

QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW REPORT
(2005 - 06 to 2009- 10)

Gokhale Education Society's
KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA

Kosbad Hill
District: Thane, Maharashtra

PIN 401 703

Gokhale Education Society's Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kosbad Hill, Dist. Thane (MS)

QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW REPORT

1	Name and Location of KVK	Gokhale Education Society's Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kosbad Hill, Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane Pin. 401 703
2	Name of Scientist Incharge with Postal address and Telephone No.	Dr. Mahesh R. Kondhari, At & Post. Kosbad Hill, Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane 410 703 Ph. 02528/241439 (Off), 9226435096 (Mob)
3	Name of District and State Headquarters	District. Thane State Head Quarter: Mumbai
4	Sanction Order No. and date	ICAR Letter No. 26 (9)/74 - Edn.II
5	Date of establishment	01 st April 1977
6	Name and address of the Host Institute (NGO based)	Gokhale Education Society, Prin. T. A. Kulkarni Vidyanagar, B. Y. K. College of Commerce, Nashik, Maharashtra, Pin: 422 005
7	Mandate and functions of KVK/TTC	<p>1. Collaborate with the Subject Matter Specialist of the State Agriculture Universities / Scientists of Regional Research Station in "On Farm Testing" refining and documenting technologies for developing region specific sustainable land use system.</p> <p>2. Organise long-term vocational training courses in agriculture and allied subjects for the rural youths with emphasis on " learning by doing" for generating self-employment through institutional financing.</p> <p>3. Organise front line demonstration in various crops to generate production data and feedback information.</p> <p>4. Organise training to update the extension personal within the area of operations with emerging advances in agriculture research on regular basis.</p>
8	Infrastructural facilities available (land, buildings and equipments, etc.)	<p>Under building : 01.50 ha</p> <p>Area under seed production : 05 .00 ha</p> <p>Area under crop production unit :08.00 ha</p> <p>Area under production of seedling of fruit/vegetable/ tree/etc.: 01.00 ha</p> <p>Under Demonstration unit : 4.50 ha</p> <p>Total : 20.00 ha</p>

9. Staff Position (based on sanctioned strength) and their mobility

S.No.	Designation	Name of sanctioned posts	Name of persons	Pay scale	Date of joining	Date of leaving
1	Training Organizer	Training Organizer	Shri. Ghanshyam Kolhe	10000-325-15500	16/10/2002	31/07/2005
2	Programme Coordinator	Programme Coordinator	Dr. V. R. Gavas	12000- 420-18000	01/08/2002	04/05/2008
3	Subject Matter Specialist (Animal Husbandry) & I/c Programme Coordinator	Subject Matter Specialist (Animal Husbandry)	Dr. M. R. Kondhari	8000-275-13500	04/07/1977	-
4	Subject Matter Specialist (Agril. Extension)	Subject Matter Specialist (Agril. Extension)	Shri. V. M. Jadhav	8000-275-13500	21/10/2002	-
5	Subject Matter Specialist (Home Science)	Subject Matter Specialist (Home Science)	Smt. Snehalata Bhagwat	8000-275-13500	01/08/2006	01/03/08
6	Subject Matter Specialist (Agronomy)	Subject Matter Specialist (Agronomy)	Shri. Davang S. P.	8000-275-13500	08/08/2006	01/02/07
7	Subject Matter Specialist (Agronomy)	Subject Matter Specialist (Agronomy)	Shri. B. M. Kushare	8000-275-13500	06/10/2007	-
8	Subject Matter Specialist (Plant Protection)	Subject Matter Specialist (Plant Protection)	Shri. U. G. Sahane	8000-275-13500	24/08/2009	-
9	Subject Matter Specialist (Fisheries)	Subject Matter Specialist (Fisheries)	Vacant	8000-275-13500	Vacant	-
10	Programme Assistant (Farm manager)	Programme Assistant (Farm manager)	Shri. N. J. Choudhari	5500-175-9000	01/09/1984	-
11	Programme Assistant (Hort)	Programme Assistant (Hort)	Shri. J. B. Save	5500-175-9000	06/10/1984	-

