**ANNUAL**

**PROGRESS REPORT**

**(01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018)**

***SUBMITTED TO:***

**THE DIRECTOR**

**ICAR-ATARI, ZONE-VIII**

**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE CAMPUS**

**SHIVAJINAGAR, PUNE 411 005**

***SUBMITTED BY:***

**THE Sr.Scientist & Head**

**KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA (PIRENS)**

**BABHALESHWAR, TAL. RAHATA**

**DIST. AHMEDNAGAR 413 737**

PH. (02422) 252414, 253612

email- kvkahmednagar@yahoo.com

website – www.kvk.pravara.com

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**ICAR-ATARI, Pune**

**DETAILS OF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF KVKs DURING 2017-18**

**(1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018)**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Address with PIN code | Telephone | | E mail | Website address & No. of visitors (hits) |
| Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS)  Babhaleshwar, Tal. Rahata  Dist. Ahmednagar | Office | Fax | kvkahmednagar@yahoo.com | www.kvk.pravara.com  230746 |
| 02422-252414, 253612 | - |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Address | Telephone | | E mail | Website address |
| Office | FAX |
| Pravara Institute of Research and Education in Natural and Social Sciences (PIRENS), Loni,  Tal. Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar | 02422-273492, 273493 | 02422-273693 | director@pirens.org | www.pirensibma.com |

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Telephone / Contact | | |
| Dr.S.D.Nalkar, Sr.Scientist & Head | Office | Mobile | Email |
| 02422-252414, 253612 | 9890577525 | kvkahmednagar@yahoo.com  samnalkar@gmail.com |

1.4. Year of sanction: 1992

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**1.5. Staff Position (as on March 31, 2018)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.  No. | Sanctioned post | Name of the incumbent | Discipline | If Permanent, Please indicate | |  | If Temporary, pl. indicate the consolidated amount paid (Rs./month) |
| Current  Pay Band | Current Grade Pay | Date of joining |
|  | Senior Scientist and Head | Dr.S.D.Nalkar | Dairy Science | 37400-67000 | 9000 | 01-08-2017 | - |
|  | Subject Matter Specialist | Sh.P.D.Hendre | Horticulture | 15600-39100 | 5400 | 04-08-1993 | - |
|  | Subject Matter Specialist | Sh.S.V.Borude | Agri. Extension | 15600-39100 | 5400 | 04-12-1993 | - |
|  | Subject Matter Specialist | Sh.S.S.Sonawane | Soil Science | 15600-39100 | 5400 | 05-07-1996 | - |
|  | Subject Matter Specialist | Sh.S.S.Deshmukh | Agronomy | 15600-39100 | 5400 | 13-07-1996 | - |
|  | Subject Matter Specialist | Sh.B.T.Dawange | Plant Protection | 15600-39100 | 5400 | 17-05-1999 | - |
|  | Subject Matter Specialist | Dr.Richa Pant | Home Science | 15600-39100 | 5400 | 25-05-2017 | - |
|  | Programme Assistant | Dr.V.M.Vikhe | Animal Husb. | 9300-34800 | 4200 | 29-11-1994 | - |
|  | Computer Programmer | Sh.K.L.Londhe |  | 9300-34800 | 4200 | 22-05-1994 | - |
|  | Farm Manager | Sh I.N.Shaikh |  | 9300-34800 | 4200 | 07-09-2012 | - |
|  | Accountant/ Superintendent | Sh.A.K.Pachore |  | 9300-34800 | 4200 | 07-06-1993 | - |
|  | Stenographer | Sh.R.D.Sambare |  | 5200-20200 | 2400 | 01-06-1996 | - |
|  | Driver 1 | Sh.J.R.Totre |  | 5200-20200 | 2000 | 19-08-1993 | - |
|  | Driver 2 | Sh.A.B.Kadam |  | 5200-20200 | 2000 | 01-07-1996 | - |
|  | Supporting staff 1 | Sh.S.N.Pawar |  | 4440-7440 | 1800 | 01-04-1996 | - |
|  | Supporting staff 2 | Sh.A.T.Dabhade |  | 4440-7440 | 1800 | 01-01-1994 | - |

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**1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) : 24.00**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | Item | Area (ha) |
| 1 | Under Buildings | 1.0 |
| 2. | Under Demonstration Units | 1.0 |
| 3. | Under Crops | 22.0 |
| 4. | Horticulture |  |
| 5. | Pond |  |
| 6. | Others if any |  |

**1.7. Infrastructural Development:**

**A) Buildings**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.  No. | Name of building | Source of  funding | Stage | | | | | |
| Complete | | | Incomplete | | |
| Completion  Year | Plinth area (Sq.m) | Exp (Rs.) | Starting year | Plinth area  (Sq.m) | Status of construction |
| 1. | Administrative  Building | Administrative  Building | ICAR  ICAR | 24.5.1995 | 750  305 | 17.65 | - | - |
| 2. | Farmers Hostel | Farmers Hostel | 24.5.1995 | 10.33 | - | - |
| 3. | Staff Quarters (6) | Staff Quarters -6 | ICAR | 28.4.1996 | 530 | 24.75 | - | - |
| 4. | Demonstration Units (2) | Demonstration Units -2 | ICAR | 27.9.1994 | 300 | 3.50 | - | - |
| 5 | Fencing | Fencing | ICAR | 20.9.2010 | 2550 | 19.00 | - | - |
| 6 | Rain Water harvesting system | Rain Water harvesting system | ICAR | 28.3.2007 | - | 9.64 | - | - |
| 7 | Threshing floor | Threshing floor | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Farm godown | Farm godown | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | ICT lab |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**B) Vehicles**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of vehicle** | **Year of purchase** | **Cost (Rs.)** | **Total kms. Run** | **Present status** |
| Tractor | 2005 | 5.54 | 1806 hrs | Good condition |
| Jeep-Mahindra Bolero | 2011 | 645675 | 243730 km | Needs replacement |

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**C) Equipments& AV aids**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of the equipment / Implements** | **Year of purchase** | **Cost (Rs.)** | **Present status** |
| Office tables | 1993 | 0.35 | Needs Replacement |
| Office chairs | 1993 | 0.06 | Needs Replacement |
| Cupboards | 1993 | 0.21 | Needs Replacement |
| Racks | 1993 | 0.12 | Needs Replacement |
| Slide projector | 1993 | 0.13 | Needs Replacement |
| Over Head projector | 1993 | 0.09 | Needs Replacement |
| Plastic chairs | 1995 | 0.25 | Needs Replacement |
| Photo camera | 1995 | 0.28 | Needs Replacement |
| Benches | 1996 | 1.00 | Needs Replacement |
| Refrigerator | 1996 | 0.42 | Needs Replacement |
| Submersible pump set | 1996 | 0.45 | Needs Replacement |
| Computer | 2013 | 1.08 | Good condition |
| Soil Lab Equipments | 2005 | 8.60 | Good condition |
| Generator | 2005 | 2.00 | Good condition |
| Computer with printer | 2013 | 1.30 | Good condition |
| Tractor | 2006 | 5.54 | Good condition |
| LCD Projector | 2006 | 1.00 | Good condition |
| **Total** |  | **22.88** |  |

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**1.8. Details SAC meeting conducted in the year**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Name of Participants | Designation | Salient Recommendations | Action taken |
| 10.02.2018 | Sh.Annasaheb Mhaske Patil | Chairman, SAC Meeting & Trustee, PIRENS,Loni. | 1. Aware farmers about local breed of cow before cross breeding 2. Aware farmers regarding minimum use of pesticides on crops 3. Awareness programmes may be organized for disadvantage of sugarcane tops to livestock feed and calcium deficiencies arise with diseases 4. Awareness may be created on climate based crop planning 5. Soil type based management practices may be advised to farmers for reducing cost of productions and increase in yield 6. Farmers should be advised regarding right method of sugarcane plantation 7. Variety wise sugarcane demonstration plots may be demonstrated at KVK Farm 8. Intercropping may be popularized among farmers 9. Training programmes for unemployed youth may be organized on goat , sheep and poultry rearing to see that more units are established in the district 10. Awareness programme on sugar cane on trash mulching in ratoon may be organized 11. More training programms may be oranized for popularization of fodder crops of newly released fodder varieties | Action will be taken during the year 2018-19 against the advices, suggestions given by the members during the SAC meeting. |
| Dr.G.K.Waman | Technical officer, Director of Extension Education, MPKV, Rahuri. |
| Sh.Sudam Batule | Representative of All India Radio,Ahmednagar. |
| Sh.Rakesh Pangat | DDM, NABARD, Ahmednagar. |
| Sh.A.R.Ghorpade | Representative of District Supdt.of Agriculture Officer, Ahmednagar. |
| Sh.S.E.Jagtap | Dy.Project Director, ATMA, Ahmednagar. |
| Dr.S.K.Tumbare | District Animal Husbandry Officer,Ahmednagar. |
| Sh.G.R.Kadam | Agriculture Officer, Panchayat Samittee Rahata. |
| Dr.Babasaheb Gore | Progressive Farmer. |
| Mrs.Savita Musmade | Representative of Farm Women’s. |
| Sh.Macchindra Gholap | Representative of Big Farmers |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sh.Vikas Arote | Representative of Small Farmers |  |  |
| Mrs.Shailaja Nawandar | Representative of Farm Women’s. |
| Dr.S.S.Kaushik | Sr.Scientist & Head,KVK,Dahigaon-ne |
| Sh.Chandrakant Devare | Marketing Executive, Dept.of Post, Shrirampur. |
| Sh.Dilip Bhalekar | Marketing Executive, Dept.of Post, Shrirampur. |
| Dr. S.D.Nalkar | Sr.Scientist and Head/Member Secretary |

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**2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| S. No | Farming system/enterprise |
| 1 | Enterprise 1. Agriculture  2. Horticulture  3. Animal Husbandry and Dairying  4. Non-farm sector Farming SystemsMajor farming Systems are Irrigated situation – 1. Agriculture + horticulture + dairying  2. Horticulture + agriculture + dairying  3. Agriculture + dairying  4. Dairying + agriculture + horticulture  5. Dairying + animal husbandry + agriculture  Rainfed situation 1. Agriculture + horticulture + dairying  2. Agriculture + dairying + Daily wages |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | Agro-climatic Zone | Characteristics |
| 1 | Scarcity Zone | Out of 14 tehsils of Ahmednagar district 13 tehsils comes under this zone. Rainfall ranges from 500-700 mm received within 45-60 rainy days, maximum rainfall between June-Sept., maximum temperature 40-440c  Soils – Reddish brown to dark gray  Light to medium  Known for drought prone area  Major crops – Bajra, Soghum, Safflower, Sunflower, Gram, Wheat, Sugarcane, Onion |
| 2 | Plain (Transition) Zone | -This zone is confined only in eastern half part of Akole  - Consisting about 4 per cent of geographical area of the district - Rainfall 700-1250 mm per annum  Soils – Grayish black  Major crops- Horticulture crops  Rivers – Pravara river is flowing through this zone |
| 3 | Ghat (Hilly) Zone | This zone is situated in north-western part of the district, particularly Akole tehsil  This zone spread along with crest of Sahyadri ranges  Rainfall – 1500 to 3000 mm. per year  Forest – deciduous to semi-deciduous  Soils – Mostly acidic with poor fertility status  Crops – Paddy, Ragi, Niger, Pulses, Oilseeds |

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Based on rainfall, soil types and source of irrigation there are mainly eight agro-ecological situations existed in the district. There are 14 blocks in the district. Each block consists of 2-3 agro-ecological situations. The details of each agro-ecological situation and its characteristics is as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | Agro ecological situation | Characteristics |
| 1 | Command area with assured irrigation and medium soils | This situation is spread over parts of Newasa, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Shevgaon and Shrigonda tehsils of the district. comprising 6 per cent of total cultivable area under Mula, Pravara and Ghod rivers command areas. The irrigated area is 24 per cent. The soils are medium black. Due to assured irrigation the crops mainly grown are sugarcane, wheat along with pulses and vegetables. |
| 2 | Command area with assured irrigation and light soil | This situation is observed only in the command area of Kukadi command area in parts of Parner tahsil. This situation has small area of only 2 per cent. The crops like flowers, groundnut, sugarcane, pulses and other cereals are mainly cultivated. |
| 3 | Command area with unassured irrigation and medium soils | This situation observed in parts of Kopargaon, Shrirampur and Newasa tehsils of the district comprising of 16 percent cultivated area. The major crops are bajra, jowar, wheat, gram, sugarcane, vegetables and fodder crops. |
| 4 | Command area with unassured irrigation and shallow soils | This situation is observed only in small parts of Kopargaon, Shrirampur and Newasa tehsils, only 1-2 percent area comes under this situation and 6-7 percent of irrigated area. |
| 5 | Non-command area with medium soils | The parts of Jamkhed, Nagar, Pathardi, Shrigonda, Karjat and Shevgaon tehsils falls under this situation, mainly rain fed area. The major source of irrigation is open well, 35 percent of total area. The crops like cotton, jowar, safflower, sunflower, green gram are mainly grown. |
| 6 | Non-command area with shallow soils | Undulating topographical situation with light soils, having maxiumum tehsils, low productivity, 35 percent area. |
| 7 | Transition (Plain) zone with medium to shallow soils | Eastern parts of Akole tehsils, 2-3 percent area. |
| 8 | Hilly (Ghat) zone with light soils | Heavy rain fall Kharif crops is paddy, heavy erosion, 2-3 per cent area, light soil. |

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2.3 Soil type/s (2017-18)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | Soil type | Characteristics | Area in ha |
| 1. | Light Soil | * Poor water holding capacity * Soil pH ranges from 7.2-7.8, Ec less than 0.20meq/lit Organic carbon 0.20-45 %. * Available nutrients status shows low nitrogen, very low to low phosphorus and medium potassium. * Ferrous and zinc micronutrients deficient soils. | 5.00 lakh ha |
| 2. | Medium soil | * Medium water holding capacity and optimum drainage * Soil pH ranges from 7.5-8.2, Ec ranges from 0.40-0.80 mmhos/cm, organic carbon 0.40-0.60 % * Available nutrients status shows low to medium nitrogen, low to medium phosphorus and medium to high potassium. Ferrous and zinc micronutrients deficient soils. | 5.40 lakh ha |
| 3. | Deep black Soil | * High water holding capacity, poor drainage capacity. Soil under canal command area soils becomes alkali. * Soil pH ranges from 8.2-9.0, Ec ranges from 0.80-2.0 mmhos/cm even more in some regionsorganic carbon 0.45-0.65 %. * Available nutrients status shows low to medium nitrogen, * Low phosphorus and very high potassium and also high in calcium and magnesium. * Ferrous and zinc micronutrients deficient soils. | 2.77 lakh ha |

**2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district (2017-18)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr. No | Crop | Area (ha) | Production (Qtl) | Productivity (Qtl /ha) |
| 1 | Bajra | 2,31,648 | 18,37,360 | 7.50 |
| 2 | Rabbi Jowar | 2,46,500 | 17,87,125 | 7.25 |
| 3 | Wheat | 5,73,900 | 32,99,925 | 5.75 |
| 4 | Paddy | 1,09,753 | 17,28,60,975 | 9.39 |
| 5 | Tur | 19,500 | 1,83,105 | 9.39 |
| 6 | Mung | 5,965 | 21,056 | 3.53 |
| 7 | Gram | 48,062 | 3,22,015 | 6.70 |
| 8 | Soybean | 5,900 | 88,500 | 15.0 |
| 9 | Groundnut | 14,800 | 1,55,400 | 10.50 |
| 10 | Safflower | 20,800 | 1,24,384 | 5,98 |
| 11 | Sunflower | 9,700 | 99,910 | 10.30 |
| 12 | Cotton | 30,000 | 1,42,500 | 4.75 |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13 | Sugarcane | 85,000 | 6,63,00,000 | 780 |
| 14 | Onion | 54,505 | 92,65,850 | 170 |
| 15 | Other vegetables | 24,850 | 5,96,400 | 170 |
| 16 | Pomegranate | 7,318 | 25,61,300 | 350 |
| 17 | Sweet Orange | 820 | 4,59,200 | 560 |
| 18 | Custard apple | 4,885 | 16,56,015 | 339 |
| 19 | Guava | 3,000 | 3,60,000 | 120 |
| 20 | Banana | 319 | 1,21,220 | 380 |
| 19 | Lime | 2,606.80 | 33,888 | 130 |
| 20 | Mango | 15,210.91 | 7,60,500 | 50-60 |
| 21 | Grapes | 395 | 7,90,000 | 200 |

**2.5. Weather data**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Month | Rainfall (mm) | Temperature 0 C | | Relative Humidity (%) |
| Maximum | Minimum |
| April 2017 | 0 | 36.7 | 22.0 | 50.7 |
| May | 49.6 | 38.8 | 25.8 | 61.7 |
| June | 83.0 | 33.9 | 25.0 | 91.9 |
| July | 61.6 | 30.3 | 22.6 | 91.6 |
| August | 202.4 | 29.5 | 21.8 | 92.7 |
| Sept. | 159.8 | 32.0 | 22.1 | 96.0 |
| Oct. | 52.2 | 32.5 | 20.6 | 87.7 |
| Nov. | 6.6 | 30.0 | 16.4 | 79.8 |
| Dec | 0.8 | 28.2 | 14.9 | 81.5 |
| Jan 2018 | 00 | 29.0 | 14.0 | 73.8 |
| Feb | 00 | 31.9 | 16.5 | 67.0 |
| March | 00 | 35.2 | 20.3 | 56.1 |
| Total | **616.0** |  |  |  |

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Population** | **Production** | **Productivity** |
| **Cattle** | | | |
| *Crossbred* | 14,01,001 | 17.29 lakh lit | 8-10 liters/day |
| *Indigenous* | 5,80,872 | 8.71 lakh lit | 1.5 – 3 lit/day |
| **Buffalo`** | 2,17,802 | 10.90 lakh lit | 7-8 lit/day |
| **Sheep** | | | |
| Crossbred | 35,56,74 | - | 1 kid/day |
| *Indigenous* | 3,57,305 | - | 1 kid/day |
| **Goats** | 7,91,756 | - | 1-2 kids/day |
| **Pigs** |  |  |  |
| *Crossbred* | 150 | Figures not available | - |
| *Indigenous* | 38,100 | " | - |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rabbits** | - | " | | - |
| **Poultry** | | | | |
| Hens | - | " | | - |
| *Desi* | 3,05,221 | " | | - |
| *Improved* | 7,65,553 | " | | - |
| Ducks | - | - | | - |
| Turkey and others | - | - | | - |
| Fish | - | | - | - |
| *Marine* | - | | - | - |
| *Inland* | 10,580 ha | | 2200 MT | 4.80 MT/ha |
| Prawn | - | | - | - |
| Scampi | - | | - | - |
| Shrimp | - | | - | - |

**2.7 Details of Operational Area/Villages**

| Taluk | Name of the block | Name of the village | Major crops & enterprises | Major problem identified | Identified Thrust Areas |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rahata | Rahata | Kolhar bk | Soybean  Sugarcane | Less use and clogging problem using powder form bio-fertilizers inoculants  Soil health degradation  Less fertilizers use efficiency  White grub, white fly, brown leaf spot | Liquid bio-fertilizers Inoculants seed treatment  In situ trash composting  Fertigation  Integrated pest management and integrated disease management |
|  |  | Hasnapur | Soybean | Less use and clogging problem using powder form bio-fertilizers inoculants | Liquid bio-fertilizers Inoculants seed treatment |

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|  |  | Loni | Hybrid Maize  Sugarcane | Soil fertility degradation  Less fertilizers use efficiency  Soil health degradation  White grub, white fly, brown leaf spot | Soil test based balance nutrients management  Fertigation  In situ trash composting  IPM & IDM |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Dadh bk | Sugarcane ratoon | Soil health degradation | In situ trash composting |
|  |  | Rui | Hybrid Maize | Soil fertility degradation | Soil test based balance nutrients management |
|  |  | Nighoj | Hybrid Maize | Soil fertility degradation | Soil test based balance nutrients management |
|  |  | Babhaleshwar | Sugarcane | Less fertilizers use efficiency | Fertigation |
|  |  | Nadurkhi bk | Soybean, Pearl millet Bengal gram | Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of spodoptera in soybean  Heavy infestation of heliothis  leaf yellowing in soybean  less use of nutrients | Integrated Crop Management  Varietal evolution  Integrated Nutrient Management |
|  |  | Astagaon | soybean, Pearl millet  Goat | Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of spodoptera in soybean  Heavy infestation of heliothis  leaf yellowing in soybean  less use of nutrients  Lack of green fodder in scarcity condition | Fodder management |

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|  |  | Lohgaon | Soybean , sugarcane | Excess vegetative growth declining yield  Heavy infestation of spodoptera  Imbalance nutrient management  high weed intensity  White grub, white fly, brown leaf spot | IPM & IDM |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Gogalgaon | soybean, Pearl millet, Bengal gram, sorghum | Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of spodoptera in soybean  Heavy infestation of heliothis  leaf yellowing in soybean  less use of nutrients |  |
|  |  | Rampurwadi | Soybean, Pearl millet .Bengal gram, Sorghum | Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of spodoptera in soybean  Heavy infestation of heliothis  leaf yellowing in soybean  less use of nutrients |  |
|  |  | Durgapur | soybean, wheat, onion , sugarcane | Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of spodoptera in soybean  Heavy infestation of heliothis  leaf yellowing in soybean  less use of nutrients |  |

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|  |  | Rajuri | Sugarcane , Soybean, Wheat, Onion, Bengal gram | High intensity of weed  Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of spodoptera in soybean  Heavy infestation of heliothis  leaf yellowing in soybean  less use of nutrients |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Nandur | Poultry | Less market price | Breed management |
|  |  | Khadkewake | Dairy | Tick Infestation | Disease Management |
|  |  | Sadatpur | Dairy | Negative energy balance | Health management |
|  |  | Muthewadgaon | Dairy | Negative energy balance | Health management |
|  |  | Pathare, Bhagwatipur, | Sugarcane | White grub, white fly, brown leaf spot | Integrated pest management and integrated disease management |
|  |  | Nirmal Pimpri, Rajuri, Adgaon, Pimpari Lokai, | Pomegranate | Colletotricum fruit spot and bacterial blight | Integrated disease management |
|  |  | Sadatpur, Aurangpur | Onion | Purple blotch | Integrated disease management |
|  |  | Kelwad, Astagaon,  Pimari Lokai | Capsicum | Thrips | Integrated pest management |
|  |  | Dadh Bk, Durgapur | Brinjal | White fly and fruit borer | Integrated pest management |

