QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW TEAM IN RESPECT OF KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA,HAVERI

FOR THE PERIOD 2000-01 TO 2004-05

1. Name and address of KVK : **Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumanamatti**

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3. Name of the Programme Coordinator / In-charge of the KVK with Phone No. : **Mr. D. S. Mallikarjunnappa Gowda**
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4. Council's order No. and date of sanction of the KVK : 15.12.1976

5. Date of establishment of KVK : June, 1977

6. Staff position during 1st April 2000- 31st March 2005

Designation	Discipline	Date of Joining	Date of leaving	Months Served	Remarks
Training Organiser	Training Organiser	06.10.1994	Working	144	-
Training Associate	Training Associate (Ag. Extn.)	06.10.1995	Working	132	-
Training Associate	Training Associate (Ani. Sc.)	14.02.1997	Working	115	-
Training Associate	Training Associate (Hort.)	09.07.2002	-	74	-
Training Associate	Training Associate (Pl. Path.)	03.10.2003	-	36	-
Training Associate	Training Associate (Agron.)	21.03.2003	-	32	Contract Basis
Training Associate	Training Associate (Ag. Ent.)	07.09.2003	-	27	Contract Basis
Training Assistant	Training Assistant (H. Sc.)	13.06.2000	-	73	Contract Basis
Training Assistant	Training Assistant (Soil Sc.)	02.06.2004	-	26	Contract Basis
Training Assistant	Training Assistant (Comp. Sc.)	02.06.2004	-	26	Contract Basis
Accountant/Supdt.	Supdt. (Gen.)	01.07.2003	-	34	-
Stenographer	Typist	11.04.2003	-	41	-
Driver –Jeep	Driver cum Mechanic	06.10.1994	-	02	-
Driver- Tractor	Farm Labour	01.07.2002	-	74	-
Supporting Staff	Sr. Messenger	07.06.1998	-	96	-
Supporting Staff	Farm Labour	02.11.1998	-	108	-

7. Utilization of KVK land

Total land with the KVK (ha) 20 ha. **Irrigated area: NIL.**

Land use (ha)	Year		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Under building			
Under demonstration	-	-	-
Crop production	20 ha	20 ha	20 ha
Agro-forestry	-	-	-
Fodder production	-	-	-
Area under seed production	-	-	-
Area under production of seedling of Fruit/Vegetable/Tree/etc.	0.20 ha	0.20 ha	0.20 ha
Cultivable land not in use (ha)	-	-	-
Barren and Wasteland (ha)	-	-	-
Any other	-	-	-
Total (ha)	**20.20 ha**	**20.20 ha**	**20.20 ha**

8a. Infrastructure facility created out of ICAR fund

Name of the Building	Status (Constructed/Under Construction/Not constructed) as on 31.3.2006	Condition of the building, if completed
Administrative Building	Constructed (1999)	Good
Trainees Hostel		
a) For farmers	Not Constructed	
b) For farmwomen, if constructed	Constructed (2004)	Good
Staff Quarter	Under Construction	Initiated
Demonstration Unit, Pl. specify	Not Constructed	-
Godown	Not Constructed	-
Threshing floor	Not Constructed	-
Fencing	Not Constructed	-

8b. Infrastructure created by fund other than ICAR

Name of the infrastructure	Year	Name of the funding agency	Amount received (Rs.)
-	-	-	-

8c. Other demonstration unit established in the KVK

Demonstration Unit	Number	Amount spent (Rs.)	Source of funding
-	-	-	-

8 d. Utilization of training hostel

Date of Construction	Bed Capacity	Occupancy in different years (man days)					
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Old Hostel (RIH) 1976	50	1152	832	950	1050	1125	-
13.03.2005	30	-	-	-	-	-	850

8e. Utilization of staff quarters

- Staff quarters are being constructed

9. Sponsored training programmes conducted (2000-01 to 2004-05) – year wise

Year	Title of the training programme	Name of the Sponsoring agency	No. of Trainees	Funds Received (Rs)
2003-04	Integrated Horticulture	KSDA	30	20000
	Integrated Dairy farming	KSDA	30	20000
	Animal Husbandry	Swashakti Project	299	4,22,669
2004-05	Integrated Horticulture	KSDH	81	16200
	Vermicompost	CEDOCK	22	7920
	Farming system demonstration	Department of watershed Bangalore	88	3500

10. Performance of demonstration (other than crops)

Enterprise	Components of Technology Demonstrated	Performance*	
		Check (q/year)	Demonstration (q/year)
Vermicomposting	☞ Introduction of heavy feeder strain of earthworm *viz*., African night crawler (*Eudrilus eugeniae*). ☞ Vermicomposting in low cast above ground cement brick compartments. ☞ Protection from natural enemies like ants, rodents, snakes, termites etc., ☞ Use of preferential feed material and moisture maintenance for higher assimilation rates.	**19.8**	**32.4**

*** Use the appropriate unit(s)**

11. Details of On-Farm Trials (OFT) conducted for technology evaluation and refinement during 2000-01 to 2004-05

Sl. No.	Details of the technology taken up for OFT	Technology assessed and propagated	Technology assessed and refined	Steps taken to popularize the Refined technology
1	**Laboratory screening of effective poison bait against giant African snail –*Achatina fulica*** T1= Metaldehyde 2.5% T2 = Monocrotophos Bait 36 SL T3 = Carbofuran Bait 3G T4 =Thiodan Bait 35 EC T5= Chloropyrifos Bait 20 EC T6= Lime Powder T7= Rice bran + Jaggary	No control measures were in vogue but only the indigenous practices developed by trial & error methods by the farmers were used to control the snails	In the assessment usage of Metaldehyde 2.5% (T1) was superior and effective for the control of **Giant African snail – (*Achatina fulica*)**	**Popularized Through** ☞ Group meetings ☞ Demonstrations ☞ Campaign ☞ Recommendations ☞ Fields days ☞ FLDs
2	**National Level On Farm Trial (OFT) On Liquid *Rhizobium* Biofertilizer on Chickpea** LRI-1- Liquid Rhizobium-1 LRI-2- Liquid Rhizobium-2 CRI-Carrier based Rhizobium (Charcoal powder)	Carrier based Rhizobium treatment had been suggested as per the POP for seeds of all the leguminous crops	Use of Liquid Rhizobium-1 was superior in comparison to the recommended method of seed treatment with the charcoal based *Rhizobium* was superior resulting in enhanced nodulation and yields	Because of non availability of LIR-1 strain in the market it as been not popularized but it was superior over the existing carries based Rhizobium
3	**Management of Purple blotch of onion (*Alternaria porri*)** **T-1**Farmers' practice (Chlorothalonil @ 0.2%) **T-2** RPP (Dithane M-45 @ 0.2%) **T-3**Alternate Practice (Difenaconazole @ 0.1%)	Spray of Dithane M-45 @ 0.2% has been recommended in the package of practices	Efficacy of Dithane M-45 for the control of purple blotch of onion had decreased. Alternatively tested Difenaconazole @ 0.1%, a new molecule was found superior	**Popularized Through** ☞ Group meetings ☞ Demonstrations ☞ Campaign ☞ Recommendations ☞ Fields days ☞ FLDs
4	**Management of early blight of Tomato (*Alternaria solani*)** **T1-**Farmers' practice (Chlorothalonil @ 0.2%) **T2-**RPP (Dithane M-45 @ 0.2%) **T3-**Alternate Practice (Difenaconazole @ 0.1%)	Spray of Dithane M-45 @ 0.2% has been recommended in the package of practices	Efficacy of Dithane M-45 for the control of early blight of tomato had decreased. Alternatively tested Difenaconazole @ 0.1%, a new molecule was found superior.	**Popularized Through** ☞ Group meetings ☞ Demonstrations ☞ Campaign ☞ Recommendations ☞ Fields days ☞ FLDs
5	**Management of Brinjal Shoot and Fruit Borer (*Leucinodes arbonalis*)** **T1-Farmers' Practice:** Use of mixed insecticides (Endosulfan + Monocrotophos or Endosulfan + Acephate or Monocrotophos + DDVP or Monocrotophos+ Pyrethroids) **T2-RPP:** Soil application of Neem cake @ 2.5 q/ha in three split applications i.e. at the time of transplanting, 1 and 2 months after transplanting and four sprays of insecticides (Carbaryl/Malathion) along with Acaricide (Dicofol) in 15 days intervals **T3-Alternate Practice:** Soil application of Neem cake @ 2.5 q/ha in three split applications i.e. at the time of transplanting, 1 and 2 months after transplanting and two sprays of Thiodiocarb 75 SP at 15 days interval at the time of flowering. Acaricide (Dicofol) was added in second spray.	As per package of practices Soil application of Neem cake @ 2.5 q/ha in three split applications i.e. at the time of transplanting, 1 and 2 months after transplanting and four sprays of insecticides (Carbaryl/Malathion) along with Acaricide (Dicofol) at 15 days intervals is recommended	Alternate practices of Soil application of Neem cake @ 2.5 q/ha in three split applications (i.e., at the time of transplanting, 1 and 2 months after transplanting) and two sprays of Thiodiocarb 75 SP (at 15 days interval at the time of flowering, Acaricide (Dicofol) was added in second spray) tested for the control of brinjal fruit and shoot borer was found effective in the OFT.	**Popularized Through** ☞ Group meetings ☞ Demonstrations ☞ Campaign ☞ Recommendations ☞ Fields days ☞ FLDs

12. Other extension activities undertaken by the KVK during 2000-01 to 2004-05

Event	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total (no)
Farmers Science club organized(No.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahila Mandal organized(No.)	-	-	-	-	01	01
Meeting of ex-trainees organized as follow-up measures (No.)	15	26	09	16	11	77
Farmer group formed (No.)	02	03	-	02	-	07
SHG formed (No.)	-	-	02	01	-	03
Diagnostic Team visit(No.)	04	02	02	03	02	13
Mobile team visit (No.)	-	-	-	03	-	03
Advisory services (No.)	35	151	30	180	149	545
Visit of farmers group to the KVK (No. of farmers)	626	430	380	545	470	2451
Farmers Field school organized(No.)	-	-	02	-	-	02
OTHERS,						
I) Exhibition	01	03	01	02	03	10
ii) Seminar	-	12	06	06	02	26
iii) Special day celebration	02	04	02	01	03	12
iv) Field days	02	05	03	02	07	19
v) Radio / TV talks	15	09	01	14	16	55

13. Broad-basing of frontline extension (2000-01 to 2004-05)
Please furnish the achievements on the following activities done by the KVK

Sl. No.	Activity	Year					Total
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	
i.	Artificial insemination of cattle/ buffalo (No.)	124	98	112	104	70	**508**
ii.	Animal health camp (No.)	08	06	11	10	04	**39**
iii.	No. of animals treated	515	468	2581	1604	435	**5603**
iv.	Poultry introduced (No. of units)	14	12	10	08	9	**53**
v.	Duckery introduced (No. of units)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
vi.	Piggery introduced (No. of units)	-	-	01	-	-	**01**
vii.	Goatery introduced (No. of units)	02	04	05	04	06	**21**
viii.	Rabbitory introduced (No. of units)	01	02	-	-	-	**03**
ix.	Demonstration on fisheries (No. of ponds)	01	01	01	-	-	**03**
x.	Fodder grass introduced (ha.)	10	08	06	09	-	**33**
xi.	Fruit tree introduced No.	650	550	260	550	570	**2460**
	Area (ha.)	52	45	21	45	48	**211**
xii.	Agro-forestry introduced No.	600	550	500	1000	1550	**4000**
	Area (ha.)	80	65	62	109	121	**437**
xiii.	Apiary (No. of boxes)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
xiv.	Mushroom (No. of units)	03	06	02	02	07	**20**
xv.	Vermicompost (No. of units)	10	08	12	12	45	**87**
xvi.	Sericulture (No. of units)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
xvii.	NADEP compost (No. of units)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
xviii.	Improved hand tools and implements introduced	-	-	03	-	02	**05**
xix.	Any other, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

14. Status of Revolving Fund (Rupees in lakhs)
(Sanctioned by UAS / ICAR New Delhi)

Name of the Revolving Fund	Amount Received (ICAR/UAS, Dharwad)	Additional Amount Generated						Amount Refunded to (ICAR/UAS, Dharwad)
		2000 -01	2001 -02	2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	
Horticulture	0.10	0.36	0.44	0.44	0.39	0.69	0.65	0.10
Trichoderma	0.20	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.16	0.20
Seed production	0.75	0.49	0.48	0.68	0.71	1.77	0.78	0.75
Vermicompost	0.10	00	0.12	0.12	0.13	1.40	0.04	0.10
Training	00	00	00	00	0.04	1.35	1.57	00
Revolving fund (ICAR)	Rupees one lakh has been received during 2005-06						1.31	00
Net balance	**1.15**	**1.16**	**1.37**	**1.60**	**1.61**	**4.28**	**4.50**	**-**

14 a. Purpose for which the revolving fund has been used.

Revolving fund has been used for training of rural youth, farm women and farmers, production of seedlings of HY varieties of horticultural crops, production and procurement of truthful seeds of annual agriculture crops, production of talc based *Trichoderma* powder and vermicompost**.** The Revolving fund generated has been subsequently repaid to the parent organization and the remaining amount has been utilized for the developmental activities of the KVK.

15. Enlist the publication made during 2000-01 to 2004-05

Name of the Publication	Year	Copies circulated	User group
Improved cultivation practices in Tomato	2000	1000	➢ **Officials of extension & extension workers of line departments** ➢ **Farmers / farmwomen / rural youth** ➢ **Progressive farmers** ➢ **NGOs** ➢ **Other KVKs**
Precautions prior to usage of pesticides	2000	1000	
Solar cooker	2000	1000	
Integrated management of Chilli	2000	1000	
Little millet based cropping systems	2001	1000	
Foxtail millet based cropping systems	2001	1000	
Formation of SHGs & their management	2001	1000	
Neem on utility botanical pesticides / Insecticides	2001	1000	
Management of shoot borer of Brinjal	2004	1000	
Management of major pests in Onion and garlic	2004	1000	
Integrated pest management in cotton	2004	1000	
Management of Tomato fruit borer	2004	1000	
Earthworms and vermicomposting for organic farming	2004	1000	

16. Effort and achievements made during 2000-01 to 2004-05 towards upgradation of knowledge and skill of KVK staff as a part of Human Resource Development.

KVK staff have been deputed to seminars/Training programmes for upgradation of the knowledge and skills. The training programmes attended by the staff are enlisted below

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Scientist	Title	No. of Scientists deputed
1.	**2000-01**	Mr. D.S.M. Gowda	Land use planning and watershed management in rainfed Agriculture(21 days)	**01**
2.	**2001-02**	Dr. C.M. Sajjanar	Emerging concept in Housing and management of commercial poultry farm (21 days)	**08**
		Mr.B.S. Shivakumar	National Training aromatic and medicinal plant production technology (7 days)	
		Mr. B.S. Shivakumar	Programme on Instructional technology for trainers training institute of KVK. (10 days)	
		Mr. B.S. Shivakumar	National consultancy seminar on hybrid production in vegetable crops (2 days)	
		Dr. S.V. Halakatti	Project management for resources and development (21 days)	
		Dr. Javaregowda	Biodiversity of phytophagous mites and recent advances in their management	
		Dr. C.M. Sajjanar	Orientation Training cum workshop for trainers	
		Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	Behavior of pesticides in agricultural lands (3 days)	
3.	**2002-03**	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	Breeding and seed production of temperate vegetable crops (21 days)	**03**
		Dr. S.V. Halakatti	Participatory technique development - concept and methodology (21 days)	
		Smt. Vijayalaxmi Kamaraddi	Tie and die batik printing and quilting (4 days)	
		Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	Characterization of viral diseases (21 days)	
4.	**2004-05**	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	Recent advances in production technology of tropical and sub tropical fruit crops (21 days)	**03**
		Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	Biological control of crop pests and weeds (21 days)	
		Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	Natural products to sustain plant, animal and human health (21 days)	
5.	**2005-06**	Mr. D.S.M. Gowda	Advanced Extension Strategy on Natural Resource Management (21 days)	**01**

17. Participation of the staff of KVK in seminar / workshop – year wise

Year	No. of staff deputed				
	National	**State**	**Zonal**	**Others**	**Total**
2000-01	00	06	01	03	**10**
2001-02	02	06	01	03	**12**
2002-03	00	06	01	03	**10**
2003-04	02	06	01	03	**12**
2004-05	06	10	01	03	**20**
Total	**10**	**34**	**05**	**15**	**64**

17a. Number of staff not deputed for participation.

