ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (April-2017-March-2018)

APR SUMMARY

1. Training Programmes

Clientele	No. of Courses	Male	Female	Total participants	
Farmers & Farm women	84	1628	52	1680	
Rural Youths	17	168	02	170	
Extension Functionaries	10	91	09	100	
Sponsored Training	26	1352	258	1610	
Vocational Training	06	300	-	300	
Total	143	3539	321	3860	

2. Frontline demonstrations

Enterprise	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Units/Animals
Oilseeds	25	10	25
Pulses	100	40	100
Cereals	40	16	40
Vegetables	59	16	59
Other crops			
Hybrid crops			
Total	224	76	224
Livestock & Fisheries	20	20 (Animals)	20
Other enterprises(Poultry)	10	4500 (Chicks)	10
Total	30	20+4500	30
Grand Total	254	76 + 20+4500	254

3. Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
	Assessed & Refined		
Technology Assessed			
Crops	02	08	08
Livestock	04	12	12
Various enterprises	03	09	09
Total	09	29	29
Technology Refined			
Crops			
Livestock			
Various enterprises			
Total			
Grand Total	09	29	29

4. Extension Programmes

Category	No. of Programmes	Total Participants
Extension activities	4002	22516
Other extension activities	124	Mass
Total	4126	22516

5. Mobile Advisory Services (Personal)

				Тур	e of Mess	ages		
Name of KVK	Message Type	Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marke- ting	Aware -ness	Other enterprise	Total
Badaun	Text only							
	Voice only	1232	384			216	672	2504
	Voice & Text both							
	Total Messages	1232	384			216	672	2504
	Total farmers	1232	384			216	672	2504
	Benefitted							

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

	Quintal/Number	Value Rs.
Seed (q)	554.60	1099113.00
Planting material (No.)	32650	7500.00
Bio-Products (Trichoderma)	20 kg	Used at KVK Farms
Livestock Production (No.)	-	-
Fishery production (No.)	-	-

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

	Samples	No. of Beneficiaries	Value Rs.
Soil	861	736	18255.00
Water			
Plant			
Total	861	736	18255.00

8. HRD and Publications

S.N.	Category	Number
1	Workshops	05
2	Conferences	09
3	Meetings	23
4	Trainings for KVK officials	18
5	Visits of KVK officials	07
6	Book published	-
7	Training Manual	03
8	Book chapters	-
9	Research papers/ Abstract	15
10	Lead papers	01
11	Seminar papers	07
12	Extension folder	14
13	Proceedings	04
14	Award & recognition	03
15	On going research projects	01

1. General Information about the KVK

1.1 Name and address of the KVK with Phone, Fax and e-mail

Address	Telephone	e-mail	Website
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ujhani Distt. – Badaun (U.P.) PIN – 243639	05832 – 264996	badaunkvk@gmail.com	badaun.kvk4.in

1.2 Name and address of the host organization with Phone, Fax and e-mail

Address	Telephone	Fax	e-mail
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Modipuram, Meerut -250110 (U.P.)	0121-2888511	0121-2888540	deesvpuat2014@gmail.com

1.3 Name of the Programme Coordinator with Phone & Mobile No.

Name	Telephone	e-mail
Prof. (Dr.) Raksha Pal Singh	9412723066	rpdr65@gmail.com
	8218909359	

1.4 Year of sanction : 01.08.1992

1.5 Staff Position (as on 31 March, 2018) :

S.N.	Sanctioned post	Name of	Designation	Discipline	Pay	Present	Date of	Permanent	Category	Mobile no.	Age	Email id
		the			Scale	basic	joining	/Temporary	(SC/ST/			
		incumbent			(Rs.)	(Rs.)			OBC/			
									Others)			
1	Senior Scientist	Dr. Raksha	Professor &	Ph.D. Agril.	37400-	64300	08.12.03	Permanent	Other	9412723066	53	rpdr65@gmail.com
	& Head	Pal Singh	Head	Extension	67000							
2	Subject Matter	Dr. Arjun	S.M.S.	Ph.D.	15600-	32850	21.06.08	Permanent	OBC	9412357983	46	asjat@rediffmail.com
	Specialist	Singh Jat	/Asstt. Prof.	(Agronomy)	39100							
			(Agronomy)									
3	Subject Matter	Dr. Sanjay	S.M.S.	Ph.D	15600-	30160	15.07.08	Permanent	SC	9412368175	41	sanjayento77@gmail.com
	Specialist	Kumar	/Asstt. Prof.	(Entomology)	39100							
			(Plant									
			Protection)									

4	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Shri Pal Singh	S.M.S. /Asstt. Prof. (Animal	Ph.D. (Animal Science)	15600- 39100	32850	18.08.08	Permanent	OBC	8954903816	57	ssspsachan@gmail.com
			Science)	Belence)								
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Phool Chand	S.M.S. /Asstt. Prof. (Soil Science)	Ph.D. (Soil Science)	15600- 39100	32020	02.09.08	Permanent	OBC	7669538037	53	drphoolchand65@gmail.com
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Y.P. Singh	S.M.S. /Asstt. Prof. (Horticulture)	Ph.D. (Horticulture)	15600- 39100	31080	19.01.09	Permanent	OBC	9457111952	42	ypsingh76@gmail.com
7	Programme Assistant	Dr. Anand Prakash	Trg. Asstt. (A.V. Aids)	Ph.D. (Agril. Extn.)	1740- 3000	72100	20.12.95	Permanent	OBC	9412195441	52	dranandprakash121@gmail.com
8	Computer Programmer	Sh. Ashish Agarwal	Prog. Asstt. (Computer)	B.Sc. & Diploma in computer	9300- 34800	68000	16.10.99	Permanent	Other	9456868422	43	to.ashishagarwal1999@gmail.com
9	Farm Manager	Dr. Vimal Kumar Singh	Prog. Asstt.\Farm Manager	Ph.D (Entomology)	9300- 34800	46200	22.07.08	Permanent	Other	9450779838	38	vksingh1978@gmail.com
10	Accountant / Superintendent	Sh. Alok Saxena	Office. Supdt./ Accountant	M.Com.	9300- 34800	62200	6.9.2000	Permanent	Other	9411300515	46	saxenaalok72@gmail.com
11	Driver cum Mechanic	Sri. Papin Kumar	Driver	B.A.	5200- 20200	26800	26.12.08	Permanent	OBC	8057332297	41	-
12	Supporting staff	Sh. Riyasat	Mali	Literate	5200- 20200	32300	28.04.97	Permanent	OBC	9917405005	53	-
13	Supporting staff	Sh. Jagvir Singh	Field Attendant	B.A.	5200- 20200	27600	15.01.04	Permanent	OBC	9410021878	33	jagvirsakya85@gmail.com
14	Security Guard	Sh. Lakhmi Chand	Security guard	Literate	5200- 20200	32300	28.02.97	Permanent	OBC	9997107573	59	-

1.6 Total land with KVK (ha): 14.045 ha

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	1.445
2.	Under Demonstration Units	0.10
3.	Under Crops	10.00
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	2.50
5.	Others (specify)	-

1.7. Infra-structural Development

A) Buildings

S.N.	Name of	Source	Stage							
	building	of		2		Incomp	lete			
		funding	Completion date	Plinth area (sq.m)	Expenditure (lac)	Starting date	Plinth area (sq.m)	Status of construction		
1.	Administrative building	ICAR	2001	550	29.00	-	-	Complete		
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	2005	300	16.43	-	-	Complete		
3.	Staff Quarters (06)	ICAR	2008	2400	28.67	-	-	Complete		
4.	Demo. unit. (02)	ICAR	2008	160	4.00	-	-	Complete		
5.	Fencing	ICAR	2007	2000	16.43	-	-	Complete		
6.	Rain water harvesting system	ICAR	2005	4000	0.33	-	-	Complete		
7.	Threshing floor	ICAR	2007	300	1.00	-	-	Complete		
8.	Farm godown	ICAR	2007	60	1.00	-	-	Complete		

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of	Cost (Rs.)	Vehicle No. /Total	Present status
	purchase		kms. Run	
Jeep (01)	2008	507000.00 + Expenses	UP24 – G 0127 /163000	Working
Motorcycle (01)	2010	Purchased by H.Q.	UP24G-0148/59216	Working
Cycle (02)	1998	2338.00	-	Working

Name of equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Computer	Received 2005	Purchased by H.Q.	Working
Computer Printer	Received 2005	Purchased by H.Q.	Working
Computer Printer	2006	6800.00	Working
Soil testing lab. equipment	2005	485432.40	Working
LCD	2007	64125.00	Working
Laptop	2016	Purchased by H.Q	Working
LED TV	2017	54000.00	Working
Laptop	2017	Purchased by H.Q	Working
Projector	2017	Purchased by H.Q.	Working
Digital Camera	2018	13400.00	Working

C) Equipments & Audio Visual Aids

1.8 A) Details of SAC meeting conducted in the year

Date - 23.03.2018

S.N.	Name & Designation of	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
	Delegates		
1	Dr. A.S. Chaudhary,	Dr. A.S. Chaudhary suggested	According to suggestion
	Incharge KGK, Bareilly	that the name of variety should	variety name has been
		also be mention in the farmers	mentioned in OFT/FLDs.
	Dr. A.K. Jadon, CVO,	practice in OFT/FLD.	
2	Badaun	Dr. A.S. Chaudhary suggested	Waste Decomposer is being
		that Waste Decomposer should be	applied at KVK farm.
	Sri. R.N. Verma, DHO,	apply at KVK farms.	
3	Badaun	Dr. A.S. Chaudhary advised that	Suggestion has been
		doses of herbicide should be	incorporated in APR 2017-
	Dr. A.K. Mishra, DPC	mentioned in FLD/OFT	18 and Action Plan 2018-19
	DASP	programmes	
4		Dr. A.K. Chaubey suggested that	Training on importance of
	Dr. A.K. Chaubey	the training on importance of soil	soil health card has been
	Professor, ZRC, Ujhani	health card should be added in the	added in the action plan
		action plan.	2018-19.
5	Sh.Vinod Kumar, DAO,	Dr. A.K. Jadon, CVO, Badaun	As per suggestions in
	Badaun	suggested that every farmers	trainings, gosthies, mela and
		should be aware about ecto and	other extension activities,
	Sri. Rajesh Pratap Singh	endo parasites to get healthy	the farmers aware of ecto
	SAC, Member	animals for good milk production.	and endo parasites in
			animals.

