



ANNUAL REPORT 2010-11

(FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2010 TO MARCH 2011)

**KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA
TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
VRIDDHACHALAM, CUDDALORE DISTRICT
TAMIL NADU**

PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

KVK Address	Telephone		E mail	Web Address
	Office	Fax		
Krishi Vigyan Kendra Vriddhachalam-606 001 Cuddalore District Tamil Nadu	04143- 238353	04143- 238353	kvkvri@tnau.ac.in	www.tnau.ac.in

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

Address	Telephone		E mail	Web Address
	Office	Fax		
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Lawley Road (Post Office) Coimbatore - 641 003 Tamil Nadu.	0422- 2431222	0422 - 2431672	registrar@tnau.ac.in	www.tnau.ac.in

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

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr. K. Subrahmaniyan	04143-238896	9791636600	kvkvri@tnau.ac.in

1.4. Year of sanction: ICAR - F. No. 22 (17)/83–KVK dtd 29.03.1985 of the Deputy Director General (AE) ICAR,
New Delhi

1.5. Staff Position (as 31st March 2011)

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation	M/F	Discipline	Highest Qualification (for PC, SMS and Prog. Asstt.)	Pay Scale	Basic pay	Date of joining KVK	Permanent /Temporary	Category (SC/ST/OBC/ Others)
1	Programme Coordinator	Dr.K. Subrahmanian	Programme coordinator	M	Agronomy	Ph. D	37400-67000-9000 (GP)	52250	16.04.2010	Permanent	OBC
2	SMS	Dr.S.Kannan	Subject Matter Specialist	M	Home Science	Ph. D	15600-39100-7000(GP)	29080	06.08.2009	Permanent	SC
3	SMS	Dr.M.Raju	Subject Matter Specialist	M	Agronomy	Ph. D	15600-39100-7000(GP)	29080	09.05.2008	Permanent	SC
4	SMS	Dr.P.Arutchenthil	Subject Matter Specialist	M	Plant Breeding	Ph. D	15600-39100-6000(GP)	29830	17.07.2010	Permanent	OBC
5	SMS	Dr.S.Haripriya	Subject Matter Specialist	F	Horticulture	Ph. D	15600-39100-6000(GP)	25600	30.12.2009	Permanent	SC
6	SMS	Dr.V.Dhanushkodi	Subject Matter Specialist	F	Soil Science	Ph. D	15600-39100-6000(GP)	25600	31.12.2009	Permanent	ST
7	SMS	Dr.V.Vijaya geetha	Subject Matter Specialist	F	Seed Technology	Ph. D	15600-39100-6000(GP)	25600	08.01.2010	Permanent	OBC
8	Programme Assistant (Lab Tech.)/T-4	Mrs.G.Meenalakshmi	Programme Assistant(Lab Tech.)/T-4	F	-	M.Sc.	9300-34800-4400 (GP)	13700	28.02.2011	Permanent	SC
9	Programme Assistant (Computer)/ T-4	Mrs.A.Vijayalakshmi	Programme Assistant (Computer)/ T-4	F	-	B.Sc.	9300-34800-4400 (GP)	15530	04.12.2008	Permanent	OBC
10	Programme Assistant/ Farm Manager	Mr.R.Rajeshkannan	Farm Manager	M	-	M.Sc.	9300-34800-4400 (GP)	16000	13.08.2010	Permanent	OBC
11	Assistant	Th. P. Mohandas	Superintendent cum Accountant	M	-	B.Sc	9300-34800- 4000 (GP)	18910	14.09.2009	Permanent	SC
12	Jr. Stenographer	Mrs. T. Suganthi Rani	Assistant	F	-	HSc	5200-20200- 2000 (GP)	12920	01.12.2008	Permanent	SC
13	Driver	Th. C. Jayabal	Driver	M	-	XI	9300-34800- 4000 (GP)	9420	28.11.1986	Permanent	OBC
14	Driver	Th.S.Arul	Driver cum Mechanic	M	-	X	3200-20200- 2000(GP)	9570	21.02.2007	Permanent	OBC
15	Supporting staff	Th. T. Subramanian	Office Assistant	M	-	BA	4800-10000- 1650(GP)	6100	08.08.1988	Permanent	OBC
16	Supporting staff	Th. A. Daivasigamani	Office Assistant	M	-	XII	4800-10000- 1300(GP)	6100	27.01.2011	Probationer	MBC

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) :

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	872.62 m ²
2.	Under Demonstration Units	208.66 m ²
3.	Under Crops	16.1 ha
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	3.8 ha
5.	Others	Nil

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	1989	309.45	5,00,000	-	-	-
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	1998	236.83	2,05,000	-	-	-
3.	Staff Quarters							
	1	ICAR	1991	102.02	4,92,000	-	-	-
	2	ICAR	1991	102.02	4,92,000			
4.	Demonstration Units							
	1	ICAR	2005	243.00	2,06,000	-	-	-
5	Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rain Water harvesting system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Threshing floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Farm godown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jeep shed	ICAR	1995	47.00	58,000	-	-	-
10	Seminar hall	ICAR	1996	224.32	12,00,000	-	-	-

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Motor cycle- Bajaj M80 (TN 31 V 4421)	1995	20,448	7714	Running
Mahindra Jeep (TN 31 L 7571)	2004	4,48,196	1,22,010	Running
Tractor – MF 1035 (TN 45 A 5582)	1991	1,43,400	4493	Running
Motor cycle-Hero Honda (TN 31V 4421)	2009	48,255	9809	Running
Tractor - (New)	2011	4,87,500	5 hrs	Running

C) Equipments & AV aids

Nature of equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Sound projector (16mm)	1986	8,750	To be condemned
Philips radio recorder	1986	1,495	To be condemned
Pentax camera	1988	7,572	To be condemned
Colour TV	1995	17,650	To be condemned
VCR	1995	19,500	To be condemned
Mike system	2002	5,250	Condemned
Over head projector	2004	25,488	Good
Slide projector	2004	14,588	Good
Digital camera	2005	19,900	Good
LCD projector with accessories	2006	1,00,000	Good
Public address system	2008	68,941	Good
Projection screen (Manual)	2009	2,500	Good
Projection screen (Electrical)	2009	28860	Good

1.8. Details SAC meeting conducted in 2010-11

Sl.No.	Date	Number of Participants	No. of absentees	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
1.	27.09.10	22	-	Field day should be organized in the OFT Transplanted redgram	Field day was conducted on 10.11.2010. During the field day 40 extension functionaries and about 50 farmers participated and interacted with the scientists about the technology.
				Carp farming in village community ponds may be encouraged	The training programme was organized on the importance of carp farming on 12.01.2011 where 30 farmers participated and interacted with the scientists. FLD has been conducted in 10 locations viz., Puliur (2), Mettuseri (2), Pavazhankudi (2), Puliur colony (2), Velankattur (2) in Vridhchalam block.
				Farmers may be sensitized to attend the training on value added fish products	The training was organized in collaboration with central Institute of fisheries technology, Cochin on 20.12.2010 - 21.12.2010 for 30 farmers comprising of 18 men and 12 women. The trainees of the programme started small scale production unit at Pudukooraipeetai for the preparation of prawn pickles.
				Popularization of quality seeds of new varieties in oilseeds and pulses	FLD was conducted with the recently released variety blackgram CO (Bg) 6 and redgram CO (Rg) 7 at 5 locations. Action is being taken for the horizontal spread of the varieties through FLD farmers.
				Trainings may be given on Farm mechanization and SSI in	Training of farm mechanization in sugarcane was conducted on 31.01.2011. About 45 progressive

				sugarcane	farmers and 10 extension functionaries from sugar factory were participated. The demonstration was organized on sugarcane planter at Kuppanatham village. The trainees were impressed with the planting techniques of sugarcane.
				Baby corn seeds may be multiplied and distributed	Action is being taken
				Training may be given on the maintenance of drip irrigation system	The training on plasticulture and drip fertigation was organized in collaboration with SWC, AEC & RI, TNAU, and Coimbatore. About 50 framers have participated. During the training programme, installation of drip systems and acid treatment for drippers were also demonstrated. Training was also given under precision farming for about 1200 farmers of precision farming beneficiaries of horticulture and agriculture in Cuddalore District.
				Trainings may be given on goat, sheep and poultry rearing and management	Action is being taken.
				Popularization of black gram new variety CO 6	Conducted FLD on popularisation of blackgram Co (Bg) 6 at 5 locations. Field day was organised at Thoravallur village on 25.01.2011 to create awareness about the performance of the variety to the farmers of the same and neighbouring villages.
				Training may be given on post harvest technologies to Self help groups	The training on post harvest technologies for cashew apple and mango were given to the Self help groups on 08.07.2010 and 32 farm women were benefitted.
				Training may be given to interested farmers on pest and disease management and value addition in banana at NBRC, Trichy.	Action is being taken. Discussed with NBRC, Trichy and the training programme will be organized during July 2011.
				Arrange for exposure visit and training on white silk worm rearing	Action is being taken.
				Popularization of SRI (Rajarajan 1000 technology) Power weeder in paddy field	Demonstration of power weeder in SRI (Rajarajan 1000 technology) was conducted on 14.10.2010. About 40 progressive farmers were participated and interacted with the scientists. They felt that the power weeder is more suitable and an alternate to conoweeder. It also saves time and labour compared to conoweeder.
				Training may be given on composting technologies for water hyacinth	Training on composting technology will be given during the month of July 2011

PART II - DETAILS OF DISTRICT

2. Geographical location of the District

The district of Cuddalore lies on the East Coast of TamilNadu. It is bounded on the north by Villupuram district, on the south by Nagapattinam district, on the west by Perambalur and Villupuram and on the east by Bay of Bengal. Headquarter of this district is Cuddalore. The southern boundary follows for the greater part of its length the course of two rivers - the Vellar and the Coleroon. The district lies between 78° 42' and 80° 12' east latitude and 12° 27' 30" and 11° 10' 45" north longitude. Great part of it is covered Archean Rock of the gneiss family, resting on the three great groups of sedimentary rocks belonging to different geological periods and overlying each other in regular succession from the coast on the east to the hills on the west. The most part of the district is a flat plain sloping very gently to the sea on the east. The hills are only on the southwestern border. Mount Capper plateau or the Red hills run parallel to the sea with an elevation of not more than 20 meters above M.S.L., forming part of red lateritic "Cuddalore Sand Stones" running between Marakkanam in Kumalampattu South south westwards to near Srimushnam. The total geographical area of the district is about 3633.04 sq.km with coastal line of 68 kms.

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

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Irrigated agricultural systems
2	Rainfed agricultural systems
3	Animal Husbandry -Dairy, Poultry
4	Sericulture
5	Fisheries
6	Cashew Processing unit, Nurseries

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

S. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1.	Heavy clay soils	Command areas Rice-rice-pulses; Rice-pulses/sesame/cotton
2.	Heavy Clay soils	Tankfed areas Rice-pulses
3.	Laterite, red and black soils	Well irrigated areas Sugarcane-ratoon-rice-groundnut (3 yrs); rice-groundnut-sesame
4.	Laterite and black soils	Rainfed Groundnut-sesame

AES	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
AES-I	Sandy Clay loam, Medium texture, Normal Rainfall, Well irrigated area	Diversified agriculture
AES-II	Clay loam, Heavy texture, Normal Rainfall, Delta area	Paddy areas
AES-III	Sandy clay loam, Medium to light texture, Rainfed area.	Rainfed agriculture

2.3 Soil type/s

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1.	Sandy loam	Slightly acidic to alkaline in pH Poor in water holding capacity, low in Nitrogen medium in P and K	91679
2.	Sandy	Neutral to Saline pH, poor in water holding capacity, low in Nitrogen medium in P and K.	31974
3.	Clay loam	Neutral to alkaline pH, poorly drained soil, medium in N and P and high in K.	115565
4.	Sandy Clay loam	Neutral to Saline pH, low in Nitrogen medium in P and K	128573
	Total		367791

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

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Metric tons)	Productivity (kg /ha)
Field crops				
1	Rice	110515	5.432	4915
2	Sorghum	2067	0.008	382
3	Cumbu	5327	0.066	1243
4	Ragi	1019	0.022	2150
5	Maize	1769	0.042	2352
6.	Varagu	1034	0.021	1890
Pulses				
1	Redgram	1385	0.007	512
2	Blackgram	42076	0.159	378
3	Greengram	4423	0.014	319
4	Other pulses	827	0.003	429
Oilseeds				
1	Groundnut	34848	0.903	2592
2	Gingelly	8599	0.035	410
3	Sunflower	382	0.005	1212
4	Castor	172	0.001	585
Cash crop				
1	Cotton	1299	0.004	305
2	Sugarcane	34744	4.586	132 (t /ha)

District statistics: Assistant Director of Statistics, Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu

Table 6. b. Horticultural crops

S.No.	Crops	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Productivity (t/ha)
Fruits/plantation crops				
1	Cashew nut	28497	22157	0.78
2	Banana	3756	93525	24.90
3	Jack	529	5111	9.66
4	Guava	499	3504	7.02
5	Mango	571	2372	4.15
Vegetables/spices				
1	Brinjal	296	3309	11.18
2	Chillies	149	79	0.53
3	Bhendi	78	546	7.00
4	Tapioca	5168	177563	34.36
5	Snakegourd	181	2715	15.00
6	Moringa	69	3450	50.00
7	Bittergourd	57	684	12.00
8	Lablab	31	403	13.00
9	Coriander	5996	2421	0.40
Flowers				
1	Rose	31	225	7.25
2	Jasmine-Gundumalli	139	1077	7.75
3	Jasmine-Mullai	319	2712	8.50
4	Crossandra	82	164	2.00

2.5. Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature (^o C)		Mean Relative Humidity (%)
		Maximum	Minimum	
January	33.6	31.0	18.3	85.7
February	0.0	33.4	19.4	83.5
March	0.0	36.9	22.4	77.6
April	0.0	39.5	24.5	64.2
May	21.0	39.7	26.1	69.8
June	33.8	38.4	25.5	71.6
July	48.4	36.8	24.7	75.3
August	147.6	35.5	23.7	79.7
September	181.6	35.4	23.6	74.0
October	168.8	38.9	23.1	73.3
November	654.9	30.5	18.5	76.2
December	296.5	30.4	18.3	82.7
Total/Mean	1586.2	35.5	22.3	76.1

Source: Regional Research Station, Vriddhachalam, Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu

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

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle	3,81,538	-	-
<i>Crossbred</i>	-	-	-
<i>Indigenous</i>	-	-	-
Buffalo	79,242	-	-
Sheep	57,607	-	-
<i>Crossbred</i>	-	-	-
<i>Indigenous</i>	-	-	-
Goats	2,51,160	-	-
Pigs	25,137	-	-
<i>Crossbred</i>	-	-	-
<i>Indigenous</i>	-	-	-
Rabbits	-	-	-
Poultry	3,33,043	-	-
Hens	-	-	-
<i>Desi</i>	-	-	-
<i>Improved</i>	-	-	-
Ducks	-	-	-
Turkey and others	-	-	-

District statistics: Assistant Director of Statistics, Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu

Category	Area	Production	Productivity
Fish	-	5823 MT	-
<i>Marine</i>	-	18000 MT	-
<i>Inland</i>	-	-	-
Prawn	-	-	-
Scampi	-	-	-
Shrimp	-	-	-

* Please provide latest data from authorized sources. Please quote the source

2.7 District profile has been prepared and submitted Yes / No: Yes

2.8 Details of Operational area / Villages

Sl. No.	Taluk	Blocks / groups of villages	Major crops and enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified thrust areas
1.	Vriddhachalam	Vriddhachalam Kammapuram Nallur Panrutti Cuddalore Annagiramam Kurinjipadi	<p>Crop: Groundnut, sesame, cashew, rice, sugarcane, pulses, vegetables and tapioca.</p> <p>Livestock: Dairy animals and goat rearing.</p> <p>Other enterprises: Tractor and power tiller EDP products Mushroom production Agroforestry Vegetative propagation of horticultural crops.</p>	<p>Groundnut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate plant population ➤ Yield loss due to <i>Spodoptera</i>, Leaf minor ➤ Incidence of root rot, stem rot, LLS & rust ➤ Labour shortage during peak season ➤ Low soil fertility ➤ Poor pod setting <p>Sesame:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of local varieties ➤ Inadequate nutrient application ➤ Incidence of pod borer ➤ More incidence of wilt <p>Sugarcane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ESB, INB & Woolly aphids incidence ➤ More labour cost for detrashing ➤ Imbalanced nutrient application ➤ Improper water management <p>Rice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Higher seed rate ➤ Weeds problem at initial stage ➤ More incidence of leaf folder & stem borer Imbalance nutrient usage ➤ Incidence of leaf streak, blast and grain discoloration <p>Pulses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate knowledge on seed treatment ➤ Improper nutrient management ➤ Incidence of Pod borer & YMV <p>Other enterprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Non availability of green fodder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Introduction of improved varieties ✓ Integrated crop management practices ✓ INM technologies ✓ IPM technologies ✓ Quality seedling production ✓ Popularization of farm mechanization ✓ Management practices for dairy animals ✓ Generating self employment ✓ Value addition of agrl. / horti produce

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Non adoption of deworming in calf ➤ Unemployment during off season ➤ Lack of awareness on value addition ➤ Lack of knowledge in farm mechanization 	
2.	Thittakudi	Thittakudi Mangalore Pennadam	<p>Crop: Rice, sunflower, maize, vegetables, cotton, kodomillet, coriander and sugarcane.</p> <p>Livestock: Dairy animal and sheep rearing</p> <p>Other enterprises: Mushroom Apiary EDP products Agroforestry Farm mechanization</p>	<p>Sunflower: (Rainfed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor plant stand ➤ Ill filling ➤ Head rot, LR virus and <i>Helicoverpa</i> incidence <p>Maize: (Rainfed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traditional method of sowing ➤ Inadequate plant population ➤ Improper nutrient management ➤ Poor management of weed, pest & disease <p>Kodomillet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of local varieties ➤ Inadequate plant population ➤ No manuring ➤ Poor crop management <p>Cotton: (Rainfed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weeds problem in initial stage ➤ Flower drop ➤ Magnesium deficiency ➤ No earthing up ➤ Poor sand preparation ➤ Use of higher dose of pesticides <p>Sugarcane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Higher incidence of INB and woolly aphids ➤ Improper water management ➤ No de-trashing ➤ Burning of harvested trash due to labour shortage <p>Other enterprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of knowledge on farm mechanization ➤ Unawareness on apiculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Introduction of newly released hybrids / varieties / Bt ✓ INM practice ✓ IPM technologies ✓ Introduction of alternate crop ✓ Popularizing of farm machineries ✓ Introduction of integrated farming system ✓ Feed management practices for animals ✓ ICM – Production technologies