- Nil

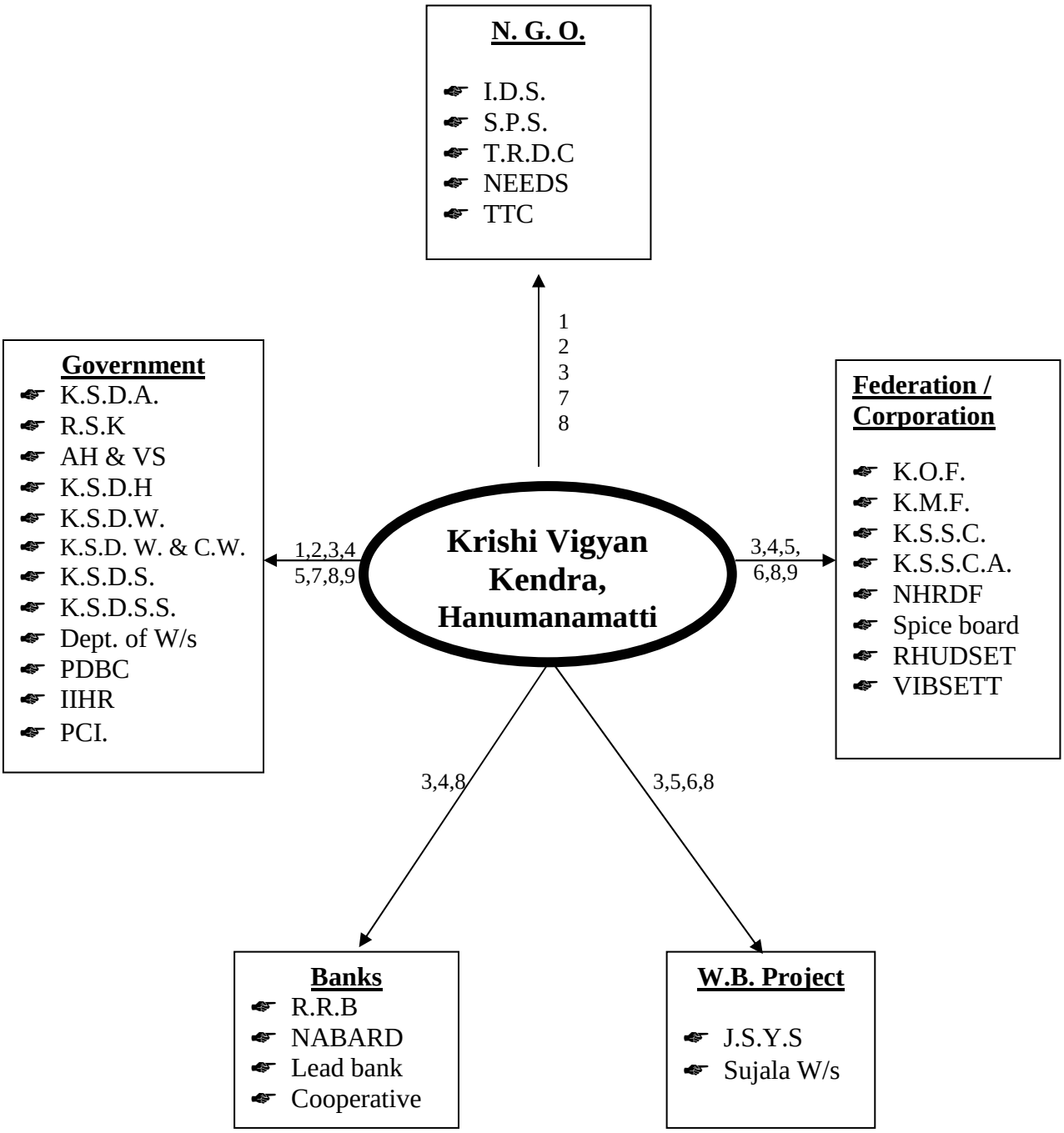
18. Give a brief account of technical back up, the KVK has been receiving from ICAR institute and SAC Scientist(s), any other organization in programme, planning, implementation and evaluation of the programmes.

	Organizations		
	ICAR Institute	**SAUs**	**Other (please name)**
Monthly interaction	√	√	SDA, SDH, DAH&VS,
Half yearly interaction	√	√	SDA, SDH, DAH&VS,NGOS, Dept of sericulture, Dept. W& CW, Dept. of Watershed, Dept of forestry
Deputation for training within the State /outside the State	√	√	-
Participation in seminar/workshop	√	√	-
Support in the form of publication of literature	√	√	Line dept. and NGOs
Any other, national or international	√	√	-

19. What type of linkages your KVK has with different organization including NGOs? Please elaborate.

Sl. No.	**Name of the organization**	**Nature of Linkage**
1.	State Dept. of Agriculture	Conducting training programmes, joint diagnostic survey and participation in meetings, seminars and field days.
2.	State Dept. of Horticulture	Conducting training programmes, joint diagnostic survey and participation in meetings, seminars and field days.
3.	Rural Development Institutes (Zilla & Taluk Panchayats)	Conducting training programmes, joint diagnostic survey and participation in meetings, seminars and field days.
4.	State Dept. of Animal husbandry & Veterinary Services	Conducting training programmes, joint diagnostic survey and participation in meetings, seminars and field days.
5.	Karnataka Milk Federation	Conducting training programmes.
6.	Women and Child Development Department	Conducting training programmes.
7.	Karnataka Oil Seeds Federation	Supply of inputs
8.	NABARD, Vijaya Bank, State Bank of India, M.G. Bank and Syndicate Bank.	Participation in meeting, conducting training programmes and promotion of TTC.
9.	Bharath Agro Industries Foundation, Haveri	Conducting training programmes
10.	GRASIM Janakalyan Trust, Kumar Pattanum	Conducting training programmes.
11.	Sheep and Wool Development Board	Conducting trainings.
12.	State Dept. of Watershed	Conducting training programmes, IFS Demonstration, Seminars and Field days.
13.	JSYS	Conducting training programmes, Demonstration, Seminars and Field days.
14.	National Horticultural Research and Development Federation	Joint implementation and participation in meeting/Training Programme
15.	Spice Board	Joint implementation and participation in meeting/Training Programme
16.	Different private firms dealing with Medicinal and Aromatic crops	Training Programmes
17.	IIHR, Bangalore	Technical consultancy
18.	NGO's	Joint implementation and participation in meeting.
19.	Mahila Mandals and Youth Clubs	Joint implementation and participation in meeting.
20.	Sugar Factories	Joint diagnostic survey and participation in meeting
21.	Karnataka Sugar Institute, Belgaum	Joint diagnostic survey and participation in meeting/ Training
22.	Private Vegetable Seed Industry	Consultancy
23.	Successful Entrepreneurs	Conducting Training Programme/ Technical Advice
24.	Vijaya Bank Sponsored Employment Training Institute	Joint implementation participation in meeting and conducting in Training Programme.

LINKAGES DEVELOPED



Nature of Linkages are indicated by following Numbers

1. Training needs
2. Conducting of training programmes
3. Organising training programmes
4. Joint implementation of programmes for increasing productivity of crops/enterprises
5. Joint diagnostic survey
6. Contribution received for infrastructure development
7. Identification of target groups for implementing the KVK activities such as training, OFT, demonstrations
8. Advisory services
9. Supply of inputs/materials

20. Please give details of involvement of the KVK in the following Govt. or other programmes.

1. **Wasteland development**
   - In association with line departments KVK has rendered technical support in development of wastelands, which have now been converted to orchards.
   - Diagnostic services for cultivation of hitherto uncultivated lands with Salt affected soils have been offered and subsequently ameliorated with the cultivation of salt tolerant crops.
   - Training have been offered in respect of soil and water conservation methodologies for water harvesting and maintenance of soil fertility.
2. **Watershed development**

   Krishi Vigyan Kendra involved regularly in all the activities of watershed development department of district. The involvement is as follows
   - Technical support for construction soil and water structures.
   - Conducting On and Off campus training programmes.
   - Organising and Participation in Field days, Kisan Mela, campaign and other extension activities.
   - Conducting animal health campus.
   - Formation FFS & SHG.
   - Field demonstrations on various aspects Agricultural and allied activities.
   - Planning and implementing of projects.
3. **Horticultural development**

   KVK has also contributed to horticultural development in the district by
   - Conducting FLDs on various horticulture crops with introduction of HY varieties released from IIHR
   - Promotion of floriculture in the district for increased income.
   - Promotion of Intercropping of vegetable crops with the annual agricultural crops
   - On campus trainings on Value addition and post harvest processing
   - Fields days and seminars.
4. **Animal health camps**

   Animal health camps are being organized regularly jointly with KMF ltd., Department of AH & VS, Department of watershed development, NGO and rural development banks, where in deworming. Vaccination, treating, pregnancy & artificial insemination are taken up. Scientist from KVK attends all the Animal health camps organized in the district and in addition to above-mentioned services enlightening the farmer about nutritional management. At times of emergencies arising out of epidemic of a disease, all vaccination camps are attended by the scientist from the KVK
5. **Consultancy on land use planning and cropping patterns**

   Entrepreneurs venturing in to Agricultural profession invariably visit KVK for their land use planning and the choice of crops *vis a vis* soil suitability. All line departments refer farmers to the KVK for seeking advice on the cropping pattern and land suitability
6. **Consultancy on soil analysis and topographic survey**

   With establishment of the Soil testing laboratory, farmers having land with previous history of deficiencies, low yields, *etc*., are referred by the line departments for seeking the help of KVK for diagnoses and steps for amelioration of their land. Soil and water conservation methods are also

advocated to farmers and methods such as Rainwater harvesting, location of ponds, storage tanks in the fields, bund construction, *etc*. are advised in this regard

7. ATMA

- Operationalization of Research, Extension and farmer linkage.
- KVK's has been identified as a member of ATMA- Management committee.
- Communicating the problems and feed back from farmers/beneficiaries to the ATMA
- Participation in preparation of SREP.

8. Any other, please specify

- Providing helping hand to the NGOs.
- Effective dissemination of recent trends in farming to the farmers through AIR, DD and Newspapers.
- Organizing Farmers groups and communicating helpful and authenticated indigenous technologies to the Farming groups.

21. Scientific Advisory Committee meeting (SAC) Conducted year –wise during 2000-01 to 2004-05

Year	Date	Chaired by	No. of members Attended	No. of special Invitees, if any
2001-02	25.08.2000	**Director of Extension**	12	02
2003-04	19.08.2003		10	03
2004-05	16.06.2004		17	02
2004-05	27.12.2004		16	03
2005-06	10.11.2005		15	03
2005-06	18.02.2006		16	02

22. Change in agricultural scenario of the KVK- adopted village (included 2 to 3 villages which have been adopted during 1999-2000)

1.	**No. of villages adopted : 08**		
2.	**Year of adoption, village-wise**	**Village**	**Year**
		Motebennur	**1999-2000**
		Kabanur	
		Kodihalli	
		Tevermallalli	
		Sidenur	
		Tarur	
		Kamdod	
		Sheelavantsomapur	
3.	**Interventions identified and implemented**	**Soybean** ➢ Improved short durated variety (JS-335). ➢ 2 % urea spray 45 DAS **Groundnut** ➢ Improved short durated variety (GPBD-4). ➢ Gypsum application. ➢ Seed treatment. **Pigeon pea** ➢ Improved variety (Asha). ➢ Integrated pest management.	

4.	Impact of intervention			
	Intervention	**Major parameters**	**Situation during Bench mark year**	**Situation During 2004-05**
	Improved variety of soybean	Area	05 ha	500 ha
		Shedding quality	High	Absent
		Yield	7.6 q/ha	19.23 q/ha.
		Duration	110-120 days	85-90 days
	Improved variety of Groundnut	Area	10 ha	350 ha
		Leaf spot and leaf rust disease incidence	40%	< 5%
		Yield	8.75 q/ha	18.76 q/ha.
		Duration	110-120 days	105-110 days
	Improved variety of Redgram	Area	05 ha	225 ha
		Sterility mosaic virus and Fusarium wilt incidence	32%	< 3%
		Yield	3.5 q/ha	8.35 q/ha.

23. What are the major constraints in implementing the mandated activities of the KVK and what are your suggestions to overcome them?

a) Administrative

- Scientist working in the extension field from the past ten years have less opportunities to get exposure in research and teaching fields. Moreover, the extension scientist continues in the same cadre for longer period in comparison to the staff in research and teaching.
- Scientists of all disciplines work in the KVK. As the demands and work nature of each scientist differ, one needs to have separate computer to efficiently meet work demands and load. However, there are not individual computers allotted for hastening work of individual scientist. Increasing the number of computers will help individual scientists to complete their work allotted to them as per schedule and efficiently.

b) Financial

- Financial assistance is required for equipments like silent generator, digital handicam and LCD.
- Financial assistance either in the form of monetary benefits or tool kits may be provided for promoting group activities such as self help groups, youth clubs, farmer clubs and mahila mandals.

c) Technical

Demonstration unit with latest technical know- how are to be established with innovative institutions like KVK, for the benefit of visiting farmers to convey the recent advances in technology. So the essential requirements in terms of infrastructure are green house and Vermicompost units.

23 a. Any constraints related to professional growth of the KVK staff?

- Fewer opportunities for the scientists of KVK for changing to teaching or research fields.
- Comparatively less opportunities for updating knowledge regarding the recent advances in their respective fields

24. Please give your suggestions on the following points, which may change the agricultural scenario of the KVK district.

i. Human resource development

- Entrepreneurship development trainings to farm women and rural youth
- Skill inculcation training programmes to rural people for agro-based subsidiary occupations for enhanced household income

- Formation of SHGs and promotion of co-operative based units for collective activity and generation of employment.

ii. Market-driven entrepreneurship development

- Training to be offered to the farming community on value addition and post harvest processing of agro-products.
- Imparting knowledge on market survey and adoption of cropping system based on survey
- Creation of storage facility at village level for perishable agricultural goods
- Transport facility for Agriculture produce
- Small processing unit at village level
- Avenues for marketing.
- Fixation of market rates for the farm produce on scientific basis.

iii. Providing district –level farming situation –based technology

- Planning cropping pattern based on seasonal evaluation of production area and market demands in collaboration with line departments
- Weather forecasting and its utilization in selection of crops and adoption of precautionary measures
- Utilization of remote sensing techniques for crop planning and prediction manuals for disease/pest outbreak, yield, crop health, cropping pattern, etc.
- Resource mapping for efficient utilization of natural resources for higher production

iv. Service-center for the farmers, including soil and water testing facilities and diagnistic service for plant and livestock

- Regional service centers catering to need based farmers on timely basis
- Mobile soil testing facilities for on the spot diagnosis of soil, water and plant related problems and suggesting corrective measures
- Periodical and fixed itinerary for team of scientists to specified locations for easy accessibility to information and recent trends for the farming community
- Training unemployed rural youth of the region to common agricultural problems for offering services in their locality which would also be a means to their livelihood

v. Information and communication technology, etc.,

- Installing computers in each rural locality to make farming community computer literate that will enable to obtain information on cropping pattern, market scenario, export potential, potential buyers, disease control measures, etc.
- Toll free telephonic call facility to farmers contacting KVK for their agriculture and allied problems
- Utilization AV aids for demonstration of improved methodologies for subsequent adoption by the target group.
- Creation of internet facility at village level
- Video conferencing in selected villages based on crop/ agricultural activities.
- Creation of free toll cell facility for KVKs for farmers use.

25. Attach your approved work plan for 2004-05 and indicate how was it formulated and finalized. Attach the minutes of SAC on the proposed workshop.

The work plan was prepared based on needs of trust area of the operational area and presented at Zonal office in presented at Action Plan meeting Zonal office in presences of various SMS drawn from SAUs and ICAR and same is being approved by the ZC and DE. The work plan for the year 2004-05 has been attached as **Enclosure –1**

26. a) Do you have soil testing facility in KVK? If yes, when was it established?

We have soil testing facility in KVK equipped with instruments to test for pH, Electrical conductivity, major and secondary nutrients in soil, along with the quality assessment of Water.

Date of Establishment **:** 01.04.2005

b) What kind of equipments/apparatus are available for soil testing?