6		Dr AS Chaudhary suggested	Trainings and OFTs has
Ŭ	Smt Geeta Devi	that there should be	been included in action plan
	SAC Member	demonstration on intercropping	2018-19 on intercropping in
		i e sugarcane –onion/Mustard	sugarcane with mustard and
	Dr. Preeti Agarwal.	/Mentha.	onion.
7	Principal	Smt. Geeta Devi, suggested that	Training on kitchen garden
	1	training on kitchen gardening	has been incorporated in
	Sri. Rajesh Kumar, Asstt.	should be included.	action plan 2018-19.
8	Field Manager, IFFCO	Sri. R.N. Verma, suggested to	Trainings on micro-
	_	enhance the water productivity	irrigation and water saving
	Sri. Ramesh Chandra	through micro irrigation system.	technologies has been
	Yadav, Distt. Sugarcane		included in action plan
	office, Badaun		2018-19.
9		Dr. Preeti Agarwal advised to	Training on organic farming
	Sri. Narendra Pal	include the training on organic	has been added in action
		farming.	plan 2018-19
10	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Johri,	Sri. Vinod Kumar, suggested that	Variety- Sharbati has been
	VO, Brooke India, Badaun	the variety Sharbati should not be	excluded from the action
		included in demonstration.	plan.
11	Sri. Ramesh Yadav,	Sri. Rajesh Pratap Singh	Training on button
	VACM Brooke Badaun	suggested to incorporate training	mushroom has been added in
		on button mushroom.	action plan 2018-19.
12	Sri. Shivam Patel	Sri. Rajesh Kumar emphasized	OFT & FLD has been
	Farmer	the foliar application of water	conducted during 2017-18
		soluble fertilizers.	and also included in action
			plan 2018-19.
13		Sri. Vinod Kumar suggested that	Trainings on biological
		there should be a training	control of pests has been
		programme on biological control	included in action plan
		of pests.	2018-19.
14		Sri. Rajesh Pratap Singh	As per suggestions
		suggested that there should be	additional trainings has been
		more numbers of training on Bee	incorporated in action plan
1.7		Keeping.	2018-19.
15		Dr. Sanjay Kumar Johri suggested	According to advice
		to increase milk production by	suggestions has been
		using initiaria inixture and	incorporated in OFTS.
16	4	Dr. Practi A garwal suggested that	The formers are beingervere
10		bi. Fleen Agaiwai suggested that	about crop residue
		programmas on gran racidua	management through
		management	trainings gosthies mela etc.
15		Dr. Sanjay Kumar Johri suggested to increase milk production by using mineral mixture and vitamins. Dr. Preeti Agarwal suggested that there should be awareness programmes on crop residue management.	According to advice suggestions has been incorporated in OFTs. The farmers are beingaware about crop residue management through trainings, gosthies, mela etc.

2.0 Details of District

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

S.N.	Enterprise
1	Agriculture crops (Wheat, Mustard, Lentil, Potato, Paddy, Sugarcane, Maize, Bajra & Toria)
2	Horticulture crops (Guava, Mango, Papaya, Capsicum, Brinjal, Chilli, Tomato, Cucurbits,
	Bottle gourd, Sponge gourd, Bitter gourd, Muskmelon & Watermelon)
3	Animal husbandry (Buffalo, Cow & Goat)
4	Poultry & Fisheries

S.N.	Farming system
1	Agriculture + Horticulture + Animal Husbandry
2	Agriculture + Animal Husbandry + Horticulture
3	Agriculture + Animal Husbandry + Poultry
4	Agriculture + Horticulture + Animal Husbandry + Poultry

2.1 Description of Agro-Climatic Zone (based on soil and topography)

S.N.	Agro-	Characteristics
	Climatic	
	Zone	
1	MWPZ	District Badaun comes under Mid Western Plain Zone of U.P. The temperature ranges from 4.5 ^o C to 45.4 ^o C. The soils of the region are mostly alluvial and soils are neutral to moderately alkaline and medium in organic content. Rainfall in this region is received during mid June to mid October with annual rainfall is 882 mm.

2.2 Description of major Agro Ecological Situations (based on soil and topography)

S.N.	Agro	Characteristics
	ecological	
	situation	
1.	AES-I	It represents the Mid Western Plain Zone of the district having light soil with medium
		fertility, medium rainfall and most suited for paddy, wheat, potato, sugarcane, Bajra as well
		as guava cultivation. Out of 15 development blocks of Badaun district. It covers four blocks
		viz. Dataganj, Samrer, Meon, Usawan
2.	AES-II	It represents the Mid Western Plain Zone of the district with loamy soil having medium
		fertility, medium rain fall, suited for all type of crops viz. wheat, sugarcane, paddy, Bajra as
		well as vegetable crops due to proximity to the city. It covers five blocks viz. Jagat, Ujhani,
		Qadarchowk, Salarpur and Wajirganj.
3.	AES-III	It represents the Mid Western Plain Zone of the district having sandy soil and sandy loam
		with medium fertility and medium rainfall. Six development blocks viz. Bisauli, Asafpur,
		Ambiyapur, Islamnagar, Sahaswan, Dehgawan comes under this AES. It is suited for cereal
		crops as well as vegetables.

2.3 Soil types

S.N.	Soil type	Characteristics	Area (ha)
1	Clay Loam	It is more fertile than sandy and sandy loam	2558
2	Sandy Soil	Sandy soil is dominated and having low status of NPK.	224480
3	Sandy Loams	It is more fertile than sandy soil	199730

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

S.N.	Сгор	Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)
Α	FIELD CROPS INC	LUDING OIL SEEDS	AND PULSES	
1.	Wheat	232327	772345	33.24
2.	Gram	68	75	11.11
3.	Pea	836	1774	21.22
4.	Mustard /Toria	35071	52417	14.95
5.	Lentil	3842	5379	14.00
6.	Paddy	78127	178254	22.82
7.	Bajra	99882	185962	18.62
8.	Maize	8024	16653	20.75
9.	Arhar	503	492	9.79
10.	Groundnut	525	620	11.80
11.	Moong	126	68	5.40
12.	Sugarcane	26891	1560108	580.16
В	VEGETABLES			
1.	Potato	12104	214664	177.35
2.	Tabacco	706	3912	55.45
3.	Turmeric	250	715	28.61

2.5 Population of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district

Category	Population
Cattle	
Crossbred	10561
Indigenous	22945
Buffalo	40590
Sheep	15930
Goats	22975
Crossbred	9350
Indigenous	35730
Poultry	159725

Sl.	Taluka	Name of	Name of the	Major crops	Major problem	Identified
		the block	village	& enterprises	identified	thrust areas
1	Bilsi	Ambiapur	Hasupur	Bajra, Maize,	Productivity of paddy,	Integrated
			Baheria	Wheat, Potato,	wheat, Maize, Bajra,	nutrient
				Mustard,	Lentil etc. in general	management.
2	G 1	T T'1 '	77 1 1	Barley, Toria,	are very low. The main	High yielding
2	Sadar	Ujnani	Kuwandanda,	Sugarcane,	reason of low yield is	varieties
			Bnawanipur,	Paddy, Gram,	imbalance use of	
			Minona, Roli,	Vegetables,	fertilizer and lack of	Post harvest
			Baramaldev	Guava,	high yielding varieties	management.
				Mango,		
				Mentha,	Attack of stem borer,	Nutrition and
2	0.1	T (0.1.1	Poultry, Dairy	Brown Plant Hopper	health.
3	Sadar	Jagat	Guladia,	& Goatry	and Blast disease in	
			Girdhirpur		rice.	Employment
				_	Attack of wilt in gram.	generation in
4	Sadar	Kadarchowk	Sisya Nagla,		Weed infestation in	Rural areas.
			Jhabbu-nagla		various crops.	
					Use of local varieties of	Bio pesticide in
					different crops by the	vegetables/
					farmer.	cereals.
					Pest problems in	
					vegetable crops.	Establishment of
					Poor milk production	nurseries.
					and infertility in	
					animals.	Diversification
					Lack of quality planting	in Agriculture.
					material in horticultural	
					crops.	Use of improved
					Wilt infestation in	varieties.
					Guava orchards.	
					Drudgery in farm	Nutrition
					activities.	management and
						repeated
						breeding
						management in
1				1		dairy animals.

2.6 Details of operational area / villages

2.7 Priority thrust areas

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Agriculture	Diversification (Crops, Horticultural crops, Bee Keeping, Mushroom
	Production etc.)
Crops	Imbalance nutrition, Soil testing and INM
Soil	Low organic carbon
Fruit crops	Poor management /Elite quality planting material
Mango orchard	Poor management, Rejuvenation, IPM and IDM
Guava orchrd	IPM, IDM & Crop regulation
Capsicum / Chilli	HYVs, IPM, IDM & Nutrition management
Potato	INM & IDM
Cole crops	HYVs & IPM
Cucurbits	HYVs & IPM
Paddy	ICM, IPM & IDM
Maize	INM & HYVs
Bajra	HYVs & ICM
Urd	ICM & IPM
Mustard	ICM
Wheat	INM & Weed Management
Sugarcane	ICM, IPM, IDM and Intercropping
Farming	Organic farming
Empowerment	Women empowerment
PHM	Post harvest management of food grains, seed, fruit,
	vegetables, milk and milk products.
IFS	Integrated Farming System for doubling farmers income
RCTs	Promoting Resource conservation technologies
Buffalo	Poor management, Balanced feeding in livestock
Cattle	Lack of improved indigenous breeds
Poultry	Poor nutrition and disease management

<u>2.9</u> Intervention/ Programmes for the doubling	ng the farmers inco	ome – during 2017-18		Demonstrations	5		
Before Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent Yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
Intercropping System(Kharif-Rabi-Zaid) - Livestock etc.							
After Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
Intercropping System(Kharif-Rabi-Zaid) - Livestock etc.							
Discussion: Irrigation, Fertilizers, Labour, Land	Preparation, Seed,	Plant protection (Weed, Pe	est, disease) *				
Before Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
Mono Cropping System(Kharif-Rabi-Zaid) - Livestock etc.							
After Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
Mono Cropping System(Kharif-Rabi-Zaid) - Livestock etc.							
Discussion: Irrigation, Fertilizers, Labour, Land	Preparation, Seed,	Plant protection (Weed, Pe	est, disease) *				
Before Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
Relay Cropping System(Kharif-Rabi-Zaid) - Livestock etc.							
After Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
Relay Cropping System(Kharif-Rabi-Zaid)- Livestock etc.							

Discussion: Irrigation, Fertilizers, Labour, Land Preparation, Seed, Plant protection (Weed, Pest, disease) *

Before Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
Mixed Farming System(Kharif-Rabi- Zaid)-Livestock etc.							

Discussion: Irrigation, Fertilizers, Labour, Land Preparation, Seed, Plant protection (Weed, Pest, disease) *

After Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
Mixed Farming System(Kharif-Rabi- Zaid) -Livestock etc.							

Discussion: Irrigation, Fertilizers, Labour, Land Preparation, Seed, Plant protection (Weed, Pest, disease) *

Before Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
IFS System(Kharif-Rabi- Zaid) -Livestock etc.							

