

ICAR - KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, TUMAKURU - I

ANNUAL REPORT -2017-18

(FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018)

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BANGALORE
ICAR-KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, TUMAKURU

PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

KVK Address	Telephone		E mail	Web Address
	Office	Fax		
KVK, Konehalli, Tiptur, Tumakuru	08134-298955	--	kvktumkur@gmail.com , kvk.Tumakuru1@icar.gov.in	www.kvktumkur.org

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

Address	Telephone		E mail	Web Address
	Office	Fax		
University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK Bangalore	080-23332442 09449866900	080-23332442	vc@uasbangalore.edu.in	www.uasbangalore.edu.in

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

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr. Govinda Gowda V.	--	9449866936	kvktumkur@gmail.com

1.4. Year of sanction: 2004

1.5. Staff positionas on 31 March 2018

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Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation	M /F	Discipline	Highest Qualification (for PC, SMS and Prog. Asstt.)	Pay Scale	Basic pay	Date of joining KVK	Permanent /Temporary	Category (SC/ST/OBC/ Others)
1	Head/Senior Scientist	Dr. Govinda Gowda V.	Senior Scientist & Head	M	Agril. Extn.	M.Sc (Agri.), Ph.D. in Agril. Extension	37400-67000	37400 + 9000 AGP	30-01-2018	Permanent	OBC
2	Scientist/SMS	Dr. Nagappa Desai	Scientist	M	Horticulture	M.Sc. (Agri.) in Horticulture, Ph.D. (Horticulture)	15600-39100	22310 + 7000 AGP	17-07-2009	Permanent	Others
3	Scientist/SMS	Dr. K.R. Shreenivasa	Scientist	M	Plant Protection	M.Sc (Agri.), Ph.D.	15600-39100	22340 + 7000 AGP	17-07-2009	Permanent	Others
4	Scientist/SMS	Mr. M.H. Shankara	Scientist	M	Agril. Extn	M.Sc (Agri.), PGDAEM, PGDMCJ, PGDMM	15600-39100	19810 + 6000 AGP	26-10-2011	Permanent	OBC

5	Scientist/SMS	Dr. H.B. Shivappa Nayaka	Scientist	M	Animal Science	M.V.Sc. (Poultry Science)	15600-39100	18320 + 6000 AGP	24-10-2013	Permanent	ST
6	Scientist/SMS	Dr. Anitha M S	Scientist	F	Soil Science	M.Sc. (Agri.) in SS&AC , Ph.D. (SS&AC)	15600-39100	15600 + 6000 AGP	31-01-2018	Permanent	OBC
7	Scientist/SMS	Dr. Krushna Yadav D.K.	Scientist	M	Home Science	M.Tech (Food Technology), Ph.D. (Food Science & Nutrition)	-	36000 consolidated	31-11-2017	Temporary	OBC
8	Programme Assistant (Lab Tech.)	Mrs. Arjuman Banu	Programme Assistant (Lab Tech.)	F	-	MBA (ABM)	9300-34800	11010 + 4200 AGP	10-12-2013	Permanent	Others
9	Programme Assistant (Computer)	Mr. Pradeep Kumar. H	Programme Assistant (Computer)	M	-	BE (CSE), MCA	9300-34800	12970 + 4600 AGP	22-01-2011	Permanent	SC
10	Programme Assistant/ Farm Manager	Ms. Savithra	Programme Assistant/ Farm Manager	F	-	BSc (Horti.)	-	18000 consolidated	25-07-2015	Temporary	SC
11	Assistant	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jr. Stenographer	Mr. Santhosh Kumar M.P.	-	M	-	B Com	-	14550 consolidated	01-06-2016	Temporary	Others
13	Driver - 1	Mr. B. Mallikarjunaiah	-	M	-	-	14550-26700	18100	18-02-2010	Permanent	Others
14	Driver - 2	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	SS-1	Mr. L. Manjaiah	-	M	-	-	10400-16400	12250	20-10-2008	Permanent	SC
16	SS-2	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha):23 ha

S. No.	Particulars	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	03
2.	Under Demonstration Units	
3.	Under Crops	20
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry Others	

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 UAS	22.02.2012	-	55,00,000 25,00,000	-	-	-
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	22.12.2012	550	53,00,000	-	-	-
3.	Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Demonstration Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Rain Water harvesting system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Threshing floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Farm godown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
JeepMahindra BOLERO	2017	666162	17404	Working
Tractor Massey Ferguson	2002	3,80,000	4055.3	Working
BikeTVS Star City (ICAR, 79 / III)	2006	40,000	35301	Working
Honda Activa (ICAR, 7 / IV)	2009	50,000	46521	Working

C) Equipment's& AV aids

Sl. No.	Name of Equipments	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
1	Photo Copier (Toshiba)	30-03-2009	77,954	Not working
2	Generator (10 KV)	01-04-2002	86,100	Good
3	Over Head Projector (OHP)	28-05-2002	15,976	Good
4	Camera Pentax –SLR	31-07-2002	25,000	Good
5	Public Address System	31-07-2002	21,500	Good
6	Kodak Ektalite Slide Projector with slide tray	05-04-2003	47,125	Good
7	Philips TV 21 inches + VGuard Stabilizer	20-05-2003	12,513 + 882	Good
8	Philips DVD Player 625 K	20-05-2003	8,276	Good
9	LYNX Stevenson Screen Single	04-07-2003	6,000	Good
10	Trolley Stand	05-04-2003	7,655	Good
11	Bee hive boxes (12 nos.)	06-01-2003	7,800	Good

12	Nova easy carry display system (1 set)	06-01-2003	14,000	Good
13	Nova cardinal writing board (3' x 4')	05-04-2003	5,742	Good
14	HP Deskjet 3745 Printer	12-03-2005	3,400	Good
15	HP Scanjet 2400 Scanner	12-03-2005	4,400	Not working
16	Thoshiba Projector	14-06-2007	60,106	Good
17	Honda weed cutter	17-02-2009	30,000	Good
18	Panasonic fax machine	21-01-2011	15200	Good
19	HP Lasejet 1020plus printer	28-02-2012	7,350	Good
20	Computer (Intel Pentium)	21-01-2013	14000	Good
21	CANON Laser printer	21-01-2013	5200	Good
22	Digital Sony camera MDSEW 320	21-01-2013	25000	Good
23	Acer desktop computer	28-02-2013	32,150	Good
24	DSC coolpix S 6300 NIKON digital camera	07-03-2013	10,490	Good
25	NIKON coolpix P530 camera	13-03-2013	19,991	Good
26	Chaff cutter machine	Feb.2016	25,300	Good
27	Epson multifunction printer	Feb.2016	13,999	Good
28	Seagate external hard drive	Feb.2016	6,500	Good
29	Xerox machine	Mar.2016	99,000	Good
30	Kent water guard	Nov.2016	16,000	Good
31	Digital electrical conductivity meter	11-03-2017	15,845	Good
32	UPS system	Jan.2017	81,994	Good
33	Trolley Speakers	March 2017	18,000	Good
34	Projector screen	Jan. 2017	5,500	Good
35	Computers	Feb.2017	80,971	Good
36	Interactive Board	Mar.2017	30,595	Good
37	CCTV camera	Mar.2017	59,513	Good
38	Mini Laptop	March 2017	14,028	Good
39	Tablet	March 2017	8,177	Good
40	Office Chairs	Feb.2017	59,991	Good
41	AC unit	March 2017	27,995	Good
42	Kiosk Tent	March 2017	10,000	Good
43	Hydrophonic unit	March 2017	70,000	Good
44	Neelkamal Chairs	March 2017	10,611	Good
45	Projector screen	Jan.2017	5,500	Good
46	FTTH connection	March 2017	12,000	Good
47	Epson L655 printer	02-11-2017	29568	Good
48	Dell incpim intel core	07-11-2017	50600	Good
49	4TB segate external hard disc	07-11-2017	11800	Good
50	Electronic balance	13-11-2017	46080	Good
51	Digital conductivity meter	18-12-2017	23600	Good
52	Aluminium sliding window	13-12-2017	16042	Good

53	pH meter electrode system	21-12-2017	33276	Good
54	Dell laptop intercore	06-03-2018	49000	Good

1.8. Details of SAC meeting conducted during 2017-18

Date	Number of Participants	Salient Recommendations	Action taken	Remarks, if any
29.12.2017	87	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct training programmes on neera extraction in coconut. 2. Suggested to conduct training on water conservation and management. 3. Conduct training programme on value added products of Jamun and Bael fruits. 4. Visit other KVK's – Ramanagara and Gagad for cross learning regarding direct marketing of mango. 5. Enroll more number of farmers for mobile SMS's and reach more number of farmers by next year. 6. Organize programmes on improved management practices to control ganoderma wilt of coconut/arecanut. 7. Upload success stories of progressive farmers / entrepreneurs and others in the website and other media 8. Conduct OFT on effect of feeding leaves of drumstick, Melia Dubia in goats as per IVRI, Izathnagar. 9. Scientists should write more number of popular articles on agriculture and allied aspects. 10. All scientists must initiate activities under revolving fund to earn more profit. 11. Organize more activities to create awareness on nutritional aspects among farm women and children. 12. Organize more number of skill development programmes to farmer/farm women and youth. 13. Create awareness and establishment of nutritional gardens and its 	---	---

		<p>effective management near by Murarji and other government schools.</p> <p>14. Produce large quantity of minor millets seeds from KVK and supply to department agriculture.</p> <p>15. Conduct more programme on mushroom cultivation, value addition and its market linkage.</p> <p>16. Utility of Soil Health Cards needs to be emphasized in every training programs.</p>		
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PART II - DETAILS OF DISTRICT

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

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Finger millet, Paddy, Ground nut, Redgram, Coconut, Vegetables, Arecanut, Dairying, Sericulture

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

Sl. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	Central DryZone (Zone - 4) Madhugiri, Pavagada, Sira, Koratagere, Tiptur and C.N. Halli taluks	Red sandy soil mixed with clay soil and patches of black soil Average rain fall 606.81 mm Source of irrigation are small tanks & borewells
2	Eastern DryZone (Zone -5) Tumakuru and Gubbi taluk	Red clay loam and clay lateritic soil Average rainfall 768.16 mm Source of irrigation are tanks, wells and borewells
3	Southern DryZone (Zone-6) Kunigal and Turvekere taluk	Red sandy soil mixed with clay soil. Average rainfall 750.56 Source of irrigation are small tanks and borewells

S. No	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
1	Agro Eco Sub Region-1	Hot moist, semiarid with LGP 150-180 days (LGP-length of growing period)

2.3 Soil types

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area (ha)
1	Red sandy loam	Soil contains 75-80% sand, silt 5-15% and clay 16-20%. Depth of the soil is shallow to medium. The clay fraction of red soils is rich in kaolinitic type of clay minerals, medium in fertility	6, 15,230
2	Shallow black soils	Depth of the soil is shallow, water holding capacity is poor, low fertility	2, 45,432
3	Red loamy soils	Red loams characterized by argillaceous soils with a cloddy structure and the presence of only a little concretionary material. Soils contain 31 – 34 % sand and 44 to 47% silt and 22 to 25 % clay, medium to high fertility. "N" is below 0.1 percent	2, 04,093

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

Sl. No	Crop	Total Cropped Area (ha)	Production tonns	Productivity (kg/ha)
1	Paddy	39753	85396	3009
2	Ragi	187252	309759	1653
3	Jowar	2245	2629	1222
4	Bajra	143	135	734
5	Maize	20065	59702	2985
6	Other minor millets	2893	960	1922
7	Bengal gram	1005	511	601
8	Redgram	15689	11386	872
9	Other pulses	44630	35049	354
10	Ground nut	142906	13417	896
11	Sunflower	11611	9132	651
12	Other oil seed crops	6660	4110	2786
13	sugarcane	2400	169354	2383
14	Tobacco	19	17	446
15	Cotton	668	2848	487
16	Sericulture	3333.46	2313.38	-
17	Banana	3,907	1,29,712	30,000-40,000 kg/ha
18	Tomato	673	51,821 ton	20,000-25,000kg/ha
19	Brinjal	356	13,884 ton	30,000-40,000kg/ha
20	Chilli/green	3,199	37,428 ton	7.5-10,000 kg/ha
21	Coconut	1,22,469	56,33,57,400 nuts	46 nuts/palm
22	Arecanut	19,044	2,02247.28 ton	1,250-1500 kg/ha
23	others	23,975	--	--

(Source: Dept. of Agriculture, Tumakuru)