The following enlisted equipments/apparatus are available for soil testing

Sl. No.	**Instrument/equipment**	**Qty (No's)**
1.	Electronics weighing scale with battery Back up, (Physical Balance)	1
2.	Electronic Weighing Machine	1
3.	Elico Microprocessor based pH Analyser.	1
	Accessories	
	Combined Electrode type CL 51B for pH Meter Model : LI612	1
4.	EC TDS Analyser with CC-03B and ATC Probe.	1
	Accessories	
	Conductivity cell	1
5.	Flame photometer (SS),	1
	Accessories	
	Calcium filter	1
6.	Scanning Visible Spectro photometer. Model : SL 177	1
	Accessories	
	Software and interfacing accessories for Spectrophotometer One Pair of Quartz Curettes, 100 nos. of Plastic Curettes Tungsten Halogen lamp for Spectrophotometer	
7.	Double Distillation water still (Glass)Silica Sheathed heater, CAP : 2 Ltrs.hr	1
	Accessories	
	Spare Silica Heater for Double Distillation Water Still (Glass) Cap: 2 ltr/hr (One set –Two Nos. for Boiler I & II)	1 Set
8.	Double Distillation water still (Quartz)4 Ltrs./hr. Silica Sheathed heater, CAP:4 Ltrs.hr.	1
	Accessories	
	Spare Silica Heater for Double Distillation Water Still (Quartz) Cap: 4 ltr/hr (One set –Two Nos. for Boiler I & II)	1 Set
9.	Water softner	1
10.	Shaking Machine	1
11.	Voltas Make 220 Ltrs. Capacity Refrigerator	1
	V-Guard Make 500 VA Stabilizer	1
	Refrigerator Stand	1
12.	Microprocessor based Block Digestion system	1
	Microprocessor based Automatic Nitrogen Distillation system	1
	Accessories	
	Electronic Acid Neutralizer Scrubber. Model: KEL VAC.	1
	S S Insert Rack. Model: KES 06 ltr.	1
	Exhaust Manifold System with Teflon Adaptors. Model: KES 06 LEM.	1
	Viton Tube for Triacid and Diacid Digestion. Model: KES VT.	3
13.	Hot air oven	1
14.	Hot plate	1
15.	Grinder	1
16.	Water Softener "Bhanu" Make Aqua Soft water softener (Model: AS- 600)	1

17.	Post Hole Augar Head Size: 3"	1
18.	Screw type Augar Head size :1.5 "	1
19.	Sieve Brass Frame	4
20.	**Laboratory wares**	
	Laboratory tables	7
	Slotted angular iron racks	5
	Steel cabinet	9
	Wash basin	3
	Exhaust fan	3
	Laboratory racks	6
	Water tap with swan neck	3
21.	Gas burner	1
22.	Laboratory stools	5
23.	Laboratory Chemicals	
24.	Glassware	

c) How many soil samples were tested so far. Give year-wise details.

Year	Details	No. Village	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers
2005-06	**Soil Samples**	26	28	28
	Water Samples	15	18	18
	Plant Samples	-	-	-
	Fertilizer/ composts	06	06	06
	Total	**47**	**54**	**54**

d) Do you also provide recommendations/suggestions to farmers along with soil test results? Attach a sample copy of 'Report' given to the farmers.

A format of the soil test Report given to the farmers has been enclosed as **Enclosure –2.** For better understanding and cognizance of soil test results the reports are also given in local language i.e., Kannada

e) Problems & suggestions to make it more effective

- As the KVK is situated in the rural area, there is acute shortage of power, which is supplied irregularly. The power supplied is also not enough to run the heavy equipments such as Oven, Distillation units etc. Hence there is need to obtain 24 hr supply line with minimal variation in voltages, causing minimal damages to costly equipments and analysis process thereof.
- Haveri is progressive farming district with wide variation in soils. There is wide spread micronutrient deficiencies noticed in these soils. Hence farmers usually approach for analysis of micronutrients. However, the newly instituted soil-testing lab does not have necessary equipments for testing the same. Farmers have to travel long distances to either Dharwad or Gadag for getting soils tested. Hence, the laboratory needs to be equipped with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer for analysis of micronutrients.
- For ease of offering diagnostic services to the farming community, a soil map of the district needs to be prepared using improved techniques of remote sensing. There is dearth of funds for this purpose.

27. a) Do you have electric supply in KVK premise?

The KVK premise does have electric supply

b) If yes, on an arrange, how many hours per day, you receive power supply? If no, what arrangement do you make?

KVK premise receives the electric supply for only six hours during the day. In rainy season the supply is erratic with fixed time of supply. Only the Computer is run on UPS, while no other alternative is available for other works such as OHP presentations in trainings, conduct of trainings, analysis of soil samples, Water lifting to overhead tanks in Trainees Hostel, etc. Hence there is urgent requirement of silent generator, for making alternative arrangements for meeting power requirements, along with permission to obtain a 24 hr power supply line.

28 a). Do you have telephone with STD facility, Computer facility and Internet connectivity in your office? If yes, since when?

KVK office has telephonic connection with STD facility. There is only one computer with accessories such as Dot matrix and laser printers. Internet connection has been obtained from BSNL service providers from 01st of June, 2006

b) How many computer terminals in your office has e-connectivity?

- Only one Computer terminal has e-connectivity.

c) How frequently you use Internet and for what purposes (other than e-mail).

- All SMS use internet for browsing and downloading relevant information from the websites. Recent developments and information reg. Activities of different organizations, training programmes, seminars (National/International), conferences etc. are also obtained through the web.

d) Do you have any other such facility like-e-connectivity with other networks? Give details.

- No other network has been subscribed by the KVK for e-connectivity

e) To what extent, these facilities have been/being used for the benefit of your target groups.

- Training materials/ recent advances and other materials for preparation of AV aids used for training are being downloaded from the website. Downloaded information is put in the form of Charts/ Leaflets etc.

f) Do you have own website? If yes, give the address.

- The official website of KVK has been registered and the domain name has been obtained. The domain name of the KVK website is **www.kvkhaveri.org.in** The information pertaining to the activities of KVK and other necessary inputs for the website are being generated and will be uploaded in the near future.

29. a) Do you have a post-Harvest Technology and value addition demonstration unit in your KVK. If yes, give details.

Post harvest technology and value addition demonstration units have not yet been established in the KVK. However the proposals for their establishment have been submitted

b). Have you organized training in the area of empowering farmer/farm women/rural youth In the field of post harvest, value addition, marketing, grading and packaging etc. If yes, give details.

Training Programmes conducted on processing and value addition of minor millets for better utilization .

Sl. No.	Title of Training Programme	No. of courses	No. of beneficiaries		Adoption Level (%)
			Participated	Adopted	
2002-03					
1.	Processing and value addition of minor millets	2	58	20	34.48
2.	Utilization of millets in daily diet	1	20	10	50
2003-04					
1.	Preparation of little millet fermented foods such as idli, dosa, uttappa, paddu	2	45	25	55.56
2.	Preparation of fried products from minor millets for consumption and sale i.e. chakli, Nippattu, Kodubale, Namkins etc.	2	42	22	52.38
3.	Preparation of weaning foods using locally available food stuffs	2	38	20	52.63
4.	Dietetic baking using minor millets	1	20	12	60
5.	Preparation of Ragimalt	1	20	15	75
6.	Processing of little millet	1	09	05	55.56
2004-05					
1.	Processing of minor millets rice, semolina and flour (to millers)	1	12	08	66.67
2.	Value addition of minor millets	2	28	16	57.14
3.	Preparation of weaning mixture using millets	2	56	32	57.14
4.	Value addition to finger millet	1	20	12	60
5.	Value addition to little millet	1	25	12	48
6.	Processing and value addition to foxtail millet	1	34	18	52.94
7.	Processing millets for daily utilization	1	15	10	66.67

Income generating activities

Imparted skill oriented income generating activity training for rural youth for self employment like production of Agarbathi, Soap powder, Mushroom, Vermicompost, Dairy farming, Tailoring, Goat and Sheep rearing, Nursery techniques etc. These skills have helped the unemployed youth to earn their livelihood.

Sl. No	I.G. Activities	No. of beneficiaries		Average Increase in Annual income
		Trained	Adopted	
1.	Production packing and marketing of incense sticks (hand rolled agarabatties)	365 (16)*	92	5000-25000
2.	Candle Preparation	157 (8)	10	500-10000
3.	Tailoring and Hand embroideries	39 (4)	20	1000-10000
4.	Preparation of Masala powders for various culinary uses	35 (2)	07	500-12000
5.	Preparation of House hold sanitary items	56 (3)	20	1000-15000
6.	Establishment of Scientific management of early childhood education centers	22 (1)	10	10000-15000
7.	Mushroom cultivation	147 (6)	15	1400-10000
	Total	**821 (40)***	**174**	**19400-97000**

*** Numerals presented in parenthesis indicate number of training programmes**

c). Do you have agro-processing and agri-based cottage industries training facilities at your KVK ?

- No. However proposals have been submitted to central government for establishing the minor millet processing unit for training as well as for the benefit of the farmers in this region

30. In the light of expenditure made during the Xth Five Plan and keeping in view your future priorities, what are your proposals for additional infrastructure, demonstration units and trainings/ extension activities? Give justification and estimated financial requirement for each.

- Budget proposals for the additional requirements of KVK for infrastructure etc., have been submitted. The copy of which is attached as **Enclosure –3.** Justification for the additional requirements has also mentioned along side.

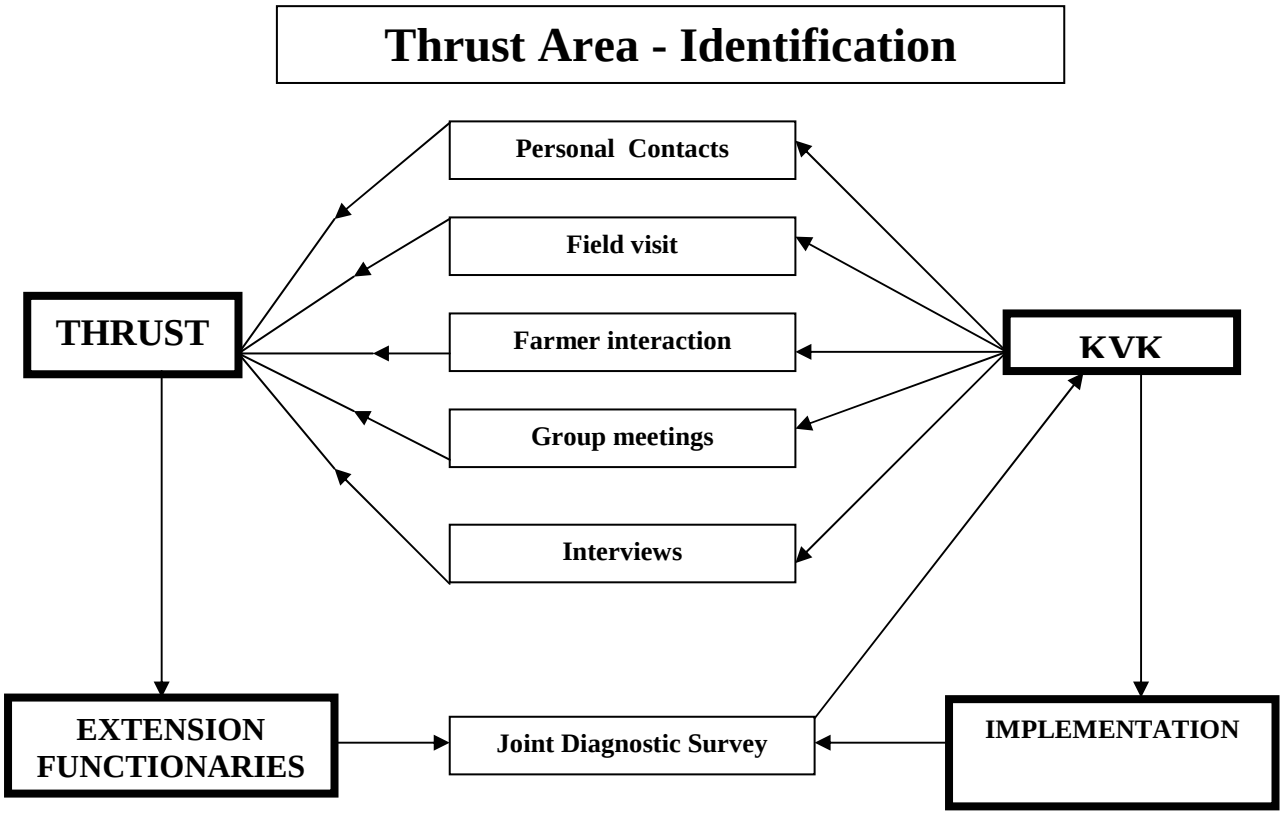
31. Whether the training programmes have been conducted after ascertaining the training needs?

- Training programmes are conducted after ascertaining the training needs. The process of identification of the thrust areas are presented hereunder.

Sl. No.	Item	Indicators
A.	**Planning**	
1.	Scheduling of Training Progrmmes	Schedule preparation well in advance
2.	Job analysis of participants	Was done before start of the training
3.	Trainees Background assessment	Knowledge rest of the Trainees conducted
4	Training Needs Assessment	Training need assessment was made based on survey reports observation and field visits, interaction with farmers in meeting field days, exhibitions and training programmes. Also discussed with the trainees before the start of the training programme.
B.	**PREPARATION**	
5.	Organization of content (course content and syllabus)	Course content for the tranings were prepared and speakers were identified based on the trainings from KVK and ARS as well as UAS, Dharwad. Also from the developmental Departments and Banks.
6.	Plan proposal	Prepared, discussed and approved
C.	**Implementation of Training**	
7.	Conduct of Training	The audio Visual equipments like Slid Projector, Overhead Projector, TV, VCR, Public address systems, charts, Posters, Photographs etc., are regularly used. Leaflets and pamplets were also used and distributed to the trainees.
8	Mid Review	Mid review was made for the training programmes.
D.	**Training Evaluation**	
9	Job improvement plan	In fields like dairy, poultry, apiculture, grafting. Organic farming and vermicomposting were devised improved techniques were advocated..
10	Review and revision of training	After conducting a particular training, review was made by the trainers and wherever necessary suggestions given by farmers were incorporated in subsequent training programmes
11	Monitoring and evaluation syllabus (post training contact)	For maintaining and evaluation purpose case studies, personal contact, field visit to know the impact of training programme on farmers were undertaken. Thus post training problems were tackled.

Identification and promotion of thrust areas

- Participatory Rural Appraisal Tools.
- Semi-structured interviews.
- Consultation with various Institutions.
- Brain storming sessions among KVK Scientists.
- Interactive meetings with farmers and farm women and rural youth.
- Triangulation of problem- cause trees with villagers.



Empowerment of rural youth and farm women through skill oriented Income generating activities

Thrust area	Method of identification	Promotion of thrust area
Lack of Income generating activities among rural youth and farm women	• PRA tools • SHG's meetings • Interactive meeting with farmers, farm women and rural youth • discussing with Officials from Developmental departments and NGO's	↬ Awareness programme / campaign ↬ EDP ↬ Skill oriented training programmes ↬ follow-up service ↬ establishment of marketing linkages ↬ providing information regarding government schemes

Production of plant and seed materials – a means to self employment

Thrust area	Method of identification	Promotion of thrust area
Non availability of diseases free seeds and seedlings Non availibility of propagation materials of HYV's	• wide spread occurrence of diseases • low productivity • higher diseases incidence	↬ Identification of rural youth, farm women and land less labour for training. ↬ Training the target group regarding modes of propagation

Promotion of Organic farming through trainings on Vermicomposting

Thrust area	Method of identification	Promotion of thrust area
Promotion of organic Farming through less usage of inorganic/synthetic materials in production and productivity of crop	• Deteriorating soil and crop health. • Development of resistance in	↬ Training regarding low cost Technology for adoption of Vermicomposting and its utilization in crop production

	pathogens and pests	

Promotion of locally available feed resources for livestock

Thrust area	Method of identification	Promotion of thrust area
Non availability of fodder during summer	• Steep rise in fodder price • Procurement of fodder from distant areas of its availability	↬ Adoption of IFS ↬ Preparation of nutritive feed through silage ↬ Stacking of fodder ↬ Fodder enrichment

Promotion of rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge

Thrust area	Method of identification	Promotion of thrust area
Depletion of ground water resources	• Non availibility of water in dug wells • Drying up of open wells • Decrease in irrigated cropped area	↬ Construction of nala bunds check dams ditches etc. ↬ Ground water recharge ↬ Insitu perculation of rain water
Rain water harvesting	• Non availibility of water in dug wells • Drying up of open wells • Decrease in irrigated cropped area	↬ Construction of contour bunds ↬ Diversion of rain water to dug wells and open wells ↬ Changes in cropping pattern ↬ Construction of farm ponds ↬ Roof water harvesting

Popularization of production technology of mandate crops.

Thrust area	Method of identification	Promotion of thrust area
Low productivity of groundnut	• Non availibility of quality seeds • Improper nutrient management • High Disease prevalence • Plant population	↬ Production of quality seeds ↬ Distribution of quality seeds of HYVs like GPBD-4, TAG-24 and DH-86 through FLD, and sale of seeds. ↬ Seed treatment with *Trichoderma* ↬ Soil amendment with gypsum .
Decline in productivity of Redgram	• Non- Availability of seeds of HYVs • High disease prevalence • Lower seed setting	↬ Supplying seeds of improved varieties like Maruti, Asha through FLD, and sale of seeds.
Popularization of Soybean cultivation	• Meager soybean yields of the district.	↬ Introduction of variety JS-335 and their popularization through FLDs and sale of seeds. ↬ Seed treatment with biocultures.