12	Programme Assistant (Soil Science)	Programme Assistant (Soil Science)	Shri. B. J. Ghadge	5500-175-9000	01/03/1985	19/10/2009
13	Programme Assistant (Soil Science)	Programme Assistant (Soil Science)	Shri. A. K. Bhoir	5500-175-9000	01/10/2010	-
14	Office Superintendent	Office Superintendent	Sou. Mangala Bhange	5500-175-9000	01/07/1991	-
15	Stenographer	Stenographer	Shri. R. P. Bari	4000-100-6000	02/11/1984	-
16	Fieldman	Fieldman	Shri. C. J. Save	3200-85-4590	01/06/1982	-
17	Typist-cum-Clerk	Typist-cum-Clerk	Shri. B. S. Dharane	3050-75-4590	27/06/1979	-
18	Jeep Driver	Jeep Driver	Shri. C. B. Ale	3050-75-4590	13/04/1982	31/12/2006
19	Jeep Driver	Jeep Driver	Shri. S. R. Dhak	3050-75-4590	01/08/2006	-
20	Messenger	Messenger	Shri. S. J. Wangad	2971-60-3200	07/08/1982	-

10. Allocation of funds under various heads (in lakhs)

Budget Head	Preceding Plan	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
A) Recurring Expend.						
1. Pay & Allowances	1. Pay & Allowances	23.00	30.00	39.00	49.08	39.00
2. T. A.	2. T. A.	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.75
3. Contingences						
	Office Cont.	0.94	0.85	1.06	1.55	1.10
	POL	0.87	0.45	1.00	0.57	0.90
	Meals for trainees	0.49	0.40	0.63	0.82	1.05
	Training materials	0.19	0.10	0.48	0.28	0.50
	FLD	0.34	0.20	0.14	0.54	1.00
	OFT	0.25	0.10	0.39	0.07	0.80
	Training to EF	0.25	0.05	0.31	0.31	0.05
	Library	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.05
	Maintenance	0.05	0.10	0.69	0.55	0.80
	Honorarium	-	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05
	Kisan mela	-	0.10	-	0.40	-
	Publication	0.15	0.05	-	-	-
	Total	3.00	2.50	5.00	5.20	7.00
Total (A)		27.00	33.25	44.75	55.28	40.75
B) Non recurring						
1) Works	1) Quarters repairing	9.89	-	-	-	-
2) Furniture	2) Furniture	1.00	-	-	-	-
3) Vehicle	3) Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-
4) Library	4) Library	0.10	0.10	-	-	-
5) Generator	5) Generator	-	-	-	2.50	-
Total (B)		10.99	0.10	-	2.50	-
Grand Total (A+B)		37.99	33.35	44.75	57.78	40.75

11	Major activities undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessment of rice variety Karjat – 3 & Karjat -7 ii. Assessment of Niger variety, Phule Karla iii. Assessment of groundnut variety, TAG -24 iv. Assessment of Bengal gram variety Vishal & Vijay v. Assessment of Nagli variety, Dapoli -1 vi. Direct seeded rice technology vii. Rice seed production viii. INM in rice ix. Sapota rejuvenation x. Vegetable production technology on hilly areas xi. Tuber crop production technology in tribal areas xii. Mogra production technology xiii. Wild date palm production technology xiv. Nursery management xv. Upgradation of local mango & ber trees through side grafting & patch budding respectively. xvi. IPM in rice xvii. IPM in vegetable xviii. Control of coconut Eriophyide mites through IPM xix. Control of fruit fly of mango by Nauroji Stone house trap xx. Control of Sapota seed borer xxi. Back yard poultry keeping xxii. Nutritional management in poultry keeping by use of Azolla. xxiii. Goat keeping in hilly areas xxiv. Fodder crop production technology xxv. Intensive poultry management xxvi. PRA Survey xxvii. Formation & functioning of SHGs xxviii. Formation of Farmers Scientist manch xxix. Bee keeping xxx. Entrepreneurship development xxxi. Farmers exposure visits xxxii. Pregnant women & child health care xxxiii. Balanced diet of tribal farm women xxxiv. Preparation of sapota fruit products xxxv. Nutritional garden xxxvi. Awareness about soil testing xxxvii. Soil testing based fertilizer application
12	Major accomplishments and impact: based on Annexure IV to XI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduced rice varieties Karjat -3 & Karjat -7 in tribal areas which gives 30 to 32% more yield than local varieties under FLD. 2. Introduction of improved high yielding, pest and disease resistant varieties of Niger namely IGP – 76 and Phule Karla with proper management practices for Niger crop in tribal hilly areas of Thane district which gives 51.80% more yield over the local varieties under FLD