Sl. No.	Crop	Area (ha)	Production in M.Tons	Yield in Tons/Hectare	Value in Rs. Lakhs
I. Fruit Crops					
1.	Mango	11929	229207	19.21	22921
2.	Banana(Total)	4904	140178	28.58	12632
a.	Cavandish	980	34702	35.41	2084
b.	Other Varieties	3924	105476	26.88	10548
3.	Total Citrus Varieties	227	4415	19.45	697
a.	Lemon	47	1211	25.77	121
b.	Orange	2	50	25.00	9
c.	Gourd Varieties	178	3154	17.72	567
4.	Guava	185	5017	27.12	1002
5.	Sapota	738	10283	13.93	1542
6.	Pomegranate	1369	11327	8.27	3173
7.	Jack	146	5876	40.25	940
8.	Papaya	180	13764	76.47	3718
9.	Grapes	10	161	16.10	32
10.	Fig	8	96	12.00	29
II. Vegetable Crops					
11.	Potato (Total)	28	654	23.36	62
a.	Kharif	9	154	17.11	15
b.	Rabi	7	140	20.00	11
c.	Summer	12	360	30.00	36
12.	Tomato (Total)	632	22806	36.09	2576
a.	Kharif	374	8027	21.46	802
b.	Rabi	154	8620	55.97	1034
c.	Summer	104	6159	59.22	740
13.	Brinjal	312	10900	34.94	981
14.	Beans	191	2173	11.38	334
15.	Onion (Total)	414	7938	19.17	1182
a.	Kharif	385	7335	19.05	1100
b.	Rabi	15	312	20.80	47
c.	Summer	14	291	20.79	35
16.	Green Chillies	962	13795	14.34	828

17.	Tapioca	6	86	14.33	5
18.	Sweet Potato	16	240	15.00	17
19.	Khol Varieties (Total)	64	1344	21.00	84
a.	Cabbage	11	292	26.55	11
b.	Knol-Khol	49	980	20.00	69
c.	Cauliflower	4	72	18.00	4
20.	Peas	5	90	18.00	18
21.	Lady's Finger	31	290	9.35	37
22.	Radish	26	363	13.96	23
23.	Beet Root	2	38	19.00	4
24.	Carrot	54	1067	19.76	117
25.	Capsicum	8	112	14.00	13
26.	Drumstick (in lakh sticks)	4	8	2.00	2
27.	Watermelon	460	19635	42.68	1080
28.	Muskmelon	50	751	15.02	45
29.	Leafy Vegetables (Total)	94	1170	12.45	66
a.	Menthi	3	30	10.00	2
b.	Palak	12	120	10.00	7
c.	Amaranthus	23	460	20.00	28
d.	Other Leafy Vegetables	56	560	10.00	29
30.	Gourd Varieties (Total)	494	10275	20.80	795
a.	Ash Gourd	2	50	25.00	3
b.	Snake Gourd	12	204	17.00	12
c.	Bitter Gourd	11	101	9.18	9
d.	Ridge Gourd	9	81	9.00	7
e.	Pumpkin	3	90	30.00	6
f.	Cucumber	41	738	18.00	38
g.	Little Finger	2	70	35.00	4
h.	Gherkins	414	8941	21.60	716
III. Spice Crops					
31.	Spice Crops (Total)	5129	20233	3.94	13166
32.	Pepper	6	2	0.33	4
33.	Tamarind	2556	15159	5.93	10611
34.	Ginger	1	12	12.00	7

35.	Turmeric	1	12	12.00	7
36.	Garlic	1	9	9.00	5
37.	Dry Chillies	2498	4996	2.00	2498
38.	Coriander	50	35	0.70	21
39.	Vanilla	16	8	0.50	13
IV. Plantation Crops					
40.	Plantation Crops(Total)	155620	37552	0.24	52284
41.	Coconut	132587	20912	0.16	12546
42.	Arecanut	22058	37220	2	37220
43.	Betelvine	731	18615	25.47	1859
44.	Cocoa	109	64	0.59	64
45.	Cashew	130	260	2.00	587
46.	Other Plantation Crops	5	8	1.60	8
V. Commercial Flowers					
47.	Flower Crops (Total)	2959	27588	9.32	9926
a.	Aster	959	9590	10.00	1440
48.	Crossandra	154	770	5.00	1386
49.	Marigold	110	1100	10.00	88
50.	Jasmine	955	4893	5.12	4159
51.	Chrysanthamum	705	10575	15.00	2646
52.	Tube Rose	65	650	10.00	195
53.	Rose (lakh flowers)	9	18	2.00	10
54.	Other Flower Crops	2	10	5.00	2
VI. Medicinal Plants					
55.	Medicinal Plants (Total)	64	616	9.63	294
56.	Sweet Flag	58	580	10.00	290
57.	Other Medicinal Plants	6	36	6.00	4

(Source: Dept. of Horticulture, Tumakuru)

2.5. Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature °C		Relative Humidity (%)
		Maximum	Minimum	
April 17	27.1	35.58	21.28	85.42
May 17	117.2	33.28	21.61	86.33
June 17	44	31.09	21.72	84.58
July 17	31	28.59	21.53	84.23
August 17	95	29.74	21.38	87.54
September 17	194	27.23	18.65	85.72
October 17	219	28.63	19.76	86.91
November 17	12	26.23	16.65	88.72
December 17	0	27.75	21.54	82.94
January 18	1.8	24.53	13.86	89.42
February 18	4.1	32.16	16.98	78.75
March 18	26	35.36	18.63	74.33

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

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
<i>Crossbred</i>	63704	54	5.5745
<i>Indigenous</i>	440888	56	2.0671
Buffalo	217528	68	2.5382
Sheep	meat 000 tons		
<i>Crossbred</i>	9		--
<i>Indigenous</i>	884643	17.31	--
Goats	322373	16.60	--
Pigs	-	-	-
<i>Crossbred</i>	905	0.23	--
<i>Indigenous</i>	12411		--
Rabbits	560	NA	--
Poultry	Egg production in lakhs		
Hens		--	--
<i>Desi</i>	6,42,382	273	--
<i>Improved</i>	-	71	--
Ducks	-	-	-
Turkey and others	-	-	-

Category	Area	Production	Productivity
Fish	-		
Marine	-		
Inland	1306 ha	16,000 metric ton	650-700 kg/ha
Prawn	-	-	-
Scampi	-	-	-
Shrimp	-	-	-

District profile has been Updated for 2017-18 Yes / No: Yes

2.8 Details of Operational area / Villages

Sl.No.	Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the village	How long the village is covered under operational area of the KVK (specify the years)	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1	Tiptur	Nonavinakere	Pattrehalli Hulukatte Koppa Nayakenalli Chikkabidare Gowdanakatte Sidlehalli Mathihalli Jakkanahalli Biligerepalaya Bennenahalli	3 year	Millets Redgram Castor Ragi, Chilli, IFS Chilli Cattle Mushroom and Amla products and marketing	Low soil fertility, poor nutrient management practices and low yield Incidence of pod borer menace Use of local and old varieties, yield decline due to pest semi looper Neck and finger blast, Lack of knowledge on value addition Low productivity Low income to run family Less profit and high incidence of Mastitis Low Income generating activities for SHG's Less awareness on Processing and value addition of agriculture and horticulture produce	Enhancing crop productivity through soil, pest and disease management. Improved animal husbandry practices Income generating activities for SHG's Processing and value addition of agriculture and horticulture produce

2	Turvekere	Dhabeghatta	DevihalliMavinkere GoniTumakuru Dhabbegatta Obenagasandra J.Mallenahalli	3 year	Bengalgram Tomato Banana Arecanut	Inefficient use of paddy fallows Use of local and old varieties, improper control measures for pod borer Low yield, Lack of HYVs, Improper nutrient management Less productivity, incidence of pest and diseases Improper plant protection measures for wilt including use of tolerant variety Severe nut splitting and yield loss due to deficiency of boron	Introduction of high yielding varieties Nutrient and water management
3	C.N. Halli	Shettikere	Shettikere Kenkere Kuppur Thamadihalli Gopalanahalli	3 year	Groundnut Millet crops Coconut Vegetable	Low soil fertility, high weed infestation and lower income Low yield potential of existing ruling varieties Lack of awareness on branding and labeling of millet products Severe incidence of Basal stem rot leading to death of palm Inefficient use of space, and lower income from mono cropping	Enhancing productivity through introduction of high yielding variety and pest management and other improved packages Processing and value addition of agriculture and horticulture produce
4	Gubbi	Nittur	Nitturu Muganahunase Chelur Kadaba Belavatha Hosakere Adalagere	3 year	Coconut Arecanut Vegetable Flower crops Sheep farming Poultry	Monocropping, no appropriate use of space and cropping in plantation crops Severe incidence of Red palm weevil and Black headed caterpillar leading to yield decline Inefficient use of space , low soil fertility, heavy weed growth Infestation of fluke worm (Fasciola hepatica), loss of body condition, jowl oedema, pipe stem liver, loss of carcass quality Loss of body condition, improper weight gain, decreased egg production, increase in number of culls, clubbed foot	Enhancing productivity Sustainable income generation through animal husbandry activities

5	Kunigal	Hippadi	Honnamachehalli Yediyur Kadashettihalli Yalachavadi	3 years	Coconut Vegetable Paddy Finger millet	Low soil fertility, high weed infestation and lower income Low yield potential of existing crop varieties Severe incidence of Basal stem rot leading to death of palm Inefficient use of space, and lower income from mono cropping	Enhancing productivity through introduction of Integrated crop management approach
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2.9 Priority thrust areas

S. No	Thrust areas
1	Integrated crop management
2	Integrated nutrient management in agriculture and horticulture crops
3	Integrated pest and disease management
4	Improved Animal Husbandry practices
5	Income generating activities for SHG's
6	Processing and value addition of agriculture and horticulture produce

PART III - TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

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

OFT				FLD			
1				2			
Number of OFTs		Number of farmers		Number of FLDs		Number of farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
5	4	21	20	17	16	150	181

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
36	68	1315	2387	555	2205	19195	51007

Seed Production (Q)				Planting materials (Nos.)			
5				6			
Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
Finger Millet(MR-6)	50	Ragi (M.R. -6)	48	Arecanuts (Hirehalli tall)	3000	Chilli(Arka Kyati, Ulka)	9500
Redgram(BRG -1)	25	Saame (OLM – 203)	23	Coconuts (Tiptur tall)	5000	Tomato (Arka Rakshaka, Alankar)	4250
Caster	10	Navane (SIA – 326)	12.5	Vegetable seedling (IIHR Variety)	30000	Brinjal (Arka Anand)	11200
Little millet	25	Haraka (PSC-1)	6	Mango (Alphonso)	3000	Drumstick (Bhagya)	1230
Foxtail millet	25	Redgram (BRG – 1)	7.5	Drumstick (Bhagya, PKM -1)	5000	Papaya (Arka Prabath, Red lady)	865
Fodder seeds	5	-	-	Papaya (ArkaPrabath, Redlady)	5000	Jack	120
-	-	-	-	Curry leaf	2000	Lemon (Balaji)	300
-	-	-	-	-	-	Tamarind	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	Pepper -	1200

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)				Bio-products (Kg)			
7				8			
Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
Sheep, Calves	10	Sheep, Calves	-	Trichoderma (Biopesticide)	10	-	-

3.B1. Abstract of interventions undertaken

S. No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions									
				Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Number of Training (farmers)	Number of Training (Youths)	Number of Training (extension personnel)	Extension activities (No.)	Supply of seeds (QTL)	Supply of planting materials (No.)	Supply of livestock (No.)	Supply of bio products No. Kg
1	Varietal Evaluation	Chickpea	Low yield due to wilt (30%) and root rot (8%) incidence	Performance of Chickpea varieties in Tumakuru district	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	Varietal Evaluation	Paddy	Non availability of medium / fine rice varieties	Assessment of Paddy varieties for southern dry zone of Tumakuru (New)	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
2	Varietal Evaluation	Chilli	Low yielding hybrids, poor quality, leaf curling and powdery mildew disease incidence	Assessment of Chilli hybrids KBCH-1 and Arka Kyathi (New)	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	IPM	coconut	Monocropping, no appropriate use of space and Cropping system in flowers crops as intercrop, low income	Assessment of commercial flower crops in coconut based cropping system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	INM	Little Millet	Low soil fertility, Poor nutrient management practices, Low yield	Assessment of nutrient requirement in Little Millet	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
5	ICM	Finger millet	Low yield, frequent dry spells and available varieties are susceptible to incidence of blast	-	Demonstration of ML-365 in Finger millet and Farmers Participatory Seed Production	3	-	01	04	-	-	-	-
6	INM	Foxtail millet	Less awareness on improved varieties and ICM practices Low yield of existing varieties Poor knowledge on value addition and nutritive value	-	Integrated Crop Management in Foxtail millet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	ICM	Paddy	Bacterial leaf blight, Blast, Stemborer, Weeds	-	Integrated Pest Management in Paddy	2	-	-	2	1.25	-	-	-
8	ICM	Greengram	Low yield due to use of local varieties No seed treatment with biofertilizers Imbalanced application of fertilizers Non application of micronutrients Indiscriminate use of plant protection chemicals	-	Integrated Crop Management in Greengram	2	-	-	3	0.5	-	-	-
9	INM	Castor	Use of local & old varieties Low productivity of crop Incidence of semi looper	-	Improved Production Technologies in Castor	03	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	INM	Brinjal	Use of low yielding varieties, poor nutrient management practices ,wilt & fruit borer incidence	-	Integrated crop management in Brinjal	03	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
11	Nutrition management	Arecanut	Poor soil fertility status, nut spitting and dropping, improper nutrient management, incidence of pest and diseases and low returns	-	Integrated crop management in Arecanut	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
12	Animal Husbandry	Banana	Improper selection of quality planting material (sucker), improper sucker management, Poor nutrient management practices	-	Integrated Crop Management in Banana	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
13	Animal Husbandry	Coconut	Improper nutrient and moisture conservation practices mono cropping, incidence of pest and disease and low returns	-	Integrated Crop Management in Coconut	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
14	Animal Husbandry	Mango	Flower& fruit dropping, Fruit fly & Powdery mildew menace	-	Integrated Pest Management in Mango	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15	Animal Husbandry	School	Low micro nutrient intake in the children's diet make them susceptible to various diseases and micro nutrient deficiencies	-	Nutrition garden in school	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
16	Implements	Animal husbandry	Improper ionic balance specially calcium, Retention of placenta, mastitis, metritis, loss in productivity, reduced fertility and Disease prevalence – 35%	-	Integrated approaches to combat Post parturient hypocalcemia (Milk fever)	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