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|  |  | Sakuri, Nandurkhi, Shirdi, Astagaon | Guava | Root knot nematodes | Integrated nematode management |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rahuri | Rahuri | Tambhere | Pomegranate | Less white root development | Use bio-organic slurry |
|  |  | Tantulner | Pomegranate | Less white root development | FLD on bio-organic slurry |
|  |  | Songaon | Sugarcane ratoon  Poultry  Dairy | Soil health degradation  Less market rates  Tick infestation  Negative energy balance | In situ trash composting  Breed, Health & disease management |
|  |  | Satral | Poultry  Fodder crop | Less market price  Less nutrient | Breed & health management |
|  |  | Ambi, Kesapur,Dawangaon | Okra | Yellow vein mosaic | Integrated disease management |
|  |  | Ambi | Onion | Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Imbalanced use of nutrients  Heavy infestation of thrips  Alternaria blight | Integrated Crop Management  Integrated Nutrient Management  Weed Management  IPM, IDM |
|  |  | Kesapur | Okra | Excess vegetative growth declining yield  Heavy infestation of heliothis, sucking pests  Imbalance nutrient management  high weed intensity | Integrated Crop Management  Varietal evolution  Integrated Nutrient Management |
| Sangamner | Sangamner | Kolhewadi | Pomegranate | Less white root development | Use bio-organic slurry |

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|  |  | Chinchpur | Sugarcane ratoon  Okra | Soil health degradation  Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of spodoptera in soybean  Heavy infestation of heliothis  Imbalanced nutrients | In situ trash composting  Integrated Crop Management  Varietal evolution  Integrated Nutrient Management |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Vadgaon pan | Fodder crop | Less nutrient | Health management |
|  |  | Ashwi bk and Ashwi Kd. | Cotton, sugarcane, soybean , wheat  Fodder crops | High intensity of weed  Imbalance nutrient management  Low productivity  Use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of spodoptera in soybean  Heavy infestation of heliothis  leaf yellowing in soybean  Less nutrients | Health management |
| Panodi | Pearl millet, Bengal gram, sorghum, onion | Low productivity  use conventional/old varieties  Heavy infestation of heliothis  less use of nutrient |  |
| Umbri Balapur,  Ozar | Fodder crop  Dairy | Less nutrient  Tick infestation | Health & disease management |
| Mandve, Khadkewake | Dairy | Tick Infestation | Disease Management |
| Chinchpur,Ashvi Bk,Umbari Shiblapur, Dadh kh | Sugarcane | White grub and white fly | Integrated pest management |

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|  |  | Nimgaon Jali | Capsicum | Low productivity  Heavy infestation of thrips, heliothis  leaf yellowing in capsicum  Imbalanced nutrients | Integrated Crop Management  Varietal evolution  Integrated Nutrient Management  Integrated Pest Management |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Shrirampur | Shrirampur | Gulnib | Sugarcane ratoon  Poultry | Soil health degradation  Less market rates | In situ trash composting  Breed management |
| Fattyabad | Sugarcane ratoon | Soil health degradation | In situ trash composting |
| Padhegaon, Karegaon | Onion | Purple blotch | Integrated disease management |
| Mahankal Wadgaon, Khandala | Capsicum | Thrips | Integrated pest management |
| Ukkalgaon, Belapur | Water melon | Root knot nematodes and fruit fly | Integrated pest management |
|  |  | Wadala Mahadeo | Mango | Low productivity  Heavy infestation of hoppers, powdery mildew  Growth hormone imbalance  Imbalanced nutrients | ICM  Varietal evolution  INM  Plant Growth Hormones |
| Kopargaon | Kopargaon | Ravande, Takali, Sangvi | Tomato | Fruit borer | Integrated pest management |
| Apegaon, Dhotre, Bhojade,  Talegaon Male, Lauki | Bt Cotton | Sucking pests | Integrated pest management |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**2.8 Priority/thrust areas**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | Crop/Enterprise | Thrust area |
| 1 | Soybean | Liquid bio-fertilizers Inoculants seed treatment, ICM |
| 2 | Maize | Soil test based balance nutrients management |
| 3 | Cotton | Integrated Crop Management, Weed management |
| 4 | Redgram | Integrated Crop Management |
| 5 | Wheat | Integrated Nutrient Management |
| 6 | Bengal gram | Integrated Crop Management, Varietal evolution |
| 7 | Sugarcane | Fertigation, planting method, seed treatment, In situ trash composting, weed management |
| 8 | Pomegranate | Use of Bio-organic slurry  Integrated disease management |
| 9 | Guava | Biological control |
| 10 | Mango | Integrated Crop Managemen  PGR use |
| 11 | Onion | ICM and IDM, PGR Use |
| 12 | Okra | Integrated disease management, Varietal performance |
| 13 | Capsicum | Integrated Nutrient Management |

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**3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OFT | | | | FLD | | | |
| 1 | | | | 2 | | | |
| Number of OFTs | | Number of farmers | | Number of FLDs | | Number of farmers | |
| Targets | Achievement | Targets | Achievement | Targets | Achievement | Targets | Achievement |
| 16 | 15 | 96 | 140 | 14 | 15 | 200 | 235 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 90 | 97 | 2580 | 2567 | 15 | 15 | 17000 | 25500 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Seed Production (Qtl.) | | Planting materials (Nos.) | |
| 5 | | 6 | |
| Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| Soybean – 70 qt. | 77 qt | 50,000 | 1,09,796 |
| Bengalgram – 5 qt. | 8 qt |  |  |
| Drumstick – 1 qt. | 0.41 qt. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.) | | Bio-products (Kg) | |
| 7 | | 8 | |
| Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| Poultry 3000 chicks | 3401 chicks | Bio-fertilizers -7500 Kg/lit | 14062 Kg / lit |
| Goat – 5 kids | 14 kids | Bio-pesticides -12000 kg/lit | 15337 kg/lit |
|  |  | Biofood - 17.0 kg | 22.2 Kg |

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**3.1. B. Operational areas details during 2017-18**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | Major crops & enterprises being practiced in cluster villages | Prioritized problems in these crops/ enterprise | Extent of area (Ha/No.) affected by the problem in the district | Names of Cluster Villages identified for intervention | Intervention (OFT, FLD, Training, extension activity etc.)\* |
| **Agronomy** | | | | | |
| 1 | Soybean | -Heavy Spodoptera infestation  -Imbalance nutrient management  -Low yield of conventional varieties  Excess vegetative growth in black cotton soil in irrigation condition  - Improper Weed management | 45000 ha | Nandurhki bk  Astagon  Lohgaon  Kolhar | FLD  OFT  Training  Field day |
| 2 | Bengal gram | -Low productivity  -Heavy heliothis infestation  -Imbalance nutrient management  - Use conventional varieties  -High intensity of color rot | 52000 ha | Gogalgaon  Panodi | FLD  OFT  Training  Field day |
| 3 | Sugarcane | - Higher cost on weed management  - No proper control of cyprus  - Imbalance nutrient management  - water scarcity  - Low productivity of ratoon crop | 68000 ha | Ashwi kh  Rajuri | OFT  Training |
| 4 | Wheat | -Low productivity | 23000 ha | Tambhere | Training |
| 5 | Cotton | -Imbalance nutrient management  - Leaf reddening  - less adoption of IPM  -High intensity of weed | 65000 ha | Ashwi bk | Training  FLD |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6 | | Rabi sorghum | | - Use conventional varieties  - Use single variety in all type of soil | 140000 ha | | | Adgaon | | Training |
| **Horticulture** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Guava | | Low fruit set | | | 750 ha | Rahata | | Training | |
| 2 | Mango | | Poor fruit retention | | | 2000 ha | Wadala Mahadeo | | Training and Assessment | |
| 3 | Capsicum in Protected cultivation | | Poor yield | | | 60 ha | Nimgaon Jali | | Training and FLD | |
| 4 | Onion | | Imbalanced fertilizer use | | | 65000 | Ambi | | Training and FLD | |
| 5 | Okra | |  | | | 1200 ha | Pimpri Lokai | | Training and Assessment | |
| **Plant Protection** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Okra | | Yellow vein mosaic | | | 300 ha | Ambi, Kesapur | | OFT, Field day, Training | |
| 2 | Pomegranate | | Colletotricum fruit spot | | | 5000 ha | Adgaon, Kankuri | | OFT, Training, Field visits, radio talk,literature | |
| 3 | Guava | | Root knot nematodes | | | 1500 ha | Sakuri, Rahata | | FLD, Training, Field visits, literature | |
| 4 | Onion | | Purple blotch | | | 1000 ha | Sadatpur,Khandala | | FLD, Training, Field day, field visits, radio talk | |
| 5 | Sugarcane | | White grub, White fly, brown leaf spot | | | 1000 ha | Mamdapur, Rajuri,  Kolhar Bk,Bhagwatipur | | Training , Literature, radio talk, news paper articles | |
| 6 | Capsicum | | Powdery mildew and damping off | | | 50 ha | Kelwad,Pimpari lokai,Adgaon,Khandala | | Training, Field visits | |
| 7 | Tomato | | Fusarium wilt | | | 400 ha | Ravande,Takli,Sangvi | | Training, literature | |
| 8 | Bt cotton | | Sucking pests | | | 20000 ha | Apegaon,Talegaon male,  Dhotre,Bhojade,Lauki | | Training, literature, radio talk | |
| 9 | Brinjal | | White fly and fruit borer | | | 500 ha | Dadh Bk,Durgapur | | Training, Field visits, literature, radio talk | |
| 10 | Water melon | | Root knot nematodes and fruit fly | | | 250 ha | Ukkalgaon, Belapur | | Training, Field visits | |

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**Soil Science**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Soybean | Less use of bio-fertilizers for seed treatment | 45000 | Hasnapur | OFT  Training |
| 2. | Maize | Soil degradation due to imbalance use of fertilizers | 32000 | Rui, Loni bk,Nighoj | FLD  Training  Field day |
| 3. | Sugarcane | Soil degradation  Less nutrient use efficiency | 85000 | Dadh bk/ Loni/ Chinchpur/ Kolhar/ Songaon/  Galnimb / Fatyabad | FLD  OFT  Training  Field day |
| 4. | Pomegranate | Less white root development and nutrient availability and uptake | 30000 | Tambhere, Tandulner, Kolhewadi | FLD  Training |
| **Veterinary Science** | | | | | |
| 1 | Dairy | Tick infestations | - | Mandve,Songaon,Ozar,Khadkewake | OFT |
| 2 | Poultry | Less market for egg and live weight | - | Galnimb,Songaon ,Nandur &Satral | OFT |
| 3 | Goat | Unavailability of fodder | - | Adgaon,Pimpri locai | FLD |
| 4. | Fodder crop | Less yield of fodder | - | Ashvi ,Umbribalapur,Ozar | OFT |
| 5 | Dairy | Negative energy balance | - | Galnimb,Sadatpur,Muthewadgao,  Songaon | FLD |
| 6 | Fodder crop | Less yield of fodder | - | Satral,Lohgaon.,Karegaon and Vadgaon pan | OFT |
| S.No. | Major crops & enterprises being practiced in cluster villages | Prioritized problems in these crops/ enterprise | Extent of area (Ha/No.) affected by the problem in the district | Names of Cluster Villages identified for intervention | Intervention (OFT, FLD, Training, extension activity etc.)\* |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Home Science** | | | | | |
| 1 | Different agricultural operations in crops | Pains through drudgery | 80% of women farming population | Chinchpur, Nirmal Pimpri | OFT, FLD, Training |
| 2 | Dairy farming | Low yield, | 85% cows | Rajuri | OFT, FLD, Training |
| 3 | Livelihood activities through groups | Unemployment | 80% of women farming population | Nirmal Pimpri, Adgaon | Training |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**3.2. Technology Assessment and Refinement**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thematic areas | Cereals | Oilseeds | Pulses | Commercial Crops | Vegetables | Fruits | Flower | Plantation crops | Tuber Crops | TOTAL |
| Integrated Nutrient Management | - | 01 | - | 01 | - | - | - | - | - | 02 |
| Varietal Evaluation |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 03 |
| Integrated Pest Management |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 01 |
| Integrated Crop Management |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 01 |
| Integrated Disease Management |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 02 |
| Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weed Management |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 01 |
| Resource Conservation Technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm Machineries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Farming System |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed / Plant production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drudgery Reduction | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 01 |
| Storage Technique |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mushroom cultivation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 01 | 02 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 02 | - | - | - | 11 |

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**A2. Abstract on the number of technologies refined in respect of crops - NIL**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thematic areas | Cereals | Oilseeds | Pulses | Commercial Crops | Vegetables | Fruits | Flower | Plantation crops | Tuber Crops | TOTAL |
| 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** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic areas** | **Cattle** | **Poultry** | **Piggery** | **Rabbitry** | **Fisheries** | **TOTAL** |
| Evaluation of Breeds |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Nutrition Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disease of Management | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Value Addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feed and Fodder | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| Small Scale income generating enterprises |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | 4 |

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

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

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**B. Achievements on technologies Assessed and Refined**

**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 trail covering all the Technological Options)** |
| Integrated Nutrient Management | Soybean | To assess the liquid bio-fertilizers formulation used for soybean as a seed treatment | 01 | 13 | 05.20 |
| Sugarcane | To assess the fertigation schedule for pre seasonal sugarcane | 01 | 07 | 01.40 |
| Varietal Evaluation | Bengal gram | New HYV Phule Vikram | 01 | 06 | 0.8ha. (0.14 ha) |
| Okra | Introduction of Improved Okra Phule Vimukta | 01 | 10 | 2.6 |
| Integrated Crop Management | Soybean | Use of growth regulator chloromequote chloride to stop excess vegetative growth | 01 | 06 | 2.4ha (0.4 ha) |
| Onion | Use of CCC in rabi onion to improve bulb size | 01 | 13 | 5.2 |
| Mngo | Use of CPPU for better fruit retention in mango | 01 | 13 | 2.6 |
| Integrated Disease Management | Pomegranate | Management of Colletotricum fruit spot in pomegranate by Difenoconazole 0.1%+ Chlorothalonil 0.2 % | 01 | 06 | 2.4 |
| Okra | To see the performance of Phule Vimukta okra variety against yellow vein mosaic disease | 01 | 06 | 2.4 |
| Weed Management | sugarcane | Use of Herbicide- halosulfuron methyl to control Cyprus rotundus in sugarcane | 01 | 07 | 2.8 ha (0.4 ha) |
| Drudgery Reduction | Maize | Grain shelling through sheller | 01 | 07 | - |
| **Total** |  |  | **11** | **94** |  |

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**B.2. Technologies Refined under various Crops –Nil**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic areas** | **Crop** | **Name of the technology assessed** | **No. of trials** | **Number of farmers** | **Area in ha (Per trail 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Drudgery Reduction |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage Technique |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Mushroom cultivation |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |

**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 | Backyard poultry | To assess the performance of Kadaknath breed of back poultry for meat and egg purpose | 1 | 8 |
| Disease management | Dairy | To assess the performance of metarhizium anisopliae against tick infestation in crossbred cows | 1 | 20 |
| Feed and fodder | Dairy | To cultivate the Phule Gunwanth fodder as a perinnial green fodder for crossbred cows | 1 | 10 |
| Health Management | Dairy | To assess the Phule Godhan fodder to improve the health and milk production in high yielding crossbred cows | 1 | 10 |
| **Total** | | | 4 | 48 |

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**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** |  |  |  |  |

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**C1.Results of Technologies Assessed -**

**Assessment -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 |
| Soybean | Black cotton soil with assured rainfed/protective irrigation | Excess vegetative growth resulted in less flowering and pod formation | To assess the performance of growth regulator (Chlormequot chloride ) on growth and yield of soybean  under black cotton soil with irrigated /assured rainfed condition | 06 | Foliar application of growth regulator: Chlormequot chloride @ 1000 ppm at 40 DAS | -Maturity (days)  -No. of -pods/plant  -Yield q/ha  -B:C ratio | **Assessment** -Maturity (days) 99.5  -No. of -pods/plant- 73.6  **Local check**  -Maturity (days) 103.7  -No. of -pods/plant- 63.5 | **Assessment**  -Yield q/ha-24.17  -B:C ratio 1.50  **Local check**  -  -Yield q/ha-22.4  -B:C ratio 1.44 | -Foliar application of chloromequote chloride not only induced the reproductive stage, but also observed bold grain size and higher weight  -Delayed in application of chloromequote chloride did not gives significant results | - | - |

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**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice)- No use of plant growth regulator | - | 2240 | kg/ha | 26330.6 | 1.44 |
| Technology option 2-(Assessment)Spray plant growth regulator: Chlormequot chloride @ 1000 ppm at 40 DAS | MPKV Rahuri | 2417 | kg/ha | 27869.8 | 1.50 |

**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1. Title of Technology Assessed To assess the performance of growth regulator on growth and yield of soybean under black cotton soil**

2. Problem Definition: Soybean is mainly cultivated in medium to heavy soil. Similarly crop rotation of rabi onion followed by kharif soybean is also common. Particularly in heavy soil basal dose of nutrients observed excess vegetative growth of the crop. During early growth stages excess vegetative crop growth increases, length of internodes, leaf area. Excess vegetative growth showed poor reproductive growth. It is observed less numbers of flowers and less pod setting in such situation. Similarly due to excess vegetative growth, heavy infestation of pests (spodoptera, helicoverpa) has been observed. It increases cost on plant protection besides affecting crop yield.

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment Farmers are generally gives basal dose of nitrogen and phosphorous at the time of sowing. For excessive vegetative growth farmers are not applying any control measures.In assessment, it is recommended to applied foliar application of plant growth regulator chloromequot chloride @ 1000 ppm at 40 days after sowing to stop the excess vegetative growth and induced the reproductive stage

T1 Farmers practice No use of plant growth regulator or any other control measures

T2-Assessmen Foliar application of plant growth regulator: Chlormequot chloride @ 1000 ppm at 40 DAS.

4. Source of technology MPKV Rahuri

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5. Production system and thematic area Kharif soybean followed by rabi bengal gram

Kharif soybean followed by wheat/onion /preseasonal sugarcane

Thematic area Crop Management

6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators

**Table: Performance of the technology**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Technology Option** | **No. of trials** | **Yield (qt/ha)** | **Net Returns**  **(Rs. in lakh./ha)** | **B:C ratio** | **Maturity period (days)** | **No. of pods/**  **plant** |
| Farmers Practice | 07 | 22.40 | 26330.6 | 1.44 | 103.7 | 1.44 |
| Technology1 (Foliar application of plant growth regulator: Chlormequot chloride @ 1000 ppm at 40 DAS) | 24.17 | 27869.8 | 1.50 | 99.5 | 1.50 |

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques

* Foliar application of chloromequote chloride not only induced the reproductive stage, but also observed bold grain size and higher weight
* Delayed in application of chloromequote chloride did not gives significant results
* Excess vegetative growth showed heavy infestation of pests

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Foliar spray of chloromequote chloride @ 1000ppm at 40 DAS is desirable under black cotton soil with assured

rainfed condition

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research Nil

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction KVK has established farmers clubs in each village of operational area. KVK first identified problems, its intensity and affected area. Organized the group meeting, identified gaps, problems. Based on these problems, explain the technology to be demonstrated. Select the farmers who are interested in conducting demonstration, involve and interested in technology adoption. after selected organized farmers training, method demonstrations, recorded observation. For increasing adoption and diffusion organized field days, shivar pheri.

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**Assessment -2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Bengal gram | Medium – heavy soil with protective irrigation | Low yield of conventional variety | To assess the performance of bengal gram variety Phule Vikram for mechanical harvesting as well as yield | 06 | Use of HYV phule vikram | -100 grain wt (gm)  -No. of -pods/plant  -Yield q/ha  -B:C ratio | **Assessment** -100 grain wt (gm)  -No. of -pods/plant- 116.3  **Local check**  --100 grain wt (gm)  -No. of -pods/plant- 108.8 | **Assessment**  -Yield q/ha-28.00  -B:C ratio 2.53  **Local check**  -Yield q/ha-26.67  -B:C ratio 2.43 | variety Phule vikram pods height from ground level is higher , therefore suitable for mechanical harvesting | - | - |

**Contd.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice)- No use of plant growth regulator | - | 2667 | kg/ha | 60934.0 | 2.43 |
| Technology option 2-(Assessment)Spray plant growth regulator: Chlormequot chloride @ 1000 ppm at 40 DAS | MPKV Rahuri | 2800 | kg/ha | 64910.2 | 2.53 |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1. Title of Technology Assessed To assess the performance of bengal gram variety Phule Vikram for mechanical harvesting as well as yield**

2. Problem Definition Bengal gram is major rabi crop and about 70-80 percent area is rainfed. Most of the farmers are using conventional varieties or old varieties. Productivity of these varieties is very less and hence the bengal gram productivity is low.

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment In order to increase the bengal gram yield. KVK assess the performance of new release variety phule vikram.

T1 Farmers practice Use conventional varieties vijay/vishal/local

T2-Assessmen Use HYV Phule vikram

4. Source of technology MPKV Rahuri

5. Production system and thematic area Kharif soybean/pearl millet followed by rabi bengal gram

Thematic area - varietal evolution

6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators

**Table: Performance of the technology**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Technology Option** | **No. of trials** | **Yield (qt/ha)** | **Net Returns**  **(Rs. in lakh./ha)** | **B:C ratio** | **100 grain wt (gm)** | **No. of pods/**  **plant** |
| Farmers Practice (Conventinal variety –Digvijay/vijay ) | 06 | 26.67 | 60930 | 2.48 | 20.1 | 108.8 |
| Technology1 (HYV Phule vikram ) | 28.00 | 64910.2 | 2.53 | 20.2 | 116.2 |

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques

In variety Phule vikram, branch height from ground level is higher, hence can be suitable for mechanical harvesting

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Variety Phule Vikram is suitable for rainfed as well as irrigated condition

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research Nil

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction KVK has established farmers clubs in each village of operational area. KVK first identified problems, its intensity and affected area. Organized the group meeting, identified gaps, problems. Based on these problems, explain the technology to be demonstrated. Select the farmers who are interested in conducting demonstration, involve and interested in technology adoption. after selected organized farmers training, method demonstrations, recorded observation. For increasing adoption and diffusion organized field days, shivar pheri.