	<p>3. KVK introduced TAG -24 variety of groundnut which gives 33.50% more yield than local varieties under FLD</p> <p>4. Introduction of high yielding & resistant to pest and diseases, Vijay and Vishal varieties of Bengal gram gives 38.95% more yield than local varieties under the front line demonstration of pulses</p> <p>5. KVK has been implemented village Seed production programme during the year 2009 -10. Through this innovative programme tribal farmers got seeds of improved varieties of rice</p> <p>6. To avoid the yield & quality losses of sapota fruits due to senile orchard KVK intervened rejuvenation technology at 1400 ha area with the help of State Agril. Department.</p> <p>7. Change the rural economy through up gradation of 3,6800 local mango trees through side grafting method and 8,740 local ber trees through patch budding</p> <p>8. KVK has been changed attitude of traditional framers towards the commercial chilli production technology. The farmers are growing chillies in protective cultivation by using shade net house. The shed net house is important for increased yield potentialities of green chillies by reducing light intensity and incidence of pest and diseases. So that the farmers getting higher yield of green chillies and increased C: B ratio (ICBR) was 1: 3.5.</p> <p>9. We are well known about the importance of wild date palm in tribal hilly areas. KVK have been changed attitude of tribal farmers towards the scientific cultivation of wild date palm and tapping of <i>Nira</i>. KVK had supplied 25000 wild date palm plants to farmers throughout Maharashtra state.</p> <p>10. Introduction of rainfed tuber crops like sweet potato, greater yam, an elephant foot in remote places of Mokhada, Jawhar, Dahanu, Talasari, Vikramgad and Vasai tehsils of Thane district to get nutritive food during the scarcity.</p> <p>11. Farmers were adopted IPM technologies in rice and vegetable so that they could reduce the pest incidence on crop & save the cost of pesticides.</p> <p>12. There were significant results of Nauroji Stone house trap for the control of mango fruit fly.</p>
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	<p>13. The KVK introduced dual purpose poultry breed, known as RIR, Black Astrolorp, Giriraja and Vanaraja which thrives well in high rainfall tract and can be reared in free -range system.</p> <p>14. Introduced Konkan kanyal breed of goat in tribal areas.</p> <p>15. Introduction of <i>Styloxanthis hamata</i>, <i>Deshmanthus virgatus</i>, Phule Jayawant (Variety of hybrid Napier) and N. B. 21 for nutritive fodder for milch animals.</p> <p>16. As per the guidelines of KVK, department of Forest, Govt. Of Maharashtra implemented Joint Management Forest Committee for the conservation of forest. KVK also helps them to development of tribal areas of Thane district through micro planning of villages through PRA survey.</p> <p>17. KVK has prepared 2 CDs on Bee keeping and RIR, Black Astrolorp poultry birds for back yard poultry with the financial assistance of ATMA.</p> <p>18. KVK has been formed 5 farmers scientist manch for the better transfer of technologies.</p> <p>19. Bee keeping is the unique activity of our KVK, through the intervention led entrepreneurship development programme, 83 farmers had started bee keeping enterprise as a subsidiary occupation.</p> <p>20. KVK gives more emphasis towards women empowerment through formation of Self Help Group. KVK formed 61 SHGs in Thane district during the year 2005 to 2010. Among them 39 were started enterprises with the financial assistance from lead banks.</p> <p>21. As the guidance of KVK on rain water harvesting 43 farmers were started farm ponds for conservation of water and also to cultivate next crop after paddy fallow.</p> <p>22. Soil and nutrients management is the key for sustainability of the soil fertility and productivity. Considering the importance as well as the demand of the farming community the Soil & water testing laboratory has been started in 2005-06 in the KVK. 9709 soil samples & 173 water samples analysed from 1027 villages of 9531 farmers</p> <p>23. Every year KVK conducts vocational training programme for rural youth on nursery, poultry, goatery and dairy. Through this 17, 65, 07, 03 rural youth started nursery, poultry, goat and dairy enterprises</p>
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		<p>respectively and they earn Rs. 3000 to 4500 per month.</p> <p>24. KVK had produced more than 860 qt. of seeds and 0.75 lakh saplings/seedlings/livestock strains, besides various bio-products for availability to the farmers</p>
13	SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and threats) Analysis of KVK/TTC	<p>Strength :- The KVK Kosbad Hill is one of the oldest KVKs in the country. It has well educated, experience and devoted staff members. Considerable amount of work has been done by this KVK in all the mandates namely training, demonstration on farm trials and training to extension functionaries. The KVK having well equipped soil and water testing laboratory, instructional farm and has developed units like Vegetable fields, fruit orchards, horticultural nursery, poultry, Goatery, Vermiculture, fish pond, bee keeping, Solar drier unit, Nutrition garden, Post harvest technology lab, organic manure unit etc. It has an office building, men and women farmers hostel with mess, staff quarters, class - rooms and audio -visual aids like TV, VCR, camera, LCD, slide projector, over head projector, video camera and computer.</p> <p>Weakness: - (1) Generally, the first instalment of grant in aid is late receives which affects the work of KVK. It should be received at the beginning of the financial year. (2) The staff of the KVK working under NGOs does not feel their job security. They are not assured of receiving retirement benefits like gratuity, Pension, Leave encashment etc.</p> <p>Opportunity;- The KVK Kosbad Hill is situated in scheduled tribe area of Thane District In Maharashtra. Thane is one of the largest district of the state. Out of 15 Tehsil Dahanu, Talasari, Palghar, Jawhar, Mokhada, Wada and Shahapur are known as tribal Tehsil as the population in these Tehsil is predominately tribals. Tribals are originally farmers; but their average land holding is below one hector. Also 1,10,000 ha. land of this district is not cultivated which comprises 30% of total land. Therefore, there is great scope for this KVK to extend its work in remaining parts of the district. The tribal of this area are considered to be as weaker section of the society. Through various agricultural and its allied activities the KVK can be raised the income of this downtrodden section.</p> <p>Threats :- KVK, being a plan- scheme it requires every year sanction. For the stability of this important activity it should be taken under Non- Plan Scheme.</p>
14	Efforts and achievements made in the last five years towards	<p>Dr. Mahesh Rupji Kondhari, I/c Programme Coordinator attend following training courses</p> <p>i. Value addition in Dairy enterprise at Dr. Balasaheb</p>