32. Have you studied the impact of the training programmes?

Impact of Training Programmes have been studied and the results are presented hereunder

Sl. No.	Technology/Skill Transferred	2000-01		2001-02	
		No.of Programmes	Participants	No. of Programmes	Participants
1.	People's Participation in Watershed	03	153	--	--
2	Formation and Management of SHG (Aim, Objectives, Characteristics, Formation, Procedure, Activities, Conducting meeting, Savings)	05	136	07	196
3	Book Keeping and Accounting in SHG. (Savings, Thrift management, Books and Registers to be maintained Obtaining Loan from Banks)	01	42	06	163
4	Preparation and use of Extension teaching aids to Extension	01	15	--	--

	functionaries				
5	Leadership Development Among Rural Youth	--	--	--	--
6	Benefits of SGSY Scheme	04	165	--	--
7	Formation of Youth Clubs in Villages	--	--	01	20
8	Waterhsed Development (Terrace level practices, Contour key line sowing Contour bunding, CBS,GBS and GB. Use of improved implements in watershed areas like levelling and Bund former etc.	02	95	02	65
9	Use of Phermone traps and NPV as an IPM practice in Cotton	4	60	3	55
10	Management of Banana Cigatoka leaf spot with Propiconazole (0.5 ml/lit) fungicide and sticker (5 ml/tank)	--	--	02	40
11	Management of Sunflower necrosis with insecticides like Metacystox (1.5ml/ltr) and Confidar (4ml/tank)	--	--	02	25
12	Drenching of *Trichoderma* and Bavistin (2 lit/vine) to manage Betelvine *Sclerotium* wilt	02	25	01	15
13	Orchard Layout and Management * Triangular system of planting in coconut * Water management systems in perennial crops (Drip and picther irrigation system)	01	25	02	80
14	Dryland Horticulture * Crop selection for waste land * Dryland orchard layout and management	02	40	01	40
15	Banana Cultivation *Tissue culture Banana cultivation *Fertilizer application in Banana	02	85	04	100
16	Improved varieties of Minor Millets cultivation with inter cropping systems (4:2 ratio) (Minor millet : Pigeonpea)	02	55	01	30
17	Pre sowing training to Groundnut FLD farmers (regarding seed rate, methods of sowing, gypsum application and irrigation)	--	--	01	25
18	Care and management of Calves (Pre natal and postal natal care)	02	43	03	70
19	Identifying animals in Heat	01	20	02	40
20	Clean milking methods	02	43	03	66
21	Preparation of Concentrate feed with locally available materials	01	20	03	66
22	Management Broilar and Layer Farm	02	40	03	74
23	Control of Diseases in Sheep, Dairy animals	02	40	03	74
24	Management of Dairy animals during Summer	02	40	03	60
25	Fruit Processing (Preparation of Mixed fruit jam, squash, tomato ketchup and pickles	06	168	05	107
26	Kitchen gardening (layout, cropping pattern)	02	65	--	--
27	Preparation of low cost weaning foods (poshak, sajana, ragimalt, health mix)	03	107	02	53
28	Income generating activities (preparation of wax candles, chalk, washing powder, detergent powder, papad making and preparation of masala powder)	03	105	04	99
29	Tailoring Training (2 months)	01	15	--	--
30	Embroidary training, Hand embroidary, Lamani crafts, Kutch work/Karnataka Kasuthi	02	43	03	66
B	Extension Activities (Method Demonstration)				
1	Demonstration of Vermicompost bed preparation and layer wise application of organic wastes and release of earthworms	04	80	03	60
2	Use of *Trichoderma* a biocontrol agent as a seed treatment to pulses	--	--	02	35
3	Use of *Rhizobium* microbial cultures in pulses	--	--	02	55
4	Demonstration of Banana rhizome treatment in cowdung slurry and mud slurry and then application of phorate 40 g to tackle rhizome weevil and Nematodes	--	--	01	15
5	Demonstration of chlorophyriphos poison bait to control spodoptera incidence in groundnut	--	--	02	35

6	Cleft grafting techniques for regeuviation of old mango trees	01	10	01	10
7	Grafting methods in mango, sapota and layering in Guava	01	50	03	40
8	Demonstration ofPlanting methods (Square/Triangle)	01	20	01	10
9	Fertilizer Placement in tree crops	01	10	--	--
10	Treatment in stem bleeding of Coconut	01	13	02	08
11	Coconut Nursery (nut sowing) and bed preparation	02	15	03	35
12	Clean Milking methods	01	100	01	80
13	Control of Disease in Dairy and Sheep	01	100	01	90
14	Identification of Animals in Heat (Activities during Animal Health Camp and Crossbred cows and calves rally)	01	165	01	70
15	Enrichment of fodder and roughage's	02	130	01	70
16	Feeding of Milk/ Colostrum for newly born calves	01	135	01	81
17	Demonstration of feeding concentrate to newly purchased crossbred cows	01	75	01	82
18	Nutrition Education Programmes Balanced diet for pregnant women and lactating mothers	03	207	01	40
	Balanced food for school going children	01	27	--	--
	Importance of fruits and vegetables in daily diet	02	95	--	--
	Nutritional and therapeutic importance of Mushroom	01	30	--	--
	Nutritional importance of minor millets	01	120	--	--
	Dietary habits of diabetics	02	115	01	130
	Avoidable blindness	--	--	01	150
	Dietary habits of adolescent girls	--	--	01	160
	Nutrition deficiency disorders	01	30	02	38
	Diet Counseling (Diabetics, Hypertension and obesity)	14	08	37	11
	SHG Counseling	04	144	06	130
	HIV awareness campaign	01	100	02	450
19	Drainage Management in Arecanut field	--	--	--	--
20	Drip Irrigation in Banana	--	--	--	--
C	Front line demonstrations				
1	Popularization of new varieties / Hybrids (G.Nut- VRI-2, R-8808 Soybean – JSS-335, Castor – GCH-4, 48-1 Bengalgram – ICCV-2 Blackgram – TAU-9, T-9 Cotton – DHH-11, DHB-105)	30	75	50	103
2	Seed treatment with Trichoderma and Rhizobium culture	05	25	10	25
3	Integrated Nutrient Management (Greengram, Sunflower)	10	25	20	50
4	Integrated Pest Management (Redgram)	10	25	05	13
5	Integrated Pest Management in Cotton	05	05	05	05
6	Improved varieties in Minor Millets cultivation with Inter cropping system (Little millets, Finger Millets, Proso millets, Barnyard Millets)	10	25	10	25
7	Soil and Water conservation practices CB, CBS, GBS and GB with improved agronomic practices like fall ploughing, contour line sowing, Tied ridging, etc.	20	20	10	10

Impact of KVK activities on Individuals / Groups and Villages

Sl. No.	Technology/Skill Transferred	No. of Parti.	Methods and Tools of Evaluation Employed	Results in Brief
1	Formation and Management of SHG	337	Methods: Observation, Interview, Field visit, Case studies, Discussion, Success story	More than 20 SHGS have been formed in different villages of Haveri district. Today they are running successfully
2	Book keeping and Accounting in SHG	269	Methods: Observation, Interviews, Field visits	More than 50 SHGS have started maintaining detailed books and Registers of their receipts and expenditure.
3	Care and Management of calves	188	Methods: Survey, Interview, Tours	Mortality of young calves reduced from 40% to 10%
4	Preparation of Concentrate feed with locally available materials	151	Methods: Observation, Field visit Tools: Discussion, Success stories	There is a reduction in cost of inputs (feed) from 70% to 50%
5	Introduction of improved minor millets with inter cropping (4:2 ratio) (Minor millets, Pigeonpea)	120	Methods: Survey, Observations, Field visits, Tours Tools: Discussion	More than 80% farmers have adopted improved minor millets varieties with inter cropping of pigeonpea
6	Trichoderma seed treatment to tackle wilt of pulse crops	235	Methods: Interview, Field visit, Case studies. Tools: Discussion, peer review	By adopting seed treatment with Trichoderma is a reduction of 40 to 50% wilt incidence. More than 30% of the farmers have adopted this technology.
7	Vermicompost and vermiculturing	260	Methods: Field visit, survey, interview, observation, case study. Tools: Discussion, peer review, success stories.	More than 25% have adopted. Farmers are making use of vermicompost as one of the components in managing the pest increasing soil fertility and there by getting higher returns.
8	Tissue culture Banana Management	265	Method: Field visits, tours, case studies. Tools: Discussion, Success stories	More than 50% farmers have adopted and obtained uniform yield. Yield increased from 15 Kgs to 30Kgs/plant.
9	Multi-storied Cropping System	145	Methods: Observations, Field visits, Tours, Case studies Tools: Discussion	More than 40% farmers have adopted cropping pattern of (Arecanut + Banana + Coconut) (Mango + Drumstick + Curry leaf) Making Maximum utilization of resources.
10	Preparation of low cost weaning foods	170	Methods: Interview, Tours, Case Studies. Tools: Discussion, Success stories	Reduction in mal nutritional condition observed in Young children in rural areas. More and More mothers are ready to prepare low cost weaning foods in the villages.
11	Watershed development * Terrace level practices * Contour keyline sowing CBS, GBS, RC and GB * Use of improved implements in watershed areas	270	Methods: Field visits, surveys Tools: Peer Review, Discussion and success stories	With this technology > 15% yield increase was noticed with adopting of 60 farmers in different have villages. Improved farm implements are in use in many of the fields.

Outcome of different activities of the KVK

Specific Activity		Anticipated / Expected out come	Quantification of extant Realisation
1.	Supply of quality seeds of Small millets seeds	Of the 9652 ha of small millets growing area, it was expected to cover 10% of area. 965 ha.	Seeds were distributed through FLD & SS to cover 787 ha i.e. 8.2% of total area.
2.	Introduction Soybean with production technology	With an intention of spreading production technology to 1000 ha during span of 5 years.	Variety JSS-335 of soybean occupied 500 ha in the district. 50% of anticipated out-come was realized with accreditation of introducing the crop in the district.
3.	Introduction of improved production technology of Groundnut	It was intended to spread production technology in groundnut to 5000 ha. of the total area 30000 ha. in the district.	20% of anticipated spread of technology was achieved with actual spread to 1000 ha.
4.	I.G. activities for Rural women	Trainings were scheduled to include 10000 rural women for their economic empowerment	5245 rural women were offered training on various I.G. activities, of which 1000 people have started earning through adoption of these rural oriented economic activities.
5.	Animal health camps	50 animal health camps were scheduled to be conducted in various parts of the district to ensure health of animals.	31 animal health camps were conducted with participation of 6278 animals.
6.	Integrated farming system	Under Sujala watershed development scheme, 48 beneficiaries were identified to popularise IFS.	All 48 beneficiaries where inclusion inputs for various enterprises *viz.* Crop husbandry, Animal husbandry, Pisciculture and vermicompost etc.

33. What role the KVK has played to

a) Facilitate credit supply to the entrepreneurs to develop enterprises?

- Providing Project reports
- Inviting the financiers to the training programmes
- Facilitating farmer and financiers interaction
- Providing soil and water test results for the sanction of loans for drip irrigation

b) Create awareness among the farmers regarding Kisan Credit Card and Crop Insurance Scheme?

- Ensured the participation of developmental department heads during our training thereby facilitating the officials for highlighting their departmental schemes, regarding Kisan Credit Card and Crop Insurance Schemes (Providing a platform for dissemination of information)
- Publicity through leaflets, handouts and literature.

34. How many villages have been covered through training 2000-01 to 2004-05? Give the name(s) of the villages and indicate the spread of the activities of the KVK in the district through a map.

- The villages have been enlisated in **Enclosure- 4**

35. What are the special features of you KVK which attract the farmers to the KVK?

- Qualified and experienced scientific staff.
- Farmers confidence and are getting solutions to their problems.
- Friendly and cordial association of farmers with the KVK staff.

- To provide single window delivery system of production of quality seeds, bio control agents and planting materials.
- Providing services in soil, plant and water testing laboratory facilities.
- Conducting need based training programmes in agriculture and allied aspects for farmers / farmwomen / rural youths/ extension functionaries.
- Conducting front line demonstrations on various crops.
- Providing advisory and consultancy services.
- Providing information on exhibits, AV-aids and farm literatures.
- Arranging field visits and farmers tours.
- Developing literatures on agricultural technologies suitable for the district.
- Attending personnel for letters, phone calls for answering queries of the farmers.
-

36. Is there any bottleneck in flow of fund to your KVK from the host organization? If yes, what are the means do you suggest improving the system?

- **No.** The systems are in place and the flow of funds takes place as per the university norms.

37. SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) of the KVK

A) Strengths :

- Well-equipped Soil Testing Laboratory for diagnosing soil health.
- Strong technical back up from the University.
- Qualified multi disciplinary scientific staff in all the major disciplines of Agriculture and related subjects.
- Organization training and income generation activities through Revolving fund.
- Formation of farmers groups with like minds providing platform for adoption of new technologies
- Demonstration of a proven technologies for better adoption and acceptance by the farmers
- Training rural youth for self employment

B) Weaknesses :

- Large area of operation for all activities under taken by the KVK.
- Lack of demonstration units for popularizing recent techniques and technologies.
- Location of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in the remote area which is difficult for easy & timely approach
- Lack of Transportation of farmers to the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, for various programmes
- No opportunity for teaching and research
- Insufficient funds for on-farm testing.
- Lack of improved AV aids and multimedia for conducting training programmes & other extension activities
- Lack of water facility for domestic use and hostel and office.
- Lack of Furniture for seminar hall for conducting training programme and other extension activities.

- Lap top, Mobile phones and two wheeler vehicles to the individual scientists.

C) Opportunities :

- Lot of scope to empower farmwomen through self help groups (SHG).
- Different Government Schemes may be channelised through KVK.
- Adoption of contract farming system to serve as demonstration unit for improved agricultural practices. .
- Production and seal of quality seed, planting materials, bioagents and improved agricultural equipments.

D) Threats :

- Extension activities by Non Governmental Organizations.
- Contract farming under taken by Kissan kendras of private enterprises such as Tata, Reliance, Mahindra, etc.
- Remote place.
- Less opportunities for change to teaching or research.
- Mobility problems for staff families and children for education, etc.,
- Lack of conveyance for farmers to visit KVK for various activities.

Date: 19.09.2006

SIGNATURE OF THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR

Enclosure –1

PLAN OF ON CAMPUS TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR 2004-05

Month	Taluk	Block & Village	Discipline	Training course title*	Partici pants category	No. of courses	Duration (days)	No. of Expected participants
April	Haveri	Haveri	H.Sc.	Mushroom cultivation	RY	01	02	30
	Haveri	Guttal	H.Sc.	Agarabatti preparation	FW	01	02	20
May	Ranebennur	Ranebennr	Agron.	Cultivation Practices in Maize	PF	01	01	25
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Basic Tailoring Training	FW	01	03	20
	Haveri	Guttal	Hort.	Chilli raised bed preperation and its management	PF	01	01	25
	Ranebennur	Medleri	Agron.	Soil and water conservation measures to sustain agriculture production	PF	01	01	30
	Hangal	Akkialur	Ani. Sci.	Management of dairy animals	FW	01	03	30
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Pl.Prot.	Management of soil borne diseases of different crops through seed treatments	PF	01	03	30
	Shiggaon	Bankapura	Agron.	Minor millets production technology	PF	01	02	25
June	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Ani. Sci.	Management of dairy farm to members SHG	FW	01	03	25
	Haveri	Haveri	H.Sc.	Establishment and Management of early Childhood Education Centres	RY	01	03	30
	Haveri	Guttal	Pl. Prot.	Management of Shoot fly in Sorghum and Maize.	RY	01	03	25
July	Ranebennur	Kuppelur	Agri.Engg.	Water Shed Management	PF	01	02	30
	Byadgi	Byadgi	Agri. Extn.	Concept and management of SHG	RY	01	02	20
	Byadgi	Kagineli	Agron.	Integrated Weed Management.	PF	01	02	30
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Tomato processing and preservation	FW	01	02	30
	Hirekerur	Rattihalli	Pl. Prot.	Pest & Disease Management of vegetable crops	PF	01	02	30
	Shiggaon	Shiggaon	Hort.	Organic farming in Horticulture crops	PF	01	02	25
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Agr. Extn.	Conflict resolution in SHG	FW	01	02	20