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**Assessment -3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Sugarcane | Medium – heavy soil with well and canal irrigation | High intensity of weed Cyprus rotundus , that could not control by manual weeding | To assess the performance of herbicide halosulfuron methyl 75% WG for control of cyperus rotundus in sugarcane | 07 | spary herbicide- halosulfuron methyl | -cost on weed management (Rs/ha)  -No. of hand weeding | Assessment - cost on weed management (Rs/ha)- 20992  -No. of hand weeding 1.1  Local check  cost on weed management (Rs/ha)- 24025  -No. of hand weeding -2.1 | **AWAITED**  Assessment  -Yield q/ha--B:C ratio Local check  -Yield q/ha--B:C ratio | Herbicide halosulfuron methyl give good result agiant weed Cyprus rotundus, one spray control 60-70 percent weed | - | - |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice)- Farmers practice : Herbicides spray - 2-4 D @ 1.5 kg+ metribuzine @ 1kg /ha followed by hand weeding | - | AWAITED | | | |
| Technology option 2-(Assessment) Herbicide- halosulfuron methyl @ 90 gm/ha at 2-4 leaf stage of cyperus (45 DAP) | Regional Research station,  Karnal, CCS Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar 2013 |  | | | |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1. Title of Technology Assessed To assess the performance of herbicide halosulfuron methyl 75% WG for control of cyperus rotundus in sugarcane**

2. Problem Definition Sugarcane is perennial and it is totally irrigated crop. Due to continuous irrigation, weed is the major problem observed in sugarcane. Maximum monocot, dicot weeds, sedges are observed in sugarcane. Farmers are either used herbicides or doing hand weeding foe weed management. But weed like Cyprus rotundis doesn’t control by any herbicides and manual hand weeding. Cyprus rotundus increases cost on weed management, similarly affect the sugarcane growth and yield

3.Details of technologies selected for assessment Farmers generally use the herbicides combination metribuzine +2-4 D for weed control in sugarcane. But this herbicides combination does not control weed Cyprus rotundus. Therefore farmers are adopting repeated hand weeding practice for control of Cyprus rotundus. This practice doesn’t control weed, only suppress its intensity for 12- 15 days. In assessment new herbicide- halosulfuron methyl has been introduced, which is selective and control only weed Cyprus rotundus. The rate of herbicide application is 90 gm/ha and it is post emergence herbicide applied 45 days after planting when weed is at 2-4 leaf stage.

T1 – Farmers practice Herbicide – Metribuzine @ 400gm +2-4 D @ 1.5 kg/ha followed by hand weeding

T2 Assessment Herbicide- Halosulfuron methyl @ 90 gm/ha at 2-4 leaf stage of cyperus (45DAP)

4. Source of technology Regional Research station, Karnal, CCS Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar

5. Production system and thematic area Sugarcane followed ratoon

Thematic area weed management

6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators

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**Table: Performance of the technology**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Technology Option** | **No. of trials** | **Yield (qt/ha)** | **Net Returns**  **(Rs. in lakh./ha)** | **B:C ratio** | **cost on weed management (Rs/ha.)** | **No. of hand weeding** |
| Farmers Practice (Herbicide – Metribuzine @ 400gm +2-4 D @ 1.5 kg/ha followed by hand weeding ) | 07 | **Results are awaited** | - | - | 24025 | 2.1 |
| Technology1 (Halosulfuron methyl @ 90 gm/ha at 2-4 leaf stage of cyperus (45DAP) | - | - | - | 20992 | 1.1 |

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques

- Herbicide halosulfuron methyl control 70 percent Cyprus rotundus in single spray

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Herbicide halosulfuron methyl spary @ 90 gm/ha for effective control of yprus rotundus in sugarcane

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research- Nil

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction KVK has established farmers clubs in each village of operational area. KVK first identified problems, its intensity and affected area. Organized the group meeting, identified gaps, problems. Based on these problems, explain the technology to be demonstrated. Select the farmers who are interested in conducting demonstration, involve and interested in technology adoption. after selected organized farmers training, method demonstrations, recorded observation. For increasing adoption and diffusion organized field days, shivar pheri.

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**Assessment - 4**

**Results of On Farm Trial**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Okra | Irrigated medium soils | Low picking and yield | Varietal performance of Okra Phule Vimukta | 01 | Improved Okra variety Phule Vimukta | No. of Pickings and Yield | Assessment:  o. of Pickings 26.4 and Yield 200.4 q/ha  Farmers Practice:  Pickings 22.1 and Yield 172.7 q/ha | The variety Okra Phule Vimukta is better than ruling F1 Hybrid Mahyco in termsa of yield and quality anmd hence can be grown in irrigated areas | High picling and good yield small fruits have better market ascceptance | Nil | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice) Use of Hybrid Okra | - | 172.7 q/ha | Fruit yield in q.ha | 201223 | 2.48 |
| Technology option 2 Use of Improved Okra variety Phule Vimukta | MPKV Rahuri | 200.4 q/ha | Fruit yield in q.ha | 249471.9 | 2.76 |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1. Title To assess the performance of Okra variety Phule Vimukta for increasing yield**

2. Problem diagnose/defined There is poor yield of fruits due to increased susceptibility to virus disease when crop is grown from August to January

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement:

T1 F1 Hybrid Mahyco - Farmers Practice

T2 Phule Vimukta

4. Source of technology Jt Agresco MPKV, 2016

5. Production system thematic area Vegetable farming system

6. Thematic area Integrated Crop management

7. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators The assessment on using Phule Vimukta okra has shown better marketable yields as

compared to Mahyco hybrid in terms of no. of pickings and fruit yield. Phule Vimukta okra has shown better pickings(24.1) as compared to 22.1 in Mahyco hybrid okra. The yield also is better in Phule Vimukta(200.7q/ha) as compared to Mahyco hybrid(172.7 q/ha)

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Use of 2 Phule Vimukta okra under irrigated medium to light soil conditions is better than Mahyco hybrid in

terms of yield and no. of pickings.

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research The no. of pickings and fruit quality is better in Phule Vimukta okra as compared to Mahyco hybrid and has

been observed to retain maximum marketable fruit quality with alternate day pickings. The fruit remians marketable even after a delay of 1 or 2 days while the quality of fruit remains unmarketable in Mahyco hybrid okra when compared with Phule Vimukta.

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction The farmers have undertaken okra cultivation as a major vegetable crop in Rahata block. Around 90% crop is grown as late kharif crop where the crop gets afflicted with virus and sucking pests incidence at an early stage in farmers practice using prevailing okra hybrids like Mahyco 64 and Arka Anamika. Hence the farmers were convinced regarding the Phule Vimukta okra to be grown in the farming situation which is more tolerant to virus. The farmers were organized and suggested about use of Phule Vimukta okra and it was later suggested to form a okra growers group. The farmers were convinced about the poor quality of fruits and high incidence of sucking pests in prevailing okra variety like Mahyco Hybrid 64 and Arka anamika and were suggested to adopt the Phule Vimukta okra The farmers were then convinced to undertake an assessment if the treatments suits in their environments and may address their problem.

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**Assessment - 5**

**Results of On Farm Trial**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Onion | Irrigated heavy black soils | Low bulb size and larger neck perimeter causing poor marketable yield | Use of CCC 1000 ppm on onion to improved bulb size | 01 | Use of CCC 1000 ppm for improving bulb size in rabi onion | Bulb dia in mm  Neck perimeter cm | Assessment:  Bulb dia 54.1 mm  Neck perimeter cm 1.58 Yield 433 q/ha  Farmers Practice:  Bulb dia 49.01 mm  Neck perimeter cm 1.84 Yield 390 q/ha | Use of CCC 1000 ppm at 60 and 75 days after transplantation is better for maintaining bulb size and reducing neck perimeter and improving averall yield in rabi onion | CCC @ 1000 in rabi onion is found to be better in onion cultivated under deep black heavy soils in terms of improving yield | Nil | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice) RDF 150:50:50 N:P:K kg/ha and SOP foliar spray of 0.5% | - | 390 q/ha | Bulb yield in q.ha | 164469 | 2.84 |
| Technology option 2 Use of CCC 1000 ppm @ 60 and 75 days after transplantation | MPKV Rahuri | 433 q/ha | Bulbyield in q.ha | 191720 | 3.14 |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

1. **Title To assess the performance of CCC 1000 ppm at 60 and 75 days after transplant for increasing bulb yield in rabi onion**
2. Problem diagnose/defined There is heavy fertilization in the crop grown earlier which is mainly maize or fodder. Subsequent onion crop is

further fertilized heavily leading to excessive vegetative growth and thickening or enlargement of bulb necks which has very poor storability and therefore needs to be immediately marketed.

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement T1: F1 RDF 150:50:50 N:P:K kg/ha and SOP foliar spray of 0.5%

T2: CCC 1000 ppm @ 60 and 75 days after transplantation

Application of CCC at 1000 ppm has been recommended for control of excessive vegetative growth and thickening of bulb necks. The application of CCC 1000 ppm is done at 60 days and 75 days after transplantation in the field. The farmers practice include increasing the pottassic fertilizer application.

4. Source of technology Jt Agresco MPKV, 2016

5. Production system thematic area Soybean Onion farming system

6. Thematic area Integrated Crop management

7. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators

The cultivation of onion is carried out with minimum available resources with the farmer. The available resource include land water,labour and organic matter. The rest of external inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides have to be brought from outside. The other important input that is important and is dependent from outside source is the labour for transplant and weeding operation which directly affects the productivity and yield of onion. The application of CCC 1000 ppm has been significantly effective in increasing bulb diameter and reducing the bulb neck size considerably owing to accumulation of photosynthates in bulbs and reduced the utilization of the photosynthates for vegetative growth purposes. There has been an increase in yield of 11.0 per cent due to application of CCC 1000 ppm at 60 days and 75 days after transplant. The application of CCC 1000 ppm has been significantly increased the net return under demonstration upto 16 percent in net return thereby increasing the the BC ratio from 2.84 in control to 3.14 under demonstration.

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Use CCC 1000 ppm at 60 days and 75 days after transplant under irrigated black heavy soils can be used

where onion is grown after soybean or maize crop and where bulb neck size is thicker and poor bulb size with significant improvement in yield.

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research

The farmers have to adequately supply the fertilizers in 3 splits the application of which if done in excess or at timings other than critical stages then the effectivity of application of CCC will have reduced or minute results. Similarly the transplanting of seedlings continues for more than 12 to 15 days for one hectare onion transplantation due to paucity of labour which affects the critical timings at which application of CCC is required to be done as the 60 DAT may be further extended or delayed by 15 days and hence may have null and void effect.

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10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction The farmers have undertaken onion cultivation as a cash crop in black heavy irrigated soils

after soybean and maize. It is a major vegetable crop in Rahata block. Around 90% crop is grown as late kharif or rabi crop. There are serious bulb size reduction issues when it is grown in heavy black soil which leads to poor bulb development. Hence the farmers were convinced regarding the application of CCC 1000 ppm at 60 days and 75 days after transplant to be grown in the irrigated and heavy lack soils farming situation. The farmers were organized and suggested about use of CCC 1000 ppm and it was later suggested to form a onion growers group. The farmers were convinced about the poor quality of bulbs and scope for improving yield using CCC 100 ppm The farmers were then convinced to undertake an assessment if the treatments suits in their environments and may address their problem.

**Assessment 6**

**Results of On Farm Trial**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Mango | Irrigated medium soils | Poor fruit retention and poor yield | Use of CPPU 2 ppm in mango to improved fruit retention | 13 | Use of CPPU 2 ppm for improving fruit retention in keshar mango | Fruit retention/panicle  Avh.no.of fruits/tree  Yield q/ha | Result awaited | Result awaited | Result awaited | Nil | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice) RDF 150:50:50 N:P:K kg/ha and KNO3 foliar spray of 1% | - | Result awaited | Fruit yield in q.ha | Result awaited | Result awaited |
| Technology option 2 Use of CPPU 2 ppm @ pea stage and marble stage | Dr BSKKV Dapoli | Result awaited | Fruityield in q.ha | Result awaited | Result awaited |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

1. **Title To assess the performance of CPPU 2 ppm at pea stage and marble stage for increasing fruit retention and yield in**

**Keshar mango**

1. Problem diagnose/defined The mango crop is subjected to severe fluctuations in temperatures as well as frequent variability in soil moisture

conditions due to untimely irrigation causing stress leading to poor flowering or fruit retention. The flower drop as well as the fruit drop is heavier when the fluctuations in temperature and changing moisture conditions leading to stress and poor fruit retention due to change in hormonal levels.

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement:

T1: RDF(1500:500:1000 g NPK per plant) with foliar application of pottassium nitrate @ 1% at pea stage and marble stage

T2: RDF (1500:500:1000 g NPK per plant ) and CPPU 2 ppm at pea stage and marble stage

4. Source of technology Dr BSKKV, Dapoli

5. Production system thematic area Fruit cultivation

6. Thematic area Integrated Crop management

7. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators Result Awaited

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Result awaited

1. Constraints identified and feedback for research Results awaited.
2. Process of farmers participation and their reaction Results awaited

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**Assessment - 7**

**Results of On Farm Trial**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | Problem definition | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Pomegranate | Light to medium soils with micro irrigation | High incidence of colletotri-cum fruit spot | Management of Colletotricum fruit spot in pomegra-nate by Difenoco-nazole 0.1% + Chlorothalonil  0.2 % | 06 | **T1 – Farmers Practice-**  Use of chemicals like Propicona-zole/ Tebucona-zole/Propineb  **T2 – Technology assessed –**  Spraying of Difenoconazole 01.%+ Chlorothalonil 0.2 % (Two sprays at 10 days intervals after occurrence  of disease) | i.Disease intensity (0-5 scale)  ii.Yield (t/ha) | **T1 – Farmers Practice**  i.Disease intensity  (0-5 scale) 1.95  ii.Yield (t/ha)  17.50  **T2 – Tech-nology assessed –**  i.Disease intensity  (0-5 scale)  0.70  ii.Yield (t/ha)  19.37 | **Farmers Practice**  i.Yield (t/ha)  17.50  B:C Ratio  2.14  **T2 – Tech-nology assessed –**  i.Yield (t/ha)  19.37  B:C Ratio 2.55 | Disease free fruits fetched 10-15 per cent higher market price than those with black spots | - | - |

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**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| **T1 – Farmers Practice-**  Use of chemicals like Propicona-zole/ Tebucona-zole/Propineb |  |  | 17.50 t/ha | Rs 455000 per ha | 2.14 |
| **T2 – Technology assessed –**  Spraying of Difenoconazole 01.%+ Chlorothalonil 0.2 % (Two sprays at 10 days intervals after occurrence of disease) | NRC Pomegranate Solapur, MPKV Rahuri |  | 19.37 t/ha | Rs.542360 per ha | 2.55 |

**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1** **Title of Technology Assessed** Management of Colletotricum fruit spot in pomegranate through application of Difenoconazole 0.1% **+**

Chlorothalonil 0.2 % integrated with soil enrichment with organic manures and bio-fertilizers

**2** **Problem Definition** There is considerable area under pomegranate crop in Ahmednagar district. Every year there is heavy

infection of Colletotricum fruit spot on fruits after onset of monsoon. Timely and proper application of Difenoconazole 0.1% **+** Chlorothalonil 0.2 % during maturity stage of fruits in June July integrated with soil enrichment with organic manures and bio-fertilizers is an effective alternative against Colletotricum fruit spot on pomegranate and can minimize the disease incidence to considerable extent.

**3 Details of technologies selected for assessment-**

**T1 – Farmers Practice-**  Use of chemicals like Propiconazole/ Tebuconazole/Propineb

**T2 – Technology assessed**  Spraying of Difenoconazole 01.%+ Chlorothalonil 0.2 % (Two sprays at 10 days intervals after occurrence

of disease) along with soil application of organic manures and biofertilizers

**4 Source of technology** NRC Pomegranate Solapur, MPKV Rahuri

**5 Production system and thematic area** Horticulture cultivation, IDM

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**6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Technology Option** | **No.of trials** | **Yield (t/ha)** | **Net Returns**  **(Rs. in lakh./ha)** | **B:C ratio** | **Data on Other performance indicators\*** |
| **Farmers Practice-** Use of chemicals like Propiconazole/ Tebuconazole/Propineb | 06 | 17.50 | 455000 | 2.14 | Disease intensity (0-5 Scale)  1.95 |
| **Technology Assessed –**  Spraying of Difenoconazole 01.%+ Chlorothalonil 0.2 % (Two sprays at 10 days intervals after occurrence of disease) along with soil application of organic manures and biofertilizers | 19.37 | 542360 | 2.55 | Disease intensity (0-5 Scale)  0.70 |

**7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques -**

**8 Final recommendation for micro level situation –** After onset of monsoon two applications of Difenoconazole 01.% + Chlorothalonil 0.2 % may be

recommended on pomegranate fruits for management of Colletotricum fruit spots.

**9 Constraints identified and feedback for research -** Nil

**10 Process of farmers participation and their reaction -** The group meeting of pomegranate growers was organized in the selected villages and PRA was done in those villages. This helped in identifying the major problems in production of pomegranate fruits. The fruits of ambe bahar are being severely infected by Colletotricum spots during maturity stage in June-July due to which fruit quality is deteriorated and yield is affected. Farmers are applying improper fungicides and that also not on time. High cost of plant protection is noticed besides unsatisfactory disease management. The effective remedy to manage this disease was suggested in the form of spraying ofDifenoconazole 01.% + Chlorothalonil 0.2 % (Two sprays at 10 days interval after occurrence of disease) and in consultation with the pomegranate growers the treatments were finalized. The observations were recorded at all the replications for testing the efficacy of the selected molecule

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**Assessment - 8**

**Results of On Farm Trial 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | Problem definition | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Okra | Medium to heavy soils with well irrigation | High incidence of yellow vein mosaic diseasse | To see the performance of Phule Vimukta okra variety against yellow vein mosaic disease | 06 | **T1 – Farmers Practice-**  Sowing of Arka Anamika/private okra varieties  **T2 – Technology assessed** –  Introduction of Phule Vimukta okra variety | i.Per cent disease intensity  ii.Yield (t/ha) | **T1 – Farmers Practice**  i.Per cent disease intensity-27%  ii.Yield (t/ha)  8.12  **T2 – Tech-nology assessed –**  i. Per cent disease intensity-3%  ii.Yield (t/ha)  8.75 | **T1 – Farmers Practice**  i.Yield (t/ha)  8.12  ii.B:C Ratio 3.24  **T2 –Tech-nology assessed**  i.Yield (t/ha)  8.75  ii. .B:C Ratio 3.74 | Negligible incidence of yellow vein mosaic noticed on Phule Vimukta okra variety and hence suitable for summer season | - | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| **T1 – Farmers Practice-**  Sowing of Arka Anamika/private okra varieties |  | 8.12 | t/ha | Rs 140500 per ha | 3.23 |
| **T2 – Technology assessed –**  Introduction of Phule Vimukta okra variety | MPKV Rahuri | 9.37 | t/ha | Rs.171750 per ha | 3.74 |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1 Title of Technology Assessed To see the performance of Phule Vimukta okra variety against yellow vein mosaic disease**

**2** **Problem Definition** Okra is being cultivated on large area in Rahuri tahsil of Ahmednagar district during summer season.

Majority of the farmers are planting private okra varieties which are highly susceptible to yellow vein mosaic disease. Introduction of Phule Vimukta okra variety developed by MPKV Rahruri is resistant to yellow vein mosaic disease and hence can minimize the disease incidence to considerable extent.

**3 Details of technologies selected for assessment-**

**T1 – Farmers Practice**  Sowing of Arka Anamika/private okra varieties

**T2 – Technology assessed** Introduction of Phule Vimukta okra variety\

**4 Source of technology** MPKV Rahuri

**5 Production system and thematic area** Vegetable cultivation, IDM

**6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Technology Option** | **No.of trials** | **Yield (t/ha)** | **Net Returns**  **(Rs. in lakh./ha)** | **B:C ratio** | **Data on Other performance indicators\*** |
| **Farmers Practice-** Sowing of Arka Anamika / private okra varieties | 06 | 8.12 | 140500 | 3.23 | Per cent disease intensity 27% |
| **Technology Assessed –**  Introduction of Phule Vimukta okra variety | 9.37 | 171750 | 3.74 | Per cent disease intensity  3% |

**7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques -**

**8 Final recommendation for micro level situation** Phule Vimukta okra variety may be planted during summer season to get rid of yellow vein

mosaic disease

**9 Constraints identified and feedback for research** Nil

**10 Process of farmers participation and their reaction** The group meeting of okra growers was organized in the selected villages and PRA was done in those villages. This helped in identifying the major problems in okra cultivation. Yields of okra are affected due to heavy incidence of yellow vein mosaic disease. Majority of the farmers are planting private okra varieties which are highly susceptible to yellow vein mosaic disease. Introduction of Phule Vimukta okra variety developed by MPKV Rahruri is resistant to yellow vein mosaic disease was suggested to overcome the problem .and in consultation with the okra farmerss the treatments were finalized. The observations were recorded at all the replications for testing the performance of Phule Vimukta okra variety.

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**Assessment 9**

**Results of On Farm - Trial**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Soybean | Medium black soil with protective irrigation | Less use of powder form of bio-fertilizers for seed treatment | To assess the liquid bio-fertilizers formulation  used for soybean as a seed treatment**.** | 13 | Liquid bio-fertilizers as a seed treatment | Root nodulation  Number of pods/ 100grain wt | **Farmers practice-**  Root nodulation/plant-73.79  Number of pods/plant-71.13  100grain wt(gm)- 12.30  **Recom. practice-**  Root nodulation/plant-107.44  Number of pods/plant-77.67  100grain wt(gm)- 12.63 | Yield increased  by 11.83% | Liquid bio-fertilizers easy for seed treatment and increased the root nodulation | - | - |

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**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| ***Farmers Practice***  *(*50:75:30Kg NP2O5K2O  Kg/ha ) | - | 19.95 | q/ha | 23460/ha | 1.73 |
| ***Technology Assessed -*** *(*50:75:30 NP2O5K2O Kg/ha + Rhizobium & PSB @375ml/ha (Liquid form*)* | RCOF ,Nagpur / Centre of bio-fertilizers | 22.31 | q/ha | 29403/ha | 1.89 |

**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

1 **Title of Technology Assessed** To assess the liquid bio-fertilizers inoculants for soybean as a seed treatment.