After Interventions	Main crop Yield(q/ha)	Inter crop Yield(q/ha)	Equivalent yield(q/ha)	Cost of cultivation(Rs/ha)*	Net income(Rs/ha)	B.C: Ratio	Remark if any
IFS System(Kharif-Rabi- Zaid) -Livestock etc.							

Discussion: Irrigation, Fertilizers, Labour, Land Preparation, Seed, Plant protection (Weed, Pest, disease) * Note- Same format may be used for OFT.

3. Technical Achievements

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

OFT (T	echnology Asses	ssment and	Refinement)	FLD (Oilseeds, Pulses, Cotton, Other Crops/Enterprises)			
]	1		2			
Numb	er of OFTs	Total r	10. of Trials	No	. of FLD	Numbe	r of Farmers
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets Achievement		Targets	Achievement
09	09	29	29	94	84	200	254

		Training	Extension Activities					
		3			4			
Number of Courses			Number of ParticipantsNumber of activities		ber of vities	Number of participants		
Clientele	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievem ent	Targets	Achievem ent	Targets	Achievement
Farmers	85	84	1700	1680	2000	4126	Mass	22516
Rural youth	17	17	170	170				
Extension Functionaries	16	10	160	100				

	Seed Producti	ion (Qtl.)	Planting material (Nos.)			
	5					
Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of	Target	Achievement	Distributed to no.	
		Tarmers			of farmers	
400	554.60	Seed supplied to NSC	20000	32650	-	

I.A TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Summary of technologies assessed under various CrOPS by KVKs

Thematic areas	Сгор	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Integrated Nutrient Management	Paddy	Foliar spray of micro nutrient	05	05
Varietal Evaluation	Onion	Evaluation of high yielding varieties	03	03
	Wheat	Evaluation of disease resistance & high yielding late sown wheat varieties	03	03
Integrated Pest Management	Chilli	Management of fruit borer in Chilli	03	03
	Tomato	Management of fruit borer in Tomato	03	03
Total			17	17

Summary of technologies assessed under livestock by KVKs

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed		No. of farmers
Disease Management	Buffalo	Use of UMMB feeding (Liking)@2 Kg each -4	06	06
		brick/Month/Animal for three months feeding		
Dairy Management	Buffalo	Use of supplement feed and Vetmate inj. 02 ml / animal (72 hr before A.I. after 45 days of Calving)	06	06
Others (Pl. specify)				
Total			12	12

Summary of technologies assessed under various enterprises by KVKs

Thematic areas	Enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers

Note: Suppose **IPM in paddy** is the technology assessed by 50 KVKs in the Zone with 5 trials by each KVK, then IPM in paddy needs to be considered as a single technology, with 50*5 = 250 trials and No. of KVKs will be 50. In addition, please note that even if IPM in paddy is done with various combinations of Technology Options (treatments), it may be considered as a single technology only.

Summary of technologies assessed under various crops by KVKs

Thematic areas	Enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
INM	Paddy	Foliar spray of micro nutrient	05	05
Total			05	05

Thematic areas	Enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
IPM	Chilli	Management of fruit borer in Chilli	03	03
Total			03	03

Thematic areas	Enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
IPM	Tomato	Management of fruit borer in Tomato	03	03
Total			03	03

Thematic areas	Enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Varietal evaluation	Onion	Evaluation of high yielding varieties	03	03
Total			03	03

Thematic areas	Enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Varietal evaluation	Wheat	Evaluation of disease resistance & high	03	03
		yielding Late sown wheat varieties		
Total			03	03

Summary of technologies assessed under **livestock** by KVKs

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Dairy Management	Buffalo	Use of UMMB feeding (Liking)@2 Kg each -4 brick/Month/Animal for three months feeding	06	06
Disease (disorder) and management	Buffalo	Use of supplement feed and Vetmate inj. 02 ml / animal (72 hr before A.I. after 45 days of Calving)	06	06
Total			12	12

I.B. TECHNOLOGY REFINEMENT

Summary of technologies refined under various Crops by KVKs

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology refined	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Total				

I.C. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT IN DETAIL

OFT -1

Problem definition : Micronutrient deficiency disease management.

Technology Assessed : Foliar application of micronutrients.

Rice is grown on 78127 ha area in district Badaun. Paddy crop is affected by several diseases from seedling stage to maturity stage. An OFT was conducted during Kharif-2017 to assess foliar application of micronutrient ($ZnSO_4 + 0.25\%$ FeSO₄ + 0.20\% Boron) in paddy. The result of OFT showed resulted in paddy yield increase of 32.53% as compared to farmer's practice ($ZnSO_4 \ll 15$ kg/ha).

Table :	Performance of	paddy	under	integrated	nutrient	management
				0		0

Technology Option	No.of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	BC ratio
T_1 Farmers Practice (ZnSO ₄ @ 15		33.20	25097	1.95
kg/ha)				
T ₂ 2 spray (40 & 55 DAT) of 0.25%	03	44.00	40968	2.51
$ZnSO_4 + 0.25\%$ FeSO ₄ + 0.20%				
Boron				





OFT -2

Problem definition: Low production in chilli due to high infestation of fruit borer

Technology Assessed or Refined (as the case may be) : Management of fruit borer in chilli through novel insecticide.

Chillies is one of major vegetable cash crop of the district- Badaun. It is grown in both Rabi and Kharif season under irrigated farming situation. Fruit borer is the major pest of chilli and causes drastic yield loss in chillies every year in Maize chilli cropping system. Keeping in the view of this problem Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ujhani conducted On Farm Trial (OFT) during Dec. 2017 to assess the bio efficacy of novel insecticide (Flubendiamide 480 SC @ 100 ml/ha) against fruit borer and F.P. treatment (Cypermethrin 10 % EC @ 750 ml/ha) run side by side for comparison. The treatment Flubendiamide 480 SC @ 100 ml/ha gave minimum fruit damage (7.16%) as compared to F.P. (20.76%) and gave 18.08 percent increase in yield over farmer practice.

Table – Management of fruit borer in Chilli

Technology assessed/Refined	No. of trials	Production (q/ha)	Net return Rs./ha	BC ratio
T ₁ F P (Cypermethrin 10% EC @750 ml/ha)	03	228.86	378790.00	2.96
T ₂ (Flubendamide 39.35 SC@ 100 ml/ha)		270.22	481595.00	3.48

Date of Transplanting -07.10.17 Date of Harvesting – Dec. 2017 to March 2018

Recommendation: The result indicated that application of Flubendamide 39.35 SC@ 100 ml/ha in the month of December was most effective insecticide for control of fruit borer in chilli. Treated plot gave maximum yield of 270.22 q/ha and 18.08% increase in yield over farmers practice.

Farmer's Reaction : Application of insecticide Flubendamide against fruit borer is highly effective in chilli crop.



OFT - 3

Problem definition: Low production in Tomato due to high infestation of fruit borer

Technology Assessed or Refined : Management of fruit borer in tomato through novel insecticide.

Tomato is one of major vegetable cash crop of the district- Badaun. It is grown in both rabi and kharif season under irrigated farming situation. Tomato fruit borer is the major pest of Tomato and causes drastic yield loss in Tomato every year in Maize Tomato cropping system. Keeping in the view of this problem Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ujhani conducted On Farm Trial (OFT) during Dec. 2017 to assess the bio efficacy of novel insecticide (Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG @250 gm/ha) against fruit borer and F.P. treatment (Cypermethrin 10 % EC @ 750 ml/ha) run side by side for comparison. The treatment Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG @250 gm/ha gave minimum fruit damage (8.40%) as compared to F.P. (24.94%) and gave 23.59 percent increase in yield over farmer practice.

Table – Manageme	ent of fruit bor	er in Tomato
------------------	------------------	--------------

Technology	No. of trials	Production (q/ha)	Net return Rs./ha	BC ratio
	tilais	221.27	1000 (0.00	2.50
T_1 F P (Cypermethrin 10%)		331.27	182262.00	2.58
EC @750 ml/ha)	03			
,				
T ₂ (Emamectin Benzoate		409.13	251252.00	3.15
5 SG @250 gm/ha)				

Date of Transplanting -12.10.17

Date of Harvesting – Dec. 2017 to March 2018

Recommendation: The result indicated that application of Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG @250 gm/ha in the month of December was most effective insecticide for control of fruit borer in Tomato. Treated plot gave maximum yield of 409.13 q/ha and 23.59% increase in yield over farmers practice.

Farmer's Reaction : Application of insecticide Emamectin Benzoate against fruit borer is highly effective in tomato crop.

OFT-4

Problem definition: Low productivity & poor quality of growing onion.

Technology Assessed or Refined : varietal assessment of HYV "Bhima Shakti".

An On Farm Trial was conducted in sandy loam soil under irrigated conditions for the assessment of high yielding variety "Bhima Shakti" at three locations in Pearl Millet – Potato-Onion cropping system during Summer 2017. Maximum yield (305 q/ha) were recorded with the variety "Bhima Shakti" while in Farmer Pracice (A.D.R.) 253 q/ha. Uniform neckfall were also recorded in "Bhima Shakti"

Table – Assessment of high yielding variety of Onion

253.00	74150.00	2.15
305.00	126583.00	2.54
	253.00 305.00	253.00 74150.00 305.00 126583.00

Date of Transplanting -07-15.02.17

Date of Harvesting – 01-05 June 2017

Recommendation:

- 1. The "Bhima Shakti" variety gave maximum yield (305 q/ha) followed by farmer practice (ADR) 253 q/ha.
- 2. Highest net return (Rs. 126583) was recorded with Bhima Shakti.
- 3. Uniform neckfall was also observed in Bhima Shakti.

Farmer's Reaction :

- 1. Only 115-120 days taken to attain bulb maturity.
- 2. Bulbs attains immediate attractive red colour after harvest.
- 3. Very less double bulbs and bolters were recorded in Bhima Shakti.
- 4. Fetches good market price due to attractive bulb colour purple flesh colour.
- 5. Very good bulb storability (upto 6 months)



OFT – 5

Problem identifinition: Lower productivity and profitability in Wheat due to use of old & late sown variety (WH- 1124).

Technology Assessed: Introduction of late sown HYV variety of Wheat WH-1124

Wheat is main crop of distt. Badaun. Due to lack of technical knowledge like broadcasting method of sowing and use of old variety, the productivity level is low. An On farm trial was conducted during Rabi 2017-18 at three location to evaluate high yielding variety of Wheat under irrigated condition. Which increased 13.53 % yield in comparison to check variety PBW 590. Maximum net return of Rs. 43928/ha was obtained from PBW 590 followed by Rs. 34665/ha.