	<p>up gradation of knowledge and skills of staff of KVK i.e. Human resource Development (Training of Staff in trainers' Training Centres, and other institutes etc.)</p>	<p>Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli</p> <p>Shri. Vilas M. Jadhav, SMS Agril. Extension</p> <p>i. Value addition in Dairy enterprise, at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli</p> <p>ii. Farm power & Machineries at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli</p> <p>iii. Website Design at Zonal Project Directorate, Hyderabad.</p> <p>iv. Process Documentation at MANAGE, Hyderabad</p> <p>v. Use of non nonconventional energy resources for employment at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli</p> <p>Shri. B. M. Kushare, SMS Agronomy</p> <p>i. Small Tools & implements for needbased mechanisation for reducing the cost of cultivation in various crops at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli</p> <p>ii. Post harvest Technology for Horticultural products at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli</p> <p>iii. Soil and Water Conservation at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli</p> <p>iv. Efficient irrigation water management for increasing crop production at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli</p> <p>v. M.S. Office , power point presentation, LAN and WAN at ZPD, Hyderabad.</p> <p>Shri. U. G. Sahane, SMS, Plant Protection</p> <p>i. Bio Control Laboratory at KVK Babhaleshwar, Dist. Ahmednagar</p> <p>ii. Biological Control of Papaya mealy bug at NBAII, Bengluru</p> <p>iii. Pest & disease management in Kharif crops at M. P. K. V.,Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar.</p> <p>Shri. Ashok Bhoir, Prog. Assistant (Soil Science)</p> <p>i. Soil & Water analysis from KVK Babhaleshwar, Dist. Ahmednagar.</p>
15	<p>Give a brief account of technical back-up the KVK has been getting from ICAR Institutes and SAU scientists in programme planning, execution of programmes and evaluation</p>	<p>Every year, KVK organized Scientific Advisory Committee meeting to getting technical back up from various line departments & SAU Scientists and farmers needs for the preparation of action plan. These Action plan are approved by SAU Scientist.</p> <p>During the ZARC meeting KVK has been getting technical back up of university scientists.</p> <p>At the time of Annual Zonal workshops ICAR scientist also provided technical back up to the KVK. And execute as well as evaluate the KVK programmes.</p>
16	<p>Enlist the publications made during the last five years. Also</p>	<p>Details of publication given in following table.</p>

	indicate the circulation status of such publications and the benefits accrued from them	
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Details of publication. Made during 2005 to 2010