**2 Problem Definition** Bio-fertilizers rhizobium and phosphate solubilizing bacteria play an important role in soybean for N-

fixation and P availability. But the Farmers are using less or no use of bio- fertilizers for soybean as seed a treatment. The reason behind this is that the most of the farmers are using tractor drawn seed drill for the sowing of soybean. Those farmers using powder form of bio-fertilizers seed treatment reported clogging problems of seed drill and because of that the bio-fertilizers seed treatment is not practice by the farmers. Liquid formulation may overcome this problem and the efficiency of the liquid inoculants is also high than the powder form of inoculants. The intensity of the problem is about 42 % in particular farming situation. So that the assessment on the liquid bio- fertilizers inoculants was proposed

**3 Details of technologies selected for assessment:** T1 – Farmers practice - 50:75:30Kg NP2O5K2O Kg/ha

T2 - Technology assessed - 50:75:30 NP2O5K2O Kg/ha + Rhizobium & PSB @375ml/ha (Liquid form)

**4 Source of technology** RCOF ,Nagpur 2011 / Centre of bio-fertilizers 2014

**5 Production system and thematic area** Soybean-Wheat/Soybean-Sugarcane, Integrated Nutrient Management

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**6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The reported shows that the highest grain yield of soybean was recorded in the

assessment technology of using liquid form of Rhizobium and Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) in addition to the recommendation of NPK (50:75:30kg/ha). The assessment technology coupled with the recommended dose of NPK reported the grain yield (22.31 q/ha) as against the farmers practice (19.95 q/ha). The yield data shows an increase in yield of 11.83 per cent over the farmer’s practice. The leaf nutrient status shows the increase the availability and uptake of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium by 10.43 per cent, 21.42 per cent and 6.44 per cent respectively.

The data on root nodulation recorded 107.44/plant in assessment treatment as 73.79/plant in farmers practice and it shows 45.60 per cent increased in nodulation. The number of pods/plant and 100‐grain weight were found superior in liquid bio-fertilizers applied treatments as compared to the farmers practice. The number of pod/plant and 100 grain weight in soybean were increased by 9.19 per cent and 2.68 per cent as compared with farmers practice respectively The assessment practice recorded net returns Rs.29403/ha as against

Rs.23460/ha in the farmers practice. The assessment practice gave highest B: C ratio 1.89 and farmer’s practice 1.73.

7. **Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques:**

Liquid bio-fertilizers seed treatment not reported the clogging problem of tractor drawn seed drill, easy to apply and shows good results on initial crop growth. Liquid bio-fertilizers inoculants as seed treatment for soybean reported satisfactory results on increasing root nodulation and leaf NPK levels.

8 **Final recommendation for micro level situation:** Liquid bio-fertilizers seed treatment work satisfactory. The assessment is continued for one more

year for confirmation of result in another location.

9 **Constraints identified and feedback for research:** Availability of liquid bio-fertilizers at village level

10 **Process of farmers participation and their reaction** Farmers are involved for identification of problems in the particular farming situation and

implementation as per trial and recording the observations. Similarly the feedback of the farmers also reported that the use of liquid bio-fertilizes shows improvement in root nodulation and yield.

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**Assessment - 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | Problem definition | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Sugarcane | Medium black soil with well/canal irrigation | Less response to soil application of fertilizers | To assess the fertigation schedule for pre seasonal sugarcane (80%RDF**)** | 07 | Fertigation schedule for pre seasonal sugarcane (80%RDF) | No.of tillers  Leaf NPK content | **Far. Practice**  No.of tillers-7.57  Leaf NPK content-  N-2.05%,P-0.13%,K-1.70%  **Recom. Practice**  No.of tillers-8.38  Leaf NPK content-  N-2.27%,P-0.15%,K-1.80% | Crop is yet to harvest for yield data but expecting 18-20 per cent higher yield | Fertigation helps to increased the number of tillers, saving of fertilizers and labour cost on fertilizers application | - | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| T1. Farmers practice - 340:170:170Kg NPK/ha through conventional Fertilisers | - | Crop is yet to harvest for yield data ,expected harvest in the month of February 2019 | | | |
| T2. Assessment– Fertigation 80%RDF (272:136:136KgNPK/ha)Through urea,phosphoric acid and MOP | M.P.K.V.,Rahuri 2015 |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1. Title of on-farm trials To assess the fertigation schedule for pre seasonal sugarcane (80%RDF)**

**2. Problem diagnosed** Ahmednagar district having 30000 ha area under pre seasonal sugarcane with 115t/ha yield. Low yield due to imbalance fertilizer application. Most of the farmers are using conventional fertilizers in the soil with some quantity through fertigation and it has less use efficiency as well as labor problem for soil fertilizer application. Sugarcane grower now shifting toward the drip irrigation systemthus need fertigation through drip. The intensity of the problem is about 52% under particular farming situation

**3. Details of technologies selected for assessment:** Fertigation schedule for pre seasonal sugarcane (80%RDF)

**4. Source of technology** MPKV,Rahuri 2015

**5. Production system** Sugarcane-Soybean

**6. Theamatic area** Nutrient Use Efficiency

**7. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators:** The assessed technology performance is satisfactory as per the initial bio-metric observation and leaf testing data. Assessment conducted on fertigation schedule for pre seasonal sugarcane (80%RDF)) at 7 farmer’s field on 01.40 ha area. Use of urea, phosphoric acid and white potash through the drip as a fertigation reported the increased in number of tillers at earthing up by 10.70 per cent and leaf NPK content by 10.73 per cent, 12.39 per cent and 5.88 per cent respectively over the farmers practice. Crop is yet to harvest for yield data but expecting 18-20 per cent increase in yield over the farmers practice.

**8. Final recommendation for micro level situation-** Fertigation of 80% recommended fertilizers dose using urea, phosphoric acid and white potash for pre seasonal sugarcane helps to increased the number of tillers and leaf size as well as colour. The assessment should be continuing forone more year for the confirmation of the results in different agro ecological situation.

**9. Constraints identified and feedbacks for research** Handling of phosphoric acid

**10. Process of farmer’s participation and their reaction-** Farmers are involved for identification of problems in the particular farming situation and implementation as per trial and recording the observations. Similarly the feedback of the farmers also reported that fertigation is using urea, phosphoric acid and white potash for pre seasonal sugarcane helps to increased the number of tillers, saving of fertilizers and labour cost on fertilizers application.

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**Assessment - 11**

**Results of On Farm 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 |
| Dairy | Irrigated | Tick infestation | To assess the performance of metarhizium anisopliae against tick infestation in crossd bre cows | 20 | Fungal spraying of metarhizuim anisopliae 5 gm powder + 5 ml of milk/lit of water spray @ 30 ml sqmt . | Tick control | T1.- Control-95%  But recurrence seen  T2.- Control-100 % recurrence not seen | Tick contolled by 100 percent and recurrence after 15 day was not seen | Spraying of metarhizuim anisopliae liquid is safe for ticks control in dairy animal | - | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice)- Use of 2ml taktik /lit of water /cow | - | 3465 | lit/lactation/year | 24242 | 1.46 |
| Technology option 2- Fungal spraying of metarhizuim anisopliae 5 gm powder + 5 ml of milk/lit of water spray @ 30 ml sq mt . | MAFSU-Nagpur | 3600 | lit/lactation/year | 27980 | 1.54 |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1 Title of Technology Assessed To assess the performance of metarhizium anisopliae against tick infestation in crossbreed cows**

2 Problem Definition Heavy tick infestation seen in crossbred cows resulted in anemia and less milk yield ,Due to which tick

borne disease like thileria,Ticks can be injurious to domestic livestock due to blood loss that can occur when a large number of ticks feed After Sprayng of Tactic over animal causes recurrence of ticks after 15 day.

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment- Use of Metarizium anisople is a biological control of ticks, it is not harmful to the animal and it can be

sprayed in shed, Due to metarizium application ticks sheds on ground and after 2-3 hours shedded ticks died due to their skin damage, In farmers practice farmer using chemical ike tactik, butox, ektomin,

these chemicals use is harmful to the animal. hence Metarizium is selected for assessment

4 Source of technology MAFSU-Nagpur

5 Production system and thematic area Disease management in Dairy

6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators Tick contolled by 100 percent and recurrence after 15 day was not seen

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques

- Spraying of metarhizuim anisopliae liquid is suitable for ticks control in animal as well as in byre and 15 days tick occurrence not seen

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Metarhizuim anisopliae is safe for tick control in dairy animal

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research Use of Merizium anisopalie is a biological control of ticks, it is not harmful to the animal and

it can be sprayed in shed ,Due to metarizium application ticks sheds on ground.

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction KVK has established farmers clubs in each village of operational area. KVK first identified

problems, its intensity and affected area. Organized the group meeting, identified gaps, problems. Based on these problems, explain the technology to be demonstrated. Select the farmers who are interested in conducting demonstration, involve and interested in technology adoption. after selected organized farmers training, method demonstrations, recorded observation.

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**Assessment - 12**

**Results of On Farm Trial**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Backyard poultry | Semi intensive | Less market price for egg and live birds | To assess the performance of Kadaknath breed of back poultry for meat and egg purpose | 8 | Rearing of Kadaknath poultry for egg and meat | Egg production  Live weight | T1.32 egg/bird/Six month  Live wt1.3 kg/bird  T2.33.25/bird/Six month  Live wt1.250kg /bird | Rs.2484 | Kadaknath egg saled at rs15-20 and birds sale at the rate of rs.500 per bird | - | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice)- Rearing of local birds | - | 160.6 eggs per flock/six month | No./ 5+1 bird flock | Rs.356 | 1.11 |
| Technology option –Rearing of Kadaknath 5+1 birds | MAFSU-Nagpur | 165.6 eggs per flock/six month | No./flock | Rs.1980 | 1.56 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1 Title of Technology Assessed To assess the performance of Kadaknath breed of back poultry for meat and egg purpose**

2 Problem Definition Less market for egg and live bird

3. Details of technologies Many farmer rearing non-discript back yard poultry which give less market price for egg and live

birds .Few farmer rearing improved backyard poultry birds .There is huge market demand for kadaknath poultry meat .Egg and live birds sale at double rate, for this purpose Kadaknath is selected for assessment

4 Source of technology MAFSU-Nagpur

5 Production system and thematic area Semi intensive backyard poultry

6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators-

T1.Egg production 32./bird ,Live bird Weight-1.3 ,/bird

T2..Egg production 33 /bird ,Live bird Weight-1.250/bird

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques

- Kadaknath poultry birds egg and live birds having huge demand and egg saled at Rs.15 and live birds at Rs.500

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Nil

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research- Nil

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction Kadaknath poultry birds reared like local birds but its market demand is more due to taste of

meat and Egg ,Birds scavenge their own feed and 50 percent feed is supplied viz.Maize ,jawar ,kitchen waste

KVK has established farmers clubs in each village of operational area. KVK first identified problems, its intensity and affected area. Organized the group meeting, identified gaps, problems. Based on these problems, explain the technology to be demonstrated. Select the farmers who are interested in conducting demonstration, involve and interested in technology adoption. after selected organized farmers training, method demonstrations, recorded observation

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**Assessment - 13**

**Results of On Farm Trial -3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Fodder crop | Irrigated | Less yield | To cultivate the Phule Gunwanth fodder as a perennial green fodder for crossbred cows | 10 | Cultivation of Phule Gunwant grass | 1.No.of tiller  2.fodder yield | T1..No.of tiller-15  2.fodder yield—107.5 t/ha  T2.No.of tiller-27  2.Fodder yield-137.5t/ha | Fodder yield =137.5 tone/ha | Gunwant is better than jaywant and DHN-6 | - | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice)- Cultivation of DHN-6 | - | 107.5 t/ha | Tone/ha | 75555 | 3.37 |
| Technology option –Cultivation of Phule Gunwant | MPKV-Rahri | 137.5t/ha |  | 119411 | 3.87 |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1 Title of Technology Assessed To cultivate the Phule Gunwanth fodder as a perennial green fodder for crossbred cows**

2 Problem Definition Low yield and less tiller

3. Details of technologies selected Many farmer rearing high yielding crossbred cows where Neither recommended feeding nor good quality

nutricious fodder provided to the cows. Farmers are feeding only grasses like DHN-6 and local napier These

grasses having less tillers hence Phule Gunwant is selected for assessment

4 Source of technology MPKV-Rahuri

5 Production system and thematic area Fodder management

6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators-

T1. No.of tiller-15, 2.fodder yield—107.5 t/ha

T2. No.of tiller-27 2.Fodder yield-137.5t/ha

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques

- Gunwant is better than jaywant and DHN-6

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Nil

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research Nil

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction KVK has established farmers clubs in each village of operational area. KVK first identified

problems, its intensity and affected area. Organized the group meeting, identified gaps,

problems. Based on these problems, explain the technology to be demonstrated. Select the farmers who are interested in conducting demonstration, involve and interested in technology adoption. after selected organized farmers training, method demonstrations, recorded observation. For increasing adoption and diffusion organized field days, shivar pheri

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**Assessment - 14**

**Results of On Farm Trial**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology Assessed | Parameters of assessment | Data on the parameter | Results of assessment | Feedback from the farmer | Any refinement needed | Justification for refinement |
| Fodder crop | Irrigated | Less yield | **To assess the Phule Godhan fodder to improve the health and milk production in high yielding crossbred cows** | 10 | Cultivation of Phule godhan | 1..fodder yield | 48.5 | Fodder yield -48.5 | Phule godhan is better for silage making | - | - |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Assessed | Source of Technology | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| Technology option 1 (Farmer’s practice)- Cultivation of local jawar | - | 37.63 | Tone/ha | 43005 | 4.23 |
| Technology option –Cultivation of Phule Godhan | MPKV-Rahri | 48.25 |  | 58458 | 5.23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**C2. Details of each On Farm Trial for assessment to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details**

**1 Title of Technology Assessed To assess the Phule Godhan fodder to improve the health and milk production in high yielding**

**crossbred cows**

2 Problem Definition Farmer cultivating local jawar having less yield and palatability

3. Details of technologies selected In Kharif season farmer cultivating local jawar which having less yield for that high yielding variety Phule

Godhan is selected for assessment

4 Source of technology MPKV, Rahuri

5 Production system and thematic area Kharif fodder crop followed by rabi wheat and gram

6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators-

T1.Fodder yield -37.63

T2.Fodder yield-48.25t/ha

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques

- Phule godhan is leafy and tall ,Due to sweet steam ,milk production is increased in crossbred cows

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Nil

9 Constraints identified and feedback for research Nil

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction

KVK has established farmers clubs in each village of operational area. KVK first identified problems, its intensity and affected area. Organized the group meeting, identified gaps, problems. Based on these problems, explain the technology to be demonstrated. Select the farmers who are interested in conducting demonstration, involve and interested in technology adoption. after selected organized farmers training, method demonstrations, recorded observation.

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**Assessment-15**

**HOME SCIENCE**

**1. Title To see the efficiency of maize sheller for shelling dried maize cobs**

2. Problem diagnose/defined Injuries in palm during shelling besides less work efficiency

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement:

T 1 Existing practice- hand shelling

T 2 Technology assess- Use of maize sheller

4. Source of technology Mahatma Phule Krish vidyapeeth, Rahuri

5. Production system thematic area Rainfed

6. Thematic area Drudgery reduction

**7. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Performance indicators | No. of farm women | Treatment | |
|  |  | T 1 - Existing practice | T 2 – Technology assessed |
| Time taken to shell per kg of cobs | 7 | 8 min | 1.5 min |

**Result:** shelling of maize cobs is mostly done by women in a traditional method i.e. manual shelling and work efficiency is also less. Use of maize sheller helps to reduce the pain in palm and also improve the work efficiency and productivity.

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation Use of maize sheller improves the work efficiency and

also decreased injuries in hand.

9. Constraints identified and feedback for research Nil

10.Process of farmers participation and their reaction Initially PRA survey was conducted with the farmers and

identified problems.Farm women were involved in treatment finalization, selection of beneficiaries for trial, implementation of trial on their field.

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**D1. Results of Technologies Refined**

**Results of On Farm Trial**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop/ enterprise | Farming situation | **Problem definition** | Title of OFT | No. of  trials | Technology refined | Parameters of refined t | Data on the parameter | Results of refinement | Feedback from the farmer | Details of refinement done |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Contd..**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technology Refined | Source of Technology for Technology Option1 /  Justification for modification of assessed  Technology Option 1 | Production | Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year) | Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit | BC Ratio |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Technology Option 1 (best performing Technology Option in assessment) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Technology Option 2 (Modification over Technology Option 1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Technology Option 3 (Another Modification over Technology Option 1) |  |  |  |  |  |

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**D.2. Details of each On Farm Trial for refinement to be furnished in the following format separately as per the following details:-NIL**

1. Title of Technology refined

2 Problem Definition

3 Details of technologies selected for refinement

4 Source of technology

5 Production system and thematic area

6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer’s participation / other scoring techniques

8 Final recommendation for micro level situation

9 Constraints identified and feedback for research

10 Process of farmers participation and their reaction

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**3.3. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION**

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

**List of technologies demonstrated during previous year and popularized during 2016-17 and recommended for large scale adoption in the district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | Crop/  Enterprise | Thematic Area\* | Technology demonstrated | Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system | Horizontal spread of technology | | |
| No. of villages | No. of farmers | Area in ha |
| **Agronomy** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Soybean | Integrated Crop Management | Use of HYVs – MACS-1188  -Seed treatment with Rhizobium, PSB,  -Application of soil test based chemical fertilizers at the time of sowing  - Spary herbicide Imazythypyr @ 750ml/ha  -Spray karanj oil (@ 2ml/lit. of water  -Spray foliar plant nutrient 19:19:19 @ 0.5%+ chelated ferrous@0.1% :  -Spray chemical pesticides as per need | Field days, shivar pheri, , use of mass media i.e. radio talk | 10 | 88 | 54 |
| 2 | bengal gram | Integrated Crop Management | --Use of HYVs – JAKI-9218  -Seed treatment with Rhizobium, PSB, trichoderma  -Application of soil test based chemical fertilizers at the time of sowing  -installed bird percahse  -Installation of pheromone traps @ 15 no./ha  -Foliar application of 13:40:13 @ 0.5 at flowering  -chemical pesticides spray as per need | Field days, shivar pheri, , use of mass media i.e. radio talk | 12 | 88 | 48 |

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**Horticulture**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | Crop/  Enterprise | Thematic Area\* | Technology demonstrated | Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system | Horizontal spread of technology | | |
| No. of villages | No. of farmers | Area in ha |
| 1 | Onion | Weed management | Post emergence Weed control | Training, SMS and whatsapp messages | 15 | 275 | 125 ha |
| 2 | Pomegranate | ICM | Prevention of sunscorching of fruits with coverbags | Training, Demonstration, SMS and whatsapp messages | 15 | 225 | 250 |
| 3 | Mango | ICM | Foliar application of KNO3 for increased fruit set and yield | Training, Demonstration, SMS and whatsapp messages | 12 | 26 | 22 |

**Plant Protection**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | | Crop/  Enterprise | Thematic Area\* | | Technology demonstrated | Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system | | Horizontal spread of technology | | | |
|  | |  |  | |  |  | | No. of villages | No. of farmers | | Area in ha |
| 1 | | Onion | IDM | | Purple blotch management in onion | Field day, group discussions, radio talk, literature, field visits | | 06 | 145 | | 80 |
| 2 | | Pomegranate | Biological control | | Integrated nematode management | Field day, group discussions, radio talk, literature, field visits | | 07 | 160 | | 100 |
| 3 | | Capsicum | Biological control | | Damping off management in Capsicum | Field day, group discussions, radio talk, literature, field visits | | 04 | 30 | | 12 |
| **Soil Science** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | | Pomegranate | Integrated Nutrient Management | | Use of bio-organic slurry | Literature, popular article, trainings, demonstration | | 18 | 125 | | 110 |
| 2. | | Sugarcane Ratoon | Integrated Nutrient Management | | In situ trash composting | Literature, popular article, trainings, demonstration | | 68 | 1200 | | 960 |
| **Veterinary Science** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Poultry | | Backyard poultry | Srinidhi poultry | | | Training, demonstration ,field days | 11 | | 75 | - |
| 2 | Dairy | | Health management | Probiotic suppliment | | | Training, demonstration ,field days | 9 | | 90 | . |

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**B. Details of FLDs implemented during 2017-18 (Information is to be furnished in the following three tables for each category i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.  No. | Crop | Thematic area | Technology Demonstrated | Season and year | Area (ha) | | No. of farmers/  demonstration | | | Reasons for shortfall in achievement |
| Proposed | Actual | SC/ST | Others | Total |  |
| **Agronomy** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Soybean | Integrated Crop Management | Use of HYVs – MAUS 158  -Seed treatment with Rhizobium, PSB,  -Application of soil test based chemical fertilizers at the time of sowing  - Spary herbicide Imazythypyr @ 750ml/ha  -Spray foliar plant nutrient 19:19:19 @ 0.5%+ chelated ferrous@0.1% :  -Spray chemical pesticides as per need | Kharif 2017 | 20 | 20 | 6 | 44 | 50 | - |
| 2 | Cotton | Weed Management | -Spray herbicides combination pyrithiobac sodium 750ml+ quizalofop ethyl 1liter/ha | kharif 2017 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| 3 | Bengal gram | Integrated Crop Management | -Use of HYVs – JAKI-9218  -Seed treatment with Rhizobium, PSB, trichoderma  -Application of soil test based chemical fertilizers at the time of sowing  -installed bird percahse  -Installation of pheromone traps @ 15 no./ha  -chemical pesticides spray as per need | Rabi  2017-18 | 20 | 20 | 4 | 46 | 50 | - |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Horticulture** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | Capsicum | INM | Use of soil test based nutrient management in capsicum | Rabi 2017-18 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | 10 | 10 |  |
| 02 | Onion | USe of INM in Onion | Demonstration of biofertilizers | Rabi 2017-18 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 10 | 10 |  |
| **Plant Prot** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Guava | Biological control | Integrated nematode management | Kharif 2017 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 01 | 09 | 10 |  |
| 2 | Onion | IDM | Purple blotch management | Rabi 2017 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 02 | 08 | 10 |  |
| **Soil Science** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Hybrid maize | Soil fertility management | Soil test based balance nutrient management | Kharif 2017-18 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 00 | 15 | 15 |  |
| 2. | Pomegranate | Production and use of organic inputs | Use of bio-organic slurry | Rabi 2017-18 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 00 | 15 | 15 | - |
| 3. | Sugarcane Ratoon | Production and use of organic inputs | In situ trash composting | Rabi 2018-18 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 00 | 15 | 15 |  |
| **Vety. Science** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Poultry | Backyard poultry | Srinidhi poultry | 2016-17 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 13 | - |
| 2 | Dairy | Health management | Probiotic suppliment | 2016-17 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 13 |  |