Table - Evaluation of disease resistance & high yielding late sown wheat varieties

Technology Option	No.of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)	BC ratio	
T ₁ PBW-590	03	37.17	34665.00	1.84	
T ₂ WH-1124		42.20	43928.00	2.06	





LIVE STOCK

1. Problem definition: Higher incidences of repeat breeding in Buffaloes.

Technology Assessed: UMMB feeding to control repeat breeding in buffaloes.

The trials were conducted during May 2017 (03 trials in Kharif Season) and January 2018 (03 trials in Rabi Season) on 06 repeat breeders buffaloes (buffaloes show oestrus but not conceive even after 4-5 oestrous) at 06 locations village wise, to evaluate the remedial measures for curing repeat breeding. In treatment one i.e.T1 which is farmers practice (as usual feeding of choker & common salt normally), In the treatment T2 i.e. feeding of UMMB (feeding/licking of UMMB @ 2 Kg Block for 7-8 days/animal up to 90 days). Each and every animals should be free from ecto and endo parasites using ivermectin injection @ 01 ml for 50 kg body weight.

OFT - 6 Table - Effect of UMMB feeding / licking in cure/minimize the incidence of repeat breeding (KHARIF 2017)

Technology Ontion	No.of	Repeat Breeding (Buffaloes)			
rechnology Option	trials	Number	%		
T ₁ -Farmer's practice (Use of choker and common		03	100		
salt)					
T ₂ - Use of Dewormer (Ivermectin inj.) + UMMB	3	01	33		
feeding (Licking)@2 kg each- 4 brick/ month/animal	5		(Rate of		
for three month feeding			Success is		
-			67%)		

OFT - 8 Table - Effect of UMMB feeding / licking in cure/minimize the incidence of repeat breeding (RABI 2017-18)

Technology Ontion	No.of	Repeat Breeding (Buffaloes)		
Technology Option	trials	Number	%	
T_1 -Farmer's practice (Use of choker and common		03	100	
salt)				
T_2 - Use of Dewormer (Ivermectin inj.) + UMMB	2	02	67	
feeding (Licking)@2 kg each- 4 brick/ month/animal	5		(Rate of	
for three month feeding			Success is	
-			33%)	



Farmers Reaction :

- 1. The A.H. Deptt. should organize regular camps in the villages to tackle repeat breeding problem.
- 2. The mineral deficiency and poor nutrition is a major problem among animals due to imbalance nutrition/feeding application in buffaloes.

3. The repeat breeding problem is also due to lack of diversity in feed &fodder and lack of pasture.

LIVE STOCK

2. Problem definition: Higher incidences of post-calving anoestrous

Technology Assessed: Evaluation of clinical and non-clinical treatment for post-calving anoestrous in Buffaloes.

The trials were conducted during May 2017 (03 trials in Kharif Season) and January 2018 (03 trials in Rabi Season) on 06 repeat breeders buffaloes (buffaloes did not show oestrus between second to fourth lactation after 3-4 months of calving) at six locations village wise, to evaluate the remedial measures for curing post calving anoestrus. In treatment one i.e.T1 which is farmers practice (feeding of choker & common salt), Even single buffalo did not responded or conceived. In the treatment T2 i.e. nonclinical remedies (Vetmate (Gonadotrophic hormone) inj 2 ml (72 hrs before AI) and feeding of minerals mixture @ 50gm/day/animal up to 45 days) six buffalo responded. Each and every animals should be free from ecto and endo parasites using ivermectin injection @ 01 ml for 50 kg body weight.

$OFT-7\ Table\$ - Table: Effect of minerals mixture+ Vetmate cure/minimize the post-calving anoestrous (KHARIF 2017)

Technology Option	No.of	Post calving anoestrous (Buffaloes)		
	trials	Number	%	
T 1 -Farmer's practice (Use of choker and common salt)		03	100	
T2- Use of Vetmate (Gonadotrophic hormone) inj 2 ml (72 hrs before AI) after 45 days of calving + Mineral mixture supplementation @ 50 g/day /animal for 45 days	3	0	(Rate of Success is 100%)	

$OFT-9\ Table\$ - Table: Effect of minerals mixture+ Vetmate cure/minimize the post-calving anoestrous (RABI 2017-18)

Technology Option	No.of	Post calving anoestrous (Buffaloes)		
	trials	Number	%	
T 1 -Farmer's practice (Use of choker and common salt)		03	100	
T2- Use of Vetmate (Gonadotrophic hormone) inj 2 ml (72 hrs before AI) after 45 days of calving + Mineral mixture supplementation @ 50 g/day /animal for 45 days	3	01	(Rate of Success is 67%)	

Recommendation : Present trial revealed that in T1 the conception rate was 0%, in T2 (clinical) 100% and 67 % respectively responded & conceived.

Farmers Reaction :

1. The A.H. Deptt. should organize regular camps in the villages to tackle anoestrous problem.

2. The mineral deficiency and poor nutrition is a major problem among animals due to imbalance nutrition/feeding application in buffaloes.

3. The anoestrous problem is also due to lack of diversity in feed &fodder and lack of pasture.



II. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

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

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

S.N.	Crop/ Enterpr ise	Thematic Area*	Technology demonstrated	Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system	Horizo te	Horizontal spread of technology		
					No. of villages	No. of farmers	Area in ha/ Animals	
YEAR	2016-17							
1	Maize	Variety evaluation	Use of improved var.	Use of micronutrients helps in growth and development of maize resulted in higher yield by 10 % alongwith more net return.	10	50	25	
2	Bajra	Variety evaluation	Use of improved var.	Use of improved verities of bajra produced higher grain yield by 11 % alongwith 11- 14 % more net return as compared to farmers practice.	16	68	53	
3	Paddy	INM	Foliar spray of micronutrient	Disease free crop, good yield, Net income increased upto 17%	22	93	64	

4	Guava	IPM	Fruit fly management	Fruit fly is major problem in rainy season guava. Chemical control is not so effective against fruit fly. Pheromone trap is highly effective for the management of fruit fly in guava. It gave 33.67 % increase in yield over control and gave 3.15 B:C ratio.	04	15	10
5	Paddy	IPM	BPH management	It is effective insecticide against brown plant hopper. It increases 17.94 percent yield over control and gave 1.89 B:C ratio as compared to control 1.61	04	35	15
6	Wheat	Weed Management	Use of new herbicides	Weed control in wheat by using weedicide Sulfosulfuron (34 gm/ha) + Metsulfuron methyl (20 gm/ha) had reduced the population of weeds in crop resulted in higher yield (7.17 %) and net returns (Rs. 5193/ha) from the wheat crops.	22	73	32
7	Potato	IDM	Late blight management	Metalaxyl 8 % + Mencozeb 64% is effective fungicide against late blight in Potato. It increases 27.45 percent yield over control and gave 3.20 B:C ratio as compared to control 2.48	06	52	20
8	Tomato	INM	Foliar spray of micronutrient	Use of Micronutrient increased the tomato yield by 9.59% along with quality of fruits.	08	36	11
9	Buffaloes	Disease Management	Use of Ivrmectin Inj.	01 ml Ivrmectin Inj. for 50 kg body weight I/M	30	180	180
10	Buffaloes	Nutrition management	Use of calcicum + Phosphorus and vit. D ₃	50 ml Osto calcium syrup / day/ animal	22	180	180
11	Chicken (Broiler)	Nutrition management	Use of vitamin & mineral mixture	250 gm concimin powder for 100 kg feed	18	180	900

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

S. N.	Crop	Thematic area	Tech. Demo.	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
					Prop.	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Bajra	Varietal evaluation	Use of improved var.	Kharif 17	6.00	6.00	01	14	15	-
2	Paddy	INM	Foliar spray of micronutrient	Kharif 17	2.00	2.00	-	05	05	-
3	Bitter gourd	IPM	Pheromone trap against fruit fly	Kharif 17	2.00	2.00	-	10	10	
4	Paddy	IPM	Use of Buprofezin 25% against BPH	Kharif 17	4.00	4.00	05	05	10	
5	Potato	IDM	Metalaxyl 8 % + Mencozeb 64 % against late blight	Rabi 17-18	4.00	4.00	08	02	10	
6	Cabbage	IPM	Emamectin Benzoate against DBM	Rabi 17-18	4.00	4.00	-	10	10	
7	Wheat	Weed Management	Use of Sulfosulfuron + Metsulfuron methyl	Rabi 17-18	4.00	4.00	-	10	10	
8	Cauliflower	Varietal evaluation	Use of improved var. Sabour Agrim	Kharif 17	3.00	3.00	-	14	14	
9	Tomato	INM	Foliar spray of micronutrient	Rabi 17-18	3.00	3.00	-	15	15	

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming	Soil	Sta	tus of	Soil	Previous	Sowing	Harvest	Seasonal	No. of rainy
		situation	type	Ν	Р	Κ	crop	date/TSP	date	rainfall	days
Bajra	Kharif 17	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	М	L	Wheat	08.07.17	03.10.17	392 mm	22
Paddy	Kharif 17	Irrigated	Sandy	L	М	L	Wheat	10.07.17	19.10.17	392 mm	22
Bitter gourd	Kharif 17	Irrigated	Sandy	L	М	L	Mustard	10.03.17	20.07.17	392 mm	22
Paddy	Kharif 17	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	М	М	Wheat	11.07.17	27.10.17	392 mm	22
Potato	Rabi 17-18	Irrigated	Sandy	L	М	L	Maize	22.10.17	07.03.17	52 mm	04
Cabbage	Rabi 17-18	Irrigated	Sandy	L	М	L	Maize	15.11.17	25.01.18	52 mm	04
Wheat	Rabi 17-18	Irrigated	Sandy	L	М	L	Paddy	29.11.17	12.04.18	52 mm	04
Cauliflower	Kharif 17	Irrigated	Sandy	L	М	L	Cucumber	15.07.17	25.09.17	392 mm	22
Tomato	Rabi 17-18	Irrigated	Sandy	L	М	М	Cauliflower	03.01.18	-	52 mm	04

Technical Feedback

S.N.	Crop	Feedback
1	Bajra	Use of improved varieties of bajra produced higher grain yield by 11.08%
		alongwith 22.36 % more net return as compared to farmers practice.
2	Paddy	Disease free crop, good yield, Net income increased upto 38.2%
3	Bitter gourd	It is highly effective against fruit fly management in cucurbits
4	Paddy	Effective and safer technology for management of Yellow stem borer
5	Potato	Effective and excellent fungicide against late blight
6	Cabbage	Highly effective insecticide for the management of DBM
7	Wheat	Weed control in wheat by using weedicide Sulfosulfuron + Metsulfuron
		methyl had reduced the population of weeds in crop resulted in higher yield
		(7.86 %) and net returns $(13.41%)$ from the wheat crops.
8	Cauliflower	White curd colour, better yield and uniform maturity

