, Akola, 2023
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Varietal Assessment under irrigated condition of melghat area of Amravati District
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** Yield : Farmers 5.30 q/ha , Demo 6.41q/ha, Net Return(Rs. /ha) : Farmer Practice 28500, Demo 39661, B:C Ratio Farmer – 2.12, Demo 2.37
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:** Yashshree is very good variety and suitable for this Melghat area Good crop and beneficial to farmers.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** It is good variety having good potential of yield and suitable for melghat area
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** Nil
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction:** Farmers are participated in on farm trial and through training and farmers visit to OFT , farmers get knowledge of technology and communication done to other farmers in village.
11. **Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption) :**

OFT II

1. **Title of Technology Assessed :** To Assess the performance of Canopy management practices in closer spacing Bt Cotton
2. **Problem Definition :** Low yield due to excessive vegetative growth
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:** T₁ - Farmers Practices (No use of MC) , T₂- Farmers Practices (use of MC), T₃ - Removal of Monopodia at 60 DAS + Detopping at 75-80 DAS
4. **Source of technology:** Dr. P. D. K. V, Akola, 2023
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Use of Growth retardant for decreasing vegetative Growth
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** Yield : Farmers 19.18 q/ha , Demo T₂:21.10q/ha T₃:22.33 q/ha , Net Return–(Rs. /ha) : Farmer Practices 40600, Demo T₂:53250, T₃:58015 , B:C Ratio Farmer –1.39, Demo T₂ 1.50, T₃:1.53

7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques :** It's good for reducing vegetative growth at increasing yield
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** PDKV Yashashri is good for increasing yield of Melghat area.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research : Nil**
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Farmers are participated in on farm trial and through training and farmers visit to OFT, farmers get knowledge of technology and communication done to other farmers in village.
11. **Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption) : Separate Photograph given**

OFT III

1. **Title of Technology Assessed :** To Assessment of application of sulphur (30 kg /ha) in chickpea
2. **Problem Definition :** Low yield due to excessive vegetative growth
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment:**T₁ - Farmers Practices (No use of MC) , T₂- Application of Sulphur 30 kg/ha With RDF in chickpea
4. **Source of technology:** Dr. P. D. K. V, Akola,2023
5. **Production system and thematic area:** Nutrient management
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** Yield: Farmers 19.20 q/ha, Demo T2:21.90q/ha, Net Return-(Rs. /ha) : Farmer Practices 65980, Demo T2:77760, , B:C Ratio Farmer -2.66, Demo T2 2.82.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques :** It's good for reducing vegetative growth at increasing yield
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation:**
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research : Nil**
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction:** Farmers are participated in on farm trial and through training and farmers visit to OFT, farmers get knowledge of technology and communication done to other farmers in village.
11. **Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption) : Separate Photograph given**

On Farm Trial No 4 (Horticulture)

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
Mandarin Orange	Irrigation	Low yield and Poor quality	Assessment on Integrating Nutrient Management in Mandarin for improvement of fruit quality and yield	15	T1-Farmers practice- Per plant application of F.Y.M.15-20 Kg + 225-250 gm N + 150-200 gm P ₂ O ₅ + No use of K ₂ O	No of Fruit/tree Yield q /ha. B:C ratio	825 135Q 2.84	The result found that the highest yield 165Q/ha was found in T2 (In a five Split doses of fertilizer) Over , (T1) as farmers practice The yield counted 135Q Also (22.21%) yield increase In T2 over farmers practice	The farmers said that the application of Soil test base Chemical fertilizer with Organic Biofertilizer gives the higher yield with soil reclamation and yield Increases with quality	-	-
					T2-Technology assessed- Application of 900:300:300 NPK gm/Plant in 5 splits doses 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	No of Fruit/tree Yield q /ha. B:C ratio	1050 165Q 3.76				

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)	Control	135 Q	Q/ha	201484	2.84
Technology option 2	DR PDKV AKOLA	165Q	Q/ha	301949	3.76

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

1. Title of Technology Assessed: Assessment on Integrating Nutrient Management in Mandarin for improvement of fruit quality and yield
2. Problem Definition: Low yield and Poor quality
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment: 900:300:300NPKgm/Plant in 5 splits doses1.Stress release stage-270:120:30 NPK g/Plant,2.Pea size-270:105:30 NPK g/Plant3.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
4. Source of technology: DR PDKV AKOLA
5. Production system and thematic area: Mandarin Orange is the main cash fruit crop of the district, INM are the major thematic area on which the yield of the crop increases.
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators: The result found that the treatment T2 found superior over treatment T1,.The treatment T2 also shown higher yield 165 /Q/ha over treatment T1.The overall result in T2 in respect to the yield and ,Quality parameter found superior over farmers practice.
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques - Farmers notated that the yield and Quality improved due to the utilization of soil test base fertilizer in five split doses as per different growth stages gives the higher yield with superior quality .
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation: As per the Scientist and farmers observation stated that the in respect to Yield and quality in Treatment T2(165 Q/ha) was found superior over farmers practice
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research: 1The electricity supply is not regular in day time are the major factor and unavailability of processing unit which reduces the net return 3. No assurance in market rate it is to be totally dependent on mediator those purchase the production at his level.
10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction: - In a selected village firstly conducted the PRA and exposure visit in village and surrounding the village .Then call the meeting of Mandarin growers. In a meeting discuss details about the programm and with the help of farmers selected the name of Mandarin grower for demonstration. In these process farmers self motivated for activities of demonstration and taken the clean interest in demonstration in regards to observation also.
11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

Results of On Farm Trial No 5 (Horticulture)

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Paramet ers of assessme nt	Data on the para mete r	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinem ent needed	Justifica tion for refineme nt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brinjal	Irrigation	Low Bulb yield and Poor quality	Assessment for improving the yield and quality in Brinjal	15	T1-Farmers practice- 0.2% DAP spray	No of Fruit /Plant Yield/ha q/ha, B :C Ratio	10 205 2.69	The result found that the highest yield 246Q/ha was found in T2 Over , (T1) as farmers practice and (T3)	The farmers said that the better result found in treatment (T2) as compared to T3 and T1	-	-
					T2- Technology assessed-Foliar application of Arka Vegetable special 50 gms +one lime juice +1 shampoo sachet in 10 lits of water at 15 to 20 days after transplanting and 4 spray at monthly interval with RDF 100:50:50 kg NPK/ha.	No of Fruit /Plant Yield/ha q/ha, B :C Ratio	18 246 3.25	The yield Increased counted (20.00%) Which increase In T2 over farmers practice and 16.09 %b in T3			

					T3- Technology assessed-Foliar application of PDKV Micrograde –II 50 mlin 10lits of Water after One month of planting and second spray 100 ml /10 lits after one month of first spray with RDF 100:50:50 kg NPK/ha	No of Fruit /Plant Yield/ha q/ha , B:C Ratio	14 238 2.98				
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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	B:C Ratio
13	14	15	16	195000	2.69
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	DR PDKV AKOLA	205 Q	Q/ha	270000	3.25
Technology option 2		246 Q	Q/ha	240150	2.98
Technology option 3		238 Q			

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

1. Title of Technology Assessed: Assessment for improving the yield and quality in Brinjal
2. Problem Definition: Low yield and Poor quality
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment: T2- Technology assessed-Foliar application of Arka Vegetable special 50 gms +one lime juice +1 shampoo sachet in 10 lits of water at 15 to 20 days after transplanting and 4 spray at monthly interval with RDF 100:50:50 kg NPK/ha. T3- Technology assessed-Foliar application of PDKV Micrograde –II 50 mlin 10lits of Water after One month of planting and second spray 100 ml /10 lits after one month of first spray with RDF 100:50:50 kg NPK/ha
4. Source of technology: DR PDKV AKOLA
5. Production system and thematic area: Brinjal is the main Vegetable crop of the district, INM are the major thematic area on which the yield of the crop increases.
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators: The result found that the treatment T2 found superior over treatment T1, and T3.The treatment T2 also shown higher yield 246Q/ha over treatment T1.The overall result in T2 in respect to the yield and ,Quality parameter found superior over farmers practice and T3
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques - Farmers notated that the yield and Quality improved due to the utilization of soil test base fertilizer with spray of Vegetable Special as per different growth stages gives the higher yield with superior quality .
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation: As per the Scientist and farmers observation stated that the in respect to Yield and quality in Treatment T2(246 Q/ha) was found superior over farmers practice and T3 Practice
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research: 1The electricity supply is not regular in day time are the major factor and unavailability of processing unit which reduces the net return 3. No assurance in market rate it is to be totally dependent on mediator those purchase the production at his level.
10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction: - In a selected village firstly conducted the PRA and exposure visit in village and surrounding the village .Then call the meeting of Brinjal growers. In a meeting discuss details about the programm and with the help of farmers selected the name of Brinjal grower for demonstration. In these process farmers self motivated for activities of demonstration and taken the clean interest in demonstration in regards to observation also.
11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

Results of On Farm Trial No 6 (Horticulture)

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
Mandarin Orange	Irrigation	Low yield and Poor quality	Assessment to control fruit drop in Mandarin Orange	15	T1-Farmers practice- Spraying of planofix @ 0.5 ml/ltr. Of water.	No of Fruit/tree Yield q /ha. B:C ratio	725 123 2.71	The result found that the highest yield 167Q/ha was found superior in T3,over (T1)as farmers and T2 i.e Only hormonal spray practice The yield counted 140Q Also(19.29%) yield increase In T3 over farmers practice	The farmers said that the application of Harmonal spray with new technology N ATCA+ Brasinolide +Folic acid spray in the month of July and August gives the better result with reducing the fruit drop up to 20-22 % and increasing the yield up to	-	-

					T2-Technology assessed-Spraying of GA3 @ 10ppm + urea% at flowering stage. Spraying of 2-4 D 10 ppm +urea 1% + carbendazim 1000 ppm after one month fruit setting. Spraying of 2-4 D 15ppm +carbendazim 1000ppm + 1% urea in the month of September. Spraying of GA3 10ppmPotassium nitrate 1% in the month of October.	No of Fruit/tree Yield q /ha. B:C ratio	850 140 3.19		19.29 %.		
					T3-Technology assessed-Foliar sprays of NAA (10 ppm) or GA 10 ppm or 2-4,D (15 ppm) along with N-ATCA (10 ppm)+ Brassinolide (4ppm) + Folic acid 100 ppm, in the month of July and second spray in August is recommended for higher yield and more economic returns from mandarin in ambia bahar.	No of Fruit/tree Yield q /ha. B:C ratio	1025 167 3.69				

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)	DR PDKV AKOLA	123Q	Q/ha	178550	2.71
Technology option 2		140 Q	Q/ha	230684	3.19
Technology option 3		167 q	Q/ha	309000	3.69

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

1. Title of Technology Assessed: Assessment to control fruit drop in Mandarin Orange
2. Problem Definition: Low yield and Poor quality
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment: T2-Technology assessed-Spraying of GA3 @ 10ppm + urea% at flowering stage. Spraying of 2-4 D 10 ppm +urea 1% + carbendazim 1000 ppm after one month fruit setting. Spraying of 2-4 D 15ppm +carbendazim 1000ppm + 1% urea in the month of September.Spraying of GA3 10ppmPotassium nitrate 1% in the month of October. T3-Technology assessed-Foliar sprays of NAA (10 ppm) or GA 10 ppm or 2-4,D (15 ppm) along with N-ATCA (10ppm)+ Brassinolide (4ppm) + Folic acid 100 ppm, in the month of July and second sprayin August is recommended for higher yield and more economic returns from mandarin in ambia bahar.
4. Source of technology: DR PDKV AKOLA
5. Production system and thematic area: Mandarin Orange is the main cash fruit crop of the district, Fruit drop are the major factor that affect the yield in Mandarin orange.
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators: The result found that the treatment T3found superior over treatment T1,and T2.The treatment T3 also shown higher yield 167/Q/ha over treatment T1.The overall result in T2 in respect to the yield and ,Quality parameter found superior over farmers practice.
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques - Farmers notated that the yield and Quality improved due to the utilization of hormonal spray with new recommendation reduces the fruit drop at different growth stages gives and increases the higher yield with superior quality .
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation: As per the Scientist and farmers observation stated that the in respect to Yield and quality in Treatment T3(167 Q/ha) was found superior over farmers practice
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research: 1The electricity supply is not regular in day time are the major factor and unavailability of processing unit which reduces the net return 3. No assurance in market rate it is to be totally dependent on mediator those purchase the production at his level.
10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction: - In a selected village firstly conducted the PRA and exposure visit in village and surrounding the village .Then call the meeting of Mandarin growers. In a meeting discuss details about the programm and with the help of farmers selected the name of Mandarin grower for demonstration. In these process farmers self motivated for activities of demonstration and taken the clean interest in demonstration in regards to observation also.
11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

Results of On Farm Trial No 7 - 10

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 (Rabi 2024)	Irrigated	Low yield due to the infestation of pod borer	Management of pod borer of Chickpea	07	Farmers Practice 2 to 3 sprays of Profenophos @ 40 ml , Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG 10 g/10 lit water, Chlorpyriphops + Cypermethrin 30 ml per 10 lit	1. No. of Larvae/MRL 2. Per cent pod damage at harvest 3.Average Yield kg/ha 4. B:C ratio	Average larvae /MRL-1.56 Average % pod damage- 7.64 Yield qt/ha- 17.32 B:C Ratio- 2.83	Average larvae /MRL, Average % pod damage was found more as compared to T2&T3.Also yield was less.	Nil	Nil	Nil
					T2- Spraying of Ethion 50% EC @ 20 ml in 10 L of water at 50 per cent flowering of Chickpea followed by second spraying of Chlorantraniliprol e (18.5 SC) 2.5 ml in 10 L of water after 15 days	1. No. of Larvae/MRL 2. Per cent pod damage at harvest 3.Average Yield kg/ha 4. B:C ratio	Average larvae /MRL-0.84 Average % pod damage- 4.20 Yield qt/ha- 19.53 B:C Ratio- 3.31	Reduction in Average larvae /MRL by 46.15% and reduction in Average % pod damage by 45.02%.Yield increased by 12.29%	Technology is very effective as compared to T1 as more yield obtained than local check (T1)		

					T3- First spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 3 ml in 10 L of water (at an ETL of 0.75 larvae/plant before flowering) and Second spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 10 L of water 20 days after first spray (at an ETL of 0.5 larvae/plant after flowering)	1. No. of Larvae/MRL 2. Per cent pod damage at harvest 3.+Average Yield kg/ha 4. B:C ratio	Average larvae /MRL-0.68 Average % pod damage-3.84 Yield qt/ha-20.03 B:C Ratio-3.39	Reduction in Average larvae /MRL by 56.41 % and reduction in Average % pod damage by 49.73%.Yield increased by 15.64 %	Technology is very effective for management of pod borer as compared to T1 and found superior than T2		
Soybean (Kharif 25)	Rainfed	Low yield in Soybean due the infestation of leaf defoliators	Management of leaf defoliators in Soybean	07	T1- Farmers practice 2 or 3 chemical pesticide sprays comprising of Profenophos 40 EC + Cypermethrin 4 EC @ 30 ml or Chloropyrphos 50EC 30ml or Clorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2 ml per 10 lit water	1.Average Semilooper larvae /MRL 2.Average spodoptera larvae/MRL 3.yield q/ha 4.,B:C: ratio	Average Semilooper larvae /MRL-3.81 Average spodoptera larvae/MRL -3.06	Found less yield as compared to T2 &T3, Average Semilooper larvae /MRL and Average spodoptera larvae/MRL found more as compared to T2 and T3	Nil	Nil	Nil