	Animal husbandry	Heat stress, Reproductive stress, Productive stress, decreased, Immunity, decreased productivity , Stress prevalence – 40%	-	Integrated approaches to combat Stress in Sheep									
	Animal husbandry	Lower immunity .Lower body weight during chick stage, high mortality , Ranikhet disease (Viral) outbreak during 8th week.	-	Scientific Management in Backyard Poultry									
	Mushroom	Lack of knowledge on cultivation, Health benefits and marketing linkage	-	Mushroom Cultivation – IGA activity in SHG group									
	Copra	Fetching low price due to Lack of awareness on branding and labeling of copra	-	Branding and Market Linkage to coconut product Copra									

3.B2. Details of technology used during reporting period

S.No	Title of Technology	Source of technology	Crop/enterprise	No.of programmes conducted			
				OFT	FLD	Training	Others (Specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Performance of Chickpea varieties in Tumakuru district	JNKVV Jabalpur & ICRISAT, JNKVV Jabalpur JNKVV, Jabalpur UAS, Raichur	Chickpea	1	-	2	1
2	Assessment of Paddy varieties for southern dry zone of Tumakuru (New)	UAS, B UAS, R UAS, B	Paddy	1	-	1	-
3	Assessment of Chilli hybrids KBCH-1 and Arka Kyathi (New)	IIHR(B) UAS(D) UAS(B)	Chilli	1	-	2	1
4	Assessment of commercial flower crops in coconut based cropping system	UHSB CPCRI Kasaragod CPCRI Kasaragod	coconut	1	-	2	1
5	Assessment of nutrient requirement in Little Millet	UAS, Bengaluru UAS, Dharwad	Little Millet	1	-	2	1
6	Demonstration of ML-365 in Finger millet and Farmers Participatory Seed Production	UAS, (B)	Finger millet	-	1	2	1
7	Integrated Crop Management in Foxtail millet	UAS, (B)	Foxtail millet	-	1	2	1
8	Integrated Pest Management in Paddy	UAS, (B)	Paddy	-	-	-	-
9	Integrated Crop Management in Greengram	UAS, (B)	Greengram	-	1	2	1
10	Improved Production Technologies in Castor	UAS, (B)	Castor	-	1	1	1
11	Integrated crop management in Brinjal	IIHR (B)	Brinjal	-	1	2	1
12	Integrated crop management in Arecanut	CPCRI Kasaragod	Arecanut	-	1	2	1
13	Integrated Crop Management in Banana	IIHR (B)	Banana	-	1	2	1
14	Integrated Crop Management in Coconut	UAS, (B)	Coconut	-	1	1	1
15	Integrated Pest Management in Mango	UAS, (B)	Mango	-	1	1	1
16	Nutrition garden in school	UAS, (B)	School	-	1	1	1
17	Integrated approaches to combat Post parturient hypocalcemia (Milk fever)	KVAFSU, Bidar	Animal husbandry	-	1	2	1
18	Integrated approaches to combat Stress in Sheep	KVAFSU, Bidar	Animal husbandry	-	1	1	1
19	Scientific Management in Backyard Poultry	KVAFSU, Bidar	Animal husbandry	-	1	1	1
20	Mushroom Cultivation – IGA activity in SHG group	UAS, (B)	Mushroom	-	1	1	1
21	Branding and Market Linkage to coconut product Copra	CPCRI Kasaragod	Copra	-	1	2	1

3.B2 contd..

Sl. No.	No. of farmers covered															
	OFT				FLD				Training				Others (Specify)			
	General		SC/ST		General		SC/ST		General		SC/ST		General		SC/ST	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	13	4	2	25	12	3	2	
2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	1	2	12	6	2	3	
3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	4	3	-	14	8	3	2	
4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	13	12	2	1	9	8	3	3	
5	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	25	6	9	3	6	4	2	3	
6	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	18	10	5	6	5	4	2	1	
7	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	69	27	19	9	10	4	12	5	
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	7	1	4	19	10	21	-	12	5	4	3	
10	-	-	-	-	11	3	11	23	4	12	2	10	8	2	1	
11	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	70	13	25	1	10	4	11	12	
12	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	56	7	27	5	14	12	20	4	
13	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	71	56	14	9	18	16	10	4	
14	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	25	6	7	9	21	14	8	2	
15	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	68	34	34	5	18	12	3	4	
16	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	23	4	12	2	10	8	2	1	
17	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	70	13	25	1	10	4	11	12	
18	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	56	7	27	5	14	12	20	4	
19	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	72	56	14	9	18	16	10	4	
20	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	13	12	2	1	9	8	3	3	
21	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	25	6	9	3	6	4	2	3	

4.A3. Abstract on the number of technologies assessed in respect of livestock enterprises

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

4.A4. Abstract on the number of technologies refined in respect of livestock enterprises

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

4.B. Achievements on technologies Assessed and Refined

4.B.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trial covering all the Technological Options)
Integrated Nutrient Management	Little millet	Nutrient management in Little millet	7	7	2.10
Varietal Evaluation	Paddy	Assessment of Paddy varieties for southern dry zone of Tumkur	5	5	-
	Chick pea	Performance of Chickpea varieties in Tumakuru district	6	6	-
	Chilli	Assessment of Chilli hybrids KBCH-1and Arka Kyathi	3	3	0.4
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	Coconut	Assessment of commercial flower crops in coconut based cropping system	5	5	1.2
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	-	-	26	26	3.7

4.B.2. Technologies Refined under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trial covering all the Technological Options)
Integrated Nutrient Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Varietal Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-

4.B.3. Technologies assessed under Livestock and other enterprises

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Evaluation of breeds	-	-	-	-
Nutrition management	-	-	-	-
Disease management	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-
Production and management	-	-	-	-
Feed and fodder	-	-	-	-
Small scale income generating enterprises	-	-	-	-
Total				

4.B.4. Technologies Refined under Livestock and other enterprises

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Evaluation of breeds	-	-	-	-
Nutrition management	-	-	-	-
Disease management	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-
Production and management	-	-	-	-
Feed and fodder	-	-	-	-
Small scale income generating enterprises	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

4.C1.Results of Technologies Assessed

Results of On Farm Trial 1

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chickpea	Rainfed	Non availability of high yielding varieties, wilt, root rot and stem borer incidence	Performance of Chickpea varieties in Tumkur district	05	TO1: Variety A-1 TO2: Variety JG -11 TO3: Variety Jaki 9218 TO4: Variety JG – 14 TO5: GBM-2	TO1: Yield (q/ha) No. of pods/plant 100 seed weight (g) Wilt incidence(%) Pod borer incidence(%) TO2: Yield (q/ha) No. of pods/plant 100 seed weight (g) Wilt incidence(%) Pod borer incidence(%) TO3: Yield (q/ha) No. of pods/plant 100 seed weight (g) Wilt incidence(%) Pod borer incidence(%) TO4: Yield (q/ha) No. of pods/plant 100 seed weight (g) Wilt incidence(%) Pod borer incidence(%) TO5: Yield (q/ha) No. of pods/plant 100 seed weight (g) Wilt incidence(%) Pod borer incidence(%)	8.75 18.4 22 10.2 10.6 10.87 19.5 13.5 2.2 7.5 12.10 29 19.5 4.0 3.3 12.37 27 20.8 1.5 2.0 11.25 25 15.6 1.7 2.1	Gross cost Rs. / ha : 23000 Gross return Rs. / ha : 43750 Net Returns Rs. / ha : 20750 B:C Ratio: 2.11 Gross cost Rs. / ha : 25625 Gross return Rs. / ha : 54375 Net Returns Rs. / ha : 28750 B:C Ratio: 2.10 Gross cost Rs. / ha : 26325 Gross return Rs. / ha : 60000 Net Returns Rs. / ha : 34375 B:C Ratio: 2.23 Gross cost Rs. / ha : 24250 Gross return Rs. / ha : 61875 Net Returns Rs. / ha : 37625 B:C Ratio: 2.55 Gross cost Rs. / ha : 25250 Gross return Rs. / ha : 56250 Net Returns Rs. / ha : 31000 B:C Ratio: 2.22	Variety JG-14 recorded highest yield (12.37q/ha) followed by Jaki 9218 Higher yield in JG-14 and Jaki 9218 are attributed to higher seed weight and lower incidence of pod borer and wilt	Since for last 3 consecutive years, JG-14 had better performance it can be thought of for replacement	Because of high productivity and high resistance

4.C2. Details of Successfully completed / concluded technology assessment (support with necessary summary of data and photographs)

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Performance of Chickpea varieties in Tumkur district

2. Performance of the Technology on specific indicators

Parameters	TO1	TO2	TO3	TO4	TO5
Yield (q/ha)	8.75	10.87	12.10	12.37	11.25
No. of pods/plant	18.4	19.5	29	27	25
100 seed weight (g)	11	13.5	19.5	20.8	15.6
Wilt incidence(%)	10.2	2.2	4.0	1.5	1.7
Pod borer incidence(%)	10.6	7.5	3.3	2.0	2.1

3. Specific Feedback from farmers : Variety JG-14 recorded highest yield (12.37q/ha) followed by Jaki 9218

Higher yield in JG-14 and Jaki 9218 are attributed to higher seed weight and lower incidence of pod borer and wilt

4. Specific Feedback from Extension personnel and other stakeholders

5. Feedback to Research System based on results and feedback received

Results of On Farm Trial 2

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Source of technology	Yield	Unit of yield	Observations other than yield	Net Return Rs. / unit	BC Ratio	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Little millet	Rainfed	Low soil fertility, Poor nutrient management practices, Low yield	Assessment of nutrient requirement of Little millet	7	TO1: Application of DAP at the time of sowing	Farmers practice	12.8	q/ha	Tillers / plant -6	10300	1.68	-
					TO2: Recommended practice 20 : 20 : 0 NPK kg /ha	UAS, Bengaluru	13.5	q/ha	Tillers / plant -8	13500	2.00	-
					TO3: Application of 30 : 15 : 15 NPK kg / ha	UAS, Dharwad	15.0	q/ha	Tillers / plant -9	16000	2.14	-

4.C2. Details of Successfully completed / concluded technology assessment (support with necessary summary of data and photographs)

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Assessment of nutrient requirement of Little millet

2. Performance of the Technology on specific indicators : Application of potassium nutrient resulted in increase in yield of little millet

3. Specific Feedback from farmers: Farmers expressed that application of potassium increases the yield and 30 % reduction in lodging of crop

4. Specific Feedback from Extension personnel and other stakeholders: other farmers also opined that there is a need of potassium for little millet crop

5. Feedback to Research System based on results and feedback received: There was no recommendation of potassium nutrient for little millet in UAS, Bangalore POP, but from this experiment we observed that potassium nutrient is vary much essential for good crop growth and yield of little millet.