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of knowledge on use of mineral mixture for dairy animals 	
3.	Chidambaram	Chidambaram Keerapalayam Bhuvanagiri Kumarachi Kattumannargudi Parangipettai	<p>Crops: Rice, pulses, groundnut and sesame</p> <p>Livestock: Fish culture</p> <p>Other enterprises: Mushroom production EDP products Agroforestry Vermicompost</p>	<p>Rice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Higher weed population in direct sown rice ➤ Use of inadequate/higher seed rate ➤ Improper nutrient management ➤ Higher incidence of leaf folder & stem borer ➤ More incidence of grain discolouration & bacterial leaf streak ➤ Improper use of pesticide ➤ Broadcasting of paddy seeds in direct sown rice <p>Pulses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate plant population & low yield ➤ Repeated use of low yielding varieties in rice fallow ➤ Non availability of high yielding varieties suitable for rice fallow ➤ Improper nutrient management ➤ Incidence of pod borer & powdery mildew ➤ Water stress during critical stages <p>Agroforestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor growth and biomass in <i>Casuarina</i> ➤ Local thorny bamboo variety produces low yield and and very difficult to maintain plantation. ➤ Poor maintenance at early stage ➤ Planting seed progenies of Eucalyptus results in poor growth and wood production. <p>Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Non availability of green fodder ➤ Unawareness of mineral mixture usage & animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Introduction of newly released varieties ✓ SRI technique ✓ IPM ✓ Popularization of mechanization ✓ Seed treatment & IPM practices in pulses ✓ Converting crop waste in to vermicompost ✓ Utilization of paddy straw for mushroom production ✓ Value addition of mushroom and pulses ✓ Cottage scale preparation of home care products ✓ Popularization of direct sowing with seed drill

				hygiene Other enterprises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unutilization of crop residues ➤ Unemployment during lean season ➤ Unawareness of F & M disease preventive measures 	
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2.9 Priority thrust areas

S. No	Thrust area
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- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Introduction and popularization of high yielding varieties |
| 2 | Introduction of alternate cropping system and crop management practices |
| 3 | Integrated nutrient management for improving crop productivity and soil health |
| 4 | Establishment of nursery and improving the productivity of horticultural crops |
| 5 | Integrated pest and disease management |
| 6 | Farm mechanization for major oil seeds, cereals and horticultural crops |
| 7 | Improving the yield of milch animals, preventive measures for diseases & introduction of improved varieties in fodder crops |
| 8 | Self employment and entrepreneur development programmes |
| 9 | Processing, preservation and value addition |
| 10 | Production and supply of quality seed / seedling materials |

PART III - TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

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

OFT				FLD			
1		2		3		4	
Number of OFTs		Number of farmers		Number of FLDs		Number of farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
8	8	64	64	12	12	100	100

Training				Extension Programmes			
3		4		5		6	
Number of Courses		Number of Participants		Number of Programmes		Number of participants	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
255	255	9027	9027	1316	1316	54277	54277

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting materials (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
-	104 kg – Cashew nuts	-	Cashew grafts - 58100
	10000 setts – Cumbu Napier Co(Cn) 4		

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
-	300 eggs (Rhodo white)	-	1500 kg (Vermicompost)

3.B1. Abstract of interventions undertaken based on thrust areas identified for the district as given in SI.No.2.7

S. No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions										Supply of bio products		
				Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Number of Training (farmers)	Number of Training (Youths)	Number of Training (Extension personnel)	Extension activities (No.)	Supply of seeds (Qtl.)	Supply of planting materials (No.)	Supply of livestock (No.)	No.	Kg		
1.	Drought management	Paddy	Low yield and poor quality	Assessment of New Rice variety ANNA-4 in Drought prone areas	-	2(40)	1(15)	1(40)	12	200 kg	-	-	-	-	No.	Kg
2.	Crop Improvement	Paddy	Non availability of hybrid seeds to farmers at right time	Production of hybrid rice CORH3 in farmer participatory approach	-	1(15)	1(15)	1(40)	7	50 kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.		Black gram	Low yield Use of local varieties Inadequate nutrients	Assessment of the performance of pulse wonder in Blackgram var Co (Rg) 6	-	44	33	38	8	40 kg	-	-	-	-	Pulse wonder	15
4.	Crop Improvement	Redgram	Low yield Poor quality seeds	Assessment of planting methods in Red gram Var Co (Rg) 7	-	1(45)	1(10)	1(40)	15	-	seedlings	-	-	-	-	-

5.	Crop protection	Groundnut	Non adoption of seed treatment Low yield	Management of stem rot in groundnut	-	52	-	32	6	-	-	-	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> <i>Trichoderma viride</i>	10
6.	Disease management in Flower crop	Tuberose	Reduced flower yield and plant mortality in tuberose	Nematode management in Tuberose.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	5
7.	Production of Quality planting material	Tapioca	Unawareness of the farmers pertaining to healthy mother plant selection and multiplication techniques in tapioca.	Testing efficacy of single budded tapioca setts	-	1(30)	-	1(85)	-	-	20,000 seedlings/ha	-	-	-
8.	Dairy farming	Dairy	Poor yield of milk	Area specific mineral mixture for dairy cows	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 kg mineral mix.
9.	Crop management	Paddy	Low yield	-	Popularization of paddy CO (R) H-3	45	40	40	10	100 kg				
10.	Crop management	Paddy	Low yield	-	Popularization of new paddy variety Co (R) - 50	35	35	45	10	100 kg				

11.	Crop management	Pulses	-	-	Popularization of drought mitigation technology in pulses	Under progress								
12.	Crop improvement	Brinjal	Fruit yield loss	-	Popularization of COBH2 Brinjal	1(5)	-	-	-	-	16,000 seedlings/ha	-	No.	Kg
13.	Crop improvement	Snake gourd	Reduced fruit yield and lack of marketable produce preference	-	Popularization of Snake gourd Variety PLR(SG)2	1(50)	-	-	-	3 kg	-	-	-	-
14.	Crop diversification	Fodder	-	-	Popularization of fodder bank at village level	-	-	-	-	5 kg	10,000 setts	-	-	-
15.	Crop production and management	Watermelon	Fruit yield loss due to reduced number of hermaphrodite flowers in watermelon	-	Integrated crop management practices in Watermelon	1(40)	-	-	-	-	15,000 seedlings/ha	-	-	-
16.	Crop improvement	cashew	Low yield and poor quality	-	Introduction of hybrid in cashew	35	15	-	-	-	400 seedlings	-	-	-
17.	Fish culture	Fish	Poor yield and quality	-	Popularization of Fish culture in village ponds	46	22	-	-	-	-	5000 fingerlings	-	-
28.	Poultry farming	Turkey	Poor yield	-	Popularization of Nanthanam turkey for backyard poultry	31	-	-	-	-	-	100 chicks	-	-

19.	Poultry farming	Rhodo white	Poor hatchability rate	-	Evaluation of hatchability of poultry eggs using low cost incubator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Farm mechanisation	Sugarcane	Labour scarcity	-	Total mechanization in sugarcane	1(40)	(1)30	(1)40	5	-	-	-	-	-

3.B2. Details of technology used during reporting period

S.No	Title of Technology	Source of technology	Crop/enterprise	No.of programmes conducted			
				OFT	FLD	Training	Extension activities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assessment of New Rice variety ANNA-4 in Drought prone areas	TNAU, Coimbatore	Paddy	1	--	3	12
2.	Production of hybrid rice CORH 3 in farmers participatory approach	TNAU, Coimbatore	Paddy	1	-	2	5
3.	Assessment of the performance of pulse wonder in Blackgram	TNAU, Coimbatore	Blackgram	1	-	2	7
4.	Assessment of planting methods in redgram	UAS, Dharwad	Redgram	1	-	2	8
5.	Management of stem rot in groundnut	TNAU, Coimbatore	Groundnut	1	-	2	9
6.	Nematode management in Tuberose.	TNAU, Coimbatore	Tuberose	1	-	2	7
7.	Testing efficacy of single budded tapioca setts	TNAU, Coimbatore	Tapioca	1	-	2	6
8.	Area specific mineral mixture for dairy cows	TANUVAS, Chennai	Dairy	1	-	2	8
9.	Popularization of paddy CO (R) H-3	TNAU, Coimbatore	Paddy	-	1	3	10
10.	Popularization of new paddy variety Co (R) - 50	TNAU, Coimbatore	Paddy	-	1	3	10
11.	Popularization of drought mitigation technology in pulses	TNAU, Coimbatore	Pulses	-	1	3	7
12.	Popularization of COBH2 Brinjal	TNAU, Coimbatore	Brinjal	-	1	3	8
13.	Popularization of Snake gourd Variety PLR(SG)2	TNAU, Coimbatore	Snake gourd	-	1	3	6
14.	Popularization of fodder bank at village level	TNAU, Coimbatore	Fodder crops	-	1	3	7
15.	Integrated crop management practices in Watermelon	TNAU, Coimbatore	Watermelon	-	1	3	9
16.	Introduction of hybrid in cashew	TNAU, Coimbatore	Cashew	-	1	3	8

17.	Popularization of Fish culture in village ponds	TANUVAS, Chennai	Fish	-	1	3	7
18.	Popularization of Nanthanam turkey for backyard poultry	TANUVAS, Chennai	Turkey	-	1	3	9
19.	Evaluation of hatchability of poultry eggs using low cost incubator	TANUVAS, Chennai	Poultry	-	1	3	7
20.	Total mechanization in sugarcane	TNAU, Coimbatore	Sugarcane	-	1	3	8
TOTAL				8	12	60	166

3.B2 contd..

No. of farmers covered															
OFT				FLD				Training				Extension activities			
General		SC/ST		General		SC/ST		General		SC/ST		General		SC/ST	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
5	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	65	15	30	10	60	30	40	15
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	42	14	9	26	31	7	2
10	-	2	-	-	-	--	-	43	26	21	19	36	29	15	13
4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	28	32	12	13	42	32	19	12
6	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	32	21	18	16	35	37	16	19
3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	16	21	18	19	20	18	16
2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	21	26	15	19	32	21	15	14
5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	23	15	24	19	32	35	16	18
-	-	-	-	6	1	2	2	70	10	40	5	70	25	35	10
-	--	-	-	5	2	2	1	65	10	30	10	65	20	35	15
-	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	38	31	26	25	34	19	24	19
-	--	-	-	10	-	-	-	28	23	17	19	26	24	18	15
-	-	-	-	6	3	1	-	36	27	18	16	29	11	9	4
-	--	-	-	1	1	1	1	26	18	19	8	12	9	7	6
-	-	-	-	4	5	-	1	13	18	17	12	21	23	25	4
	-	-	-	2	3	4	1	20	25	19	16	13	17	12	8
-	--	-	-	2	4	3	1	34	36	28	27	23	15	17	16
-	-	-	-	3	4	2	1	28	27	16	42	19	23	24	12
-	--	-	-	2	-	1	2	18	19	17	12	34	21	15	19
-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	26	24	28	21	15	34	46	12
Total								675	479	449	356	664	498	436	273

PART IV - On Farm Trial

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

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Commercial Crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Flower	Plantation crops	Tuber Crops	Animal Husbandry	TOTAL
Integrated Nutrient Management	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Varietal Evaluation	1	-									1
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Integrated Disease Management	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed / Plant production	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drudgery Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storage Technique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	8

4.A2. Abstract on the number of technologies refined in respect of crops : Nil

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

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

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

4.B. Achievements on technologies Assessed and Refined

4.B.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha
Integrated Nutrient Management	Blackgram	Assessment of the performance of pulse wonder in pulses	10	10	2 ha
Varietal Evaluation	Paddy	Assessment of new rice variety ANNA 4 in drought prone areas	10	10	2 ha
	Paddy	Production of rice hybrid CORH 3 in farmers participatory approach	4	2	1 ha
Integrated Pest Management	Tuberose	Nematode management in tuberose	5	5	1 ha
	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	Redgram	Assessment of planting methods in redgram	8	8	2 ha
Integrated Disease Management	Groundnut	Management of stem rot in groundnut	10	10	2 ha
	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Weed management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machineries	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Seed / Plant production	Tapioca	Testing the potential of portray raised single budded sets in tapioca	5	5	1 ha
	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Drudgery Reduction	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Storage Technique	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	114	114	12 ha

4.B.2. Technologies Refined under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha
Integrated Nutrient Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Varietal Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Disease Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Management	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machineries	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-

Seed / Plant production	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Drudgery Reduction	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Storage Technique	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom cultivation	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

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

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Evaluation of breeds	-	-	-	-
Nutrition management	-	-	-	-
Disease management	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-
Production and management	-	-	-	-
Feed and fodder	Dairy	Area specific mineral mixture for dairy cows	10	10
Small scale income generating enterprises	-	-	-	-
Total			10	10

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

4.C1. Results of Technologies Assessed - Results of On Farm Trial

4.01. Assessment of New Rice variety ANNA-4 in Drought prone areas

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Paddy	Rainfed	Low yield and poor quality	Assessment of New Rice variety ANNA-4 in Drought prone areas	10	Paddy ANNA-4 in Drought prone areas	Growth and yield attributes of paddy	No. of tillers/hill, yield and Economics	ANNA 4 performed better than local kar and rec. varieties	Farmers were highly impressed with the establishment and yield potential of the ANNA 4	-	-

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	t/ha,	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / ha	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	-	2.85	t/ha	20972	3.02
Technology option 2 Seed (TKM (R) 12 / ADT 39 / ADT 36 / CO 43	TNAU, Coimbatore	3.04	t/ha	22978	3.18
Technology option 3 Seed (ANNA-4)	TNAU, Coimbatore	3.53	t/ha	28230	3.66

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Assessment of New Rice variety ANNA-4 in Drought prone areas
2. Problem Definition : Non availability of suitable variety for drought prone area. Low yield and poor quality of existing varieties were observed as problem under rainfed condition especially in the Nallur and Mangalur blocks of Cuddalore district. The farmers were using the old and local variety i.e Kar variety which yields very low and also fetches low market price.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment :
 - Farmers practice : Local kar (red) varieties
 - Technology option 1 : Seed (TKM (R) 12 / ADT 39 / ADT 36 / CO 43
 - Technology option 2 : Seed (ANNA-4)
4. Source of technology : TNAU, Coimbatore
5. Production system and thematic area : Rainfed farming
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : The growth and yield attributes observed with ANNA 4 were higher than local (Farmers practice and recommended varieties). The higher yield of 3530 kg /ha was observed with the variety ANNA 4. It also had the higher gross income (Rs. 3830 /ha), net return (Rs.28230/ha) and benefit cost ratio (3.66) compared to farmers practice (Rs.31372 /ha, Rs.20972 /ha and 3.02 respectively). The alternate practice increased the yield by 19.20 % as compared to the farmers practice.
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques : Farmers felt that ANNA 4 performed well than the local Kar and other varieties. The yield was also higher in ANNA 4 rice and the rice was of medium slender grain quality.
Matrix: Farmers participation in production technologies (%)

Seed treatment	Direct Sowing	INM	IPM	PHT
60 %	100 %	65 %	75 %	80 %

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : ANNA 4 is suitable for drought prone areas of Cuddalore district.
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : -
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Farmers actively participated in farmers meeting, training and field campaign. The farmers were highly satisfied with performance of ANNA 4 paddy variety.

4.02. Production of hybrid rice CORH3 in farmer participatory approach

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trial	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
Paddy	Irrigated		Production of hybrid rice CORH3 in farmer participatory approach	4	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>TA1: (Farmer's practice) No Practise of seed production</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA2: (Alternate practice) Production of seed (var: Co 43) as per recommended practice in farmer participatory approach</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA3 Seed production of hybrid rice CORH 3 adopting all recommended practices in farmer participatory approach</td> </tr> </table>	TA1: (Farmer's practice) No Practise of seed production	TA2: (Alternate practice) Production of seed (var: Co 43) as per recommended practice in farmer participatory approach	TA3 Seed production of hybrid rice CORH 3 adopting all recommended practices in farmer participatory approach	Growth and yield attributes of paddy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No. of productive tillers/hill</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seed set (%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seed yield</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economics</td> </tr> </table>	No. of productive tillers/hill	Seed set (%)	Seed yield	Economics	<p>The nursery was raised on 16.02.2011 and transplanted on 11.03.2011 with 8 rows of female (A line) in the spacing of 10x15 cm and 2 rows of male (R line) line with the spacing of 30x15cm and 20 cm between female and male line. Now the crops is at tillering stage (35 days after transplanting) and the trail will be completed during June 2011.</p>			
TA1: (Farmer's practice) No Practise of seed production																		
TA2: (Alternate practice) Production of seed (var: Co 43) as per recommended practice in farmer participatory approach																		
TA3 Seed production of hybrid rice CORH 3 adopting all recommended practices in farmer participatory approach																		
No. of productive tillers/hill																		
Seed set (%)																		
Seed yield																		
Economics																		

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Production of hybrid rice CORH3 in farmer participatory approach
2. Problem Definition : Lack of awareness among farmers about hybridization technology
Non synchronization of flowering
Pollen shedders in 'A' line
Non availability of hybrid seeds
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment :

Technology option	Technology Assessed
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	No practise of seed production
Technology option 2 (Alternate practice)	Production of seed (var: CO 43) as per recommended practice in farmer participatory approach
Technology option 3	Seed production of hybrid rice CORH 3 adopting all recommended practices in farmer participatory approach
4. Source of technology : Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
5. Production system and thematic area : Production of hybrid rice CORH3 in farmer participatory approach
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : -
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques : -
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : -
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : -
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : -

4.03. Assessment of performance of pulse wonder in blackgram Co (Bg) 6

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trial	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Blackgram	Irrigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of local varieties ➤ Improper nutrient management ➤ Inadequate knowledge on seed treatment ➤ No foliar application of DAP and growth 	Assessment of performance of pulse wonder in blackgram Co (Bg) 6	10	TA1: (Farmer's practice) No fertilizer application	Growth and yield attributes of blackgram	No. of pods per plant No. of Seeds per pod 100 seeds weight (g) and seeds yield	Pulse wonder application on blackgram produced more pods per plant and also more number of seeds per pod resulted in increased yield of blackgram.	Farmers were convinced with the performance of pulse wonder application which improves pod filling and eventually resulted	-	-

		regulator ➤ Inadequate seed rate in rice fallow pulses			TA2: (Alternate practice) Recommended by TNAU NPKS + DAP 2 % foliar spray at 30 th and 45 th DAS and NAA 40 ppm at 30 th and 45 th DAS TA3: NPKS + pulse wonder containing NAA @ 5.6 kg/ha ⁻¹ at 50 per cent flowering stage				higher productivity of blackgram. The farmers were also satisfied with the performance of the variety CO (Bg) 6.		
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Technology Assessed	Production	Yield	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / ha	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17
T1- Farmer's practice (No fertilizer application)	375	kg/ha	6,000	1.66
TA2: (Alternate practice) Recommended by TNAU NPK + DAP 2 % foliar spray at 30 th and 45 th DAS and NAA 40 ppm at 30 th and 45 th DAS	825	kg/ha	19,000	2.35
TA3: NPK + pulse wonder containing NAA @ 5.6 kg/ha ⁻¹ at 50 per cent flowering stage	1125	kg/ha	30,650	3.14

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Assessment of the performance of pulse wonder in Blackgram
2. Problem Definition : Black gram is one of the most important pulse crop grown in Cuddalore district as rice fallow pulses and also solo crop. Generally the farmers are getting low yield due to use of local varieties of blackgram, inadequate nutrient supply and inadequate knowledge on pest and disease problem. Hence, the OFT on Assessment of the Performance of pulse wonder in blackgram was conducted at ten villages of Cuddalore district.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment : The On farm testing on assessment of the performance of pulse wonder in blackgram was raised in 10 locations in Cuddalore district. Soil type of demonstration area was sandy loam and clay loam in texture with medium in N, P and high in K. The variety selected for this demonstration was Co (Bg) 6 and sown as pure crop. All the recommended packages were followed and the crop was harvested on first week of February.