					T2 - 1st spray - Spinetoram 11.70 SC @ 9 ml per 10 lit water at ETL 2nd spray- Eamectin benzoate 1.9 EC @8.5 ml per 10 lit water 15 days after 1st spray	1.Average Semilooper larvae /MRL 2.Average spodoptera larvae/MRL 3.yield q/ ha 4.,B:C: ratio	Average Semilooper larvae /MRL-1.64 Average spodoptera larvae/MRL -1.58	Yield is increase by 18.22 %, over control, Average Semilooper larvae /MRL is reduced by 57.73% and Average spodoptera larvae/MRL is reduced by 48.36 %	Technology is very effective as compared to T1and T3 as more yield obtained than T1&T3 .T2 was found superior than T3	Nil	Nil
					T3 - Four sprays of Neem Seed extract @ 5% starting at 20 days of crop emergence with subsequent sprays at 10 days interval	1.Average Semilooper larvae /MRL 2.Average spodoptera larvae/MRL 3.yield q/ ha 4.,B:C: ratio	Average Semilooper larvae /MRL-1.92 Average spodoptera larvae/MRL -1.78	Yield is increase by 13.05 %, over control, Average Semilooper larvae /MRL is reduced by 50.51% and Average spodoptera larvae/MRL is reduced by 41.83 %	Technology is very effective as compared to farmers practice	Nil	Nil

Soybean (Kharif 25)	Rainfed	Low yield in Soybean due the infestation of stem fly	Management of Soybean Stem Fly	13	T1- Farmers practice No seed treatment or seed treatment with 2 to 3 ml Thiamethoxam 30 FS per kg seed, Spraying of Profenophos 40%+Cypermethrin 4% or Chlorpyrifos 20EC	1.yield q/ha 2.,B:C: ratio 3. Av. % Stem fly incidence / MRL	Av. % Stem fly incidence / MRL-4.24	Found less yield as compared to T2, and the Av. % Stem fly incidence / MRL was also more than T2	Nil	Nil	Nil
					T2 - seed treatment by mixing polykote polymer 4ml @ 4ml water with Thiamethaxon 30FS 10ml per kg seed and then it is recommended to spray Chlorantroniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml in 10 liters of water after 45 days of sowing	1.yield q/ha 2.,B:C: ratio 3. Av. % Stem fly incidence / MRL	Av. % Stem fly incidence / MRL-2.58	Yield was increased by 17.31 % and the Av. % Stem fly incidence / MRL was reduced by 64.34%	Technology is very effective as compared to farmers practice	Nil	Nil
Bengal gram (Rabi 25)	Irrigated	Low yield due to the infestation of pod borer	Management of pod borer of Chickpea	07	Farmers Practice 2 to 3 sprays of Profenophos @ 40 ml , Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG 10 g/10 lit water, Chlorpyrifos + Cypermethrin 30 ml per 10 lit	1. No. of Larvae/MRL 2. Per cent pod damage at harvest 3. Average Yield kg/ha 4. B:C ratio	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited

					T2- Spraying of Ethion 50% EC @ 20 ml in 10 L of water at 50 per cent flowering of Chickpea followed by second spraying of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 2.5 ml in 10 L of water after 15 days	1. No. of Larvae/MR L 2. Per cent pod damage at harvest 3. Average Yield kg/ha 4. B:C ratio	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited
					T3- First spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 3 ml in 10 L of water (at an ETL of 0.75 larvae/plant before flowering) and Second spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 10 L of water 20 days after first spray (at an ETL of 0.5 larvae/plant after flowering)	1. No. of Larvae/MR L 2. Per cent pod damage at harvest 3. Average Yield kg/ha 4. B:C ratio	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited

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
Bengal gram (Rabi 2024)					
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	-----	173.20	kg/ha	52604	2.83
Technology option 2	DR.PDKV, AKOLA ,2019	195.3	kg/ha	64190	3.32
Technology option 3	JAU, Junagad, 2020	200.3	kg/ha	66395	3.39
Soybean (Kharif 2025)					
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Information from the Farmers	105.9	kg/ha	6040	1.17
Technology option 2	Anand Agricultural University ,Ananad 2023	129.5	kg/ha	16680	1.47
Technology option 3	Dr. PDKV, Akola, 2020	121.8	kg/ha	14400	1.41
Soybean (Kharif 2025)					
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Information from the Farmers	130	kg/ha	7590	1.21
Technology option 2	Dr PDKV Akola, 2022	107.5	kg/ha	17580	1.51
Bengal gram (Rabi 2025)					
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Information from the Farmers	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited
Technology option 2	DR.PDKV, AKOLA ,2019	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited
Technology option 3	JAU, Junagad, 2020	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited	Result Awaited

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

On Farm Trial -7 (Rabi 2024)

1. Title of Technology Assessed: Management of pod borer of Chickpea
2. Problem Definition : Low yield due to the infestation of pod borer
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment :
Farmers Practice: 2 to 3 sprays of Profenophos @ 40 ml , Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG 10 g/10 lit water, Chlorpyrifos + Cypermethrin 30 ml per 10 lit
T2: Spraying of Ethion 50% EC @ 20 ml in 10 L of water at 50 per cent flowering of Chickpea followed by second spraying of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 2.5 ml in 10 L of water after 15 days
T3: First spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 3 ml in 10 L of water (at an ETL of 0.75 larvae/plant before flowering) Second spray of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 3.25 ml + Neem oil 50 ml + Sticker 10 L of water 20 days after first spray (at an ETL of 0.5 larvae/plant after flowering)
4. Source of technology : T2 - Dr.PDKV,Akola,2019 , T3- JAU, Junagad, 2020
5. Production system and thematic area: Integrated Pest Management
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators :
Pest Incidence

Parameters of Assessment	T1	T2	T3
Average larvae /MRL	1.56	0.84	0.68
Average % pod damage	7.64	4.20	3.84

Average yield in demo, and LC plots.

Parameters of Assessment	T1	T2	T3
Yield (q/ha)	17.32	19.53	20.03
% Increase in yield		12.29	15.64
BC Ratio	2.83	3.31	3.39

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques
Both the technologies effectively manage the infestation of pod borer in Bengal gram crop.
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation
Both the technology T2 & T3 were effective as compared to farmers practice (T).But T3 was found very effective over T2. So recommended the adoption of T3 treatment.
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : Nil.
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Farmers were actively participated in each training programme , field visits when we informed and they think they got excellent knowledge about the pest and disease management . And when they had attended a program which we had organized before, they get a meaningful tips to do better than before. So off course in a simple way they get motivated to do a better farming.
11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

On Farm Trial – 8 (Kharif 25)

1. Title of Technology Assessed: Management of leaf defoliators in Soybean
2. Problem Definition : Low yield due the infestation of leaf defoliators
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment:
T2 - 1st spray - Spinetoram 11.70 SC @ 9 ml per 10 lit water at ETL 2nd spray- Emamectin benzoate 1.9 EC @8.5 ml per 10 lit water 15 days after 1st spray
T3 - Four sprays of Neem Seed extract @ 5% starting at 20 days of crop emergence with subsequent sprays at 10 days interval
4. Source of technology: T2 - AAU, Joint Agresco 2023, T3- Dr. PDKV, Akola, Joint Agresco 2020
5. Production system and thematic area: Integrated Pest Management
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators

Pest Incidence

Parameters of Assessment	T1	T2	T3
Av.Semilooper larvae /MRL	3.81	1.64	1.92
Av. spodoptera larvae /MRL	3.06	1.58	1.78

Average yield in demo, and LC plots.

Parameters of Assessment	T1	T2	T3
Yield (q/ha)	10.59	12.95	12.18
% Increase in yield	---	18.22	13.05
BC Ratio	1.17	1.47	1.41

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques. Both the technologies effectively manage the infestation of leaf defoliators in soybean crop.
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Both the technology T2 & T3 were effective as compared to farmers practice (T).But T2 was found very effective over T3.So recommended the adoption of T2 treatment
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research: Nil.
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction: Farmers were actively participated in each training programme , field visits when we informed and they think that they got excellent knowledge about the pest and disease management . And when they had attended a program which we had organized before, they get a meaningful tips to do better than before. So off course in a simple way they get motivated to do a better farming.
11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

On Farm Trial – 9 (Kharif 25)

1. Title of Technology Assessed: Management of Soybean Stem Fly
2. Problem Definition : Low yield due the infestation of stem fly in soybean
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment: T2 - seed treatment by mixing polykote polymer 4ml @ 4ml water with Thiamethaxon 30FS 10ml per kg seed and then it recommended to spray Chlorantroniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml in 10 liters of water after 45 days of sowing
4. Source of technology: T2 - Dr PDKV Akola, Joint Agresco-2022
5. Production system and thematic area: Integrated Pest Management
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators

Pest Incidence

Parameters of Assessment	T1	T2
Av. % Stem fly incidence / MRL	4.24	2.58

Average yield in demo, and LC plots.

Parameters of Assessment	T1	T2
Yield (q/ha)	13	10.75
% Increase in yield	---	17.31
BC Ratio	1.21	1.51

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques Demonstrated technology effectively manage the infestation of stem fly in soybean crop.
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation. The demonstrated technology was found very effective over farmers practice .So recommended the adoption of T2 treatment
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research: Nil.
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction: Farmers were actively participated in each training programme , field visits when we informed and they think that they got excellent knowledge about the pest and disease management . And when they had attended a program which we had organized before, they get a meaningful tips to do better than before. So off course in a simple way they get motivated to do a better farming.
11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

On Farm Trial – 10

Bengal gram (Rabi 2025) - Result Awaited

Results of On Farm Trial 11 -12 (Home Science)

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trial s	Technology Assessed	Parameter s of assessment	Data on the paramete r	Results of assessmen t	Feedbac k from the farmer	Any refinemen t needed	Justificatio n for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Biofortified Sweet Potato	under nourishment of children in tribal area due to lack of Vit A	undernourishment of women & Adolescent girl in rural area due to lack of iron	Introduction of biofortified variety sweet potato in the diet of tribal preschool children to overcome malnutrition .	05	Biofortified Sweet potato Bhusona	Pre -Need care	Poor (Below 80)				
						Post -Need care	Fair (80-85)				
Biofortified Pearl Millet	Biofortification is an important approach.It addresses hidden hunger with no additional cost to its regular consumer and often Pearl is the cheapest cereal available in the market.AHB 1200 is rich in iron and zinc.	,in rural areas people were not aware about balance diet.Due to lack of Knowledge and poor economic condition. among farm families due to low nutrient diet.So Anaemia is major problem seen in farm women and adolescent girl in Tribal Area	Assessment Of fortified (AHB 1200) for nutritional security for farm families	05	Biofortified Pearl Millet (AHB 1200) for consumption purpose	Awaited	Awaited			nil	nil
						Awaited	Awaited				

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)	-	00	00	00	00
Technology option 2	VNMKV,Parbhani	00	00	00	00
Technology option 3					
	NAU ,Navsari				
	MPKV, ,Rahuri				

Results of On Farm Trial 11 (Home Science)

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

1. **Title of Technology** - Assessed the acceptability of new biofortified variety of Pearl Millet in daily diet by anemic tribal women.
2. **Problem Definition**-undernourishment of women in tribal area due to lack of iron Unaware about bio fortified varieties
3. **Details of technologies**-Bio fortification is an important approach. It addresses hidden hunger with no additional cost to its regular consumer and often
4. **Source of technology**-VNMKV Parbhani
5. Production system and thematic area-Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet
6. Performance assessment of the Technology with performance indicators.-Hemoglobin levels in the blood and body weight in the before & after.
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation-Pearl is low cost millets. Biofortified Dhan Shakti is protein, Zinc and iron rich so it is beneficial to Tribal farm women & family for their household food security
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research- The habit of consuming millet in the daily diet and its healthy importance is not sowing in very few areas.
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction-With the help of Anganwadi Sevika and Asha workers identified (Underweight Female with age 28 years to 38 years) Awareness create among them, then distributed bio fortified pearl for consumption purpose and incorporate two servings of Pearl food them in daily diet for three months ..
11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

Results of On Farm Trial - 12 (Home Science)

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

1. **Title of Technology Assessed** – Introduction of Biofortified variety of sweet potato (Bhusona) yield & consumption
2. **Problem Definition**– Women of reproductive age, pregnant women and preschool children are vulnerable to vitamin A deficiency
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment**-Biofortification is an important approach. It addresses hidden hunger with no additional cost to its regular consumer and often sweet potato available in the market.Bhusona is rich in Vit A (supply to 50 gm sweet potato/Day/children (for 3 month)
4. **Source of technology**_Central Tuber Crops Research Institute , Thiruvananthapuram ,Kerala
5. **Production system and thematic area**- Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet
6. **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators**-The assessment technology was not completed.
7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques** –
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation**-Poor vitamin A status is largely attributable to poor intakes of the vitamin
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research** - Higher damage to the rat.
10. **Process of farmers participation and their reaction**-A large number of victims like chicken guinea because the immune system in the child is weakened.
11. Good Quality Photo in JPG (separate with proper caption)

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
01	Soybean	Varietal Evaluation + ICM	Demonstration on New variety of Soybean PDKV Amba	Demonstration , Training, Field day	130	15000	42000
02	Red gram	Varietal Evaluation + ICM	Demonstration on new variety of Red gram BDN-716 under CFLD Pulses	Demonstration , Training, Field day	185	6000	82000
03	Groundnut	Varietal Evaluation	Demonstration on New variety of Groundnut	Demonstration , Training, Field day	02	120	100
04	Onion	Varietal evaluation	Introduce new variety to increase the yield	Training Demonstration, Exposure- visit, literature	08	95	45
05	Mandarin orange	Integrated Crop Management	Spray of Monopotassium Phosphate with Gibberellic Acid for fruit size of Nagpur	Training Demonstration, Exposure- visit, literature	10	82	52
06	Mandarin orange	Integrated Crop Management	Gibberellic Acid 1 gm +1kg urea+200gm carbendazim in 100 lit of water spray	Training Demonstration, Exposure- visit, literature	12	135	60
07	Gaillardia	Integrated Crop Management	Two Spray of Cycocel (200PPM)after 30and 45 days in Gaillardia	Training Demonstration, Exposure- visit, literature	07	62	30
08	Tomato	Varietal evaluation	Introduce new variety Of Tomato Arka samrat to increase the yield	Training Demonstration, Exposure- visit, literature	06	20	25
09	Pigeon pea	IPM	Management of pigeon pea pod borer complex-	Popularized the technology through Messages Extension	10	250	120

			1st spray - Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 7ml per 10 lit water at 50 per cent flowering 2nd spray- Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 3 ml in 10 L of water after 15 days interval of first spray	Literature ,Trainings, discussions and field visits			
10	Pigeon pea	IDM	Management of Wilt disease in Pigeon pea - Seed treatment with combined product of fungicide Carboxin (37.5 %) + Thiram (37.5 %) @ 3g/kg fallowed by Trichoderma viride @ 10g/kg of seed	Popularized the technology through Messages Extension Literature ,Trainings, discussions and field visits	12	350	150
11	cotton	IPM	Integrated Management of Pink bollworm (<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>) in Bt cotton	Popularized the technology through Messages Extension Literature ,Trainings, discussions and field visits	14	400	110
12	Mandarin	IDM	Management of Phytophthora root rot /gummosis of mandarin - Application of Bordeaux paste (1:1:10) on tree trunk as pre and post monsoon and 2 sprays of Potassium Phosphonate 3 ml/liter water (pre and post monsoon)	Popularized the technology through Messages Extension Literature ,Trainings, discussions and field visits	06	200	100
13	Soybean pigeon pea	Small scale processing and value addition	Spiral Separator	Through demonstration, training, Kisan ghosti, field visit, visit to exhibition, create an awareness amongst the farmers about usefulness and economic utility	10	300	1500 qt

14	Bengal gram	Farm Machinery and its maintenance	CRIDA Planter (BD)	Through demonstration, training, Kisan ghosti, field visit, visit to exhibition, create an awareness amongst the farmers about usefulness and economic utility	2	35	32 ha
15	Maize	Water saving	Drip and sprinkler	Through demonstration, training, Kisan ghosti, field visit, visit to exhibition, create an awareness amongst the farmers about usefulness and economic utility of improved irrigation practices	1	15	20

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

Cereals:

Sl. No	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
01										
02										

Pulses

Sl. No	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
01	Chickpea	Integrated crop management	Demonstration on application of plant growth regulator in chickpea	Rabi 2024	5.2	5.2	02	11	13	Nil
02	Red gram	Varietal Evaluation + ICM	Demonstration on new variety of Red gram BDN-716 under CFLD Pulses	Kharif 2025	120	120	41	259	300	Nil