Results of On Farm Trial 3

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Source of technology	Yield	Unit of yield	Observations other than yield	Net Return Rs. / unit	BC Ratio	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coconut	Irrigation	Monocropping, no appropriate use of space and Cropping system in flowers crops as intercrop, low income	Assessment of commercial flower crops in coconut based cropping system	5	TO1: Monocropping	Farmers practice	8707	Nut/ha/yeat	-	64,670	2.62	
					TO2: Coconut + Marigold	UHSB	8510 +23.50	Nut/ha/yeay Q/ha	-	98,550	2.84	
					TO3:Coconut+ China Aster (ArkaKamini)	CPCRI Kasaragod	8670 +18.35	Nut/ha/year Q/ha	-	1,28,4000	3.14	
					TO4:coconut+ chysanthemum	CPCRI Kasaragod	8750+ 31.50	Nut/ha/year Q/ha	-	1,56,010	3.06	

Observations other than yield

Parameter	TO1 (Coconut as a Monocropping)	TO2 (Coconut + Marigold)		TO3 (Coconut+ China Aster)		TO4 (Coconut + Chrysanthemum)	
	Coconut	Coconut	Marigold	Coconut	China Aster	Coconut	Chrysanthemum
No. of functional leaves/palm	18	19		19		20	
No. of nuts /palm	70.79	69.19		70.49		71.14	
No. of bunch / palm	9.8	9.3		9.7		9.6	
Plant height (cm)			63		61		60
No. of branches			16		15		16
No. of flower / plant			94		48		115
No. of days taken for flower initiation			74		68		85

4.C2. Details of Successfully completed / concluded technology assessment (support with necessary summary of data and photographs)

1. Title of Technology Assessed:Assessment of commercial flower crops in coconut based cropping system
2. Performance of the Technology on specific indicators

TO1:	Coconut Yield (nuts/ha/year) :	8707
TO2:	Coconut Yield (nuts/ha/year) :	8510
	Marigold flower yield (q/ha) :	23.50
TO3:	Coconut Yield (nuts/ha/year) :	8670
	China Asterflower yield (q/ha)	18.35
TO4:	Coconut Yield (nuts/ha/year) :	8750
	Chrysanthemumflower yield (q/ha) :	31.50

3. Specific Feedback from farmers: Lack of availability of labours and scarcity of water for irrigation

4. Specific Feedback from Extension personnel and other stakeholders : Coconut with china aster or coconut with chrysanthemum has got more profit with market demand as compared to marigold intercrops in coconut

5. Feedback to Research System based on results and feedback received: Adoption of technology TO3 and TO4 has higher profit with market demand

Results of On Farm Trial 4

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Source of technology	Yield	Unit of yield	Observations other than yield	Net Return Rs. / unit	BC Ratio	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chilli	Irrigation	Low yielding hybrids, poor quality, leaf curling and powdery mildew disease incidence	Assessment of Chilli hybrids KBCH-1 and ArkaKyathi	3	TO1:Ulka hybrid (Pvt.)	Farmer's practice	325	q/ha	-	129500	2.35	
					TO2:ArkaKyathi	IIHR(B)	3890	q/ha	-	155700	2.70	
					TO3:KBCH 1	UAS(D)	3910	q/ha	-	168100	2.81	

Observations other than yield

Parameters	TO 1: Ulka hybrid (Pvt.)	TO 2 : Arka Kyathi	TO 3 : KBCH-1
Fruit length (cm)	9.3	10.5	11.5
Fruit width (cm)	1.3	1.2	1.4
Fruit weight / plant (g)	1180	1350	1480
No. of fruits / plant	132	140	146
Incidence of anthracnose (%)	1.5	4.3	7.6
Incidence of powdery mildew (%)	2.1	5.7	9.8
Yield (q/ha)	225.0	247.5	261.0
Gross cost (Rs./ha)	95,500	91,800	92,900
Gross Return(Rs./ha)	2,25,000	2,47,500	2,61,000
Net return(Rs./ha)	1,29,500	1,55,700	1,68,100
B:C	2.35	2.70	2.81

4.C2. Details of Successfully completed / concluded technology assessment (support with necessary summary of data and photographs)

- 1. Title of Technology Assessed :Assessment of Chilli hybrids KBCH-1 and ArkaKyathi
- 2. Performance of the Technology on specific indicators: Low disease incident
- 3. Specific Feedback from farmers : Lack of availability of seeds at locally
- 4. Specific Feedback from Extension personnel and other stakeholders :Arka Kyathi and KBCH-1 has obtained maximum yield with high profit
- 5. Feedback to Research System based on results and feedback received

4.D1. Results of Technologies Refined : Nil

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Refined	Source of technology	Yield	Unit of yield	Observations other than yield	Net Return Rs. / unit	BC Ratio	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

4.D.2. Details of Technologies refined:

- 1. Title of Technology Refined
- 2. Performance of the Technology on specific indicators
- 3. Specific Feedback from farmers
- 4. Specific Feedback from Extension personnel and other stakeholders
- 5. Feedback to Research System based on results/feedback received

PART V - FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

5.A. Summary of FLDs implemented

Sl. No	Category	Farming Situation	Season	Crop	Variety/breed	Hybrid	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Area (ha)		Farmers (No.)		Farmers (No.)	
									Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Small/Marginal	Others
	Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Pulses	Rainfed	Rabi	Greengram	BGS-9	-	ICM	Integrated crop management in Greengram *Use of improved variety *Seed treatment with Rhizobium & PSB (500g each/ha) *Application of soil test based nutrients *Application of ZnSO ₄ (10 kg/ha) *spray with Imidachloprid @ 0.05 %	4.8	4.8	3	7	6	4
2	Cereals	Rainfed	Kharif	Finger millet	ML - 365	-	ICM	Demonstration of ML-365 in Finger millet and Farmers Participatory Seed Production * Use of neck & finger blast tolerant variety (ML-365) *Seed treatment with Biofertilizers- Azospirillum and PSB *FYM: 5 t/ha, RDF *Micronutrients (ZnSO ₄ 10 kg/ha) *Seed production techniques	10	10	6	19	21	4
3	Millets	Rainfed	Rabi	Foxtail millet	SIA-326	-	ICM	Integrated Crop Management in Foxtail millet *Introduction of variety SIA-326 *ICM practices	4.0	4.0	4	8	7	5
4	Vegetables	Irrigated	Rabi	Brinjal	--	Arka Anand	ICM	Integrated crop management in Brinjal *Use of Hybrid –ArkaShirish *Soil test based nutrient management *Foliar spray of Vegetable Special @5g/ltr *Application of Neem cake *Use of PPCs- streptocyclin @ 0.5g/lt& copper oxychloride @ 3g/lt	1	1	2	3	2	3
5	Fruit	Irrigated	Kharif	Banana	Puttbale	--	ICM	Integrated Crop Management in Banana *Application of recommended dose of NPK 180:108:225 NPK g/pl (three spilt doses) *Use of Banana special – 5 spray @5	2	2	4	6	4	6

								g/lit *Leaving One sucker per plant (More than 2 sucker in FP) *Bunch feeding (500 g fresh cow dung+ 100 ml water+ 2.5 g urea+ 2.5 g SOP) *Management of Rhizome weevil , Panama wilt and sigatoka disease						
6	Fruit	Rainfed	Rabi/ Summer	Mango	Alphanso	-	IPM	Spraying with Mango special @ 5gm/lit + 0.05 % Imidachloprid + 0.1 % hexaconazole& Installation of fruit fly trap @ 15 per ha.	8	8	5	15	8	12
7	Plantation	Protective irrigation	Perennial	coconut	Tiptur tall	--	ICM	Integrated Crop Management in Coconut *Soil test based nutrient application *Lucrme as intercrops(leguminacea) which improve soil N content and also used for nutritive fodder for animal . *Soil application of Neem cake @ 5 kg + *Trichoderma and Pseudomonas fluorescens @ 100g each / palm/ year *Burial of coconut husk splits in the trench with convex husk splits facing upwards in 2-3 layers and covering with soil surface mulching with dried coconut leaves *Root feeding with Hexaconazole @ 3ml in 100ml water *Use of pheromone traps for RPW & RB.	2	2	3	7	3	7
8		Irrigated	Perennial	Arecanut	local	--	ICM	Integrated crop management in Arecanut *Soil test based nutrient application 100:40:140 g NPK/palm/yr *Application of boron 30 g/palm/yr and MOP 235 g/palm/year for control of nut dropping and splitting. *Soil application of Neem cake @ 3 kg + Trichoderma and Pseudomonas fluorescens @ 100g each / palm/ year *Cowpea as green manures, which improve soil fertility status	2	2	3	7	4	6

	Button mushroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vermicompost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Apiculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Nutrition garden	Irrigated	-	vegetable kit	variety / hybrid	IHR vegetable kit	Establishment of nutrition garden	Nutrition garden in schools ➤ Establishment of nutrition garden in schools ➤ Nutrition education	School field	School field	300 students	-	-	-

5.A. 1. Soil fertility status of FLDs plots, if analyzed

Sl. No.	Category	Farming Situation	Season and Year	Crop	Variety/breed	Hybrid	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Season and year	Status of soil			Previous crop grown
										N	P	K	
	Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Pulses	Rainfed	Rabi	Greengram	BGS-9	-	ICM	Integrated crop management in Greengram *Use of improved variety *Seed treatment with Rhizobium & PSB (500g each/ha) *Application of soil test based nutrients *Application of Znso4 (10 kg/ha) *spray with Imidachloprid @ 0.05 %	Rabi	L	M	M	Tomato
2	Cereals	Rainfed	Kharif 2017	Fingar millet	ML-365	-	ICM	Integrated Crop Management in Ragi Neck & finger blast tolerant variety- ML-365 Nutrient management practices	Kharif 2017	L	M	M	Finger millet, Horse gram
3	Millets	Rainfed	Rabi	Foxtail millet	SIA-326	-	ICM	Integrated Crop Management in Foxtail millet *Introduction of variety SIA-326 *ICM practices	Rabi	M	L	M	Pegion pea
4	Vegetables	Irrigated	Rabi 2017	Brinjal	--	Arkaanandh	ICM	Integrated crop management in Brinjal *Use of Hybrid –ArkaShirish *Soil test based nutrient management *Foliar spray of Vegetable Special @5g/ltr *Application of Neem cake *Use of PPCs- streptocyclin @ 0.5g/lt& copper oxychloride @3g/lt	Rabi 2017	H	L	M	Cowpea, beans

Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicinal and aromatic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fibre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.B. Results of FLDs

5.B.1. Crops

Crop	Name of the technology demonstrated	Variety	Hybrid	Farming situation	No. of Demo .	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
							Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BC R
							H	L	A										
Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulses	Integrated crop management in green gram *Use of improved variety *Seed treatment with Rhizobium & PSB (500g each/ha) *Application of soil test based nutrients *Application of Znso4 (10 kg/ha) *spray with Imidachloprid @ 0.05 %	BGS-9	-	Rainfed	12	4.8	8.6	6.4	7.5	5.9	27.10	18200	36000	17800	1.97	17300	28320	11020	1.63
Cereals	Integrated Crop Management in Ragi Neck & finger blast tolerant variety- ML-365 Nutrient management practices	ML-365	-	Rainfed	25	10	29.20	24.50	26.85	21.50	24.88	21200	59070	37870	2.97	20550	47300	26750	2.30
Millets	Integrated Crop Management in Foxtail millet *Introduction of variety SIA-326 *ICM practices *Processing, value addition and marketing	SIA-326	-	Rainfed	10	4	13.9	12.1	13	10.5	23.80	15000	32500	17500	2.16	14500	26250	11750	1.81
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brinjal	Integrated crop management in Brinjal *Use of Hybrid –ArkaShirish *Soil test based nutrient management *Foliar spray of Vegetable Special @5g/ltr *Application of Neem cake *Use of PPCs- streptocyclin @ 0.5g/ltr& copper oxychloride @3g/ltr	--	Arka anandh	Irrigated	5	1	59	32	460	375	23.28	95800	184000	88200	1.92	115900	150000	34100	1.29

coconut	Integrated Crop Management in Coconut *Soil test based nutrient application *Lucerne as intercrops(leguminacea) which improve soil N content and also used for nutritive fodder for animal . *Soil application of Neem cake @ 5 kg + *Trichoderma and Pseudomonas fluorescens @ 100g each / palm/ year *Burial of coconut husk splits in the trench with convex husk splits facing upwards in 2-3 layers and covering with soil surface mulching with dried coconut leaves *Root feeding with Hexaconazole @ 3ml in 100ml water *Use of pheromone traps for RPW & RB.	Tiptur tall	--	Protective irrigation	10	2	10450 nuts/ha	7650 nuts/ha	9156 nuts/ha	7852 nuts/ha	16.61	42,570	109872	67302	2.58	45,600	94224	48624	2.07
Arecanut	Integrated crop management in Arecanut *Soil test based nutrient application 100:40:140 g NPK/palm/yr *Application of boron 30 g/palm/yr and MOP 235 g/palm/year for control of nut dropping and splitting. *Soil application of Neem cake @ 3 kg + Trichoderma and Pseudomonas fluorescens @ 100g each / palm/ year *Cowpea as green manures, which improve soil fertility status	local		Irrigated	10	2	17.20	14.05	14.10	12.50	11.80	130600	351250	220650	2.69	145800	312500	166700	2.14
Others (pl.specify)	Nutrition garden in schools ➤ Establishment of nutrition garden in schools ➤ Nutrition education	Variety / Hybrid	IHR vegetable kit	Irrigated	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-

Data on additional parameters other than yield (viz., reduction of percentage in weed/pest/diseases etc.)