T1	Farmers Practice	:	No fertilizer application
T2	Recommended practices	:	Recommended dose of NPK + DAP 2 % foliar spray at 30 th and 45 th DAS and NAA 40 ppm at 30 th and 45 th DAS
T3	Tech. assessed	:	Recommended dose of NPK + pulse wonder containing NAA @ 5.6 kg/ha at 50 per cent flowering stage
4. Source of technology : Department of Crop Physiology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
5. Production system and thematic area : Irrigated; Nutrient management
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : Flower dropping was reduced and pod setting were increased and no of pods/plant and no of seeds per pod increased under technology option 3.
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques : The farmers' feedback indicated that flower dropping was reduced due to pulse wonder spray and subsequently pod setting increased, seed size, number of pods / plant and number of seeds / pod were also increased. Farmers were happy with performance of pulse wonder spray on blackgram variety (Co (Bg) 6) which gave higher yield.

Seed treatment	pulse wonder spray	NAA spray
60 %	96 %	75 %

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : The results of demonstration revealed that the application of pulse wonder through foliar spray had the highest yield of 1125 kg/ha blackgram when compared to farmers practices (375 kg/ha). Economic analysis indicated that application of pulse wonder increased the highest net return due to highest blackgram yield.
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : Nil
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Farmers actively participated in farmers meeting, training and field assessment. They were happy due to getting higher yield from this technology having pulse wonder spray on blackgram.

4.04. Assessment of planting methods in redgram

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trial	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement done	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Redgram	Rainfed	Low yield in intercrop	Assessment of planting methods in redgram	8	T1. Direct sowing, T2. Direct sowing with seed treatment (Rhizobium, Trichoderma, Phosphobacteria), NAA and DAP Spray, Pulse wonder and thiodicarb spray T3. Seeds were treated with Rhizobium, Trichoderma and Phosphobacteria and sown in polybags and transplanted on 20 DAS and foliar spray of NAA, DAP, Pulse wonder and thiodicarb	Growth and yield attributes	No. of branches, No. of pod per plant, no of seed per pod and yield	The transplanted redgram was highly resistant to drought, which sustain well when there was a dry spell for 20 days and gave a higher pod yield.	-	-	

Contd..

Technology Assessed	Production	Yield (kg/ha)	Net Return (Rs. / ha)	BC Ratio
13	14	15	16	17
T1- Farmer's practice (Direct sowing)	571	kg/ha	14021	2.33
TA2: (Alternate practice) Direct sowing with seed treatment (Rhizobium, Trichoderma, Phosphobacteria), NAA and DAP Spray, Pulse wonder and thiodicarb spray	878	kg/ha	26952	3.45
TA3: seeds were treated with Rhizobium, Trichoderma and Phosphobacteria and sown in polybags and transplanted on 25-28 DAS and foliar spray of NAA, DAP, Pulse wonder and thiodicarb	1088	kg/ha	36228	4.15

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Assessment of planting methods in redgram
2. Problem Definition : Redgram (*Cajanus cajan*) is one of the remunerative pulse crop owing to its dominance in our daily diet. Generally redgram is grown as intercrop in the groundnut and cotton based intercropping systems. Growing redgram as pure crop is generally not being practiced by the farmers of cuddalore district. In this context, transplanting of redgram was tried to enjoy the benefits of lower seed rate(only 2.5kg/ha),more side branches with profused growth coupled with higher yield on seeing the performances. More response was seen from small and medium farmers. Hence, OFT on transplanted redgram was conducted to assess the effect of it compared to the farmers practice of direct sowing under rainfed situation.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment : On farm trial was raised in 8 locations of **Pudukooraipeetai, Kuppanantham** and **Chinnakandiyankuppam** villages in **Vriddhachalam block**. The major soil type was red sandy loam. The crop was planted during the second week of July 2010. All the recommended package of practices were followed and the crop was harvested during the second week of November 2010.
T1 : Direct sowing
T2 : Direct sowing with seed treatment (Rhizobium, Trichoderma, Phosphobacteria), NAA and DAP Spray, Pulse wonder and thiodicarb spray
T3 : Seed treatment with Rhizobium, Trichoderma and Phosphobacteria and sown in polybags and transplanted on 25-28 DAS and foliar spray of NAA, DAP, Pulse wonder and thiodicarb
4. Source of technology : UAS, Dharwad
5. Production system and thematic area : Crop management
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : The growth and yield attributes such as plant height, no. of branches per plant, no. of pod per branch, No. of seeds per pod and yield.
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques : The farmers were impressed and satisfied with the performance of the transplanting method of redgram which has several advantages compared to farmers practices. Due to the transplanting, the plant stand was maintained and the establishment of the crop was also good and the crop had higher ability to withstand the drought. Field day was also conducted on 10.11.2010 in the village of kuppanatham and the same was published in the newspaper filed dated 11.11.2010 is enclosed herewith.

Seed treatment Pulse wonder NAA spray DAP spray
spray

60 %	96 %	65 %	75 %
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8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : The transplanted redgram was tolerant to drought when there was a dry spell of 2 days. The establishment of crop indirect sown redgram was very poor. The wider spacing in redgram resulted in more number of branches / plant & pods / plant which eventually resulted in higher yield (1088 kg/ha) as compared to farmers practice (650 kg/ha) and recommended practice (750 kg /ha). The net income (Rs.36228 /ha) and benefit cost ratio (4.15) was also highest with transplanted redgram where compared to farmers practice (Rs.14021 /ha, and 2.33 respectively). The alternate practice recorded the increased yield (52.5 %) compared to the farmers practice.
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : -
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Farmers actively participated in farmers meeting, training and field assessment. They were impressed the performance of transplanted redgram.

4.05. Management of Stem rot in ground nut

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trial	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Groundnut	Irrigated/rainfed	Stem rot and root rot are the major factor influencing plant stand and responsible for low yield in groundnut. Poor adoption of seed treatment method. Wrong method of seed treatment if practiced, leads to non-uniform protection in field. Use of sub optimal dose of seed dressers.	Management of stem rot in groundnut	10	TA1: (Farmer's practice) 1. Seed treatment with carbendazim TA2: (Alternate practice) Recommended by TNAU 2. Seed treatment and Soil application of Trichoderma viride TA3: 3. Seed treatment with Trichoderma 4g/kg and soil application @ 2.5 kg/ha. Foliar application of Pseudomonas 3kg/ha at 60 DAS	1. Incidence of root rot. 2. Plant stand. 3. Pod yield/ha. 4. Benefit cost ratio.	No. of pods per plant 100 seeds weight (g) and seeds yield	Seed treatment + Soil application of Trichoderma viride followed by foliar application of Pseudomonas 3kg/ha resulted in optimum initial plant stand. Due to reduced incidence of stem rot, the final plant stand was not affected. The phyto tonic effect of Trichoderma also resulted in increased number of matured pods per plant, 100 kernal weight and shelling percentage and ultimately resulted in higher pod yield of groundnut.	Farmers were satisfied with stem rot management technology in groundnut due to higher yield achieved through optimum plant stand The farmers also convinced with this technology due to higher productivity of groundnut.

Contd..

Any refinement done	Justification for refinement	Technology Assessed	Production (t/ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	T1- Farmer's practice	1.6	t/ha	28500	2.5
		TA2: (Alternate practice) Recommended by TNAU Seed treatment with <i>Trichoderma viride</i> and Soil application of <i>Trichoderma viride</i>	1.8	t/ha	34200	2.7
		TA3: Seed treatment with <i>Trichoderma</i> 4g/kg and soil application @ 2.5 kg/ha. Foliar application of <i>Pseudomonas</i> 3kg/ha at 60 DAS.(NRCG Junagadh)	2.3	t/ha	48700	3.4

1. Title of Technology : Management of stem rot in groundnut
Assessed
2. Problem Definition : The farmers are getting very low yield mainly due to improper management practices especially seed treatment, pest and disease problem. Most of the farmers are using untreated seeds which led to higher incidence of root rot and stem rot disease, which results in poor plant stand at harvest.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment : OFT on assessment of the performance of management of stem rot in groundnut was conducted in 10 locations in Cuddalore district. Soil type of demonstration area was sandy loam and clay loam in texture with medium in N, P and high in K. The variety selected for this demonstration was VRI-2 and TMV-7. All the recommendation packages were followed and the crop was harvested on first week of February 2011.

T1	Farmers Practice	:	1. Seed treatment with carbendazim
T2	Recommended practices	:	2. Seed treatment and Soil application of <i>Trichoderma viride</i>
T3	Tech. assessed	:	3. Seed treatment with <i>Trichoderma viride</i> @ 4g/kg of seed and soil application @ 2.5 kg/ha. Foliar application of Pseudomonas @ 3kg/ha at 60 DAS.
4. Source of technology : Directorate of Plant Protection Studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
5. Production system and thematic area : Irrigated/ rainfed groundnut production system.
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : Percentage of mortality was reduced the optimum plant stand, increase in number of matured pods and 100 kernel weight resulted in higher pod yield under technology option 3.
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters : The farmers were highly impressed with the seed treatment techniques for controlling the stem rot in groundnut

Seed treatment	Foliar spray	INM	IPM
94 %	82 %	78 %	85 %
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : The highest yield of 2300 kg/ha was observed under seed treatment with *Trichoderma viride* @ 4g/kg of seed and soil application @ 2.5 kg/ha foliar application of Pseudomonas @ 3kg/ha at 60 DAS when compared to farmers practices (1600 kg/ha). Similar trend in economic analysis was also observed.
9. Constraints identified and feedback : -
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Farmers actively participated in farmers meeting, training and field assessment. The farmers were also involved in the demonstrations.

4.06. Nematodes management in tuberose

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology refined	Parameters of refined t	Data on the parameter	Results of refinement	Feedback from the farmer	Details of refinement done
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tuberose/ plant protection	Irrigated	Nematode infestation leads to yield reduction in tuberose due to mortality of the crop	Nematode management in Tuberose	5	Nematode control	Nematode infestation (%) Flower yield BCR	Trial in progress	Tuberose/ plant protection	Yet to arrive, since the trial is in progress	Nil

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology for Technology Option1 / Justification for modification of assessed Technology Option 1	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
13		14	15	16	17
Technology Option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Application of carbofuran 3G @ 1g/plant	Trial under progress			
Technology Option 2 (Recommended practice)	Application of carbofuran and neem cake (TNAU)				
Technology Option 3(Assessment)	Application of <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> in the soil and use of plastic mulch for tuberose cultivation.				

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Nematode management in Tuberose
2. Problem Definition : Area under cultivation of flowers crops especially tuberose as perennial crop for three years has been widely adopted by Cuddalore farmers. Day by day the area under this crop has been increasing because of the demand for the crop in this region and as it provides a steady source of monthly income. There is no constraint in marketing tuberose in this region. But the limitation lies with cultivation, especially plant protection aspect. Specifically nematode infestation in tuberose, arising due to improper water management and lack of awareness about precautionary measures to be taken to prevent nematode infestation in the field before planting. Nematode infestation leads to flower yield loss and on latter stages death of the whole plant, leaving its source inoculums in the main field, thereby favouring nematode spread in the soil.

3. Details of technologies selected for assessment :
- Farmers practice : Application of Carbofuran 3G @ 1g/plant
 - Technology option 1 : Application of carbofuran and neem cake
 - Technology option 2 : Application of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* in the soil and use of plastic mulch for tuberose cultivation.

4. Source of technology : TNAU, Coimbatore
5. Production system and thematic area : Micro-irrigation and Plant protection
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : Tuberose Variety: Prajwal Season: 3rd week of February, 2011

Performance indicators	Technology Option 1	Technology Option 2	Technology Option 3
Nematode infestation (%)	Recording of observation in progress	Recording of observation in progress	Recording of observation in progress
Flower yield BCR			

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other : Due to heavy rain and flood during the months of November and December, 2010 in Cuddalore district, the trail has been implemented in farmers field by February 3rd week of 2011 and recording of observations in progress

Matrix scoring by beneficiary farmers:

Pre-sowing treatment	bulb/bulblets	Drip installed fields
	90%	50%

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : Trail is in progress and yet to arrive
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : Trail is in progress and yet to arrive
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Farmers are looking for a micro level solution that would minimize the loss of flower yield and plant mortality due to nematode infestation in tuberose.

Nematode Infestation - Plant root and soil sample analysis report:

Nematode infested soil and plant root samples were collected from the beneficiary farmers field and the sample analysis report was obtained from Department of Nematology, Tamil Nadu University, Coimbatore. The results inferred that in two farmers field the root samples contained knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* below the threshold level (54/250ml soil and minimum galls in roots). However, in other three farmers field the knot nematode infestation in root and soil were found to be moderate to severe. Hence, it's recommended to take the nematode management practices.

Observed nematode infested Plant Symptoms :

In Cuddalore tuberose growing areas, nematode infected flower stalk initially appears rough, stalk becomes crinkled, stunted and finally distorted and in severe cases flower buds failed to bloom. Brown streaks appear on leaf bracts and petals and subsequently develop into rusty brown spots. The severely infected flower stalk becomes rotten and brittle over drying, even gets blind and the number of flowers per stalk is also reduced.

4.07. Testing potential of portray raised single buded setts in tapioca

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology refined	Parameters of refined t	Data on the parameter	Results of refinement	Feedback from the farmer	Details of refinement done
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tapioca/quality planting material production	Nursery	Non-availability of healthy planting materials. Farmer's practice of using Pest and disease infected setts for propagation Need for quality sett multiplication production system in Tapioca.	Testing the potential of portray raised single budded setts in Tapioca	5	T1 : Direct planting of 8-10 budded setts in the main field T2 : Two budded setts raised on raised bed nursery of Variety Mulluvadi T3 : Portray raised single budded tapioca setts of Variety Mulluvadi	Average number of setts/ mother plant Average number of days taken to sprout Percentage of sprouting Average number of healthy plants/ tray	Best T3 option : Average number of setts/ mother plant - 11 nos. Average number of days taken to sprout - 1 day Percentage of sprouting – 80% Average number of healthy plants/ tray - 90 %	Increased no. of healthy planting material/ mother plant Germination days has been reduced Increased percentage of germination Production of healthy seedlings have increased	Feedback from the farmers of this trail are positive and they found this technology useful in tapioca.	Multiplication of single budded tapioca setts from healthy mother plants

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology for Technology Option1 / Justification for modification of assessed Technology Option 1	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
13		14	15	16	17
Technology Option 1(Farmer's practice)	Direct planting of 8-10 budded setts in the main field	Irrigated	Crop establishment % in main field-70 %	To be arrived on crop completion	
Technology Option 2 (Recommended practice)	Two budded setts raised on raised bed nursery of Variety Mulluvadi TNAU	Irrigated	Crop establishment % in main field-75 %	To be arrived on crop completion	
Technology Option 3 (Assessment)	Portray raised single budded tapioca setts of Variety – Mulluvadi- TNAU, 2010(KVK, CUDDALORE)	Irrigated	Crop establishment % in main field – 99.9 %	To be arrived on crop completion	

Data at Nursery level were furnished and the field data would be furnished on latter stage on crop completion.

1. Title of Technology : Testing the potential of portray raised single budded setts in Tapioca.
Assessed

2. Problem Definition : Tapioca cultivation in larger areas has been practiced by farmers in Cuddalore district. Tapioca mosaic virus disease has been found to be a major yield loss problem these areas especially because of the farmer's practice of using 4-6 budded setts in the main field without raising 2 budded setts in the raised bed nursery (as per TNAU 's recommendation). In the mean time, farmers of Cuddalore district started utilizing vegetable seedlings raised from portray nursery. In this regard, a need for single budded tapioca setts propagation in portray nursery for tapioca, wherein quality planting material would result in managing the yield loss due to poor quality planting material was considered to be tested with that of 2 budded sett propagation in raised bed nursery comparing to their conventional method of practice.