Aug.	Ranebennur	Kuppelur	Agron.	Integrated Nurtrient Management in Cotton	PF	01	01	30
	Shiggaon	Dundasi	H.Sc.	Popularization ethnic foods from Minor millets	FW	01	02	30
	Shiggaon	Dundasi	Hort.	Nursery Management Techniques in Horti crops	PF	01	02	30
	Byadgi	Byadgi	Pl. Prot.	Pest & Disease Management in Chilli	PF	01	02	25
	Byadgi	Kagineli	Ani.Sci.	Cultivation, preservation and enrichment of fodder	PF	01	03	25
Sept.	Hirekerur	Hansbhavi	H.Sc.	Tie and dye and Batik printing	RY	01	03	30
	Haveri	Guttal	Hort.	Budding Techniques in Rose	PF	01	01	30
	Ranebennur	Medleri	Pl. Prot.	Pest and disease management in Groundnut	PF	01	02	30
	Byadgi	Byadgi	Ani. Sci.	Management of pregnent and milking animals	FW	01	03	25
Oct.	Hangal	Hangal	Agri. Extn.	Formation and management of Natural Resorces Conservation Association	PF	01	02	25
	Hirekerur	Rattihalli	Hort.	Production Technologies of Winter Vegetables	PF	01	01	30
	Haveri	Guttal	H.Sc.	Preparation of Masala Powder	FW	01	02	30
	Hanagal	Akkialur	Pl. Prot.	Production and usage of NPV	RY	01	02	25
Nov.	Savanur	Savanur	Ani. Sci.	Care and management of Calves and cow	FW	01	03	25
	Ranebennur	Medleri	Hort.	Cultivation practices for cole crops	PF	01	01	30
	Byadgi	Byadgi	Agron.	Rabi Cowpea production technology	PF	01	02	30
	Hirekerur	Rattihalli	Agron.	Rabi Groundnut production technology	PF	01	02	30
Dec.	Haveri	Haveri	Ani. Sci.	Artificial Insemination and its application in field condition	RY	01	02	25
	Haveri	Haveri	Hort.	Cultivation practices for Banana	PF	01	01	30
	Hirekerur	Rattihalli	Pl. Prot.	Pest and disease management in Bengalgram	PF	01	02	25
	Hanagal	Hanagal	H.Sc.	Mushroom production , processing and preservation Tecnnologies	RY	01	02	30
Jan.	Savanur	Hattimattur	Ani.Sci.	Production of clean and quality milk	FW	01	03	20
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Pl. Prot.	Pest & Disease Management in Groundnut	PF	01	02	25
	Haveri	Haveri	H.Sc.	Candle preparation	FW	01	02	30

	Savanur	Savanur	Agri. Extn.	Leadership development training to SHG members	FW	01	02	20
	Hirekerur	Rattihalli	Agron.	Importance of organic farming	PF	01	02	30
Feb.	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Ani. Sci.	Establishment of dairy Cooperative Society	RF	01	02	30
	Hirekerur	Rattihalli	Hort.	Tomato seed production practices	PF	01	01	25
	Haveri	Haveri	H.Sc.	Establishment and Management of early Childhood Education Centres	RY	01	03	30
	Byadgi	Byadgi	Pl. Prot.	Pest & Disease Management of fruit crops	PF	01	02	25
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Agri.Extn.	Income generation activities training to SHG members	FW	01	02	20
March	Shiggaon	Shiggaon	Pl. Prot.	Vermi compost & Trichoderma mass production	RY	01	02	25
	Hanagal	Hanagal	H.Sc.	Capacity building of self help group	FW	01	03	30

PLAN OF OFF CAMPUS TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR 2004-05

Month	Taluk	Block & Village	Discipline	Training course title*	Participants category**	No. of courses	Duration (days)	No. of Expected participants
April	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Agarabatti Preparation	FW	05	01	30
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Orientation on setting up of Technology Transfer Clubs (TTC)	PF	02	01	30
	Ranebennur	Hirebidari	H.Sc.	Orientation on setting up of Technology Transfer Clubs (TTC)	PF	01	01	30
May	Ranebennur	Haranagiri	Ani. Sc.	Scientific Dairy farming to SHG members	FW	01	01	25
	Haveri	Naganur	Horticulture	Raising of disease free chilli seedlings and its management	PF/FW	01	01	20
	Shiggaon	Belagali	Pl.Prot.	Pest & Disease Management of Maize and Sorghum.	PF	01	01	25
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	How to conduct SHG Meeting	FW	01	01	20
	Havari	Havanur	H.Sc	BLOTP for TTC members	PF/FW	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Hirebidari	H.Sc.	BLOTP for TTC members	PF/FW	01	01	20
	Haveri	Devageri	Pl. Prot.	Vermi compost production	RY	01	01	25
	Haveri	Basapura	Agri.Engg.	Watershed Management in dry land	PF	01	01	25
	Shiggaon	Madli	Agron.	Pulse inter cropping with minor millets	PF	01	01	40
June	Byadgi	Hedigonda	Ani. Sc.	Scientific Dairy farming to SHG members	FW	01	01	25

	Hirekerur	Hanasbhavi	Hort.	Improved Cultivation of Mango and Sapota	PF	01	01	35
	Haveri	Devihosur	Pl. Prot..	Seed treatment through Bioagents	PF	01	01	25
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Hand embroideries	RY	01	01	20
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc	Rules and regulations in SHG	FW	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Developmental needs of Children	FW	01	01	30
	Ranebennur	Hirebidari	H.Sc.	Meet and Match Programme for TTC	PF/FW	01	01	20
	Haveri	Devihosur	Agron.	Improved maize production technologies	PF	01	01	30
July	Haveri	Halagi	Ani.Sci.	Scientific Dairy farming to SHG members	RY	01	01	
	Ranebennur	Mannur	Hort.	Cultivation practices of Mango and Sapota	PF	01	01	30
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Spot and Support Programme for TTC	PF/FW	01	01	20
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Responsibilities of SHG members	FW	01	01	30
	Hirekerur	Bogavi	H.Sc.	Karnataka Kasuti	FW/RY	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Neglect and abuse in early childhood and consequences	FW	01	01	30
	Savanur	Chadal	Pl. Prot.	Vermi compost & Trichoderma Production	RY	01	01	25
	Ranebennur	Benakanakonda	Pl. Prot.	Pest & Disease management in Vegetable Crops.	PF	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Itagi	Agril.Engg.	Rain water harvesting technologies in water shed	PF	01	01	20
	Savanur	Yalavigi	Hort.	Propagation techniques in Mango and Sapota	PF	01	01	30
	Shiggaon	S. Somapur	Agron.	Weed management in major crops	PF	01	01	25
Aug.	Hangal	D.Koppa	Ani. Sci.	Scientific Dairy farming to SHG members	FW	01	01	
	Savanur	Yalawagi	Hort.	Propagation techniques	PF	01	01	30
	Haveri	Hosaritti	Pl. Prot.	Vermi compost Preparation	RY	01	01	25
	Haveri	Devihosur	Pl.Prot.	Pest & Disease Management in Oil seed crops.	PF	01	01	30
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Women livelihood development programme for TTC	PF/FW	01	01	20
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Book keeping and auditing for SHG members	FW	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Behavioural problems in young children	FW	01	01	30
	Haveri	Devihosur	H.Sc.	Supplimentary nutrition to combat nutritional deficiencies in early childhood	FW	01	01	30
	Haveri	Guttal	Agri.Engg.	Use of improved Agricultural Impliment in dry lands	PF	01	01	25
Sept	Shiggaon	Belagali	Ani.Sci.	Scientific Dairy farming to SHG members	FW	01	01	25
	Hanagal	Uppunasi	Hort.	Banana Cultivation Practices.	PF	01	01	30

	Hanagal	Chikkeri	H.Sc.	Composting Technologies for Organic waste Management	PF/FW	01	01	30
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Lambani craft	RY	01	01	30
	Shiggaon	Shiggaon	H.Sc.	Processing of Millets for better utilisation	FW	01	01	30
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Parent Counselling	FW	01	01	25
	Hanagal	Akkialur	Pl. Prot.	Pest & Disease Management in Paddy crop	PF	01	01	30
	Haveri	Ichangi	Agri. Engg.	Water shed management	RY	01	01	35
	Ranebennur	Belur	Pl. Prot.	Pest & Disease Manamagement in Paddy	PF	01	01	25
Oct.	Ranebennur	Shidaganal	Ani.Sci.	Management of sheep and goats	FW	01	01	25
	Shiggaon	Kabanur	Hort.	Cultivation practices of Horticulture crops	PF	01	01	35
	Shiggaon	Shiggaon	H.Sc.	Papaya processing and preservation	FW	01	01	30
	Hirekerur	Emmiganur	H.Sc.	Creating Art objects from Agricultural waste	RY	01	01	30
	Ranebennur	Billali	H.Sc.	Processing of Millets for better utilisation	FW	01	01	30
	Hanagal	Bidarikoppa	H.Sc.	Conflict resolution in SHG	FW	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Mavinatop	Pl. Prot.	IDM in papaya	PF	01	01	15
	Ranebennur	Devaragudda	Agri.Engg.	Management of Natural Resorces in water shed area	RY	01	01	30
Nov.	Shiggaon	Mantrodi	Ani. Sci.	Production of clean and quality milk	FW	01	01	
	Shiggaon	Shisuvinahal	Hort.	Water management in Horticulture crops	PF	01	01	25
	Byadgi	Angargatti	Pl.Prot.	Integrated pest and disease management in cotton	PW	01	01	30
	Ranebennur	Hirebidri	H.Sc.	Management of information system in TTC	PF/FW	01	01	20
	Haveri	Devagiri	H.Sc.	Collective decision making in SHG	FW	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Screening of developmental delays in ECE Centres and early intervention	FW	01	01	20
	Savanur	Kunimellalli	H.Sc.	Quality Management in resturants	FW	01	01	30
	Ranebenur	Mudenur	Pl. Prot.	Pest and Disease management in sugarcane	PF	01	01	30
Dec.	Savanur	Hattimattur	Ani. Sci.	Production of clean and quality milk	FW	01	01	
	Haveri	Kanjargatti	Hort.	Improved culitivation practices for banana	PF	01	01	30
	Ranebennur	Gangapur	Pl. Prot.	Vermicomposting	RY	01	01	25

	Ranebennur	Hirebidari	H.Sc.	Contribution of TTC as Self Help Promotion Institutions	PF/FW	01	01	30
	Hanagal	Hirekanagi	H.Sc.	Mushroom Production and Processing Technology	FW/RY	01	01	30
	Shiggaon	Shiggaon	H.Sc.	Preparation of value added and diversied food products from Small Millets	FW	01	01	30
	Hirekerur	Hansabhavi	H.Sc.	Paper bag making	FW/RY	01	01	30
	Shiggaon	Dundsi	Pl.Prot.	Management of Soil borne diseases through Seed treatments	RY	01	01	25
Jan.	Haveri	Nelogal	Ani. Sci.	Production of clean and quality milk	FW	01	01	30
	Hanagal	Tiluvalli	Horti.	Management practices in watermelon	PF	01	01	35
	Hanagal	Hanagal	Pl. Prot.	Pest and Disease management in sugarcane	PF	01	01	25
	Ranebennur	Udagati	Pl. Prot.	Pest and Disease management in Groundnut	PF	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Workshop on creativity development for young children	FW	01	01	20
	Ranebennur	Haranagiri	H.Sc.	Agarabatti Preparation	FW	01	01	20
	Haveri	Kanakapura	H.Sc.	Preparation of Detergents	FW	01	01	20
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Candle Preparation	FW	01	01	20
Feb.	Hangal	Maharaj Pet	Ani. Sci.	Production of clean and quality milk	FW	01	01	
	Ranebennur	Chod.pur	Hort.	Integrated Horticulture managemt practices	PF	01	01	25
	Hirekerur	Kachavi	H.Sc.	Kanthakari Embroidaries	FW/RY	01	01	20
	Shiggaon	Shiggaon	H.Sc.	Preparation of Soya in corporated convenience foods	FW/RY	01	01	30
	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	H.Sc.	Childhoold ailments, illness, Prevention and Remedial measures	FW	01	01	30
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Leadership development Programme for TTC	PF/FW	01	01	20
	Byadgi	Motebennur	Pl. Prot.	Vermicompost & Trichoderma Production	RY	01	01	
March	Hirekerur	Rattihalli	Pl. Prot.	Pest and Disease management in Pulses	PF	01	01	
	Ranebennur	Hirebidari	H.Sc.	Fruit Processing and Preservation	FW	01	01	20
	Haveri	Havanur	H.Sc.	Credit plus activities for SHG members	FW	01	01	20

- Specify the technology / skill being transferred

** Practicing farmers/farm women / rural youth/ extension functionaries / vocational training for rural youth and women.

PLAN OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR 2004-05

Month	Taluk	Block & Village	Discipline	Training title	Duration (days)	No. of expected participants	Category of participants
May	Ranebennur	Kajjari	H.Sc.	Basic Tailoring training	30	25	RY
	Byadgi	Byadgi	Agron.	Maize Production Technologies	05	30	RY
June	Haveri	Haveri	Ani.Sci	Maintainance of Artificial Insemination Equipments	05	25	RY
	Savanur	Savanur	Agron.	Cotton Production Technology	05	30	PF
July	Ranebennur	Kajjari	H. Sci.	Establishment and Scintific Management of early Childhood Education Centres	05	20	RY
Aug.	Ranebennur	Kajjari	Hort.	Mushroom Production processing and preservation Technology	03	25	RY
Jul	Hanagal	Bagvadi	Pl. Prot.	Prepareation and Use of Biopesticides in pest and disease management	05	25	RY
Aug	Ranebennur	Hirebidari	Pl. Prot.	Safe use of Plant protection chemicals and equipments	05	25	RY

* Crop husbandry / Animal husbandry/ Agril. Engineering / Home Sciences / input management / Agri. clinics

PLAN OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR EXTENSION FUNCTIONARIES DURING 2004-05

Month	Taluk	Organisation Dept/ NGO	Discipline	Training course title	No. of courses	No. of participants
May	Savanur	Dept. of Watershed	Agri.Engg.	Peoples participation in watershed programmes	01	30
	Byadgi	KSDA	Agron.	Organic Farming and green manuring	01	25
June	Ranebennur	Dept. of Hort.	Hort.	Integrated Horticulture Training Programme	01	20
	Shiggaon	KSDA	Pl. Prot.	Production of Bio fertilizers and Bio pesticides	01	25
July	Haveri	Dept. of Women & Child welfare	H.Sc.	Integrated Home Science Training for Anganawadi Workers	01	30
August	Hanagal	KSDA	Agron.	Impartance of Compost and its Technique	01	20
September	Savanur	KSDA	Pl. Prot.	Pest & Disease Management in Cereals	01	25
	Haveri	KSDA	Pl. Prot.	Integrated pest and disease management in Cotton and Sugarcane	01	20
October	Haveri	AH & VS	Ani.Sci.	Refresher course for Livestock Inspectors on Fodder Preservation & Enrichment of poor roughages	01	30
November	Ranebennur	KSDA	Agron.	Integrated weed management	01	20
	Hirekerur	KSDA	Pl.Prot.	Management of Storage pests	01	20
December	Hangal	KSDA	Agron.	Integrated nutrient management	01	20
	Byadgi	KSDA	Pl.Prot.	Pest and disease management of Vegetable crops	01	20
January	Haveri	KSDA	Pl. Prot.	Pest and disease management of Oil seeds	01	20
February	Haveri	KSDA	Agron.	Organic farming	01	20

Front Line Demonstrations : Kharif –2004-05

Technology Demonstrated	Area (ha.)	No. of Participants	Crop
➢ Improved Variety (GPBD-4) ➢ Seed treatment with Trichoderma (4gm/kg seeds) ➢ Maintenance optimum Pl. Population ➢ Soil Amendment with Gypsum (250 kg/Ac)	10	10	**Groundnut**
➢ Improved Variety (JS-335) ➢ 2% Urea S pray (45 DAS)	10	25	**Soybean**
➢ Improved Variety (48-1) ➢ Semilooper Management ➢ Shoot and capsule borer Management	05	13	**Castor**
➢ Improved hybrid (RSFH-1) ➢ Seed treatment with Imidacloprid (10 gm/kg seeds) ➢ Balanced Nutrient Management	05	13	**Sunflower**
➢ Improved Variety (S-4) ➢ Problem oriented plant protection ➢ Balanced nutrient Management	10	25	**Greengram**
➢ Improved Variety (TAU-1) ➢ Balanced nutrient Management	10	25	**Balckgram**
➢ Improved Variety (Asha) ➢ Integrated Pest Management ➢ Balanced nutrient Management	10	25	**Redgram**
➢ Improved Variety (CSV-15, CSV-16, CSV-18) ➢ Balanced nutrient Management ➢ Wider Spacing ➢ Shoot fly & Sugary Disease Mgt.	1.60	04	**Sorghum**
	2.00	05	**Sorghum**
	6.40	16	**Sorghum**
➢ Improved Hybrids (DHH-11) ➢ Seed treatment with *Trichoderma* (4 gm/kg seeds) & Imidacloprid (10 gm/kg seeds) ➢ Neem based insecticide Spray ➢ Use of pheromone traps ➢ Topping (40 DAS) ➢ Spray of $MgSO_4$ (5%) ➢ Growing trap crops (Bhendi, Mariglod) around Cotton plots ➢ Need based application of insecticides	20	42	**Cotton**

Front Line Demonstrations : Rabi/summer –2004-05

Technology Demonstrated	Area in ha.	No. of Partici.	Crop
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
➢ Improved Variety (GPBD-4) ➢ Seed treatment with Trichodrema ➢ Maintenance optimum Pl. Population ➢ Soil Amendment with Gypsum (250 kg/Ac)	10	10	**Groundnut**
➢ Improved hybrid (RSFH-1) ➢ Seed treatment with imidacloprid Balanced Nutrient Management	05	13	**Sunflower**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
➢ Improved Variety (Bheema) ➢ Nipping (30 DAS)	10	17	**Bengalgram**
➢ Introduction of tissue culture Banana (Robusta) ➢ Proper spacing (1.8 x 1.8 m) ➢ Balanced Nutrient Management (Split doses)	01	01	**Banana**
➢ Introduction of new aster varieties (P. Purple, P. White) ➢ Proper spacing (30 x 30 cm) ➢ Balanced Nutrient Management	01	03	**Aster**

4.6: ON FARM TESTING.

