

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT KVK

- 1 **Name and address of KVK with Phone, Fax and e-mail** : **KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA
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- 2 **Name and address of host organisation with phone, fax and e-mail** : **UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, DHARWAD.
Phone :0836- 2448618, 2448612**
- 3 **Name of the Training Organiser** : **Mr. D. S. Mallikarjunappa Gowda**
Phone No. **08373-253524(O),2 62531 (R)**
Mobile **9448338145**
- 4 **Year of sanction** : **1976**
- 5 **Year of start of activities** : **1977**
- 6 **Date of last SAC Meeting Conducted** : **27-12-2004**
- 7 **Major farming systems/Enterprises** : **Dry land Agriculture/Horticulture, Sheep and goat rearing, dairy and Sericulture**
- 8 **Name of agro climatic zone** : **Northern Transitional zone –8**
- 9 **Soil type** : **Red (65%),Black (35%)**
- 10 **Annual rain fall (mm)** : **710 mm.**
- 11 **Staff Strength** : **16**

	Training Organiser	Training Assoc.	Training Asst.	Adm. Staff	Auxiliary Staff	Supporting Staff	Total
Sanctioned	01	06	02	02	03	02	16
Filled	01	06	02	02	03	02	16

12. Details of Staff

Sl. No.	Sanctioned posts	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Pay scale (Rs.)	Date of Joining	Permanent/ Temporary
1.	Training Organiser	D.S. Mallikarjunappa Gowda	Training Organiser	10475	06.10.1994	P
2	Training Associate	S. V. Halakatti	Training Associate (Ag. Extn.)	10750	06.10.1995	P
3	Training Associate	C. M. Sajjanar	Training Associate (Ani.Sc.)	10200	14.02.1997	P
4	Training Associate	K. B. Yadahalli	Training Associate (Pl.Path.)	10200	03.10.2003	P
5	Training Associate	S. M. Hiremath	Training Associate (Hort.)	10200	09.07.2002	P
6	Training Associate	S. S. Karabhantanal	Training Associate (Ag.Ent.)Against Ag.Engg	12480	07.11.2004	T
7	Training Associate	Jayaprakash T.C.	Training Associate (Agron.)	11960	23.03.2004	T
8	Training Assistant	Vijayalaxmi Kamaraddi	Training Assistant (H. Sc.)	11960	11.11.2004	T
9	Training Assistant	H. R. Nagaraju	Training Assistant (Soil Sc.)	8750	02.06.2004	T
10	Training Assistant	K. N. Rekha	Training Assistant (Comp. Sc.)	8750	02.06.2004	T
11	Accountant/S updt.	A. B. Banakar	Supdt. (Gen.)	8000	01.07.2003	P
12	Stenographer	Kallappa T. Beldar	Typist	4250	11.04.2003	P
13	Driver –Jeep	Ramesh B.	LV. Driver	3650	30.05.1995	P
14	Driver- Tractor	C. V. Nelogal	Farm Labour	3150	01.07.2002	P
15	Supporting Staff	P. C. Kunbevin	Sr. Messenger	4350	07.06.1998	P
16	Supporting Staff	Kasimsab Belkeri	Farm Labour	3150	02.11.1998	P

12. Infrastructure

i) Land : NIL

Total area	Area cultivated	Area occupied by buildings and roads	Area with demonstration
-	-	-	-

ii) Buildings

Admn. Building			Trainees Hostel			Staff Quarters				Any other	
Plinth area	Cost	Year of constn.	Plinth area	Cost	Year of constn.	No.	Plinth area	Cost	Year of constn.	Area	Cost
405 Sq. m	24.63 Lakhs	1999-2000	305 Sq. m	19.21 Lakhs	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-

iii) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Model	Actual cost	Total Kms. Run	Present status
Tempotrax	Judo (2002)	4.50 lakhs	62,000	Good
Motor Cycle	Bajaj CT-100 (2005)	0.40 lakhs	-	Good

iii) **Equipments and AV aids**

Nature of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs)	Present status
Camera with accessories	2001	19,000	Good
Slide Projector	2001	15,500	Good
Over head Projector	2001	19,500	Good
Computer With accessories,	2002	80,000	Good
Tractor and Trailer	2005	5,00,000	Good
Digital Camera	2005	20,000	Good
Spectrophotometer	2005	40050	Good
Flame Photometer	2005	32040	Good
pH meter	2005	8900	Good
Conductivity bridge	2005	9790	Good
Physical balance	2005	10890	Good
Chemical balance	2005	57000	Good
Water distillation Still	2005	62444	Good
Kjeldahl digestion and distillation (2 sets)	2005	142844	Good
Shaker	2005	47025	Good
Refrigerator	2005	12285	Good
Oven	2005	17228	Good
Hot plate	2005	3046	Good
Grinder	2005	15635	Good
Xerox Machine	2005	52000	Good

Table 1. Operational area details for 2005-06

Taluks	Blocks / groups of villages	Major Crops & enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1	2	3	4	5
Haveri	Haveri	Maize, Sorghum, Cotton, Sunflower, Groundnut, Minor millets, Chilli, Onion, Ridge gourd, Coriander, Banana & Mango, Kakada, Tomato, Brinjal.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bollworms in cotton, Sunflower Necrosis, Banana leafspot, poor nutrient management, Unaware of Bio fertilizers, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPM technology in different crops ➤ Integrated nutrient management in different crops.
	Karjagi	Maize, Sorghum, Cotton , Sunflower, Groundnut, Chilli, Onion, Ridge gourd, Coriander, Banana & Mango, Brinjal, Coconut.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bollworms in cotton, Sunflower necrosis, Powdery mildew in Mango, poor nutrient management, Unaware of Bio fertilizers, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer, Coccnut mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ INM in Maize, Cotton ,Sunflower. ➤ Use of micronutrents in Groundnut ➤ Management of murda complex ➤ Time of biopesticide application ➤ IPM in vegetable crops
	Guttal	Maize, Sorghum, Cotton , Sunflower, Groundnut, Minor millets, Chilli, Onion, Ridge gourd, Coriander, Banana & Mango, Tomato, Brinjal, Beans.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bollworms in cotton, Sunflower necrosis, Chilli fruit borer, Nutrient management in Millet, poor nutrient management, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Split application of fertilizers ➤ Deficiency symptoms of micronutrients ➤ IPM in Brinjal and onion ➤ Production technology of vegetables crops.

1	2	3	4	5
Savanur	Hattimattur	Groundnut, Pulses, Sorghum, Minor millets, Chilli, Onion, Banana , Mango, Tomato, Brinjal, Beans.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton,Chilli Murda complex, Bengalgram pod borer, poor nutrient management, Unaware of biofertilizers , Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ INM in Oil seeds ➤ Production technology in plantation and flower crops ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops. ➤ IPM and IDM technology.
	Savanur	Groundnut, Pulses, Sorghum, Chilli, Sapota, Betel vine, Okra, Beans, Drum Stick, Banana , Mango, Flower crops , Tomato, Brinjal, Beans.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton,Chilli Murda complex, poor nutrient management, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ INM in Pulses ➤ Production technology in field crops ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops. ➤ IPM and IDM technology.
Shiggaon	Shiggaon	Maize, Sorghum , Cotton ,Chilli, Betel Vine, Drum stick, Banana , Mango, Beans, Flower Crops.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton,Bollworms in Cotton, Leafspot and rust in Groundnut, poor nutrient management, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer, Mango fruit fly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPM and IDM in Oil seeds ➤ Seed treatment ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops.
	Dundasi	Maize, Sorghum, Cotton, Chilli, Okra, Venilla, Banana, Mango, Chrysanthemum, Tomato, Brinjal, Beans.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton,Bollworms in Cotton, poor nutrient management, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Foliar application of Micronutrients ➤ INM in Oil seeds ➤ IPM and IDM in cotton. ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops.
	Bankapura	Pulses, Oil Seeds, Sorghum, Cotton , Banana, Mango, Vegetables, Flower Crops.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bollworms in Cotton, poor nutrient management, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPM and IDM in vegetable and flower crops ➤ INM in Oil seeds ➤ Production technology in flower crops ➤ Production technology in field crops.