3. Details of technologies :
selected for
assessment

Farmers practice Direct planting of 8-10 budded setts in the main field
Technology option 1 Two budded setts raised on raised bed nursery of Variety Mulluvadi
Technology option 2 Portray raised single budded tapioca setts of Variety Mulluvadi

4. Source of : ICAR-TNAU Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vriddhachalam (2010)
technology

5. Production : Nursery and propagation of quality planting material.
system and
thematic area

6. Performance : Tapioca Variety: Mulluvadi Season : 3rd week of January, 2011 (Thai Pattam)
of the

Technology
with
performance
indicators

Performance Indicators	Technology Option 1	Technology Option 2	Technology Option 3
Average number of setts/ mother plant	3	6	11
Average number of days taken to sprout	13	8	5
Percentage of sprouting/tray	64	72	80
Average number of healthy plants/unit	60 %	76 %	90 %
Uniformity in seedling (%)	50	74	90

Mortality in main field (%)	30	25	Nil or 0.01
Crops stand uniformity (%)	50	70	95

The data furnished here are pertaining to the portray and raised bed nursery seedlings and crop stand at the main field. However, data referring to crop performance of the three treatments with regard to its phenology, pest and disease incidence, root bulking, harvesting and income would be added on crop completion.

7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques : Farmers feel comfortable as the tapioca seedlings were delivered to the farmers at 45th day. They make use of the land for raising short duration crops (45 days) and get an additional income from it. While during transplanting, they feel comfortable in storing and handling the trays, as they are easy to transport.
- In case of portray raised tapioca seedlings, well formed feeder roots and seedling vigour makes the seedlings easy for establishment at the main field. Since there's no or less work for gap filling, they save labour cost for this operation. In addition, the healthy mother plants required for multiplications are minimized and therefore reduction in cost of the planting material. Farmers of Cuddalore district are highly satisfied with the portray nursery single budded tapioca setts propagation for multiplying quality planting material.

Matrix scoring of the OFT beneficiary farmers:

<i>Mulluvadi variety preference</i>	<i>Portray raised single budded sett preference</i>	<i>Transplanted on 46th day (seedlings)</i>	<i>Practicing Proper management practices</i>
99 %	90 %	80 %	75%

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : Technical option 2 (Assessed): Portray raised single budded tapioca setts propagation technique is highly recommended for Tapioca growing Cuddalore district farmers.
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : Cocopeat as growing media in portray nursery has been a costly material and the pH got to be neutral for normal growth and development of the seedlings. Relatively low cost and effective alternate growing media instead of cocopeat would

suffice to farmers to establish their own community nursery of this kind. Research effort in this regard would be economically viable for farmer's adoption of this technology.

10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Three out of the five tapioca growing farmers were very proactive and their co-operation in carrying out this OFT was commendable.

4.09. Area specific mineral mixture in dairy cows

Crop/enterprise	Farming situation	Problem definition	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Any refinement needed	Justification for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dairy	Dairy farming	Poor yield of milk	Area specific mineral mixture for dairy cows	10	<p>1.Technology option-1 (Farmer's practice)</p> <p>2.Technology option -2 (TANUVAS Mineral mixture)</p> <p>3.Technology option -3 (Area specific mineral mixture. It is recommended by TANUVAS)</p>	Percentage of milk yield,	Quantity of milk yield increased from 2 liter to 4-5 liters, fat content increased from 3.5 to 4.5 percent	Yield of milk Increased at two time	<p>Increase the yield of milk.</p> <p>The external appearance of animals active and healthy.</p> <p>Periodically conceive the appropriate time.</p> <p>Consumption rate increased when compared to without supplementation of mineral mixtures</p>	-	-

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Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production	Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	Incremental Cost Benefit ratio
13	14	15	16	17	18
Technology option 1 (Farmer's practice)	Without mineral mixture	2 - 3 liters/ time/ animal	5 liters/animal /day (5x30=Rs.150) 30x5 = 150 liters/ animal/ month 150 x 6 = 900 liters / animal 1 liter =Rs.30 , 900x30 = Rs. 27,000 (Actual feed cost Rs.30 /day Rs. 30X30=Rs. 900/month)	Rs.120/day/animal (Rs.150-30= 120) (Rs.27,000- 900 = Rs.26,100/animal/6 month)	-
Technology option 2 (TANUVAS Mineral mixture)	TANUVAS, Chennai	Average of milk yield 3 –4. liters / time/ animal	6 liters/animal /day (6x30=Rs.180) 30x6 = 180 liters/ animal/ month 180 x 6 = 1080 liters / animal 1 liter =Rs.30 , 1080 x30 = Rs. 32,400 (Actual feed cost Rs.30.5 per day Rs. 30X30.5=Rs. 915/month)	Rs.149.5/day/animal (Rs.180-30.5= 149.50) (Rs.32,400-915 = Rs.31,485/animal)	1: 59.8
Technology option 3 (Area specific mineral mixture)	TANUVAS , Chennai (Cuddalore district area specific mineral mixture)	Average of milk yield 3 -4.5 liters / time/ animal	8 liters/animal /day (8x30=Rs.240) 30x8 =240 liters/ animal/ month 240 x6 = 1440 liters / animal / six month 1 liter =Rs.30 , 1440 x30 = Rs.43,200 (Actual feed cost Rs.31, 30X31=930)	Rs.239/day/animal Rs.240-31 = Rs. 239.0 43,200 – 930= Rs.42,270/animal/6 month)	1: 89.8

*Mineral mixture – cost of 1 kg is Rs.50/- . Mineral mixture - 50 g/ day /animal (feed cost 50 paise/day)

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Area specific mineral mixture for dairy cows.
2. Problem Definition : Poor milk yield, unhealthy and poor consumption rate.
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment :

T1	Technology option-1	Without mineral supplementation (Farmer's practice)
T2	Technology option -2	TANUVAS Mineral mixture supplementation
T3	Technology option -3	Area specific mineral mixture. It is recommended by TANUVAS mineral supplementation

4. Source of technology : TANUVAS , Chennai
5. Production system and thematic area : The reproductive performance of the cow is influenced by the way cows are fed during the dry period and early lactation . After parturition cows should be fed balanced ratio so that body weight losses are minimum. This will allow the cow to attain a positive energy balance in a shorter period of time.
6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators: proper nutrition overcame the delay in the resumption of ovarian activity and estrus in postpartum cows and the slowness to resume cycling and re-conceive was also avoided. Due to the area specific mineral mixture, not only the milk yield, the cows were conceived in time without any delay.
7. Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques:

<i>Open grazing</i>	<i>Concentrate + dry fodder</i>	<i>Concentrate</i>	<i>Supplement with mineral mixture</i>
65 %	80 %	80 %	92 %

8. Final recommendation for micro level situation: It is good for increasing milk yield.
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research: There no constraints in the trials
10. Process of farmers' participation and their reaction: Farmers involvement is more

4.D1. Results of Technologies Refined : Nil

PART V - FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

5.A. Summary of FLDs implemented during 2010-11

Sl. No	Category	Farming Situation	Season and Year	Crop	Variety/breed	Hybrid	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
									Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Pulses	Irrigated	Rabi 2010	-	-	-	-	Drought mitigation technology in pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Cereals	Irrigated	Rabi 2010-11	Paddy	Co (R) 50	-	Crop improvement	Popularization of new variety and ICMP	5	5	3	7	10	-
		Irrigated	Rabi 2010-11	Paddy	-	Co (R) H 3	Crop improvement	Popularization of new variety and ICMP	5	5	4	6	10	-
3	Vegetables	Irrigated	July (2010)	Brinjal	-	CoBH2	crop improvement	Popularization of COBH2 Brinjal	1	1	2	8	10	-
		Irrigated	July (2010)	Snake gourd	PLR(SG)2	-	crop improvement	Popularization of Snake gourd PLR(SG)2	5	5	1	9	10	-
		Irrigated	January (2011)	Water melon	Farmers choice	-	ICM	Integrated crop management practices in watermelon	1	1	1	4	5	-
		Nursery	January (2011)	Tapioca	Mulluvadi	-	Quality plant production	Testing the potential of protray raised single budded	1	1	1	4	5	-

								setts in Tapioca						
4	Flowers	Irrigated	February (2011)	Tuberose	-	-	Plant protection	Nematode management in Tuberose	1	1	-	5	5	-
5	Fodder	Irrigated	July 2010	Fodder grass	CN grass Co (Cn) 4 Guniea grass Co 3 and Desmanthus.	-	Popularization	Popularization of fodder bank at village level	1	1	1	4	5	-
6	Plantation	Irrigated	July – Sep 2010	Cashew		VRI(CW)H1	Dryland production system	Introduction of hybrid cashew	5 ha	5 ha	2	8	10	-
7	Poultry	Backyard poultry	Aug 2010	Turkey	Nanthanam	-	Poultry farming	Popularisation of Nanthanam turkey for backyard poultry	10	10	4	6	10	-
		Egg Hatchability	2011	Poultry eggs	-	-	Poultry farming	Evaluation of hatchability of poultry eggs using low cost incubators	-	-	-	-	-	Incubator was purchased during march 2011
8	Common carps	Community ponds	2010	Cutla and Rogu	-	-	Fish culture	Popularisation of fish culture in village ponds	10	10	4	6	10	-
9	Implements	Irrigated	2010	Sugar cane	-	-	Farm mechanisation	Total mechanization in sugarcane	5	1	-	-	-	-

5.A. 1. Soil fertility status of FLDs plots during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Category	Farming Situation	Season and Year	Crop	Variety/ breed	Hybrid	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Status of soil			Previous crop grown
									N	P	K	
1	Pulses	Irrigated	Rabi 2010	-	-	-	-	Drought mitigation technology in pulses	M	M	H	
2	Cereals	Irrigated	Rabi 2010-11	Paddy	Co (R) 50	-	Crop improvement	Popularisation of new variety and ICMP	L	M	M	Paddy
		Irrigated	Rabi 2010-11	Paddy	-	Co R H 3	Crop improvement	Popularisation of new variety and ICMP	L	M	M	Paddy
3	Vegetables	Irrigated	July (2010)	Brinjal	-	Co BH2	crop improvement	Popularization of COBH2 Brinjal	M	M	H	-
		Irrigated	July (2010)	Snake gourd	PLR(SG)2	-	crop improvement	Popularization of Snake gourd PLR(SG)2	M	M	H	-
		Irrigated	January (2011)	Water melon	Farmers choice	-	ICM	ICMP in watermelon	-	-		-
		Nursery	January (2011)	Tapioca	Mulluvadi	-	Quality plant production	Testing the potential of protray raised single budded sets in Tapioca	M	M	H	--

4	Flowers	Irrigated	February (2011)	Tuberose	-	-	Plant protection	Nematode management in Tuberose	L	M	H	-
5	Fodder	Irrigated	July 2010	Fodder grass	Cumbu Napier CO 4 Gunia grass CO 3 and Desmanthus.	-	Popularization	Popularization of fodder bank at village level	L	M	M	-
6	Plantation	Irrigated	July - Sep 2010	Cashew		VRI(CW)H1	Dryland production system	Introduction of hybrid cashew	L	M	M	-

5.B. Results of Frontline Demonstrations

5.B.1. Crops

Crop	Name of the technology demonstrated	Variety	Hybrid	Farming situation	No. of Demo.	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
							Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
							H	L	A										
Pulses	Drought mitigation technology in pulses	-	-	-	-	-	The purchase of mini mobile sprinkler was completed only during march 2011. Hence the demonstration will be conducted during forth coming season.												
Cereals	Popularisation of new variety in paddy	Co (R) 50	-	Irrigated	10	5	65.70	52.00	58.13	46.80	24.6	15064	63666	48602	4.23	15064	47903	32839	3.18

	Popularisation of new hybrid in paddy	Co (R) H 3	-	Irrigated	10	5	51.00	42.00	45.61	42.80	6.7	13846	50382	36536	3.68	13846	43486	29640	3.14
Vegetables	Popularization of brinjal hybrid CoBH2	-	CoBH2	Irrigated	10	2	50.82	42.66	46.74	56.0	-16.0	1,00,000	1,80,000	80,000	1.80	1,00,000	2,75,000	1,75,000	2.75
	Popularisation of snake gourd PLR(Sg) 2	PLR(Sg) 2	-	Irrigated	10	5	24.6	18.2	21.4	19.66	8.1	25,000	75,000	50,000	3.00	25,000	67,000	42000	2.68
	Integrated crop management practices in Watermelon	-	Farmer's choice	Irrigated	5	4	50.0	40.0	45.0	38.5	14.4	37,500	1,37,500	1,00,000	3.67	36,200	1,07,000	70,800	2.96
Fodder	Popularization of fodder bank at village level	CN grass Co (Cn) 4 Guniea grass Co 3 and Desmanthus		Irrigated	5	1	The fodder crops are in vegetative phase. Demonstration is under progress												
Plantation	Introduction of hybrid cashew	Cashew	VRI(CW)H1	Irrigated	10	5	The tree crop is in vegetative phase and Demonstration is under progress												
Farm mechanisation	Farm mechanisation	Sugar cane	-	Irrigated	5	5	Trial under progress. Now the crop at tillering stage												

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

Data on other parameters in relation to technology demonstrated		
Parameter with unit	Demo	Check
1. Popularisation of new variety in paddy Co (R) 50		
No.of tillers / hill (nos)	39.1	22.1
No. of productive tillers/hill (Nos)	36.8	15.6
2. Popularisation of new variety in paddy Co (R)H 3		
No.of tillers / hill (nos)	35.7	20.5
No. of productive tillers/hill (Nos)	32.3	15.3

5.B.2. Livestock and related enterprises

5.B.2.1 Popularization of Nanthanam turkey for backyard poultry

Type of livestock	Name of the technology demonstrated	Breed	No. of Demo	No. of Units	Yield kg/bird during 8 th month				% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./10 Farmers)				*Economics of check (Rs./10 Farmers)			
					Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
					H	L	A										
Poultry	Backyard poultry (2010)	Nanthanam turkey	10	5+1	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.2	33.3	2760	7460	4700	2.70	2760	5390	2630	1.95

Contd..

S.No.	Particulars	*Economics of demonstration	*Economics of check
1.	Cost of the chick	Rs.150/chick	Rs.150/chick
2.	Cost of the feed	Rs.300/chick	Rs.300/chick
3.	Over head expenditure	Rs.10/chick	Rs.10/chick
4.	Sale of bird (Live weight)	Rs.200/ kg	Rs.200/ kg
5.	Sale of eggs	Rs. 15/egg (46 eggs)	Rs.10/egg (30 eggs)

5.B.2.2 Evaluation of hatchability of poultry eggs using low cost incubators

Type of livestock	Name of the technology demonstrated	Breed	No. of Demo	No. of Units	Yield kg/bird during 8 th month				% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./10 Farmers)				*Economics of check (Rs./10 Farmers)				
					Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	
					H	L	A											
Poultry	Evaluation of hatchability of poultry eggs using low cost incubators	Rhodo white	-	5	Incubator was installed and first batch of Rhodo white eggs were kept under incubation. The hatchability parameters will be assessed after 15 days.													

Data on additional parameters other than yield (viz., reduction of percentage diseases, effective use of land etc.) - Nil

5.B.3. Fisheries - Popularization of Fish culture in village ponds

Type of Breed	Name of the technology demonstrated	Breed	No. of Demo	Units/Area (m ²)	Yield (q/ha)			% Increase	*Economics of demonstration Rs./unit) or (Rs./m ²)				*Economics of check Rs./unit) or (Rs./m ²)				
					Demo		Check if any		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	
					H	L											A
Common carps	Popularization of Fish culture in village ponds	-	10	10	Demo under progress (Since the inputs has been given to December 2010)												

Popularization of Fish culture in village ponds (2009-10 results)

Type of Breed	Name of the technology demonstrated	Breed	No. of Demo	Units/Area (m ²)	Yield/pond				% Increase	*Economics of demonstration Rs./unit) or (Rs./m ²)				*Economics of check Rs./unit) or (Rs./m ²)			
					Demo (kg)		Check if any (kg)	Gross Cost		Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	
					H	L											A
Common carps	Popularization of Fish culture in village ponds	-	10	600	450	250	350	125 kg	250	10,750	27,000	16,250	2.51	8,500	15,000	5000	1.76

Data on additional parameters other than yield (viz., reduction of percentage diseases, increase in conceiving rate, inter-calving period etc.) : Nil

5.B.4. Other enterprises : Nil

5.B.5. Farm implements and machinery : Nil

5.B.6. Cotton

5.B.6.1. Summary of demonstrations conducted under FLD cotton

Sl. No.	Category	Technology Demonstrated	Variety	Hybrid	Season and year	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
						Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
	Production Technology	Seed treatment with a. Trichoderma viride @ 4 g / kg of seeds b. Azospirillum and Phosphobacterium @ 600 g / 450g seeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Optimum spacing : 120 x 60 cm ➤ Application of pendimethalin @ 1.0 kg/ha as pre-emergence herbicides ➤ Application of NPK as per soil test value ➤ Soil application of bio-fertilizers – Azospirillum & Phosphobacterium @ 2 kg each / ha with 25 kg FYM ➤ Gap filling on 10th DAS and Thinning on 15th DAS ➤ Earthingup on 40 – 45th DAS ➤ Foliar spray of NAA @ 40 ppm on 45th & 75th DAS ➤ Topping on 90 DAS ➤ Plant protection (based on 	-	RCH111 bt	Rabi 2010-11	10	10	8	17	25	-

		pest incidence) ➤ Sucking pest management : ➤ Spraying of Imidacloprid 18.5 SC @ 0.6ml/ lit or profenophos 50 EC @ 2ml/lit or acephate 75 SP @ 2g/lit . ➤ Boll worm complex- release of Trichogramma @ 2.5 cc/ac- three release ➤ Nutritional disorder – Reddening of leaves : ○ 0.5 % Mg SO4 and 0.1 % Urea + 0.1 %Zn SO4 as foliar spray on 50th and 80th DAS Foliar spray of 2 % KNO3 at flower initiation and boll opening stage									
	Farm Implements	Rotavator (Tractor operated)	-	RCH111 bt	Rabi 2010-11	50	50	45	30	75	-
		Bed cum Furrow Former	-	RCH111 bt	Rabi 2010-11	50	50	45	30	75	-
		Power weeder	-	RCH111 bt	Rabi 2010-11	50	50	45	30	75	-