Plant pathology

Crop	Technology tested	No. Conducted
Onion	**Management of Purple Blotch of Onion (*Alternaria porri*)**	03
	$T_{1=}$ Farmers practice (Chlorothalonil @ 0.2%)	
	$T_{2=}$ RPP (Dithane M-45 @ 0.2%)	
	$T_{3=}$ Alternate Practices (Difenaconazole @ 0.1%)	

*** %** decrease over check ** % Increase yield over check.

Crop	Technology tested	No. Conducted
Tomato	**Management of early blight of Tomato (*Alternaria solani*)**	03
	$T_{1=}$ Farmers practice (Chlorothalonil @ 0.2%)	
	$T_{2=}$ RPP (Dithane M-45 @ 0.2%)	
	$T_{3=}$ Alternate Practices (Difenaconazole @ 0.1%)	

***** % decrease over check ** % Increase yield over check.

Agricultural Entomology :

Title: Management of brinjal shoot and fruit borer, *Leucinodes arbonalis*

Crop	Technology tested	No. expt. Conducted
Brinjal	**T_1= Farmers Practice:** Use mixed insecticides (Endosulfan + monocrotophos, Endosulfan + Acephate, Monocrotophos + DDVP, Monocrotophos+ pyrethroids)	03
	T_2 = RPP: Soil application of Neem cake @ of 2.5 q/ha in three split applications i.e. at the time of transplanting, 1 and 2 months after transplanting and four sprays of insecticides (Carbaryl/Malathion) along with acaricide (Dicofol) in 15 days intervals	
	$T_{3=}$ Alternate Practice: Soil application of Neem cake @ of 2.5 q/ha in three split applications i.e. at the time of transplanting, 1 and 2 months after transplanting and two sprays of thiodiocarb 75 SP in 15 days intervals at the time of flowering. Acaricide (Dicofol) was added in second spray.	

*** Fruit damage** decrease over farmer practice, ** % Increased in yield over farmer practice.

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No. /KVK/HMT/ 224/2006-07 Date : 18.09.2006

SOIL ANALYSIS REPORT

Name : Murugesh C. Banakar Village: Hansbhavi Tq: Byadgi

Sample I.D.: 36 /SA/2006

Parameters	Observed value
PH	8.02
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	163.7
Dissolved salts (mg/L)	102.4
Organic Carbon (%)	0.52
Available Nitrogen (kg/ha)	290
Available Phosphorus (P) (kg/ha)	10.2
Available Potassium (K) (kg/ha)	143
Calcium (C mol (p^+)/kg)	6.2
Magnesium (C mol (p^+)/kg)	4.6
Sulphur (ppm)	08
Sodium (ppm)	6.8

1. Application of sulphur dust, Phospho gypsum to the top soil.
2. Drainage to be provided in the sub divided plots.
3. Application of Gypsum @ 0.5 t/ha.
4. Salt tolerant crops such as Dhiancha, Rhodes grass, Paragrass to be grown.
5. Excess addition of organic matter through FYM, Compost etc.
6. Irrigation with good quality water.

Training Organiser

Indicators for interpretation :

Parameters	Low	Medium	High
Organic Carbon (%)	< 0.40	0.40-0.75	> 0.75
Available Nitrogen (kg/ha)	< 270	270-550	> 550
Available Phosphorus (P) (kg/ha)	< 12	12-22	> 22
Available Potassium (K) (kg/ha)	< 115	115-280	> 280
Sulphur (ppm)	< 10	10-20	> 20

Parameters	Critical Level
Calcium	< 2 meq/100 g
Magnesium	< 0.5 meq/100 g
Zinc	0.6 ppm
Iron	2.5 ppm
Manganese	1.0 ppm
Copper	0.2 ppm

pH	< 6.0 –Acidic	6.0-8.5 Neutral to saline	8.5-9.0 Tending to Alkaline	> 9.0 - Alkaline
EC	< 1.0 – Normal	1.0-2.0 – Affects germination	2.0-4.0-Critical for sensitive crops	> 4.0 – Injurious to all crops

1. Details of XI plan proposal **Rupees in Lakhs**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
A	**Recurring**						
1	Pay & Allowance#	37.42	36.53	41.83	40.75	46.53	**203.06**
2	Traveling Allowance	1.50	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.50	**9.50**
3	**Contingencies ***	11.10	9.75	9.00	10.25	11.30	**51.40**
	a) Proposal for service personnel^^	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	**16.50**
	Total (A)	**53.32**	**51.18**	**55.88**	**56.45**	**63.63**	**280.46**
B	**Non-recurring**						
1	Works **	8.07	10.50	10.18	4.25	4.74	**37.74**
2	Vehicles ***	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	**7.00**
3	Equipment's ****	0.75	4.85	0.60	0.95	1.08	**8.23**
4	Library	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	**1.35**
	Total (B)	**9.07**	**15.60**	**11.03**	**5.50**	**13.12**	**54.32**
	Grand Total (A+B)	**62.39**	**66.78**	**66.91**	**61.95**	**76.75**	**334.78**

Note :

Assume that all vacant posts will filled in due course. Make provision for 15 % increase in salary due to VI pay commission from 2009-10 and provision for pay arrears during 2009-10 w.e.f. 1.1.2006

Including encashment of surrendered leaves (2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12)

***** For purchase of automatic absorption Spectrophotometer(AAS) & cathode lamps (2007-08) & Employing skilled helpers with annual pay of Rs. 0.48 lakh each for soil testing and bio-control lab (2007-2012).

^^ Inclusion of salaries of Research assistant/ Lab assistant/ Watch man contract Basis

****** Building construction for bio-control lab,Vermicompost & Shade net demonstration units (2007-08), Sericulture and Goat units (2008-09), Mushroom,

2. Details of Expenditure on staff proposed (assuming 16 staff are in position)

Sl.No.	Designation	Pay scale *	Gross emoluments drawn per month (Rs.)
1	**Programme Co- Ordinator**	12000-18300	27539
2	**Subject Matter Specialist**		
I	Agri. Extn. Edn.	8000-13500	19625
ii	Animal science	8000-13500	18646
iii	Horticulture	8000-13500	19625
iv	Plant Pathology	8000-13500	19625
v	Agronomy	8000-13500	16198
vi	Ag. Entomology	8000-13500	16198
3	**Programme Assistant**		
I	Soil Science	5500-9000	14240
ii	Computer Programmer	5500-9000	14240
iii	Farm Manager (Vacant)	5500-9000	14240
4	**Service Personnel**		
I	Acct.-cum-Office Supdt.	6000-11200	15917
ii	Jr.Stenographer/Typist	4150-7800	8451
iii	Driver cum Mechanic	3000-5450	8627
iv	Driver cum Mechanic	3000-5450	5955
v	Messenger	2500-3850	6229
vi	Cook cum care taker	3000-5450	6349

3. Details of traveling allowances proposed

Sl. No.	Particulars	Expenditure during 05-06 (Rs.Lakhs)	Proposed during 07-12 (Rs.Lakhs)	Justification if the Proposed is more than 25% of Exp.
1	For KVK General Activity	1.00	7.50	1)Registration fee for seminars/ symposium/ conferences/ meetings etc., 2)Transfer travailing allowances for staff & TA/DA charges.
2	For HRD(Attending Training, Inter KVK interaction etc.,)	-	2.00	a) For capacity builiding and updating knowledge by under going training on organic farming certification etc., b)Minimum of two trainings for each scientist (as per CAS). c) Trainings for project implemation and monitoring. d) For attending inter an

4. Details of contingencies proposed

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Contingencies	Expenditure during 05-06 (Rs.Lakhs)	Proposed during 07-12 (Rs.Lakhs)	Justification
1	Stationary and office expenses	1.50	10.00	Adoption of advance technologies like plastic culture, shade net cultivation (vegetables), etc., Bagging and labeling of seeds and other inputs supplied to beneficiaries other innovative practices which incur higher cost. In addition to Stationary and office expenses for documentation and publication.
2	POL and R&M of vehicle	0.97	7.00	Vehicle hiring charges for farmers educational tour / field visits with contingancy for probable hike in the POL charges
3	Vocational training (Meals)	0.37	4.00	Increase in number of trainings in each discipline.
4	Vocational Training (Training meterials)	0.36	2.50	a)Increase in number of trainings in each discipline. b) Preparation of training manuals, booklets, handouts and other extension teaching aids. c) Purchase of AV aids (CDs, charts & models) d) Honorarium to resource persons from other organisations. e) Setting up of demonstration units and inputs required thereof .
5	FLD (Other than Oilseeds & Pulses)	0.36	3.50	a) Demonstration of high density planting in horticulture crops. b) Long term FLDs for reclamation of problematic soils. c) Intercropping with fodder crops (Guinea / para / lemon grass) with fruit crops. d) Long term demonstrations of organic farming. e) Promotion of Azolla and improved fodder grasses as Animal feed. f) Probable increase in number of demonstrations & trials in various crops & in each discipline.
6	OFT	0.23	2.50	a) Validation of indigenous technologies. b) Amendments for reclamation of problematic soils. c) Probable increase in number of trials in various crops & in each discipline.

7	Training of Extension functionaries	0.00	2.10	a) Preparation of training manuals, booklets, handouts and other extension teaching aids. b) Honorarium to resource persons from other organisations. c) Increased no. of trainings in each discipline
8	Farmers interface visit	0.00	2.00	To meet out the expenditure of farmers during interface exposure and study tour visit.
9	Library maintenance	0.09	1.00	Purchase of recently published books, periodicals and journals.
10	Building maintenace	0.00	2.00	For minor repair works, white wash, paintings etc.,
11	Soil testing Lab.	0.00	9.80	For purchase of indigenous automatic absorbance unit (AAS) (ECIL make), chemicals & glasswares with skilled helper wages @ Rs.0.48 Lakh /annum .
12	Bio-control Lab.	0.00	5.00	a) Skilled helper wages @ Rs. 0.48 Lakh /annum. b) Initiation of FFS schools c) Expertise consultancy for method development.
	Total	**3.88**	**51.40**	

5 a. Details of Completed works

Sl. No.	Particulars	Plinth Area (Sq.M)	Cost (Rs.Lakhs)	Source of funding	Year of completion
1	Administrative Building	400	27.93	ICAR	1999-00
2	Farmers Hostel	305	22.63	ICAR	2004-05
3	Staff quarters	339.72	39.68	ICAR	Yet to be completed (2006-07)
4	Name of Demonstration Unit(1)	Nil			
5	Name of Demonstration Unit(2)	Nil			
6	Others like farm development , Fencing and irrigation systems etc.,(Specify)	Nil			

5 c. Details of proposed works in the XI plan

Sl. No.	Particulars	Estimated Plinth Area (Sq.M)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Justification
1	Vermicompost Unit	80	0.65	For establishing Vermicompost units for demonstrations & for promotion of organic farming.
2	Shade net	80	0.77	For raising of healthy seedlings of vegetables and flowers & for demonstration to trainees.
3	Bio-Control Lab	56	4.65	Establishment of biocontrol lab building for mass production of bio agents.
4	Others like Farm Development, fencing & irrigation systems	-	15.00	a) For land development activities like irrigation facilities with fertigation, fencing, rain harvest structures. b) Establishment of instructional and precision farming. c)Establishment of various demonstration units such as Crop museum, Orchard, Kitchen Garden,Grass/ fodder, Moriculture, Bee flora & creation of water storage tanks,
5	Sericulture unit	56	5.67	To educate and trained the farming community in an effective manner on silk worm rearing and mulberry cultivation.
6	Goat rearing	63	2.89	Stall feeding of Goat for Demonstrations to Trainees.
7	Mushroom	18	2.94	Income generation activities for farm women and supply of spawn with demonstrations.
8	Compost	-	0.57	For establishing compost units for demonstrations & for promotion of organic farming.
9	Potato chips	18	4.60	Income generation activities for farm women and demonstrations to Trainees.
	Total		**37.74**	

6 b. Details of vehicles to be replaced during XI plan

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year of purchase	Total K.M/ hour run	Cost of Purchase (Rs.Lakhs)	Justification
1	Jeep (Judo)	2002	85727	4.50	Vehicle has run nearly more than 90,000 kms. with this speed it will cross 1,07,159 kms in another five years.

6c. Details of new vehicles proposed to be Purchased during XI plan

Sl. No.	Particulars	Estimated Cost (Rs.Lakhs)	Justification
1	Jeep	7.00	Replacement of old vehicle during 2011-12.

PROPOSALS OF DIFFERENT SERVICE PERSONNEL (2007-2012)

Sl. No	Particulars	Justification
1	Lab Assistant for Soil science laboratory	For assisting in soil, water and plant testing laboratory Rs. 4.80 lakh (@ Rs. 0.08 lakh p.m.)
2	Watchman for KVK farms	To watch and ward of farm. Rs. 2.0 lakh (@ Rs. 0.035 Lakh p.m.)
3	Technical Assistant for Bio-Control Laboratory	For assistance in Bio-control lab. Rs. 4.80 lakh (@ Rs. 0.08 lakh p.m.)
4	Field Assistant for farms	To look after the field activities Rs. 4.80 lakh (@ Rs. 0.08 lakh p.m.)

PROPOSAL FOR DEMONSTRATION UNITS

1. Demonstration unit for Compost making

A judicious combination of the organics and in-organics alone will promote the country's agricultural production besides improving soil health. Compost is defined as the material resulting from the decomposition of the plant residues under the action of bacteria and fungi. The essential requirements for a successful preparation of compost are a) bulky organic refuse such as straw, weeds, leaves and other farm wastes b) a starter like cattle dung c) moisture content of about 50% and d) a sufficient supply of air. The mechanization of composting has several advantages such as environment sanitation to minimize pollution, recovery of discarded materials and production of compost in less time. Compost making by NADEP method is simple to understand and cattle dung required is less when compared to other methods of compost preparation. Here composting is prepared in brick block and aeration is provided in all four sides and hence duration taken for decomposition is less. The nutrient loss especially nitrogen in the form of nitrate is nil as floor is cemented. In this method materials are filled in the ratio of 5:45:50(cattle dung: farm wastes: sand).

Preamble:

Though farmers practice composting by their own method, they are not following scientifically which resulted in longer duration for preparation of nearly 8-10 months. Since the availability of dung is less due to mechanization of agriculture, there is a great potential to go for preparation of compost by NADEP method as there is an efficient utilization of farm wastes with limited quantity of cattle dung. Hence, to educate farmers in this regard demonstration unit at KVK, Hanumanamatti is needed.

Budgetary requirement for setting up of Demonstration unit on compost making at KVK, Hanumanamatti.

A) Production details

i.	Production target	45 tonnes well decomposed compost per Annum
ii.	Duration taken for one time composting	4 months
iii.	Number of composting per unit per year	3
iv.	Production per unit	3 tonnes
v.	Method of composting	Above ground in brick blocks
vi.	Dimension of each unit	10 x 6 x 3 ft LWh
vii.	Rations or proportion in which materials filled in block	5 : 45: 50 (cow dung: farm wastes: sand)
viii.	Production per 5 unit per 3 time composting per annum	45 tonnes
	Floor of each unit is concreted to avoid nutrient loss.	

B) Estimates and expenditures:

Sl.No.	Particular	Amount (Rs.)	
		One unit	Five units
I)	**Composting brick unit**		
	➢ Number of bricks required	1085	5425
	Cost @ Rs. 3 / brick	3255.00	16275.00
	➢ Cement	7 bags	35 bags
	Cost@ Rs. 220 / Bag	1540.00	7700.00
	➢ Red sand	1 brass	5 brass
	Cost@ Rs.1500/brass	1500.00	7500.00
	➢ 40mm metal/granite	0.22 brass	1.1 brass
	Cost@ Rs.3/0.22 brass	300.00	1500.00
II)	**Labour Cost for construction**		
	➢ Construction and plastering	650.00	3250.00
	➢ Floor concreting @Rs. 4 /sq.ft.	240.00	1200.00
	➢ Transportation	500.00	2500.00
	➢ For filling materials in block and removing compost from block	300.00	1500.00
	➢ Maintenance	3000.00	15000.00
	Total	**11250.00**	**56425.00**

2. Demonstration Unit for Goat Rearing

Goat rearing constitutes an important species of domestic animals it occupies prime place in newly farm Haveri district. Among the subsidiary activities goat rearing is major as larger population of goats, which are affective live on available shrubs and poor fodder and grasses, indicates it. They thrive well in hard and draught conditions. Goat farming is the main source of income of lad less and poor farmers.