Oilseed

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	
01	Soybean	Varietal Evaluation + ICM	Demonstration on New variety of Soybean PDKV Amba	Kharif 2025	80	80	31	169	200	Nil
02	Groundnut	Varietal Evaluation	Demonstration on New variety of Groundnut	Summer, 2025	20	20	28	22	50	Nil

Cotton:

Sl. No	Crop	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
01	Cotton	Integrated crop management	HDPS & CS	Kharif 2024	200	200	14	321	335	Nil

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					
Chickpea	Rabi	Irrigated	Medium Soil	Medium	Medium	High	Soybean	Last week of October to first week of November	Second week of February	53.1	03
Pigeonpea	kharif	Rainfed	Medium Soil	Medium	Medium	High	Bengal gram	Oct to Nov.,	Last Week of March	810.1	71
Soybean	Kharif	Rainfed	Medium Soil	Medium	Medium	High	Bengal gram	Last week of June	Third Week of October	810.1	71

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
groundnut	Summer,	Irrigated	Medium Soil	Medium	Medium	High	Soybean	Last week of February to First Week Of March	Last Week of May	145.60	12
Cotton	Kharif	Rainfed	Medium soil	Medium	Medium	Medium	chickpea	Second week to third week of June	October to January	810.1	71

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Yield increased by 14.28 % over check application of 15 ppm GA3 [8.3 g GA3 (90% a.i.) / ha in 500 litres of water] at flowering and pod development stages is helpful for induce flower and pod setting and grain filling
2	Yield increase by 26.47 % over Check and Variety BDN 716 is good Variety which is beneficial for farmers for increasing Yield and it is wilt resistant which is major problem of the Crop resulted to low yield
3	Yield of Soybean PDKV Amba increased by 17.54 % than JS-9305 Seed rate 25 kg /acre is sufficient
4	Yield of Variety Kadri Lepakshi K1812 is 11.76 more than TAG 24.
5	HDPS & CS Technology are good and suitable for that area

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	It is resistant to stem fly and can sustain in more rainfall area .It is bold seeded and fetches good price in market.
2	Farmers are very happy with this variety and preferring this variety and near about 82000 ha under pigeonpea BDN 716
3	farmers feedback is not positive with this variety because Pod formation is not good enough in this variety and Pod having only one or two grain in it which reduce yield of this variety .
4	Farmers are preferring this technology for increasing yield in Shallow Soil

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	04	30.09.25,04.10.25,16.01.26,20.01.26		-
2	Farmers Training	16	17.06.25,18.06.25,19.06.25,02.08.25,08.08.25,19.08.25,20.08.25,03.09.25,26.09.25		-
3	Media coverage	10	-	-	-
4	Training for extension functionaries	-	-	-	-

C. Performance of Frontline demonstrations

Frontline demonstrations on oilseed crops (Agronomy)

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	Varietal Evaluation + ICM	New variety of PDKV,Akola	PDKV-Amba	200	80	25.30	16.80	18.20	15.10	17.54	45750	79875	34125	1.74	43720	67950	24230	1.55
groundnut	Varietal Evaluation	New variety of Groundnut	Kadri lepakshi K1812	50	20	12.30	10.90	11.40	10.20	11.76	38900	59280	20308	1.52	36600	53040	16440	1.44

Frontline demonstration on pulse crops (Agronomy)

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Pigeonpea	Varietal Evaluation+ICM	New variety of Red gram	BDN-716	300	120	26.65	11.20	14.57	11.52	26.47	25620	116560	95300	4.54	24680	92160	67480	3.73
Chickpea	Integrated crop management	Application of plant growth regulator in chickpea	JAKI-9218	13	5.2	22.30	19.60	21.60	18.90	14.28	42120	118800	76680	2.82	39296	103950	64654	2.64

FLD on Cotton crops (Agronomy)

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										
Cotton	Integrated crop management	HDPS (Sowing at 90x15 cm)	Ankur-3066 BGII(kirti) , Ankur-3106 BGII , ankur-3028 BGII, ARCH-888 BGII	72	125	38.75	17.5	24.27	18.65	30.13	101670	182062	80392	1.79	89070	139875	50805	1.57
Cotton	Integrated crop management	CS (Sowing at 90x30)	Ankur-3066 BGII(kirti) , Ankur-3106 BGII , Ankur-3028 BGII, ARCH-888 BGII	263	375	35	28.5	23.45	18.22	28.67	95337	175875	80538	1.84	88170	136650	48480	1.54

Horticultural crops

Details of FLDs implemented during 2025 (**Kharif 2025, Rabi 2024-25, Summer 2025**)
(Information is furnished in the following **tables** for **each category** i.e. **horticultural crops**.)

Sl. No.	Crop	The matic area	Tech nolog y Dem onstr ated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievem ent
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Toma to	Varie tal Evalu ation	Arka Abhed + RDF	Rabi 2024-25	3.2	4.0	09	06	15	-

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Tomato	Rabi	Irrigated	Medi um	Lo w	Lo w	High	Soybea n	Nov24	Feb 25	916mm	80days

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	The use of newly released varieties gives better result with high yield inAarka Abhed (352 Q/ha) over farmers practice
2	Useful for long distance transporting due to strong outer skin of the fruit.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Arka Abhed gives the good performance with increasing the yield upto 14.66 % .
2	The round shape like Local Varieties gives attraction to the Customer

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days				
2	Farmers Training	02	Nov 24 and Jan 25	35	-
3	Media coverage				
4	Training for extension functionaries				

Details of FLDs implemented during 2025 (**Kharif 2025, Rabi 2024-25, Summer 2025**)
(Information is furnished in the following **tables** for **each category** i.e. **horticultural crops**.)

Sl. No.	Crop	The matic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Onion	Seed production	Akola safed + RDF	Rabi 2024-25	2.00	3.00	02	13	15	-

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Onion	Rabi	Irrigated	Medium	Low	Low	High	Soybean	Nov 24	March 1 25	916mm	80days

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	The use of newly released varieties gives better result with high yield Akola safed (4.20 Q/ha) over farmers practice
2	Useful for long distance transporting due to strong outer skin of the fruit.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Akola safed gives the good performance with increasing the yield upto 18.30 % .
2	The round shape ,sturdy with shining gives attraction to the Customer

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days				
2	Farmers Training	02	Nov 24 and March 25	40	-
3	Media coverage				
4	Training for extension functionaries				

Details of FLDs implemented during 2025 (**Kharif 2025, Rabi 2024-25, Summer 2025**)
(Information is furnished in the following **tables** for **each category** i.e. **horticultural crops.**)

Sl. No.	Crop	The matic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Onion	Seed production	Akola safed + RDF	Rabi 2024-25	2.00	3.00	02	13	15	-

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Onion	Rabi	Irrigated	Medium	Low	Low	High	Soybean	Nov 24	March 25	916mm	80days

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	The use of newly released varieties gives better result with high yield Akola safed (4.20 Q/ha) over farmers practice
2	Useful for long distance transporting due to strong outer skin of the fruit.

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1	Akola safed gives the good performance with increasing the yield upto 18.30 % .
2	The round shape ,sturdy with shining gives attraction to the Customer

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days				
2	Farmers Training	02	Nov 24 and March 25	40	-
3	Media coverage				
4	Training for extension functionaries				

Performance of Frontline demonstrations

FLD on Other crops (Horticulture)

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	Avg												
Vegetables																			
Onion	Varietal evaluation	Akola Safed+RDF	15	04	310	250	280	235	19.14	Av wt 156 gm	Av wt 124gm	91200	380000	288800	4.15	86500	273400	18690	3.16
Tomato	Varietal evaluation	Arka Abhed+ RDF	15	04	380	324	352	307	14.66	Height of the Plant 72.6 cm	Height of the Plant 70.0cm	79200	365500	286300	4.61	78500	315000	23950	4.01
Onion	Seed production	Akola Safed+RDF	15	04	5.00	3.40	4.20	3.55	18.30	No of Stalk5-8	No of Stalk3-5	58525	208225	149700	3.40	52790	130060	77270	2.46

Plant Protection

Details of FLDs implemented during 2025 (**Kharif 2025, Rabi 2024-25, Summer 2025**)

(Information is to be furnished in the following tables for each category i.e. cereals, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

Sl. No.	Crop	Them atic area	Technology Demonstrated	Seaso n and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievem ent
					Propo sed	Act ual	SC/ ST	Oth ers	Tot al	
1.	Pigeon pea	IDM	Management of Wilt disease in Pigeon pea - Seed treatment with combined product of fungicide Carboxin (37.5 %) + Thiram (37.5 %) @ 3g/kg fallowed by <i>Trichoderma viride</i> @ 10g/kg of seed	Kharif 2025	10	10	07	18	25	----
	Cotton	IPM	Management of Pink bollworm in Bt cotton - 1st Spray profenophos 50 EC @ 20 ml per 10 lit water at 60 DAS, 2nd Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 4.4 g per 10 lit water at 80 DAS and 3rd spray Lambda cyhalothrin 5 EC @ 10 ml per 10 lit water at 100 DAS	Kharif 2025	08	08	06	14	20	----
	Pigeon pea	IPM	Management of pigeon pea pod borer complex - 1st spray - Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 7ml per 10 lit water at 50 per cent flowering and 2nd spray- Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 3 ml in 10 L of water after 15 days interval of first spray	Kharif 2025	08	08	6	14	20	----
	Mandarin	IDM	Management of Phytophthora root rot /gummosis of mandarin - Application of Bordeaux paste (1:1:10) on tree trunk as pre and post monsoon 2 sprays of Potassium Phosphonate 3 ml/liter water (pre and post monsoon)	Kharif 2025	04	04	05	15	20	----

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				N	P	K					
Pigeon pea	Kharif 2025	Rainfed with protective irrigation	Medium	--	--	--	Wheat	Last week of July	Last week of January	--	--
Cotton	Kharif 2025	Rainfed with protective irrigation	Medium	--	--	--	Pigeon pea	Last week of July	Last week of December	--	--
Pigeon pea	Kharif 2025	Rainfed with protective irrigation	Medium	--	--	--	--	Last week of July	Last week of January	--	--
Mandarin	Kharif 2025	Irrigated	Medium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

S. No	Feed Back
1.	Management of Wilt disease in Pigeon pea (Kharif 25)
	Average yield in demonstration was 13.10 qt/ha where as in local check is 11.13 qt./ha
	In demonstration the yield was increased by 17.70 %
	Reduction in cost of spraying in demo. by Rs.2600-2700/ha
	BC ratio observed in demonstration was 4.24 ,where as in local check it was 3.45
	In demonstration plot observed that the average wilt disease incidence was reduced by 54.47 %
2..	Management of Pink bollworm in Bt cotton (Kharif 25)
	Average yield in demonstration was 20.63 qt/ha where as in local check is 17.20 qt./ha
	In demonstration the yield was increased by 19.94 %
	Reduction in cost of spraying in demo. by Rs.3500-3600/ha
	BC ratio observed in demonstration was 2.60 ,where as in local check it was 2.03
	In demonstration plot the average % green boll damage is reduced by 56.58 % and % loculi damage is reduced by 52.43 %
3.	Management of pigeon pea pod borer complex (Kharif 25)
	Average yield in demonstration was 11.86 qt/ha where as in local check is 9.96 qt./ha
	In demonstration the yield was increased by 19.08 %
	Reduction in cost of spraying in demo. by Rs.2800-3000 ha
	BC ratio observed in demonstration was 3.96 ,where as in local check it was 3.12
	In demonstration plot Av pod borer larvae /plant is reduced by 58.74 % and v .Per cent pod damage is reduced by 56.95 %
4.	Management of Phytophthora root rot /gummosis of mandarin (Kharif 25)
	Average yield in demonstration was 144.58 qt/ha where as in local check is 126.46 qt./ha
	In demonstration the yield was increased by 14.33 %
	Reduction in cost of spraying in demo. by Rs.3700-4200/ha
	BC ratio observed in demonstration was 3.17 ,where as in local check it was 2.79
	In demonstration plot reduced incidence of Gummosis by 4375 % and reduced % Disease intensity of gummosis by 60.41%

Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Feed Back
	Management of Wilt disease in Pigeon pea
1	The technology demonstrated is very effective for management of wilt disease in Pigeon pea
2	We come to know that the importance of seed treatment of <i>Trichoderma viride</i> and Carboxin + Thiram as it very well control the wilt disease and also increased the plant stand..
	Management of Pink bollworm in Bt cotton
1	The demonstrated technology is very effective for pink bollworm management.
2	The spraying schedule given in the demonstrated technology effectively manage the infestation of Pink bollworm
3	The spray of Neem based insecticides is very effective at an early spray at flowering stage.
	Management of pigeon pea pod borer complex
1.	The spraying schedule is very effective for management of pod borer complex in pigeon pea crop.
2.	The demonstrated technology is also cost effective.
	Management of Phytophthora root rot /gummosis of mandarin
1.	The demonstrated technology is very effective for management of Phytophthora root rot /gummosis
2.	The application of bordo paste pre and post monsoon is very effective fo reducing the gummosis.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	00	00	00	00
2	Farmers Training	04	17.06.25, 12.08.25, 03.09.25, 12.11.25	125	00
3	Media coverage	00	00	00	00
4	Training for extension functionaries	01	18.07.25,	26	00

Performance of Frontline demonstrations

Frontline demonstration on pulse crops (Plant Protection)

Crop	Thematic Area	technology demonstrated	Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
						High	Low	Average										
Pigeonpea Kharif 2025	IDM	Management of Wilt disease in Pigeon pea Seed treatment with combined product of fungicide Carboxin (37.5 %) + Thiram (37.5 %) @ 3g/kg fallowed by <i>Trichoderma viride</i> @10g/kg of seed	BDN-716,Charu	25	10	16.25	11.25	13.10	11.13	17.70	24725	104800	80075	4.24	25840	89040	63200	3.45
Pigeonpea Kharif 2025	IPM	Management of pigeon pea pod borer complex- 1st spray - Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 7ml per 10 lit water at 50 per cent flowering 2nd spray- Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 3 ml in 10 L of water after 15 days interval of first spray	BDN-716,Charu	20	08	13.13	10.62	11.86	9.96	19.08	24550	97252	72702	3.96	26200	81672	55472	3.12

FLD on Other crops (Plant Protection)

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												
Fruit crops																			
Mandarin (Kharif 25)	IDM	Management of Phytophthora root rot /gummosis of mandarin- Application of Bordeaux paste (1:1:10) on tree trunk as pre and post monsoon 2 sprays of Potassium Phosphonate 3 ml/liter water (pre and post monsoon)	20	04	160.24	130.42	144.58	126.46	14.33	% Gummosis incidence - 27.66% % disease intensity of gumosis -18.34	% Gummosis incidence - 39.76% % disease intensity of gumosis -29.42	104815	332534	227719	3.17	103940	290858	186918	2.80
Commercial Crops																			
Cotton (Kharif 25)	Integrated Pest Management	Integrated Management of Pink bollworm <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>) in Bt	20	08	31.40	18.50	20.63	17.20	19.94	Average percent green boll damage -3.96 %	Average percent green boll damage -9.12 %	63400	165040	101640	2.60	67840	137600	69760	2.03

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													
		cotton – 1st Spray profenophos 50 EC @ 20 ml per 10 lit water at 60 DAS 2nd Spray Enamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 4.4 g per 10 lit water at 80 DAS and 3rd spray Lambda cyhalothrin 5 EC @ 10 ml per 10 lit water at 100 DAS							Average percent loculi damage -9.12 %	Average percent loculi damage -11.48 %										

FLD on Livestock

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	No.of Units (Animal/ Poultry/ Birds, etc)	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				Economics of check (Rs.)			
					Demo	Check		Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Cattle	Disease Management	Control of ecto / endo parasitic infestation	20	20	Milk yield 2.550 lit	Milk yield 1.650 lit	35 %	Body con Score II	Body con Score III	37100	59500	22400	1:1.60	29500	39500	10000	1:1.33
	Fodder management	Cultivation of DHN - 6 for green fodder	20	20	Av. Milk yield 3.500 lit	Av. Milk yield 2.400 lit	31 %	Body condition score - 2	Body condition score - 1	45500	84000	38500	1:1.84	39250	57400	18150	1:1.46
	Disease Management	Prevention of calf mortality	20	20	Av .wt gain 15.750 kg	Av. wt gain 13.750 kg	14.28 %	Mortality - 1	Mortality - 5	15450	25650	10200	1:1.66	12250	16400	4150	1:1.33
Buffalo	Nutrient Management	Use of Supplementation of cheleted mineral mixture and deworming	20	20	Av. Milk yield 3.650 lit	Av. Milk yield 2.560 lit	29 %	Body con Score II	Body con Score III	72150	98650	26500	1:1.36	55100	65250	10150	1:1.18
Sheep & Goat	Goat Management	Performance of probiotic supplementation in goat kid	20	40	Av wt gain 4.342kg	Av wt gain 2.968 kg	31%	Mortality - 2	Mortality 8	20550	41186	20636	1:2.0	14350	18550	4200	1:1.29

FLD on Women Empowerment

1) FLD on Effect of Insulated fish bags for superior quality and price

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
			Shell Life of fish	10 hrs	4-5 hrs
Farm Women	Insulated fish bags ICAR-CIFT MUMBAI (2009)	10	Sensorial quality parameters (gills colour and smell)	Superior than the rational practice	Odour /Smell
			Market Rate	275/Kg	200/Kg

2) FLD on Demonstration of use of Soybean mitten for minimize injuries in Soybean harvesting

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
Farm women	Soyabean mitten	20	Time of Harvesting/0.4 ha/women	1.8 Hr	2.8 Hr
	MAU, Parbhani&AgriUnivercity ,Dharwad		No.of scratches	Nil	9-11

3) FLD on Women Empowerment through Production & Consumption of oyster mushroom by preventing wastage of Rise husk among tribal family.