5.B.6.2 Production technology demonstrations

Performance of demonstrations

Farming situation	Technology Demonstrated	Area (ha)	No.of demo.	Variety	Hybrid	Yield (q/ha)		% Increase	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of local check (Rs./ha)			
						Demo	Local		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR
Irrigated	Seed treatment with a. Trichoderma viride @ 4 g / kg of seeds b. Azospirillum and Phosphobacterium @ 600 g / 450g seeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Optimum spacing : 120 x 60 cm ➤ Application of pendimethalin @ 1.0 kg/ha as pre-emergence herbicides ➤ Application of NPK as per soil test value ➤ Soil application of bio-fertilizers – Azospirillum & Phosphobacterium @ 2 kg each / ha with 	10	25	-	RCH111bt	18.78	11.12	40.79	37590	89788	52198	2.40	22248	40116	17868	1.80

25 kg FYM																		
➤ Gap filling on 10th DAS and Thinning on 15th DAS																		
➤ 50th and 80th DAS																		
Foliar spray of 2 % KNO3 at flower initiation and boll opening stage																		

Performance of Bt hybrids, Desi hybrids, non-Bt hybrids and Varieties in Front Line Demonstrations in cotton during 2010-11

Category	Farming situation	Technology Demonstrated	Area (ha)	No.of demo.	Variety	Hybrid	Yield (q/ha)		% Increase	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of local check (Rs./ha)			
							Demo	Local		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR
Bt hybrids	Irrigated	Production technology		25	-	RCH 111 bt	18.78	11.12	40.79	37590	89788	52198	2.40	22248	40116	17868	1.80

5.B.6.3 Integrated pest management demonstrations : Nil

5.B.6.4 Demonstrations on farm implements

Name of the implement	Area (Ha)	No. of Demo.	Name of the technology demonstrated	Labour requirement for operation (Rs./ha)		
				Demo	Local check	% change
Rotavator (Tractor operated)	50	75	Rotavator for land preparation and also pulverize the soil	800	2200	63 %
Bed cum Furrow Former	50	75	Bed cum Furrow Former for soil moisture conservation	800	2200	63 %
Power weeder	50	75	Power weeder for controlling of weed menace	400	1500	73 %

5.B.6.5 Extension Programmes organized in Cotton Demonstration Plots

Extension activity	No. of Programmes	Participants			SC/ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Consultancy	10	60	20	80	25	20	45
Demonstrations	30	100	20	120	35	25	60
Diagnostic surveys	5	30	10	40	15	5	20
Exhibition	3	45	20	65	15	10	25
Field Days	2	65	10	75	20	10	30
Field visits	10	160	30	190	60	20	80
Group discussions	3	60	4	64	20	5	25
Training for Extension Functionaries	5	35	6	41	10	5	15
Training for farmers	15	90	35	125	25	15	40
Viedo show	8	300	50	350	120	60	180
Popular articles	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publication	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	98	945	205	1150	345	175	520

5.B.6.6. Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies on all crops / enterprise

S. No	Crop / Enterprise	Name of the technology demonstrated	Feed Back
1.	Paddy	Popularisation of new variety in paddy Co(R) 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new rice variety Co (R) 50 had higher growth and yield attributes as compared to farmers practice (BPT and ADT 46). • Co (R) 50 moderately resistant to blast, sheath blight, brown spot, bacterial leaf • Highest yield of 6540 kg/ha was observed with Co (R) 50 due to higher tillers and productive tillers. • The average yield observed with Co (R) 50 was 5813 kg / ha compared to check (4680 kg/ha)
2.	Paddy	Popularisation of new variety in paddy Co (R) H 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher growth and yield attributes were observed with CORH 3 compared to farmers practice (ADT 36). • Highest yield of 5100 kg/ha was recorded in • CO (R) H 3 due to higher tillers and productive tillers. • An average yield was 4576 kg / ha in demoplot compared to check (4280 kg/ha). However, the yield increase was only 6.6 %.
3.	Brinjal	Popularisation of COBH2 Brinjal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBH2 Brinjal's performance in this region compared to the check private hybrid, the fruit yield is less. • Farmer's face difficulty in fetching appropriate price for COBH2 fruits, as COBH2 fruits are sold at a price less than Rs.1/kg compared to other sevanthipatty brinjals. • Incidence of little leaf of Brinjal is prominent in COBH2 Brinjal grown areas. • A positive observation has been made, when COBH2 brinjal were raised in raised bed+ drip+ mulch system in one farmer's field in Mathahalur manickam. In this field, crop mortality due to flood has not much affected the fruit yield. • Incidence of shoot and fruit borer has resulted in reduced yield in addition to the above reasons in Cuddalore district.

4.	Cotton	Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCH 111 bt out yielded the well than local check (RCH 2) • ICMP practices such as seed treatment with <i>T. viridi</i> @ 10 g / kg seeds , azospirillum and phosphobacterium @ 200 g / 450 g , Soil application of bio-fertilizer - azospirillum and phosphobacterium @ 2 kg / ha each, Foliar application of NAA @ 1 ml in one liter, Yellow sticky trap, spraying of Imidoclopride , Foliar application of 0.5 % Mg SO₄ & 0.1 % (Urea + Zn SO₄) significantly influenced the yield and quality of RCH 111bt
5.	Implements	Demonstration of farm implements in rainfed cotton	<p><u>Rotavator (Tractor operated)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It performed primary and secondary tillage operation in one single operation to get deep and well pulverized seed bed for good nourishment and anchorage of plants. <p><u>Bed cum Furrow Former</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It saved labours and time • Timely operation <p><u>Power weeder</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It controls the weed infestation in early stage and save the labours
6.	Fish fingerlings	Popularization of fish culture in village ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normally in the village ponds the optimum population of the fingerlings will not be maintained. However through this demonstration one fingerlings per m² was maintained which was reflected in the yield (500 kg/ 600 square meter ponds). • Pond fish culture suitable for cutla, rogu and mirgal, pullgantai and silver gantai • Grass carp and silver carp are surface feeder • Middle layer - Grass carp and silver carp • Bottom layer – Mirgal. Therefore, there was no feed competition between the fingerlings.

5.B.6.7 Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

S. No	Crop / Enterprise	Name of the technology demonstrated	Feed Back
1	Paddy	Popularization of new variety in paddy Co @ 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers were highly impressed with the performance of Co (R) 50 mainly because of higher yield and also minimum pest and disease occurrence. • Farmers felt that this variety will be a alternate for BPT and ADT 46 for late samba season.
2	Paddy	Popularisation of new variety in paddy Co @H 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers felt that the performance of Co (R)H 3 was almost on par with ADT 36. However, the disease incidence was low especially lakshmi disease than the other varieties.
3.	Cotton	Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmers expressed that RCH 111 bt cotton had more numbers of bolls when compared to local. But most of the farmers preferred the RCH 111 bt cotton due to market preference. • Farmers were satisfied about the advisory services by the scientists in pest identification, need based and time of pesticides application. • They were satisfied about the foliar spray of NAA . They noticed that squares and bolls shedding were reduced by 25-30% compared to farmers practice (No NAA foliar spray). • The farmers shared their experience with other farmers during field day and group meeting
4.	Brinjal	Popularisation of COBH2 Brinjal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially farmer's were satisfied with the vigour and growth of the plant. • On latter stages, incidence of little leaf of brinjal, shoot and fruit borer incidence altogether resulted in reduced fruit yield and plant mortality compared to the check hybrid. • They were not satisfied by the price of the fruit which they were able to get in Panruti market(Less than Rs.1/kg to check hybrid). • Farmer's feel that there's not a market preference for COBH2 Brinjal among the Cuddalore people. • To sum up, the OFT farmer's of Cuddalore were not willing to grow COBH2 due to less price and market preference in this region.

5.	Cotton – Implements	Demonstration of farm implements in rainfed cotton	<p><u>Rotavator (Tractor operated)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmers were impressed with the operation of rotavator • It performed primary and secondary tillage operation in one single operation to get deep well pulverized seed bed for good nourishment and anchorage of plants. <p><u>Bed cum Furrow Former</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labours and time saving • Timely operation <p><u>Power weeder</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It control the weed infestation in early stage and save the labours
6.	Fish fingerlings	Popularization of fish culture in village ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of commercial carp, batla, Mirgal performance was good • The net profit was also high. Hence this technology will be followed in future year also.

5. B.6.8. Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organised	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	25	1435	-
2	Farmers Training	28	1158	-
3	Media coverage	244	-	-
4	Training for extension functionaries	34	1530	-

PART VII. TRAINING

7.A.. Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (On campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Crop Production										
Weed Management	5	40	12	52	20	10	30	60	22	82
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	30	2	32	15	3	18	45	5	50
Cropping Systems	2	20	15	35	10	5	15	30	20	50
Crop Diversification	4	35	5	40	15	5	20	50	10	60
Integrated Farming	1	10	-	10	5	-	5	15	-	15
Micro Irrigation/Irrigation	13	320	20	340	140	20	160	460	40	500
Seed production	5	92	2	26	6	5	9	98	7	105
Nursery management	10	30	-	30	15	-	15	45	-	45
Integrated Crop Management	2	20	10	30	15	5	20	35	15	50
Soil and Water Conservation	1	16	5	21	12	8	20	28	13	41
Integrated Nutrient Management	2	45	15	60	15	5	20	60	20	80
Production of organic inputs	5	125	15	140	25	10	35	150	35	185
Horticulture , a) Vegetable Crops										
Nursery raising	2	22	12	34	14	16	30	36	28	64
Protective cultivation	4	95	15	110	50	30	80	145	45	190
Agronomic practices	5	30	15	45	15	8	23	45	23	68
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	1	25	10	35	10	5	15	35	15	50

Rejuvenation of old orchards	1	10	25	35	10	10	20	20	45	65
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	2	60	25	85	30	10	40	90	35	125
Plant propagation techniques	1	20	15	35	10	10	20	30	25	55
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	1	20	10	30	10	5	15	30	15	45
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	1	35	10	45	15	10	25	50	20	75
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology	1	25	10	25	10	5	15	35	15	60
f) Spices										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Post harvest technology and value addition	1	5	15	20	-	2	2	5	17	22
Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	3	45	15	60	10	10	20	55	25	80
Integrated nutrient management	1	16	25	41	15	10	25	31	50	81
Production and use of organic inputs	1	10	15	25	10	5	15	20	20	40
Management of Problematic soils	2	25	10	35	10	10	20	35	20	55
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	1	14	7	21	13	10	23	27	17	54
Soil and water testing	1	22	10	32	10	13	23	32	23	55
Livestock Production and Management										
Poultry Management	1	5	15	20	2	7	9	7	22	29

Others (pl.specify)Goat farming	1	27	25	52	7	-	7	27	32	84
Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	1	25	10	35	5	5	10	30	15	45
Value addition	6	60	91	151	3	71	74	63	162	225
Agril. Engineering	-									
Farm machinery and its maintenance	2	25	15	40	10	10	20	35	25	60
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	5	25	10	35	15	5	20	40	15	55
Use of Plastics in farming practices	1	20	10	30	10	10	20	30	20	50
Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	2	23	17	40	15	8	23	38	25	63
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	1	25	15	40	13	10	23	38	25	63
Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated fish farming	1	15	10	25	7	6	13	22	16	38
Fish processing and value addition	1	14	7	21	10	9	19	24	16	40
Production of Inputs at site										
Vermi-compost production	1	10	15	25	10	5	15	20	20	40
Organic manures production	2	27	13	40	12	7	19	39	20	59
Production of livestock feed and fodder	2	35	16	51	24	19	43	59	35	94
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Computer literacy training for farmers	4	22	14	36	5	5	10	27	19	46
TOTAL	111	1620	628	2170	683	422	1103	2296	1092	3438

7.B.. Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (Off campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Crop Production										
Weed Management	4	120	25	145	25	10	35	145	35	180
Resource Conservation Technologies	2	80	25	105	15	5	20	95	30	125
Integrated Farming	5	150	30	180	35	15	50	185	80	265
Micro Irrigation/Irrigation	13	320	20	340	140	20	160	460	40	500
Nursery management	1	30	10	40	10	5	15	40	15	55
Production of organic inputs	2	40	15	55	20	15	35	60	50	110
RajaRajan 1000 Techniques	4	200	25	225	30	15	45	230	40	270
Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high volume crop	2	25	15	40	30	10	40	55	25	80
Off-season vegetables	1	10	10	20	5	5	10	15	15	30
Nursery raising	1	15	10	25	10	10	20	25	20	45
b) Fruits										
Cultivation of Fruit	1	25	15	40	10	10	20	35	25	60
c) Ornamental Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	1	45	10	55	10	5	15	55	15	70
Processing and value addition	1	25	10	35	15	10	25	60	25	85

Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	2	38	19	57	15	13	28	53	31	84
Integrated water management	1	19	16	35	10	5	15	29	21	60
Management of Problematic soils	1	29	26	45	15	10	25	44	36	80
Soil and water testing	4	57	26	83	27	26	53	84	52	136
Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	1	25	15	40	10	10	20	35	25	60
Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production	2	28	19	47	8	6	14	36	25	61
Vermi-compost production	1	16	15	31	8	7	15	24	22	46
TOTAL	50	1297	356	1643	448	212	660	1765	627	2402

7.C. Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (on campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	2	28	16	44	10	21	31	38	37	75
Seed production	1	15	7	22	15	2	17	30	9	39
Mushroom Production	5	25	10	35	15	10	25	35	20	60
Sericulture	1	16	8	24	9	7	16	25	15	40
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	2	25	20	45	10	10	20	35	30	65
Vermicompost Production	1	18	3	21	4	2	6	22	5	27
Value addition	2	3	26	29	7	19	26	10	45	55

Fish Value addition	3	9	22	31	4	6	10	13	28	41
Computer literacy training to farmers	1	8	-	8	4	-	4	12	-	12
TOTAL	18	147	112	259	78	77	155	220	189	414

7.D. Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (off campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	1	21	2	23	5	7	12	26	9	35
Commercial fruit production	1	18	4	22	9	5	14	27	9	36
Integrated farming	2	45	20	65	20	10	30	65	30	95
Seed production	5	25	5	15	10	10	20	35	15	40
Production of organic inputs	6	80	10	90	40	10	50	120	20	140
Planting material production	1	10	8	18	7	6	13	17	15	32
Vermi-culture	1	16	11	27	5	7	12	21	18	39
Mushroom Production	2	12	5	17	10	5	15	22	20	42
TOTAL	19	227	65	277	106	60	166	333	136	459

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	4	41	2	43	11	-	11	52	2	54
Integrated Pest Management	8	250	40	290	80	12	92	330	52	382
Integrated Nutrient management	8	250	40	290	80	12	92	330	52	382
Production and use of organic inputs	1	19	7	26	21	13	34	40	20	60
Women and Child care	1	-	17	17	-	13	13	-	30	30
Livestock feed and fodder production	1	19	7	26	21	13	34	40	20	60
Household food security	1	-	30	30	-	12	12	-	42	42
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24	579	143	722	213	75	288	792	218	1010

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	2	65	10	75	15	5	20	80	15	95
Integrated Pest Management	1	35	10	45	30	10	40	65	20	85
Integrated Nutrient management	1	35	10	45	30	10	40	65	20	85
Rejuvenation of old orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected cultivation technology	4	60	25	85	25	10	35	85	35	120

Production and use of organic inputs	1	30	6	36	8	5	13	38	13	49
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	1	25	1	26	7	2	9	32	8	40
Total	10	250	62	312	115	42	157	365	111	474

7.G. Sponsored training programmes

S.No	Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
			General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Crop production and management										
1.a.	Increasing production and productivity of crops	10	213	15	228	157	15	172	370	30	400
2	Production and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Soil health and fertility management	1	29	4	33	5	2	7	34	6	40
4	Production of Inputs at site	2	26	4	30	27	13	40	53	17	70
5	Methods of protective cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Post harvest technology and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.a.	Processing and value addition	1	10	15	25	2	3	5	12	18	30
12	Agricultural Extension										
12.a.	Capacity Building and Group Dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.b.	Gender sensitization modules	2	30	10	40	5	5	10	35	15	50
	Total	16	308	48	356	196	38	234	504	86	590

Details of sponsoring agencies involved

1. Government of Tamil Nadu sponsored NADP Precision Farming Project
2. National Committee on Plastics Applications in Horticulture, GOI, New Delhi
3. District Poverty Alleviation Programme, Cuddalore
4. Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Tanjore
5. Directorate of Cashew and Cocoa Development Board, Cochin
6. National Bamboo Mission, New Delhi
7. Commissionerate of Horticulture, Chennai
8. NABARD

2.7.H. Details of vocational training programmes carried out by KVKs for rural youth

S.No	Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
			General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Crop production and management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.a.	Commercial floriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b.	Commercial fruit production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c.	Seed production	1	20	-	20	2	-	2	20	-	20
1.d.	Integrated crop management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e.	Organic farming	1	18	3	21	4	2	6	22	5	27
1.f.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Post harvest technology and value addition										
2.a.	Value addition	2	69	8	77	9	5	14	28	13	91
2.b.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Livestock and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Income generation activities										
4.a.	Vermi-composting	1	18	3	21	4	2	6	22	5	27
4.b.	Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c.	Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.d.	Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.e.	Seed production	1	48	-	48	2	-	2	50	-	50
4.f.	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.g.	Mushroom cultivation	1	14	2	16	6	3	9	20	5	25
5	Agricultural Extension										
5.a.	Capacity building and group dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	7	187	16	203	27	12	39	162	28	240

PART VIII – EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Extension Programmes (including activities of FLD programmes)

Nature of Extension Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants (General)			No. of Participants SC / ST			No. of extension personnel		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Field Day	25	267	275	542	236	198	434	256	178	434
Exhibition	22	421	289	710	362	299	661	279	196	475
Method Demonstrations	148	1324	967	2291	850	765	1615	95	76	171
Farmers Seminar	6	234	167	401	176	134	310	29	13	42
Workshop	15	212	165	377	76	82	158	312	157	469
Group meetings	25	1034	765	1799	497	268	765	113	72	185
Lectures delivered as resource persons	46	1324	1165	2489	486	394	880	215	101	316
Newspaper coverage	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Radio talks	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Popular articles	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45