Goat is a multi functional animal and plays a significant role in the economy and nutrition of landless, small and marginal farmers in the country. Goat rearing is an enterprise which has been practiced by a large section of population in rural areas.

The advantages of goat rearing are:

- Due to small body size and docile nature, housing requirements and management problems with goats are less.
- Goats are prolific breeders and achieve sexual maturity at the age of 10-12 months. Gestation period in goats is short and at the age of 16-17 months it starts giving milk and twinning is very common.
- In drought prone areas risk of goat farming is very much less as compared to other livestock species.
- Goat milk is easy to digest than cow milk because of small fat globules and is naturally homogenized.

Preamble

Goat farming is practiced mostly by landless labourers but it is not being performed scientifically, there by there is low productivity. So there is enough potential to enhance the productivity with the adoption of scientific management practices. To educate the farmers in this regard the goat farming demonstration unit serves as a model unit to those farmers/farm women / rural youths / landless labourers who attend training programmes at KVK. Hence, the demonstration unit is proposed.

Budgetary Requirement for Setting up of Demonstration Unit

Sl. No.	Name of Equipments	Quantity (No.)	Cost (Rs/unit)	Total Amount (Rs)
A	**NON RECURRING COST**			
1	Cost of construction of Goat shed with chain-link fencing 700 sq.ft.	1	250/sq.ft.	1,75,000
2	Cost of Does (Female)	10	3,000	30,000
3	Cost of Buck	1	5,000	5,000
4	Cost of Utensils		5,000	5,000
5	Cost of Transport of Animals	11	10,000	10,000
6	Water tank and pipeline			15,000
	TOTAL (A)			**2,40,000**
B	**RECURRING COST**			
1	Cost of Feed	2 ton	7/kg.	14,000
2	Cost of Fodder	15 tons	0.70/kg.	10,500
3	Cost of Labour	1	1,200 per month	14,400
4	Insurance	11	@ 4%	1,200
5	Medicines	–	5,000	5,000
6	Miscellaneous	–	3,400	3,400
	TOTAL (B)			**48,500**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)			**2,88,500**

(Rupees two lakh eighty eight thousand and five hundred only)

3. Demonstration Unit for Mushroom Cultivation

In our country three species of mushroom namely Agaricus bisporus (white button), Pleurotus sajor caju (Tropical or oyester or dhingri) and volvariella volvaceae (Chinese or paddy straw) are preferred for commercial cultivation in many patrs of the country. Of three cultivated varieties, the white button mushroom have high consumer demand and account for about 90 percent of mushroom produce which come to the market. White button mushroom is a temperate variety (15^0 C -18^0C) cultivated on compost. Oyster mushroom or "dhingri" is asub tropical variety that can be cultivated on cereals and unfermented chopped wet straw. Essentially mushroom is a vegetable that is cultivated on protected farms and requires highly sanitized atmosphere.

Mushrooms are richer in protein and have good quality protein. The fat content is low. The fibre content is high. Hence they are nutraceutical foods which have medicinal value. The self help groups / stri shakti groups / WYTEP groups have been motivated to take up Income Generating Activities by NGOs / Government departments. These groups are in search of viable activities which are promising and giving good returns. The mushroom technology which is not highly technical is easily accepted by farm women groups. Hence this activity can be taken up as an income generating activity.

Preamble :

Mushrooms with high nutritive value are accepted by educated and effluent society as it is rich in good quality protein and low in fat. It is not containing cholesterol

- Mushroom cultivation forms one of the income generating activities which the farm woman / farmer can take up within the four walls
- It does not require very high investment
- However, mushrooms require hygienic conditions. The demonstration unit serves as a model to the farm women / farmers who are attending training programmes at KVK, Hanumanamatti/Microbiology department, UAS, Dharwad as there is no separate mushroom cultivation unit at present. Hence the demonstration unit can be started at KVK, Hanumanamatti.

Budgetary requirement for setting up of demonstration unit on mushroom cultivation at KVK, Hanumanamatti

Sl. No	Name of Equipments	Quantity (Nos.)	Cost (Rs / Unit)	Total amount (Rs)
A	**NON RECURRING**			
	Building 10' X 20'	1	200000	200000
	Steel racks	4	5000	20000
	Weighing balance (Electronic)	1	5000	5000
	Auto clave	1	10000	10000
	Hot air oven	1	15000	15000
	Sealing machine	1	2000	2000
	Trays	10	500	5000
	Furniture			10000
	Wire mesh / exhaust fan			5000
	Pipeline / water tank			10000
	TOTAL (A)			**282000**
B	**RECURRING**			
	Spawn (seed)	100	20	2000
	Straw / polythene bags			5000
	Miscellaneous			5000
	TOTAL (B)			12000

	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)			**294000**
(Rupees two lakh ninety four thousand only)				

4. Demonstration unit for Sericulture

Sericulture in India is no more a rural-based agro-industry practiced mainly as a side-line income generating activity, as in the past. Instead, it is a full-fledged scientifically based technical activity which is carried out for itself. Silk is a valuable natural protein fibre produced by certain insects. Among insects, Caterpillars of Bombycidae and Saturniidae are the important silk producers. However, silk is commercially produced employing the mulberry silkworm and the Eri silkworm. The silk worms of lesser importance are the Tasar silkworm and the Muga silkworm. India has the unique distinction of producing all the four commercial varieties of natural silk viz., Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga. Sericulture is an enterprise which as been practiced by large section of farmers. Even now Asia holds the monopoly in silk production, producing about 95 per cent of the world's total out put, of this only 1.5 per cent is produced by India. With the implementation of the national sericulture project, the area under mulberry cultivation has increased 5.8 times, cocoon production 10 times and raw silk production 18.7 times. In India Karnataka stands first, the annual production about 60 thousand tons . Of this less than 5 per cent is produced by North Karnataka. Hence, the silk worm rearing is necessary in Northern districts of Karnataka, particularly in Haveri district.

The advantages of silk worm rearing are :

- Mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and management problems with silk worm are less.
- Sericulture is High income generating enterprise with least investment.
- The risk of silk worm rearing is very much less as compared to other enterprises.
- Apart from yielding the much valued silk, the silk worms are use full in a few other ways. The chrysalids obtained from cocoons are dried and since they are rich in protein, are used as fertilizer. The fatty matter is used in soap manufacture.

Preamble:

Sericulture is practiced only by few farmers and it is not being per formed scientifically, there by there is low productivity. So there is wide scope to enhance the productivity with the adoption of scientific management practices. To educate and train the farming community in an effective manner on silk worm rearing and mulberry cultivation in this regard the sericulture demonstration unit serves as a model unit to those farmers / farm women / rural youths who attend training programmes ar Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumanamatti. Hence, the demonstration unit is very much needed.

Budgetary requirement for setting up of Demonstration unit on Sericulture at KVK, Hanumanamatti.

Sl. No.	Particular	Qty. (Nos.)	Amount (Rs.)		
			Cost	One unit	Five units
1.	Cost of silk worm rearing Lab (Plinth area (56 sq.M)	01	-	-	465000.00
2.	Rearing cage with 5 trays	01	5000.00	5000.00	25000.00
3.	Ant wells	04	100.00	400.00	2000.00
4.	Oozy net	01	600.00	600.00	3000.00
5.	Mount ages plastic	10	300.00	3000.00	15000.00
6.	Mount ages Bamboo	04	500.00	2000.00	10000.00
7.	Disinfectants (Formalin, A-powder, B-powder and lime)	-	1000.00	1000.00	5000.00
8.	Paraffin paper	1 roll	200.00	200.00	1000.00
9.	Foam rubber strips	1 kg	200.00	200.00	1000.00
10.	Chaffing knife	02	100.00	200.00	1000.00
11.	Mulberry saplings for 10 gunta area (3/3 spacing)	400	2.00	800.00	4000.00

12.	Labour cost	-	-	5000.00	25000.00
13.	Miscellaneous	-	-	2000.00	10000.00
			Total	**20400.00**	**567000.00**

(Rupees Five lakh sixty five thousand only)

5. SHADE NET DEMONSTRATIONS UNIT

Superior quality seedlings are the necessary pre-requisite for high quality vegetable production. As the seedlings are most sensitive phase of all the plant growth phases influencing its future performance, it hence requires utmost care to provide optimum conditions to produce high quality seedlings. There has been a shift from growing transplant on field and raised nursery beds in open field towards growing value-added transplants in specially designed structures such as polyhouse/net. A major advantage of seedlings placed in a polyhouse/net in specially designed containers as compared with bare- root transplant is the significant reduction in the transplanting shock. This results in improved crop establishment and subsequently yield of several vegetables, specifically those that do not withstand root disturbances as seen in cucurbits. Container raised seedlings are easy to handle, grade, shift and transport either manually or mechanically. It also ensures efficient use of scarce inputs like water and nutrients in addition to better tolerance of seedlings to both biotic & abiotic stresses. Further, it is also advantageous in obtaining disease free seedlings. Vegetable seedling production has subsequently become a viable commercial activity in Haveri district where vegetables are being cultivated intensively. In this regard low cost net house will enable many progressive farmers to take up seedling production as a commercial activity.

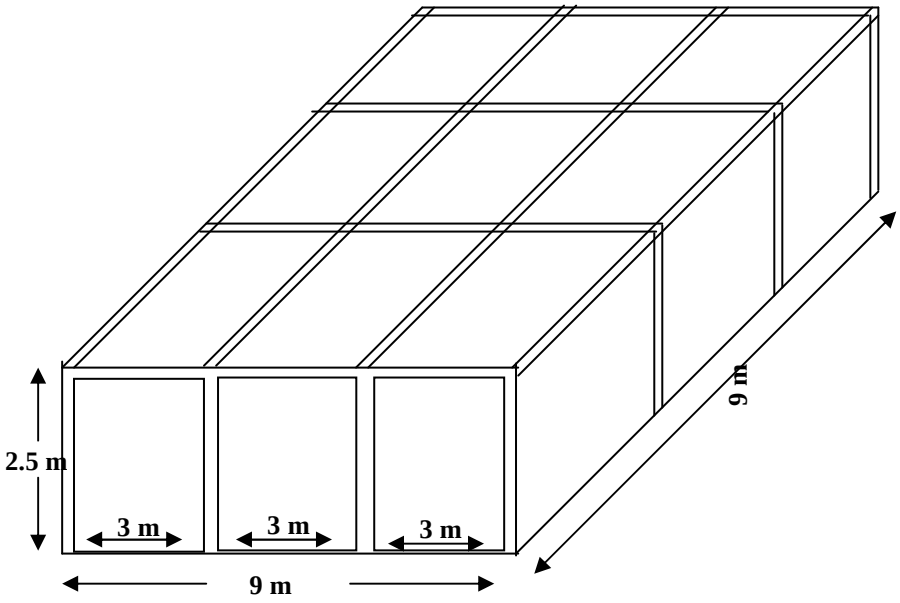
Haveri district is the major producer of fresh vegetables, flowers and planting materials. As major players in seed production have their production units in this area, which is a perfect locale for the production of planting materials, which is further distributed to other areas. This area hence needs introduction of novel methodologies such as use of Shade nets for boosting production and concomitant production of quality disease free seeds. Hence, a demonstration unit is proposed to be set up in the KVK to educate more farmers regarding its benefits to be adopted by the farmers for higher income through increased production with superior qualitative parameters. The details of the estimates for setting up of shade net demonstration unit are furnished hereunder.

Following are the details and estimates for shade net in nursery plant material production of vegetables, flowers and fruits.

Details of plant material production under shade net

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**For one unit**	**For four units**
1.	Total production area	80 m^2	
2.	GI pipes and 30% Shade net	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 40000/-
3.	Seedling tray capacity (250 Nos.X Rs. 16 per tray)	Rs. 4,000/-	Rs. 16000/-
4.	Cocopeat (0.5 tonnes)	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 6000/-
5.	Labour, sowing, watering, watch and ward	Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 8000/-
6.	Agro-chemicals and fertilizers	Rs. 700/-	Rs. 2800/-
7.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 4000/-
	Total Rs. (Approx.)	**19200/-**	**76800/-**
			77000/-

Layout of Shade House (9 x 9 m^2)



6. ESTIMATES FOR VERMICOMPOST UNIT OF 65 TON OUTPUT

Earthworms are important bio-components of ecosystems and the most important members of the soil biota. They are extremely important in soil formation principally through their activities in consuming organic matter, fragmenting it, mixing it with mineral particles to form aggregates. The application of vermicompost at the rate of one to two tons per ha. to field crops (Sorghum, Potato, Tomato and Onion) and *Instiu* Vermiculture at the rate of one to two lakh per ha. in irrigated crops like Sugarcane, Mulberry, Grape, would definitely substitute requirement of inorganic fertilizers to the extent of 50-75 per cent. Besides the worms form a rich sources of protein for the livestock and the poultry feed. Chemical residue in the soil may have serious environmental effects if they are toxic to earth worms which play major role in removing organic matter and maintaining soil structure in no till soils , because of their wide spread distribution and important to the soil system. Earthworms are useful for evaluating contamination of the soil environment with toxic chemicals.

Different techniques of field vermicomposting in various structural designs have been standardized for field scale management of organic wastes using earthworm species. The popular techniques included, vermicomposting in ground pits, ground pits lined with stones labs, wind row system of vermicomposting, earthen brick compartment composting, cement brick compartment composting and vermicomposting in above ground stone columns. African night crawler, *Eudrilus eugeniae,* tiger worm, *Eisenia fetida* and compost worm, *Perionyx excavatus* have been the popular worm breeds used in vermicomposting. The organic wastes such as agricultural wastes, Animal droppings, weeds and agro-industrial wastes could be recycled within a period of 30-75 days, in these field vermicomposting designs.

Following are the details and estimates for vermicompost unit with 65 ton production capacity.

A) Vermicomposting system and production details :

i)	**Production target**	:	65 tonnes vermicompost/ Annum
ii)	Number of composting/ year	:	Eight
iii)	Quantity of organic wastes needed	:	200 tonnes to produce 100 tonnes vermicompost
iv)	Method of Vermicomposting	:	Above ground composting in cement blocks
	a) Dimension of each column	:	5.0 x1.0 x 0.7 m LWH
	b) Each unit (photo enclosed)	:	Twin columns with each column of above mentioned dimension.
	c) Number of such twin columns required to produce 30 tonnes	:	16
	d) . Production /twin column/composting	:	1 ton
	Production /twin column/year	:	4 tonnes
	Production /16 units/composting	:	16 tonnes
	Production /16 units/ year	:	65 tonnes (Approx.)

V) Floor and structure details

a) Floor of each unit to be lined with Kadapa stone slabs (3x2 sq.ft) so that vermiwash is also collected.

b) Stone poles and GI wire would be used to raise the structure on which creeper plants are raised . In high rainfall stations like, Sirisi, Mundgod etc., Zinc, AC sheets OR Polythene cover may be used to avoid entry of heavy down pours in to the vermicompost units.

B. Estimates and Expenditures

1. **Vermicomposting cement brick(block)unit :**

Number of bricks needed/ twin column	:	150
Costs @ Rs. 15 / brick	:	Rs. 2250
For 16 units : 2250 x 16 = Rs.36000	:	Rs.36000

2. **Flooring of unit with stone slabs :**

Quantity of slabs required / twin column	:	100 sq.ft
Cost per twin column @ Rs. 10/ sq.ft	:	Rs. 1000
For 16 units : 1000 x 16	:	Rs. 16000

3. **Vertical stone poles :**

Total No. of poles needed to erect the structure	:	100
Costs of poles	:	Rs. 75/pole
Total costs : 75 x 100	:	Rs. 7,500

4. **GI wire:**

Total quality required for the entire structure	:	35 kg
Costs @ Rs. 50 / kg	:	Rs.1750

5. **Labour Costs :**

Total Labour units required	:	75
Costs @ Rs. 50 / unit	:	Rs.3750

Total Costs

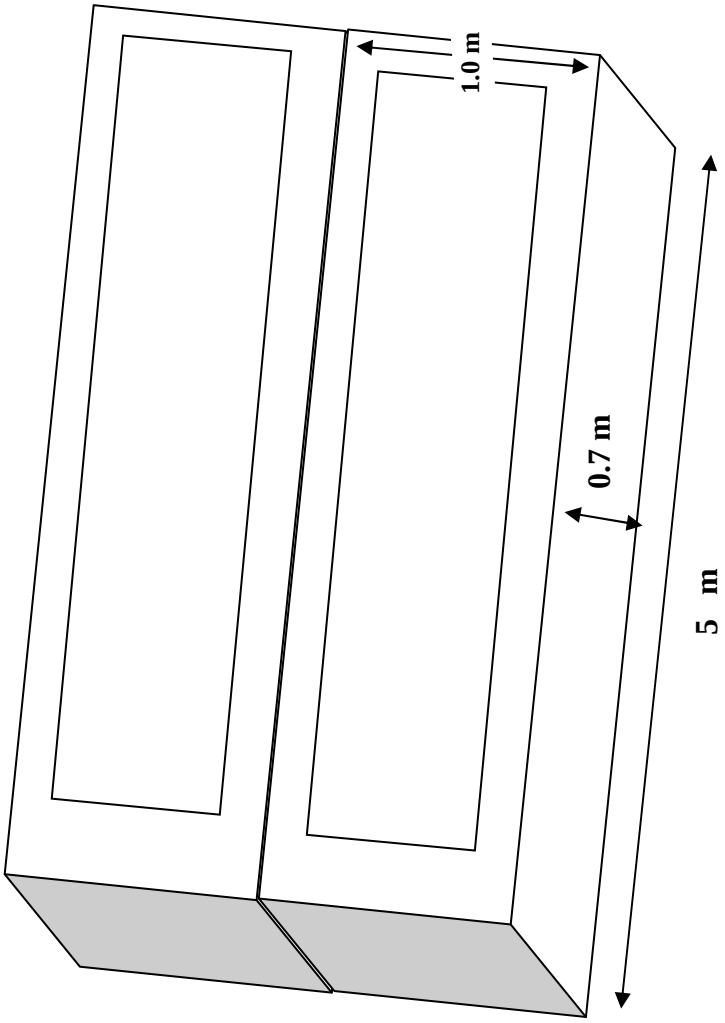
a)	**Cement bricks**	**: Rs.**	36000
b)	**Stone slabs for Flooring**	**: Rs.**	16000
c)	**Stone poles for structure**	**: Rs.**	7500
d)	**GI wire**	**: Rs.**	1750
e)	**Labour Costs**	**: Rs.**	3750
	Grand Total	**: Rs.**	**65000**

(Rupees sixty five thousand only)

Note :

1. Total cost indicated does not included costs for top sheeting needed for heavy rainfall areas
2. Partial or no flooring could reduce estimates indicated .