Category	Name of technology	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
Farm women	oyster mushroom	25	Mushroom Consumption through family members	60 Kg	.750 Kg
	, Solan,Himachal Pradesh		Wastage of Rice husk	20 %	90%

FLD on Farm Implements and Machinery

Name of the implement	Crop	Technology demonstrated	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Major parameters	Filed observation (output/man hour)		% change in major parameter	Labor reduction (man days)				Cost reduction (Rs./ha or Rs./Unit etc.)			
						Demo	Check		Land preparation	Sowing	Weeding	Total	Land preparation	Labor	Irrigation	Total
Bullock drawn Single blade Ferti hoe	Summer GN	Bullock drawn Single blade Ferti hoe	10	6	Field capacity(ha/hr)	0.112	0.096	49 %Saving in labour and cost of operation and 74% saving in time	-	-	18 manhr/ha	18 manhr/ha	-	2083Rs/ha	-	2083Rs/ha
Tractor Drawn 3 row CRIDA planter	HDPS cotton	Tractor Drawn 3 row CRIDA planter	5	5	Field capacity (ha/hr)	0.4	0.06	Saving 70 % labours,time and 50 % cost of operations	-	12 manhr/ha	-	12manhr/ha	-	2600Rs/ha	-	2600Rs/ha
Tractor operated multicrop thresher	Maize	Tractor operated multicrop thresher	10	120q (4ha)	Field capacity(q/hr)	5	2	60 %Saving in labour and 50 % in cost of operation	-	-	-	3manhr/qt	-	100Rs/qt	-	100Rs/qt
Three row CRIDA planter (BD)	Bengal gram	Three row CRIDA planter (BD)	20	15	Field capacity(ha/hr)	0.34	0.2	55% saving in costof operation and seed Saving 14 %	-	17 manhr/ha	-	17 manhr/ha	-	670Rs/ha	-	670Rs/ha
Cotton stalk shredder	HDPS cotton	Cotton stalk shredder	15	10	Field capacity (ha/hr)	0.38	0.18	52 % saving obtained in labour and cost of operations	8 manhr/ha	-	-	8manhr/ha	-	2450Rs/ha		2450Rs/ha

3.4. Training Programmes

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										
Integrated Crop Management	5	152	8	160	25	3	28	177	11	188
Integrated nutrient management	1	25	4	29	4	2	6	25	10	35
Total	6	177	12	189	29	5	34	202	21	223
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Off-season vegetables	1	27	0	27	5	0	5	32	0	32
Protective cultivation	1	22	0	22	3	0	3	25	0	25
Total (a)	2	49	0	49	8	0	8	57	0	57
b) Fruits										
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	1	21	0	21	3	0	3	24	3	24
Total	1	21	0	21	3	0	3	24	3	24
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management										
Total (b)										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	1	14	0	14	1	0	1	15	0	15
Total (f)	1	14	0	14	1	0	1	15	0	15
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	22	7	30	5	2	7	24	9	37
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	23	4	27	3	0	3	26	4	30
Total	2	45	11	57	8	2	10	50	13	67
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Disease Management	2	15	10	25	5	7	12	20	17	37
Poultry Management										
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management										
Disease Management										
Total	2	15	10	25	5	7	12	20	17	37
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Enterprenouership development	1	0	0	0	36	4	40	36	4	40
Household food Security by kitchen garden	1	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	25	25
Processing & cooking	1	0	12	12	0	13	13	0	25	25
Total	3	0	37	37	36	17	53	36	54	90
VI Agril. Engineering										

Small scale processing and value addition	1	5	0	5	5	10	15	10	10	20
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems										
Post Harvest Technology										
Total	1	5	0	5	5	10	15	10	10	20
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	1	0	0	0	60	10	70	60	10	70
Integrated Disease Management	1	18	0	18	7	0	7	25	0	25
Bio-control of pests and diseases	1	0	0	0	72	0	72	72	0	72
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	1	19	0	19	11	0	11	30	0	30
Total	4	37	0	37	150	10	160	187	10	197
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Bio-agents production										
Bio-fertilizer production										
Bee Keeping										
Total										
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Entrepreneurship Development	2	69	31	100	11	7	18	80	30	118
Total	2	69	31	100	11	7	18	80	30	118
G. Total	24	432	101	534	256	58	314	681	158	848

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	1	27	3	30	9	3	12	36	6	42
Integrated Farming	1	32	2	37	12	0	19	44	2	46
Integrated Crop Management	7	225	19	244	42	4	46	267	23	290
Integrated nutrient management	1	44	2	46	5	1	6	49	3	52
Total	10	328	26	357	68	8	83	396	34	430
I Crop Production										

Disease Management	1	15	2	17	6	1	7	21	3	24
Integrated Crop Management										
Integrated nutrient management										
Total	1	15	2	17	6	1	7	21	3	24
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Nursery raising	1	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Total (a)	1	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	1	27	0	27	2	0	2	29	0	29
Cultivation of Fruit	2	150	4	154	17	1	18	167	5	172
Management of young plants/orchards	1	17	3	20	3	0	3	20	3	23
Total (b)	4	194	7	201	22	1	23	216	8	224
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	1	10	0	10	2	0	2	12	1	13
Total (c)	1	10	0	10	2	0	2	12	1	13
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology										
Total (f)										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	32	8	40	11	6	17	43	14	57
Integrated water management	1	32	4	36	6	0	6	38	4	42
Soil and Water Testing	2	76	5	95	12	2	20	88	7	95
Total	4	140	17	171	29	8	43	169	25	194
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	1	3	0	3	25	2	27	28	2	30
Poultry Management	1	4	0	4	17	7	24	21	7	28
Disease Management	1	2	0	2	16	4	20	18	4	22
Others (pl specify)Goat Management										
Total	3	9	0	9	58	13	71	67	13	80
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	4	1	35	36	0	10	10	1	45	46
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	4	2	0	2	9	112	121	11	112	123
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	1	0	0	0	1	29	30	1	29	30
Processing and cooking	1	0	0	0	5	25	30	5	25	30
Women empowerment	1	1	12	13	0	0	0	1	12	13
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	1	0	5	5	5	10	15	5	15	20
Enterprenoueship Development	3	0	20	20	0	15	15	0	35	35
Nutritional Security	2	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	30	30
Total	17	4	87	91	20	216	236	24	303	327

VI Agril. Engineering										
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	2	30	0	30	10	0	10	40	0	40
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	4	35	0	35	45	25	70	80	25	105
Small scale processing and value addition	1	5	0	5	10	10	20	15	10	25
Post Harvest Technology	2	20	0	20	20	5	25	40	5	45
Total	9	90	0	90	85	40	125	175	40	215
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	5	75	6	81	31	4	35	106	10	116
Integrated Disease Management										
Bio-control of pests and diseases										
Total	5	75	6	81	31	4	35	106	10	116
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Production of livestock feed and fodder										
Vermicompost Production										
Total										
G Total	54	865	145	1027	319	291	623	1184	436	1620

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	1	27	3	30	9	3	12	36	6	42
Integrated Farming	1	32	5	37	12	7	19	44	12	56
Integrated Crop Management	12	377	27	404	67	7	74	444	34	478
Integrated nutrient management	2	69	6	75	9	3	12	74	13	87
Disease management	1	15	2	17	6	1	7	21	3	24
Total	17	520	43	563	103	21	124	619	68	687
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Off-season vegetables	1	27	0	27	5	0	5	32	0	32
Nursery raising	1	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Protective cultivation	1	22	0	22	3	0	3	25	0	25
Total	3	59	0	59	8	0	8	67	0	67
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	1	27	0	27	2	0	2	29	0	29
Cultivation of Fruit	2	150	4	154	17	1	18	167	5	172
Management of young plants/orchards	1	17	3	20	3	0	3	20	3	23
Micro irrigation systems of	1	21	0	21		0	3	24	3	24

orchards										
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	1	10	0	10	2	0	2	12	1	13
c) Fruits										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	1	14	0	14	1	0	1	15	0	15
Total (f)	7	239	7	246	25	1	29	267	12	276
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	2	54	15	70	16	8	24	67	23	94
Integrated water management	1	32	4	36	6	0	6	38	4	42
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	23	4	27	3	0	3	26	4	30
Soil and Water Testing	2	76	5	95	12	2	20	88	7	95
Total	6	185	28	228	37	10	53	219	38	261
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	1	3	0	3	25	2	27	28	2	30
Poultry Management	1	4	0	4	17	7	24	21	7	28
Disease Management	3	17	10	27	21	11	32	38	19	57
Others (pl specify) Goat Management										
Feed & fodder technology										
Total	5	24	10	34	63	20	83	87	28	115
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	5	1	55	56	0	10	10	1	65	66
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	4	2	0	2	9	112	121	11	112	123
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	1	0	0	0	1	29	30	1	29	30
Processing and cooking	2	0	12	12	5	38	43	5	50	55
Women empowerment	1	1	12	13	0	0	0	1	12	13
Nutritional security	2	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	30	30
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	1	0	5	5	5	10	15	5	15	20
Enterprenourship Development	4	0	20	20	36	19	55	36	39	75
Total	20	4	119	123	56	233	289	60	352	412
VI Agril. Engineering										
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	2	30	0	30	10	0	10	40	0	40
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	4	35	0	35	45	25	70	80	25	105
Small scale processing and value addition	2	10	0	10	15	20	35	25	20	45
Post Harvest Technology	2	20	0	20	20	5	25	40	5	45
Total	10	95	0	95	90	50	140	185	50	235

VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	6	75	6	81	91	14	105	166	20	186
Integrated Disease Management	1	18	0	18	7	0	7	25	0	25
Bio-control of pests and diseases	1	0	0	0	72	0	72	72	0	72
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	1	19	0	19	11	0	11	30	0	30
Total	9	112	6	118	181	14	195	293	20	313
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Production of livestock feed and fodder	1	0	0	0	19	7	26	19	7	26
Bio-fertilizer production										
Total	1	0	0	0	19	7	26	19	7	26
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Entrepreneurship Development	2	69	31	100	11	7	18	80	30	118
Total	2	69	31	100	11	7	18	80	30	118
G Total	80	1307	244	1566	593	363	965	1896	605	2510

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
Integrated farming	01	16	05	21	01	03	04	18	07	25
Seed production	01	20	05	25	03	02	05	23	07	30
Training and pruning of orchards	01	13	7	20	2	2	4	15	9	24
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	01	21	0	21	4	0	4	25	0	25
Production of organic inputs	01	5	1	6	25	4	29	30	5	35
Production of organic inputs	02	26	13	39	08	09	17	34	22	56
Bio-control of pests and diseases	01	10	09	19	04	03	07	14	12	26
Capacity building & group dynamics	01	25	4	29	5	1	6	30	5	35
Entrepreneurship development	01	6	00	06	25	00	25	31	00	31
Small scale processing	01	25	5	30	5	0	5	30	5	35
Sheep and goat rearing	01	10	2	12	4	2	6	14	4	18
Poultry production	01	13	05	17	06	05	11	19	10	29
Small scale processing	01	02	23	25	0	0	0	02	23	25
TOTAL	14	192	79	270	92	31	123	285	109	394

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
Integrated farming	01	16	05	21	01	02	03	17	07	24
Seed production	01	16	05	21	01	02	03	17	07	24
Production of organic inputs	01	20	2	22	05	03	08	25	05	30
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	01	110	25	135	10	15	25	120	40	160
Commercial fruit production	01	10	0	10	12	0	12	22	0	22
Vermicompost Production	01	13	00	13	1	00	01	14	00	14
Post Harvest Technology	01	20	0	20	5	0	5	25	0	25
Dairying	01	19	1	20	7	0	7	26	1	27
Sheep and goat rearing	01	10	2	12	4	2	6	14	4	18
Poultry production	02	20	07	27	09	08	17	29	15	44
Disease Management	01	2	0	2	25	8	64	60	8	68
Small scale processing	01	0	0	0	02	48	50	02	48	50
Income generation Activity	01	0	27	27	0	10	10	0	37	37
TOTAL	14	256	74	330	82	98	211	371	172	543

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
Integrated farming	02	32	10	42	2	5	7	35	14	49
Seed production	02	36	10	46	4	4	8	40	14	54
Production of organic inputs	01	20	2	22	05	03	08	25	05	30
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	01	110	25	135	10	15	25	120	40	160
Training and pruning of orchards	01	13	7	20	2	2	4	15	9	24
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	01	21	0	21	4	0	4	25	0	25
Commercial fruit production	01	10	0	10	12	0	12	22	0	22
Production of organic inputs	01	5	1	6	25	4	29	30	5	35
Production of organic inputs	02	26	13	39	08	09	17	34	22	56
Bio-control of pests and diseases	01	10	09	19	04	03	07	14	12	26
Capacity building & group dynamics	01	25	4	29	5	1	6	30	5	35
Entrepreneurship development	01	6	00	06	25	00	25	31	00	31
Organic Manure Production	01	13	00	13	1	00	01	14	00	14
Small scale processing	01	25	5	30	5	0	5	30	5	35
Post Harvest Technology	01	20	0	20	5	0	5	25	0	25

Dairying	01	19	1	20	7	0	7	26	1	27
Sheep and goat rearing	02	20	4	24	8	4	12	28	8	36
Poultry production	03	33	13	44	15	13	28	48	25	73
Disease Management	01	2	0	2	25	8	64	60	8	68
Small scale processing	02	02	23	25	02	48	50	04	71	75
Income Generation Activity	01	0	27	27	00	10	10	0	37	37
TOTAL	28	448	154	600	174	129	334	656	281	937

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
Integrated Nutrient management	01	25	02	27	03	05	08	28	07	35
Integrated Nutrient management	01	20	9	29	8	3	11	28	12	40
Protected cultivation technology	01	26	4	30	3	1	4	29	5	34
Production and use of organic inputs	01	14	03	17	04	00	04	18	03	21
Capacity Building & Group dynamics	01	23	2	25	4	1	5	27	3	30
Production of input at site	03	137	13	150	20	5	25	157	18	175
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	01	00	30	30	00	05	05	00	35	35
Livestock feed and fodder production	01	8	7	15	3	7	10	11	14	25
Natural farming & health	02	0	11	11	0	14	14	0	25	25
Drudgery reduction	01	0	14	14	0	14	14	0	28	28
TOTAL	13	253	95	348	45	55	100	298	150	448