Farmers reaction –

S.N.	Crop	Feedback
1	Bajra	Farmers saw the performance of the variety and ready to grow this variety for
		large scale in future to increase the production of Bajra for economic profit.
2	Paddy	Agree to adopt the treatment widely due to low cost of nutrient management.
3	Bitter gourd	It is effective technology against fruit fly
4	Paddy	Cartap hydrochloride is highly effective and economical against stem borer
5	Potato	The use of metalaxyl 8 % + Mancozeb 64% is effective to control the late
		blight in potato
6	Cabbage	Highly effective insecticide
7	Wheat	Use of weedicide control the weeds in crop which resulted in higher yield.
8	Cauliflower	Farmers like due to early maturity and white colored curd for get better price

Extension and Training activities under FLD

S.N.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	No. of participants	Remark
1	Field days	02	28.09.17	38	
			21.02.18	35	
2	Farmers Training	05	06.07.17 06.09.17 26.12.17 15.02.18 10.06.17	20 20 20 20 20 20	

Performance of FLD

Crear	Thematic	Technology	Verieter	No. of	Area		Yield	(q/ha)		%
Crop	Area	demonstrated	variety	Farmers	(ha)					in yield
							Demo			
						High	Low	Average	Check	
Bajra	Varietal evaluation	Use of improved var.	P-9450	15	6.00	31.80	23.50	28.06	25.26	11.08
Paddy	INM	Foliar spray of micronutrient	Sarbati	05	2.00	46.3	43.3	45.0	36.9	21.9
Bitter gourd	IPM	Pheromone trap against fruit fly	Sungrow- 165	10	2.00	407.73	377.55	394.25	317.96	24.03
Paddy	IPM	Use of Buprofezin 25% against BPH	Pusa B1	10	4.00	42.56	37.85	39.97	33.90	17.94
Potato	IDM	Metalaxyl 8 % + Mancozeb 64 % against late blight	K Chipsona- 1	10	4.00	360.14	325.45	340.51	267.46	27.45
Cabbage	IPM	Emamectin Benzoate against DBM	Mahyco C-261	10	4.00	423.67	392.58	403.41	325.08	24.10
Wheat	Weed Management	Use of Sulfosulfuron + Metsulfuron methyl	PBW-550	10	4.00	42.60	35.50	39.81	36.91	7.86
Cauliflower	Varietal evaluation	Use of improved var.	Sabour Agrim	14	3.00	180.00	155.00	166.00	114.00	31.32
Tomato	INM	Foliar spray of micronutrient	Himsona	15	3.00	Continue				

Economic Performance of FLD

Crop	*Foono	mics of don	onstration (I	Da /ha)		*Economics	s of check				
	· Econo	finds of den	ionstration (1	xs./11a)		(Rs./ha)					
	Gross	Gross	Not Doturn	**	Gross	Gross	Net	**			
	Cost	Return	Net Keturn	BCR	Cost	Return	Return	BCR			
Bajra	30766	52582	22816	1.77	29372	48018	18646	1.63			
Paddy	26950	69812	42862	2.59	26250	57257	31007	2.18			
Bitter gourd	63200	157701	94501	2.50	66000	127183	61183	1.93			
Paddy	31800	59957	24879	1.89	31500	50844	22919	1.61			
Potato	65561	204308	138747	3.20	64754	160473	95719	2.48			
Cabbage	43842	161364	117522	3.68	43260	130033	86773	3.01			
Wheat	41175	84178	43003	2.04	39925	77843	37918	1.95			
Cauliflower	80000	166000	86000	2.07	78000	114000	36000	1.46			
Tomato				Contin	ue						

Performance of Cluster Frontline demonstrations

S.N	Crop	Thematic area	Tech. Demo.	Season and year	Area (ha)		N d	Reasons for shortfall in achieve ment		
					Prop.	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Mustard	ICM	Use of improved	Rabi	10	10	-	25	25	
			var. RH-749	17-18						
2	Urd	ICM	Use of improved var. PU-31	Kharif 17	20	10	-	25	25	
3	Field	ICM	Use of improved	Rabi	20	20	26	24	50	
	Pea		var. AMAN	17-18						
4	Lentil	ICM	Use of improved	Rabi	10	10	14	11	25	
			var. PL-8	17-18						

Frontline demonstrations on oilseed crops

		technology demonstrated					Yield (q/ha)			%
Crop	Area		Variety	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)		Demo			Increase
-					(IIa)	High	Low	Average	Check	in yield
Mustard	ICM	Use of improved variety	RH-749	25	10	29.40	20.50	25.25	21.20	19.10

Сгор	*Econo	mics of dem	nonstration (I	Rs./ha)	*Economics of check (Rs./ha)				
	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	
Mustard	35100	98273	63171	2.80	36000	81238	45238	2.26	

Frontline demonstration on pulse crops

Crop							Yield		%	
Crop	Thematic A rea	Technology	Variety	NO. OI Farmers	Area (ha)		Demo		Charl	Increase
	Aita	uemonstrateu		rarmers	arinki (iia)		High Low		Спеск	in yield
Urd	ICM	Use of	DI 31	25	10	8 15	6.25	7 34	6 20	18 30
		improved var.	10-31	23	10	0.13	0.23	7.34	0.20	10.39
Field Pea	ICM	Use of	Amon	50	20	24 20	15 50	10 16	16 86	13.64
		improved var.	Aman	50	20	24.20	13.30	19.10	10.00	13.04
Lentil	ICM	Use of	PI _8	25	10	15 00	8 70	11 00	0 01	20.08
		improved var.	I L-0	23	10	13.90	0.70	11.70	3.31	20.00

Сгор	*Econo	mics of den	nonstration (l	*Economics of check (Rs./ha)				
	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Urd	25850	36720	10870	1.42	24700	31010	6310	1.26
Field Pea	27200	70815	43615	2.60	26800	62315	35515	2.33
Lentil	25250	55473	30223	2.20	25000	46131	21131	1.85

Economic Performance of Pulse CFLD

Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming	Soil	Stat	tus of	Soil	Previous	Sowing	Harvest	Seasonal	No. of rainy
		situation	type	Ν	Р	Κ	crop	date	date	rainfall	days
Mustard	Rabi 17-18	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	М	L	Bajra	05.10.17	20.02.18	52 mm	04
Urd	Kharif 17	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	М	L	Wheat	27.07.17	13.10.17	392 mm	22
Field Pea	Rabi 17-18	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	М	L	Bajra	24.11.17	25.03.18	52 mm	04
Lentil	Rabi 17-18	Irrigated	Sandy loam	L	М	L	Bajra /Urd	22.11.17	25.03.17	52 mm	04

Technical Feedback

SN.	Сгор	Feedback
1	Mustard	Use of improved variety and integrated crop management helps in growth & development of crop resulted in higher production of crop & better profit.
2	Urd	Use of improved variety and integrated crop management helps in growth & development of crop resulted in higher production of crop.
3	Field Pea	Use of improved variety and integrated crop management helps in growth & development of crop resulted in higher production of crop.
4	Lentil	Use of improved variety and integrated crop management helps in growth & development of crop resulted in higher production of crop & better profit.

Farmers reaction –

SN.	Сгор	Feedback
1	Urd	Use of improved variety resulted in higher yield of the crop and more income to the
		farmers.
2	Mustard	Use of improved variety resulted in higher yield of the crop and more income to the
		farmers.
3	Field Pea	Use of improved variety resulted in higher yield of the crop and more income to the
		farmers.
4	Lentil	Use of improved variety resulted in higher yield of the crop and more income to the
		farmers.

Extension and Training activities under FLD

SN.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	No. of participants	Remark
1	Field days	04	14.09.17	33	
			21.11.17	20	
			13.12.17	20	
			22.12.17	25	
2	Farmers Training	04	26.09.17	25	
			17.07.17	20	
			16.11.17	50	
			17.11.17	20	

Details of Enterprises (Live Stock) FLD on Livestock KHARIF 2017

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology	No. of Farmer	No.of Units (Animal/	Milk Produ Body we	ction lt/day/ ight (gm)	% Increase
		demonstrated		Poultry/ Birds, etc)	Demo.	F.P.	
Buffaloes	Disease Management	Use of Ivermectin Inj.	05	05	5.00	4.10	Milk production increased 21.95% by Ivermectin Inj.
Buffaloes	Nutrition management	Use of calcium + Phosphorus and vit. D ₃	05	05	5.50	4.30	Milk production increased 27.90%
Chicken (Broiler)	Nutrition management	Use of vitamin & mineral mixture	05	05	2140 gm Body weight 1.11% mortality	1970 gm Body weight 4.80% mortality	Body weight improved 8.70 % & mortality reduced 6.23 %

Category	Other p	arameter	Econ	omics of dem	onstration (R	Economics of check (Rs.)				
	Demo	Check	Gross Cost	GrossGrossNetBCRCostReturnReturn(R/C)				Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
Buffaloes	5.10 lt	4.20 lt	89.5/day	149.6 /day	63.1/day	1.70	88/day	131.6 /day	46.6/day	1.53
Buffaloes	5.55 lt	4.20 lt	96/day	161.9/ day	73.9/day	1.76	93/day	131.60 /day	38.6/day	1.42
Chicken (Broiler)	2250gm B.W.	1970 gm B.W.	3.10/day	4.10/day	0.50/day	1.16	2.80/day	3.15/day	0.35/day	1.13

a. Results of FLDs implemented during the year (Rabi 17-18)

Category	Thematic area	Name of the	No. of	No.of Units	Milk Produ	uction lt/day	Milk Production
		technology demonstrated	Farmer	(Animal/ Poultry/	Demo.	F.P.	lt/day
				Birds, etc)			
Buffaloes	Disease	Use of	05	05	4.50 lt	4.00 lt	Milk production
	Management	Ivrmectin Inj.					increased 12.50% by
	-						Ivermectin Inj.
Buffaloes	Nutrition	Use of	05	05	5.48 lt	5.00 lt	Milk production
	management	calcicum +					increased 9.60%
		Phosphorus and					
		vit. \hat{D}_3					
Chicken	Nutrition	Use of vitamin	05	05	2170 gm	2000 gm	Body weight improved
(Broiler)	management	& mineral			Body	Body	8.50 % & mortality
. ,	e	mixture			weight	weight	reduced 6.89 %
					1.11 %	8.0%	
					mortality	mortality	

Category	Other pa	rameter	Econom	nics of dem	onstration	(Rs.)	Economics of check (Rs.)				
	Demo	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	
Buffaloes	4.50 lt	4.00 lt	108/day	172/day	64/day	1.56	100/day	138day	38/day	1.40	
Buffaloes	5.48 lt	5.00 lt	128/day	183/day	55/day	1.40	113/day	128/day	15/day	1.28	
Chicken (Broiler)	2170 gm Body weight 1.11 % mortality	2000 gm Body weight 8.0% mortality	3.50/day	4.10/day	0.60/day	1.71	2.75/day	3.10/day	0.35/day	1.31	

Technical Feedback

- 1. Use of Ivermectin Injection is much effective and safe to the animals because it works for endo-ecto parasite both and farmers are ready to accept this techniques to remove endo-ecto parasite from the animal body.
- 2. After using Calcium + phosphorus and Vit. D_3 , the milk production increased by 9.60 % and its also increases lactation length and reduces infertility in animals.
- 3. Using of vitamins and minerals in broiler chicken, its increased body weight 8.50 % and reduces mortality 6.89 % and also solving the leg deformities in the chicken.