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Details of farming situation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop | Season | Farming situation (RF/Irrigated) | Soil type | Status of soil | | | Previous crop | Sowing date | Harvest date | Seasonal rainfall (mm) | No. of rainy days |
| N | P | K |
| **Agronomy** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soybean | kharif | Irrigated (Protective) | Medium to heavy | Low | Low | very high | Sugarcane-06.  Onion-16  Maize-09  Wheat- 19 | 12th June – 23rd June 2017 | 27 Sept- 25th Oct 2017 | 720 | 41 |
| cotton | kharif | Irrigated | Medium to heavy | Low | Low | very high | Sugarcane 04  wheat 04  fodder -2 | 17th May – 5th June 2017 | 5th oct -10th Nov. 2017 | 720 | 41 |
| bengal gram | Rabi | irrigated | Medium to heavy | Low | Low | very high | Soybean - 16 Maize- 09 Bajra-25 | 18 Oct- 25 Nov. | 2nd Feb.- 10th March  2018 | 89.4 | 3 |
| **Horticulture** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capsicum | Kharif | Irrigated | Light | Low N | Low P | High K | Cucumber | 16.008.17 | 05.04.18 | 359 | 15 |
| Onion | Late Kharif | Irrigated | Light | Low N | Low P | High K | Maize fodder | 30.010.16 | 04.04.18 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Plant Protection** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guava | Kharif 2017 | Irrigated | Medium to heavy | Medium | Low | High | Guava | June 17 | 20th Feb to 20th March 2018 | - | - |
| Onion | Rabi 2017 | Irrigated | Medium | Medium | Low | High | Soybean,  maize,bajra | 15th N ov-15th Dec 2017 | Feb 18 | - | - |
| **Soil Science** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.Hybrid Maize | Kharif  2017-18 | Irrigated | Deep black-02  Medium black-09  Light soil-03 | Low-15 | V.low-01  Low-13  Medium-01 | V.high-15 | Wheat/  Onion/ Soybean | 2017  June.II week-02  June.III week-11  July I week-02 | 2017  Oct.III week-03  Oct.IV week-10  Nov I week -02 | - | - |
| 2.Pomegranate | Rabi  2017-18 | Irrigated  (Farm pond/ Bore well) | Medium black-05  Light soil-10 | Low-15 | V.low-01  Low-13  Medium-01 | V.high-13 | Pomegranate | 2018  Jan.I week-02  Jan.II week-01  Feb.I week-05  Feb.II week-03  Feb.III week-03 | 2018  Expected date of harvest in the month of July-August 2018 | - | - |
| 2.Sugarcane  ratoon | Rabi  2017-18 | Irrigated | Deep black -05  Medium-08  Light soil-02 | Low-15 | V.low-01  Low-14 | High-01  V.high-14 | Sugarcane | 2017  Dec-III week-03  Dec-I week-02  2018  Jan-I week-03  Jan-II week-04  Feb-III week-03 | 2019  Expected date of harvest in the month of  January- February 2019 | - | - |

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**Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Feed Back** |
| 1. | **Maize**  - Soil test based nutrient management helps to maintain the fertility status of the soil .While in farmers practice reported reduction in fertility status  - Increase in number grains/comb and grain weight. |
| 2. | **Pomegranate**  - Bio-organic slurry enhances the nutrients availability and uptake  - Reduce the flower drooping problem up to some extent. |
| 3. | **Sugarcane ratoon**  - Trash cutting and Compost culture enhance the composting process  - Trash without cutting found more beneficial to sustain the crop under water stress condition |
| 4 | **Soybean**  Variety MAUS 158 showed better performance than variety JS 335 under drough condition/long dry spell |
| 5 | **Bengal gram**  -Var. JAKI 9218 is semi spreading, observed more number of branches ,good vegetative and reproductive growth  -This year heavy intensity of color rot observed due to climatic variability |
| 6 | The corrected application of nitrogen and phosphorus which were low in soil test report have been found to increase the fruit set and fruit yield in capsicum |
| 7 | The bulb size obtained in CCC 1000 treatment in rabi onion is optimum and color of outer scales is attractive and helpful in getting higher market price. |

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**Farmers’ reactions on specific technologies**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Feed Back** |
| 1. | **Maize**  -Soil test based fertilizers management shows improvement in gain filling and yield and not affected the yield of rabi season crop. |
| 2. | **Pomegranate**  - Increased the white root development.  - Improvement in leaf size , fruit colour and weight |
| 3. | **Sugarcane ratoon**  - Improvement in tillering and reduced the problem of early shoot borer  - Reduced the cost on weeding and inter cultivation operations |
| 4 | **Soybean**  -In heavy soil, application of recommended dose of fertilizers showed excess vegetative crop growth |
| 5 | **Bengal gram**  -Foliar application of 13:40:13 @0.5% at Flowering shows higher pod setting  -Installation of pheromone traps save one spaying of chemical pesticides |
| 6 | **Cotton**  Herbicide pyrithiobac sodium did not completely control dicot weeds |
| 7 | **Guava** – Uniform fruit setting as well as no curly leaved observed on all guava tress due to proper management of root knot nematodes |
| 8 | **Onion** – Separate application of Azoxystrobin found more effective for managing onion purple blotch rather than mixing with insecticides |
| 9 | The corrected NPK doses have helped in increasing the fruit yeild in capsicum and also led to better storability and optimum keeping quality |
| 10 | Use of CC 1000 ppm at 60 and 75 days after transplant is better in obtaining bulb size in rabi onion |
|  |  |

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**Extension and Training activities under FLD**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No.** | **Activity** | **No. of activities organised** | **Date** | **Number of participants** | **Remarks** |
| **Agronomy** | | | | | |
| **1** | Field days | 2 | 7/9/19, 11/1/12 | 91 |  |
| **2** | Farmers Training | 2 | 9/6/17,6/10/17 | 85 |  |
| **Horticulture** | | | | | |
| 1 | Field days | 01 | 20.02.18 | 30 |  |
| 2 | Farmers Training | 02 | 19.02.18 | 23 |  |
| 3 | Media coverage | 02 | 12.05.17 | - |  |
| 4 | Training for extension functionaries | 01 | 16.05.17 | 50 |  |
| **Plant Protection** | | | | | |
| 1 | Field days | 01 | 20.01.2018 | 70 |  |
| 2 | Farmers Training | 02 | 17.7.17, 29.11.17 | 45 |  |
| 3 | Media coverage | 01 |  |  |  |
| **Soil Science** | | | | | |
| 1 | Field days | 02 | 07.09.2017  06.02.2018 | 23  26 |  |
| 2 | Farmers Training | 03 | 03.07.2017  05.01.2018  08.02.2018 | 29  35  35 |  |
| 3 | Media coverage | 03 Radio talks | 11.07.2017  27.12.2017  06.03.2018 | - |  |
| 4 | Training for extension functionaries |  | 19.09.2017 | 34 |  |

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**C. Performance of Frontline demonstrations**

**Frontline demonstrations on oilseed crops**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crop** | **Thematic Area** | **technology demonstrated** | **Variety** | **No. of Farmers** | **Area**  **(ha)** | **Yield (q/ha)** | | | | **% Increase in yield** | **Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)** | | | | **Economics of check**  **(Rs./ha)** | | | |
| **Demo** | | | **Check** | **Gross**  **Cost** | **Gross**  **Return** | **Net Return** | **BCR**  **(R/C)** | **Gross**  **Cost** | **Gross**  **Return** | **Net Return** | **BCR**  **(R/C)** |
| **High** | **Low** | **Average** |
| Soybean | ICM | Variety+ INM+ IPM | MAUS 158 | 50 | 20 | 35.0 | 25.0 | 27.45 | 23.83 | 15.09 | 41482 | 85260 | 43778 | 2.06 | 40867 | 74078 | 33211 | 1.82 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

\*\* BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Frontline demonstration on pulse crops

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crop** | **Thematic Area** | **technology demonstrated** | **Variety** | **No. of Farmers** | **Area**  **(ha)** | **Yield (q/ha)** | | | | **% Increase in yield** | **Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)** | | | | **Economics of check**  **(Rs./ha)** | | | |
| **Demo** | | | **Check** | **Gross**  **Cost** | **Gross**  **Return** | **Net Return** | **BCR**  **(R/C)** | **Gross**  **Cost** | **Gross**  **Return** | **Net Return** | **BCR**  **(R/C)** |
| **High** | **Low** | **Average** |
| Chickpea | ICM | Variety+ INM+ IPM | JAKI 9218 | 50 | 20 | 23.13 | 18.17 | 21.13 | 17.23 | 21.78 | 39761 | 80909 | 31448 | 2.04 | 39947 | 66451 | 26503 | 1.69 |

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

\*\* BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

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**FLD on Other crops**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category & Crop** | **Thematic Area** | **Name of the technology** | **No. of Farmers** | **Area (ha)** | **Yield (q/ha)** | | | | **% Change in Yield** | **Other Parameters** | | **Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)** | | | | **Economics of check (Rs./ha)** | | | |
| **Demo** | | | **Check** | **Demo** | **Check** | **Gross Cost** | **Gross**  **Return** | **Net**  **Return** | **BCR**  **(R/C)** | **Gross**  **Cost** | **Gross**  **Return** | **Net**  **Return** | **BCR**  **(R/C)** |
| **High** | **Low** | **Average** |
| Cotton | Weed management | Herbicides combination spray | 10 | 4 | 32.5 | 28.3 | 30.6 | 29.2 | 4.89 | 3965 | 5020 | 77700 | 134420 | 56720 | 1.73 | 78938 | 128260 | 49322.5 | 1.62 |
| **Maize** | Soil fertility management | Soil test based balance nutrient management | 15 | 6.00 | 90.00 | 65.00 | 76.67 | 65.00 | 17.95 | Comb wt -284.39gm  No.of grains/ comb-683.27 100grain wt -32.53gm | Comb wt -241.17gm  No.of grains/ comb-620.58  100grain wt -30.13gm | 55776 | 86707 | 30931 | 1.57 | 51575 | 73515 | 21943 | 1.44 |
| **Capsicum** | **INM** | **Use of soil test based INM** | 10 | **1.0** | **875** | **780** | **824.6** | **720.2** | **14.5** | **No. of pickings – 34.1**  **Fruit yield kg/plant-2.75**  **Yield 824.6q/ha** | **No. of pickings – 28.1**  **Fruit yield kg/plant-2.40**  **Yield 720.2q/ha** | **506146.4** | **2308880** | **1802733.6** | **4.58** | **502212.** | **2016560** | **1514348** | **4.03** |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Onion** | IDM | Purple blotch management | 10 | 4.0 | 450 | 412.5 | 431.25 | 350 | 15.00 | 67812 | 69822 | 194062 | 431250 | 237188 | 2.22 | 175000 | 350000 | 175000 | 2.00 |
|  | **INM** | **Use of K-Mobilizer and N & P fixing biofertilizers** | 10 | **4.0** | **476** | **405** | **433** | **390** | **11.0** | **Bulb diameter- 54.1**  **Neck perimeter-1.58 cm**  **Yield 433q/ha** | **Bulb diameter- 43.0**  **Neck perimeter-1.84 cm**  **Yield 390q/ha** | **89729.6** | **281450** | **191720** | **3.13** | **89031** | **253500** | **164469** | **2.84** |
| Pomegranate | Production and use of organic inputs | Use of Bio-organic slurry for pomegranate | 15 | 06.00 | Crop is yet to harvest for yield data , expected harvest in the month of July-August 2018 | No.of fruits at setting stage-95.12 | No.of fruits at setting stage-89.87 | Crop is yet to harvest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Guava** | Biological control | Integrated nematode management | 10 | 4.0 | 225 | 196.8 | 210.9 | 180 | 17.16 | 24550 | 27611 | 126540 | 358530 | 231990 | 2.83 | 126000 | 306000 | 269200 | 2.42 |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sugarcane** | Production and use of organic inputs | In situ trash composting in ratoon sugarcane | 15 | 06.00 | Crop is yet to harvest for yield data , expected harvest in the month of January-February 2018 | No.tillers at earthing up–  07.76 | No.tillers at earthing up-06.56 | Crop is yet to harvest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FLD on Livestock

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Thematic area** | **Name of the technology demonstrated** | **No. of Farmer** | **No.of Units (Animal/ Poultry/ Birds, etc)** | **Major parameters** | | **%**  **change**  **in major**  **parameter** | **Other parameter** | | **Economics of demonstration (Rs.)** | | | | **Economics of check**  **(Rs.)** | | | |
| **Demo** | **Check** | **Demo** | **Check** | **Gross**  **Cost** | **Gross**  **Return** | **Net**  **Return** | **BCR**  **(R/C)** | **Gross**  **Cost** | **Gross**  **Return** | **Net**  **Return** | **BCR**  **(R/C)** |
| **Dairy** | Feed management | Use of Propelene glycol for minimizing negative energy balance in high yielding crossbred cows | 10 | One Cow | 12.51 lit/day | 11.85 lit/day | 5.56 | Nil | 5 % | 15671 | 21560 | 5888.5 | 1.37 | 15671 | 20440 | 4769 | 1.30 |
| **Sheep & Goat** | Fodder management | Hydroponic production for goat | 10 | One goat /demonstration | 81 lit/three | 71.55 lit /three month | 13.20 | 1611 | Rs.1692 | Rs.2322.5 | 1611 | 711.5 | 1.44 | 2086 | 1692 | 394 | 1.23 |

FLD on Fisheries - NIL

FLD on Other enterprises - NIL

FLD on Women Empowerment - NIL

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**FLD on Farm Implements and Machinery**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of the implement** | **Crop** | **Technology demonstrated** | **No. of Farmer** | **Area (ha)** | **Major**  **parameters** | **Filed observation (output/man hour)** | | **% change**  **in major**  **parameter** | **Labor reduction (man days)** | | | | **Cost reduction**  **(Rs./ha or Rs./Unit etc.)** | | | |
| **Demo** | **Check** | **Land preparation** | **Sowing** | **Weeding** | **Total** | **Land preparation** | **Labour** | **Irrigation** | **Total** |
| Sickle | Fodder | Vaibhav Sickle | 10 | - | Time taken for harvesting of fodder per kg | 2.3 min | 1.8 min | 21.74 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**FLD on Other Enterprise: Kitchen Gardening - NIL**

**FLD on Demonstration details on crop hybrids \*- NIL**

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3.4. Training Programmes

**Farmers’ Training including sponsored training programmes (on campus)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic area** | **No. of courses** | **Participants** | | | | | | | | |
| **Others** | | | **SC/ST** | | | **Grand Total** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **I Crop Production** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weed Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resource Conservation Technologies | 01 | 46 | 0 | 46 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 54 | 0 | 54 |
| Cropping Systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop Diversification |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Micro Irrigation/irrigation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Crop Management | 2 | 66 | 9 | 75 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 75 | 10 | 85 |
| Soil & water conservation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated nutrient management | 1 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| Production of organic inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others Organic vegetable production | 01 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **II Horticulture** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **a) Vegetable Crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of low value and high valume crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-season vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery raising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exotic vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grading and standardization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protective cultivation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (a)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **b) Fruits** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training and Pruning | 01 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 42 |
| Layout and Management of Orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cultivation of Fruit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Management of young plants/orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rejuvenation of old orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential fruits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Micro irrigation systems of orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant propagation techniques |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others Organic pomegranate prod. | 01 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| **Total (b)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **c) Ornamental Plants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management of potted plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential of ornamental plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total ( c)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **d) Plantation crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (d)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **e) Tuber crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (e)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **f) Spices** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (f)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Post harvest technology and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total (g)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **GT (a-g)** | **04** | **120** | **0** | **120** | **25** | **0** | **25** | **145** | **0** | **145** |
| **III Soil Health and Fertility Management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soil fertility management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated water management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Nutrient Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and use of organic inputs | 03 | 74 | 00 | 74 | 09 | 00 | 09 | 83 | 00 | 83 |
| Management of Problematic soils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Micro nutrient deficiency in crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nutrient Use Efficiency | 02 | 56 | 00 | 56 | 07 | 00 | 07 | 63 | 00 | 63 |
| Balance use of fertilizers | 01 | 48 | 00 | 48 | 05 | 00 | 05 | 53 | 00 | 53 |
| Soil and Water Testing | 01 | 26 | 00 | 26 | 03 | 00 | 03 | 29 | 00 | 29 |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **IV Livestock Production and Management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy Management | 01 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Poultry Management | 01 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 6 | 28 |
| Piggery Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rabbit Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal Nutrition Management | 01 | 37 | 0 | 37 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 51 | 0 | 51 |
| Disease Management | 01 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Feed & fodder technology | 01 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Production of quality animal products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goat management | 01 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| **Total** | **06** | **117** | **10** | **127** | **36** | **8** | **44** | **153** | **18** | **171** |
| **V Home Science/Women empowerment** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Design and development of low/minimum cost diet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minimization of nutrient loss in processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milk Processing and cooking | 1 | 0 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 102 | 102 |
| Gender mainstreaming through SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage loss minimization techniques |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women empowerment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Location specific drudgery reduction technologies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural Crafts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women and child care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **VI Agril. Engineering** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm Machinary and its maintenance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of Plastics in farming practices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of small tools and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small scale processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Post Harvest Technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **VII Plant Protection** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Pest Management | 02 | 41 | 05 | 46 | 05 | 01 | 06 | 46 | 06 | 52 |
| Integrated Disease Management | 02 | 38 | 04 | 42 | 05 | - | 05 | 43 | 04 | 47 |
| Bio-control of pests and diseases | 01 | 20 | - | 20 | 03 | - | 03 | 23 | - | 23 |
| Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VIII Fisheries** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated fish farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carp breeding and hatchery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carp fry and fingerling rearing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite fish culture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portable plastic carp hatchery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pen culture of fish and prawn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible oyster farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pearl culture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **IX Production of Inputs at site** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planting material production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-agents production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-pesticides production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-fertilizer production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vermi-compost production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organic manures production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of fry and fingerlings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small tools and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of livestock feed and fodder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of Fish feed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mushroom Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apiculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leadership development |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Group dynamics | 1 | 29 | - | 29 | 3 | - | 3 | 32 | - | 32 |
| Formation and Management of SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mobilization of social capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WTO and IPR issues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **XI Agro-forestry** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production technologies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Farming Systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**Farmers’ Training including sponsored training programmes (off campus)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic area** | **No. of courses** | **Participants** | | | | | | | | |
| **Others** | | | **SC/ST** | | | **Grand Total** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **I Crop Production** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weed Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resource Conservation Technologies | 1 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Cropping Systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop Diversification |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Micro Irrigation/irrigation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Crop Management | 4 | 97 | 31 | 128 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 105 | 34 | 139 |
| Soil & water conservatioin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated nutrient management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of organic inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **II Horticulture** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **a) Vegetable Crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of low value and high valume crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-season vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery raising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exotic vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grading and standardization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protective cultivation | 01 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| Others INM in rabi onion | 02 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 34 | 0 | 34 |
| **Total (a)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **b) Fruits** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training and Pruning | 01 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 25 |  | 25 |
| Layout and Management of Orchards | 02 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 34 |  | 34 |
| Cultivation of Fruit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Management of young plants/orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rejuvenation of old orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential fruits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Micro irrigation systems of orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant propagation techniques |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (b)** | **03** | **50** | **0** | **50** | **9** | **0** | **9** | **59** | **0** | **59** |
| **c) Ornamental Plants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management of potted plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential of ornamental plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total ( c)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **d) Plantation crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (d)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **e) Tuber crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (e)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **f) Spices** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (f)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Post harvest technology and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (g)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **GT (a-g)** | **06** | **99** | **0** | **99** | **17** | **0** | **17** | **116** | **0** | **116** |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **III Soil Health and Fertility Management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soil fertility management | 02 | 58 | 02 | 60 | 08 | 00 | 08 | 66 | 02 | 68 |
| Integrated water management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Nutrient Management | 01 | 30 | 00 | 30 | 02 | 00 | 02 | 32 | 00 | 32 |
| Production and use of organic inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management of Problematic soils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Micro nutrient deficiency in crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nutrient Use Efficiency |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance use of fertilizers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soil and Water Testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **IV Livestock Production and Management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy Management | 01 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Poultry Management | 01 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Piggery Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rabbit Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal Nutrition Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disease Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feed & fodder technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of quality animal products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goat Management | 01 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| **Total** | 03 | 0 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 55 | 55 |
| **V Home Science/Women empowerment** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening | 11 |  | 246 | 246 |  | 39 | 39 |  | 285 | 285 |
| Design and development of low/minimum cost diet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minimization of nutrient loss in processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and cooking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender mainstreaming through SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage loss minimization techniques |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women empowerment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Location specific drudgery reduction technologies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural Crafts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women and child care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Importance of wheatgrass supplementation | 2 | 0 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 47 | 47 |
| Anemia and its prevention | 2 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 95 | 95 |
| Importance of Jowar in human nutrition | 1 | 0 | 49 | 49 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 63 | 63 |
| Importance of Ragi in Human Nutrition | 1 | 0 | 63 | 63 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 76 | 76 |
| Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of Plastics in farming practices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of small tools and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small scale processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Post Harvest Technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **VII Plant Protection** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Pest Management | 01 | 25 | - | 25 | 03 | - | 03 | 28 | - | 28 |
| Integrated Disease Management | 01 | 22 | - | 22 | 04 | - | 04 | 26 | - | 26 |
| Bio-control of pests and diseases | 01 | 20 | - | 20 | 04 | - | 04 | 24 | - | 24 |
| Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VIII Fisheries** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated fish farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carp breeding and hatchery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carp fry and fingerling rearing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite fish culture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portable plastic carp hatchery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pen culture of fish and prawn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible oyster farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pearl culture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **IX Production of Inputs at site** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planting material production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-agents production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-pesticides production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-fertilizer production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vermi-compost production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organic manures production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of fry and fingerlings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small tools and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of livestock feed and fodder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of Fish feed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mushroom Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apiculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leadership development |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Group dynamics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Formation and Management of SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mobilization of social capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths | 4 | 108 | - | 108 | 7 | - | 7 | 115 | - | 115 |
| WTO and IPR issues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **XI Agro-forestry** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production technologies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Farming Systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic area** | **No. of courses** | **Participants** | | | | | | | | |
| **Others** | | | **SC/ST** | | | **Grand Total** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **I Crop Production** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weed Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resource Conservation Technologies | 02 | 69 | 0 | 69 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 76 | 0 | 76 |
| Cropping Systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop Diversification |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Micro Irrigation/irrigation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Crop Management | 6 | 163 | 40 | 203 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 180 | 44 | 224 |
| Soil & water conservatioin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated nutrient management | 1 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| Production of organic inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **II Horticulture** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **a) Vegetable Crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of low value and high valume crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-season vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery raising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exotic vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grading and standardization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protective cultivation | 01 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| Others (pl specify) | 03 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 58 | 0 | 58 |
| **Total (a)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **b) Fruits** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training and Pruning | 02 | 57 | 0 | 57 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 67 |  | 67 |
| Layout and Management of Orchards | 02 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 34 |  | 34 |
| Cultivation of Fruit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management of young plants/orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rejuvenation of old orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential fruits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Micro irrigation systems of orchards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant propagation techniques |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others Organic pomegranate prod. | 01 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| **Total (b)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **c) Ornamental Plants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management of potted plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export potential of ornamental plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total ( c)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **d) Plantation crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (d)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **e) Tuber crops** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (e)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **f) Spices** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and Management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (f)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and management technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Post harvest technology and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (g)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **GT (a-g)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **III Soil Health and Fertility Management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soil fertility management | 02 | 58 | 02 | 60 | 08 | 00 | 08 | 66 | 02 | 68 |
| Integrated water management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Nutrient Management | 01 | 30 | 00 | 30 | 02 | 00 | 02 | 32 | 00 | 32 |
| Production and use of organic inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management of Problematic soils | 03 | 74 | 00 | 74 | 09 | 00 | 09 | 83 | 00 | 83 |
| Micro nutrient deficiency in crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nutrient Use Efficiency |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance use of fertilizers | 02 | 56 | 00 | 56 | 07 | 00 | 07 | 63 | 00 | 63 |
| Soil and Water Testing | 01 | 48 | 00 | 48 | 05 | 00 | 05 | 53 | 00 | 53 |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **IV Livestock Production and Management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy Management | 2 | 21 | 16 | 37 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| Poultry Management | 2 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 48 |
| Piggery Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rabbit Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal Nutrition Management | 01 | 37 | 0 | 37 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 51 | 0 | 51 |
| Disease Management | 01 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Feed & fodder technology | 01 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Production of quality animal products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goat Management | 02 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 23 | 17 | 40 |
| **Total** | **09** | **117** | **52** | **169** | **36** | **21** | **57** | **153** | **73** | **226** |
| **V Home Science/Women empowerment** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening | 11 | 0 | 246 | 246 | 0 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 285 | 285 |
| Design and development of low/minimum cost diet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minimization of nutrient loss in processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Processing and cooking | 01 | 0 | 47 | 47 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 55 | 55 |
| Gender mainstreaming through SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage loss minimization techniques |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women empowerment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Location specific drudgery reduction technologies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural Crafts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women and child care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Importance of wheatgrass supplementation | 2 |  | 39 | 39 |  | 8 | 8 |  | 47 | 47 |
| Anemia and its prevention | 2 |  | 84 | 84 |  | 11 | 11 |  | 95 | 95 |  |
| Importance of Jowar in human nutrition | 1 |  | 49 | 49 |  | 12 | 12 |  | 63 | 63 |  |
| Importance of Ragi in Human Nutrition | 1 |  | 63 | 63 |  | 13 | 13 |  | 76 | 76 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **VI Agril. Engineering** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm Machinary and its maintenance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of Plastics in farming practices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of small tools and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small scale processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Post Harvest Technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **VII Plant Protection** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Pest Management | 03 | 66 | 05 | 71 | 08 | 01 | 09 | 74 | 06 | 80 |
| Integrated Disease Management | 03 | 60 | 04 | 64 | 09 | - | 09 | 69 | 04 | 73 |
| Bio-control of pests and diseases | 02 | 40 | - | 40 | 07 | - | 07 | 47 | - | 47 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **VIII Fisheries** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated fish farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carp breeding and hatchery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carp fry and fingerling rearing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite fish culture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portable plastic carp hatchery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pen culture of fish and prawn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible oyster farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pearl culture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **IX Production of Inputs at site** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planting material production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-agents production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-pesticides production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bio-fertilizer production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vermi-compost production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organic manures production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of fry and fingerlings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small tools and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of livestock feed and fodder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of Fish feed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mushroom Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apiculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leadership development |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Group dynamics | 1 | 29 | - | 29 | 3 | - | 3 | 32 | - | 32 |
| Formation and Management of SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mobilization of social capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths | 4 | 107 | - | 107 | 8 | - | 8 | 115 | - | 115 |
| WTO and IPR issues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **XI Agro-forestry** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production technologies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated Farming Systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Progress Report KVK Ahmednagar-1 – 2017-18……………………………………………………………………………………………..97