Extension Literature	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
Advisory Services	150	4356	3215	7571	2316	2110	4426	346	287	633
Scientific visit to farmers field	157	665	378	1043	167	59	226	89	27	116
Farmers visit to KVK		3276	2861	6137	1170	453	1623	82	46	128
Diagnostic visits	238	2590	2144	4734	1248	1031	2279	34	25	59
Exposure visits	22	731	456	1187	521	327	848	122	26	148
Soil health Camp	26	789	456	1245	378	214	592	48	38	86
Animal Health Camp	3	126	46	172	97	48	145	43	18	61
Soil test campaigns	26	789	456	1245	378	214	592	48	38	86
Farm Science Club Conveners meet	16	237	156	393	128	96	224	-	--	633
Self Help Group Conveners meetings	49	389	276	665	211	140	351	-	-	1065
Total	1218	18764	14237	33001	9297	6832	16129	2111	1298	5351

PART IX – PRODUCTION OF SEED, PLANT AND LIVESTOCK MATERIALS

9.A. Production of seeds by the KVKs

Crop category	Name of the crop	Variety	Hybrid	Quantity of seed (qtl)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers to whom provided
Cereals (crop wise)						
Oilseeds						
Pulses						
Commercial crops	Cashew	VRI 3		104 Kg	6500	20
Vegetables						
Flower crops						
Spices						
Fodder crop seeds						
Fiber crops	Cumbu Napier grass	Co4		10000	4000	20

9.B. Production of planting materials by the KVKs

Crop category	Name of the crop	Variety	Hybrid	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers to whom provided
Commercial	Cashew	VRI 3		17800	3,20,400	500
	Cashew		VRI (Cw) H 1	400	7,200	10
Vegetable seedlings	Brinjal		COBH2	20000	10,000	20
	Chillies	Local		4000	2,000	10
Fruits	Jack	PLR 2		50	1,250	25
Ornamental plants	Rose	Local		350	3,50	35
	Crotons	Local		500	5,000	58
Medicinal and Aromatic Plantation						
Spices						
Tuber						
Fodder crop saplings	Cumbu Napier grass	CO4		10000	4,000	20
Forest Species	-	-		-	-	-
Others(specify)	Red gram Seedling	CO (Rg)7		5000	7,500	10
Total				58100	57,406	688

9.C. Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity Kg	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers to whom provided
Bio Fertilizers	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticide	-	-	-	-
Bio-fungicide	-	-	-	-
Bio Agents	-	-	-	-
Others (specify)	Vermicompost	1500 Kg	7500	2
Total		1500 Kg	7500	2

9.D. Production of livestock materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the breed	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers to whom provided
Dairy animals	-	-	-	-
Poultry	-	-	-	-
Broilers				
Layers	Rhodo white chicken Eggs	300	1800	30
Duals (broiler and layer)				
Total		300	1800	30

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

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

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

Date of start : 2006
 Periodicity : Quarterly
 Number of copies distributed : 500 copies

(B) Literature developed/published

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Research papers			
Technical reports			
News letters	April-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec and Jan-Mar		4
Technical bulletins	Fruits and vegetable preservation	Dr.S. Kannan	1
	Fish value addition	Dr.S. Kannan	1
	Cashew apple value addition	Dr.S. Kannan	1
	Milk product preparation	Dr.S. Kannan	1
	Quality seed production in groundnut	Dr.V.Vijaya geetha	1
	Soil and water testing manual	Dr.V.Dhanushkodi	1
	Rajarajan 1000 techniques	Dr.P.Arutchenthil	1
	Computer manual	Dr.S.Haripriya	1
	Mushroom cultivation techniques	Dr.M.Raju	1
Popular articles	Nitrogen management in rice Importance of S in agriculture	Dr. K. Subrahmaniyan and Dr.V.Dhanushkodi	2
Extension literature			
Others (Pl. specify)			
TOTAL			13

10.B. Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD/ Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number
-	-	-	-

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

Food Processing and value addition

The vocational training programme on “Food processing, preservation and value addition” conducted in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vriddhachalam since 2009 -10 for the benefit of farm women, rural youth, school dropouts and farmers. Totally 21 days vocational training programme were organized and 30 participants were trained in Food production technologies such as importance of food processing, preservation and value addition of fruits and vegetables, instant food powder, pickle preparation, vathal and vadagm preparation, packing, labeling demand and marketability, maintenance of food product storage keeping quality, maintenance of building, and management marketing strategies etc..

Pre-evaluation for trainees

Before conducting “Food processing, preservation and value addition” training, pre-evaluation were made through oral discussion and conducting simple test about the advantages food processing, preservation and value addition of fruits and vegetables, food product storage keeping quality.

Post –evaluation for trainees

After completion of training programmes post evaluation was carried out through group discussion, individual presentation, identification of specimens, objective type and descriptive test. The results of the pre and post evaluation of the trainees revealed that about 75 -80 % of the trainees were found unaware about the features food processing, preservation and value addition under controlled condition and 95% of the trainees were found to gain knowledge on the food production technologies respectively.

Followup after the training programme

Successes story of trainees

- ❖ Mrs. R. Suganthi 35 year old woman live in Neyveli township, Cuddalore district. She underwent the vocational training programme on “Food processing, preservation and value addition” conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vriddhachalam. After the training she started a small unit with daily preparation of food products like pickles, jam and masala powder 10 -20 kg/day at house hold level and earned Rs.500/month. Yet, she was not able to sell the products continuously within a specified period of time and faced a lot of difficulties. At that time, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra advised her to start small scale industry and develop good quality of food products and attractive label. Now she started selling

her product in brand name “ Jayam Home Made Products” and earning Rs. 10,000/month. She is now doing successfully the business. The KVK, Vriddhachalam is promoting the enterprises through technical back stopping and facilitating of stall for exhibition in major agricultural fare.

- ❖ Based on the vocational training the participants have formed a society namely Cuddalore District value added food product welfare association registered under society registration act of Tamil Nadu Government. The society having 20 active members and they have started one small scale industry for preparation of food product such as pickles, tomato conserve, vathal kulambu, and masala powder in every day. The unit is society situated at Puthukooraiptai village. Now they are selling their food products specifically to engineering college and school hostel in addition to local market. Because of hygienic preparation and high sensory qualities. The product is gradually popularized among the educational institution. Now the society members are planning to extend this business on a large scale.

New Rice variety ANNA-4 in Drought prone areas

The Cuddalore district has considerable area under rainfed rice especially Nallur, Mangalore blocks and also part of Bhuvanagiri and Vriddhachalam block during samba season. Generally, the farmers gets very low yield mainly under rainfed situation due to use of local varieties and poor maintenance. The locally available kar (Red) rice variety fetches low market value.

KVK intervention

KVK has introduced new drought tolerant variety ANNA 4 to this rainfed areas under FLD programme during Samba 2010-2011. The farmers were trained in improved production technologies for rainfed rice and also they were explained about the performance of ANNA 4 paddy variety. The FLD programme was conducted in Sathiyam and Vaiyankudi areas.

Demonstration

The demonstration was conducted in 10 locations of Vriddhachalam and Nallur blocks. The major soil type of field is sandy loam. The crop was raised in first week of October 2010. All the recommended package practices were followed and the crop was harvested on first week of January 2011.

Economics

Location	Yield kg/ha		% increase	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)		Net return (Rs./ha)		BC ratio	
	ANNA 4	Kar rice		ANNA 4	Kar rice	ANNA 4	Kar rice	ANNA 4	Kar rice
1.	3450	2700	27.78	8867	13200	11385	7155	2.28	1.54
2.	2890	2450	17.96	16200	14200	9248	6493	1.57	1.46
3.	3320	2680	23.88	15930	13250	11321	7102	1.71	1.54
4.	3500	2640	32.58	14770	12900	10885	6996	1.74	1.54
5.	3890	3100	25.48	14520	15240	11787	8215	1.81	1.54
6.	3750	3000	25.00	13360	11200	12375	7950	1.93	1.71
7.	3600	2900	24.14	13610	12540	11880	7685	1.87	1.61
8.	3470	2900	19.66	16020	14000	11451	7685	1.71	1.55
9.	3680	3050	20.66	9458	13980	12144	8083	2.28	1.58
10.	3750	3100	20.97	9638	14750	12375	8215	2.28	1.56
Mean	3530	2852	23.81	13237	13526	11485	7557	1.92	1.56

Feed back

The farmers were impressed with the performance of ANNA 4 in terms of establishment, tiller production and non lodging characteristic until harvest etc.

The advantages found by farmers

1. The duration (105 days) of ANNA 4 was reduced by 15-20 days compared to local Kar (130 days)
2. The variety ANNA 4 was non lodging.
3. ANNA 4 variety has slender white rice compared local kar (red bold).
4. ANNA 4 fetches more market value than local kar (red bold).

Horizontal spread

All the farmers were advised to keep the seeds for next season and also action has been taken to distribute the variety to the other needy farmers (15- 20 farmers) in the same village.

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

Rural Youth Key Informant

We are conducting off campus training in all crops in different villages. Through this off campus training we are identifying interested rural youth in agriculture and train them as key informant for Krishi Vigyan Kendra activities in that village in addition to FSC conveners and progressive farmer. We have started during 2004-05. During the year 2007-08, 15 numbers of interested rural youths have been identified and So far we have identified 64 numbers of interested rural youth key informants.

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

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

10.F. Specific training need analysis tools / methodology followed

Identification of courses for farmers / farm women

- Farm science club conveners meeting
- Identification of target groups was done based on their needs
- Monthly zonal work shop
- SAC meetings
- Conducting off campus training / demonstration
- Questionnaire method / Contact letter
- Village meetings
- Personal contact / Field visits
- Discussion with farmers and farm advisory visit

Rural youth

- Personal contact
- Identification of target groups was done based on their needs
- Contact letters
- Progressive farmers
- FSC conveners meetings

In service personnel

- Collaborative meeting with line departments
- Discussion with extension functionaries during the monthly zonal workshop
- Collaborative meeting with line departments

10 G. Field activities

(i)	Number of villages adopted	28
(ii)	Number of farm families selected	405
(iii)	Number of survey / PRA conducted	65

10.H. Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory

Status of establishment of Lab : Functioning

1. Year of establishment : **17.06.2005**
2. List of equipments purchased with amount :

Sl. No	Name of the Equipment	Qty.	Cost
1	pH meter	1	7344.00
2	EC meter	1	7344.00
3	Kjeldhal digestion and distillation plant	1	24589.00
4	Scanning visible spectro photometer	1	75072.00
5	Flame photometer	1	36720.00
6	Water distillation still-mini quartz distiller	1	26117.73
Total			177186.7

Details of samples analyzed so far since establishment of SWTL:

Details	No. of Samples analyzed	No. of Farmers benefited	No. of Villages	Amount realized (Rs.)
Soil Samples	1,991	1,862	502	49,775
Water Samples	1,290	1,290	166	12,900
Plant samples	---	---	---	---
Manure samples	---	---	---	---
Others (specify)	---	---	---	---
Total	3,281	3,152	668	62,675

Details of samples analyzed during the 2010-11:

Details	No. of Samples analyzed	No. of Farmers benefited	No. of Villages	Amount realized (Rs.)
Soil Samples	550	425	328	13750
Water Samples	550	550	425	5500
Plant samples	--	--	--	--
Manure samples	--	--	--	--
Others (specify)				
Total	1100	975	753	19250

10.I. Technology Week celebration – Nil

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

PART XI. IMPACT

11. A. Impact of KVK activities : Training (NOT RESTRICTED TO REPORTING PERIOD)

S. No.	Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of trainees	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
				Before training (Rs./Unit)	After training (Rs./Unit)
1.	Value added products preparation	220	11.36	500 / month	1300 / month
2.	Crossandra seedling production	45	37.78	50,000 / year	1,50,000 / year
3.	Seed production	28	14.29	15000/ year	30,000/ year
4.	Mulberry production & silk worm rearing	45	8.89	-	40,000 / month
5.	Mushroom production	290	8.62	1000 / month	3000 / month
6.	Vermicompost preparation	60	11.66	1500/ month	2500 / month
7.	Horticultural nursery techniques and vegetable seed production	65	15.38	30,000 / year	1.0-1.25 lakhs/year
8.	Fruits preservation	365	12.33	Rs 700 / month	2000 / month
9	Cashew grafting techniques	124	12.10	-	25,000 / Year
10	Home care products preparation (Phenoyl, agarbathi, computer sambirani, cleaning washing, powder and herbal oil)	370	13.51	750 / month	1500 / month
11	Tailoring & embroidering	250	11.20	-	1500 / month

11B. Cases of large scale adoption (not restricted to reporting period)

Outcome and impact in select areas

Six areas are presented for the purpose of discussion here (Table below). It may be seen that the technology deliverables, complexities of the technology and farmers perception have greatly influenced the adoption and the sum total outcome.

Horizontal spread of technologies and large scale adoption – select examples

S. No.	Activities	Expected outcome	Impact	Horizontal spread
1	Introduction of new rice variety ADT 43/CO 43/Improved white ponni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Higher yield than local ➤ Less duration ➤ Non lodging ➤ Suitable for normal season ➤ Increase in area adoption through FLD and trainings connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16-20 per cent higher yield than local/ ADT 36 and replaced older varieties 	Normal paddy area in the district is 1.027 lakh ha. On an average 11-14 cultivars are grown during kuruvai and samba seasons. ADT 43 released in 1998 cultivation spread to 10750, 12200 and 13000 ha during 2004-05, 05-06 and 06-07. White ponni stood at 38000-40000 ha while CO43 cultivation ranged from 4000-4500 ha during these years (Source: KVK, Vriddhachalam2008)
2	System of Rice Intensification popularization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low seed rate ➤ Low water requirement ➤ Transplanting at wider spacing young seedlings ➤ Non lodging ➤ Suitable for normal season ➤ Increase in area adoption through FLD and trainings connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main season samba has been brought under SRI cultivation method in 13 blocks replacing conventional method 	A separate report is given in following section
3	Direct sown seed drill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Less seed rate ➤ No nursery crop ➤ Time saving ➤ Easy to operate ➤ Less drudgery ➤ Increase in area adoption through FLD and trainings connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A separate report is appended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A separate report is appended
4	Adoption of improved cashew variety, VRI 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High yield ➤ Replacement of old cashew garden ➤ Export value ➤ Increase in area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6-7 nursery units has been established ➤ 500- 750 kg increased yield/ha ➤ VRI 3 is preferred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5000-6000 ha cashew area has been replaced with new variety ➤ Newer avenues for gainful self

		adoption through trainings connected	for export market	employment created
5	Flower crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Replacement of traditional crops ➤ High income/unit area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flower crops occupies 80-100 ha in Vegakollai village ➤ Rs 40,000 – 50,000/ ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Employment opportunities for 100-150 man days for women
6	Vermicompost production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Utilization of available farm waste ➤ Reduction in usage of inorganic fertilizers ➤ Increased yield and quality of produce ➤ Improvement in soil health ➤ 50 Vermicompost unit anticipated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 15-20 vermicompost units were established ➤ Farmers are producing 500 – 4000 kg / unit in 45 days ➤ Keeping quality of the fruit is increased ➤ Enhanced the early flowering in Moringa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 150 tonnes of vermicompost produced ➤ 200 farmers in and around villages were started using vermicompost

1. Training on focus crops in Cuddalore Dt.- National Horticulture Mission sponsored programme

Under this scheme trainings to farmers were given on focus crops in horticulture. This scheme concentrated on providing advanced training in cultivation of horticulture crops to 2576 farmers in the District. The trainee farmers from all six taluks had exposure to various crops cultivation. The details of training imparted are furnished below. During a follow up training, selected cashew farmers have expressed difficulty in cashew pest management. The KVK is following it with FLD on Integrated crop management practices (Action Plan Document 2009-10). At present the concept of scientific cultivation of cashew and banana is picking up on a large scale in the district.

Educational status of the trainees

S.No.	Category	Numbers					Per cent				
		Crops					Crops				
		Cashew	Mango	Banana	Chillies	Flower	Cashew	Mango	Banana	Chillies	Flower
1	Illiterate	155	4	43	14	19	9.35	6.45	6.99	11.67	15.08
2	1-5 th standard	449	12	166	27	35	27.08	19.35	26.99	22.50	27.78
3	6-10 th standard	807	27	283	56	48	48.67	43.55	46.02	46.67	38.10
4	HSc	111	9	52	17	14	6.69	14.52	8.46	14.17	11.11
5	Diploma	29	0	22	1	3	1.75	0	3.58	0.83	2.38
6	Collegiate	107	10	49	5	7	6.45	16.13	7.97	4.17	5.56
	Total	1658	62	615	120	126	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Farm status of trainees

S.No.	Category	Numbers					Per cent				
		Crops					Crops				
		Cashew	Mango	Banana	Chillies	Flower	Cashew	Mango	Banana	Chillies	Flower
1	OC	1	0	8	0	1	0.06	0	1.30	0	0.79
2	BC	217	23	124	43	95	13.09	37.10	20.16	35.83	75.40
3	MBC	1277	35	449	71	21	77.02	56.45	73.01	59.17	16.67
4	SC/ST	163	4	34	6	9	9.83	6.45	5.53	5	7.14
	Total	1658	62	615	120	126	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

iii) Seed Village Scheme –sponsored by GOI

In this scheme, trainings were imparted to the selected farmers of Cuddalore district so as to empower them on the right technologies of quality seed production in paddy, blackgram sesame, Groundnut crops. Skill trainings are on the method of good seed separation, seed treatment, sowing and planting methods for seed production. Besides, rogueing of weeds and unwanted plants were sensitized to the farmers by field level demonstration. Importance of nutrient management for crops to produce quality seeds was also stressed to the farmers. Integrated pest and disease management techniques in the specified crops were demonstrated and sufficient practical skill to identify the pest and disease damage symptoms identification of pests, natural enemies and the control methods were also demonstrated to the farmers. With regard to the seed distribution of paddy, groundnut, sesame and blackgram, seeds were distributed to the selected trained farmers at 50 percent subsidy to an area of 1 acre per farmer.

Implementation of seed village scheme in Cuddalore Dt.