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
Integrated Nutrient management	01	17	03	20	03	02	05	20	05	30
Protected cultivation technology	01	25	05	30	08	02	10	33	07	40
Integrated Nutrient management	01	100	30	130	20	10	30	120	40	160
Rejuvenation of old orchards	01	21	7	28	7	2	9	28	9	37
Entrepreneurship Development	01	08	23	31	02	07	09	10	30	40
Post Harvest Technology	01	13	09	22	02	1	03	15	10	25
TOTAL	6	184	77	261	42	24	66	226	101	332

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
Integrated Nutrient management	02	42	5	47	6	7	13	48	12	60
Protected cultivation technology	01	25	05	30	08	02	10	33	07	40
Integrated Nutrient management	02	120	39	159	28	13	41	148	52	200
Rejuvenation of old orchards	01	21	7	28	7	2	9	28	9	37

Protected cultivation technology	01	26	4	30	3	1	4	29	5	34
Production and use of organic inputs	01	14	03	17	04	00	04	18	03	21
Capacity Building & Group dynamics	01	23	2	25	4	1	5	27	3	30
Production of input at site	03	137	13	150	20	5	25	157	18	175
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	01	00	30	30	00	05	05	00	35	35
Natural farming & health	02	0	11	11	0	14	14	0	25	25
Drudgery reduction	01	0	14	14	0	14	14	0	28	28
Entrepreneurship Development	01	08	23	31	02	07	09	10	30	40
Post Harvest Technology	01	13	09	22	02	1	03	15	10	25
TOTAL	18	429	165	594	84	72	156	513	237	750

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
Increasing production and productivity of crops	01	120	25	145	12	02	14	132	27	159
Crop production and management	01	14	10	24	6	2	8	20	12	32
Increasing production and productivity of crops	01	112	22	134	16	10	26	128	32	160
Natural Farming	06	80	62	142	110	10	120	190	72	262
TOTAL	09	326	119	445	144	24	168	470	143	613

Details of vocational training programmes carried out by KVKs for rural youth(4 or more 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
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	02	26	13	39	08	09	17	34	22	56
Organic farming	02	0	56	56	0	32	32	0	88	88
Sheep and goat rearing	01	0	22	22	0	10	10	0	32	32
Post harvest technology and value addition	01	0	27	27	0	10	10	0	37	37
Mushroom cultivation	01	0	0	0	03	22	25	03	22	25
TOTAL	07	26	118	144	11	83	94	37	201	238

3.5. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services (Other than KMAS)	96	3584	32	3615
Diagnostic visits	23	351	22	373
Field Day	10	887	28	315
Group discussions	15	333	11	344
Kisan Ghosthi	13	488	14	502
Film Show	1	25	2	27
Self -help groups	0	0	0	0
Kisan Mela	1	293	11	304
Exhibition	4	655	37	682
Scientists' visit to farmers field	88	1063	48	1076
Plant/animal health camps	1	41	1	42
Farm Science Club	0	0	0	0
Ex-trainees Sammelan	0	0	0	0
Farmers' seminar/workshop	0	0	0	0
Method Demonstrations	12	321	11	332
Celebration of important days	3	217	25	242
Special day celebration	5	451	26	477
Exposure visits	3	149	8	157
Guest Lecturer	26	1596	40	1636
Exhibition (Participation in Exhibition)	1	1260	10	1100
Monthly workshop	1	25	15	40
Framers visit to kvk farm	7	650	45	695
womenfarmer visit to KVK campus	13	114	2	116
As Judge on District& Regional level Millets competitions	3	155	15	170
Awariness Programme on AI used in agriculture	1	85	4	89
Awariness programme on Natural farming	1	25	4	29
TOTAL	328	12768	411	12363

Details of other extension programmes:

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	00
Extension Literature	12
Newspaper coverage	34
Popular articles	05
Radio Talks	11
TV Talks	00
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated) No of camps - 02	52
Social Media (No. of platforms Used)	08
Others (Soil Helath Camp)	00
National, State & District level Meeting Attended	06
Total	128

3.6 Online activities during year 2024

S. No.	Activity Type	Mode of implementation (Video conferencing / Audio Conferencing / Facebook Live / YouTube Live/ Zoom/ Google meet/ Webex etc.)	Title of Program	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants/ Views
A	Farmers training	Zoom	Fruit drop management in mandarin	01	35
		Google meet	Dairy Management	01	15
		Google meet	Goat Farming	01	18
	Total			03	68
B	Farmers scientist's interaction programme				
	Total				
C	Farmers seminars				
	Total				
D	Expert lectures	Zoom	Organic farming	01	100
		Zoom	Production technology for Mandarin	01	45
		Zoom	Rejuvenation in Citrus crop	01	30
	Total			03	175
E	Any other				
	Online webinar	online webinar on State Level PFME Meeting		03	157
	Total			03	157
	Grand Total			09	400

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

Production of seeds by the KVKs

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers
Cereals						
Oilseeds	Soybeen	PDKV Amba	Foundation	40	240000	120
Pulses	Bengalgram	PDKV Kanak	Foundation	10	80000	30
Commercial crops						
Vegetables						
Flower crops						
Spices						
Fodder crop seeds						
Fiber crops						
Forest Species						
Others						
Total				50	320000	150

Production of planting materials by the KVK

Crop	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers
Fruits	Lime	Kagdi	-	1088	43520	15
Fodder crop saplings	Fodder	Sampoorna	Naipear	10000	20000	20
Total				11088	63520	35

Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
		Kg/Lit		
Bio Fertilizers	Rhizobium	1096	260875	205
	Azotobactor	406	107628	290
	PSB	1011	234600	302
	KMB	180	49010	310
	NPK consortia	1857	576319	378
	Total	4550	1228432	1485
Bio-fungicide	Trichoderma Viride	1175	145225	240
Others	Vermiculture	06 kg	3000	02
	Vermicompost	14297kg	174564	65
Total			1551221	1792

Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Name of the breed	Type of Produce	unit (no./ lit/kg)	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
Dairy animals	Cow	Cross Breed	Milking	Lit	2695	106275	50
Cows	Buffaloes	Murrha	-	-	-	-	-
Buffaloes							
Calves							
Others (Pl. specify)	Goat	Osmanabadi	Breeding	No.	40	185000	--
Poultry							
Broilers							
Layers							
Piggery							
Piglet							
Others (Pl. specify)							
Fisheries							
Indian carp							
Exotic carp							
Others (Pl. specify)							
Total							

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

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

B. Literature developed/published

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Research papers			
Technical reports			
Technical bulletins			
Popular articles	Contingency Crop Management & planning	A.M Tayade	1000
	Natural Farming	A.M Tayade	1000
	Jaivsamrudh wanache mahtwa	Dr.Pranita J.Kadu	1000
Extension literature	New Technology of Redgram Cultivation	P. N. Mendhe	1000
	HDPS Cotton Production Technology	P. N. Mendhe	1000
	Soybean Cotton Production Technology	P. N. Mendhe	1000
	High density plantation in Mandarin	Dr.A.P.Phuse	1000
	Control of Fruit drop in Citrus	Dr.A.P.Phuse	1000
	Onion production techniques	Dr.A.P.Phuse	1000
	Natural farming	A.M Tayade	1000
	Management of chicks in summer, rainy and winter season	Dr S.P. Kathale	500
	GreenFodder Production by Hydroponic method	Dr S.P. Kathale	500
	Cultivation of green fodder for around the year	Dr S.P. Kathale	500
	Scientific quail farming	Dr S.P. Kathale	500
Others			
News Paper Coverage		KVK Staff	36
TOTAL			

C. Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD/ Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
01	Video clip	Mass multiplication of Tricoderma	01
02	Video clip	New Variety of Soybean – PDKV Amba	01
03	Video clip	High Density Cultivation of cotton	01
04	Video clip	Success story of Mrs. Monica Vinchurkar – Millets Production	01
05	Video clip	Success story of Mrs. Kalpna Ghom – Fruits and Vegetables value added Production	01
06	Video clip	Success story of Mrs. Vaishali Pillare –value addition of Soybean Product	01
07	Video clip	Success story of Mrs. Sangita Badre – Organic Farming	01
08	Video clip	Importance in enriching biodiversity and promoting sustainable health	01
09	Video clip	Cultivation and Technology of Nutritional Kitchen Garden	01
10	Video clip	Importance of wild vegetables in vidarbha	01

D. Details of Social Media Platforms Created / Used

S. No.	Type of social media platform	Title of social media	Number of Followers/ Subscribers
1	YouTube Channel	KVK Ghatkhed	222
2	Facebook page/ Account	KVK Ghatkhed Amravati	1025
3	Mobile Apps	--	00
4	WhatsApp groups (19 Nos)	CFLD Farmers	354
		KVK Ghatkhed Citrus Group	160
		KVK farmers group, Melghat group & other farmers group	1558
		Pashupalak, Poultry Training, Pashu sevak KVK ghatkhed, ASCI Training, ShaswatArogya v AaharMulyawardhan	1833
5	Twitter Account	KVK Ghatkhed Amravati 1	184
6	Telegram	KVK Ghatkhed Amravati 1	91
7	Website	http://www.kvkghatkhed.org/	1500 per month visitors

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 Sericulture Intervention by KVK – A Model of Sustainable Livelihood Improvement

1. Situation Analysis / Problem Statement

Amala is a small village in Chandur Railway taluka of Amravati district. Shri Narendra Pandurangji Nalhey (47 years), a progressive farmer from village Amala, was cultivating crops on 6 hectares of irrigated land under a traditional cropping system.

Initially, he followed conventional practices such as:

- Sowing without seed treatment (bio-fertilizers or chemicals)
- Traditional drilling method without proper spacing
- Indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides

These practices resulted in:

- Low productivity
- Increased cost of cultivation
- Decline in soil health
- Reduced net returns

He also faced serious **climate change challenges** such as unseasonal rainfall and cloudy weather, adversely affecting crop growth and yield.

Market-related issues further aggravated the situation:

- Price fluctuation due to “low demand–high supply” conditions
- Dependence on traders/adatiyas in market yards
- Lack of direct market linkage
- Inability to generate sufficient income for family livelihood

Due to these constraints, the farmer was unable to secure sustainable income from traditional cropping despite having irrigated land resources.

2. Plan, Implement and Support

To address the above problems, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) intervened with **Sericulture-based crop diversification** as an alternative livelihood model.

Activities Implemented

A. Technological Intervention

- Introduction of Mulberry cultivation on 2.25 acres
- Scientific silkworm rearing practices
- Improved mulberry varieties
- Scientific spacing and nutrient management
- Integrated pest and disease management

B. Capacity Building & Extension Efforts

KVK organized training programmes to build the farmer's knowledge and skills in scientific sericulture practices. Regular technical advisories, field visits, and diagnostic support were provided for timely problem-solving. Exposure visits to successful sericulture units and farmer-scientist interaction meetings further strengthened confidence and ensured effective technology adoption.

C. Critical Input Support

The sericulture unit was successfully established through convergence between KVK and the Sericulture Department, Amravati. The department provided quality mulberry saplings, silkworm seed supply guidance, technical literature, and regular consultancy support. KVK facilitated farmer motivation, training, and continuous follow-up with the department to avail scheme benefits and ensure timely input support.

3. Output

The farmer successfully completed 11 silkworm rearing batches within one year. Through scientific mulberry cultivation and improved silkworm rearing practices, he generated a total income of ₹7, 12,629.00. The total cost of production was ₹2, 49,421.00, resulting in a substantial net income of ₹4, 63,208.00. This significant increase in profitability clearly demonstrates the economic viability of sericulture as a sustainable and remunerative enterprise.

Tangible Results:

- Significant increase in farm profitability
- Reduced dependency on traditional cropping
- Regular and assured income generation
- Improved productivity of mulberry and silkworm rearing
- Better crop management and reduced indiscriminate chemical usage

In recognition of his achievements, the farmer received the **Agro Vision Progressive Farmer Award 2025** at the hands of Hon'ble Shri Nitin Gadkari, Minister, Government of India.

4. Outcome

Horizontal Spread

- 05 farmers from Amala village started sericulture units after observing his success
- Farmers from neighboring villages visited the unit for guidance
- Expansion of sericulture area in nearby villages

Economic & Social Outcomes

- Improved family income and financial stability
- Creation of additional on-farm employment
- Reduced dependency on traders
- Enhanced self-reliance

Technological Outcomes

- Adoption of scientific mulberry cultivation practices
- Reduction in chemical inputs
- Improved quality and quantity of cocoon production

Estimated Net Annual Gain: ₹ 4,63,208.00 per year from 2.25 acres

5. Impact (Macro-Level Evidence)

Economic Impact

- Promotion of crop diversification in Amravati district
- Contribution to district sericulture production
- Improved farm-level income contributing to rural economy

Social Impact

- Improved education opportunities for children
- Increased social recognition and status
- Farmer developed as a **Role Model and Resource Farmer**

Environmental Impact

- Climate-resilient farming through crop diversification
- Better utilization of irrigated land
- Sustainable income generation system

Institutional Impact

- Strengthening of sericulture-based livelihood systems
- Development of farmer-to-farmer extension model

Conclusion

The sericulture intervention transformed Shri Narendra Pandurangji Nalhey from a traditional crop farmer facing climate and market uncertainties into a successful, diversified entrepreneur.

Within one year, adoption of scientific mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing generated a net income of ₹ 4.63 lakh, improved livelihood security, inspired neighboring farmers, and established a sustainable and climate-resilient farming model in Amala village.

This case stands as an exemplary **KVK-led technology adoption success story** demonstrating economic viability, sustainability, and social empowerment.

			
Rearing unit of Sericulture by farmer			
			
Production of Sericulture	Training on sericulture	Exposure visit at farmers unit	Agro vision Progressive farmers Award 2025 received at the hands of Hon'ble Shri Nitin Gadkari, Minister, , Government of India

2. Success story of Integrated Farming and Fodder Entrepreneurship Enhancing Farmers Income

Name of Farmer: Mr. Rishikesh Sharadrao Junghare

Village: Belaj

Taluka: Chandur Bazar

District: Amravati

State: Maharashtra

Land Holding: 6 Acres

1. Situation Analysis / Problem Statement

Mr. Rishikesh Sharadrao Junghare was practicing a traditional mono-cropping system on his 6 acres of land, cultivating soybean, cotton, pigeon pea, and chickpea. Although irrigation facilities were available and livestock potential existed, the farm remained largely seasonal and dependent on conventional practices.

The farming system was characterized by high input costs, low net returns, and frequent market price fluctuations. Income was primarily dependent on seasonal harvests, resulting in financial instability throughout the year. Limited diversification and inadequate recycling of farm resources further restricted profitability and sustainability.

Thus, there was a clear need for a diversified Integrated Farming System (IFS) that could ensure regular income, reduce production and market risks, and improve resource-use efficiency.

2. Plan, Implementation and Support

After approaching Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Amravati, farm assessment was conducted and an Integrated Farming System model was introduced.

Major Interventions:

A. Crop Diversification

- Introduction of Papaya (1 acre – 600 plants) as a high-value horticulture crop
- Adoption of improved crop management practices

B. Fodder Entrepreneurship (2 Acres)

Improved high-yielding fodder varieties introduced:

Napier, Super Napier, Indonesian Napier, Phule Gunwant, Phule Jaywant, American 5G, Bullet 4G, Australian Red, Kenya, Bengal Half Red, Maize Cross MCM, and BNH-11.

KVK provided technical guidance on nursery raising, planting material production, spacing, nutrient management, and scientific cultivation. Marketing strategy guidance was also provided. The farmer adopted **self-marketing** and developed interstate linkages in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.

Annual Income from Fodder Planting Material:

Gross: Rs 6, 50,000

Expenditure: Rs 2, 25,000

Net Income: Rs 4, 25,000

C. Crop Production Income

Total Cost of Production: Rs 2, 30,000

Gross Income: Rs 4, 39,500

Net Income: Rs 2, 09,000

Major contributor: Papaya (Net ₹1, 50,000)

D. Dairy Enterprise

07 Buffalo + 1 Cow

Gross Income: Rs 8, 64,000

Cost: Rs 6, 20,000

Net Income: Rs 2, 44,000

E. Vermicomposting & Bio-products

- Vermicompost (20 ton/year)
- Vermiculture (180 kg/year)
- Vermiwash (600 lit/year)
- Gauri products (18,000 pieces/year)

Total Gross Income: Rs 3, 92,000

Total Expenditure: Rs 1, 20,000

Net Income: Rs 2, 72,000

3. Output

The Integrated Farming System resulted in diversified income streams and enhanced productivity.