	Data on other parameters in relation to technology demonstrated		
	Parameter with unit	Demo	Check
Demonstration of ML-365 in Finger millet	Plant height (cm)	95	86
	No. of Tillers / plant	6	5
	No. of ear heads / plant	9	8
	No. of fingers / ear head	6	5
	Blast incidence %	1.1	16.3
Integrated Crop Management in Green	Plant height (cm)	72	68
	No. of Pods / plant	24	22
	Yellow mosaic virus incidence (%)	8.5	32.5
Integrated Crop Management in Foxtail millet	Plant height (cm)	94	86
	No. of tillers / plant	4	5
	No. of ear heads / plant	6	8

ICM in Coconut	No. of functional leaves/palm	21	16
	No. of leaves drooped/ palm	3.45	8.02
	Weed density (no./sq. mtr)	30	228
	Red Palm Weevil trapped	14	-
	Rhinoceros Beetle trapped	7	-
ICM Brinjal	Plant height (cm)	72	84
	Fruit length (cm)	21	19
	Fruit width (cm)	6	7
	Fruit weight / plant (g)	48	39
	No. of fruits / plant	34	26
ICM in Arecanut	Percentage of nut splitting	16	23
	Percentage of nut dropping	8	13
	Boron status (ppm)	0.38	0.40
	Soil fertility status	Initial	Final
	pH	7.60	7.62
	Electrical Conductivity (ds/m)	0.27	0.25
	Organic Carbon (%)	0.40	0.40
	Available Nitrogen (kg/ha)	397	385
	Available Phosphorus (kg/ha)	24	26
IPM in mango	Available Potassium (kg/ha)	108	106
	Average No. of Fruits per plant	185	123
	Powdery mildew incidence (%)	11.50	34.00
	Fruit fly trapped (No.)	15	-
Nutrition garden in school	Hopper infestation (%)	7.50	13.50
	Knowledge on Nutrition education	26 % before education	41% after education
	Feedback	Received positive feedback on nutrition garden	5 % reduction in external purchase of vegetables
		Diversity in consumption of school children has been increased	

5.B.2. Livestock and related enterprises

Type of livestock	Name of the technology demonstrated	Breed	No. of Demo	No. of Units	Yield (kg/animal)				% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./unit)				*Economics of check (Rs./unit)			
					Demo			Check if any		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
					H	L	A										
Dairy	Integrated approaches to combat Post parturient hypocalcemia (Milk fever)	H F x	5	-	14 liters	10 liters	12 liters	8.8 liters	26	65900	95160	29260	1.44	45750	56160	10410	1.20
Poultry	Scientific Management in Backyard Poultry	Local	10	-	1.8 kg	1.2 kg	1.5 kg	0.9 kg	58	8290	30000	21710	3.61	7000	14400	7400	2.05
Sheep	Integrated approaches to combat Stress in Sheep	Local	5		36 kg	28 kg	32 kg	24 kg	25	48500	96000	47500	1.97	46000	72000	26000	1.56

Group dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	25	8	33	10	4	14	35	12	47
Mobilization of social capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agro-forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	30	430	244	674	189	122	311	619	366	985

Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of quality animal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairying	1	7	18	25	10	5	15	17	23	40
Sheep and goat rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quail farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piggery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ornamental fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater prawn culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold water fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish harvest and processing technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fry and fingerling rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	52	38	90	34	16	50	86	54	140

Ornamental fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater prawn culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold water fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish harvest and processing technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fry and fingerling rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	1	25	4	29	12	8	20	37	12	49
Integrated Nutrient management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and use of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	6	22	28	2	13	15	8	35	43
Women and Child care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information networking among farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity building for ICT application	1	31	13	44	12	5	17	43	18	61

Management in farm animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock feed and fodder production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household food security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	62	39	101	26	26	52	88	65	153

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	1	25	4	29	12	8	20	37	12	49
Integrated Nutrient management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and use of organic inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	6	22	28	2	13	15	8	35	43
Women and Child care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information networking among farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity building for ICT application	1	31	13	44	12	5	17	48	18	61
Management in farm animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock feed and fodder production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household food security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	62	39	101	26	26	52	88	65	153

7.G. Sponsored training programmes conducted

S.No.	Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
			General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Crop production and management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.a.	Increasing production and productivity of crops	1	12	3	15	9	4	13	21	7	28
1.b.	Commercial production of vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Production and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.a.	Fruit Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b.	Ornamental plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c.	Spices crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Soil health and fertility management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Production of Inputs at site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Methods of protective cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Post harvest technology and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.a.	Processing and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.b.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Farm machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a.	Farm machinery, tools and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Livestock and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Livestock production and management	1	16	7	23	8	4	12	24	11	35
10.a.	Animal Nutrition Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.b.	Animal Disease Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.c.	Fisheries Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.d.	Fisheries Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.e.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Home Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.a.	Household nutritional security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.b.	Economic empowerment of women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.c.	Drudgery reduction of women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.d.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.a.	CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics	1	5	3	8	10	12	22	15	15	30
12.b.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	3	35	13	46	27	20	47	60	33	93

Details of sponsoring agencies involved

1.Dept. of Agriculture. GOK

2.MANAGE, Hyderabad

7.H. Details of Vocational Training Programmes carried out by KVKs for rural youth

S.No.	Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
			General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Crop production and management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.a.	Commercial floriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b.	Commercial fruit production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c.	Commercial vegetable production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d.	Integrated crop management	1	21	3	24	12	5	17	33	8	41
1.e.	Organic farming	1	16	6	20	8	6	14	24	12	36
1.f.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Post harvest technology and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.a.	Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Livestock and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.a.	Dairy farming	1	3	12	15	4	8	12	7	20	27
3.b.	Composite fish culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.c.	Sheep and goat rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.d.	Piggery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e.	Poultry farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Income generation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.a.	Vermi-composting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.b.	Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c.	Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.d.	Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.e.	Seed production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.f.	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.g.	Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.h.	Nursery, grafting etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.i.	Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.j.	Agri. para-workers, para-vet training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.k.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.a.	Capacity building and group dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	3	40	21	59	24	19	33	64	40	94

PART VIII – EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Extension Programmes (including extension activities undertaken in FLD programmes)

Nature of Extension Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants (General)			No. of Participants SC / ST			No. of extension personnel		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Field Day	5	120	80	200	30	20	50			0
KisanMela	2	24500	6000	30500	2500	600	3100	450	450	900
KisanGhosthi	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Exhibition	8	1100	150	1250	100	100	200	20	7	27
Film Show	49	800	150	950	100	60	160	30	8	38
Method Demonstrations	40	350	50	400	55	45	100	-	-	0
Farmers Seminar	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Workshop	9	80	50	130	30	20	50	-	-	0
Group meetings	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Lectures delivered as resource persons	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Newspaper coverage	46	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Radio talks	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
TV talks	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Popular articles	6	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Extension Literature	17	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Advisory Services	1232	800	300	1100	100	32	132	-	-	0
Scientific visit to farmers field	69	60	50	110	45	44	89	-	-	0
Farmers visit to KVK	492	350	120	470	10	12	22	-	-	0
Diagnostic visits	29	150	10	160	51	40	91	-	-	0
Exposure visits	16	250	58	308	86	36	122	-	-	0
Ex-trainees Sammelan	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Soil health Camp	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Animal Health Camp	2	65	78	143	85	37	122	-	-	0
Agri mobile clinic	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Soil test campaigns	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Farm Science Club Conveners meet	16	450	120	570	120	50	170	-	-	0
Self Help Group Conveners meetings	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
MahilaMandals Conveners meetings	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Celebration of important days (specify)	20	850	320	1170	120	16	136	-	-	0
Any Other (Specify)	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Farm Trail	4	30	7	37			0	-	-	0
Seminars	3	12	6	18			0	-	-	0
KrishiAbhiyana publicity	19	1500	850	2350	290	4	294	-	-	0
RSK visit	65	250	20	270	150	18	168	-	-	0
SMS service	55	3000	1500	4500	150	150	300	50	50	100
Total	2205	34717	9919	44636	4022	1284	5306	550	515	1065

PART IX – PRODUCTION OF SEED, PLANT AND LIVESTOCK MATERIALS

9.A. Production of seeds by the KVKs

Crop category	Name of the crop	Name of the Variety	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)
Cereals (crop wise)				
	Ragi	M.R. -6	48	135000
	Saame	OLM – 203	23	47830
	Navane	SIA – 326	12.5	23625
	Haraka	PSC-1	6	11100
Oilseeds	-	-	-	-
Pulses	Redgram	BRG – 1	7.5	26440
Commercial crops	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	-	-	-
Flower crops	-	-	-	-
Spices	-	-	-	-
Fodder crop seeds	-	-	-	-
Fiber crops	-	-	-	-
Forest Species	-	-	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-	-	-
Mango	-	-	-	175000
Total			97	418995

9.B. Production of planting materials by the KVKs

Crop category	Name of the crop	Variety / Hybrid	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers to whom provided
Vegetable	Chilli	Arka Kyati, Ulka	9500	5700	14
Vegetable	Tomato	Arka Rakshaka, Alankar	4250	2125	8
Vegetable	Brinjal	Arka Anand	11200	5600	10
Vegetable	Drumstick	Bhagya	1230	12300	23
Fruit crop	Papaya	Arka Prabhath, Red lady	865	8665	18
Fruit crop	Jack		120	3600	20
Fruit crop	Lemon	Balaji	300	9000	28
Spices	Tamarind	--	50	2500	06
Spices	Pepper	--	1200	1800	
Total			50690	51290	

9.C. Production of Bio-Products : Nil

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity Kg	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers to whom provided
Bio Fertilizers	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticide	-	-	-	-
Bio-fungicide	-	-	-	-
Bio Agents	-	-	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

9.D. Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the breed	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers to whom provided
Dairy animals				
Cows	Amrith mahal	2	27280	-
	HF	1	25000	-
	Jersy	1	25000	-
	Amrith mahal	1	5100	-
	Jersy	1	3000	-
Buffaloes	-	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Poultry				
Broilers	-	-	-	-
Layers	-	-	-	-
Duals (broiler and layer)	-	-	-	-
Japanese Quail	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-
Emu	-	-	-	-
Ducks	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Piggery				
Piglet	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-

Fisheries	-	-	-	-
Fingerlings	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	85380	-

PART X – PUBLICATION, SUCCESS STORY, SWTL, TECHNOLOGY WEEK AND DROUGHT MITIGATION

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

- (A) **KVK News Letter** : Kalparuksha
Date of start : January 2017
Periodicity :3months
No. of copies distributed : 300

01. Literature developed/published

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Research papers	-	-	-
Technical reports	KVK activities	All scientists	25
Technical bulletins	-	-	-
Popular articles	-	-	-
Extension literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved production practices in field crops ➤ Integrated farming system ➤ success path of KVK 	All scientists	2000
Others (Pl. specify)	Folder on palm climbing task force	-	2
TOTAL	-	-	-

10.B. Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD/ Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
1	CD/DVD	IFSD progressive farmers of Tumkur district -	2
2	CD/DVD	IFSD Model Stake Holder	1
3	DVD	Nataraju a successful palm climber	1
4	DVD	Haraka growers association	1

10.C. 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. Tomato(*Solanum lycopersicum*L. Solanaceae.) is an important vegetable crops growing in Tumkuru district of Karnataka state occupied with an area 1733 ha and production 92,923 tones. This low productivity is attributed due to use of low yielding variety/hybrids, poor nutrient management and pest & disease management. Tomato is cultivated during all seasons of the year in Tumkuru district, which gives good returns to the farmers. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Konehalli, Tiptur conducted frontline demonstrations at farmers field with the objective of convincing farmers and extension functionaries together about tomato production technologies for further wide scale diffusion keeping in view of an effective extension approach of frontline demonstrations for dissemination of tomato production technology. In this connection, KVK Tiptur has conducted preliminary survey to identify the technology gap in production of tomato. In this regard frontline demonstrations were conducted in Hosapatna, Echanur and lakkihalli villages of Tumkur district with group discussion meeting, training programmes and field visit to farmers field. During training programme, lot of discussion & exchange of view went on various technologies of raising good quality seedling transplanting with proper spacing, integrated nutrient management, integrated disease & pest management.

Title: Integrated crop management in Tomato

Background: Mr. Shivakumar, S. is a progressive farmers of Hosapatna village, aged 42 year having regular attending training programme, Krishimela, group discussion, meeting organised/ conducted by KVK, Konehalli and Dept. of Horticulture. He is also growing various vegetables like tomato, brinjal, chilli but was getting very low yield and low income of Rs. 30,000/ha, from half acre of land. Low yield was due to using poor yielding variety, poor quality seedling production (infected seedling), improper water and nutrient management and also he spent more amount for control of wilt, blight and fruit borer without right pesticides spraying. Hence KrishiVigyan Kendra suggested him to grow ArkaRakshak hybrid which is triple resistant to Blight, wilt and viral leaf curl. Hence ArkaRakshak tomato hybrid (released by IIHR, Hesaraghatta) has recommended for high yield with lower pest and disease incidence were observed.