1	2	3	4	5
Hangal	Hangal	Paddy, Maize, Sorghum, Cotton, Sugarcane, Banana, Mango, Coconut, Arecanut, Sapota, Turmeric, Ginger, Vegetables and Flower Crops.	Unscientific use of water in paddy, Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bollworms in Cotton, blast in Paddy, poor nutrient management, Button shedding in palm, Chrysanthemum bud borer, French bean pod borer, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer, Coconut mite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water management in paddy ➤ IPM and IDM in cotton ➤ INM in Oil seeds ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops ➤ Production technology in pulse crops.
	Bommanahalli	Paddy, Maize, Sorghum, Cotton, Sugarcane, Chilli, Banana & Mango, Tomato, Brinjal.	Unscientific use of water in paddy, Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bollworms in Cotton, Woollyaphid in Sugarcane, Blast in Paddy, poor nutrient management, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water management in paddy ➤ IPM and IDM in Brinjal and Tomato ➤ INM in Oil seeds ➤ Split application of fertilizers ➤ Foliar application of micronutrients ➤ Production technology in plantation crops
	Akkialur	Paddy, Maize, Sorghum, Cotton, Sugarcane, Chilli, Vegetables, Flower Crops, Banana & Mango	Unscientific use of water in paddy, Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Blast in Paddy, Woollyaphid in Sugarcane, poor nutrient management, Chrysanthemum bud borer, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water management in paddy ➤ IPM and IDM in Cotton ➤ INM in Oil seeds ➤ Foliar application of micronutrients ➤ Production technology in field crops ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops

1	2	3	4	5
Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Paddy, Maize, Sunflower, Sorghum, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Cole Crops, Onion, Garlic, Clusterbean, Chilli, Ridge gourd, Coriander, Brinjal, Flower Crops, Banana & Mango.	Unscientific use of water in paddy, Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bacterial leaf blight in Paddy, Peanut bud necrosis in Groundnut, Woolly aphid in Sugarcane, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer, poor nutrient management, Unaware use of micronutrients, Chrysanthemum bud borer, French bean pod borer, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPM and IDM in pulses ➤ INM in Oil seeds ➤ Production technology in plantation crops ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops ➤ Water management in paddy
	Medleri	Maize, Sunflower, Sorghum, Groundnut, Cole Crops, Onion, Garlic, Clusterbean, Chilli, Ridge gourd, Coriander, Brinjal, Flower Crops, Banana , Mango & Coconut.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Coconut mite, Banana leafspot, Sunflower necrosis, poor nutrient management, Unaware use of micronutrients, Chrysanthemum bud borer, French bean pod borer, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPM and IDM in cotton ➤ INM in cereals ➤ Production technology in flower crops ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops
	Kuppelur	Maize, Sunflower, Sorghum, Groundnut, Cole Crops, Onion, Garlic, Clusterbean, Chilli, Ridge gourd, Coriander, Brinjal, Flower Crops, Banana , Mango & Coconut.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Coconut mite, Banana leafspot, Sunflower necrosis, poor nutrient management, Unaware use of micronutrients, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPM and IDM in oil seeds ➤ INM in pulses ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops ➤ Use of Micronutrients in vegetables
Byadgi	Byadgi	Paddy, Maize, Sunflower, Groundnut, Cotton, Chilli, Cucurbits, Flowers Crops, Banana, Betel vine, and Cabbage	Unscientific use of water in paddy, Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bollworms in Cotton Sunflower necrosis, Cabbage aphids and DBM, poor nutrient management, Unaware use of micronutrients, Chrysanthemum bud borer, French bean pod borer, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water & nutrient management in paddy ➤ IPM and IDM in vegetables ➤ Production technology in vegetable crops ➤ Use of Micronutrients in flower crops

1	2	3	4	5
Byadgi	Kaginele	Maize, Sunflower, Groundnut, Cotton, Chilli, Cucurbits, Flowers Crops, Banana, Betel vine and Cole Crops.	Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Bollworms in Cotton Sunflower necrosis, poor nutrient management, Unaware use of micronutrients, Chrysanthemum bud borer, French bean pod borer, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPM and IDM in Groundnut ➤ Production technology in vegetable & flower crops ➤ ICM in cotton ➤ Use of Micronutrients in oil seeds
Hirekerur	Hirekerur	Paddy, Maize, Sorghum, Cotton , Groundnut, Minor millets, Peas, Turmeric, Ginger, Garlic, Coriander, Banana , Mango & Coconut , Chrysanthemum, Tomato, Brinjal, Beans..	Unscientific use of water in paddy, Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Coconut mite, Banana leafspot, Sunflower necrosis, Ragi stem borer, poor nutrient management, Unaware use of micronutrients, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ INM in plantation crops ➤ IPM and IDM in pulses ➤ Production technology in vegetable, field & flower crops ➤ ICM in cotton ➤ Soil amendement in plantation crops.
	Ratthalli	Paddy, Maize, Sorghum, Cotton , Groundnut, Peas, Turmeric, Ginger, Garlic, Coriander, Banana & Mango, Chrysanthemum, Tomato, Brinjal, Beans.	Unscientific use of water in paddy, Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Coconut mite, Banana leafspot, Sunflower necrosis, Ragi stem borer, poor nutrient management, Unaware use of micronutrients, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ INM in vegetable crops ➤ IPM and IDM in flower crops ➤ Production technology in vegetable, field & flower crops ➤ ICM in oil seeds
	Hansabhavi	Paddy, Maize, Sorghum, Cotton , Groundnut, Minor millets, Peas, Turmeric, Ginger, Garlic, Coriander, Banana ,Mango & Coconut, Chrysanthemum, Tomato, Brinjal, Beans..	Unscientific use of water in paddy, Non availability of Gypsum for Groundnut at right time, Leaf reddening and bad boll opening in cotton, Coconut mite, Banana leafspot, Sunflower, necrosis, Ragi stem borer, poor nutrient management, Unaware use of micronutrients, Chrysanthemum bud borer, French bean pod borer, Onion thrips, Tomato fruit borer, Brinjal shoot and fruit borer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Production technology in vegetable, field & flower crops ➤ INM in plantation crops ➤ IPM and IDM in sunflower ➤ Soil amendement in plantation crops.

Table 2. Plan of Training Programmes For Farmers/Farmwomen During 2005-06

1. Agricultural Entomology :

Crop/ Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
Maize/ Sorghum	Shoot fly, Stem borer, earhead insects.	Seed treatment and time of insecticide application	Management of cereal insect pests.	02
Cotton	Sucking pests & Bollworms	IPM technology	IPM in cotton	02
Tomato, Cabbage , Brinjal, French bean	Application of high dose of insecticide	Residue problem	Insect Pest Management in Tomato, Cabbage , Brinjal, Frenchbean crops.	02
Castor, Groundnut, Soybean, Sunflower	Spodoptera, leaf miner, head borer,defoliator, semilooper,	IPM technology	Insect Pest management in Castor, Groundnut, Soybean, Sunflower crops.	04
Vermiculture	Low production of vermicompost	Management & Maintenance	Vermicompost production technology	08
Biopesticides	Production, use, time and method of application	Technical Know how about bio pesticides	Role of Biopesticides in pests management	02
Apiculture	Management of Bee hives	Management & Maintenance of colonies in off season	Bee keeping	03
Redgram, Greengram,Bengalgram,	Pod borers, defoliators	IPM technology	Insect pest management in Redgram, Greengram,Bengalgram crops.	03
Chrysanthemum, Kakada	Bud borer	IPM technology	Insect pest management in Chrysanthemum, Kakada crops.	02
Storage pests	Insect pests, moisture maintenance in seeds/ grains	Scientific storage methods of food grains	Management of storage insect pests	02
Sorghum, Maize, Greengram,Redgram,	Time of ploughing, pest infestation in early stage of crop	Importance of cultural practices and seed treatment.	Cultural practices and seed treatment in pest management	01
Coconut, Banana	Coconut mite, CBHC, Banana rhizome weevil	IPM Technology	Insect pest management in Coconut, Banana crops.	02