Overall Annual Financial Performance:

Enterprise	Gross Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	Net Income (Rs)
Fodder	6,50,000	2,25,000	4,25,000
Dairy	8,64,000	6,20,000	2,44,000
Vermicompost & Bio-products	3,92,000	1,20,000	2,72,000
Crop Production	4,39,500	2,30,000	2,09,000
Total	23,45,500	11,95,000	11,50,000

The farm income increased substantially to ₹11.5 lakh net annually.

4. Outcome

The adoption of the Integrated Farming System resulted in the development of multiple income sources, reducing dependency on a single seasonal crop. Diversification through horticulture, fodder entrepreneurship, dairy, and bio-input production significantly increased farm profitability and ensured year-round income stability.

The incorporation of vermicomposting improved soil health and reduced reliance on external chemical inputs. Efficient recycling of crop residues and dairy waste enhanced resource-use efficiency and lowered production costs. The diversified enterprises also generated additional on-farm employment opportunities, strengthening livelihood security.

The successful establishment of fodder entrepreneurship with interstate self-marketing further expanded income avenues and market reach. Overall, the integrated farming model proved economically viable, sustainable, and resilient to production and market risks.

5. Impact

Economic Impact

Significant enhancement in annual income (Rs11.5 lakh net) and improved financial security.

Social Impact

Farmer became a role model in the region and inspired neighbouring farmers to adopt integrated farming.

Environmental Impact

Improved soil fertility, reduced chemical dependency, and better resource recycling.

Institutional Impact

The remarkable success of the Integrated Farming System model led to strong institutional recognition. Mr. Rishikesh Sharad Rao Junghare was recommended by Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Amravati as a Model Farmer for adoption of diversified and sustainable farming practices.

In recognition of his innovative approach and outstanding performance, he was honoured with the **Dr. PDKV Idol Farmer Award** by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth. This recognition not only validated the effectiveness of the integrated farming model but also strengthened his role as a resource farmer and inspiration for other farmers in the region.

Conclusion

The adoption of an Integrated Farming System transformed Mr. Rishikesh Junghare's farm from a traditional mono-cropping system into a diversified, profitable, and sustainable enterprise model.

The integration of horticulture, fodder entrepreneurship, dairy, and bio-input production enhanced annual net income to ₹11.5 lakh, reduced farming risks, and created a replicable model for farmers in similar agro-climatic regions.

			
Vermicompost unit of farmer	Fodder unit of farmer	Mr. Balwant Wankhade, Member of Parliament from Amravati, felicitated the farmer at the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Amravati, in recognition of his outstanding contribution and achievements in agriculture.	Honoured with the Dr. PDKV Idol Farmer Award, presented by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, in recognition of outstanding achievements in agriculture.

E. Give details of innovative methodology or innovative technology of Transfer of Technology developed 100 and used during the year

KVK Selected the Chief volunteers of farmers at village level and these volunteers can be used to encourage interactions between KVK Scientists and farmers, supporting joint activities and, thereby, encouraging technology transfer. Now, with the private sector's growing importance in the innovation process hence KVK collaborate with private sector for technology transfer.

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. For Practicing farmers, rural youth and in service personal first developed an understanding of the farmers & rural youths there farming systems, resources and established rapport with them. Gathered information on cropping system, present level of use of inputs and productivity of major crops, identified the problem and its causes of the area by **group discussion, meeting with opinion leaders, individual contact, visiting villages and farms.**

A meeting of interested farmers was also organized to spell out the problem.

The activities of the KVK were planned and chalked out keeping in view the thrust areas identified. The technological solutions available at hand were compared with the resources available. The solutions for the gaps related to technological, extension and research were identified and were prioritized according to severity and assessed needs of the farmers in question.

The villagers in the KVK operational area in selected villages were made aware about functions of farmers group. The interested farmers were trained for identification of problems in agriculture production and allied activities.

5.2. Indicate the methodology for identifying OFTs/FLDs

For OFT & FLD the activities of the KVK were planned and chalked out keeping in view the thrust areas identified. The techniques are Transects, informal mapping, diagramming, and innovation assessments (scoring & ranking different actions). The resource mapping also used for to get an impression of the social & physical layout of the village & understand the social structure of the village & to get an impression of the natural environment. The technological solutions available at hand were compared with the resources available. The solutions for the gaps related to technological, extension and research were identified and were prioritized according to severity and assessed needs of the farmers in question.

The secondary data was also collected and analyzed. The outcomes from the discussions held with University Scientists and Extension functionaries were also taken into account.

5.3. Field activities

- i. Name of villages identified/adopted with block name (from which year) -

Name of villages identified	No. of farm families selected per village	Block	Year
Kara	75	Dharni	2020
Kota	100		
Nanduri	75		
Kot	25		
Jambhu,	25		
Chitri	50		
Kesharpur,	50	Chikhaldara	2020
Bhiroja	25		
Chikhali	25		
Lawada	50	Dharni	2021
Sosokheda	25	Dharni	2022

- i. No. of survey/PRA conducted : 01

Survey in Adopted village

S. No.	Name of the operational village	Year of Start	Major occupation of the people	Thrust areas identified based on problems	% Tribal population with names of major tribes	Other Govt. agencies operating in the village for tribal development	NGOs operating in the village for tribal welfare
1	Kara	2020	Agriculture	Attached in ANNEXURE I	81.48	State Agriculture Department	CARITAS India
2	Kota	2021	Agriculture		66.92 Korku	State Agriculture Department	Nature Conservation Society
3	Nanduri	2020	Agriculture		82.71	State Agriculture Department	CARITAS India
4	Kot	2020	Agriculture		48.4	State Agriculture Department	CARITAS India
5	Jambhu	2021	Agriculture		97.18	State Agriculture Department	CARITAS India
6	Lawada	2021	Agriculture		86.4	State Agriculture Department	--
7	Sosokheda	2022	Agriculture		100	State Agriculture Department	Samaj Pragati Dahayog, Dharni

Basic Information of Harisal Mandal Tq. Dharni (TSP Operational villages)

The tribal villages Kota, Kara, Nanduri, Jambhu, Kot is comes under Harisal mandal of Dharni Taluka in Amravati District.

S.No.	Particular	Number	Area (Ha)
1	Population	60178	
2	Geographical area	--	18219
3	Forest area	--	4322
4	Grassing land	--	6172
5	Cultivable land	--	11234
6	Irrigated	--	467
7	Marginal farmers (> 2 ha)	2326	7253
8	Medium below 2 ha	3302	3981

Information of Adopted Villages in Tribal Area & SOWT Analysis

S N	Name of Village	Tq.	Total HHs	Population			Major Occupation	
				Male	Female	Total	1	2
1	Kota	Dharni	220	571	493	1064	Agriculture	Agriculture labour
2	Kara	Dharni	254	680	691	1371	Agriculture	Agriculture labour
3	Jambhu	Dharni	235	634	605	1239	Agriculture	Agriculture labour
3	Nanduri	Dharni	249	666	641	1307	Agriculture	Agriculture labour
4	Bori	Dharni	179	553	507	1060	Agriculture	Agriculture labour
5	Harisal	Dharni	324	776	703	1479	Agriculture	Agriculture labour
6	Kot	Dharni	190	517	483	1000	Agriculture	Agriculture labour
7	Lawada	Dharni	283	920	863	1787	Agriculture	Agriculture labour
8	Sosokheda	Dharni	117	399	385	784	Agriculture	Agriculture labour

i) A. Demographic Profile :						
No. of House hold	Kota	Kara	Jambhu	Nanduri	Kot	
	220	254	235	249	190	
Population	1064	1371	1239	1307	1000	
Male	571	680	634	666	517	
Female	493	691	605	641	483	
SC	80	12	08	55	-	
ST	712	1117	1204	1081	484	
Literacy Person	684	891	767	822	622	
Illiterate Male (No.)	153	168	180	203	141	
Illiterate Female (No.)	292	227	292	282	197	
Workers (Agril.)	309	323	315	422	258	
Non Agril	222	78	145	115	148	

iii. Information on Land Use Pattern						
Geographical area (Ha)	Kota	Kara	Jambhu	Nanduri	Kot	
	943	517	1116	584	776	
Cultivated Area (Ha)	554	339	388	190	212	
Irrigated Area	23	14	16	8	04	

Land Utilization Pattern in adopted village

S.No.	Village	Total geographic area (Ha)	Cultivable area
1	Kota	943	554
2	Kara	517	339
3	Nanduri	584	190
4	Kot	765	212
5	Harisal	319	111
6	Jambhu	1116	388

Details about No. of farm families under each kind of resource situation	
No of families (HH)	1148
Resource Rich	10 %
Resource Poor	90

Cropping Pattern

S. No.	Crop	Village					
Season		Kota	Kara	Kot	Nanduri	Harisal	Jambhu
Kharif		Area (Ha)	Area (Ha)	Area (Ha)	Area (Ha)	Area (Ha)	Area (Ha)
1	Cotton	6	4	4	4	0	04
2	Soybean	245	169	245	191	22	218
3	Red gram	99	53	40	60	14	90
4	Paddy	135	99	90	88	65	115
5	Sugarcane	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	Sorghum	25	10	15	11	12	0
7	Black gram	0	12	0	13	04	0
8	Maize	3	22	03	10	19	0
	Total	514	369	397	378	136	427

Production & Productivity of important commodities

S. No	Name of commodity	Area (ha) Kota, Kot, Kara, Nanduri, Jambhu	Productivity(kg/ha)
1.	Cotton	22	320
2.	Soybean	1068	1248
3.	Red gram	403	643
4.	Paddy	566	563
5.	Sugarcane	01	100
6	Sorghum	14	775
7	Black gram	25	558
8	Green gram	01	862
9	Maize	05	850

Weekly Market facility

Dharni	Friday
Titamba	Tuesday
Susarda	Wednesday
Harisal	Wednesday
Bijudhawadi	Monday
Kalamkhar	Saturday
Sawlikheda	Tuesday
Chnado	Thrusday

Identified Problems in selected villages

Aspects	I Rank	II Rank
Crop Production	Seed treatment	High Yielding Variety
Animal Production	Balance ration in milch animals	Knowledge about animal diseases
Horticulture	Recommended varieties of vegetables	Plant protection measures
Water conservation	Contour farming	In situ soil & water conservation
Small farm Mechanization	Sowing implements	Drudgery reducing implements
PHT	Primary processing	Mini dal mil
Women empowerment	Malnutrition among children in tribal area	Value addition in food
Agriculture occupation	Backyard poultry	Goat

- ii. No. of technologies taken to the adopted villages: 05
- iii. Name of the technologies found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages:
Bengal gram variety JAKI 9218 found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages
- iv. Impact (production, income, employment, and area/technological– horizontal/vertical)

Yield and Gap analysis of FLD on Bengal gram

Year	Area (ha)	No. Of FLDs	Potential Yield (Kg/ha)	Demo yield (Kg/ha)	Local check (kg/ha)	Additional yield over local check	Yield increase over FP (%)	Tech Gap (Kg/ha)	Extension Gap (Kg/ha)	Tech index (%)
2015-16	100	250	2000	1620	1310	310	23.66	380	310	19
2016-17	10	30	2000	1370	1150	220	19.14	630	220	31.5
2017-18	12	30	2000	1970	1585	385	24.29	30	385	1.5
2018-19	10	38	2000	1550	1340	210	15.67	450	210	22.5
Overall Average	33	87	2000	1627.5	1346.25	281.25	20.69	372.5	281.25	18.62

Economic analysis of FLD on Bengal gram

Year	Cost of cultivation		Gross Return		Net Return		Additional Return	BRC	
	Demo	FP	Demo	FP	Demo	FP		Demo	FP
								Demo	FP
2015-16	21210	18450	68425	55675	47215	37225	9990	3.22	3.01
2016-17	23540	22850	61650	51750	38110	28900	9210	2.61	2.26
2017-18	24250	21550	68950	55475	44700	33925	10775	2.84	2.57
2018-19	24300	21650	66650	57620	42350	35970	6380	2.74	2.66
Overall Average	23325	21125	66419	55130	43094	34005	9089	2.84	2.60

Conclusion

From the above results and discussion it can be concluded that improved variety of Bengal gram JAKI 9218 with recommended technologies recorded 20.69 higher yield than the yield under farmers practice. Front line demonstration programme was effective in changing attitude, skill and knowledge by using improved variety with recommended package of practices of Bengal gram cultivation including adoption. So improved variety of Bengal gram JAKI 9218 with recommended practices incur higher profit over traditional variety and farmers practice.

- v. Constraints if any in the continued application of these improved technologies
Availability of improved seed material and bio-fertilizers is the major constraints

6. LINKAGES

A. Functional linkage with different organizations

ATMA Amravati	Sponsoring Training Programme on farmer scientist interaction, Linkages to women farmer SHGs, joint diagnostic survey, joint implementation, participation in meeting, conducting training programmes and demonstration, Exposure visits
DRDA	For SJGSY Training
Dept of Pashusawardhan	Veterinary camp and Technical advice
Agriculture college, Amravati	joint implementation, participation in meeting, conducting training programmes, Exposure visit
Agriculture department	joint implementation, participation in meeting, conducting training programmes and demonstration, contribution received for infrastructural development
Agriculture Skill Council Of India	Training Partner
CCRI, Nagpur	Technical Support
Collector office	contribution received for infrastructural development, participation in meeting
Department of women & Child Department in ZP, Amravati	For conducting Health regarding Training programme
District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)	Combine Training Programme
Dr. PDKV Akola University	Technical guideline, joint implementation, participation in meeting, conducting training programmes and demonstration
Food Technology College, Pada, Badnera	joint implementation, participation in meeting, conducting training programmes, Exposure visit
MAFSU, Nagpur	Technical advice
MAVIM	Combine Training Programme
Nice system Approach Manage, Hyderabad	Content Creator/Manager,
RAMETI	Training to Extension officers & workers.
Reliance Foundation	Combine Training Programme
Sant Gadge baba Amravati University, Amravati	Guidance about programme/Training,/Library
State Agriculture Department	Training ,Diagnostic Visit
VNMKV Parbhani	joint implementation of scheme under UAE participation in meeting, conducting training programmes and demonstration of bullock drawn implements
Kendriy Sanchar Buro, Regional Office, Amravati	Combine Training Programme
NCERT, Delhi	Exposure Visit with Tribal farmers & Interactive Meet
Reliance	Audio massage

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	Amount (Rs.)
Soil Testing	April 2025	State. Govt	1880000.00
Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan	29.5.2025 To 12.06.2025	ICAR	
Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh Naisrgik Sheti Mission Programme	2025	ATMA Amravati	1022000
TSP under UAE,Parbhani	June 2021	AICRP on UAE,VNMKV,Parbhani	In terms of prototypes of Bullock drawn Implements and farm machinery

C. Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes

KVK participated in the SREP team & identify the economical and social problem in rural area and entire agriculture scenario in the district and address the issues on priority basis for which a new strategic research and extension plan has been developed with the other line department.

Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of programmes attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	Other remarks (if any) Participants
01	Meetings	Meetings	Meeting on Krishi Mohotsav, Meeting on programme planning, Meeting on FPO, Meeting on Natural farming trainings	05	--
02	Research projects				
03	Training programmes	Training on Bengal gram		01	25
		TSP under UAE,Parbhani	June 2021	AICRP on UAE,VNMKV,Parbhani	In terms of prototypes of Bullock drawn Implements and farm machinery
04	Demonstrations				
05	Extension Programmes				
	Exhibition	Krishi Mohotsav	Participated in Krishi Mohotsav Programme. Exhibited KVK stall & delivered lectures in technical session		1260
	Natural Farming workshop	Participation in Natural Farming workshop	01		75

	KisanMela	District AgriMela	2	1	250
	Exhibition	रान भाजी व पौष्टीक तृणधान्य	1	0	500
	Exposure visit				
06	Publications				
	Video Films				
	Books				
	Extension Literature	Natural farming Booklet		01	1000
07	Other Activities (Pl.specify)				

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

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

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

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

H. Details of linkage with NFSM

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks
01	Cluster Front Line Demonstration on Pulses				-

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

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

7. Convergence with other agencies and departments:

8. Innovative Farmers Meet

Sl.No.	Particulars	Details
	Have you conducted Farm Innovators meet in your district?	Yes/ No
	Brief report in this regard	

9. Farmers Field School (FFS)

S. No	Thematic area	Title of the FFS	Budget proposed in Rs.	Expenditure	Brief report
1	Cropping Systems	Soybean + Red gram intercrop	Utilization of Budget by State Agriculture Department		Diagnostic visit of KVK scientist to demonstration plot
2	Cropping Systems	Cotton + Green gram intercrop	Utilization of Budget by State Agriculture Department		Diagnostic visit of KVK scientist to demonstration plot

Brief Report:

The climate resilient technologies for conducting FFS were identified through various sources such as proceedings of joint AGRISCO meetings, technical reports of SAU, research institutes. KVK had given technical inputs in the form of suggestion on the issues that were crept in during district level meetings were given.

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

1. Variety of Ground nut Kadri Lepakshi is having problem of Grain filling and only 1 or two grain observed which leads to low yield of variety . So improved the no of grain.
2. All technology was good except above suggestion.
3. Bullock drawn 3 row CRIDA Planter-It is suitable for sowing Bengal gram crop. Faster coverage . Uniform seed to seed distance. Yield increases.
4. Tractor operated 3 row Crida planter- Significantly improves efficiency compared to manual sowing with saving 70 % labours,time and 50 % cost of operations .
5. Tractor operated multricrop thresher- 60 %Saving in labour and 50 % in cost of operation as compare to traditional practice.
6. Single blade ferti hoe- Both operations (Fertiliser application and hoeing) are possible in a single pass in very less time ,labour and cost of operation.49 %Saving in labour and costof operation and 74% saving in time as compare to traditional practice.
7. Tractor drawn cotton stalk shredder - 52 % saving obtained in labour and cost of operations

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

1. Kadri Leapakshi variety having problem of grain filling and also observed damaging in pod
2. Bullock drawn Single blade Ferti hoe - Ideal for small farmers for helping to reduce labour, time and cost
3. Tractor operated multricrop thresher -Performance is good with 98 % cleaning efficiency.But dehusked maize is essential
4. Three row CRIDA Planter (BD) - Performance is good for sowing.suitable for small land holding
5. Tractor drawn cotton stalk shredder - Efficient for crop residues management by saving labour and cost of operation
6. Tractor operated 3 row Crida planter- Suitable for sowing HDPS cotton .

11. Technology Week celebration during 2025: No

Other Details

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

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

A. Introduction of alternate crops/varieties

State	Crops/cultivars	Area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries

B. Major area coverage under alternate crops/varieties

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

C. Farmers-scientists interaction on livestock management

State	Livestock components	Number of interactions	No. of participants
Total			

D. Animal health camps organized

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

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

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

F. Large scale adoption of resource conservation technologies

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

G. Awareness campaign

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

13. IMPACT

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

Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of participants	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
			Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
Improved technology for Mandarin Production	850	68%	1,25,000/-ha	298,000/ ha
Control of fruit drop in citrus	600	73%	115000/ha	245000/ha
Production techniques of Onion	280	65%	75000/ha	195000 ha
Hasta bahar management in lime	125	55%	90000/ha	275000/ha
Seed production in Onion	50	48%	80000/ha	125000/ha
Vegetable production under Shed net	26	45%	120000/ha	345000/ha
Management of Wilt disease in Pigeon pea by using Seed treatment with combined product of fungicide Carboxin (37.5 %) + Thiram (37.5 %) @ 3g/kg fallowed by <i>Trichoderma viride</i> @10g/kg of seed	300	65	55211 /ha	70324/ha
Seed treatment of <i>Trichoderma viride</i> @4 g per kg of seed for management of wilt in Bengal gram	250	65	54000/ha	71000/ha
Use of <i>trichoderma viride</i> as soil application for the management of phytophthora in mandarin crop	240	70	152000/ha	225000/ha
Management of Pink bollworm in Bt.cotton	200	75	71200/ha	105220/ha
Management of pod borer complex in pigeon pea	80	60	54500/ha	70400/ha
Management of citrus psylla in Nagpur Mandarin by using Spraying of Thiomethoxam 25WG@ 1g per 10 litres of water and after 15 days interval spraying of Neem Oil @ 100 ml +10g of detergent per 10 litres i of water on new flush of Nagpur mandarin. .	75	52	125000/ha	2100000/ha
HDPS Cotton	142	75	56000	84000
Natural farming	545	25	25000	30000
Three row bullock drawn CRIDA Planter	130	45	1400 Rs/ha	730Rs/ha
Spiral separator	310	60	100Rs/qt	55Rs/qt
Drip irrigation system for maize	30	30	80000 Rs/ha	95000 Rs/ha
Prevention of calf mortality	54	58%	15480 / unit	22000 / unit

Supplementation of mineral mixture and deworming	61	60%	10500 / unit	23200 / unit
Use of probiotic supplementation in goat kid	42	54%	9500 / unit	19500 / unit
Control on ecto / endo parasitic infestation in milch animal	65	58%	9400 / unit	18200 / unit
Cultivation of green fodder around the year	43	47%	18600 / unit	35000 / unit
Introduction of new poultry breed	27	42%	12475 / unit	23200 / unit

B. Cases of large scale adoption
(Please furnish detailed information for each case)

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

Impact Assessment of Natural Farming Training Programmes Conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra

1. Introduction

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) organized a series of on-campus training programmes on Natural Farming with the objective of enhancing farmers' knowledge, improving skill competency, and promoting adoption of eco-friendly agricultural practices. A total of **9 training programmes** were conducted, covering **511 farmers** from different villages. An impact assessment study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of these training programmes in terms of knowledge and skill upgradation, adoption level, and technology dissemination.

2. Sample Size and Methodology

For impact assessment, a representative sample was selected from the trained farmers using simple random sampling method.

- **Total farmers trained:** 511
- **Sample size selected for study:** 100 farmers
- **Data collection method:** Personal interview, structured questionnaire, and field observation

3. Impact of Training Programme

3.1 Knowledge and Skill Upgradation

The training programmes significantly enhanced farmers' knowledge and skills related to Natural Farming practices.

- Farmers gained knowledge about preparation and application of **Jeevamrut, Beejamrut, Ghana Jeevamrut, Dashparni Ark, and other botanical formulations.**
- Improved understanding of **soil health management, crop diversification, mulching, and use of indigenous seeds** was observed.
- About **82% of farmers** reported improved technical knowledge after attending the training.
- Around **76% of farmers** developed practical skills in preparation and use of natural inputs.

Knowledge and Skill Upgradation of Farmers after Natural Farming Training

The training programmes significantly enhanced farmers' knowledge and skill levels regarding various Natural Farming technologies. The component-wise improvement observed among the trained farmers is presented below:

A. Knowledge Upgradation

Knowledge and Skill Upgradation among Farmers after Natural Farming Training

A. Ranking of Knowledge Upgradation Components

Rank	Component	Percentage of Farmers Gained Knowledge (%)
I	Soil health management practices	65%
II	Preparation and application of Jeevamrut	64%
III	Mulching techniques	63%

IV	Preparation and use of Dashparni Ark and botanical extracts	60%
V	Crop diversification under Natural Farming	59%
VI	Preparation and application of Ghana Jeevamrut	58%
VII	Use and importance of indigenous seeds	56%
VIII	Preparation and application of Nimastra	61%

Overall Knowledge Upgradation: 60%

B. Ranking of Skill Upgradation Components

Rank	Component	Percentage of Farmers Developed Skill (%)
I	Practical preparation of Jeevamrut	59%
II	Field application of Natural Farming inputs	58%
III	Skill in mulching and crop residue management	57%
IV	preparation of Nimastra	55%
V	Preparation of Dashparni Ark and botanical formulations	54%
VI	Preparation and field application of Ghana Jeevamrut	53%

Overall Skill Upgradation: 56%

3.2 Adoption of Natural Farming Technology

The training encouraged farmers to adopt Natural Farming practices in their fields.

- Approximately **55% of farmers** adopted at least one Natural Farming practice.
- Around **38% of farmers** started using Jeevamrut and botanical extracts regularly.
- Nearly **25% farmers** partially shifted to Natural Farming on a portion of their cultivated land.
- Farmers reported reduction in chemical fertilizer and pesticide usage, resulting in lower input costs and improved soil health.

Adoption of Natural Farming Technology among Trained Farmers

The training programmes conducted by KVK motivated farmers to adopt various Natural Farming technologies in their farming practices. The component-wise adoption level and ranking based on adoption percentage is presented below:

Component-wise Adoption of Natural Farming Practices

Rank	Component	Percentage of Farmers Adopted (%)
I	Adoption of at least one Natural Farming practice	55%
II	Regular use of Jeevamrut and botanical extracts	38%
III	Reduction in use of chemical fertilizers	34%
IV	Reduction in use of chemical pesticides	31%
V	Partial shift to Natural Farming on cultivated land	25%

The results indicate that the majority of trained farmers adopted at least one Natural Farming technology after attending the training programmes. The highest adoption was observed in general acceptance of Natural Farming practices, followed by use of Jeevamrut and botanical formulations. A considerable number of farmers reduced dependency on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, indicating positive behavioural change. Partial conversion of cultivated land towards Natural Farming suggests gradual but steady transition among farmers towards sustainable agriculture.

3.3 Horizontal Spread of Technology

The trained farmers played an important role in spreading Natural Farming practices among fellow farmers in their villages.

- Around **58% trained farmers** shared knowledge and demonstrated Natural Farming techniques to neighbouring farmers.
- Farmer-to-farmer learning resulted in adoption of Natural Farming practices by additional farmers in nearby villages.
- Demonstration plots developed by trained farmers acted as local learning centres.

The component-wise horizontal spread and ranking based on the extent of dissemination is presented below:

Component-wise Horizontal Spread of Technology

Rank	Component	Percentage of Farmers (%)
I	Sharing knowledge and demonstrating Natural Farming techniques to neighbouring farmers	28%
II	Development of demonstration plots serving as local learning centres	22%
III	Farmer-to-farmer learning leading to adoption in nearby villages	19%

The findings indicate that trained farmers actively contributed to the horizontal spread of Natural Farming technologies. Knowledge sharing and demonstrations emerged as the most effective extension approach. Demonstration plots developed by trained farmers served as practical learning centres for neighbouring farmers. The farmer-to-farmer extension approach significantly enhanced awareness and adoption of Natural Farming practices in surrounding villages.

3.4 Vertical Spread of Technology

The trained farmers expanded Natural Farming practices within their own farming systems.

- About **42% farmers** increased the area under Natural Farming during the next cropping season.
- Several farmers diversified crops and integrated livestock components to support Natural Farming systems.
- Farmers gradually replaced chemical inputs with natural formulations across multiple crops.

The trained farmers expanded Natural Farming technologies within their own farming systems by increasing the area under Natural Farming and integrating different sustainable agricultural components. The component-wise vertical spread and ranking based on adoption intensity is presented below:

Component-wise Vertical Spread of Technology

Rank	Component	Percentage of Farmers (%)
I	Increased area under Natural Farming during subsequent cropping seasons	12%
II	Gradual replacement of chemical inputs with natural formulations across crops	10%
III	Crop diversification and integration of livestock components	08%

The results reveal that a considerable number of trained farmers expanded Natural Farming practices within their existing farming systems. Increasing area under Natural Farming was the most prominent indicator of vertical spread. Farmers also gradually replaced chemical fertilizers and pesticides with natural formulations across different crops. Integration of livestock and diversification of cropping systems further strengthened sustainability and resource recycling under Natural Farming.

4. Economic and Environmental Benefits Observed

- Reduction in cost of cultivation due to decreased dependency on chemical inputs.
- Improvement in soil structure and fertility.
- Increased awareness about safe food production and environmental sustainability.
- Improved confidence and decision-making ability among farmers.

5. Conclusion

The Natural Farming training programmes conducted by KVK had a positive and measurable impact on farmers' knowledge, skill development, and adoption of eco-friendly farming practices. The programmes facilitated both horizontal and vertical spread of Natural Farming technologies, contributing towards sustainable agriculture and improved livelihood security of farmers.

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-25	11	440	05
Feb-25	13	688	08
Mar-25	10	385	03
Apr-25	08	1126	11
May-25	06	854	06
Jun-25	09	421	04
Jul-25	13	892	08
Aug-25	18	1376	11
Sep-25	16	1294	09
Oct-25	14	1086	10
Nov-25	16	764	06
Dec-25	15	1144	09
Total	149	10470	90

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						Total
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	
Amravati 1	Text only	45	15	11	5	38	35	149
	Voice only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Voice & Text both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Messages	45	15	11	5	38	35	149
	Total farmers Benefitted	3148	1047	889	463	2491	2432	10470

15. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

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

S N	Demo Unit	Year of establishment	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Soil , Water and Leaf Testing Laboratory	2004	-	-	-	11416	890000	2560312	
2	Nursery	2012-13	04	Lime	seedlings	1088	13596	43520	-
3	Vermicompost	1999	100 sq.mt.	Icenia Foetida	compost	10 Tons	67125	174564	
4	Vermiculture	2003	100 sq.mt.	Icenia Foetida	culture	06 kg.	1000	3000	
	Sheep & Goat	1999	280 sq.mt.	Osmanabadi	Breeding	45	2000	29500	
	Cattle/ Buffalo	2010	85 sq.mt.	Murrha CB,/ Gir Sahiwal	Demo.	01 + 03	51350	106275	

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. (qt)	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
Oilseeds									
Soybeen	June 25	Oct25	5.4	PDKV Amba	Seed production	53.55	252003	287000	
Fibers									
Cotton	June25	Des.25	1	Kirti (Ankur)	Demo.	30	169912	240000	
Cereals									
Pulses									
Pigeon pea	June 25	Jan 25	1	BDN 716	Demo.	10.37	20024	83000	-
Black gram	June 25	Sep25	0.6	PDKV Black gold(AK U10-1)	Seed production	3	19507	23400	
Fruits									
Lemon seedligs	2024	Dec 25	100 sq.m t-	Kagji	commercial	1500 nos.	13596	22160	-
Mango	2014	May 25	0.50	Keshar /Dashahar i	commercial	4	2800	8975	-
Vegetables									

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	Rhizobium, Azotobactor, PSB, KMB, NPK consortia	4550 lit	489498	819885	
2	Bio-Fungicides	Trichoderma viride	1175 kg		145225	

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.	Goat	Osmanabadi	Breeding purpose				
2.	Dairy – Buffalo&Cattle	Murrha & Cross breed	Milking purpose				

E. Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds):

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
January 2025	35	2	
February 2025	30	2	
March 2025	35	6	
April 2025	0	0	
May 2025	40	1	
June 2025	40	1	
July 2025	40	2	
August 2025	40	3	
September 2025	40	3	
October 2025	40	4	
November 2025	40	6	
December 2025	40	2	

F. Database management

S. No	Database target	Database created
01	District Farmers database	Yes

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

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

H. Performance of Nutritional Garden at KVK farm

If Nutritional Garden developed at KVK farm/Village Level? Yes/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
	Vegetable crops	5	25
	Fruit crops	3	
	Others if any roots & Tuber	4	

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
5	Vegetable crops	4	15
	Fruit crops	5	05
	Others if any roots & Tuber	2	15

H. Details of Skill Development Trainings 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									

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	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Shramsafalya Foundation, Amravati	50006790125	444019009	IDIB000A613
With KVK	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist and Head, KVK, Ghatkhed, Amravati I	50002324679	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist And Head, KVK Ghatkhed, Amravati	7010027952	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist and Head, KVK, Ghatkhed, Amravati I	50004753572	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist and Head, KVK Ghatkhed, Amravati	500551996622	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist and Head, KVKGhatkhed, Amravati	50004753470	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist and Head, KVK Ghatkhed, Amravati	50214822121	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist and Head, KVK Ghatkhed, Amravati	50175707915	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist and Head, KVK Ghatkhed, Amravati	50100658204	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist and Head, KVK Ghatkhed, Amravati	50349808146	444019009	IDIB000A613
	Indian Bank	Camp, Amravati	6144	Senior Scientist &Head, KVK Ghatkhed, Amravati	50349809263	444019009	IDIB000A613