Technology intervention: Demonstrated package of practices and farmers practice for ICM in Tomato

Sl. No.	Technology intervention	Frontline demonstration (Demonstrated package)	Farmers practice(Local/check)
1	Selection of variety /hybrid	ArkaRakshak – Triple disease resistant hybrid variety, resistance to leaf curling, bacterial wilt and blight disease	Local or unknown private on variety/ hybrid
2	Seed treatment	Seed treated with fungicide Carbendizim	Not known
3	Raising seedlings in nursery	Pro-tray method of raised seedling in 50 % shade net house and covers sides with 50 mesh insect proof nylon net and selected good quality seedling	Purchased seedling from pro-tray method of raised seedling in private shadenet house without nylon mesh and selected unknown poor quality seedling
4	Spacing	90 cm x 45 cm (High plant population per unit area)	120 cm x 45 cm (Low plant population per unit area)
5	Growing trap crops	Transplanting 16:1 ratio of tomato and marigold	Not grown any trap crops
6	Application of FYM (Approximately)	Applied FYM 38 t/ha before 3 week of transplanting	Applied FYM 3 tractor load or 15 t/ha during ridges and furrow preparation (2-3 day before transplanting)
7	Application of recommended dose of fertilizer	250 kg N + 250 kg P ₂ O ₅ + 250 kg K ₂ O per ha (50 % N + 100 % PK at the time of transplanting and remaining 50 % N applied at 4 week after transplanting)	After transplanting, applied 17:17:17 NPK + 20:20:0 NPK mixed chemical fertilizer (Approx. 10-12 g/plant) 2- 3 times during crop period
8	Application of vegetable special/ micro-nutrient	Foliar spray of vegetable special 75 g + 15 L water + 1 lemon + 1 shampoo (Rs.1)	Not applied any micro-nutrient
9	Irrigation	Drip or furrow method of irrigation at once in a 4-7 days interval depend upon soil condition	Once/twice in a week
10	Weed management	Pre-emergence herbicide Butachlor @1.5 L/ha, followed by hand weeding depend upon weed intensity	Hand weeding 3 to 4 times
11	Training of plants	Stake the plants 30 days after planting with 1.2 – 1.5 m tall stakes. Remove the side branches up to 30 cm from ground level.	Stake the plants at the flowering stage and not removed the side branches up to 30 cm from ground level

12	Plant protection measures for control of insect pest and diseases	Need based application for control: Whitefly, thrips and sucking pest – Spraying with Diamethoate (30 EC) 1.7 ml/L of water. Fruit borer: Spay NPV (250 LE/ha). Control of leaf curling – spraying with imidaclopride 0.3 ml/L of water for vector control. Early blight – spraying of Mancozeb 2g/L of water. Fussarium wilt – Drunching with copper oxy chloride (COC) 3 g/L of water.	Not followed, irrespective of disease and pest used plant protection chemical combined together without compatibility of chemicals and not identified pest and disease for spraying.
13	Harvesting	Manual	Manual

Impact of FLD on Yield of Tomato: The information regarding the impact of FLD on yield has been presented in Table. The data revealed that the yield of tomato per hectare increased by 29.18 percent in FLD plots. This yield is indicates the significant difference in yield before and after conduct of FLD. It means that even after FLD, there was wider adoption of demonstrated technologies.

Table 1 Yield of tomato before and after front line demonstration (FLD)

Average yield of tomato (t/ha)		Percent increase over local
Before FLD (Farmers practice)	FLD plots (Demonstrated production)	Farmers practice
41.67 t/ha	53.83 t/ha	29.18 %

Impact of FLD on Economic of Tomato production: The economic impact of demonstrated tomato production technology was worked out by calculating total cost of cultivation, gross return, net return and B:C Ratio (BCR) of before FLD plot and FLD plot. Total cost of cultivation was calculated by total sum of expenditure of land preparation, seed, manure and fertilizers, plant protection measures, irrigation and labour component. The data presented below mentioned table, revealed that before FLD the yield of tomato was obtained 41.67 t/ha, while yield after FLD the was 53.83 t/ha. The farmers sold tomato at farmer field Rs. 600 per quintal and on this base profitability was calculated

Table 2 Economics of tomato production before and after front line demonstration

Sl. No.	Item	Before FLD	FLD
	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)	1,05,400	1,02,500
	Yield of tomato (t/ha)	41.67	53.83
	Gross Return (Rs/ha)	2,50,020	3,22,980
	Net Return (Rs/ha)	1,44,620	2,20,480
	B:C ratio	2.37	3.15

The net returns from tomato before FLD was Rs. 1,44,620 /ha, while the net returns from tomato FLD was Rs. 2,20,480 /ha. The B:C ratio for before FLD was 2.37, which was increased to 3.15 by FLD. It was evident from the results that B:C ratio of tomato FLD was higher than farmer practice. This might be due to higher adoption of total package of practices recommended for tomato crop production by KVK in this region.

2. Title: Assessment of Soil test based nutrient recommendations adopted by farmers of cluster villages of Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur district

Background: Soil is the basis for food, feed, fuel and fiber production and for services to ecosystems and human well being. It is the reservoir for at least a quarter of global biodiversity and therefore requires the same attention as above ground biodiversity. The International Union of Soil sciences(IUSS) in 2002, made a resolution proposing the 5th December as ‘ world soil day’ to celebrate the importance of soil as a critical importance in our lives. Government of India has also gave more importance to soil and its management and come out with Soil Health Card Mission on 17th February, 2015 to issue Soil Health Cards to all the farmers of the Country to focus on management of soil health.

Technology Intervention: On the Occasion of International soil day on 5th December 2015, KVK has issued 289 Soil Health Cards after analysis of major and micro- nutrients based on the grid of 2.5 ha for irrigated and 10 ha for rainfed areas to S. Ramanahalli, Patrehalli and Lakkihalli villages (Honnnavalli Cluster) of Tiptur taluk, Tumkur district. GPS readings and other general details of farmers are collected from each and every farm holdings in that grid

area. Soil was analyzed for both major and micro nutrients at KVK Laboratory by using standard procedures. Samples were analyzed for pH, electrical conductivity, organic carbon status, available nitrogen, phosphorous and potash in KVK, Konehalli and secondary & micro nutrients were analyzed at KVK Hirehalli. Soil health cards were issued with soil test based fertilizer recommendations to their proposed crops.

Impact: Before intervention i.e., issuing of soil health cards majority of the farmers in the village are unaware of importance of soil sampling, soil testing and use of soil test based fertilizers to crops. They were blindly applying bags of urea, DAP fertilizers to their crops without knowing the soil health status which lead to increase in cost of cultivation, deterioration of soil health, secondary and micronutrient deficiencies, increased occurrence of pest and diseases, which resulted in decreased crop yield and income of farmers. After the intervention i.e., issuing of soil health cards to farmers and they were trained on use of soil test based fertilizer recommendations, farmers were become aware of importance of using the soil test based fertilizers to their crops which resulted in decrease in nutrient deficiencies in soil, occurrence of pest and diseases, resulted in remarkable decrease in cost of cultivation and increased crop yield and income.

Economic Gains: After adoption of Soil test based fertilizer recommendations, Farmers were experienced decrease in cost of cultivation by 10-15% and increased crop yield by 15-20 %.





01. **Title:** Community based Monitoring and management of Red palm weevil and Rhinoceros beetle in coconut through pheromone traps

Background –Red palm weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* and Rhinoceros beetle *Oryctes rhinoceros* are the major pests inflicting severe damage to coconut palms. Due to ineffectiveness of the current management practices to control the two important pests on coconut, a study was conducted to know the attractiveness of red palm weevil and rhinoceros beetle to aggregation pheromone through community approach for monitoring and management to reduce the pest damage in the 12 villages of Tiptur taluk where the pest problem observed.

In order to curtail the outbreak from spreading to neighbouring coconut growing areas and to reduce the pest population in affected villages, KrishiVigyan Kendra Konehally, Tumkur planned to manage the outbreak with the financial assistance from government of 69ordeaux69 under Integrated Farming system Demonstration project under RKVY.

Intervention: The pheromone technology for mass trapping of Rhinoceros Beetle (RB) and Red Palm Weevil (RPW) on coconut palms developed by Bio-Control Research Laboratories (BCRL), a division of the Pest Control-India, were used for managing the pest problem. The indigenous technology is low cost and is more effective than chemical pest control methods.

Technology-Sustained mass trapping through community approach over large areas appear to have the potential to bring down the population density of these noxious pests, particularly in parts where per capita land holdings are small.

Pheromone technology demonstrated

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. Of farmers covered	Coconut Area covered (ha)	Average No. Of Red palm weevil trapped	Average No. Of Rhinoceros beetle trapped
1	Ramanahally	105	42	1365	630
2	Lakkihally	137	55	1644	822
3	Patrehally	110	44	1320	660
4	Mattihally	146	58	1168	438
5	Vittalapura	50	20	600	200
6	Nagatihally	58	23	580	232
7	Bommalapura	101	40	250	150
8	Bagavala	75	30	225	100
9	Margondanahally	64	25	650	180
10	Gudigondanahally	76	30	552	120
11	BommalapuraGollarahatti	23	10	150	75
	Total	995	322	8504	3607

Impact- The pheromone technology studies revealed that mass trapping is more effective when combined with sanitation in coconut farms. RPW is a pest, which affects coconut palms adults of RPW lay eggs in wounds along the trunk, through which they gain entry and feeding by large number of larvae cause the death of trees. It is very difficult for farmers to detect early stages of RPW infestation and they become aware of the problem only when the tree is about to die.”

Trapping and destruction of rhinoceros beetle through pheromone traps resulted in the reduction of leaf and spindle damage by 22.5 and 55, respectively. Use of pheromone trap for red palm weevil was found to effectively reduce the palm damage by 65% and 78% dead palms.

The impact of biological control was clearly evident in the pest affected villages after six months. Where on an average 8504 Red palm weevil and 3607 Rhinoceros beetle were trapped and further this pest were destroyed. In the days where hazardous pesticides usage is becoming a matter of concern, this success of biological control as an alternate system, gives impetus to sustainable agriculture.



01. **Title: Processing and Branding of Tamarind Value added products**

Background: Smt T.B. Parvatamma w/o Siddaramaiah aged 46 years from Eralager village, Kibbanahallihobli of Tiptur taluk hails from an agricultural family. Her family owns 5ac area of dry land which is the main source of livelihood. Agricultural income was not stable (Rs 10,000 to Rs 30,000/ annum) and it was not sufficient enough to meet the family needs. Parvatamma is a SHG member of Nandini SHG group of that village. She regularly attends the programmes of women and child welfare department, KVK, agriculture department etc. Once she attended the Training programme organized by KVK, Konehalli for SHG members on value added products from agricultural enterprise and entrepreneurship development programmes. She was very active in training programme on Tamarind and its value added products as she is having 30 tamarind trees, She came forward to do processing and preparation of value added products of tamarind. With this background, KVK Konehalli conducted Front line demonstration on Processing and branding of Tamarind value added products during 2014-15 to enhance the knowledge, skill and income of the farm women.

Technology intervention: Demonstrated on preparation of tamarind slab making, tamarind chigali and toffees along with FSSAI registration, Branding, 72ordeaux72 and packaging.

Training and method demonstration were conducted on preparation of 1 Kg and ½ Kg tamarind slabs and value added products like chigali and toffee then her products were registered under FSSAI. Labels were also developed further the demonstration was also given on 72ordeaux72 and packaging.

Economics of Tamarind value added products before and after Front line demonstration

Sl.no	Particulars	Before FLD	After FLD
1	Gross cost (Rs/q)	4.000	4.800
2	Gross returns (Rs/q)	5.000	10.000
3	Net return (Rs/q)	1.000	5.200
4	B:C ratio	1.25	2.08

Impact of FLD on Economics of Tamarind Value added products

The economic impact of Front line demonstration was worked out by calculating gross cost, gross return, net return and B:C ratio before and after Demonstration. Gross cost was calculated by expenditure on processing of tamarind like dehulling and deseeding, slab making, 73ordeaux73 and packaging, labour component. The data collected revealed that net returns before FLD was Rs.1000/q. While the net returns after FLD by registering the product under FSSAI, slab making, labelling and packaging was Rs.5.200/q. The B:C ratio before FLD was 1.25 which was increased to 2.08 after FLD. It was evident from the results of B:C ratio of Tamarind, FLD was higher compare to earlier

After intervention, she started marketing her products in exhibitions and melas. After getting exposure to these exhibitions, she has improvement in her communication, skill and also quality of products and also developed market contacts. Now she is marketing her products in local market, Tiptur and Bangalore shops. Initially Parvathamma's family were giving tamarind trees for lease for Rs 3000/year but after intervention of technology by KVK, they are earning about Rs 50.000 to Rs 75.000 net returns from tamarind trees.





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

Innovative technologies (or activities) developed by KVK Konehalli, Tumkur and their adoption level

Sl.No.	Crop / Enterprise	Innovative technology / activity	Adoption rate(%)
1	CBA's	a. Redgram&Ragi growers association b. Palm climbers associations	40 50
2	Coconut	Grading and Marketing linkage	25
3	Minor millets	Grading, Branding & Market Linkage	38
4	Soil Fertility management	Soil test based nutrient management in crops	17

Title: Innovative Extension approach through development of Para technicians to solve Coconut production & harvesting problem in the Tumakuru District of Karnataka

Background: Coconut is a predominant plantation crop of the Tumakuru district and comprises around 1.48 lakh ha. With this, recently farmers facing sever labour problem to harvest tender and matured nuts along with the serious pest like Red Palm weevil, Rhinoceros beetle, black headed caterpillar, mites and diseases incidence such as Ganoderma wilt, stem bleeding, Bud rot etc. In view of these, KVK organized vocational training programme.