S. No.	Seed Village	Crop	Variety	Area (ha)	Qty. (Kg)	Total farmers
1.	Kolapakkam	Sesame	VRI1	20	100	50
2.	Pottaveli	Sesame	VRI1	20	100	50
3.	Kattiyankuppam	Sesame	TMV4	20	100	50
4.	Erappavur	Paddy	ADT39	20	1250	50
5.	Anukampattu	Paddy	ADT39	40	2500	100
6.	Karmangudi	Paddy	ADT43	48	3000	120
7.	Thoravallur	Paddy	ADT43	20	1250	50
8.	T. Agaram	Paddy	CR1009	32	2000	80
9.	Pallineerodai	Paddy	White ponni	40	2500	100
10.	Asakalathur	Paddy	White ponni	24	1500	60
11.	Kanchirangulam	Paddy	White ponni	40	2500	100
12.	Sri Athivaraganallur	Black gram	VBN3	40	800	100
13.	Karaimedu	Paddy	ADT43	40	3000	120
14.	Kolakkudi	Paddy	ADT43	48	3000	120
15.	Thorankuppam	Paddy	ADT43	48	3000	120
16.	Thettampattu	Paddy	ADT43	35	2000	88
17.	Edankondanpattu	Paddy	IR50	12	750	30
18.	Nagarapadi	Black gram	VBN4	31	632	79
19.	Kumaramangalam	Groundnut	VRI2	11	1125	28
20.	Ambapuram	Paddy	ADT43	48	3000	120
21.	Rajendrapattinam	Paddy	White ponni	40	375	50
Total				677	34482	1665

The farmers are successfully using the seeds scientifically. Large scale studies are underway.

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

a. Impact of KVK activities: Training

S. No.	Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of trainees	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
				Before training (Rs./Unit)	After training (Rs./Unit)
1.	Mushroom production & Bio control agents production	20	40	Rs 1500/ month	Rs 4500 per month
2.	Value addition	30	50	-	Rs 1000 per month
3.	Seed production	25	10	Rs 2000 per month	Rs 5000 per month
4	Vermicompost production	18	20	-	Rs 2000 per month

b. Impact analysis of KVK activities

S. No.	Activities	Expected outcome	Impact
1	Seed village scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quality seed production ➤ Higher price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ One of the farmer converted in to seed grower ➤ Self sustain of seed materials in the village ➤ 10-15 additional price per kg of seed
2	Mechanization of maize hybrid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Less cultivation cost ➤ Time saving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10-15 man power is saved per ha ➤ Rs 500 is saved ➤ 40 per cent of maize growers are using the mechanical planter
3	Bt cotton demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduced chemical spray ➤ Increased yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of chemical spray reduced. ➤ 25 per cent increased yield
4	Tapioca foliar nutrient management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rectifying the micro nutrient deficiency ➤ Increased yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Foliar spray of micro nutrients rectified the nutrient deficiency ➤ Yield increased by 5-10 per cent

PART XII – LINKAGES

12 A. FUNCTIONAL LINKAGES

This Kendra has developed a strong functional linkage with Govt. and Non-Govt. organizations for conducting training programmes, demonstrations, seminar, campaigns, farm advisory service, farmers study tour and other extension activities to achieve the Krishi Vigyan Kendra mandates. The details of the collaborative activities carried out are furnished below:

Name of Organization	Nature of linkage
Dept. of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Assessing the training needs of farmers in areas of Crop improvement, production, protection and mechanization ◆ Mid monthly and Monthly Zonal Workshop ◆ FLD – Field day ◆ Participated in the training programme ◆ Watershed & Waste land development programme ◆ Seedling supply ◆ District level farm improvement committee ◆ In service training to AOs /AAOs ◆ Off campus training programme ◆ Farm advisory services ◆ Seed farm- seed production meeting ◆ ATMA implementation ◆ Precision farming project
Dept. of Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Assessing the training needs of farmers in areas of Crop improvement, production, protection and mechanization ◆ Off campus training programme ◆ Collaborative training programme ◆ Seedlings supply ◆ Demonstration ◆ NHM training on cashew, mango, banana, chillies and loose flowers ◆ Precision farming project
Annamalai University, Chidambaram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rural agricultural work experience programme ◆ U.G. and P.G. students visit to KVK ◆ Training to VVV clubs
TANUVAS, UTRC, Cuddalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Resource persons for training
Agricultural Extension Wing, Department of agriculture (TANCOF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Off campus training ◆ Seed supply & Watershed development ◆ Training on oil seed production technology ◆ Training on oilpalm cultivation ◆ Training on polythene film mulching
Department of Animal husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Advisory service
Collectorate, Cuddalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Grievance day meeting ◆ NLC expansion programme-alternate employment for displaced riots ◆ Agricultural production council meeting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Special team constituted by District collector to evaluate the sugar factory effluent treatment and gravel quarry of plantations ◆ Periodical technical / consultative meeting
Mahalir Thittam / DRDA Cuddalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sponsored training ◆ SGSY – SHG training ◆ Skill up-gradation programme ◆ Vazhalnthukattuvom project
Higher Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Awareness campaign ◆ NSS campaign
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Awareness campaign ◆ Training programme ◆ Demonstration
NABARD, Cuddalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Farmers group discussion ◆ TTC meetings ◆ Trainings to farmers
Agriculture Engineering Dept. Govt. of Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rain water harvesting programme ◆ Seedlings supply ◆ Training on agricultural implements and river basin development
ZRC, Coimbatore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Training on power tiller operation, maintenance and its attachments ◆ Implements supply
FC & RI, Mettupalayam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Students RAWE programme
Dept. of Millets, TNAU, Coimbatore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ FLD in kodomillet and maize ◆ Seed supply
Dept. of Forage crops, TNAU, CBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ FLD and OFT on forage crops
NGO- KVKs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Training and exposure visit ◆ Seed materials supply & FLD / OFT discussion
WTC, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Drip and sprinkler unit supply ◆ Technical support ◆ Training on micro irrigation
Indian Bank, Vriddhachalam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Training programmes
Government of Pondicherry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Precision farming project – Consultancy

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

Name of the scheme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency	Amount (Rs.)
-	-	-	-

12.C. Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district: Yes

ATMA was implemented in Cuddalore district from the financial year (2007-08). The orientation workshop for newly ATMA implemented district was conducted by Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu during 22-23rd, August, 2007 at Vellore. SREP training was conducted to trainers during 22.10.07 to 27.10.07. ATMA implementing team meeting was conducted to prepare the action plan for the year 2008-09 at Joint Director of Agriculture office, Cuddalore. Agro Ecological Situation for Cuddalore district was also formed. During the period under report the following activities were taken up.

1. Monthly meeting of ATMA Block level technology team: All the thirteen block level officers conducted the monthly meetings in which KVK scientists participated. Totally 39 meetings were conducted.
2. District Advisory and Governing Board Meetings: Five meetings were conducted in which the Programme Coordinator participated as member
3. Completion of SREP: The KVK assisted in completion of SREP and document was submitted to State Level Committee.
4. Empowerment programmes under ATMA: The scientists of KVK in each Block level technology team participated in technology transfer programmes.
5. Facilitation of Exposure Visits: Exposure visits were arranged by the KVK for 4 Block farmers to State and National Level institutes, besides exposure visits to 11 KVKs in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.
6. AES delineation: As per request of the District machinery, separate meeting was conducted for AES delineation in which scientists of KVK, Regional Research Station, Vriddhachalam participated.

Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA during 2010-11

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of programmes attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	Other remarks (if any)
01	Meetings	Block level meeting	10	-	-
02	Research projects	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
03	Training programmes	Rice fallow pulses	-	2	-
		-	-	-	-
04	Demonstrations	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
05	Extension Programmes	-	-	-	-
	Kisan Mela	-	-	-	-
	Technology Week	-	-	-	-

	Exposure visit	-	-	-	-
	Exhibition	-	-	-	-
	Soil health camps	-	-	-	-
	Animal Health Campaigns	-	-	-	-
	Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
06	Publications	-	-	-	-
	Video Films	-	-	-	-
	Books	-	-	-	-
	Extension Literature	-	-	-	-
	Pamphlets	-	-	-	-
	Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
07	Other Activities (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
	Watershed approach	-	-	-	-
	Integrated Farm Development	-	-	-	-
	Agri-preneurs development	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

12.F. Details of linkage with RKVY

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

12. G. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services_(by way2sms.com)

Month	No. of SMS sent	No. of farmers to which SMS was sent	No. of feedback / query on SMS sent
April 2010	22	100	-
May	21	75	-
June	18	105	-
July	15	85	-
August	26	96	-

September	16	85	-
October	24	100	-
November	20	102	-
December	22	69	-
January 2011	15	98	-
February	18	65	-
March	18	98	-

PART XIII- PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

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

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

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

Name of the crop	Date of sowing	Date of harvest	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fibers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spices & Plantation crops									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (specify)									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Qty	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
			Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Vermicompost	1500 kg	Rs.5 / kg	Rs.7500/-	-

13.D. Performance of instructional farm (livestock and fisheries production) : Nil

Sl. No	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
		Breed	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

13.E. Utilization of hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No. of beds)

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
April 2010	-	-	-
May 2010	-	-	-
June 2010	-	-	-
July 2010	-	-	-
August 2010	-	-	-
September 2010	-	-	-
October 2010	-	-	-
November 2010	260	4days	-
December 2010	40	2 days	-
January 2011	-	-	-
February 2011	120	2 days	-
March 2011	840	9 days	-

13.F. Database management

S. No	Database target	Database created
1	Resource inventory of the district 1. Nine fold classification of land 2. Number and size of operational holdings 3. Weather parameters of the district (for minimum 10 years) 4. Details of soil profile 5. Detailed cropping pattern (for minimum 10 years) 6. Area, production and productivity of major crops 7. Details of livestock wealth of district 8. Production and productivity of livestock produces 9. Area under irrigation from different sources 10. Seasonal availability of labour 11. Trend in wholesale price of major crop and livestock products (for minimum 10 years) 12. Details of input agencies 13. Details of infrastructural facilities available for production, post harvest and marketing 14. Details of institutional credit facilities 15. Any other relevant to district	Completed
2	Farmers database Details of farmers	Completed
3	Technology inventory for the district Details of suitable technologies for a district with their details	Completed

4	Database for technologies assessed and refined Technologies taken up for assessment and refinement with their attributes	In progress
5	Frontline demonstrations database Details of crops and enterprises along with technologies identified for demonstration	In progress
6	Training database Details of training programmes across all categories and types of participants	In progress
7	Database of extension programmes Details of extension activities conducted with types of participants	In progress
8	Seeds and Planting material database Details of crops along with varieties produced and sold	In progress
9	KVK inventory of assets Details of inventions including all assets explaining year of purchase, present condition etc	Completed
10	KVK account database Various accounts along with their sanction, expenditure etc	In progress

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

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

PART XIV - FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

14.A. Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Branch code	Account Name	Account Number	MICR Number	IFSC Number
With Host Institute	State Bank of India	Vriddhachalam	954	Main	11074361787		SBIN0000954
With KVK				Rev. Fund	11074361743		SBIN0000954
				Rev.Buil.	11074361754		SBIN0000954
				IAMWARM	31149396300		SBIN0000954

14.B. Utilization of funds under FLD on Cotton (Rs. in Lakh)

S. No	Items / Head	Opening balance if any	Remittance by ZPD VIII Bangalore	Actual expenditure dubitable to Council A/C	Closing balance if any	Remarks
1	Production Technology – 50 ha					
	a. Essential inputs					
	b. POL, hiring vehicle, Kisan melas, printed materials, reports, demonstration boards	98381	-	-	-	-
	Total	98381	-	-	-	-
2.	Farm Implements – 75 ha					
	a. New equipments	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Contingencies	-	-	2500	100881	-
	Total	98381	-	2500	100881	

14.C. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	4500000	4416119	6494729
2	Traveling allowances	125000	125000	125000
3	Contingencies			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	200000	200000	199967
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	160000	160000	160000
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	100000	100000	99950
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for	40000	40000	40000

	conducting the training)			
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	195000	195000	195000
F	Frontline demonstration	-	-	-
G	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	90000	90000	89880
H	Training of extension functionaries	25000	25000	25000
I	Maintenance of buildings	30000	30000	29991
J	Extension Activities	30000	30000	29976
K	Farmers Field School	25000	25000	25000
L	Library	5000	5000	5000
	TOTAL (A)	900000	900000	899764
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Furniture & Furnishing	-	-	-
a	Tractor with implements	500000	500000	487500
b	Multi purpose crop thresher	60000	60000	57200
c	Power tiller	150000	150000	149990
d	Ground nut pod stripper	45000	45000	39000
e	Power Weeder	35000	35000	34992
f	Generator	100000	100000	100000
g	Epabx System	50000	50000	55220
2	Works			
3	Library (Purchase of assets like books & Journals back volume)	10000	10000	10000
4	Vehicles			
	TOTAL (B)	950000	950000	933902
C. REVOLVING FUND				
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	6475000	6391119	8453395

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

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1 st April of each year
April 2008 to March 2009	449759.73	234647	231273	453133.73
April 2009 to March 2010	453133.01	83903	18426	518610.73
April 2010 to March 2011	339008.73	452316	291441	499883.73

15. Details of HRD activities attended by KVK staff during 2010-11

Name of the staff	Designation	Title of the training programme	Institute where attended	Dates
Dr.M.RAJU	SMS (Agronomy)	Attend summer school on "Wealth from waste of poultry farm, livestock farm and poultry meat processing units"	VC & RI, Namakkal	22.09.10 to 12.10.10
		"Round up ready flux cotton tech"	TNAU, Coimbatore	28.10.10
Dr.V.DHANUSHKODI	SMS (SS&AC)	Southern regional seminar cum training to soil testing personnel	TNAU Coimbatore	15.12.2010 – 16.12.2010
Dr.S.KANNAN	SMS (Home Science)	Strengthening gender perspective in agricultural research and extension	TANUVAS, Chennai	24.01.2011 -25.01.2011
Dr.V.VIJAYAGEETHA	SMS (Seed tech)	National training on seed health testing	TNAU Coimbatore	03.01.2011-07.01.2011
Dr.V.DHANUSHKODI	SMS (SS&AC)	Training on soil health management	DEE, TNAU, Coimbatore	21.03.2011 – 23.03.2011
Dr.S.KANNAN	SMS (Home Science)	Recent trends in crop processing technologies	IICPT, Thanjavur	23.03.2011 – 25.03.2011
Dr.S.HARIPRIYA	SMS (Horticulure)	Protected cultivation horticultural crops	DEE, TNAU, Coimbatore	28.03.2011 – 29.03.2011

16. TN-IAMWARM GOMUKHINADHI SUB BASIN

Name of the sub basin: Gomukhinadhi (KVK, Vridhachalam)

Name of the scientist In charge: Dr.P.ARUTCHENTHIL,Ph.D

A. Details on outsourced staff

Sanctioned (Nos.)	Name of the staff	Position (No.)
Three	K.SAGADEVAN	SRF
	R. SUNDARAPANDIYAN	JRF
	R.PRAKASH	JRF

B. Activities planned for 2010 - 11

Sl. No.	Name of the activities	Physical Area (ha)		Remarks*
		Target	Achievement	
1	GM-SRI-RFP	13	13(GM-SRI-RFP)	Crop harvested
2	SRI-RFP	50	50(SRI)	Crop harvested
3	Garden land pulses	55	55	Crop harvested
4	Groundnut	20	20	Maturity stage
5	Cotton	30	30	Crop is in vegetative stage
6	Precision Farming			
	a. Sugarcane	15	-	Beneficiaries selected, Field survey under progress
	b. Banana	05	-	Beneficiaries selected, Field survey under progress
	c. Turmeric	07	-	Beneficiaries selected, Field survey under progress

C. Technical observations

Name of the activity: Paddy - Rajarajan 1000 technology

Village/Tank	District	Beneficiary Name	Yield Kg/ha
S.Naraiyur	Cuddalore	Ravichandran,S/o.Thirunarayanan	7957
Nainarpalayam	Villupuram	Arivazhan,S/o. Chellapillai	7828
Nainarpalayam	Villupuram	Duraisamy pillai,S/o.Meivarayapillai	8316
Kalagamuthiram	Villupuram	Rajendren,S/o.Vaiyapuri	9625
Pethanur	Villupuram	Vasudevan,S/o.Rajagopal	9047

D. Farmers training organized (on / off campus)

Date	Place	Title of training	Contents delivered	No. of participants
09.07.2010	S.Naraiyur	Off campus training on SRI Production Technology	SRI Nursery preparation, Crop Production, INM,IPM	35
24.08.2010	A.Marur	Off campus training on SRI Production Technology	SRI Nursery preparation, Crop Production, INM,IPM	42
24.08.2010	Mudiyanur	Off campus training on SRI Production Technology	SRI Nursery preparation, Crop Production, INM,IPM	31
25.01.2011	Thachur	Off campus training on precision farming	Crop Production, INM,IPM	50
27.01.2011	Nainarpalayam	Off campus training on precision farming	Crop Production, INM,IPM	50
17.03.2011	KVK, Vridhachalam	On campus training on IPT for cotton	Crop Production, INM,IPM	50
21.03.2011	KVK, Vridhachalam	On campus training on IPT for cotton	Crop Production, INM,IPM	50

E. Exposure visit

Date	Places visited	Technology learnt	No. of beneficiaries
30.09.2010	CODISSIA	SRI ,Precision Farming and all hi-tech Agricultural, Horticultural and allied Technologies	100

F. Publications made - Pamphlets (List): One (SRI RAJARAJAN 1000)

G. Press report

Date	News Paper	News items published
7.06.2010	Dina Thanthi	GM,SRI,RFP,GLP,Groundnut, Cotton & Precision Farming for Sugarcane, Banana & Turmeric
14.07.2010	Dina Thanthi	SRI,Pulses & Precision Farming
27.01.2011	Dina Mani	SRI Technologies
24.02.2011	Dina Mani	Precision Farming (Sugar cane &Banana)

H. Visitors to sub basin

Date	Name of the officer	Village/ place	Activity visited
18.06.2010	Dr.B.J.Pandiyam, Ph.D	KVK, Vridhachalam.	Reviewed TN-IAMWARM activities.
13.10.2010	Dr.B.J.Pandiyam, Ph.D	Nainarpalayam,Kurur	Green manure field visit and RAWE students review
13.10.2010	Dr.G.Kathireshen, Ph.D	Nainarpalayam,Kurur	RAWE students review
29.01.2011	Dr.B.J.Pandiyam, Ph.D	Thachur,Kallakurichi	Rajarajan 1000 technology field visit.
26.03.2011	Dr.B.J.Pandiyam, Ph.D	Thachur,Kallakurichi	Precision Farming survey visit.