**Training for Rural Youths 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** |
| Nursery Management of Horticulture crops | 01 | 24 | | 0 | | 24 | | 6 | | 0 | | 6 | | 30 | |  | | 30 |
| Training and pruning of orchards |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Protected cultivation of vegetable crops |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Commercial fruit production | 01 | 44 | | 0 | | 44 | | 10 | | 0 | | 10 | | 54 | |  | | 54 |
| Integrated farming |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Seed production |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Production of organic inputs | 01 | 17 | | 03 | | 20 | | 03 | | - | | 03 | | 20 | | 03 | | 23 |
| Planting material production |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Vermi-culture |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Mushroom Production |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Bee-keeping |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Sericulture |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Value addition |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Small scale processing |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Post Harvest Technology |  |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Tailoring and Stitching |  |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Rural Crafts |  |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Production of quality animal products |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Dairying | 01 | 12 | | 0 | | 12 | | 5 | | 0 | | 5 | | 17 | | 0 | | 17 |
| Sheep and goat rearing | 03 | 57 | | 8 | | 65 | | 18 | | 3 | | 21 | | 75 | | 11 | | 86 |
| Quail farming |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Piggery |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Rabbit farming |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Poultry production | 01 | 9 | | 0 | | 9 | | 4 | | 0 | | 4 | | 13 | | 0 | | 13 |
| Ornamental fisheries |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Composite fish culture |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Freshwater prawn culture |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Shrimp farming |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pearl culture |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Cold water fisheries |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Fish harvest and processing technology |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Agri Entrepreneurship development | 1 | 10 | 9 | 19 | | 2 | | - | | 2 | | 12 | | 9 | | 21 |
| Para extension workers | 2 | 42 | 6 | 48 | | 6 | | - | | 6 | | 48 | | 6 | | 54 |
| Soil and water testing | 1 | 14 | 06 | 20 | | 01 | | 01 | | 02 | | 15 | | 07 | | 22 |
| Spirulina cultivation & processing | 2 | 51 | 7 | 58 | | 4 | | 0 | | 4 | | 55 | | 7 | | 62 |
| Food Processing in India: Scope and Techniques | 1 | 15 | 2 | 17 | | 4 | | 1 | | 5 | | 19 | | 3 | | 22 |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |

**Training for Rural Youths 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** |
| Nursery Management of Horticulture crops | 01 | 24 | | 0 | | 24 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 30 |  | 30 |
| Training and pruning of orchards |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protected cultivation of vegetable crops |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial fruit production | 01 | 44 | | 0 | | 44 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 54 |  | 54 |
| Integrated farming |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed production |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of organic inputs |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planting material production |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vermi-culture |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mushroom Production |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bee-keeping |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sericulture |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value addition |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small scale processing |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Post Harvest Technology |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Tailoring and Stitching |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Rural Crafts |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Production of quality animal products |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Dairying |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Sheep and goat rearing |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Quail farming |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Piggery |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Rabbit farming |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Poultry production |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Ornamental fisheries |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Composite fish culture |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Freshwater prawn culture |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Shrimp farming |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Pearl culture |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Cold water fisheries |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Fish harvest and processing technology |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Fry and fingerling rearing |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Any other (pl.specify) |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |

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**Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes – CONSOLIDATED (On + 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** |
| Nursery Management of Horticulture crops | 01 | 24 | | 0 | | 24 | | 6 | | 0 | | 6 | | 30 | |  | | 30 |
| Training and pruning of orchards |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Protected cultivation of vegetable crops |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Commercial fruit production | 01 | 44 | | 0 | | 44 | | 10 | | 0 | | 10 | | 54 | |  | | 54 |
| Integrated farming |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Seed production |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Production of organic inputs | 01 | 17 | | 03 | | 20 | | 03 | | - | | 03 | | 20 | | 03 | | 23 |
| Planting material production |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Vermi-culture |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Mushroom Production |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Bee-keeping |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Sericulture |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Value addition |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Small scale processing |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Post Harvest Technology |  |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Tailoring and Stitching |  |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Rural Crafts |  |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Production of quality animal products |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Dairying | 01 | 12 | | 0 | | 12 | | 5 | | 0 | | 5 | | 17 | | 0 | | 17 |
| Sheep and goat rearing | 03 | 57 | | 8 | | 65 | | 18 | | 3 | | 21 | | 75 | | 11 | | 86 |
| Quail farming |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Piggery |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Rabbit farming |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Poultry production | 01 | 9 | | 0 | | 9 | | 4 | | 0 | | 4 | | 13 | | 0 | | 13 |
| Ornamental fisheries |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Composite fish culture |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Freshwater prawn culture |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Shrimp farming |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pearl culture |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Cold water fisheries |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Fish harvest and processing technology |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Fry and fingerling rearing |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Agri Entrepreneurship development | 1 | 10 | 9 | 19 | | 2 | | - | | 2 | | 12 | | 9 | | 21 |
| Para extension workers | 2 | 42 | 6 | 48 | 6 | | - | | 6 | | 48 | | 6 | | 54 | |
| Soil and Water testing | 1 | 14 | 06 | 20 | 01 | | 01 | | 02 | | 15 | | 07 | | 22 | |
| Spirulina cultivation & processing | 2 | 51 | 7 | 58 | 4 | | 0 | | 4 | | 55 | | 7 | | 62 | |

**Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training (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 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 0 | 35 |
| Integrated Pest Management | 1 | 25 | - | 25 | 05 | - | 05 | 30 | - | 30 |
| Integrated Nutrient management | 1 | 28 | 00 | 28 | 06 | 00 | 06 | 34 | 00 | 34 |
| Rejuvenation of old orchards | 1 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 02 | 0 | 02 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| Protected cultivation technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and use of organic inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender mainstreaming through SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Formation and Management of SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women and Child care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Group Dynamics and farmers organization | 2 | 6 | - | 60 | 4 | - | 4 | 64 | - | 64 |
| Information networking among farmers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity building for ICT application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management in farm animals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock feed and fodder production | 01 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 37 | 1 | 38 |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Household food security |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Importance of Nutrition under ICDS scheme | 5 |  | 50 | 50 |  | 12 | 12 |  | 62 | 62 |
| Maternal and child nutrition | 2 |  | 24 | 24 |  | 9 | 9 |  | 35 | 35 |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training (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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women and Child care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Group Dynamics and farmers organization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Information networking among farmers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity building for ICT application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management in farm animals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock feed and fodder production | 01 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 37 | 1 | 38 |
| Household food security |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kitchen Garden: Importance and Management | 02 |  | 47 | 47 |  | 8 | 8 |  | 55 | 55 |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training – CONSOLIDATED (On + 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 | 01 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 0 | 35 |
| Integrated Pest Management | 01 | 25 | - | 25 | 05 | - | 05 | 30 | - | 30 |
| Integrated Nutrient management | 01 | 28 | 00 | 28 | 06 | 00 | 06 | 34 | 00 | 34 |
| Rejuvenation of old orchards | 01 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 02 | 0 | 02 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| Protected cultivation technology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and use of organic inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender mainstreaming through SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Formation and Management of SHGs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women and Child care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Group Dynamics and farmers organization | 2 | 6 | - | 60 | 4 | - | 4 | 64 | - | 64 |
| Information networking among farmers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity building for ICT application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management in farm animals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock feed and fodder production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household food security |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Any other (pl.specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Sponsored training programmes

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area of training** | **No. of**  **Courses** | **No. of Participants** | | | | | | | | |
| **General** | | | **SC/ST** | | | **Grand Total** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Crop production and management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increasing production and productivity of crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial production of vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Production and value addition** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruit Plants | 02 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 72 | 0 | 72 |
| Ornamental plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spices crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soil health and fertility management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of Inputs at site |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Methods of protective cultivation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Post harvest technology and value addition** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Farm machinery** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm machinery, tools and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Livestock and fisheries** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock production and management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal Nutrition Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal Disease Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fisheries Nutrition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fisheries Management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Home Science** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household nutritional security |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic empowerment of women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drudgery reduction of women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Agricultural Extension** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Details of vocational training programmes carried out by KVKs for rural youth**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area of training** | **No. of**  **Courses** | **No. of Participants** | | | | | | | | |
| **General** | | | **SC/ST** | | | **Grand Total** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Crop production and management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial floriculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial fruit production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial vegetable production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrated crop management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organic farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Post harvest technology and value addition** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Livestock and fisheries** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite fish culture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheep and goat rearing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piggery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Income generation activities** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vermicomposting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bio-fertilizers etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural Crafts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sericulture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mushroom cultivation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursery, grafting etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agril. para-workers, para-vet training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Agricultural Extension** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity building and group dynamics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Grand Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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3.5. Extension Programmes

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activities | No. of programmes | No. of farmers | No. of Extension Personnel | TOTAL |
| Advisory Services | - | 4500 | - | 4500 |
| Diagnostic visits | - | 288 | - | 288 |
| Field Day | 6 | 345 | 5 | 350 |
| Group discussions | 24 | 367 | - | 367 |
| Kisan Ghosthi | 1 | 395 | 15 | 405 |
| Self -help groups | 25 | 500 | - | 500 |
| Kisan Mela | 03 | 1905 | 25 | 1930 |
| Exhibition – Organized by KVK | 1 | 1500 farmers visited | | |
| Exhibition - Participation by KVK | 2 | 1-1.5 lakh farmers visited | | |
| Scientists' visit to farmers field |  |  |  | 750 |
| Ex-trainees Sammelan | 1 | 52 | - | 52 |
| Farmers' seminar/workshop | 3 | 443 | 15 | 458 |
| Method Demonstrations | 02 | 45 | 00 | 45 |
| Celebration of important days  Women’s day in agriculture | 1 | 125 | - | 125 |
| Special day celebration-World Soil Health Day | 1 | 215 | 10 | 225 |
| Exposure visits | 4 | 130 | - | 130 |
| White fly management campaign in sugarcane | 5 | 325 | 15 | 340 |
| Pre-kharif interface | 1 | 217 | 14 | 231 |
| **Total-17 activities- 10696 participants** |  |  |  |  |

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Details of other extension programmes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **Number** |
| Electronic Media (CD./DVD) | 1 (100 copies) |
| Extension Literature-KVK/ Sugarcane/ Armyworm in Lucerne grass | 3 (25,000 copies) |
| Newspaper coverage | 96 |
| Popular articles | 10 |
| Radio Talks | 67 |
| TV Talks | 02 |
| Others-Booklet Spirulina | 1(1000copies) |
| Booklet – Sugarcane | 1(5000 copies) |
| **Total** |  |

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**3.6.PRODUCTION OF SEED/PLANTING MATERIAL AND BIO-PRODUCTS**

**Production of seeds by the KVKs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop | **Name of the crop** | **Name of the variety** | **Name of the hybrid** | **Quantity of seed**  **(q)** | **Value**  **(Rs)** | **Number of farmers** |
| Cereals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oilseeds | Soybean | MACS-1188 | - | 77 qt | 156918 | Supplied to Mah. State Seed Corporation |
| Pulses | Bengalgram | Digvijay | - | 4.5 qt | 13500 | Supplied to Mah. State Seed Corporation |
| Commercial crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetables | Drumstick | PKM-1 | - | 0.41q | 61500 | 33 |
| Flower crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spices |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fodder crop seeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiber crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forest Species |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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# Production of planting materials by the KVK

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crop** | **Name of the crop** | **Name of the variety** | **Name of the hybrid** | **Number** | **Value (Rs.)** | **Number of farmers** |
| Commercial |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable seedlings | Drumstick | PKM-1 | - | 4700 | 23500 | 72 |
| Fruits | Pomegranate | Bhagwa | - | 94833 | 948330 | 215 |
|  | Guava | L-49 |  | 48783 | 585396 | 168 |
|  | Mango | Keshar |  | 500 | 10000 | 50 |
|  | Lime | K Lime |  | 500 | 5000 | 78 |
|  | Coconut | Banawali |  | 1000 | 40000 | 75 |
| Ornamental plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medicinal and Aromatic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plantation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spices |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuber |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fodder crop saplings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forest Species |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **150316** | **1612226** | **658** |

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**Production of Bio-Products**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bio Products** | **Name of the bio-product** | **Quantity** | **Value (Rs.)** | **No. of Farmers** |
| **Kg** |
| Bio Fertilizers | Azatobactor  Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria(PSB)  Acetobactor  Rhizobium  Potash Mobilizing Bacteria  Composting Culture | 14062 | 972631 | 2362 |
|  | **Total** | **14062** | **972631** | **2362** |
| Bio-pesticides | Bio-pesticides | 3838 | 575700 | 313 |
|  | Bio-fungicides | 11499 | 1724850 | 749 |
|  | **Total** | **15337** | **2300550** | **1062** |
| Biofood | **Spirulina** |  |  |  |
|  | Powder | 22.2 | 67300 | 124 |
|  | Vaseline | 259 no. | 14950 | 81 |
|  | culture | 58 lit. | 20520 | 32 |
|  | Total |  |  | 237 |
| Total |  |  |  | **708**5 |

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# Production of livestock materials

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Particulars of Live stock | **Name of the breed** | **Number** | **Value (Rs.)** | **No. of Farmers** |
| **Dairy animals** |  |  |  |  |
| Cows |  |  |  |  |
| Buffaloes |  |  |  |  |
| Calves |  |  |  |  |
| Others (Pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |
| **Poultry** |  |  |  |  |
| Broilers |  |  |  |  |
| Layers |  |  |  |  |
| Duals (broiler and layer) |  |  |  |  |
| Japanese Quail |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey |  |  |  |  |
| Emu |  |  |  |  |
| Ducks |  |  |  |  |
| Backyard –  Chicks & Live birds | Srinidhi | 3401 | 68020 | 110 |
| **Piggery** |  |  |  |  |
| Piglet |  |  |  |  |
| Others (Pl.specify) |  |  |  |  |
| **Fisheries** |  |  |  |  |
| Indian carp |  |  |  |  |
| Exotic carp |  |  |  |  |
| Others (Pl. specify) |  |  |  |  |
| **Goat** | Sojat, Osmanabadi | 19 | 150895 | - |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |

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

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

B. Literature developed/published

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Title** | **Authors name** | **Number** |
| Research papers |  |  |  |
| Technical reports |  |  |  |
| News letters |  |  |  |
| Technical bulletins | - Sugarcane production technology- booklet | S.S.Deshmukh | 5000 |
| Popular articles | * Trash management in ratoon sugarcane * Dhaincha as a green manuring crop * Nutrient management for pomegranate | S.S.Sonawane, SMS, Soil Science | 3000 |
|  | * Care of guava orchards | PD Hendre | 500 |
| Extension literature | * Nutrient management sugarcane * In situ trash composting in ratoon sugarcane | S.S.Sonawane, SMS, Soil Science | 1500 |
|  | * Preseason & ratoon sugarcane management | S.S.Deshmukh | 5000 |
|  | * White grub and brown spot management in sugarcane | B. T Dawange | 2000 |
|  | * Spodoptera management in Lucern | B.T. Dawange | 500 |
|  | * Use of bio-pesticides and pheromone traps | B..T Dawange | 500 |
|  | * Bahar management in guava | PD Hendre | 500 |
| Others (Pl. specify) | - | - | - |

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**C. Details of Electronic Media Produced**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD/ Audio-Cassette) | Title of the programme | Number |
| 1 | CD | Krishigyan – Detailed cultivation practices of 21 major crops of Maharashtra | 254 |
| 2 | CD | KrishiUdyojak – Detailed information of 16 major agro based enterprises | 217 |
| 3 | CD | Organic Farming – Concepts and methods of Organic farming | 99 |
| 4 | CD | Cotton – Integrating plant method | 89 |
| 5 | CD | Spirulina – Production & marketing | 231 |
| 6 | CD | Sustainable Fruit production from Organic Farming – Production | 124 |
| 7 | DVD | Loose Housing Dairy – Loose Housing dairy concept | 94 |
| 8 | DVD | Integrated Nutrient Management in Cattle – Azola, Silage, & Hydroponic production | 81 |
| 9 | DVD | Silage Making | 24 |
| 10 | CD | Vasundhara Software – Atomization of soil and water reporting system | 18 |
| 11 | CD | Preparation of Audio CDS – Radio Station Programme | 1304 |

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

**1. Integrated Farming System to sustain under drought condition**

**Background**

KrishiVigyan Kendra, Babhaleshwar (Ahmednagar) has been implementing NICRA project in the village Pimpri Lokai Block Rahata since 2014-15. Ahmednagar district comes under drought prone area. Average annual rainfall is 562 mm. rainfalls is erratic and always less than average. Village Pimpri Lokai is totally rainfed, about 90 percent area is rainfed and major climate variability is drought. Major kharif crops of the village area pearl millet, soybean, fodder crops while sorghum, bengal gram, fodder are the major rabi crops. Due to erratic rainfall the income from crop production are unassured and farmers are engaged in agriculture allied enterprise dairy. Green fodder shortage after month of December- January has been occured every year. Farmers purchased green fodder i.e. lucern, sugarcane tops from outside at higher rate, that increases cost on fodder management besides milk production declined due to less green fodder availability. as well as milk production also declined due to less green fodder availability. Mr. Uttam Mayanaji Gadekar is one of the progressive farmer of the village. His age is 67 year and education is 11th standard. Total family members are nine including two sons. He has 4 ha. land, out of which 2ha. is seasonal irrigated and 2 ha. is rainfed. Water sources are two wells and one bore well, but they have seasonal water availability up to December to January. He is cultivating the pearl millet, cotton, fodder crops in kharif and sorghum, bengal gram in rabi. Dairy is major agriculture allied enterprise; he has four cross breed (HF) cows. Average daily milk production is 40 to 50 liters per day. Average annual gross income from agriculture and allied enterprise was 2 to 2.5 lakh. Major constrains was unassured agriculture income due to less and erratic rainfall and green fodder scarcity after month of December- January.