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

Particulars	O.B. as on 01.04.24	Sanction as per BE	Sanction as per R E	Received	Expenditure during the year	Balance as on 31.03.25
A) Recurring Items						
I) Pay & Allowances						
II) GIA- General ONEH-Contin.						
I Trav. Allowance						
II) Adm.. Charges						
III) Research & Ope. Expend.						
Total-II						
III) TSP						
I Travelling Allowance						
II) Adminstra. Charges						
III) Research & Ope. Expend.						
Total-III						
IV) SCSP						
A.Total-I+II+III+IV						
<u>(B) Non Recurring Items</u>						
Work-Fencing						
Utility Vehicle						
Furniture						
Total-B						
Total-A+B						

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

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1 st April of each year
Apr 2020 to Mar 2021	35.08	13.90	18.75	30.22
Apr 2021 to Mar 2022	30.22	14.16	12.36	32.02
April 2022 to Mar 2023	32.02	15.60	11.25	36.37
April 2023 to Mar 2024	36.37	26.57	27.99	35.09
April 2024 to Mar 2025	35.09	30.09	38.69	26.00

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

Name of the staff	Designation	Title of the training programme	Institute where attended	Mode (Online /Offline)	Dates
Dr S.P.Kathale	SMS (Animal Science)	Advanced training Methods and Mass Media Technique for effective Technology Transfer	DR. PDKV, Akola	Offline	12/08/2025 to 14/08/2024
Dr S.P.Kathale	SMS (Animal Science)	Extention Methodologies in veterinary and Animal Husbandry Sector	ATARI, Pune	Off line	14/06/2025
Mr. P. P. Ghogare	PA(Computer)	Generative AI Tools for Agriculture	ICAR-NAARM Rajendranagar Hyderabad	Offline	26-28 Nov 2025

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

Name of the village	Total No. of families surveyed	Key interventions implemented	No. of farmers covered in each intervention	Change in income (Rs/unit)	
				Before (base year)	After (current year)
Kesharpur	232	Crops + Animal Husbandry	150	25000	56000
Beskhedda	176	Crops+ Horticulture + Animal Husbandry	85	60000	127000
		Crops + Animal Husbandry	75	28000	61000

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	OFT on Millets and Maize and Bengal gram				
2	OFT	2	Training & Demonstration	2	20
3	FLD	3	Training & Demonstration	4	45
4	Training	4	Training & method Demonstration	7	124
5	Extension Activities	6	Field visit, Group Discussion, Exhibition, Event	12	104

			celebration		
6	TSP				
7	Group formation for Scientific goat farming				
8	Natural farming				
9	Demonstration on new variety of Groundnut	01	New variety Introduction	01	25
10	Assessment on New variety of Foxtail Millets	01	Assessment of New Variety	01	13
11	Group formation for Scientific goat farming	01	Group formation of farmers	02	15
12	Natural farming	01	Group formation for natural farming	02	25

20. Details of Progress of ARYA Project

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

21. Details of 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 & Agriculture waste management	01	43
2	use of agriculture waste for compost preparation	01	35
3	Vermicompost production & seedling plantation	01	25
4	Cleaning and beautification of surrounding areas	01	25
5	Vermicomposting /composting of biodegradable waste management	01	14
6	Nutritional Garden discussion with tribal farmers	01	22
7	Safe use of pesticides and use of Organic products	01	20
8	Awareness Programme on Precautions to be taken during spraying Swachatta Pledge, Plantation of Tree, Collection of agriculture waste for preparation of compost	01	35
9	Awareness Workshop	01	50

Sr. No	Name of KVK	Date	Activity	No of VIPs	No of Farmers	Others	Total
1	Amravati 1	01/07/2024	Microbial based Agricultural Waste Management by Vermicomposting	-	50	10	60

22. Books published 2024-25

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

23. Footfall in KVKs

State	Name of KVK	No. of Footfalls			
		Farmers	Officials	VIPs	Total
Maharashtra	Amravati-1	1460	45	02	1507

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

Other Extension Activities:

1. Action Plan Workshop:

The action plan workshop was organized by Dr PDKV Akola on dated 10.02.2025 to 11.02.2025. SMS Agril Extension presented the last year activity and action plan 2025 of Agril Extension department.

2. **Krishi Mohotsav Programme :** The krishi Mohotsav programme was organized by state agriculture department during 14th Feb to 18th Feb 2025 at Amravati. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amravati 1 was participated and exhibited agriculture technology in KVK stall. The Agriculture Minister Mr. Kokate and Member of Parliament Dr Anil Bonde also visited to KVK stall & interacted with KVK scientist about displayed technology in KVK stall. More than 3500 farmers visited to KVK stall during exhibition.

	
State Agriculture Minister Mr. Kokate visited KVK stall during exhibition	MP Dr Anil Bonde visited KVK stall during exhibition
	
Received participation certificate at the hands of Member of Parliament Mr Balwant Wankhade	RDC Mr Bhatkar visited KVK stall during exhibition

3. Kisan Sanman Samaroh

A ceremony was held at Krishi Vigyan Kendra Ghatkhed on Monday, February 24, 2025 to honor the progressive farmers who have done inspiring work in the field of agriculture. The distribution of the 19th installment through Shetkari Samman samaroh was done during the online broadcast of the program in Bhagalpur under the auspicious hand of Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi. The Programme at KVK was inaugurated by Member of Parliament Mr. Balwant Wankhade. Mrs Vasudha tai Deshmukh was chaired the function. Mr .Prahlad Dada Thackeray, Trustee of Shramasaflya Foundation, Mrs Archana Nistane, Project Director, ATMA, Secretary of People's Welfare Society Prof. Abhaydada Deshmukh, Administrative Director Ex-Principal Mr. Jeevanrao Deshmukh , Principal of Vasudhatai Deshmukh College of Agriculture Dr. Sanjay Deshmukh, Progressive Poultry Producer Farmer Mr Santaesh Metkar, Taluka Agriculture Officer Chandur Railway Shri Dakre, officers of state agriculture department BTM & ATM ATMA were prominently present for the function. The program started with lighting the lamp and ICAR song by

dignitaries present on the platform. On this occasion, five farmers who made progress under the guidance of the KVK were honoured. More than 200 farmers and extension functionaries were participated in the prohgramme.

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महाराष्ट्र सरकार
गणतंत्र महाराष्ट्र

अभियान समाचार

(समय का उपहार)

आता रोज़ हरा अपडेट

संपादक : अश्विनी तेंडे

कृषिदाता
हस्तक्रीम पीठे वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
सर्वदा सर्वदा सर्वत्र
व सत्यं वीर्यं धर्मं परमं

☎ संपादक : अश्वनी तेंडे | ९१ ९८०० ८००० ८००० |
मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र | २५, अक्टूबर २०२५

📠 सम्पादक : अश्वनी तेंडे | ९१ ९८०० ८००० ८००० |
मुंबई | २५, अक्टूबर २०२५

📧 Email: ashwinitende@gmail.com |
🌐 Website: AshwiniTende.com

मंगळवार दि. २५ फेब्रुवारी २०२५

कृषी क्षेत्रातील प्रेरणादायीक कार्याकरीता

कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र धातखेडा येथे ऋषिकेश जुनघरे सन्मानित

अध्ययन समाचार वृत्तसेवा

परिवाहदा दि.२५ प्रतिनिधी



श्रम साफल्य फळउद्देष्टेन द्वारा
संनितल कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र धातखेडा येथे
येथे २४ फेब्रुवारी रोजी कृषी क्षेत्रात
कार्य करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांचा
विकाससहित शेतकरी समाधाना
चांदुबाजार तालुक्यातील बेलज
येथील ऋषिकेश जुनघरे यांचा या. बा.
बळवंत वानखेडे व माजी पातळकरा
व श्रमसाफल्य फळउद्देष्टेन व कृषी
विज्ञान केंद्र धातखेडा अभ्यक्ष
वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् व संध्या सविध
अभयकुमार देशमुख यांच्या
उपस्थितीत ऋषिकेश जुनघरे यांना
सन्मानित करण्यात आले. ऋषिकेश
जुनघरे कृषी क्षेत्रात गंगुळ खात प्रत्यक्ष व

कव्हर तथा शेळी आणि हेडरी
फार्मसाठी लागणारे विषाणू कृषी व
पशु क्षेत्रासाठी केलेल्या उत्खलन
कार्याची दखल घेत त्यांना या
पुरस्काराने सन्मानित करण्यात आले.
याप्रसंगी या. बा. बळवंत वानखेडे, माजी

राजमंन्त्री वसुधा देरमुखु,अध्य
देरमुखु, प्रहलाद ठावरे, कृषी
अधिकारी साततुने, आर्या प्रह्लय
संचालक अर्चना निस्तने,
डॉ.ए.क.पद्मकर आदि प्राधुखुने
उपस्थित होते.

Hindustan 23.02.25

Matrubhmi 25.02.25

Adyan samachar 25.02.25

[illegible]

Daily Hindustan dated 27.02.2025

4. Training Visit on Natural Farming Practices

Date: 18/07/2025

On 18th July 2025, trainee officers from the Agriculture Department, Ramiti Amravati, visited the **Natural Farming Demonstration Plot**.

During the visit, the trainees were given **detailed information about natural farming practices** being implemented at the site. They were guided through the various activities being undertaken under the natural farming system.

Special focus was given to the **black gram (Udid) crop**, where demonstrations on the use of:

- **Nimastra (a botanical pesticide)**
- **Vermiwash**
- **Bio-fertilizers** such as *Azotobacter* and *Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB)*

were conducted, and trainees were explained their benefits and application methods.

This training aimed to enhance the understanding of sustainable and eco-friendly farming practices among the trainees.



SMS (Agril Extn) delivered lecture on natural farming practices

5. Awareness Programme on Preparation of Bio inputs:

Awareness Programme on Preparation of Bio inputs was organised at Dharni dated 3.07.2025 & 4.07.2025. Total 156 participants were participated in the programme. Method demonstration of preparation of bio inputs were conducted in the programme

6. Farmer Guidance Programs under Baliraja Samvad Abhiyan 2025

Date: 09/07/2025

As per the directives given by the Hon'ble Guardian Minister of Amravati District, guidance programs were conducted under the **Baliraja Samvad Abhiyan 2025** by the Agriculture Department.

In the **morning session at 10:30 AM**, a farmer guidance program was organized at **Temba, Taluka Amravati**, where farmers were guided on **Kharif crop management**. The program was attended by:

- Mandal Agriculture Officer **Mrs. Kawane**
- Assistant Agriculture Officer **Mrs. Mohod**
- Agriculture Assistant **Mr. Deshmukh**

In the **afternoon session at 2:00 PM**, a similar program was organized at **Saur, Taluka Bhatkuli**.

During the session, farmers were given detailed guidance on:

- Use of weedicides for Kharif crops
- Pest and disease management practices

The program was attended by:

- Taluka Agriculture Officer **Mr. Sagar Ingole**
- Mandal Agriculture Officer

- Agriculture Supervisor **Mr. Kharchane**

These sessions aimed to enhance farmers' awareness and preparedness for the Kharif season under the ongoing Baliraja Samvad Abhiyan 2025. Total 65 farmers participated in the programme



Saur Tq. Bhatkuli



Tembha Tq. Amravati

7. Hon'ble PM Kisan Sanman Nidhi Programme:

Krishi Vigyan Kendra organized PM Kisan Sanman Nidhi Programme on dated 2.08.2025 at KVK instructional farm. After speech of Hon'ble PM KVK organised training programme on pest & diseases management on Soybean & Cotton. Also SMS (Agriculture Extension) delivered lecture on natural farming.

8. Celebration of Dr Swaminathan Janmshatabdi programme:

ATMA, Amravati organised Dr Swaminathan Janmshatabdi programme at Shri Shivaji Agriculture College Amravati. SMS (Agril Extension) delivered lecture on Natural farming. Total 146 farmers participated in the programme.



9. Natural Farming Training Programs (Under Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Naisargik Sheti Mission Amravati & Paramparagat Krishi vikas Yojana (Organic farming) and Rashtriya Naisargik sheti Mission

Sr. No	Activity	Date	Days	Expense (₹)	Subject	Venue	Organizing Institute	Participants	Materials Provided	Funded by
1	Natural Farming Training	7.01.25 to 8.01.25	2	160000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	80	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
2	Organic Farming Training	06.03.25 to 7.03.25	2	100000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	50	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
3	Natural Farming Training	10.03.25 to 11.03.25	2	80000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	40	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
4	Natural Farming Training	26.03.25 to 27.03.25	2	160000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	80	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
5	Natural Farming Training for Krishi sakhi	22.04.25 to 26.04.25	5	198000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	33	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
6	Organic Farming Training	22.09.25 to 23.09.25	2	1,00,000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	50	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
7	Natural Farming Training	19.11.25 to 20.11.25	2	80,000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	40	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
8	Natural Farming Training	20.11.25 to 21.11.25	2	1,60,000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	80	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
9	Natural Farming Training	3.12.25 to 4.12.25	2	160000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	80	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
10	Natural farming training for krishi sakhi	08.12.25 to 12.12.25	5	324000	Importance of natural farming, Jeevamrut, organic pesticides (preparation and use demo)	KVK Amravati	KVK	54	Pen, notebook, leaflet	ATMA
				1,322,002				587		

► **Total Fund Received and Utilized: ₹998002**

APR SUMMARY

1. Training Programmes

Clientele	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total participants
Farmers & farm women	77	1855	463	77
Rural youths	27	652	188	27
Extension functionaries	17	490	159	17
Sponsored Training	13	781	157	13
Vocational Training	03	34	54	03
Total	137	3812	1021	137

2. Frontline demonstrations

Crops/Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area(ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	250	100	0
Pulses	315	143.2	45
Cereals	0	0	0
Vegetables	0	0	0
Other crops	502	224	255
Hybrid crops	0	0	0
Total	947	467.2	130
Livestock & Fisheries	0	0	0
Other enterprises	115	40	5
Total	115	40	5
Grand Total	1062	507.2	135

3. Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology Assessed & Refined	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	9	95	95
Livestock	0	0	0
Various enterprises	3	0	15
Total	9	95	95
Technology Refined	0	0	0
Crops	0	0	0
Livestock	0	0	0
Various enterprises	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Grand Total	9	95	95

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	315	12093
Other extension activities	50	1408
Total	365	13501

5. Mobile Advisory Services

Name of KVK	Message Type	Type of Messages						
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Mark e-ting	Aware -ness	Other enterprise	Total
Amravati 1	Text only	45	15	11	5	38	35	149
	Voice only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Voice & Text both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Messages	45	15	11	5	38	35	149
	Total farmers Benefitted	3148	1047	889	463	2491	2432	10470

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value (Rs.)
Seed (q)	50	320000
Planting material (No.)	1088	43520
Planting material (No.) Fodder	700 quintal	125000
Bio-Products (kg)	100	174564
Vermicompost		
Rhizobium, Azotobactor, PSB, KMB, NPK consortia	4550 lit	819885
Trichoderma viride/T.harzianum	1175 kg	145225
Livestock Production (No.)	45 no	202500
Total		1830694

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value (Rs.)
Soil	11170	2535712
Water	246	24600
Plant	00	00
Total	11416	2560312.00

8. HRD and Publications

Sr. No.	Category	Number
1	Workshops	7
2	Conferences	0
3	Meetings	15
4	Trainings for KVK officials	3
5	Visits of KVK officials	19
6	Book published	1
7	Training Manual	0
8	Book chapters	0
9	Booklet	0
10	Leaflets/ Folder/ Pamphlet	7
11	Research papers	1
12	Technical Bulletin	0
13	Popular article	4
14	Lead papers	0
15	Seminar papers	0
16	Extension folder	6
17	Proceedings	3
18	Award & recognition	1
19	On-going research projects	1
20	Other	0