Farmers reaction

1. As per farmers reactions all the above techniques are very useful for the farmers to improve yield as well as economic returns.

FLD on Demonstration details on crop hybrids (Details of Hybrid FLDs implemented during **2016-17**)

	Technology	Hybrid	No. of	Area		Yield	l (q/ha)		%	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)			
Crop	demonstrated	Variety	Farmer	(ha)		Demo		0	Increase	Gross	Gross	Net	BCR
		-	s	. ,	High	Low	Average	Спеск	in yield	Cost	Return	Return	(R/C)
Oilseed c	rop												
Pulse cro	p												
Cereal cro	p												
	Use of												
Maize	improved	PAC-740	10	4.00	59.45	48.65	53.40	48.56	9.95	30760	80232	49472	2.61
	var.												
	Use of												
Bajra	improved	86M88	15	6.00	26.50	22.30	24.78	22.36	10.82	24350	49164	24814	2.02
	var.												
Vegetable	crop												
Fruit crop)												

III. Training Programme

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes

A) On Campus

	No. of			No.	of particip	ants		
Thematic Area	INO. 01		Others			SC/ST*		Grand
	courses	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
A) Farmers & Farm Wome	n							
Crop Production								
Production of organic input	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
ICM	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
INM	01	19	-	19	01	-	01	20
Plant Protection								
IPM	02	13	-	13	27	-	27	40
IDM	02	37	-	37	03	-	03	40
Animal Science								
Animal Nutrition	03	54	-	54	06	-	06	60
management								
Disease management	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Horticulture								
Production Management	02	30	-	30	03	-	10	40
Production Management	01	17	_	17	01	_	03	20
technology on Medicinal	01	17		17	01		05	20
Plant								
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	01	07	-	07	01	-	13	20
Soil Science								
Soil & water conservation	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Micro nutrient deficiency	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
in crops								
INM	01	17	-	17	03	-	03	20
Soil fertility	01	18	-	18	02	-	02	20
Total	20	353	-	353	47	-	47	400

Off Campus

	No. of			No	. of partici	pants		
Thematic Area			Others			SC/ST		Grand
	courses	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
B) Farmers & Farm								
Women								
A) Farmers & Farm Wom	nen							
Crop Production								
INM	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Weed Management	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
ICM	07	110	08	118	22	-	22	140
Inter Cropping system	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
Resource conservation	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
technology								
Fodder management	01	15	-	15	05	-	05	20
Nursery management	02	39	-	39	01	-	01	40
Plant Protection								
IPM	11	46	-	46	160	14	174	220
IDM	01	-	-	-	20	-	20	20
Animal Science								
Animal Nutrition	04	68	04	72	08	-	08	80
management								
Dairy management	02	20	16	36	04	-	04	40
Management of farm	02	37	-	37	03	-	03	40
animals								
Disease management	04	73	-	73	07	-	07	80
Horticulture								
Production Management	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
technology of flowers								
Production Management	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
technology of vegetable								
Production mgt. of MAP	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
Packaging and transport	01	12	03	15	05	-	05	20
Nursery raising	03	50	05	55	05	-	05	60
Training and pruning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mulching in fruits	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Crop regulation	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Layout and management	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
of orchard								
Exotic vegetables	01	15	-	15	05	-	05	20
Off season vegetables	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Machan cultivation	01	10	-	10	10	-	-	20
Soil Science								
INM	02	28	02	30	10	-	10	40
ICM	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Management of	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
problematic soil								
Soil & water testing	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
Micronutrient deficiency	01	15	-	15	05	-	05	20
in crops								
Soil fertility management	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
Nutrient use efficiency	01	16	-	16	04	-	04	20
TOTAL	64	954	38	992	274	14	288	1280

B. RURAL YOUTH

	No. of			No. o	of particip	oants		
Thematic Area			Others			SC/ST		Grand
	courses	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Agronomy								
NADEP	01	08	-	08	02	-	02	10
Seed production	02	15	-	15	05	-	05	20
Vermi culture Production	01	07	-	07	03	-	03	10
Plant Protection								
Bee Keeping	03	11	-	11	19	-	19	30
Mushroom Production	01	05	-	05	05	-	05	10
Animal Science								
Dairying	02	18	02	20	-	-	I	20
Poultry production	01	10	-	10	-	-	I	10
Goat rearing	01	10	-	10	-	-	I	10
Horticulture								
Nursery mgt. of horticultural	01	06	-	06	04	-	04	10
crops								
Protected cultivation	02	16	-	16	04	-	04	20
Commercial Flower Production	01	08	-	08	02	-	02	10
Soil Science								
Soil testing	01	10		10	10		10	10
TOTAL	17	124	02	126	44	-	44	170

C. EXTENSION FUNCTIONARIES

	No. of		No. of participants								
Thematic Area	INO. 01		Others			SC/ST		Grand			
	courses	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total			
Agronomy											
Production and use of organic	01	08		08	02	-	02	10			
input											
INM	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10			
Resource conservation	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10			
technology											
Animal Science											
Management in farm animals	03	18	07	25	03	02	05	30			
Horticulture					-	-	-				
Rejuvenation of orchard	01	07	-	07	03	-	03	10			
Micro irrigation system	01	06	-	06	04	-	04	10			
Low Volume and high value	01	06	-	06	04	-	04				
vegetable production											
Plant Protection											
Mushroom Production	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10			
Total	10	75	07	82	16	02	18	100			

CONSOLIDATED ON & OFF

A)

Thematic Area	No. of	No. of participants						
	courses		Others			SC/ST		Grand
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
A) Farmers & Farm Womer	n							
Agronomy								
Production of organic input	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
ICM	09	150	08	158	22	-	22	180
INM	02	39	-	39	01	-	01	40
Weed Management	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Inter Cropping system	02	45	-	45	-	-	-	45
Resource conservation	01	18	-	18	02	-	02	20
technology								
Fodder management	01	15	-	15	05	-	05	20
Nursery management	02	39	-	39	01	-	01	40
Plant Protection								
IDM	03	37	-	37	23	-	23	60
IPM	13	59	-	59	187	14	201	260
Animal Science								
Disease management	05	93	-	93	07	-	07	100
Animal Nutrition	07	122	04	126	14	-	14	140
management								
Dairy management	02	20	16	36	04	-	04	40
Management of farm	02	37	-	37	03	-	03	40
animals								
Horticulture								
Production Management	02	30	-	30	10	-	10	40
technology								
Production Management	01	17	-	17	03	-	03	20
technology on Medicinal								
Plant								
Propagation techniques of	01	07	-	07	13	-	13	20
Ornamental Plants		• •		• •				•
Production Management	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
technology of flowers		40		10				40
Production Management	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
technology of vegetable		40		10				40
Production mgt. of MAP	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
Packaging and transport	01	12	03	15	05	-	05	20
Nursery raising	03	50	05	55	05	-	05	60
Mulching in truits	01	20	-	20	-		-	20
Crop regulation	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Layout and management of	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
orchard							0.7	• •
Exotic vegetables	01	15	-	15	05	-	05	20
Off season vegetables	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Machan cultivation	01	15	-	10	05	-	05	20
Soil Science				• •				• •
Soil & water conservation	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Micro nutrient deficiency	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
in crops								
INM	03	48	02	50	10	-	10	60
ICM	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
Management of	01	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
problematic soil	~~	10		10				
Soil & water testing	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
Micronutrient deficiency in	02	30	-	30	10	-	10	40
crops	0.7	40		4.0				40
Soil fertility management	02	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
Nutrient use efficiency	01	16	-	16	04	-	04	20
Total	84	1311	40	1351	329	-	329	1680

B. RURAL YOUTH

	No. of	No. of participants							
Thematic Area	INO. 01		Others			SC/ST		Grand	
	courses	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	
Agronomy									
NADEP	01	08	-	08	02	-	02	10	
Seed production	02	15	-	15	05	-	05	20	
Vermi culture Production	01	07	-	07	03	-	03	10	
Plant Protection									
Bee Keeping	03	11	-	11	19	-	19	30	
Mushroom Production	01	05	-	05	05	-	05	10	
Animal Science									
Dairying	02	18	02	20	-	-	-	20	
Poultry production	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	
Goat rearing	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	
Horticulture									
Nursery mgt. of horticultural	01	06	-	06	04	-	04	10	
crops									
Protected cultivation	02	16	-	16	04	-	04	20	
Commercial Flower Production	01	08	-	08	02	-	02	10	
Soil Science									
Soil testing	01	10		10	10		10	10	
TOTAL	17	124	02	126	44	-	44	170	

C. EXTENSION FUNCTIONARIES

	No. of	No. of participants						
Thematic Area			Others			SC/ST		Grand
	courses	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Agronomy								
Production and use of organic	01	08		08	02	-	02	10
input								
INM	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10
Resource conservation	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10
technology								
Animal Science								
Management in farm animals	03	18	07	25	03	02	05	30
Horticulture					-	-	-	
Rejuvenation of orchard	01	07	-	07	03	-	03	10
Micro irrigation system	01	06	-	06	04	-	04	10
Low Volume and high value	01	06	-	06	04	-	04	
vegetable production								
Plant Protection								
Mushroom Production	01	10	-	10	-	-	-	10
Total	10	75	07	82	16	02	18	100

Table. Sponsored training programmes

	No. of	No. of Participants								
Area of training	Courses		General			SC/ST		(Frand Tota	1
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and										
management	10									
Increasing production and	18	902	208	1110	-	-	-	902	208	1110
Commercial production of	01	25		25				25		25
vagetables	01	23	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
Production and value								-		
addition										
Fruit Plants	01	25		25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Ornamental plants	02	50	-	50	-	-	-	50		50
Spices crops	02	50	-	50	_	-	-	50		50
Soil health and fertility	02	200	-	200	_	-	-	200	_	200
management	02	200	_	200	_	_	_	200	_	200
Production of Inputs at site										
Methods of protective										
cultivation										
Others (pl_specify)										
Total										
Post harvest technology and										
value addition										
Processing and value										
addition										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Farm machinery										
Farm machinery, tools and										
implements										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Livestock and fisheries										
Livestock production and	2	100	50	150						
management		100	50	150						
Animal Nutrition										
Management										
Animal Disease Management										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Home Science										
Household nutritional										
security										
Drudgery reduction of										
women										
Others (pl. specify)										
Total										
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity Building and Group										
Others (pl. specify)							ļ			
Total								<u> </u>		
GRAND TOTAL	28	1352	258	1610				1352	258	1610