2. Agricultural Extension :

Crop/ Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
-	Lack of awareness about SHGs	SHG formation	Concept and management of SHG	01
-	Lack of Group Cohesiveness	Group formation	Formation and Management of Natural Resources conservation Association	01
-	Lack of Effective leadership	Leadership development	Leadership development to SHG members	01
Income generation enterprises	Lack of skill and Achievement motivation	Promotion of Agri. based enterprises	IG activities training to SHG members	01
-	Lack of sustenance of SHGs	Promotion of SHGs	Capacity building of SHGs	01
-	Marketing Problems	Marketing of SHG products	Market surveys	01
-	Lack of proper rules & regulation in SHGs.	Effective functioning of SHGs	Rules and regulations of SHG	02
-	Lack of effective leadership among SHG members	Leadership development	Leadership development training to SHG members	01
TTC	Effective functioning of TTC	Different facilities available to TTCs through Banks	Meet and Match programme of TTC	01
EDP	Lack of Enterprenership among SHG members	Promotion of EDP among SHG members	EDP training to SHG members	01
SHG	Stagnation of SHGs	Diversification of activities of SHGs	Gradation of SHGs	01
-	Lack of Coordination in Groups	Thrift group formation	Conflict resolution in SHG	02
-	Lack of awareness of Govt. facilities	Facilities available from different sources to SHGs	Facilities of Government & Banks to SHGs	01
SHGs	Lack of Decision making ability	Facilitation of Decision making in SHGs	Collective decision making in SHGs	01

3. Agricultural Engineering :

Crop/ Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
Soil and Water conservation	Soil erosion and water depletion from root zone	Scientific methods of soil and water conservation	Watersheds Management	03
Soil and Water conservation	Soil erosion and water depletion from root zone	Scientific methods of soil and water conservation	Use of improved Agricultural Implements in dry lands	03
Soil and Water conservation	Soil erosion and water depletion from root zone	Scientific methods of soil and water conservation	Management of Natural Resources in watershed area	03
Soil and Water conservation	Soil erosion and water depletion from root zone	Scientific methods of soil and water conservation	Rain water harvesting technologies in watershed	03

4. Agronomy :

Crop/ Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
Maize	Low yield	Production technology	Cultivation Practices in Maize	02
Minor Millets	Imbalnced nutrient management, Low yield	Production technology	Minor millets production technology	03
Cotton	Imbalanced and Improper nutrient management	Integrated crop Management	Integrated Crop Management in Cotton	01
Cowpea	Low yield	Production Technology	Rabi Cowpea production technology	01
Groundnut	Low yield	Production Technology	Groundnut production technology	01
Soil and crop	Low soil fertility	Organic farming	Importance of organic farming	03
Pulses	Cropping system	Intercropping systems in pulses	Pulse intercropping with minor millets	01
Paddy	Imbalanced nutrition	Integrated nutrient management	Integrated nutrient management in Paddy	02
Field crops	Improper weed management	Integrated Weed management	Integrated Weed management in major crops	01
Fodder crops	Lack of awareness of production	Production technology	Production Technologies of Fodder crops.	02
Rabi sorghum	Low yield	Production technology	Improved production technologies for Rabi Sorghum	01
Sunflower	Low yield	Integrated crop management	Integrated crop management techniques in sunflower	01

5. Animal Science :

Crop/ Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
Dairy	Unscientific dairy farming	Scientific dairy farming	Scientific Dairy farming to SHG members	05
Dairy	Less milking Inbreed cattle	Promotion of Artificial Insemination	Artificial Insemination and its application in field condition	01
Dairy	Lack of dairy cooperatives	Promotion of dairy cooperatives	Establishment of dairy Cooperative Society	01
Dairy	Unclean milking methods	milking methods	Production of clean and quality milk	04
Poultry	Unscientific Poultry management	Scientific Poultry management	Scientific Poultry management	05
Sheep and Goats	Improper management of Sheep and Goat	Better management of Sheep and Goat	Management of sheep and goats	03
Fodder	Inadequate production of quality Fodder	Improved practices of fodder cultivation	Cultivation, Preservation and Enrichment of Fodder	03

6. Home Science :

Crop/ Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
Weaning mixes/ Baby foods	Lack of knowledge & Skill	Preparation of Weaning mixes/ Baby foods	Preparation of Weaning mixes/ Baby foods using locally available food materials.	02
Minor millet	Lack of awareness about Nutritional Superiority and processing techniques	Processing and value addition of finger millet, little millet & foxtail millet	Processing and value addition of Minor millet for better utilization	02
Early childhood education centers	Lack of technical & managerial skills	Establishment & Scientific management of early childhood education centers	Establishment & Scientific Management of Early Childhood Education Center	02
Papad preparation	Lack of Technical Skills	Maintaining quality parameters	Preparation of variety Papads	01
Tomato Processing	Lack of Technology.	Preservation of Tomato during glut	Tomato processing and preservation	01
Agarabatti	Lack of skills	Income generating activities	Income generating activities for Rural women	02
Fruit beverages	Lack of technical skill	Fruit beverages production technologies	Preparation of Juice, Squash, Cordial, Nector, Syrup of various tropical and sub tropical fruits.	01
Fruit products	Lack of skills	Fruit Jam preserve, candy production techniques.	Preparation of Jam, Jelly, Spread, preserve and candy from various fruits	01
Nutrition education	Lack of awareness	Importing Nutrition education	Nutrition Education to Rural Women	02
Soybean processing	Lack of knowledge & Skill	Importance Soybean processing	Value addition and processing of Soybean for better health.	03
Pickle production	Lack of awareness about quality parameters	Preservation in brine solution	Preparation of various Pickles	01
Paper bag making	Lack of skill	Waste utilization	Paper bag making	01

7. Horticulture :

Crop/ Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
Chilli	Lack of Know how of genuine seedlings	Raising of healthy seedling	Raising of disease free chilli seedlings and its management	02
Onion	Production of diseased seedlings	Successful raising of seedlings	Raising of disease free Onion seedlings and its management	02
Ridge guard	Low productivity	Improved package of practices	Ridge Gourd production Technology.	02
Tomato	Low productivity	Improved package of practices	Production Technology of Tomato crops	01
Garlic	Low productivity	Improved package of practices	Garlic Production Technology.	02
Chrysanthemum	Low productivity	Improved package of practices	Chrysanthemum Production Technology.	02
Fruit Crops	Lack of knowledge in Nursery Management	Nursery Management	Nursery Management Techniques in Fruit crops	02
Rose	Lack of knowledge about grafting and budding knowledge	Scientific methods of propagation	Budding and grafting methods in Rose	02
Rabi vegetables	Lack of knowledge about nutrient management	Improved production technology	Production technology of rabi vegetables	02
Watermelon	Lack of knowledge about production aspects	Improved production technology	Production Technologies of Watermelon.	02
Cole crops	IProduction aspects	Improved production technology	Production Technologies of Cole Crops.	02
Mushroom	Unhygenic mushroom production, diseases	Mushroom production technology	Mushroom production , processing and preservation Technology.	03
Spices	Improper storage methods	Post harvest technology	Post harvest technology in spices	02
Mango and Sapota	Low production	Improved production technology	Integrated management practices for mango and Sapota	02