**Intervention**

KVK has been introduced different climate resilient interventions in the village. Introduce the technology of silage preparation for green fodder availability throughout year. Mr. Uttam Gadekar has adopted this interventions and preparing silage since last two year. This year he prepared 19 tonns of silage in bags and in pit. During the year 2015, KVK promoted him to establish poly house and gave him financial support from bank. He constructed polyhouse of 0.1ha area and cultivated colour capsicum. Initial construction cost of poly house is Rs7 lakh. Out of which 4.25 lakh was subsidy. KVK gave him technology for cultivation also guidance for marketing. To overcome the water scarcity during summer, he constructed farm pond with plastic lining on 0.1 ha. area. KVK introduced technology of use water evaporation retardant in farm pond during summer to minimize the evaporation losses. It use @ 1kg for 10 days during three month (April, May, June). He use 9 kg water evaporation retardant used for three month in farm pond. Integrated Farming System concept has been introduced with this farmer

**Impact**

* First year he got yield of 15 tons colour capsicum from poly hosue and average rate was 48 Rs/kg. Gross income Rs 6.9 lakh. He got net income of Rs. 2.9 lakh. Second year again he cultivated color capsicum and till end of October 2017, he harvested 8 ton of crop. Average rate is Rs. 60/kg and got gross income of Rs. 4.8 lakh. Crop cultivation cost is Rs 1.25 lakh and net income is Rs 3.55 lakh.
* Use of water evaporation retardant minimized evaporation losses by 27 percent and saves the 3 lakh liter water from the farm pond of 0.1 ha.
* During the year 2017 he has made rain water harvesting structure at polyhouse and harvested rain water from polyhouse roof with help of pipe and stored in the farm pond. It save cost on water purchased from outside.

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* Silage preparation saves Rs 0.95 per kg cost on green fodder. Total cost saving on green fodder is Rs 17,100 beside timely availability of nutritious fodder increases milk production by 2 to 3 liter per day and give addition gross income o Rs 1560- 2340 per month from four cows.
* As part of Integrated Farming System, he has back yard poultry unit and adopted improved poultry bird- shreenidhi for backyard poultry. Total 15 birds gives 10 eggs per day and give Rs 40 per day income from eggs.
* All theses interventions increase his family annual gross income Rs 9 lakh. And net assured income of Rs 4 to 4.5 lakh

Silage preparation intervention has been widely adopted and disseminated in entire village, as well as in entire district. State agriculture department also promoting silage technology. Total 18 poly houses have constructed in neighboring 3-4 villages and they are engaged in group marketing at Mumbai. Technology of use of evaporation retardant had been adopted by all 18 farmers of the villages who constructed farm pond, similarly adjoining villages also in district also adopted the technology

**2. Self Employment Generation through Vermicompost production**

**Background:** Huge demand to organic fertilizers particularly vermicompost is mainly due to decline the response to chemical fertilizers by the crop, due to poor soil health condition, increase in the prices of chemical fertilizers along with their sudden rise in the prices. By considering these emerging issues KVK has made intervention by introducing vermicompost as an enterprise for self employment generation.Vermicompost is one of the best suitable enterprises for the rural youths due to sufficient availability of agriculture waste, crop residue and cow dung. To develop this enterprise in the rural area for self-employment and sustain agriculture business, KVK took initiative to promote the vermicompost production as self employment enterprise.

**Interventions:**Vermicompost is one of the suitable enterprises for the rural youths. To develop this enterprise in the rural area for self-employment and sustain agriculture business, KVK took initiative to establish a model vermicompost demonstration at KVK farm.KVK designed three days skill imparting training programme for rural youths. Training includes vermicompost and vermiwsah production technique, harvesting, packing and marketing besides project preparation. Total eigth courses were conducted especially for rural youths, which benefited 220 rural youths from the nearby villages. Eighteen crop demonstrations were conducted at field on wheat, cotton, sugarcane and onion for the popularization of the vermicompost and creation of market demand among the farming community. Literature developed and distributed among the farmers for awareness generation. Exposure visit of trainees were also conducted for the interaction with the entrepreneurs.Total 95 rural youths started the vermicompost production units having the production capacity 25-50 tons per annum. Three master trainers developed for second stage extension. Master trainer and Farmers club members become our hands in outreach of this eco-friendly inputs production technology in the district.

KVK also linked the trainees with bank for financial assistance. KVK scientists are visiting periodically the vermicompost units for collection of the feedback and to solve the problems occurred during production of vermicompost.KVK also kept the information of commercial vermicompost entrepreneur on the KVK,s web site for the wide publicity and market linking.

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**Technology and Process:** For vermicompost production major row material requires as feed is cow dung and partially decomposed crop residues. The lot of agriculture waste, crop residues and cow dung are easily available in the villages.Water; vermiculture and shade are other requirement for starting the vermicompost production unit.Vermicompost beds of size 3ft x30ftx1.5ft are laid down on the surface, sufficient water sprinkled on the feed material and then vermiculture released in bed. The vermicompost bed covered with gunny bags and sprinkle water on it. The moisture of the feed should be maintained around 60 per cent throughout cycle period. The earthworms eat the raw material and convert into good quality compost. The period for completion of one cycle of vermicomposting is 45 to 60 days. A few days before the harvest watering of the beds are discontinued to allow migration of worms towards the bottom of the bed. The compost is then transferred outside without disturbing the bed and separated vermicompost is sieved with 2mm sieve and again refill the feeding material with sufficient watering for next cycle. Likewise annually minimum 7 to 8 cycles can be harvested. Two full time skill labour and nine parts unskilled labour sufficient for the harvesting, bed refilling, sieving, packing and watering the bed.After harvesting the vermicompost sieved with 2mm sieve and packed in 50Kgs printed polythene bags.

**Successful entrepreneur:** Mr. Sahebrao Bhand is 12th pass school dropout and working on the farm with his family as traditional agriculture. He came in contact with KVK during the year 2001-02 as one of the beneficiary of organic farming project, he has completed three day duration skill oriented vermicompost production training at KVK Ahmednagar during 2002.Has shouldered immense risk and started this venture with a bare minimum of 2 kg vermiculture production enterprise at Dadh bk village with help of KVK. Initially he produced annually 5-6 tons of vermicompost and utilized for his own farm. Considering the good results of vermicompost and demand from the other farmers of the villagers, he established 25 tons annual capacity commercial vermicompost production during the year 2003. Mean while he developed a good linkages with progressive farmers, farmers club/SHG members and State agriculture department for marketing the produce. He become a well know supplier of vermicompost in the District.

Due to the good quality of vermicompost the demand increased day by day and further he expanded the vermicompost big unit of size 244ft x 30 ft with capacity of 400-450 metric tons vermicompost and 1000 kg vermiculture per annum investing Rs.9.50 with the financial support of Rs.6.0 lakhs from the Ahmednagar District Co-operative Bank. The production unit is functioning under the brand name of “Vitthal Ruhkamini vermicompost unit”. Raw material is available in village level, he has 20 per cent raw material available with him and remaining 60 per cent purchase from other farmers. He has given fulltime employment for two skill labour and five part time unskilled labour in his unit. His four family members also engaged with the vermicompost production enterprise and himself shoulder responsibility of marketing, supply and consultancy of vermicompost unit establishment. His annual gross income is Rs 13-14lakh and net income is Rs.5-6 lakh excluding the all sort of expenses.

He supplied the vermicompost to more than 1250 farmers in nine districts of Maharashtra and also established six vermicompost units in other State like Gujarat, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. He also is exporting vermicompost to Malaysia**.** Now he became a largest producer and supplier of vermicompost and vermiculture in the Maharashtra State.

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**Horizontal spread of enterprise**

Mr.Sahebrao Bhand always engaged in promoting the vermicompost production technology among the farming community. He provides consultancy to the other small as well as commercial vermicompost producers and farmers. State Department of Agriculture, KVKs and NGOs also invites him to give training of vermicompost production. He established 25 commercial and 225 small scale vermicompost units at farmers field in all over Maharashtra and other states like Gujarat, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. He supplied vermicompost and vermiculture all fourteen tahasils of Ahmednagar District, nine District of Maharashtra and four other States of India.The work of Mr. Sahebrao Bhand has appreciated by different agencies. AIR, Ahmednagar awarded “Krishi Vani” award, Shetakari Guavrao award of NGO, Sangamner, and KVK has awarded the “Best Farmers Club award for his farmers club. He has participated in the Budget Planning Commission Conference held at IIM, Ahmadabad as a representative of farmers. He also one of the Master Trainer Expert at the progressive farmers meeting organized at Luckhnaw.

**3. Guava Meadow Cultivation assures high income to the growers**

Guava is an important fruit crop of Rahata Taluka in Ahmednagar District that is grown in mriga bahar and hasta bahar season in Ahmednagar District. The area under guava is 3250 hectares in Ahmednagar District as per 2015-2016 data out of which more than 85 per cent area is in Rahata block. The guava cultivation is predominantly grown under light to medium soils that faces various problems like poor flowering, poor fruit size and quality**.** The average yield of L-49 or Sardar variety amongst guava growers is 175 quintals per ha.The farmers are using various technologies like use of micro irrigation and use of water soluble fertilizers. The net income of conventional guava in Rahata block is Rs 110000 per ha. Farmers are forced to undertake guava cultivation with poor quality of fruits and low yeilds.

The KVK scientists provided technological intervention by demonstrating the ultra heigh density method of guava cultivation which is called meadow orchard cultivation as an easy option for tackling the problem of poor yield and quality. The KVK initially spread awareness through promoting the participation and involving guava growers in National Convention on Guava at Shirdi during 2013 and 2015. Thereafter the KVK itself initiated the guava meadow orchard at its Demonstration Farm. The KVK initially had conventional plantation at 5 X 5 m planting distance which was modified to 3 X 3m and 2.25 X 2.25m and 3 X 2.25m and 3 X 1.25m planting distance. The technology of pruning guava plants thrice in a year has been modified to twice in a year once at May-June prior to june rainfall and second after harvest in October-November. During the other remaining period the pruning is restricted to thinning of unwanted vegetative shoots. After the success of guava meadow plantation at KVK Demonstration Farm the planting distance of 3 X 2.25 providing an average yield of 262 q/ha was recommended by KVK for new guava growers in ultra high density meadow plantation.

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The KVK has conducted 16 oncampus and off campus training programmes for farmers and rural youths for disseminating the guava meadow cultivation and pruning techniques.The results have been found to be very encouraging as the farmers who were looking for an option for pomegranate are now shifting towards guava meadow cultivation. Apart from increasing the yield of fruits the qulaity of fruits obtained is also very high. The average weight of more than 75 per cent fruits under guava meadow orchard is 250 grams and the shelf life of such fruits after harvest is more than 3 to 5 days which is far superior than other varieties like Shweta, Lalit and G-Vilas Pasand grown by many guava growers.

The area under guava meadow cultivation was hardly 100 ha which has grown to more than 600 ha in Ahmednagar, Nashik and Aurangabad districts where the pomegranate cultivation was predominant. Now the fruit growers are slowly shifting to guava meadow orchard plantation due to increase in net income from 110000 per ha 240000 per ha.

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

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Crop / Enterprise** | **ITK Practiced** | **Purpose of ITK** |
|  |  |  |  |

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

**A. Practicing Farmers**

a) Group discussion

b) Meetings

c) Personal talk

**B. Rural Youth**

a) Group discussion

b) Personal talk

**C. In-service personnel**

a) Discussion with authorities

**5.2.Indicate the methodology for identifying OFTs/FLDs**

**For OFT:**

i) PRA PRA

ii) Problem identified from Matrix Yes

iii) Field level observations Yes

iv) Farmer group discussions Yes

v) Others if any -

**For FLD:**

1. New variety/technology Yes
2. Poor yield at farmers level Yes
3. Existing cropping system Yes
4. Others if any -

**5.3. Field activities**

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

- Gogalgaon,Panodi, Nandurkhi bk, Astagaon, Davangaon, Aadgaon,

**ii. No. of farm families selected per village : 10 to 50**

**iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted : 15**

**iv. No. of technologies taken to the adopted villages - 27**

**v. Name of the technologies found suitable by the farmers of the adopted villages:**  - Integrated Nutrient Management in Soybean, Bengalgram

- Meadow method in Guava

- Integrated Disease Management in Onion

- Fodder production management

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

**vertical)**

Production increased by 10 to 25%, employment generated for the members of the

farming community in case of dairy farming, pomegranate production, sugarcane production. Area under sugarcane increased by 20 percent in the operational area.

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

- Market rate fluctuation

- Labor cost

- Pest & disease outbreak

- Water scarcity

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**6. LINKAGES**

**A. Functional linkage with different organizations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of organization** | **Nature of linkage** |
| State Agriculture Department | Organization of FLDs programmes, trainings |
| Mahatama Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth Rahuri | Technology assessment and refinement , Critical inputs , trainings |
| National Bureau of Agricuitural Insect Resources, Bangalore | Supply of pure cultures of bio-pesticides |
| Indian Institute Oilseed Research, Hyderabad | Production techniques of Beauveria bassiana and liquid formulation technology |
| State Agricultural Department | Implementation of FLDs programmes,trainings |
| National Horticulture Mission | Establishment of Bio-control laboratory and plant health clinic |
| ATMA, Ahmednagar | Training, other extension activities |
| NABARD | Formation of SHGs and Farmers Clubs |
| MANAGE, Hyderabad | Agriclinics & Agribusiness Training |

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of the scheme** | **Date/ Month of initiation** | **Funding agency** | **Amount (Rs.)** |
| Soil Health Card Mission | April 2018 | State Department of Agriculture | 943174 |

**C. Details of linkage with ATMA**

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes

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

KVK participated during preparation of SREP. Conducted baseline survey, collected information and KVK Scientists participated while developing SREP.

**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 | 2 | - |
| 02 | Research projects | - | - | - | - |
| 03 | Training programmes | - | - | 2 (30) | Nursery management training conducted |
| 04 | Demonstrations | - | - | - | - |
| 05 | Extension Programmes |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kisan Mela | - | - | 2(665) | Two farmer-scientists meet Kharif and summer |
|  | Technology Week | - | - | - | - |
|  | Exposure visit | - | - | 1 (500 farmers) | Two days durational within state farmers study tour organized |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Exhibition | - | - | - | - |
|  | Soil health camps | - | - | - | - |
|  | Animal Health Campaigns | - | - | - | - |
|  | Others (Pl. specify) | - | - | - | - |
| 06 | Publications |  |  |  |  |
|  | Video Films | - | - | - | - |
|  | Books | - | - | - | - |
|  | Extension Literature | - | - | 1 folder prepared on Spodoptera cater piller in Lucerne grass | 1000 copies |
|  | Pamphlets | - | - | - | - |
|  | Others (Pl. specify) | - | - | - | - |
| 07 | Other Activities (Pl.specify) | - | - | - | - |
|  | Watershed approach | - | - | - | - |
|  | Integrated Farm Development | - | - | - | - |
|  | Agri-preneurs development | - | - | - | - |

**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** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**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** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**7. Convergence with other agencies and departments: NIL**

**8. Innovator Farmer’s Meet - Yes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.No. | Particulars | Details |
| 1 | Have you conducted Farm Innovators meet in your district? | Yes deputed innovator farmers at KVK Baramati and KVK Narayangaon |
| 2 | Brief report in this regard | - |

**9. Farmers Field School (FFS) - NIL**

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

**10.1. Technical Feedback of the farmers about the technologies demonstrated**

**and assessed:**

* Variety Phule vikram of bengal gram showed higher yield than other conventional varieties, similarly height of branch from groundlevl is higher, hence suitable for mechanical harvesting
* Variety MAUS 158 of soybean showed more drought resistance than variety JS 335, JS 9305 during crop dry spell.
* Foliar application of chloromequote chloride not only induced the reproductive stage, but also observed bold grain size and higher weight of soybean
* Delayed in application of chloromequote chloride did not gives significant results in soybean
* In variety Phule vikram, branch height from ground level is higher, hence can be suitable for mechanical harvesting
* Herbicide halosulfuron methyl control 70 percent Cyprus rotundus in single spray
* Soil test based fertilizers management shows improvement in gain filling and yield and not affected the yield of rabi season crop.
* Bio-organic slurry application in pomegranate helps to increased the white root development and fruit colour and weigh
* In situ trash composting in ratoon sugarcane reduced the problem of early shoot borer and water saving up to 30 per cent with reduction in cost on weeding and inter cultivation operations

**10.2. Technical Feedback from the KVK Scientists (Subject wise) to the**

**research institutions/universities:**

* Herbicide pyrithiobc sodium does not control dicot weeds completely.
* Soil test based nutrient management helps to maintain the fertility status of the soil

while in farmers practice reported reduction in fertility status.

* Bio-organic slurry enhances the nutrients availability and uptake. Reduce the flower drooping problem up to some extent
* Trash cutting and Compost culture enhance the composting process. Trash without cutting found more beneficial to sustain the crop under water stress condition. While trash cutting in deep black soil reported aeration problems

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**11. Technology Week celebration during 2017-18 Yes/No, If Yes**

- Not conducted during year 2017-18

Period of observing Technology Week: From to

Total number of farmers visited :

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 | - | - | - |
| Lectures organized | - | - | - |
| Exhibition | - | - | - |
| Film show | - | - | - |
| Fair | - | - | - |
| Farm Visit | - | - | - |
| Diagnostic Practicals | - | - | - |
| Supply of Literature (No.) | - | - | - |
| Supply of Seed (q) | - | - | - |
| Supply of Planting materials (No.) | - | - | - |
| Bio Product supply (Kg) | - | - | - |
| Bio Fertilizers (q) | - | - | - |
| Supply of fingerlings | - | - | - |
| Supply of Livestock specimen (No.) | - | - | - |
| Total number of farmers visited the technology week | - | - | - |

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

**A. Introduction of alternate crops/varieties**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Crops/cultivars** | **Area (ha)** | **Number of beneficiaries** |
|  |  |  |  |

**B. Major area coverage under alternate crops/varieties - NIL**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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** |
| **Maharashtra** | **Seminar on livestock management** | **02** | **300** |
| **Total** |  | **02** | **300** |

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**D. Animal health camps organized - NIL**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Number of camps** | **No.of animals** | **No.of farmers** |

**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 - NIL**

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

**G. Awareness campaign - Nil**

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

**13. IMPACT**

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

**Agronomy**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of specific technology/skill transferred** | **No. of participants** | **% of adoption** | **Change in income (Rs.)** | |
| **Before (Rs./Unit)** | **After (Rs./Unit)** |
| Integrated crop Management in soybean | 176 | 69.9 | 80000 Rs/ha | 94000 Rs/ha |
| Integrated crop Management in Bt cotton | 123 | 60.5 | 52200 Rs/ha | 68150 Rs/ha |
| Use of high yielding varieties in wheat and INM | 76 | 80.2 | 54400 Rs/ha | 61200 Rs/ha |
| Use of high yielding varieties in rabi sorghum | 120 | 53.3) | 20000 Rs/ha | 26000 Rs/ha |
| Sugarcane cultivation technologies | 326 | 91.4 | 207500 Rs/ha | 225000 Rs/ha |
| Integrated Crop Management in bengal gram | 180 | 74.4 | 46800Rs/ha | 58500 Rs/ha |
| ratoon sugarcane management | 110 | 69.1 | 175000 Rs/ha | 190000 Rs/ha |
| Spirulina production, processing and uses for employment generation | 270 | 17.4 | - | 8000-125000 Rs/month |

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**Horticulture**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Post emergence Weed control in onion | 275 | 15 | 54600 | 66400 |
| Prevention of sunscorching of fruits with coverbags in pomegranate | 190 | 16 | 485200 | 545600 |
| Foliar application of KNO3 for increased fruit set and yield in keshar mango | 35 | 90 | 44000 | 51600 |

**Plant Protection**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sucking pest mgt. in Bt cotton | 343 | 79.0 | 72000 | 87500 |
| Root rot and nematode management in Pomegranate | 348 | 87.21 | 370000 | 425000 |
| Pest and disease management in onion | 328 | 82.62 | 125000 | 160000 |
| IPM and IDM in Tomato | 120 | 50 | 175000 | 200000 |
| Integrated pest and disease management in important crops | 260 | 53.41 | 40000 | 50000 |
| Shoot and fruit borer management in brinjal through IPM | 225 | 73.87 | 125000 | 160000 |
| IPM and IDM in onion | 135 | 64.19 | 150000 | 200000 |
| Plant protection of soybean | 125 | 73.5 | 42000 | 50000 |

**Soil Science**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of specific technology/skill transferred | No. of participants | % of adoption | Change in income (Rs.) | |
| Before (Rs./Unit) | After (Rs./Unit) |
| Soil and tissue analysis based balance nutrients management | 612 | 46.57 | - | 15 per cent increase in crop yield and saving Rs.5000/ha in the cost of chemical fertilizers |
| Trash management in ratoon sugarcane  (2010-2016) | 176 | 65 | 199500 | 226800 |
| Fertigation in sugarcane (2012-2016) | 154 | 60.83 | 262000 | 298200 |

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**Veterinary Science**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dairy management  (Vaccination, saaf kit ) | 300 | 42 | Rs.1000 spend on treatment per cow | Saving of Rs 1000 per cow |
| Poultry management | 355 | 45.06 | Unemployed | Rs.5000/month thro’ self employment |
| Semi stall fed goat rearing | 514 | 46.47 | Unemployed | Rs.4500 /month thro’ self employment |
| Integrated management for control mastitis in crossbred cows | 37 | 45.94 | Rs.1100 per cow towards mastitis control | Saving of Rs.1100 per cow |
| Integrated mgt to control ticks in crossbred  Cows | 94 | 45.74 | Rs.1200 per cow towards ticks and disease exp. | Saving of Rs.1200 per cow on treatment |
| Cultivation of fodder crop | 135 | 45.92 | Cultivation of local fodder crop | Additional fodder yield of 9500 /cultivation |
| Commercial production of backyard poultry | 254 | 44.09 | Unemployed | Rs.5800/month thro’ self employment |

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**B. Cases of large scale adoption**

**(Please furnish detailed information for each case)**

1. **Wider distance planting method in Sugarcane**

Sugarcane is the major cash crop of the district having average more than 100000 ha. area. In order to increase productivity and minimizes the cost of cultivation. KVK has been introduced technology of wider planting distance (4.5- 5.0 feet furrow distance) simultaneously introduce two eye bud planting with 6cm setts distance. It saves 0.2-0.3 ha. seed material and save cost of Rs 15000-18000/ha. cost on seed material. This technology maintains the plant pollution, increases aeration; improve crop growth and crop yield. Similarly it is also suitable for water management by drip irrigation system. Technology also suitable for mechanical intercultivation with power tiller. It save time, cost on intercultivations besides timely did operations.