Interventions:

Process: Capacity building vocational training programme was organized for the 10 young ex trainees of Palm climbing and plant protection vocational training programme from 6 Taluks of Tumakuru district during 2016-17. They were trained rigorously on improved production, integrated nutrient management, Pest & Disease management, Value addition and harvesting of nuts with suitable training module and lesson plan. One week programme was organized for the trainees and majorly focused on Skill development on above practices through method demonstration, class room lecture, interactions and exposure visits. At the last day of training programme the trainees and Horticulture department officials interactions were arranged and they were linked for further utilization of their service to the farming community.

Technology: Improved production, Protection, value addition and climbing in coconut

Impact:

Horizontal Spread: After the training program, each trainees were linked with horticulture department of their respective taluks. Earlier they were more focused only on palm climbing and harvesting of tender and matured nuts but after recent training programmes they focused on plant protection aspects along with harvesting. They were charged fees for their service based on the type of pest and disease problem and their severity. All ten para technicians were involved in plant protection services in coconut. They provided information on installation of pheromone traps to control red palm weevil and rhinocerours beetle in 1500 palms of the district and installed around 150 traps, they suggested around 200 farmers to use *Goniozusnephantidisto* solve the black headed caterpillar problem. Technicians provided the use full information to around 300 farmers on use of Trichoderma & neem cake to manage ganoderma wilt. They also treated around 250 palms which were affected with the ganoderma wilt by using Hexaconazole through root treatment. Around 230 palms were treated with 75ordeaux paste on trunk of the tree to manage stem bleeding.

Economic gains: Earlier each trainees were earning an average income of Rs. 10,000/ to 15,000/ per month by harvesting of nuts with the skill they gained during previous palm climbing training programme. After the para technicians development training programme each technicians earned an additional income of Rs. 3,000/ to 4,000/ per month.

Employment generation: Out of ten para technicians 3 are fully engaged in palm climbing and plant protection work in coconut. Other 7 are partially involved along with their regular farm activities.

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

S. No.	Crop / Enterprise	ITK Practiced	Purpose of ITK
1	Paddy/Ragi	Seedlings were transplanted equi distance at spacing of 22.5 x 22.5cm	It facilitates intercultivation in both directions, conserves moisture, controls weeds and enhance tillering
2	Ragi	Sowing seeds mixed with FYM	It ensures better moisture and nutrient supply and reduces seed rate and finally lesser cost of production
4	Coconut	Application of common salt Planting cactus near tree	Cost effective substitute for potash and also acts as on insect repellent To control stem bleeding
5	Arecanut	Application of Tank silt @ 50ton/ha	Supply nutrient to crop
6	Paddy	Calotropies(yekka) branches are placed at the water inlet	Acts as a insect repellent
7	Coconut	Root feeding with neem oil	Reduce stem bleeding
8	Coconut	Planting kallu plants at the base of	Reduce stem bleeding

		coconut palm	
9	Perennial crops	Rag husk, coconut fronds and husk are used as mulch	Check evaporation and weed growth
10	Redgram	Redgram is mixed with castor oil and stored in earthen vessel	Physical barrier to pests
11	Vegetable garden	Maize is grown around vegetable garden	Physical barrier to cattle and acts as a trap crop for insects

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

Identification of courses for farmers/farm women

- PRA technique and need analysis through individual & group discussion
- As per the suggestions of members of SAC
- Based on discussion at Bimonthly work

- Rural Youth

- Survey & discussion
- Feedback from bankers

- Service Personnel

- Discussion with District and taluk level officers to know the areas of interest/choice of extension workers based on field problems
- Deliberations of Bi monthly technical workshop
- SAC interactions
- Diagnostic visits

10.G. Field activities

01. Number of villages adopted: 02
 ii. No. of farm families selected: 300
 iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted : 3

10.H. Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory

Status of establishment of Lab : Good

1. Year of establishment :17-12-2005
 2. List of equipments purchased with amount :

Sl. No.	Equipments / Instruments	Quantity (no.)	Cost (Rs.)
1	pH meter	02	43550
2	Conductivity bridge	01	7400
3	Physical Balance	01	12,000
4	Chemical Balance	01	48,900
5	Magnetic stirrer with Hot Plate	01	5500
6	Shaker with DC Motor	01	27,600
7	Hot Air Oven	01	20,000
8	Water Distillation Still	01	48,850
9	Spectrophotometer	01	46,200
10	Flame Photometer	01	38,720
11	Kjeldahl Digestion and Distillation Setup	01	1,67,709
12	LG Refrigerator with Stabilizer and Stand	01	15,970
13	Kanchan Mixer Grinder	01	1800
14	Pusa Digital STFR meter Kit	01	53,400
15	Digital electrical conductivity meter	01	15,845
16	Epson L655 ink tank printer	01	29568
17	Dell inspiron computer	01	59708
18	Electronic balance	01	46080

TOTAL		Rs. 521091	
Under the laboratory setup : The following accessories were purchased			
a	Fume cupboard with shutter and blower	1	61,875
b	Laboratory tables: One table with Kadapa stone on top, size-10' x 3', One table with wooden top, size-8' x 3', One table with plywood top & compartments, size -8' x 3'	3	16,000
c	Showcase boxes	2	11,000
d	61/2' x 3' Steel almirahs with glass fitted doors	4	27,450
e	61/2' x 3' Steel almirahs without glass fitted doors	4	22,950
f	Office tables Size- 2 1/2' x 4 1/2'	1	3994
g	Office tables Size- 3' x 5'	1	4725
h	S - type chairs	5	3263
i	Steel rack	4	5848
j	Stools	5	1500
k	Exhaust fans	2	1688
l	Mesh work for laboratory rooms	---	1775
m	3-phase power connection to fume wood for running the motor (including labour charges)	---	3377
n	40 mm slab for the construction of platform for placing the fume hood (including labour charges)	---	4269
o	Hotplate (rectangular type) - 12' x 18'	1	10,800
p	Painting materials &labour charges (for painting laboratory & office rooms & wooden almirahs & tables)		3976
q	Extension cords	3	2400
r	Aluminum partition for the Laboratory	1	10,000
TOTAL			Rs. 1,96,890
GRAND TOTAL			Rs. 7,15,534

B. Under Recurring contingency:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cost (Rs.)
1	Chemicals	44,695
2	Glassware	1,35,417
3	Petty Items: Gas connection for spectrophotometer with stove and other accessories (1+1), Subble, Pick axe, Mumties, Bondless, Lock Covers, 35 mm locks, Stationeries, Plastic items, Cloth Bags, etc. List of Soil sampling augers and other laboratory accessories purchased: Soil Sampling augers, Standard Test Sieves, Mortar and Pestle, Burette Stand with Clamp, Spatula, Wash Bottles, Agate Mortar and Pestle, Gloves, Paper Tissue Roll, Bunsen Burners, Porcelain Crucible, Funnels, Reagent Bottles, Tongs, Burner Stands, Litmus Papers, pH Papers, Hamato Balance, etc	35,995
4	Soil and plant sample processing and storage facility: Plywood Almirahs with glass doors and compartments, wall box with compartments and front glass door fittings, Laboratory platform partition, Wooden table with compartments and Wooden pestle and mortar.	44,100
GRAND TOTAL		2,60,207

Details of samples analyzed so far since establishment of SWTL:

Details	No. of Samples analyzed	No. of Farmers benefited	No. of Villages	Amount realized (Rs.)
Soil Samples	7062	6627	1891	337750
Water Samples	5904	5712	1837	528680
Plant samples	-	-	-	-
Manure samples	-	-	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-	-	-
Total	12966	12339	3728	866430

Details of samples analyzed during the 2017-18:

Details	No. of Samples analyzed	No. of Farmers benefited	No. of Villages	Amount realized (Rs.)
Soil Samples	739	670	260	110850
Water Samples	708	650	228	106200
Plant samples				
Manure samples				
Others (specify)				
Total	1447	-	-	217050

Details of soil health cards issued during the 2017-18 :

Date (s)	Farmers participated	No. of Samples analyzed	Soil health cards issued	No. of Villages	Public representatives participated	
					MLA/Minister	Other Dignitaries/ Chief guests
05.12.2017	30	25	25	1	-	4
--	670	739	739	5	-	-
Total	700	864	864	6	-	4

10.I. Technology Week celebration during 2017-18 Yes/No, If Yes

Period of observing Technology Week: From **Date 27 / 11 / 2017 to 01 / 12 / 2017**

Total number of farmers visited :268

Total number of agencies involved :

Number of demonstrations visited by the farmers within KVK campus :

Other Details

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Farmers	Related crop/livestock technology
Gosthies	1	51	Role of youths in agriculture
Lectures organized	1	20	Improved production practices in arecanut and banana
	1	45	Integrated crop management in agriculture and horticulture crops
	1	49	Role of ICT in technology transfer
Exhibition	-	-	-
Film show	-	-	-
Fair	-	-	-
Farm Visit	-	-	-
Diagnostic Practicals	1	25	IPM in mango
	1	40	Storage pest management
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	6	268	

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

A. Introduction of alternate crops/varieties : Nil

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
Karnataka	Dairy and Sheep	1	25
Total			

D. Animal health camps organized

State	Number of camps	No.of animals	No.of farmers
Karnataka	2	389	122
Total		389	122

E. Seed distribution in drought hit states : Nil

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
Karnataka									1	113		
Total												

PART XI. IMPACT**11.A. Impact of KVK activities (Not restricted for reporting period).****1. Title: Assessment of Soil test based nutrient recommendations adopted by farmers of cluster villages of Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur district**

Background: Soil is the basis for food, feed, fuel and fibre production and for services to ecosystems and human well being. It is the reservoir for at least a quarter of global biodiversity and therefore requires the same attention as above ground biodiversity. The International Union of Soil sciences(IUSS) in 2002, made a resolution proposing the 5th December as ‘ world soil day’ to celebrate the importance of soil as a critical importance in our lives. Government of India has also gave more importance to soil and its management and come out with Soil Health Card Mission on 17th February, 2015 to issue Soil Health Cards to all the farmers of the Country to focus on management of soil health.

Technology Intervention: On the Occasion of International soil day on 5th December 2015, KVK has issued 289 Soil Health Cards after analysis of major and micro- nutrients based on the grid of 2.5 ha for irrigated and 10 ha for rainfed areas to S. Ramanahalli, Patrehalli and Lakkihalli villages (Honnavalli Cluster) of Tiptur taluk, Tumkur district. GPS readings and other general details of farmers are collected from each and every farm holdings in that grid area. Soil was analyzed for both major and micro nutrients at KVK Laboratory by using standard procedures. Samples were analyzed for pH, electrical conductivity, organic carbon status, available nitrogen, phosphorous and potash in KVK, Konehalli and secondary & micro nutrients were analyzed at KVK Hirehalli. Soil health cards were issued with soil test based fertilizer recommendations to their proposed crops.

Impact: Before intervention i.e., issuing of soil health cards majority of the farmers in the village are unaware of importance of soil sampling, soil testing and use of soil test based fertilizers to crops. They were blindly applying bags of urea, DAP fertilizers to their crops without knowing the soil

health status which lead to increase in cost of cultivation, deterioration of soil health, secondary and micronutrient deficiencies, increased occurrence of pest and diseases, which resulted in decreased crop yield and income of farmers. After the intervention i.e., issuing of soil health cards to farmers and they were trained on use of soil test based fertilizer recommendations, farmers were become aware of importance of using the soil test based fertilizers to their crops which resulted in decrease in nutrient deficiencies in soil, occurrence of pest and diseases, resulted in remarkable decrease in cost of cultivation and increased crop yield and income.

Economic Gains: After adoption of Soil test based fertilizer recommendations, Farmers were experienced decrease in cost of cultivation by 10-15% and increased crop yield by 15-20 %.

2. Title: Community based Monitoring and management of Red palm weevil and Rhinoceros beetle in coconut through pheromone traps

Background --Red palm weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* and Rhinoceros beetle *Oryctes rhinoceros* are the major pests inflicting severe damage to coconut palms. Due to ineffectiveness of the current management practices to control the two important pests on coconut, a study was conducted to know the attractiveness of red palm weevil and rhinoceros beetle to aggregation pheromone through community approach for monitoring and management to reduce the pest damage in the 12 villages of Tiptur taluk where the pest problem observed.

. In order to curtail the outbreak from spreading to neighbouring coconut growing areas and to reduce the pest population in affected villages, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Konehally, Tumkur planned to manage the outbreak with the financial assistance from government of karnataka under Integrated Farming system Demonstration project under RKVY.

Intervention:

The pheromone technology for mass trapping of Rhinoceros Beetle (RB) and Red Palm Weevil (RPW) on coconut palms developed by Bio-Control Research Laboratories (BCRL), a division of the Pest Control-India, were used for managing the pest problem. The indigenous technology is low cost and is more effective than chemical pest control methods.

Technology-Sustained mass trapping through community approach over large areas appear to have the potential to bring down the population density of these noxious pests, particularly in parts where per capita land holdings are small.