8. Plant Pathology :

Crop/ Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
All crops	Damping off, Seed rot seedling blight	Disease incidence minimization	Management of Soil borne diseases through cultural practices.	01
Cotton	Black arm, Seed and boll rot diseases	IDM technology	Integrated disease management (IDM) in cotton.	02
Oil Seeds and Pulses	Wilting, Damping off and Root rot	Seed treatment through bioagents	Mass multiplication of <i>Trichoderma</i> a bioagent and its uses.	01
Redgram	<i>Fusarium</i> wilt, powdery mildew and Sterility Mosaic	Chemical and Biological management	Disease management in Redgram	01
Groundnut, Soyabean	Leaf spots, Rusts, Bud necrosis	IDM technology	Disease management in Groundnut and Soybean crops.	01
Banana/ Papaya	Cigatoka leaf spot, Wilting and powdery mildew	Fungicidal usage	Disease management in Banana and Papaya	02
Rose/ Chrysanthemum	Leaf spots	Fungicidal usage	Disease management in Rose and Chrysanthemum	01
Tomato, Bhendi	Tomato spotted wilt virus, Ilar and yellow vein mosaic virus	Vectors management	Disease management in Tomato and Bhendi	02
All crops in the region	Fungal and Viral diseases	Management through organics	Role of plant extracts in Disease management.	02
Paddy	Blast, Sheath blight and brown spot	IDM technology	Disease management in paddy.	02
Sugarcane	Smut, GSD, RSD, Sett rot and wilt	Sett treatment with fungicides or bioagents	Integrated disease management in sugarcane.	02
Greengram	Powdery mildew and Rust	Proper usage of fungicides	Disease management in Greengram .	01
Maize / Sorghum	Fungal disease management	Fungicidal treatment	Disease Management of Maize and Sorghum.	01

9. Soil Science :

Crop/Enterprise	Major Problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training course title	No. of courses
Soil testing	Soil acidity and salinity	Reclamation of soils and usage of requisite quantity of fertilizers	Soil Sampling techniques and importance of Soil testing.	01
Soil management	Soil salinity and alkalinity	Reclamation of soils	Saline / Alkali Soil Management	01
Soil amelioration	Soil acidity	Amelioration	Acid Soil Management	01
Annual crops	Nutrient deficiency	Correction of deficiency and/or toxicity	Deficiency and Toxicity of nutrient elements	01
Legumes	Usage of synthetic fertilizers	Maintaining fertility of soil	Use of Bio-Organic fertilizer for improving productivity of Legumes.	01
Irrigation water	Poor quality of water	Usage of poor quality of water after amelioration	Irrigation water quality	01
All crops	Pollution	Cheaper sources of nutrients	Use of Industrial by-products/wastes as source of nutrients in Agriculture	01
Soil	Nutrient fixation and non-availability of phosphorus	Nutrient Use efficiency	Usage of phosphate fertilizers in calcareous soils	01
Paddy	Leaching and volatalisation of nitrogenous fertilizers	Nutrient use efficiency	Nitrogen use efficiency in paddy.	01
All crops	Micronutrient deficiency	Use of micronutrients	Importance of Micronutrients in plant nutrition.	01

Table 3 PLAN OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL YOUTH DURING 2005-06

Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Thrust Areas	Discipline	Training title	No. Of programmes	Duration (days)
Biopesticides	Production, use, time and method of application	Ag. Ent.	Preparation and use of Biopesticides in pest management	02	02
Apiculture	Management of Bee hives in off season	Ag.Ent.	Bee keeping	03	03
Maize	Integrated nutrient management	Agron.	Maize Production Technologies	02	02
Organic farming	Soil Fertility management	Agron.	Organic farming	03	03
Dairy	Inbreeding depression	Ani.Sci	Maintenance of Artificial Insemination Equipments	02	05
Childhood Education	Early Childhood Education Centres	H. Sc.	Establishment and Scientific Management of early Childhood Education Centres	02	05
Tailoring	Advanced Tailoring	H.Sc.	Advances in Tailoring	01	30
Income Generating activities	Agarabatti, Candle, Soaps and Detergents	H.Sc.	Preparation, Packing and marketing of Agarabatti, Candle, Soaps and Detergents.	02	05
Food Processing	Fried Snack Products of Commercial value	H.Sc.	Preparation of Fried Snack Products of Commercial value i.e. Chakli, Papdi, Nippattu	01	03
Production of seedlings	Propagation technology	Hort.	Skills of different Propagation studies in Horticulture crops.	02	03
Mushroom Production	Hygienic condition	Hort.	Mushroom Production, processing and preservation Technology	02	03
Groundnut / Cotton	Management of Soil borne diseases	Pl.Path	Cultural practices in Disease management	02	02
Cotton	Fungal and Bacterial disease management	Pl.Path	IDM in cotton	01	02
Tomato/Bhendi & Onion	Fungal and Viral Disease management through organic practices	Pl.Path	IDM in vegetable crops.	02	02
Soil analysis	Qualitative and quantitative analyses of soil, water and plant samples	Soil Sc.	Soil, water and plant sampling and analyses	01	03

Table – 4: PLAN OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR EXTENSION FUNCTIONARIES DURING 2005-06

Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Thrust Areas	Organisation	Discipline	Training course title	No. of courses
Biopesticides	Production, use, time and method of application	KSDA/KSDH	Ag. Ent.	Production of Biopesticides.	02
Vegetable crops	IPM technology	KSDH	Ag. Ent.	IPM in Vegetable crops.	02
Field crops	IPM technology	KSDA	Ag. Ent.	Integrated pest management in Commercial crops.	02
Storage Pests	Scientific Storage methods	KSDA	Ag. Ent.	Management of Storage insect pest.	02
Rural development	Identification of problems and needs of Rural people	KSDA/ KSDH /NGO	Ag. Extn.	Participatory rural appraisal.	01
Soil and water conservation	Peoples participation in watershed areas	Dept. of Watershed	Agri.Engg.	Peoples participation in watershed programmes	01
Farming	Proper Soil management	KSDA/KSDH	Agron.	Organic Farming and green manuring	02
Composting	Utilization of agricultural residues	KSDA/KSDH	Agron.	Importance of Compost and its Technique	02
Paddy	Proper water management	KSDA	Agron.	SRI method of paddy cultivation	02
Dairy	Production of quality fodder	AH & VS	Ani.Sci.	Livestock Inspectors on Fodder Preservation & Enrichment of poor roughages	01
Income Generating activities	Agarabatti, Candle, Soaps and Detergents	Dept. of Women & Child welfare	H.Sc.	Preparation, Packing and marketing of Agarabatti, Candle, Soaps and Detergents.	02
Food Processing	Minor millets & Soybean	Dept. of Women & Child welfare	H.Sc.	Processing & value addition of Minor millets , & Soybean	01
Horticulture crops	Production technology	Dept. of Hort.	Hort.	Refresher course for SADH, AHO, HA on Integrated Horticulture Development	01
Maize & Sorghum	Fungal disease management	KSDA	Pl.Path.	Disease management in Maize and Sorghum.	02
Oil seeds and Pulses	Soil/ Seed borne disease management	KSDA	Pl.Path.	Mass multiplication of <i>Trichoderma</i> Spp. and its uses.	01
Soil health	Soil associated problems	KSDA	Soil Sci.	Using of Soil conditioners/ Amendments for sustenance of soil health	01