SUMMARY FOR 2010-11

I. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Summary of technologies assessed under various crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials
Integrated Nutrient Management	Pulses	Assessment of the performance of pulse wonder in pulses (Blackgram)	10
Varietal Evaluation	Paddy	Assessment of new rice variety ANNA 4 in drought prone areas	10
	Paddy	Production of rice hybrid CORH 3 in farmers participatory approach	4
	Pulses	Assessment of planting methods in redgram	8
Integrated Pest Management	Tuberose	Nematode management in tuberose	5
	-	-	-
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Integrated Disease Management	Groundnut	Management of stem rot in groundnut	10
	-	-	-
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Weed Management	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Resource Conservation Technology	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Farm Machineries	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Seed / Plant production	Tapioca	Testing the potential of portray raised single budded setts in tapioca	5
	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Drudgery Reduction	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Storage Technique	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Total			52

Summary of technologies assessed under livestock

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials
Disease Management	-	-	-
Evaluation of Breeds	-	-	-
Feed and Fodder management	Dairy	Area specific mineral mixture for dairy cows	10
Nutrition Management	-	-	-
Production and Management	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-
Total			10

Summary of technologies assessed under various enterprises – NIL

Summary of technologies assessed under home science – Nil

II. TECHNOLOGY REFINEMENT

Summary of technologies refined under various crops – Nil

Summary of technologies assessed under refinement of various livestock - Nil

Summary of technologies refined under various enterprises – Nil

Summary of technologies refined under home science - Nil

III. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

Cotton

Frontline demonstration on cotton

Crop	Thematic Area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)		% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demonstration	Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Cotton	Crop improvement	Production technology	1	25	10 ha	18.78	11.12	40.79	37590	89788	52198	2.40	22248	40116	17868	1.80
Total																

Other crops

Crop	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)		% change in yield	Other parameters		*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
						Demonstration	Check		Demonstration	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Cereals	Varietal evaluation	Popularization of new variety in paddy	1	10	5	58.13	46.80	24.61	No. of tillers and Productive tillers (39.1 & 36.8)	No. of tillers and Productive tillers (22.1 & 15.6)	15064	63666	48602	4.23	15064	47903	32839	3.18
	Varietal evaluation	Popularization of new hybrid in paddy	1	10	5	45.61	42.80	6.66	No. of tillers and Productive tillers (35.7 & 32.3)	No. of tillers and Productive tillers (20.5 & 15.3)	13846	50382	36536	3.68	13846	43486	29640	3.14
Pulses		Drought mitigation technology in pulses	The purchase of mini mobile sprinkler was completed only during march 2011. Hence the demonstration will be conducted during forth coming season.															
	varietal evaluation	Popularization of brinjal hybrid COBH2	1	10	2	46740	56000	-16			1,00,000	1,80,000	80,000	1.80	1,00,000	2,75,000	1,75,000	2.75
Vegetables	varietal evaluation	Popularisation of snake gourd PLR(SG) 2	1	10	5	21400	19660	8.10			25,000	75,000	50,000	3.00	25,000	67,000	42000	2.68

	crop management	Integrated practices in Watermelon	1	5	4	45000	38500	14.44			37,500	1,37,500	1,00,000	3.67	36,200	1,07,000	70,800	2.96
Fodder	Popularization of fodder bank at village level	Cumbu Napier CO 4 Guniea grass CO 3 and Desmanthus	1	5	1	The fodder crops are in vegetative phase. Demonstration is under progress												
Plantation	crop improvement	Introduction of hybrid cashew	1	10	5	The tree crop is in vegetative phase and Demonstration is under progress												
	Total		7	60	27													

Livestock

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		*Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				*Economics of check (Rs.)			
						Demonstration	Check		Demonstration	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Poultry	Poultry farming	Popularization of nanthanam turkey for backyard poultry	1	10	5+1	5.6	4.2	33	46 eggs	30 eggs	2760	7460	4700	2.70	2760	5390	2630	1.95
	Evaluation of egg hatchability	Evaluation of hatchability of poultry eggs using low cost incubators	1	-	5	Incubator was installed and first batch of Rhodo white eggs were kept under incubation. The hatchability parameters will be assessed after 15 days.												
	Total																	

Fisheries

Category	Thematic area	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		*Economics of demonstration (Rs.)				*Economics of check (Rs.)			
						Demonstration	Check		Demonstration	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Common carps	Fish farming	Popularization of Fish culture in village ponds	1	10	10	Demo under progress (Since the inputs has been given to December 2010)												
	Total																	

Other enterprises – Nil

Category	Name of the technology demonstrated	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmer	No. of units	Major parameters		% change in major parameter	Other parameter		*Economics of demonstration (Rs.) or Rs./unit				*Economics of check (Rs.) or Rs./unit			
					Demonstration	Check		Demonstration	Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
Oyster mushroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total																	

Women empowerment – Nil

Category	Name of technology	No. of KVKs	No. of demonstrations	Name of observations	Demonstration	Check
Women						
Pregnant women						
Adolescent Girl						
Other women						
Children						
Neonats						
Infants						
Children						

Other enterprises -Nil

Demonstration details on crop hybrids

Crop	Name of the Hybrid	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (kg/ha) / major parameter			Economics (Rs./ha)			
				Demonstration	Local check	% change	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR
Cereals										
Bajra										
Maize										
Rice	CoRH 3	10	5	45.61	42.80	6.66	13846	50382	36536	3.68
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cucumber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brinjal	CoBH2	10	2	46740	56000	-16	1,00,000	1,80,000	80,000	1.80
Okra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IV. Training Programme

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (On campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Crop Production										
Weed Management	5	40	12	52	20	10	30	60	22	82
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	30	2	32	15	3	18	45	5	50
Cropping Systems	2	20	15	35	10	5	15	30	20	50
Crop Diversification	4	35	5	40	15	5	20	50	10	60
Integrated Farming	1	10	-	10	5	-	5	15	-	15
Micro Irrigation/Irrigation	13	320	20	340	140	20	160	460	40	500
Seed production	5	92	2	26	6	5	9	98	7	105
Nursery management	10	30	-	30	15	-	15	45	-	45
Integrated Crop Management	2	20	10	30	15	5	20	35	15	50
Soil and Water Conservation	1	16	5	21	12	8	20	28	13	41
Integrated Nutrient Management	2	45	15	60	15	5	20	60	20	80
Production of organic inputs	5	125	15	140	25	10	35	150	35	185
Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Nursery raising	2	22	12	34	14	16	30	36	28	64
Protective cultivation	4	95	15	110	50	30	80	145	45	190
Agronomic practices	5	30	15	45	15	8	23	45	23	68
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	1	25	10	35	10	5	15	35	15	50
Rejuvenation of old orchards	1	10	25	35	10	10	20	20	45	65
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	2	60	25	85	30	10	40	90	35	125

Plant propagation techniques	1	20	15	35	10	10	20	30	25	55
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	1	20	10	30	10	5	15	30	15	45
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	1	35	10	45	15	10	25	50	20	75
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology	1	25	10	25	10	5	15	35	15	60
f) Spices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management technology										
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post harvest technology and value addition	1	5	15	20	-	2	2	5	17	22
Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil Health and Fertility Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil fertility management	3	45	15	60	10	10	20	55	25	80
Integrated water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated nutrient management	1	16	25	41	15	10	25	31	50	81
Production and use of organic inputs	1	10	15	25	10	5	15	20	20	40
Management of Problematic soils	2	25	10	35	10	10	20	35	20	55
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	1	14	7	21	13	10	23	27	17	54
Soil and water testing	1	22	10	32	10	13	23	32	23	55
Livestock Production and Management										
Poultry Management	1	5	15	20	2	7	9	7	22	29
Others (pl.specify)Goat farming	1	27	25	52	7	-	7	27	32	84

Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	1	25	10	35	5	5	10	30	15	45
Value addition	6	60	91	151	3	71	74	63	162	225
Agril. Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm machinery and its maintenance	2	25	15	40	10	10	20	35	25	60
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	5	25	10	35	15	5	20	40	15	55
Use of Plastics in farming practices	1	20	10	30	10	10	20	30	20	50
Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	2	23	17	40	15	8	23	38	25	63
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	1	25	15	40	13	10	23	38	25	63
Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated fish farming	1	15	10	25	7	6	13	22	16	38
Fish processing and value addition	1	14	7	21	10	9	19	24	16	40
Production of Inputs at site										
Vermi-compost production	1	10	15	25	10	5	15	20	20	40
Organic manures production	2	27	13	40	12	7	19	39	20	59
Production of livestock feed and fodder	2	35	16	51	24	19	43	59	35	94
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer literacy training for farmers	4	22	14	36	5	5	10	27	19	46
TOTAL	111	1620	628	2170	683	422	1103	2296	1092	3438

Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (Off campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Crop Production										
Weed Management	4	120	25	145	25	10	35	145	35	180
Resource Conservation Technologies	2	80	25	105	15	5	20	95	30	125
Integrated Farming	5	150	30	180	35	15	50	185	80	265
Micro Irrigation/Irrigation	13	320	20	340	140	20	160	460	40	500
Nursery management	1	30	10	40	10	5	15	40	15	55
Production of organic inputs	2	40	15	55	20	15	35	60	50	110
RajaRajan 1000 Techniques	4	200	25	225	30	15	45	230	40	270
Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high volume crop	2	25	15	40	30	10	40	55	25	80
Off-season vegetables	1	10	10	20	5	5	10	15	15	30
Nursery raising	1	15	10	25	10	10	20	25	20	45
b) Fruits										
Cultivation of Fruit	1	25	15	40	10	10	20	35	25	60
c) Ornamental Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	1	45	10	55	10	5	15	55	15	70
Processing and value addition	1	25	10	35	15	10	25	60	25	85
Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	2	38	19	57	15	13	28	53	31	84
Integrated water management	1	19	16	35	10	5	15	29	21	60
Management of Problematic soils	1	29	26	45	15	10	25	44	36	80

Soil and water testing	4	57	26	83	27	26	53	84	52	136
Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	1	25	15	40	10	10	20	35	25	60
Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production	2	28	19	47	8	6	14	36	25	61
Vermi-compost production	1	16	15	31	8	7	15	24	22	46
TOTAL	50	1297	356	1643	448	212	660	1765	627	2402

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (on campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	2	28	16	44	10	21	31	38	37	75
Seed production	1	15	7	22	15	2	17	30	9	39
Mushroom Production	5	25	10	35	15	10	25	35	20	60
Sericulture	1	16	8	24	9	7	16	25	15	40
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	2	25	20	45	10	10	20	35	30	65
Vermicompost Production	1	18	3	21	4	2	6	22	5	27
Value addition	2	3	26	29	7	19	26	10	45	55
Fish Value addition	3	9	22	31	4	6	10	13	28	41
Computer literacy training to farmers	1	8	-	8	4	-	4	12	-	12
TOTAL	18	147	112	259	78	77	155	220	189	414

Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (off campus)

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	1	21	2	23	5	7	12	26	9	35
Commercial fruit production	1	18	4	22	9	5	14	27	9	36
Integrated farming	2	45	20	65	20	10	30	65	30	95
Seed production	5	25	5	15	10	10	20	35	15	40
Production of organic inputs	6	80	10	90	40	10	50	120	20	140
Planting material production	1	10	8	18	7	6	13	17	15	32
Vermi-culture	1	16	11	27	5	7	12	21	18	39
Mushroom Production	2	12	5	17	10	5	15	22	20	42
TOTAL	19	227	65	277	106	60	166	333	136	459

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	4	41	2	43	11	-	11	52	2	54
Integrated Pest Management	8	250	40	290	80	12	92	330	52	382
Integrated Nutrient management	8	250	40	290	80	12	92	330	52	382
Production and use of organic inputs	1	19	7	26	21	13	34	40	20	60
Women and Child care	1	-	17	17	-	13	13	-	30	30
Livestock feed and fodder production	1	19	7	26	21	13	34	40	20	60
Household food security	1	-	30	30	-	12	12	-	42	42
Any other (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	24	579	143	722	213	75	288	792	218

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

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	2	65	10	75	15	5	20	80	15	95
Integrated Pest Management	1	35	10	45	30	10	40	65	20	85
Integrated Nutrient management	1	35	10	45	30	10	40	65	20	85
Protected cultivation technology	4	60	25	85	25	10	35	85	35	120
Production and use of organic inputs	1	30	6	36	8	5	13	38	13	49
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	1	25	1	26	7	2	9	32	8	40
Total	10	250	62	312	115	42	157	365	111	474

Sponsored training programmes

S.No	Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
			General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Crop production and management										
1.a.	Increasing production and productivity of crops	10	213	15	228	157	15	172	370	30	400
2	Production and value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Soil health and fertility management	1	29	4	33	5	2	7	34	6	40
4	Production of Inputs at site	2	26	4	30	27	13	40	53	17	70
5	Methods of protective cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Post harvest technology and value addition										
7.a.	Processing and value addition	1	10	15	25	2	3	5	12	18	30
12	Agricultural Extension										

12.a.	Capacity Building and Group Dynamics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.b.	Gender sensitization modules	2	30	10	40	5	5	10	35	15	50
	Total	16	308	48	356	196	38	234	504	86	590

Details of sponsoring agencies involved

1. Government of Tamil Nadu sponsored NADP Precision Farming Project
2. National Committee on Plastics Applications in Horticulture, GOI, New Delhi
3. District Poverty Alleviation Programme, Cuddalore
4. Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Tanjore
5. Directorate of Cashew and Cocoa Development Board, Cochin
6. National Bamboo Mission, New Delhi
7. Commissionerate of Horticulture, Chennai
8. NABARD

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

S.No	Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
			General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Crop production and management										
1.a.	Commercial floriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b.	Commercial fruit production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c.	Seed production	1	20	-	20	2	-	2	20	-	20
1.d.	Integrated crop management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e.	Organic farming	1	18	3	21	4	2	6	22	5	27
1.f.	Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Post harvest technology and value addition										
2.a.	Value addition	2	69	8	77	9	5	14	28	13	91
2.b.	Others (pl.specify)										
3.	Livestock and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Income generation activities										
4.a.	Vermi-composting	1	18	3	21	4	2	6	22	5	27
4.b.	Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c.	Repair and maintenance of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	farm machinery and implements										
4.d.	Rural Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.e.	Seed production	1	48	-	48	2	-	2	50	-	50
4.f.	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.g.	Mushroom cultivation	1	14	2	16	6	3	9	20	5	25
5	Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	7	187	16	203	27	12	39	162	28	240

V. Extension Programmes

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL
Advisory Services	150	11997	633	12630
Diagnostic visits	279	7013	59	7072
Field Day	25	976	434	1410
Group discussions	25	2564	185	2749
Exhibition	22	1371	475	1846
Scientists' visit to farmers field	157	1269	116	1385
Plant/animal health camps	3	317	61	378
Farm Science Club	16	617	633	1250
Farmers' seminar/workshop	6	711	42	753
Method Demonstrations	148	3906	171	4077
Exposure visits	22	2035	148	2183
Others (pl.specify)	-	-	-	-
Total				35733

Details of other extension programmes

Particulars	Number
Electronic Media	-
Extension Literature	76
News Letter	4
News paper coverage	56
Technical Articles	18
Technical Bulletins	45
Technical Reports	125
Radio Talks	18
TV Talks	-
Animal health camps (Number of animals treated)	76
Others (pl.specify)	-
Total	418

VI. PRODUCTION OF SEED/PLANTING MATERIAL

Production of seeds by the KVKs

Crop category	Name of the crop	Name of the variety (if hybrid pl. specify)	Quantity of seed (q)	Value (Rs)	Number of farmers
Cereals	-	-	-	-	-
Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	-
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial crops	Cashew	VRI 3	104 Kg	6500	20
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-
Flower crops	-	-	-	-	-
Spices	-	-	-	-	-
Fodder crop seeds	Cumbu Napier grass	Co4	10000	4000	20
Total					

Production of planting materials by the KVKs

Crop category	Name of the crop	Name of the variety (if hybrid pl. specify)	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number of farmers
Commercial	Cashew	VRI 3	17800	3,20,400	500
	Cashew	VRI (Cw) H 1	400	7,200	10
Vegetable seedlings	Brinjal	COBH2	20000	10,000	20
	Chillies	Local	4000	2,000	10
Fruits	Jack	PLR 2	50	1,250	25
Ornamental plants	Rose	Local	350	3,50	35
	Crotons	Local	500	5,000	58
Medicinal and Aromatic	-	-	-	-	-
Plantation	-	-	-	-	-
Spices	-	-	-	-	-
Tuber	-	-	-	-	-
Fodder crop saplings	Cumbu Napier grass	CO4	10000	4,000	20
Forest Species	-	-	-	-	-
Others	Red gram Seedling	CO (Rg)7	5000	7,500	10
Total	--	-	58100	57,406	688

Production of Bio-Products

Bio Products	Name of the bio-product	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
		Kg		
Bio Fertilizers	-	-	-	-
Bio-pesticide	-	-	-	-
Bio-fungicide	-	-	-	-
Bio Agents	-	-	-	-
Others	Vermicompost	1500 Kg	7500	2
Total		1500 Kg	7500	2

Production of livestock and related enterprise materials

Particulars of Live stock	Name of the breed	Number	Value (Rs.)	No. of Farmers
Dairy animals				
Cows	-	-	-	-
Buffaloes	-	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Poultry				
Broilers	-	-	-	-
Layers	Rhodo white chicken Eggs	300	1800	30
	-	-	-	-
Duals (broiler and layer)	-	-	-	-
Japanese Quail	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-
Emu	-	-	-	-
Ducks	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Piggery				
Piglet	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Fisheries				
Fingerlings	-	-	-	-
Others (Pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Total		300	1800	30

VII. DETAILS OF SOIL, WATER AND PLANT ANALYSIS 2010-11

Samples	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized (Rs.)
Soil	550	425	328	13750
Water	550	550	425	5500
Plant	--	--	--	-
Manure	--	--	--	-
Others (pl. specify)	-	-	-	-
Total	1100	975	753	19250

VIII. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Number of SACs conducted – 1 (27.09.2010)

IX. NEWSLETTER

Number of issues of newsletter published

4 Nos.

X. RESEARCH PAPER PUBLISHED

Number of research paper published
1. Performance of pulse wonder in black gram
2. Popularization of Nanthanam turkey
3. Popularization of Rhodo white chicken
4. Crosandra-Success story

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

Activities conducted				
No. of Training programmes	No. of Demonstrations	No. of plant materials produced	Visit by farmers (No.)	Visit by officials (No.)
-	-	-	283	150

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