Pheromone technology demonstrated

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. Of farmers covered	Coconut Area covered (ha)	Average No. Of Red palm weevil trapped	Average No. Of Rhinoceros beetle trapped
1	Ramanahally	105	42	1365	630
2	Lakkihally	137	55	1644	822
3	Patrehally	110	44	1320	660
4	Mattihally	146	58	1168	438
5	Vittalapura	50	20	600	200
6	Nagatihally	58	23	580	232
7	Bommalapura	101	40	250	150
8	Bagavala	75	30	225	100
9	Margondanahally	64	25	650	180
10	Gudigondanahally	76	30	552	120
11	Bommalpura Gollarahatti	23	10	150	75
	Total	995	322	8504	3607

Impact- The pheromone technology studies revealed that mass trapping is more effective when combined with sanitation in coconut farms. RPW is a pest, which affects coconut palms adults of RPW lay eggs in wounds along the trunk, through which they gain entry and feeding by large number of larvae cause the death of trees. It is very difficult for farmers to detect early stages of RPW infestation and they become aware of the problem only when the tree is about to die."

Trapping and destruction of rhinoceros beetle through pheromone traps resulted in the reduction of leaf and spindle damage by 22.5 and 55, respectively. Use of pheromone trap for red palm weevil was found to effectively reduce the palm damage by 65% and 78% dead palms.

The impact of biological control was clearly evident in the pest affected villages after six months. Where on an average 8504 Red palm weevil and 3607 Rhinoceros beetle were trapped and further this pest were destroyed. In the days where hazardous pesticides usage is becoming a matter of concern, this success of biological control as an alternate system, gives impetus to sustainable agriculture.

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

Title: Innovative Extension approach through development of Para technicians to solve Coconut production & harvesting problem in the Tumakuru District of Karnataka

Background: Coconut is a predominant plantation crop of the Tumakuru district and comprises around 1.48 lakh ha. With this, recently farmers facing sever labour problem to harvest tender and matured nuts along with the serious pest like Red Palm weevil, Rhinoceros beetle, black headed caterpillar, mites and diseases incidence such as Ganoderma wilt, stem bleeding, Bud rot etc. In view of these, KVK organized vocational training programme.

Interventions:

Process: Capacity building vocational training programme was organized for the 10 young ex trainees of Palm climbing and plant protection vocational training programme from 6 Taluks of Tumakuru district during 2016-17. They were trained rigorously on improved production, integrated nutrient management, Pest & Disease management, Value addition and harvesting of nuts with suitable training module and lesson plan. One week programme was organized for the trainees and majorly focused on Skill development on above practices through method demonstration, class room lecture, interactions and exposure visits. At the last day of training programme the trainees and Horticulture department officials interactions were arranged and they were linked for further utilization of their service to the farming community.

Technology: Improved production, Protection, value addition and climbing in coconut

Impact:

Horizontal Spread: After the training program, each trainees were linked with horticulture department of their respective taluks. Earlier they were more focused only on palm climbing and harvesting of tender and matured nuts but after recent training programmes they focused on plant protection aspects along with harvesting. They were charged fees for their service based on the type of pest and disease problem and their severity. All ten para technicians were involved in plant protection services in coconut. They provided information on installation of pheromone traps to control red palm weevil and rhinoceros beetle in 1500 palms of the district and installed around 150 traps, they suggested around 200 farmers to use *Goniozus nephantidis* to solve the black headed caterpillar problem. Technicians provided the use full information to around 300 farmers on use of Trichoderma & neem cake to manage ganoderma wilt. They also treated around 250 palms which were affected with the ganoderma wilt by using Hexaconazole through root treatment. Around 230 palms were treated with bordeaux paste on trunk of the tree to manage stem bleeding.

Economic gains: Earlier each trainees were earning an average income of Rs. 10,000/ to 15,000/ per month by harvesting of nuts with the skill they gained during previous palm climbing training programme. After the para technicians development training programme each technicians earned an additional income of Rs. 3,000/ to 4,000/ per month.

Employment generation: Out of ten para technicians 3 are fully engaged in palm climbing and plant protection work in coconut. Other 7 are partially involved along with their regular farm activities.

PART XII - LINKAGES

12.A. Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
State Department of Agriculture, Tumakuru Dist.	Conducting training programmes, Frontline Demonstrations, On Farm Testing and field days
State Department of Horticulture, Tumakuru Dist.	Conducting training programmes, FLD's field visit
State Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Tumakuru	Conducting Animal Health Camps, Training for Veterinary Officers & farmers
Department of Women & Child Welfare, Tumakuru Dist.	Joint diagnostic survey, Conducting training to women Self Help Groups organizing programmes like nutrition week, world food day etc.
Department of Microbiology, UAS, Bangalore	Supplied Rhizobium, PSB, Azospirillum for FLD's and OFT's

Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society (TAPCMS), Tiptur, Arsikere.	Supplied Fertilizers, Gypsum, Neem Cake chemicals for FLD's and OFT's
General Hospital, Tiptur	Training for Womens, Child Health campaign
Gram Panchayats	Conducting training programmes to the farmers/farm women
Department of Watershed, Tumakuru	Conducting training programmes to the Department officials, NGO's and farmers and financial aid for conducting training programmes
IIHR, Hesarahatta, Bangalore	Technical information and critical inputs for FLD's and OFT's
Zuari Industries Ltd. Tumakuru	Demonstrations and trainings
ORDER, NGO, Tumakuru	Conducting training and demonstration

12.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.)
Doubling of Farmers Income and Welfare	Dec.2016	Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission	15,00,000

12.C. Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes/No :yes

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

Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of programmes attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	Other remarks (if any)
01	Meetings	-	4	-	-
02	Research projects	1	-	-	Management of Red palm weevil & Rhinocerus beetle in coconut

03	Training programmes		5	5	
04	Demonstrations	-	12	12	-
05	Extension Programmes	-	-	-	-
	Kisan Mela	-	-	-	-
	Technology Week	1	-	-	-
	Exposure visit	2	-	-	-
	Exhibition	-	-	-	-
	Soil health camps	2	-	-	-
	Animal Health Campaigns	1	-	-	-
	Others (Pl. specify) field days	-	-	-	-
06	Publications	-	-	-	-
	Video Films	-	-	-	-
	Books	-	-	-	-
	Extension Literature	5	-	-	-

12.D. Give details of programmes implemented under National Horticultural Mission: Nil

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

12.E. Nature of linkage with National Fisheries Development Board : Nil

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

12.F. Details of linkage with RKVY : Nil

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

12. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services

Month	Message type (Text/Voice)	SMS/voice calls sent (No.)						Total SMS/Voice calls sent (No.)	Farmers (No.)
		Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprises		
April 2017	Text	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 2017	Text	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4300
June 2017	Text	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	4650
July 2017	Text	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	4651
August 2017	Text	3	1	0	0	2	0	6	4692
September 2017	Text	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	4692
October 2017	Text	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4692
November 2017	Text	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	4692
December 2017	Text	7	0	0	0	4	3	14	4900
January 2018	Text	3	2	0	0	6	0	11	4900
February 2018	Text	2	0	0	0	2	1	5	4900
March 2018	Text	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	4900
Total		15	4	0	0	23	6	55	4900

PART XIII- PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

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

Sl. No.	Demo Unit	Year of establishment	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	

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

Name of the crop	Date of sowing	Date of harvest	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
Cereals									
Ragi	23.07.2017	28.12.2017	2.4	M.R. -6	Seeds	48	18600	135000	-
Saame	09.08.2017	16.01.2018	2.0	OLM – 203	Seeds	23	10820	47830	-
Navane	11.08.2017	13.01.2018	1.6	SIA – 326	Seeds	12.5	8250	23625	-

Haraka	26.08.2017	12.02.2018	1.6	PSC-1	Seeds	6	4200	11100	-
Pulses									-
Redgram	28.05.2017	07.01.2018	2.00	BRG – 1	Seeds	7.5	12560	26440	-
Spices & Plantation crops	-	-	-	Tamarind GKVK 17	seedling	50	-	2500	-
Fruits	-	-	-	Papaya -Arka Prabhath, Red lady	seedling	865	-	8665	-
	-	-	-	Jack- Gumless	seedling	120	-	3600	-
	-	-	-	Lemon-Balaji	seedling	300	-	9000	-
Vegetables	-	-	-	Chilli - Arka Kyati, Ulka	seedling	9500	-	5700	-
	-	-	-	Tomato- Arka Rakshaka, Alankar	seedling	4250	-	2125	-
	-	-	-	Brinjal- Arka Anand	seedling	11200	-	5600	-
	-	-	-	Drumstick- Bhagya	seedling	1230	-	12300	-

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Qty	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
			Cost of inputs	Gross income	
-	-	-	-	-	-

13.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	Cow	Amrithmal	-	-	-	-	-
2	Cow	Amrithmal	-	-	-	-	-
3	Calf	Amrithmal	-	-	-	-	-
4	Cow	HF	Milk	1265 liters	16580	30360	-
5	Cow	Jersy	Milk	745.87	11070	17901	-
6	Calf	Jersy	-	-	-	-	-
7	Sheep male	Local	-	-	-	-	-
8	Sheep female	Local	-	-	-	-	-

13.E. Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds): 30

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
April 2017	0	0	-
May 2017	28+30+3	5+3+5	-
June 2017	0	0	-
July 2017	0	0	-
August 2017			-
September 2017	18	3	-
October 2017	0	0	-
November 2017	0	0	-
December 2017	26	1	-
January 2018	30	1	-
February 2018	0	0	-
March 2018	15+15+30	6+6+3	-

13.F. Database management

S.No.	Database target	Database created
1	Data base maintenance of KVK activities	KVK activities (OFT, FLD, Training, Extension activities)

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

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

PART XIV - FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**14.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 (ICAR)	Canara Bank	Tiptur	699	SB	0699101022252	572015202	CNRB0000699
With KVK (Revolving fund)	Canara Bank	Tiptur	699	SB	0699101025795	572015202	CNRB0000699

14.B. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2017-2018(Rs. in lakh)

S.I. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	82.62	82.62	82.62
2	Traveling allowances	1.60	1.60	1.23
3	Contingencies			
A	Stationery	3.00	3.00	3.00
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	2.75	2.75	2.75
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees	1.00	1.00	1.00
D	Training material	0.50	0.50	0.49
E	Frontline demonstration	2.50	2.50	2.43
F	On farm testing	0.65	0.65	0.65
G	Extension Activities	1.10	1.10	0.50
H	Training of extension functionaries	0.25	0.25	0.25
I	IFS	0	0	0
J	FFS	0.30	0.30	0.30
K	EDP	0.30	0.30	0.30
L	Maintenance of buildings	1.00	1.00	0.99
M	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	0.25	0.25	0.25
N	Farmers Conclave	0.85	0.85	0.85
O	Audio Visuals, LCD, Sound system	0.60	0.60	0.60
P	Library	0.05	0.05	0.05
TOTAL (A)		99.32	99.32	98.26
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
4	Library	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (B)		0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		99.32	99.32	98.26

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

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance as on 1 st April of each year
April 2015 to March 2016	7,23,378	9,14,386	8,06,032	8,31,737
April 2016 to March 2017	8,31,732	8,99,530	6,61,796	10,69,446
April 2017 to March 2018	10,69,466	7,25,256	7,95,327	9,99,395

15. Details of HRD activities attended by KVK staff

Name of the staff	Designation	Title of the training programme	Institute where attended	Dates
Mr. Nagappa Desai	Scientist (Horticulture)	Experimental approaches in utilization of genomic for the improvement in horticulture crops	Collage of horticulture, Bangalore, UHS, Bagalkot	05 th -25 th , July 2017
Dr. Shivappa Nayaka H B	Scientist (Animal Science)	New edge technologies in livestock products, processing, preservation and quality control	Collage of veterinary science, GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab	05 th – 25 th September 2017, 21days
Mr. Pradeep Kumar H	Programme Assistant (computer)	Orientation Program for Programme Assistants (Computer) of South Karnataka KVKs	KVK Mysore	10 th to 12 th October 2017
Dr. Shivappa Nayaka H B	Scientist (Animal Science)	Orientation Program for Programme Assistants (Computer) of South Karnataka KVKs	KVK Mysore	11 th October 2017
Mr. Shankara M H	Scientist (Agril. Extension)	Farmers empowerment and entrepreneurial development	Department of agricultural extension, GKVK, Bangalore	24 th October 2017 to 13 th November 2017
Dr. Mamatha B	Scientist (Soil Science)	Raitha para kirshilekhanagalu	UAS, Bangalore	-
Mrs. Arjuman Banu	Programme Assistant (Lab Tech.)	Propelling farming to business – shifting the paradigms	MANAGE, Hyderabad	29.01.2018 to 02.02.2018

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

Farmers field school

Title of the FFS	Thematic area
Improved production technologies, processing and marketing of foxtail millet (Navane)	ICM & Value addition

Data on production of foxtail millet

Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha.)				Economics of check (Rs./ha.)			
Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR
15000	32500	17500	2.16	14500	26250	11750	1.81

Data on value addition of foxtail millet

Economics of demonstration (Rs./q.)				Economics of check (Rs./q.)			
Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR
6000	9000	3000	1.50	4000	4000	0	1.1