Table -5: PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING FOR 2005-06

Thrust Area	Crop/ Enterprise	Major problems identified	No. of farmers & area affected in the operational villages	Farmers practice & extent of yield loss	Recommended practice & the extent of its adoption	Alternate practice aimed at refinement along with justification	Critical inputs to be provided	
							Name Quantity (Kg/ha)	Cost (kg/ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Disease Management	Chrysanthemum	<i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight	20 farmers 25 ha.	Use of different fungicides Loss: 45-50%	Three sprays Mancozeb @ 0.2% < 20% Adoption	Three sprays Propiconazole @ 0.1%	Propiconazole (1 lt.)	3000
Disease Management	Okra (Bhendi)	Yellow vein mosaic virus (YVMV)	20 farmers 25 ha.	Use of insecticides at higher doses Loss : 20-30%	Dimethoate @ 1.7 ml/lit. < 20% Adoption	Imidacloprid 70 WS@ 5 g/kg Seed treatment + three sprays Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.025 ml/lit at 15 days intervals	Imidacloprid (1 lt.+ 5 g.)	3000
Insect Pest Management	Tomato	Severity of fruit borer incidence.	200 farmers 200 ha.	Application of insecticides frequently in combination with other group of insecticides at higher dose. Loss : 42-50%	Carbaryl (4g/l)/ Endosulfan (2 ml/l.)/ fenvalerate (0.5 ml/l.) < 15 % Adoption	Spinosad 48 SC (0.1 ml/l., 3 sprays) is a Toxin insecticide obtained from soil actinomycetes (<i>Sacharopolyspora spinosa</i>) is very effective to fruit borer and having less residue deposits in fruits.	Spinosad 48 SC (1 lt.)	3000
Micronutrient supply to cole crops	Cole crops	Deficiency of micronutrients	750 farmers, 500 ha.	Need based application of micronutrient fertilizers subject to their deficiency symptoms in cole crops Loss : 45 - 50%	FYM(25 t) +RDF 150 : 100 : 125 kg NPK/ ha. < 40 % Adoption	RDF 150 : 100 : 125 kg NPK + GOT (1.5 t)/ ha Gold ore tailings (GOT contains all micronutrients required by the cole crops. The residue is beneficial for subsequent crops & its application is easier, cheaper compared to straight single micronutrient fertilizer	GOT (1.5 t)	5000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Integrated weed management	Onion	Competition with main crops for moisture and nutrients	> 1000, farmers (4000 ha.)	Frequent inter cultivation (2 times + hand weeding (6 times) Loss : 15-20%	Spray of weedicide soon after transplanting Butachlor 50 EC (2 l / 1000 l/ha.) < 5% Adoption	Roanstar (Goal) (1 kg/ ha) + 1 hand weeding at 45 DAT Onion being a shallow rooted crop. Is greatly influenced by weed competition. As reduction of 40% yield is noticed. Further 80% of the available moisture is utilized by the weeds in addition to assimilation of applied nutrient (60 – 130 %). These leads to low B:C ratio. Hence adoption will increase B:C ratio and yield.	Weedicides Roanstar (Goal) (1 kg/ ha)	5000
Modification in cultural practices	Groundnut	Low yield	200 farmers 200 ha.	Line sowing on flat ploughed land without proper spacing . Loss :15-22 %	Line sowing on flat land with proper spacing. < 25% Adoption	Line sowing on BBF with proper spacing(30x10 cm). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced seed rate. • Provides Drainage • Increased water use efficiency. • Higher yield 	Seeds (125 kg)	3000
Improper water management	Paddy	Water scarcity and soil deterioration	300 farmers 200 ha	Random planting with multiple seedling per hill, costs higher seed rate. Loss : 22-25 %	Planting of 2-3 seedlings per hill at spacing of 20 x10 cm. 35-40% Adoption	SRI method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low seed rate (5 kg/ha.) • Single seedling per hill • Proper spacing • Low water requirement. • Less/ No chemical fertilizers • Increased use of Organics • Higher yield 	Seeds (05 kg)	1000

Table – 6 : SEASON-WISE PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATION (FLD) FOR 2005-06

Season : Kharif

Crop	Yield Gap			Reasons for Yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha)	No. of farmers
	District Average yield (ha)	Potential yield (ha)	Farmers Yield (ha)			Name & Quantity (Kg/ha)	Cost (Rs./ha)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Groundnut	4.20	13.00	7.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of local varieties (TMV-2) *Imbalanced nutrient management *Seed treatment is not followed *Optimum plant population is not maintained *Low fertility status of soil. * Spodoptera incidence * Improper water management * Soil borne diseases * Tikka & Rust diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Improved varieties like GPBD-4. *RDF – 25: 50 : 25 NPK kg /ha. *Gypsum-500 kg/ha at 35 –45 days after sowing, 25 kg Feso₄ & Znso₄ each as Soil application. *FYM @ 7.5 t/ha at 15 days before sowing *Irrigation at flowering, peg penetration & pod formation stages. * NSKE @ 5% for thrips management * Poison bait technique *Seed treatment with Trichoderma @ 4gm/kg * Propiconazole spray @ 0.1% 	Seeds (200 kg pods)	5000	10	25
Sunflower	4.50	17.00	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local varieties • Improper nutrient management • Improper management of sunflower diseases • Bihar hairy caterpillar • Head borer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Improved sunflower hybrid (RSFH-1) *Wider spacing * RDF – 35: 50: 35 NPK kg /ha * Gypsum- 100 kg /ha * Imidacloprid (5 g /kg) Seed treatment * Endosulfan (2ml /lt) Spray 	Seeds (5 kg) Gypsum (100 kg) Imidacloprid- (25g)	400 150 400	10	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Soybean	6.00	16.00	08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Using local varieties *Improper nutrient management *Improper management of rust disease * Defoliators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Improved varieties like JSS-335 *RDF-40 : 80: 25 NPK kg /ha * Znso₄–12 kg/ha * Rhizobium- 375 g/ha * Trichoderma – 4 g /kg * Urea spray @ 2% at 50 % flowering * Hexaconozole spray @ 0.1% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds (62.5 kg) Znso₄ (12 kg) Rhizobium (375 g) Trichoderma (250 g) 	1875	100	100	50	10	25		
Red gram	2.63	12.00	07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of local varieties * Imbalanced nutrient management * No Znso₄ & Sulphur application *No Seed treatment *Integrated pest management practices not followed. * Wilting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Popularising Asha and Maruthi varieties * RDF-25: 50 : 12.5 NPK kg /ha * Sulphur @ 20 kg/ha * Znso₄ 15 kg/ha *Seed treatment with Trichoderma(4g /kg) & Rhizobium (375 g/ha) *Bird perches (150/ha) * HaNPV (250 LE/ha) * NSKE (5%) * Need based insecticides spray * Pheromone traps (5 traps/ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds (12 kg) Sulphur (20 kg) Znso₄ (15 kg) Trichoderma (48g) Rhizobium (375 g) Pheromone traps (5 traps) 	350	100	100	50	100	250	10	25
Greengram	1.85	11.00	6.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of local varieties *No Seed treatment *Improper nutrient management. * Aphids & Pod borer incidence * Powdery mildew * Sphingid incidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Adoption of S-4 *RDF-25: 50: 0 NPK kg /ha *Seed treatment with Trichoderma (4g /kg) & Rhizobium (375 g/ha) * Dimethoate (1.75 ml/lt) * Methyl parathion (2 ml/lt) * Bayleton (1g/l.) spray *Bird perches (150/ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds (20 kg) Trichoderma (80g) Rhizobium (375 g) 	640	50	100		10	25		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Blackgram	2.50	7.00	5.00	*Use of local varieties *No Seed treatment *Improper nutrient management. * Aphids & Pod borer incidence * Powdery mildew	*Adoption of TAU-1 *RDF-25: 50: 0 NPK kg /ha *Seed treatment with Trichoderma (4g /kg) & Rhizobium (375 g/ha) * Dimethoate (1.75 ml/lt) * Methyl parathion (2 ml/lt) * Bayleton (1g/l.) spray * Bird perches (150/ha)	Seeds (20 kg) Trichoderma (80 g) Rhizobium (375 g)	385 50 100	10	25
Cowpea	1.50	9.00	4.00	* Time of sowing * Poor quality seeds * Root rot disease * Rust	* Early sowing * Improved variety (C-152/ KM-5) * Trichoderma seed treatment (4 g/kg) * Hexaconazole @ 0.1% spray	Seeds (30 kg) Trichoderma (120g)	900 100	10	25
Save	5.50	17.00	11.00	* Improper nutrient management * Low quality seeds	* RDF –30:15:15 NPK kg /ha * Sukshema (10 kg/ha)	Seeds (10 kg)	120	10	25
Navane	5.00	19.00	12.00	* Improper nutrient management * Low quality seeds	* RDF –30:15:15 NPK kg /ha * HMT-100-1 (10 kg/ha)	Seeds (10 kg)	120	10	25
Ragi	6.00	37.00	20.00	* Improper nutrient management * Low quality seeds	* RDF –50:40:25 NPK kg /ha * GPU-28	Seeds (7.5 kg)	100	10	25