IV . Extension Programme

Activities	No. of	No. of	No. of Extension	TOTAL
Activities	programmes	farmers	Personnel	
Advisory services	1337	1337	-	1337
Diagnostic visits	224	224	14	238
Field day	06	214	03	217
Group discussions	12	256	28	284
Kisan gosthi	58	6126	73	6199
Film Show	56	1234	70	1304
Kisan mela	01	744	14	758
Exhibition	18	4670	109	4779
Scientists' visit to farmers field	368	824	17	841
Farmers visit to KVK	1874	1874	-	1874
Special day celebration	03	105	-	105
Exposure visits	04	200	-	200
Kisan Pathshala	24	816	34	850
Pt. Deen Dayal Antuyday Mela	13	2486	32	2518
World Honey Bee Day	01	50	-	50
Manthan-Sanklap se Siddhi	01	599	09	608
Mahila Kisan Diwas	01	50	-	50
World Soil Health day	01	301	03	304
Total	4002	22110	406	22516

Details of other extension programmes

Particulars	Number
Electronic media	-
Extension literature	16
News paper coverage	69
Technical articles	-
Technical bulletins	03
Technical reports	06
Radio talks	12
TV talks	18
Total	124

				Туре с	of Messag	es		
Name of KVK	Message Type	Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marke- ting	Aware -ness	Other enterprise	Total
Badaun	Text only							
	Voice only	742	298			218	872	2130
	Voice & Text both							
	Total Messages	742	298			218	872	2130
Total farmer	s Benefitted	742	298			218	872	2130

V. DETAILS OF TECHNOLOGY WEEK CELEBRATIONS

Number of KVKs organised Technology Week	Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Participants	Related crop/livestock technology
	Diagnostic Practical's	-	-	-
	Distribution of Literature (No.)	-	-	-
	Distribution of Seed (q)	-	-	-
	Distribution of Planting materials			
	(No.)	-	-	-

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

Сгор	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers	No. of KVKs
Cereals	Wheat 16-17	UP-2565, PBW-154	FS	481.40	786753	NSC	
	Urd	PU-31	FS	73.20	312360	NSC	
Total				554.60	1099113		

Production of seeds/Commercial by the KVKs

Production of planting materials by the KVKs

Сгор	Name of the crop	Name of the variety	Name of the hybrid	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers	No. of KVKs
Ornamental plants	Rose			175		-	01
	Durenta			400		Planted at	
	Clerodenderon			295		KVK Campus	
Fodder	Napier grass			2560	-	-	
Seasonal Flowers Seedlings	Calendula Nastertium Holyhock Petunia Dogflower Ice plant Sweet William Sweet Allysum Dimorphotheca Conflower Paper flower Cineraria Mari gold			29220	-	Distributed to Primary schools & BRCs & CDO office and other line deptt.	
Bael		Commercial			2100.00	Auction	
Aonla		Commercial			5400.00	Auction	
Total				32650	7500.00		

VII. DETAILS OF SOIL, WATER AND PLANT ANALYSIS

Samples	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized (Rs.)	No. of KVKs
Soil & water	861	736	278	18255	01

VIII. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of KVK	Number of SACs conducted
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ujhani (Badaun)	01 dated - 23.03.2018

IX. NEWSLETTER

No. of KVKs	Number of issues of newsletter published

X. PUBLICATIONS

Category	Number of KVKs	Number
Research Paper/ Abstract	01	15
Technical bulletins/ Training Mannual	01	03
Technical reports	01	06
Extension Literature	01	14

XI. DETAILS ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE AND MICRO-IRRIGATION SYSTEM

		Activities conducted						
Zone	No. of KVKs	No. of Training programmes	No. of Demonstrations	No. of plant materials produced	Visit by farmers (No.)	Visit by officials (No.)		
ш	01	02	-	-	462	07		

XII. INTERVENTIONS ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT/ UNSEASONAL RAINFALL/HAILSTORM/COLD WAVES ETC

Crops/cultivars	Area (ha)	Extent of damage	Recovery of damage through KVK initiatives if any
Total			

Major area coverage under alternate crops/varieties

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

Farmers-scientists interaction on livestock management

State	Livestock components	Number of interactions	No. of participants
U.P.	04	08	400

Animal health camps organised

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

Seed distribution in drought hit states

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

Large scale adoption of resource conservation technologies

State	Crops/cultivars and gist of resource conservation technologies	Area (ha)	Number of
	introduced		farmers
U.P.	Crops - Urd, Bajra, Lentil	24	60
	Technologies for water saving – Drip Irrigation system for fruits	24	09
	and vegetables crops, Sprinkler/Kain gun for an crops		
	Technologies for resource conservation – Laser land leveling	255	241
Total		303	310

Awareness campaign

State	Meetings/	Trainings	Gosthies	8	Field	days	Farmers	fair	Exhibition	1	Film	show
	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers	No.	No.of farmers
U.P.	09	285	16	723	01	34	-	-	-	-	03	86

XIII. DETAILS ON HRD ACTIVITIES

A. HRD activities organized in identified areas for KVK staff by the Directorate of Extension

Name of the	Title of the training programmes	No of	No. of	No. of KVKs
SAU		programmes	Participants	involved
Total				

B. HRD activities organized in identified areas for KVK staff by Zonal Project Directorate

Title of the training programmes	No of	No. of	No. of KVKs
	programmes	Participants	involved
Total			

XIV. CASE STUDIES (CASE STUDIES MAY BE GIVEN IN DETAIL AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT)

Each Zone should propose a minimum of three case studies with good action photographs (with captions on the backside of the hard copy of the photos) on the following topics

- a) Effective popularization on a larger scale of any one FLD technology and its role in transformation of district agriculture with respect to that particular crop or enterprise
- b) Performance of the end results of any one technology assessed, its refinement if any and its impact in district agriculture with respect to that crop or enterprise
- c) Effect of production and supply of seeds and planting material / animal breed / or bio-product and its impact on district agriculture with respect to that crop/ enterprise/ bio-product The compared for more than a planting the plant of the planting of
 - The general format for preparing the above case studies are furnished below

TITLE

Introduction **KVK intervention**

Case Study

KVK Case Study of Broiler Farming

Commercial broiler farming becoming popular for meat production with cheapest rate as compare to mutton and chevon : Budaun

Situation analysis / Problem statements : Sri. Hansraj, Village, Adholi, Post & Block : Ujhani, district Budaun, state, U.P. a farmers who was selected for demonstration. Earlier he was involved in rearing of broiler with local breeds of chickens which were producing low broiler meat production, high feed conversion ratio and more mortality.

Plan, Implement and support : KVK, Budaun tries to make them aware regarding scientific knowledge about improved breeds, feeding and management. KVK has encouraged the farmer for cleaning of farm, water sanitation, how to maintain hygiene, proper medication and vaccination schedule and balanced feeding to produce more meat with minimizing feed conversion ration.

Output : Mr. Hansraj adopted all the activities which I have mentioned above and provide of balanced feed to attain 2 kg body weight at the age of 35 days with 1:1.6 FCR (feed conversion ratio) and adopted scientific technique to minimize mortality 3% at the age of 05 weeks.

Outcome : KVK Budaun conducted 45 demonstration in 15 villages during 2008-09 to 2017-18 at farmers field using some improved breeds of broiler from Central Avian Research Institute, Izzatnagar, Bareilly, CARI-VISHAL, CARI-DHANRAJA, CARI-DEVENDRA and some breeds from private sectors. The outcome of this demonstration motivated farming community to replace their old technique of broiler rearing and improve breeds of broiler chicks. Mr. Hansraj is very happy on improvement of their income, livelihood as set forth example for other in district Budaun. He himself is running 05 farms in different village with capacity of 5000 broiler per months.

Impact : Mr. Hansraj is becoming one of progressive and learned farmer for other with regards to popularization of scientific broiler farming. This technology help him for livelihood, empowerment and make him enthusiastic regards for commercial broiler farming. He is one of the progressive farmer after a becoming a part of KVK Badaun activities and get their effectiveness for his own development.



Mustard variety RH-749 becoming popular in Badaun district of U.P.

Situation analysis/Problem Statements – Fifty three farmers of 3 villages (Phoolpur, Bhawanipur and Basoma) in Ujhani block of Badaun district were selected for cluster front line demonstration of mustard variety RH-749 with full recommended package of practices. The farmers of the area earlier involved with P45S42, Kanti, BS-2 varieties of mustard.

Plan, Implement and Support – Krishi VIgyan Kendra, Ujhani – Badaun tries to make them aware regarding scientific cultivation of mustard, starting from land preparation to harvesting. The KVK scientists has encouraged the farmers for soil testing and advised for recommended dose of fertilizers on the basis of soil analysis with high yielding variety RH-749. The crop was sown between 1-14 October 2016 in the area of 21.2 ha with half dose of nitrogen and full dose phosphorus through single super phosphate and potash through Muriate of potash as basal. The remaning dose of nitrogen was applied after first irrigation. The crop was sown in lines of 40 cm apart and weed control was done manually. The crop was irrigated 2-3 times according to soil types at grand growth (30-40 DAS), Pre-flowering (60-70 DAS) and grain filling (100-115 DAS) stages. The crop was harvested between 23 February to 04th March, 2017.

Output – The selected farmers adopted the integrated crop management practices as suggested by KVK scientists in the all covered area of 21.2 ha. The farmers got average yield 24.23 q/ha from the demonstrated plots of variety RH-749 which was 18.20 percent higher as compared to prevalent varieties (20.5 q/ha). The economical gains in terms of per hectare gross return, net return and B:C ratio were Rs. 16497.00, Rs. 17497 and 0.55 higher as compared to farmers practice, respectively.

Outcome – Mustard crop is the major oilseed crop covered bout 35000 hectares of the area in the district. KVK Ujhani conducted 53 demonstrations at farmers fields in 3 villages during rabi 2016-17 in the area of 21.2 ha using variety RH-749 with ICM practices. This variety has been disseminated in 32 villages covered about 125 ha area in the district in one year. The outcome of this variety motivated the farmers to replace their old /prevalent varieties for increase their income from agriculture.

Impact – The variety RH-749 is high yielding in this area and helps in improving the livelihood, empowerment and make the farmers enthusiastic regarding oilseed production. The farmers are happy with this variety along with integrated crop management practice at the becoming a part of KVK activities and got their effectiveness for farmers economic development and agricultural growth.



Bee Keeping – A profitable entrepreneur for rural youth

Situation Analysis – Mr. Fariduddin Muslim S/o Sri. Jameeluddin Muslim Vill.- Allapur Block – Mion, Distt. Badaun is a marginal farmer. He is cultivating Wheat, Mustard, Mentha, Maize and Bajra in his land.