Dimension of each column of each = 5.0 m X 1.0 m X 0.7m LWH



7. Demonstration unit on Potato chips processing unit

Processing of raw foods into value added products is need of present day, whenever the food is in surplus the processing is to be taken up for storing them in different forms Potato forms one of the major commercial crops cultivated in medium to deep black soils in the transitional zone of Karrnataka. During the surplus production potato which is a perishable crop either fetches low price or gets spoilt. Hence the preparation of value added products especially the potato chips is of great value as it is relished by all age groups especially children as a snack item. Hence the demonstration unit on "Potato Chips" is essential.

Preamble :

- These days the self help groups / WYTEP groups / stri shakti groups have started functioning actively by making savings. The members of these groups are involved in income generating activities. The demonstration unit acts as a model to these groups who want to take up IGA

- To make the youth / group members familiar with the processing equipment and the procedure

- The group members can also get "On hand experience" before having their own processing unit.

Unemployment is a major problem India is facing today, due to lack of intensive training centres near the villages lack of confidence

among youth / farm women, lack of promising avenues and motivation. Developing demonstration units "Model processing equipments" serves as a tool for "learning by doing " technique and also as a motivation. Hence food based processing equipments which the farmers are unaware, serves as a basic infrastructure to learn the different food based processing activities

Budgetary requirement for setting up of demonstration unit on potato chips processing unit at KVK, Hanumanamatti

Sl. No	Name of Equipments	Quantity (Nos.)	Cost (Rs / Unit)	Total amount (Rs)
A	**NON RECURRING**			
	Building 10' X 20'			200000
	Electrical connections / earthing			10000
	Overhead tank / pipeline	1	10000	10000
	Tiling / sink			10000
	Peeling / slicing / processing equipment	1	125000	125000
	Electronic weighing machine	1	5000	5000
	Steel vessels / lids	2	500	1000
	Trays	10	500	5000
	Drums for storing water	2	5000	10000
	Storage cabins	4	2500	10000
	TOTAL (A)			**395000**
B	**RECURRING**			
	Raw material – potato, oil, salt, pepper, chilly powder			30000
	Electricity charges			10000
	Helper	1		15000
	Miscellaneous			10000
	TOTAL (B)			**65000**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)			**460000**
(Rupees four lakh sixty thousand only)				

Enclosure-4

List of Villages	Technology / Skill Transferred	Methods and Tools evaluation employed	Results in Brief
1. Kajjari, Kakol, Kadaramandalagi, Hulikatti, Mallur, Havanur, Sunakalbidari Basanal, Guddadaguddapur Guddadahosalli Satenahalli	Formation and Management of SHG Book keeping and accounting of SHG	Methods: Observation, Interview, Field visits, Case Studies. Tools: Discussion and Success story	More than 20 SHGs have been formed in different villages of Haveri district. Today they are running successfully, maintaining clear receipt and expenditure books and registers.
2. Chalageri, Havanur Aanur, Chikkabasur, Hattimatur, Asundi Rattihalli, Makanur Tumminakatti	Care and Management of Calves	Methods: Survey, Interview and Tours. Tools: Discussion, Pre and Post test	Mortality of young calves reduced drastically from 40% to 10%
3. Motebennur Chalageri, Halageri, Teredahalli, Hosalli Makari, Anur, Mallur	Preparation of concentrate feed with locally available materials	Methods: Observation, Field visit. Tools: Discussion and success stories	There is considerable reduction in cost of inputs (feed) from 70 to 50%
4. Hosaritti, Hediyala, Sunakalbidari, Agadi, Jekinakatti, Kallihal, Ukkunda, Hoovinasigli and Yelavagi	Introduction of improved minor millets with inter cropping (4:2) systems	Methods: Survey, Observation, Field visits, Tours Tools: Discussion	More than 70% farmers have adopted improved minor millets hybrids with inter cropping with pigeonpea.
5. Asundi, Bannihatti, Chinnamulagunda, Kamadhod, Shirabadagi, Hulagur, Kakol, Vadeyanapura	Trichoderma Seed treatment to manage wilt of pulse crop	Methods: Interview, Field Visits, case studies. Tools: Discussion, Peer review	Seed treatment with *Trichoderma* spp resulted in 40% reduction in wilt incidence in various pulse crops.
6. Doddapete, Teradalli, Shyadambi, Hiremaganur, Galaganath, Belavagi	Vermicompost and Mass Production of verms	Methods: Field visits, survey, observation, case study. Tools: Discussion, Peer review and success stories	More than 25% have adopted this technology. This inturn increased the soil fertility and yield levels.
7. Havanur, Belavagi, Galaganath, Devagiri, Hulagur, Basanal	Tissue culture, Banana cultivation and management	Methods: Field visit, Tours and case studies	>50% farmers have adopted. Yield increased from 15 kgs to 30 kgs/plant.
8. Shyadambi, Teradahalli, Chalageri	Multistoried cropping system (Arecanut + Banana + Coconut) (Mango + Curryleaf + Drumstick)	Methods: Observation, Field visits, Tours and case studies. Tools: Discussion	> 40% farmers have adopted this type of farming.
9. Hulikatti, Kakol, Kajjari, Sunakalbidari, Gundagatti.	Preparation of low cost weaning foods	Methods: Interviews, Tours, Case studies Tools: Discussion, Success stories.	Reduction in malnutrition in young children in rural areas. Mothers are ready to prepare low cost weaning food in the villages.
10. Sunakalbidari, Hediyala, Hoovinashigali	Watershed development - CBS, GBS, RC & GB and use of improved implements in watershed areas.	Methods: Field visits and survey Tools: Peer review, Discussion and success stories	> 15% yield increase was noticed and 70 farmers are adopting this technology with use of improved implements.

2000-01	
Name of villages	**Spared of Activities**
Sunkal bidare	➢ Watershed management
Medleri	➢ Integrated Horticulture
Ranebennure, Aremalpur, Kakol, Heelahalli, Kadharmadaligi, Haralhalli, Mallur, Antravalli, Hirebidare, T. Yallapur	➢ Day to day management of dairy animals.
Kajari, Sunkalbidare, Medleri, Devarguda	➢ Formation and actives of SHG
Hosanidanegali,	➢ Day to day management of Broiler farm
Kabanur, Madli, Jekinkatti, Basanala	➢ Preparation and nutritive value of weaning food
Gangapur, Mallur, C. Kuravati, Chatra, Keravadi, Boodgatti, Itagi, Bevenhalli, Devihosur, Moostor, Belakeri, Sunkalabidari, Trirumalkupa, Gangigatti, Yerikuppi, Bannur, Anur	➢ Production technology in Groundnut
Devihosur, Sunkalbidari, Kalladever, Bygadi, Melagatti,	➢ Production technology in Soybean
Sunkalabidari, Kardamadaligi	➢ Production technology in Castor
Uppunasi, K. Kodihalli, Hurulikuppi, Basanalla	➢ Production technology in Sufflower.
Bisallalli, Kurabagound, Gumanahalli, Basanal, Hanumapur, Hiremorab	➢ Production technology in Redgram
Bisalalli, Boodagatti, Melagatti, Basanal, Bannur, Devigiri	➢ Production technology in Greengram
Saravonda, C. Mulagunda, Hallikuppa, Benakankoda, Yerikuppi,	➢ Production technology in Bengalgram
2001-02	
Hulihalli, Morela, Belr, Aremallapu, Kakol, Heeladahalli, Kadarmandalagi	➢ Day to day management
Ukkunda, Ranebennur	➢ Poultry Management
Medleri	➢ Goat and sheep rearing
Medleri, Kakol , Devargudda	➢ Foramtion and management of SHG
Ranebennur	➢ Lambani, Kasooti
Hulihalli, Bankpur	➢ Importance and preparation and nutritive value of weaning food
Bankpur, Kodihalli, Negalur, Mallur, Kallihal, T. yellapur, Kaladevaru, Kenchargatti, Karjigi, Nadineralagi, Chekamagadur, Homaraddi, Jakinahalli, Guddagur, Hiremagadur, Challgeri.	➢ Production technology Groundnut
Motebennur, Halageri, Yerikuppi	➢ Production technology Soybean
Aremalapur, Devagiri, Manikatti, Haranageri, Mustoor, Hulihalli	➢ Production technology of Castor
H.Sigli, Hulikatti, Chakapur, Sunakalbidri, Asundi	➢ Production technology of Sunflower
Bankapura, Chakapura, T.Yallapura, Yeliwala, kalladevru, Heeladahalli, Maidur, Hiremagadur, Bannur	➢ Production technology of safflower
Thimmanahalli, Mustoor, T. Yallapura, H.Sigli, Honnatti, Bankapura	➢ Production technology of Redgram
Yerikuppi, H. Sigli, Bankapura	➢ Production technology of Greengram
Motebennur	➢ Production technology Black gram
Asundi, Hiremorab, Bankapura, Sunakalbidri, Rattihalli, Chinnamulagunda, Maidur, Basanal, Motebennur, Heeladahalli,	➢ Production technology of Bengal gram

Hedyal	
Hulikatti, Aremallapur, H.Sidli, Guttal, Wodderhalli, Kengonda, Sunakalbidri	➢ Production technology of Minor millets
2002-03	
Kadarmandalagi, Kanavalli, Asundi, Kajjari, Kunbeven	➢ Day to day management of Poultry
Hosakoppa, Teredahalli	➢ Day to day management of dairy farm.
Betageri, Hulihalli	➢ Agarbatti preparation
Kakol, Sunkalbidari	➢ IPM in cotton
Hanumanamatti, Kajjari	➢ Tailoring
Sunkalbidari	➢ Watershed Management
Kakol, Asundi, Hosahallalli, Aremallpur, Kajjari	➢ Preparation of Wax candles
Devihosur	➢ Income generating Activities
Shiggoan	➢ Entrepreneurship development
Hirebidri	➢ Preparation of soap powder
Somasagar	➢ Preparation of Masala powder
Ranebennur	➢ Scientific management of Crèche
Motebennur, Ranebennur,	➢ Formation and management of SHGs
Kajjari, Kakol, Kalkoti	➢ Mushroom cultivation
Kudarihal	➢ Goat and sheep management
Kakol	➢ Vermicompost preparation
Motebennur, Belakeri, K. Kodihalli, Boodagatti, Panigatti, Shiggoan, Savanur, Hiremorab, Bannihalli, Byadgi, Shidenur,	➢ Production technology of Ground nut
Sunakalbidri, Hirenandihalli,	➢ Production technology of Sunflower
Devihosur, Kajjari, Karjigi, Kakol, Venkatapura, Kerematthihalli	➢ Production technology of castor
Motebennur, Jekkinakatti, Shdidenur, Gundenahalli, Kajjari, Kabanur, Panigatti, Vanahalli, Tarur, Aralikatti	➢ Production technology of Redgram
Yerikuppi, Panikatti, K. Kodihalli, Sangur, Hiremorab, Sunakalbidri, Ganjigatti	➢ Production technology of Green gram
Motebennur, Jekkinakatti, Kabanur	➢ Production technology of Black gram
Hiremagadur, Kalkoti, S. somapura	➢ Production technology of Bengalgram
2003-04	
Tumminakatti, Ranebennur	➢ Agarbatti preparation
Kusanur, Ranebennur, Hedigonda, Bannihatti, Kerimallapura	➢ Entrepreneurship development Programmes
Byatanal, Kuppelur, Benakanakonda,	➢ Dairy management
Basanal, Byadgi	➢ Candle and soap preparation
Shidenur, Chikkarihosur, Halageri, Asundit	➢ Mushroom cultivation
Kanakapura	➢ Vermicomposting
Narayanpur, Kabnur, Kallihal, Akkur, Rattihalli, Gudageri, Mustoor, Halageri, Kengonda, Mantagan,	➢ Production technology of Ground nut
Chalageri, Hirebidari, Motebennur, Mookabasangalli, Mantagani	➢ Production technology of Sunflower
Chikkakurawatti, Madli, Keremallapur, Kabnur	➢ Production technology of Soy bean

Bommanahalli, Motebennur	➢ Production technology of Castor
Gangigatti, Hulageri, Dombamattur, Kalakoti	➢ Production technology of Safflower
Gundenahalli, Bisalahalli, Murool, Neeralagi, Upphunsi, Kabanur,	➢ Production technology of Red gram
Belakeri, uppahunasi, bisalahalli, Kabanur, Halageri, Gudagudi, Hirekanagi, Gumagundi	➢ Production technology of Greengram
Banihatti, Uppahunasi, Neeralagi, Mallur, Venkatapura, Murool, Bidarikoppa	➢ Production technology of Black gram
Gudagudi, Byadgi, Kadur, Murool, Benakanakonda	➢ Production technology of Bengal gram
Devargudda, Kodahalli, Halageri, Madli, Aralikatti, Jallapur, Kallihal, Hiremagadur, Baradi, Basapura, Guttala, Kabanur,Neeralagi, Makanur, Uppahunasi, Negalur, Itchangi, Akkur, Chalageri, Bisalahalli	➢ Production technology of Minor millets
2004-05	
Guttal, Devagiri, Nukapura, Devihosur, Devaragudda, Byadgi	➢ Agarabatti preparation
Ranebennur, Budapanahalli, Kurugunda	➢ Mushroom cultivation
Motebennur, Somasagar, Huralikoppi, Karur, Mudenur,	➢ Day to day Dairy management
Somanahalli, Kunderu, Byadgi, Kakol, Somasagar, Antaravalli, Anur, Nagalapur, Basapura, Kamdod	➢ Vermicomposting
Adur, Hangal, Haveri	➢ Self Help Group Formation
Kakol, Ranebennur	➢ Bee keeping
Kamdod,	➢ Integrated Nutrient Management
Antaravalli, Jallapur, Byadgi, Bardi	➢ Candle preparation
Kakol	➢ Importance of Soil testing
Hattimattur	➢ Masala Powder preparation
Guttala, Bardi	➢ Soap and detergent preparation
Kadarmandalgi,	➢ Income Generating activities
Ramagondanahalli, Aladgeri	➢ Tailoring
Kabanur	➢ IPM in Soybean
Budapanahalli,	➢ Vegetable cultivation
Haveri	➢ Early childhood Education centers
Kamdod, Hiremagadur, Chalageri, Sannasangapur, Kuppelur, Medleri, Basapura, Chikkanaji, Kengonda	➢ Production technology of Sunflower
Itagi, Makanur, Kuragunda, Motebennur, Aremallapura, Jekkanayakanakoppa, Hirekerur, Teveramallalli, Hiremagadur,	➢ Production technology of Groundnut
Kalenur, Kamdod, Makanur, kabnur, Kadur, Asundi, Benakanakoppa, Devagiri	➢ Production technology of Soyabean
Asundi, Hulihalli, Makanur, Aremallapur, Kudarihal,	➢ Production technology of Aster
Basapura, Benakanakonda, Kamdod, Chikkanaji, Akkialur, Kakol, Rattihalli, Jekkinayakanakoppa, Hirekerur	➢ Production technology of Bengalgram
Kamdod, Chalageri, Bardi, Chatra, Kallihal, Basapura, Itagi, Magod, Mustur, Makanur, Kodihalli, Kajjari, Karjagi	➢ Production technology of Minor millets