RABI / SUMMER 2005-06

Crop	Yield Gap			Reasons for Yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha)	No. of farmers
	District Average yield (ha)	Potential yield (ha)	Farmers Yield (ha)			Name & Quantity (Kg/ha)	Cost (Rs./ha)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Groundnut	4.20	13.00	7.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Using local varieties (TMV-2) *Imbalanced nutrient management *Seed treatment is not followed *Optimum plant population is not maintained *Low fertility status of soil. * Spodoptera incidence * Improper water management * Soil borne diseases * Tikka & Rust diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Improved varieties like GPBD-4. *RDF – 25: 50 : 25 NPK kg /ha. *Gypsum-500 kg/ha at 35 –45 days after sowing, 25 kg Feso₄ & Zns₄ each as Soil application. *FYM @ 7.5 t/ha at 15 days before sowing *Irrigation at flowering, peg penetration & pod formation stages. * NSKE @ 5% for thrips management * Poison bait technique *Seed treatment with Trichoderma @ 4gm/kg * Propiconazole spray @ 0.1% 	Seeds (200 kg pods)	5000	10	25
Sunflower	4.50	17.00	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local varieties • Improper nutrient management • Improper management of sunflower diseases • Bihar hairy caterpillar • Head borer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Improved sunflower hybrid (RSFH-1) *Wider spacing * RDF – 35: 50: 35 NPK kg /ha * Gypsum- 100 kg /ha * Imidacloprid (5 g /kg) Seed treatment * Endosulfan (2ml /lt) Spray 	Seeds (5 kg) Gypsum (100 kg) Imidacloprid (25g)	400 150 400	10	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Greengram	1.85	11.00	6.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of local varieties *No Seed treatment *Improper nutrient management. * Aphids & Pod borer incidence * Powdery mildew * Sphingid incidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Adoption of S-4 *RDF-25: 50: 0 NPK kg /ha *Seed treatment with Trichoderma (4g /kg) & Rhizobium (375 g/ha) * Dimethoate (1.75 ml/lt) * Methyl parathion (2 ml/lt) * Bayleton (1g/l.) spray *Bird perches (150/ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds (20 kg) Trichoderma (80g) Rhizobium (375 g) 	640	50	100	10	25
Cowpea	1.50	9.00	4.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Time of sowing * Poor quality seeds * Root rot disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Early sowing * Improved variety (C-152/KM-5) * Trichoderma seed treatment (4 g/kg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds (30 kg) Trichoderma (120g) 	900	100		10	25
Bengalgram	2.75	9.00	4.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Low quality seeds * Lack of nipping practice * Pod borer * Wilting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Use of improved variety (Bheema) * Nipping * NAA spray @ 20 ppm * Urea spray @ 2% * NSKE application * HaNPV spray 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds (62 kg) NAA (20 ppm) 	1900	200		10	15

Table – 6 a: SEASON-WISE PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATION ON HORTICULTURE (OTHER THAN OIL SEEDS AND PULSES) FOR 2005-06

Season : Kharif

Crop	Yield Gap			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha.)	No. of farmers
	District Average yield (q/ha.)	Potential yield (q/ha.)	Farmers yield (q/ha.)			Name & Quantity (Kg/ha)	Cost (Rs./ha)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Onion	107	250	115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local inbred cultivars. • Susceptibility of cultivars to pest and disease • Unaware of seed treatment • Improper nutrient management (10 t FYM + DAP 100 kg /ha.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of improved & resistant varieties. • Timely application of sulphur containing fertilizer (30 t FYM +125 : 50 : 125 kg NPK/ ha.) • Seed treatment with Trichoderma & fungicides. 	Seeds (10) Trichoderma (40 g) fungicides (20 g.)	2000	02	05
Garlic	65	80	71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local inbred cultivars. • Unaware of seed treatment • Improper nutrient management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of improved & resistant varieties. • Timely application of sulphur containing fertilizer (125 : 62.5 :62.5 kg NPK / ha.) • Seed treatment with Trichoderma & fungicides. 	Bulbs (12) Trichoderma (40 g.) fungicides (20 g.)	2000	02	05
French bean	10	30	7.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local susceptible cultivar • Lower seed rate (50 kg/ha) & wider spacing (30 x 30 cm) • Unaware of seed treatment • Improper nutrient management (12 t FYM + 100 kg DAP/ ha.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of improved & resistant varieties. • Adoption of optimum seed rate (70kg /ha.) & spacing (30 x 15 cm) • Seed treatment with fungicide followed by rhizobium • Application of split dose of RDF (25t FYM + 62.5 : 100 : 75 kg NPK/ ha.) 	Seeds (75) Fungicide (20 g) Rhizobium (0.40 g.)	2000	02	05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dolichus bean (Lablab bean)	-	60	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local tall cultivar • No extraneous addition of fertilizer • Shedding of flowers • Wider spacing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of high yielding & bushy varieties. • Application of RDF (30 : 50 : 40 NPK kg / ha.) • Application of NAA (100 ppm) at flowering • Adoption of optimum spacing (60 x 30 cm) 	Seeds (15), NAA (250 ml.)	2000	02	05
Tomato	240	600	250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of costly private hybrid seeds • Excessive application of N fertilizer (> 700 kg/ ha.) • Indiscriminate use of pesticides • Fruit borer problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of University bred hybrids for kharif • Adoption of INM (30 t FYM + 250 : 250 : 250 kg NPK + VAM/ ha.) • IPM & IDM practices • Growing African marigold as catch crop 	Seeds (0.50) VAM (0.50) marigold (0.20) Trichoderma (40 g)	2000	02	05
Brinjal	240	400	260	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of costly private hybrid seeds • Indiscriminate use of fertilizer & pesticides • Fruit & shoot borer problem • Unaware of seed treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of improved and disease resistance variety • Seed treatment with fungicide followed by Trichoderma • Adoption of INM, IPM (25 t FYM + 125 : 100 : 50 kg NPK + neem cake 250 kg / ha.) 	Seeds (0.50) fungicide (0.40) trichoderma (0.40)	2000	02	05
Cabbage	150	250	165	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non adoption of INM practices • Non application of micronutrients • Severity of DBM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of INM, IPM (25 t FYM + 150 : 100 : 125 kg NPK + COT 1.5 t/ ha.) • Intercropping with bold mustard seeds • Use of NSKE (5%) 	COT (1.5 t/ha.) Mustard seeds (0.20) NSKE (25)	2500	01	02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gellardia	-	100	175	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of low yielding and less attractive traditional variety Flower with poor keeping quality Wider spacing (60 x 60 cm) Non application of fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of attractive double flower HYV Adoption of optimum spacing (45 x 30 cm) Use of RDF (15 t FYM + 150 : 80 : 60 kg NPK /ha.) 	Seeds (3)	2000	02	05
Chrysenthemum	140	250	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of traditionally available local stem cuttings Bad opening of flowers Improper nutrient (8 t FYM + 3 bag DAP/ ha.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of improved and HYV cuttings Spraying with plant growth regulators Adoption of RDF 20 t FYM + 100 :150 : 100 kg NPK /ha.) 	Stem cuttings (145200 Nos.), GA (10 g.)	3000	03	08
Aster	90	125	92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers growing with traditional flowers Unaware of exploitation of asters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of HYV Adoption of RDF (20 t FYM + 180 : 120 : 60 NPK kg / ha.) 	Seeds (04)	4000	01	04
Dahlia	-	30 fl/pl.	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of own tubers Unaware of seed treatment Non application of fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of healthy seed material Adoption of seed treatment Adoption of RDF 	Fungicide(0.4) Biofertilizers (2)	1000	0.40	02
Turmeric	70	200	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of own seed material with less curcumin Non adoption rhizome treatment Non adoption improved package Severe incidence of rhizome rot and weevil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of HYV with short duration rhizome treatment with Endosulfan (2 ml) + captan (3 g) + streptocyclin (0.5 g)/l. Adoption of improved packages 	Rhizome (1 q), captan, streptocyclin, Endosulphan (0.250 ml.)	1500	01	04
Ginger	80	120	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of own seed material with less curcumin Non adoption rhizome treatment Non adoption improved package Severe incidence of rhizome rot and weevil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of HYV with short duration rhizome treatment with Endosulfan (2 ml) +Mancozeb (2ml) /l Adoption of improved packages 	Rhizome (1 q), Mancozeb Endosulphan	1500	01	04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhendi	75	100	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of costly hybrid seed. Susceptible to pest & disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of HYV & YVMV resistant variety 	Seeds (8)	2000	02	05
Peas	75	100	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Local cultivars Susceptible to PM & Rust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of early maturing disease resistant & HYV 	Seeds (75)	3000	01	02
Ridge gourd	60	100	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Local cultivars Improper nutrient management (10 t FYM + DAP 100 kg /ha.) Lower seed rate. Susceptible to PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of early maturing disease resistant & HYV Adoption of full package 	Seeds (5)	2000	02	05
Vegetable Cowpea	-	70	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Local grain purpose variety Susceptible to PM Unaware of Bio fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of early maturing disease resistant & HYV vegetable cowpea Seed treatment with Rhizobium 	Seeds (15) Rhizobium	1000	01	02
Cluster bean	60	80	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Local less branching variety Improper Nutrient management (5 t FYM + 2 bag DAP/ ha.) Susceptible to disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of disease resistant & HYV Adoption RDF (10 t FYM + 25: 75: 60 NPK kg/ha) 	Seeds (20)	1000	01	02
Chilli (Green & Red)	100	200	125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of genuine seed material Use of costly private seeds Improper of Nutrient management Unaware of Seed treatment with bio fertilizer Addition of major nutrient only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of dual purpose University hybrids Adoption of RDF Adoption of seed treatment with capton followed by azospirillum Supply of secondary nutrients with major. 	Seeds (1.5) azospirillum	4000	02	05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cucumber	12	20	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Local long duration variety • Improper nutrient management (10 t FYM + 2 bag DAP/ha.) • Unaware of plant growth substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of early maturing & HYV • Adoption of RDF (25 t FYM + 60:50: 80 kg NPK/ha.) • Use of Ethrel 250 ppm @ 4 leaf stage 	Seeds (2.5) Ethrel	3000	01	02
Vegetables (Carrot)	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Local variety • Improper nutrient management • Unaware of plant population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of early maturing & HYV • Adoption of RDF • Adoption of plant population 	Seeds (5)	3000	02	05
Leafy Vegetables	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Local variety • Improper nutrient management • Unaware of plant population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of early maturing & HYV • Adoption of RDF • Adoption of plant population 	Seeds (5)	3000	02	05
Banana	200	300	250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Suckers • Under development of fingers • Excessive Nitrogenous fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of tissue culture plants • Use of growth regulators (GA, 2,4-D) 	growth regulators (GA, 2,4-D)	2000	02	05