Plan, Implement & Support – Bee keeping is a cottage entrepreneur in which land less and marginal farmers, unemployed rural youth and farm women can adopt for additional income. It requires less money, labour and space. Along with production of honey, it also gives additional income by selling hive products i.e. wax, royal jelly, pollen, propolis and bee venom.

The KVK Badaun tried to make aware and encourage the farmers regarding importance of bee keeping with the help of practical training on Bee Keeping and their management. The scientist of KVK advised to him to start Bee keeping for additional income.

Output – Mr. Fariduddin Muslim adopted the technology and start bee keeping unit at his farm. He started the unit with 10 hives. The cost of unit is as under.

Established cost

10 Wooden hives @ Rs. 800/hive		= 8000.00
10 Honeybee colony @ Rs. 3000/colony		= 30000.00
Equipment cost		= 5000.00
	Total	= 43000.00
Annual Expenditure		
Artificial food, Comb foundation & Medicine		= 10000.00
Transportation expenses		= 5000.00
Labour (6 month @ 2000/Month)		= 12000.00
	Total	= 27000.00
Outcome - The income from bee keeping unit as unde	r	
(i) Honey production (10 hive x 40 kg/ hive = 400 kg	g @120/kg)	=48000.00
(ii) Wax production 3 kg/10 colonies @ 100/kg	_	= 300.00
(iii) Income from 5 additional Bee colonies @ 3000/c	olony	= 15000.00
	Total	= 63300.00

Net profit = Rs. 63300-27000 = 36300.00

Mr. Fariduddin Muslim is getting Rs. 36300.00 additional net profit annually from the bee unit.

Impact – Mr. Fariduddin Muslim is becoming one of the progressive bee keeper in this area, other farmer also started the bee keeping by the motivation of Mr. Fariduddin Muslim. Bee keeping is empowering the people by self employment. More than 20 farmers also started the bee keeping entrepreneur after taking training from KVK, Badaun. Mr. Fariduddin Muslim is very happy with his bee keeping Entrepreneur.



Eco friendly management of guava fruit fly

Situation Analysis – Mr. Mobin Khan resident of Kakrala, Block- Mion district Badaun, a farmer who was selected for the On Farm Trial. Earlier he used to chemicals for manage the guava fruit fly. Due to infestation of fruit fly there was significant reduction in yield, and quality particularly in rainy season.

Plan, Implement & Support – KVK, Ujhani – Badaun try to make aware this farmer about use of pheromone traps via O.F.T. and training. Several other farmers were also aware by conducting O.F.T., F.L.D. and trainings during 2013 to 2017. Twelve Pheromone traps per ha were installed above three feet above the ground on trees. Two drops of dichlorovas were also put on wooden lure.

Output – Mr. Mobin Khan adopted this technique as per suggestions by KVK scientist for his one hectare orchard. He was getting a average yield about 116 quintal per ha, while after using this technique there was 23.28 % yield was increased and he got 143 q/ha quality fruits. The economical gains in terms of cost of cultivation, gross income, net return (Rs./ha) and B:C ratio were recorded Rs. 10700, Rs. 52195, Rs. 41495 and 4.87 respectively.

Outcome – Guava is the major fruit crop of the district K.V.K. conducted three On Farm trials at 18 farmers orchards form the year 2013 to 2015, 30 front line demonstration from 2015 to 2017 and so many trainings to aware the farmers about use of pheromone traps. Now this technique is disseminated in the all guava growing belt "**Guava Falpatti**" in the district. Around 2000 ha area is covered with this technique in the district.

The outcome of this pheromone trap trial is motivated the fruit growers to manage guava fruit fly eco-friendly, earlier there was huge loss due to this fly infestation. Many growers were also applying various insecticides to control. So there was also risk of residual effects of insecticides.

Impact – Mr khan is becoming a very progressive orchardist. He also awared many fruit growers and contractors to use this pheromone traps and grow the quality fruits without residual effects of insecticide. This technology helps him for livelihood, empowerment and make him enthusiastic regarding chemical free quality fruit production. He frequently participated in various activities of KVK interact with scientist and get their effectiveness for his own development. Mr. Mobin Khan is very happy with this eco-friendly technique to manage guava fruit fly and also inspires the other growers in the district.



XIV. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTRE

A. Details on ATICs

S.N.	Name of the ATIC	Name of the Host Institute	Name of the ATIC Manager

B. Details on Farmer's visit

S.N.	Purpose of visit	Number of farmer's visited
01	Technology Information	
02	Technology Products	
03	Others if any pl. specify	

C. Facilities in the ATIC which are in operation

S.N.	Particulars	Availability (Please \sqrt{mark})	Number of ATICs
01	Reception counter		
02	Exhibition / technology museum		
03	Touch screen Kiosk		
04	Cafeteria		
05	Sales counter		
06	Farmer's feedback register		
07	Others if any (please specify)		

D. Technology information provided

D.1. Details on technology information

S N	Information	Number	Total number			Cat	egory of informa	tion		
	category	of ATICs	of farmers benefitted							
				Varieties / hybrids	Pest management	Disease management	Agro- techniques	Soil and water conservation	Post Harvest technology and Value addition	Animal Husband ry and fisheries
01	Kisan Call Centre / other Phone calls from farmers									
02	Video shows									
03	Letters received									
04	Letters replied									
05	Training to farmers / technocrats / students									

D.2. Publications (Print & Electronic media)

S.N.	Particulars	Number sold	Revenue generated in Rs.	Number of farmers benefited
1	Books			
2	Technical bulletins			
3	Technology Inventory			
4	CDs			
5	DVDs			
6	Video films			
7	Audio CDs			
8	Others if any (please specify)			

E. Technology Products provided

S.N.	Particulars	Quantity	Unit of	Value in Rs.	Number of
			quantity		farmers benefited
1	Seeds		Quintal		
2	Planting materials		Numbers		
3	Livestock		Numbers		
4	Poultry birds		Numbers		
5	Bio-products		Quintals		
6	Others pl. specify				

F. Technology services provided

S.N.	Particulars	Number of farmers benefited
1	Soil and water testing	
2	Plant diagnostics	
3	Details about the services to line	
	Departments	
4	Others if any (please specify)	

XV. TECHNOLOGICAL BACKSTOPPING BY DIRECTORATES OF EXTENSION

States covered: Number of Directorates of Extension:

	A Details on Directory of Extension							
S.N.	Name of the SAU	Name of the Director of Extension	Number of KVKs for which technological backstopping is provided					
	S.V.P.U.A.&T., Meerut (U.P.)	Dr. Babu Ram	SAU/CAU	DU	ICAR	NGO	SDA	Others (pl. specify)
			\checkmark		\checkmark			

A. Details on Directors of Extension

B. Workshops / meetings organized

S.N.	Details of workshop/meeting conducted	No. of KVKs participated

C. Visits made by DE / Officials in the Directorate to KVKs

S.N.	Particulars	Number of visits
1	SAC meetings	01
2	Field days / Kisan Mela	02
3	Workshops / seminars	-
4	Technology week	-
5	Training programmes	-
6	Others pl. specify (Visit of Hon'ble V.C, Director,	04
	Comptroller, Director Sugarcane Lucknow)	

D. Overseeing of KVKs activities

S.N.	Particulars	Number of fields visited	Major observations / remarks	Major suggestions given
1	On Farm Trials			
2	Front Line Demo.	02		
3	ICAR audit team			

E. Publication on Technology inventory

S.N.	Particulars	Number
1	Directorates published the technological inventory	
2	Directorates constantly updating the technological inventory	

F. Technological Products provided to KVKs

S.N.	Major technologies provided	Number of KVKs
1	Seeds	
2	Planting materials	
3	Bio-products	
4	Livestock breed	
5	Livestock products	
6	Poultry breed	
7	Poultry products	
8	Others pl. specify	

-----XXXXXXX

Sri. Angan Lal S/o Sri Rohan Lal Village – Bhawanipur Mob. – 9758623159, 9758167092 Total Land holding – 5 acre Leached land - 10 hectare Cropping System - Wheat – Maize – Chilli Agri based enterprises – Poultry, Fisheries, Bee keeping, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture

Family background – 04 Son & 04 Daughter Doing Scientific cultivation since 2012

Chilli Production (Rs. 75000 Saving per Bheega) Maize + Chilli (Inter cropping) Poultry – Karaknath (Local) Fish Pond – Rs. 5 Lac/Acre

Chilli – 7 quintal * 6 times = 42 quintal /Bheega Production – 200 Q/Acre Average Rate of Produce (Rs. 40/ Kg) Gross Return 200 quintal @ Rs. 4000 /Q = Rs. 800000.00 Cost of cultivation = Rs. 300000.00 Net return = Rs. 500000.00

Maize Cultivation

Production – 40 q/acre Sale price - Rs. 1200/q Gross Return – Rs. 48000.00 Cost of cultivation – Rs. 10000/acre Net return - Rs. 38000.00

Wheat Cultivation Variety – UP-2967 Production – 22.50 q/acre Sale price - Rs. 1700/q Gross Return – Rs. 38250/ acre

Kitchen Garden

Sponge gourd, jack fruit, French bean, Arbi, Chilli, Asparigious, Sem, Mango, banana, Lime, Mulberry etc.

Fish Pond cultivation

Area under pond – 01 acre Fish breed – Rohu, Catala, Grass corp, Common corp, Silver corp Annual Production of fish – 6660 Kg Average Sale Price – Rs. 75/kg Gross Return – Rs. 499500.00

Poultry Production Name of Breed – Kadaknath (Kala masi) it is popular indigenous breed of Chattisgarh & M.P. (raring – free range system)

It is very rare indigenous breeds of desi chicken and popular for black meat, black blood, less fat in meat and having medicinal value.

Rate of the birds @ Rs. 800-1000/bird and rate of egg Rs. 15/egg No. of birds of Kadaknath – 600 growers No. of birds of Cockrel (White Leghorn male) – 1000

Dairy

No. of hybrid cows – 06 (Desi x HF, Desi x Jersey & Haryana x Jersey) No. of buffalos – 02 upgraded

Milk production per cow – 12 lt. Milk production per buffalo – 06 lt. Total production of milk per day – 72 lt (from milch animals) Sale Rate – Rs. 30/lt Income per day – Rs. 2160/day Monthly income – Rs. 2160 x 30 = Rs. 64800.00

Bee Keeping

Name of Bee Keeper- Sri Amar Singh Village- Bhawanipur Block-Ujhani No. of Bee hives-50 Honey production – 40Kg/hive Total production of honey- 2000Kg Sale price of honey- 80 /Kg Gross Income-160000 Running Cost- 50000 Net Income-110000