KVK has been made interventions through trainings, demonstrations, method demonstrations, exposure visits and seminars. KVK also tie up with technical staff of sugarcane factory for technology adoption and disseminations. Now about more than 75 percent farmers are adopted this technology sve Rs 20000-25000/ha on cost of cultivations beside increase crop yield by 8-10 tons/ha. that gives additional income of Rs 20000-25000/ha

**2. Customized fertilizers scheduling based on soil and plant analysis**

Indiscriminate and imbalance use of fertilizers has made adverse effect on soil health, crop production and environment pollution problems in the KVK operational area. As the cost of chemical fertilizers is increased, it’s efficient use as well as fertilizers applications at proper crop stage s is very important. For this purpose the proper schedules of integrated nutrients management should be followed by the farmer as per the soil test. Considering the need of the farmers KVK started the advisory services of providing customized fertilizers schedules for various crops considering the various properties of soil. The fertilizers schedule includes the integrated use of chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and foliar nutrients application. The schedules also comprises of management practices for the improvement of organic carbon and saline/alkali soil management. The customized fertilizers schedules are followed by the large number farmers and results shows that 12-15 per cent increased in the yield and 15-20 per cent saving in the cost of chemical fertilizers. The integrated schedules also improved the soil physical and bio-logical properties. The adoption of the integrated fertilizers schedule is being adopted by 80-85 per cent in fruit crops, 65-70 per cent in vegetables, 55-60 per cent in sugarcane and 40-45 per cent in other crops.During the reporting period soil test based integrated fertilizers schedules were provided to 9951(major+ micro) farmers benefiting around 6855 ha area.

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**3. Use of Bio-organic slurry**

The bio-organic slurry prepared from cow dung, cow urine, jaggary, pulse flour and various beneficial microorganism are found very effective for improvement of soil organic carbon and water holding capacity of the light soil. The white roots plays an important role for uptake nutrients in fruit crops. Less organic carbon in the soil leads to poor white root development affecting moisture and nutrients uptake. Under such conditions application of bio-organic slurry one liter per plant once in a month found very effective for the horticulture growers. Use of bio-organic slurry reported to 12 per cent increase in soil water holding capacity and 14 per cent increase in organic carbon. The technology is easily adapted by the farmers as the most of inputs required for the preparation of bio-organic slurry are available with the farmers. The technology is adopted by 1560 farmers in 47 villages benefiting more than 1248ha area of various horticulture crops. The various bio-fertilizers like azatobatcer, PSB, trichoderma and pacelomyces required for bio-organic slurry preparations are produced by the KVK and made available to the farmers.

**4. Fertigation in sugarcane**

Sugarcane is the major cash crop growing in the district having area around 1lakhs ha. Farmers are now convinced about drip irrigation system. about 32 per cent sugarcane growers using the drip irrigation system. The sugarcane growers generally applying conventional fertilizers in the soil but the availability and uptake of the soil applied fertilizer is very less due to the high soil pH and calcareous nature of the soils. Fertilizers application through drip increase the nutrients use efficiency of fertilizers. The farmers know the benefits of fertigation but the soluble fertilizers available in the market are costly and uneconomical for sugarcane crops. Use of total fertilizers dose of soluble fertilizers is costly as the crop has high fertilizers requirement. Considering the problem, KVK work on it and combine schedule of conventional fertilizers and soluble fertilizers. The schedule includes the basal application conventional fertilizers and later fertigation schedule is combine application of conventional fertilizers. Urea and white potash which is soluble in water and soluble fertilizers grade 12.61.00 or phosphoric acid as a source of phosphorus are being used. The fertigation dose applied twice in a week for 6 to9 months according to the sugarcane planting season. As per the famers feedback these fertigation schedules helps to increase the yield by 18-20 per cent with saving fertilizers dose by 20-25 per cent. The practice is now widely adopted by the sugarcane growers in the KVK operational area. The technology is adopted by more than 970 farmers in 32 villages and benefiting 776 ha area.KVK is giving advisory services to the farmers who are testing the soil samples based on which schedules are prepared.

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**5. Weed Management in Onion**

Onion is an important cash crop that is grown in kharif as well as in rabi season in Ahmednagar District. The area under onion is 77.5 thousand hectares in Ahmednagar District as per 2016-2017 data out of which more than 65 per cent area is under rabi onion and the rest is grown as kharif crop. The kharif and rabi onion cultivation is predominantly grown under light to medium soils that faces weed competition from weeds like *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *Elusine indica*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, and *Parthenium hysterophorus***.** The farmers are using weedicide oxyfluorfen(goal) weedicide at 20 days after transplant after which a single weeding is conducted. The cost of weeding was Rs 7340 per ha during 2015-16 while it was Rs 13340 per ha during 2015-16 season. Farmers are forced to reduce the weed control cost by not following second weeding at 60 to 75 days after transplanting (DAT). This has affected the yield of the onion reducing it between 172.9 q/ha to 242 q/ha.

Here the KVK scientists provided technological intervention by conducting Assessment on use of oxyfluorfen and quizalofop ethyl at 12 DAT for control of grassy as well as broad leaf weeds. The results have been found to be very encouraging and the yield due to control of weeds in kharif onion has increased to 280.5 q/ha registering an increase of 16 per cent over farmers practice. The same assessment was observed to be successful and was later demonstrated among farmers in Wakadi, Rajuri and Mamdapur village. Taking the cue from KVK’s assessment and demonstration the MPKV has also conducted the trial on use of oxyfluorfen and quizalofop ethyl at 25 DAT for increasing the onion bulb yield of farmers. The KVK Babhaleshwar has also taken effort to disseminate the technology through use of mass media like KVK Pravara Community radio and AIR Ahmednagar where the use of weedicide has been greatly disseminated further in Ahmednagar district.

Later the farmers gave a feedback that the second weeding generally which is required to be conducted at 75 DAT as per recommendation was not being followed due to high labour cost during second weeding stage. Here the KVK scientist intervened and provided an innovative solution of broadcasting of sand mix 0.75 a.i. kg/ha pendimethalin at 35 to 40 DAT after completion of first hand weeding to control the emergence of weeds and reduce the labour cost on second weeding and facilitate bulb size enlargement and yield. The results have been found to be successful with demonstration plots registering an average yield of 201.1 q/ha and increase of 16.3 per cent over farmers practice. With the success of this sand mix application of pendimethalin, the farmers have expressed their readiness to use this innovative for not only kharif onion but also other crops like sugarcane, brinjal, chilli and other exotic vegetables in Khandala village.The KVK has demnstrated successfully the use of oxyfluorfen and quizalofop ethyl for control of grassy weeds and broad leaf weeds during kharif while the problem of second weeding labour cost was taken care of by broadcasting sand mix pendimethalin reducing the weed control cost by Rs 3417 per ha. There is a large scale adoption of use of this treatment following KVK’ intervention. Similarly the use of sand mix application has also been accepted by the farmers and are ready the continue the practice during the next season.

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

**period**

**Soil Science**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of specific technology/skill transferred | No. of participants | % of adoption | Gross Change in income (Rs.) | |
| Before (Rs./ha) | After (Rs./ha) |
| Integrated nutrient management for soybean | 28 | 46.43 | 46900 | 52500 |
| Bio-organic slurry use for pomegranate | 30 | 60.00 | 690000 | 752000 |
| Balance nutrients management for wheat | 32 | 43.75 | 46800 | 54000 |

**Plant Protection**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of specific technology/skill transferred | No. of participants | % of adoption | Change in income (Rs.) | |
| Before (Rs./ha) | After (Rs./ha) |
| Oily spot management in pomegranate | 33 | 79.21 | 312500 | 375000 |
| White fly management in sugarcane | 25 | 68.87 | 100000 | 125000 |
| Plant protection in onion | 26 | 69.33 | 120000 | 145000 |
| Management of thrips and fungal diseases in Capsicum | 20 | 60.00 | 1500000 | 1735000 |

**Veterinary Science**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dairy management | 138 | 43.47 | Rs.1100 spend on treatment per cow | Saving of Rs.1100 per cow on treatment |
| Poultry management | 13 | 53.84 | Unemployed | Rs.5000/month thro’ self employment |
| Semi stall fed goat rearing | 86 | 48.43 | Unemployed | Rs.3500 /month thro’ self employment |
| Commercial production of backyard poultry | 20 | 40 | Unemployed | Rs.2500/month thro’ self employment |
| Silage making and its importance | 38 | 44.73 | Cultivation of local fodder crop | Saving of green fodder Rs.3600 in summer |

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**14. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **No. of SMS sent** | **No. of farmers to which SMS was sent** | **No. of feedback / query on SMS sent** |
| April 2017 | 10 | 4365 | 0 |
| May | 11 | 4365 | 0 |
| June | 11 | 4365 | 0 |
| July | 14 | 4365 | 0 |
| August | 09 | 4365 | 0 |
| September | 08 | 4365 | 0 |
| October | 09 | 4365 | 0 |
| November | 09 | 4365 | 0 |
| December | 12 | 4365 | 0 |
| January 2018 | 10 | 4365 | 0 |
| February | 08 | 4365 | 0 |
| March | 09 | 4365 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of KVK** | **Message Type** | **Type of Messages** | | | | | | |
| **Crop** | **Livestock** | **Weather** | **Marke-ting** | **Aware-ness** | **Other enterprise** | **Total** |
| Ahmed nagar-1 | Text only | 49 | 15 | 20 | 09 | 15 | 12 | 120 |
| Voice only | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Voice & Text both | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total Messages** | **49** | **15** | **20** | **09** | **15** | **12** | **120** |
|  | **Total farmers Benefitted** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** |

**15. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl. No. | Demo Unit | Year of  establishment | Area  (ha) | Details of production | | | Amount (Rs.) | | Remarks |
| Variety | Produce | Qty. | Cost of inputs | Gross income |
| 01 | Soil Testing lab | 1996 | - | Soil/water/ plant/ fertilizers testing services | - | 10907  (Including soil health card mission ) | 1376500 | 1511483  (Including soil health card mission ) |  |

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**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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pulses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bengalgram | 14.11.2017 | 5.03.18 | 1.20 | Digvijay | Seed | 4.5 qtl. | 21660 | 14000 |  |
| Oilseeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soya bean | 18.06.2017 | 29.10.17 | 4.0 | MACS-1188, MAUS-158 | Seed | 77 qtl. | 124512 | 156918 |  |
| Fibers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spices & Plantation crops | | | | | | | | | |
| Floriculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mango | 20.08.2005 | 10.06.2017 | 3.60 | Keshar | Fruit | 11 t | 178252 | 255000 |  |
| Guava | 21.09.2012 | 25.12.2017 | 2.00 | L-49 | Fruit | 10 t | 164725 | 205000 |  |
| Sapota | 8.09.1995 | 1.03.2017 | 0.40 | Kalipatti | Fruit | 1.5 t | 5280 | 8500 |  |
| Vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabbage | 26.07.2017 | 5.10.2017 | 0.25 | Euro-2 | Bulk | 5 t | 49229 | 70581 |  |
| Bottle gaurd | 29.07.2017 | 15.10.2017 | 0.20 | Varad | Bulk | 3 t | 12758 | 17750 |  |
| Cauliflower | 25.07.2017 | 22.09.17 | 0.25 | Kimaya | Bulk | 575 kg | 15765 | 7456 |  |
| Spinach | 26.07.17 | 2.09.17 | 0.7 | Green Flavour | Bulk | 1100  judi | 8382 | 11500 |  |
| Others (specify) | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugarcane | 20.11.16 | 6.02.18 | 1.00 | COM-0265, MS-10001 | Bulk | 120 t | 214220 | 252896 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.  No. | Name of the Product | Qty | Amount (Rs.) | | Remarks |
| Cost of inputs | Gross income |
| 01 | Bio-fertilizers | 14062 | 826000 | 972631 |  |
| **02** | **Biopesticides** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trichoderma | 6776 | 745360 | 1016400 |  |
|  | Paecilomyces | 2961 | 325710 | 444150 |  |
|  | Verticilium | 807 | 88770 | 121050 |  |
|  | Pseudomonas | 2139 | 235290 | 320850 |  |
|  | Bacillus | 1438 | 158180 | 215700 |  |
|  | Beauveria | 405 | 44550 | 60750 |  |
|  | Metarrhizium | 811 | 121650 | 121650 |  |
|  |  | 15337 |  | 2300550 |  |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.  No | Name  of the animal / bird / aquatics | Details of production | | | Amount (Rs.) | | Remarks |
| Breed | Type of Produce | Qty. | Cost of inputs | Gross income |
| 1 | Poultry | Srinidhi | Chicks and live birds | 3401 | 172480 | 330420 |  |
|  | Goat | Sojat and Osmanabadi | Kids | 19 | 102175 | 150895 |  |

**E. Utilization of hostel facilities**

Accommodation available (No. of beds):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Months** | **No. of trainees stayed** | **Trainee days (days stayed)** | **Reason for short fall (if any)** |
| April 2017 | 31 | 2(62) | - |
| May 2017 | 142 | 2(284) | - |
| June 2017 | 120 | 2(240) | - |
| July 2017 | 69 | 290 | - |
| August 2017 | 79 | 833 | - |
| September 2017 | 162 | 926 | - |
| October 2017 | 100 | 200 | - |
| November 2017 | 191 | 323 | - |
| December 2017 | 121 | 202 | - |
| January 2018 | 147 | 470 | - |
| February 2018 | 27 | 648 | - |
| March 2018 | 99 | 819 | - |
| **Total** |  | **5297** |  |

**F. Database management - nil**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Database target** | **Database created** |
|  |  |  |

**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.)** | **Visit by officials**  **(No.)** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**16.FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

**A. Details of KVK Bank accounts**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bank account | Name of the bank | Location | Branch code | Account Name | Account Number | MICR Number | IFSC Number |
| With Host Institute | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| With KVK | Bank of Maharashtra | Babhaleshwar | 1608 | Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS) Babhaleshwar | 601302 44929 | 41301 4499 | MAHB000 1608 |

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**B. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2017-18 (Rs. in lakh)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.**  **No.** | **Particulars** | **Sanctioned** | **Released** | **Expenditure** |
| **A. Recurring Contingencies** | | | | |
| 1 | **Pay & Allowances** | 13359000 | 13359000 | 13252144 |
| 2 | **Traveling allowances** | 168000 | 168000 | 92975 |
| 3 | **Contingencies** | | | |
| *A* | Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines) | 750000 | 750000 | 592179 |
| *B* | POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments | 190276 |
| *C* | Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained) | 750000 | 750000 | 247338 |
| *D* | Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training) | 19340 |
| *E* | Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year) | 128117 |
| *F* | On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area) | 120467 |
| *G* | Training of extension functionaries | 56080 |
| *H* | Maintenance of buildings | 230514 |
| *I* | Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory | - |
| *J* | Library | 8506 |
| **TOTAL (A)** | | 15027000 | 15027000 | 14937936 |
| **B. Non-Recurring Contingencies** | |  |  |  |
| 1 | **Works** | - | - | - |
| 2 | **Equipments including SWTL & Furniture** | - | - | - |
| 3 | **Vehicle** (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify) | - | - | - |
| 4 | **Library** (Purchase of assets like books & journals) | - | - | - |
| **TOTAL (B)** | | - | - | - |
| **C. REVOLVING FUND** | | - | - | - |
| **GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)** | | 15027000 | 15027000 | 14937936 |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Opening balance as on 1st April | Income during the year | Expenditure during the year | Net balance in hand as on 1st April of each year |
| April 2015 to March 2016 | 1555576.85 | 3878764.47 | 1917436.00 | 3516905.32 |
| April 2016 to March 2017 | 3516905.32 | 1792740.57 | 1286677.80 | 4022968.09 |
| April 2017 to March 2018 | 4022968.09 | 2610345.56 | 2536675.29 | 4096638.27 |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the staff | Designation | Title of the training programme | Institute where attended | Dates |
| S.S.Sonawane | SMS(Soil Science) | Soil testing and fertilizers use | MPKV,Rahuri | 15-17/ 02/2018 |
| SS Deshmukh | SMS (Agronomy) | Improved technologies for oilseed and pulses | KVK Solapur | 16.1.18 |

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

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**APR SUMMARY**

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

1. **Training Programmes**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Clientele** | **No. of Courses** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total participants** |
| Farmers & farm women | 76 | 1277 | 858 | 2135 |
| Rural youths | 14 | 339 | 43 | 382 |
| Extension functionaries | 06 | 119 | 0 | 119 |
| Sponsored Training | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vocational Training | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | 96 | 1735 | 901 | 2636 |

1. **Frontline demonstrations**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Enterprise** | **No. of Farmers** | **Area(ha)** | **Units/Animals** |
| Oilseeds(Soybean) | 50 | 20.0 | - |
| Pulses (Bengalgram) | 50 | 20.0 | - |
| Cereals | 15 | 06.00 |  |
| Vegetables | 30 | 9.0 | - |
| Other crops | 30 | 12.00 |  |
| Other crops (Guava) | 10 | 4.0 |  |
| Cotton | 10 | 4.0 | - |
| Hybrid crops | 0 | 0 | - |
| **Total** | **195** | **75.0** |  |
| Livestock & Fisheries | 20 | 01 | One Goat and One cow |
| Other enterprises | -- | - | - |
| **Total** | **20** | **01** |  |
| **Grand Total** | **205** | **75.0** |  |

1. **Technology Assessment & Refinement**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **No. of Technology Assessed & Refined** | **No. of Trials** | **No. of Farmers** |
| **Technology Assessed** |  |  |  |
| Crops | 10 | 80 | 90 |
| Livestock | 4 | 48 | 48 |
| Various enterprises | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **14** | **128** | **138** |
| **Technology Refined** |  |  |  |
| Crops | - | - | - |
| Livestock | - | - | - |
| Various enterprises | - | - | - |
| **Total** | - | - | - |
| **Grand Total** | **14** | **128** | **138** |

1. **Extension Programmes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **No. of Programmes** | **Total Participants** |
| Extension activities | 98 | 1638 |
| Other extension activities | 20 | 526 |
| **Total** | **118** | **2164** |

1. **Mobile Advisory Services**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **No. of SMS sent** | **No. of farmers to which SMS was sent** | **No. of feedback / query on SMS sent** |
| April 2017 | 10 | 4365 | 0 |
| May | 11 | 4365 | 0 |
| June | 11 | 4365 | 0 |
| July | 14 | 4365 | 0 |
| August | 09 | 4365 | 0 |
| September | 08 | 4365 | 0 |
| October | 09 | 4365 | 0 |
| November | 09 | 4365 | 0 |
| December | 12 | 4365 | 0 |
| January 2018 | 10 | 4365 | 0 |
| February | 08 | 4365 | 0 |
| March | 09 | 4365 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of KVK | Message Type | Type of Messages | | | | | | |
| Crop | Livestock | Weather | Marke-ting | Aware-ness | Other enterprise | Total |
| Ahmed nagar-1 | Text only | 49 | 15 | 20 | 09 | 15 | 12 | 120 |
| Voice only | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Voice & Text both | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Total Messages | 49 | 15 | 20 | 09 | 15 | 12 | 120 |
|  | Total farmers Benefitted | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** | **4365** |

1. **Seed & Planting Material Production**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Quintal/Number** | **Value Rs.** |
| Seed (q) | 0.4 q | 61500 |
| Planting material (No.) | 150316 | 1612226 |
| **Bio-Products (kg)**  Biofertilizers | 14062 Kg | 972631 |
| **Biopesticides** | 15337 kg | 2300550 |
| **Spirulina**  Spirulina Powder  Spirulina Vaseline  spirulina culture | 22.2 kg  259 no  58 lit. | 67300  14950  20520 |
| Livestock Production (No.) | - | - |
| Fishery production (No.) | `- | - |

1. **Soil, water & plant Analysis**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Samples** | **No. of Beneficiaries** | **Value Rs.** |
| Soil (Major+Micro) 9951 | 5085 | 1393808.00 |
| Water 726 | 696 | 70725.00 |
| Plant 231 | 105 | 46950.00 |
| **Total 10908** | **5886** | **1511483.00** |

1. **HRD and Publications**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Category** | **Number** |
| 1 | Workshops | 1 |
| 2 | Conferences | 1 |
| 3 | Meetings | 10 |
| 4 | Trainings for KVK officials | 1 |
| 5 | Visits of KVK officials | - |
| 6 | Book published | - |
| 7 | Training Manual | 3 |
| 8 | Book chapters | - |
| 9 | Research papers | - |
| 10 | Lead papers | - |
| 11 | Seminar papers | - |
| 12 | Extension folder | 10 |
| 13 | Proceedings | - |
| 14 | Award & recognition | - |
| 15 | Ongoing research projects | - |