Table -7 DETAILS OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2005-06

Month	Block & Village	Nature of extension activity	Its relation to KVK activities	Expected participation
May	Rattihalli	Group meeting	FLD	35
June	Guttal	Group meeting	FLD	40
	Hattimatur	Field visits	FLD	30
	Savanur	Method demonstration	FLD	35
July	Akkialur	Farmers Conversion	FLD	40
	Hanagal	Field visits	FLD	30
	Bomanahalli	Field visits	FLD	25
	Shiggaon	Field visits	FLD	40
	Hansbhavi	Field visits	FLD	35
Aug.	Kodihalli	Group meeting	OFT	30
	Rattihalli	Campaign	Important occasions	100
	Hirekerur	Field visits	FLD	30
	Kuppelur	Field visits	FLD	35
Sept.	Ranebennur	Group meeting	OFT	30
	Ranebennur	Field day	OFT	350
Oct.	G.Basapur	Field day	FLD	350
	Medaleri	Krishi mela	FLD	250
	Mustoor	Field day	FLD	300
	Yelavagi	Field day	FLD	200
Nov.	Hanagal	Exhibition	Impotant occasions	500
	Kumarapattanum	Exhibition	Impotant occasions	500
	Hirebidari	Field visits	FLD	35
Dec.	Belur	Group meeting	FLD	30
	Maidur	Method demonstration	FLD	30
	Gudagur	Group meeting	OFT	35
Jan.	Devihosur	Farmers convension	OFT	35
	Havanur	Group meeting	FLD	35
	Devagiri	Field visits	FLD	25
	S. Somapure	Field visits	FLD	30
Feb.	Dundasi	Field visits	FLD	35
March	Karjigi	Field day	FLD	200
	Mantaganni	Field day	FLD	250

Table-8: DETAILS OF PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA COVERAGE PLANNED FOR 2005-06

Sl. No	Nature of literature/ publications and No. of Copies*	Proposed title of the publication
1.	Leaflet (1000 Copies)	Management of Banana Diseases
2.	Leaflet (1000 Copies)	Integrated Disease management in Sugarcane.
3.	Leaflet (1000 Copies)	Disease management in Venilla.
4.	Leaflet (1000 Copies)	Management of Greengram insect pests.
5.	Leaflet (1000 Copies)	Management of Chrysanthemum insect pests.
6.	Book (1000 Copies)	Management of storage insect pests.
7.	Leaflet (1000 Copies)	Bee keeping.
8.	Leaflet (1000 Copies)	Micronutrient deficiencies
9.	Book (1000 Copies)	Fruit preservation
10.	Book (1000 Copies)	Income generating activities for rural youth
11.	Book (1000 Copies)	Formation and maintenance of self help groups.
12.	Popular articles	Production technology and Management of insects in Tomato , Brinjal , Chilli, Maize, Coconut, Paddy, Groundnut, Sunflower, Chrysanthemum and Onion, Cotton, Fruit processing, Value addition to minor millets and soybean.
Sl. No	Nature of Media coverage and the No. activities	Proposed title of the publication
1.	Radio talk/ TV (1 No.)	Integrated Pest Management in Greengram
2.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Management of Brinjal Insect Pests
3.	Radio talk/ TV(1 No.)	Insect Pest Management in Cotton
4.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Bee keeping.
5.	Radio talk/ TV(1 No.)	Management of storage pests
6.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Horticulture and Allied activities
7.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Management of diseases in Sorghum crop.
8.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Management of diseases in Vegetable crops.
9.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Role of plant extracts for managing the diseases.
10.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Disease management in Oil seed crops.
11.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Safe storage of food grain
12.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Integrated nutrient management in Maize
13.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Importance of Front line Demonstration
14.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Integrated farming systems
15.	Radio talk(1 No.)	Reclamation of saline and sodic soils

Table – 9: NATURE OF COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2005-06

Thrust area	Crop/Enterprise	Collaborating Organisation	Nature of activities	No. of activities
Lack of management aspects in organic farming	Vermiculture	KSDA/KSDH/ NGO/BAIF	Campaigns ,Animal Health camps, Meeting and Training, meetings	03
Lack of Soil and Water erosion management	Soil and Water	KSDA/Dept. of Watershed	Training, meetings and campaigns	05
IPM Technology	Cotton	KSDA	Meeting,Campaigns,Trainings and Seminar	03
Soil Salinity and Alkalinity	Soil Health	KSDA/Dept. of Watershed	Meeting, Campaigns and Seminar	03
Panama wilt	Banana	KSDH	Training, meetings, campaigns and Seminar	02
Manocropping	IFS	KSDA/Dept. of Watershed/KSDH	Training, meetings, campaigns and Seminar	05
People participation in rural development	TTC	NABARD/Rural Banks/ Lead Banks	Training, meet and match programme and campaigns	06
Income generating activities	Agarabatti, Candle and soap powder	Dept. Women and child welfare	Trainings , Group meetings, and campaigns	05
Food Processing	Crisp roti, papad	NGOs/SHGs	Trainings , Group meetings, and campaigns	04

Table –10. FINANCIAL STATUS OF REVOLVING FUND AND PLAN FOR ITS UTILIZATION (Sanctioned by UAS)

Name of the Revolving Fund	Revolving Fund No.	Total Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Year of Start	Opening Balance (Rs.) as on 1-4-2004	Closing Balance (Rs.) as on 31-03-2005
Horticulture	269	10,000=00	25-06-1998	39744.41	68757.13
Trichoderma	270	20,000=00	25-06-1998	33451.22	34409.72
Seed production	271	75,000=00	10-07-2000	79418.52	176685.01
Vermicompost	81	10,000=00	13-08-2001	13508.02	13984.96
Training	-	00	04-11-2003	4000.00	134521.12
Total				170122.17	428357.94

Note: 1. ICAR not sanctioned revolving funds.

Table-11: Physical statues of Revolving fund and plan for its utilization : Nil

Table 12 : Status of KVK Farm and Demonstration Units : Nil

13. Plan of utilization of soil and water testing laboratory (Please give Details of quantitative and financial achievement planned).

During the previous financial year, ICAR had sanctioned Rs. 11.80 lakh for establishment of soil testing laboratory.

Accordingly all the requisite analytical instruments and enjoining materials such as chemicals, glassware and laboratory wares have been purchased in accordance with the university procedures. The analytical instruments purchased, have been enlisted below.

Sl. No.	Instrument/equipment	Qty (No's)
1	Spectrophotometer	1
2	Flame photometer	1
3	pH meter	1
4	Conductivity bridge	1
5	Physical balance	1
6	Chemical balance	1
7	Water distillation unit	1
8	Kjeldahl digestion and distillation unit	1
9	Mechanical shaker	1
10	Refrigerator	1
11	Hot air oven	1

Sl. No.	Instrument/equipment	Qty (No's)
12	Hot plate	1
13	Grinder	1
14	Laboratory wares	
	i) Laboratory tables	14
	ii) Angular iron racks	6
	iii) Almirah	9
	iv) Wash basin	3
	v) Exhaust fan	3
	vi) Gas burner	1
	vii) Laboratory stools	5

In addition to above cited analytical instruments and laboratory wares, all the requisite chemicals and glassware for the analyses of soil, water and plant samples, have been purchased adhering to the allotted budget. Alongside sample processing and storage facility has also been created, anticipating the influx of the samples during the cropping season. Further the materials required for the processing of samples, storage of samples, sampling tools etc., have also been purchased in accordance with the laboratory requirement.

During the current financial year, it is intended to analyse a minimum of 400 soil samples for major and secondary nutrients, along with testing 250 water samples for qualitative parameters and 100 plant samples. Initially analyses of soil and water samples of the campus will be taken up to generate a soil map of the campus. Before the commencement of cropping season, the sample analyses will be based on the farmers requests and those need based for problem diagnosis.

However the sample analyses will also be taken up based on the exigencies arising thereof during the cropping season to suggest measures to counter the soil problems, nutrient deficiencies, toxicities etc. As it is intended to charge nominally to cater to the farming community, target for the financial achievements for the year 2005-06 will be fixed based on the response from the farmers during the first month of the cropping season and the rates fixed by the university. The rates for analysis of each sample will be so fixed to include costs of chemicals and other variable expenditure involved for the same. The financial achievements will be further communicated.

14. Please give the details of activities planned, other than those listed above.

During 2004-05, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumanamatti has established four Technology Transfer Club (TTC)s in Devagiri, Havanur(Haveri taluks), Rattihalli (Hirekerur taluk), Kakol (Ranebennur taluk) villages in collaboration with NABARD, Bangalore. Through these TTCs different agriculture extension activities will be implemented.

**EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FROM 1st APRIL, 2004 TO 31st MARCH 2005 AND
"KVK,HANUMANAMATTI" .**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget details		
		Sanctioned (2004-05)	Expenditure during 2004-05	Balance as on 31.3.2005
A	RECURRING ITEMS			
1.	Pay and allowances	2400000	2360000	40000
2.	Travelling allowances	100000	100000	0000
3.	CONTINGENCIES			
a)	Stationary, Telephone, Stamps and other expenditure on office running	80000	79902	98
b)	POL, Repair of vehicle, tractor and Equipments including hiring of vehicle	90000	89151	849
c)	Meals of Trainees Ceiling up to Rs.40 per day per Trainee to be maintained	100000	66520	32480
d)	Training materials (Posters,charts,demonstration materials including chemicals etc.required for conducting training.	35000	28950	6050
e)	FLD other than oil seed/pulses crop (Minimum 30 demonstrations in a year.	25000	5460	19540
f)	On Farm testing (On need based location specific and newly generated information in the major production system of the area.	25000	16635	8365
g)	Training of Extension functionaries	25000	9100	15900
h)	Maintainance of Building	20000	20000	00
i)	Establishment of Soil, plant and water testing Laboratory	320000	320000	00
	TOTAL(A)	3220000	3095718	124282
(B)	NON-RECURRING ITEMS			
1.	WORKS: (Administrative building, trainees hostel, staff quarters ,demonstration units including borewell,irrigation channels and threshing yard etc.)	800000	800000	00
2.	Equipments, Furniture and Furnishing			
	a) Digital Camara	20000	19980	20
	b) Tractor and Farm Implements	500000	500000	00
	c) Xerox Machine	75000	52000	23000
3.	Vehicle (two wheeler)	40000	40000	00
4.	Establishment of Soil, plant and water testing Laboratory	860000	860000	00
5	Library	10000	00	10000
	TOTAL(B)	2305000	2271980	33020
	Grand Total (A+B)	5525000	5367698	157302

PROPOSED BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 2005-06 "KVK,HANUMANAMATTI" .

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget details	
		Proposed BE during 2005-06	Justification
A	RECURRING ITEMS		
1.	Pay and allowances	2500000	
2.	Travelling allowances	125000	
3.	CONTINGENCIES		
a)	Stationary, Telephone, Stamps and other expenditure on office running	100000	
b)	POL, Repair of vehicle, tractor and Equipments including hiring of vehicle	125000	We have one four wheeler and one two wheeler POL required for two vehicles
c)	Meals of Trainees Ceiling up to Rs.40 per day per Trainee to be maintained	150000	
d)	Training materials (Posters,charts,demonstration materials including chemicals etc. required for conducting training.	35000	
e)	Front Line Demonstrations other than oil seed/pulses crop (Minimum 30 demonstrations in a year.	35000	
f)	On Farm testing (On need based location specific and newly generated information in the major production system of the area.	30000	
g)	Training of Extension functionaries	25000	
h)	Maintenance of Building	30000	
	TOTAL(A)	3155000	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget details	
		Proposed BE during 2005-06	Justification
(B)	NON-RECURRING ITEMS		
1.	WORKS: (Staff Quarters, Demonstration Unit and Borewel for drinking water)	3500000	
2.	Equipments, Furniture and Furnishing		
	a) LCD and Handy cam	200000	
	b) Seminar Chairs for Seminar hall (200 Nos.)	100000	Administrative building was constructed during 1999-2000 but we have no seminar chairs and tables for new Auditorium and training hall
	c) Tables (30), chairs(30), Steel cots(30), Beds & Bedsheets (30) and utensils, required for newly constructed hostel	300000	New hostel building is completed now we require furniture and utensils for hostel
	d) Embroidery machine (02 Nos.)	20000	As there is lot of demand from Rural youth to learn machine embroidery and start related enterprise.
	e) Refractometer (01 No.)	10000	To test strength of sugar solution in fruit processing.
	f) Jellymeter (01 No.)	5000	To test the pectin content of fruits.
	g) Generator (for administrative building)	75000	
3.	Vehicle (two wheeler)	60000	One motor cycle is purchased but we need another one motor cycle because we are conducting more FLD and OFT and other activities.
4.	Library	10000	
	TOTAL(B)	4290000	
C.	Revolving Fund	100000	
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	7535000	