Name of the publication	Copies circulated	User group
Technical Reports		
Techno economic feasibility for integrated horticulture development for tribal/ hilly area of Thane district.	20	Govt. Policy Makers
Extension Literature		
i. Selection of hatching eggs	500	Farmers and Extension Functionaries
ii. Poultry diseases	500	----- do-----
iii. Control of Coconut pest: Eriophide mite	500	----- do-----
iv. Vermiculture	500	----- do-----
v. Vermicompost	500	----- do-----
vi. Detection of sick animal	500	----- do-----
vii. Production of poultry feed	500	----- do-----
viii. Calf rearing	500	----- do-----
ix. Planting of dry land fruit trees (500)	500	----- do-----
x. Well and tubewell recharging	500	----- do-----
xi. IPM on Rice	500	----- do-----
xii. Pest of Sapota	500	----- do-----
xiii. IPM for Sapota seed borer	500	----- do-----
xiv. Improved methods of food grain storage	500	----- do-----
xv. Patchouli cultivation.	500	----- do-----
xvi. Analysis of soil, water and plant testing	500	----- do-----
xvii. Groundnut Cultivation	500	----- do-----
xviii. Niger Cultivation	500	----- do-----
xix. IPM in Bengal gram	500	----- do-----
xx. Direct seeded rice	500	----- do-----
xxi. Date palm Cultivation	500	----- do-----
xxii. IPM in Chilli.	500	----- do-----

17a. Infrastructure created with fund other than ICAR

Name of the infrastructure	Year	Name of the funding agency	Amount received (Rs.)
Demonstration Units			
1. Vermicompost & Vermiculture unit	1996	State Agriculture Dept.	25,0000/-
2. Honey Bee Unit	2006	Revolving fund	30,000/-
3. Bio Control unit	2010	ATMA	60,000/-
4. Goat unit	2009	Revolving fund	1,25,000/-
5. Quail unit	2009	Revolving fund	25,000/-

17b. Utilization of training hostel

Quarter No.	Date of construction	Bed capacity	Occupancy in different years (man days)				
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	1980	30	606	412	2070	1365	1785

17c. Utilization of staff quarters

Quarter No.	Type of quarter (A,B,C,D)	Name of staff member and designation	Occupancy period				
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	B	Mr. N.J. Chaudhary, (Farm Manager)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
2	B	Mr. J. B. Save, (Pro. Asst. (Hort)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
3	B	Farm Office					
4	B	Mr. C. J. Save, (FieldMan)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5	A	Vacant					
6	B	Smt. M.R. Bhange (Office Suptn)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
7	B	Utilised as Store					
8	B	Vacant					

Status of Institutional Training

S.No.	Item	Indicators
A	Planning	
1	Scheduling of training programmes	Was it done well in advance with due planning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. KVK prepared training module well in advance with due planning.
2	Job analysis of the participants	Were participants asked as to what they are doing and what their duties are? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Concerned Scientist of KVK asked to participants about an occupations, experience etc at the beginning of training programme.
3	Trainees' analysis	Was the knowledge test of trainees conducted before the commencement of the course? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KVK Scientists orally tested their knowledge of trainees regarding the particular course before the commencement.
4	Training needs assessment	Based on the trainees and job analysis, were the training needs assessed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Based on trainees knowledge & job analysis KVK assessed training needs & provided training towards their training needs only.
B	Preparation	
5	Organization of content (course content and syllabus)	Were the course content and the syllabus prepared and the speakers/trainers identified? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. KVK prepared the training module as well as lesson plan
6	Lesson plan	Was it prepared and adhered to? Has it been discussed and approved? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KVK prepared lesson plan & adhere to do so. It was discussed and approved by Programme Coordinator.
C	Implementation of training	
7	Conduct of training	Were audio-visual aids used in the conduct of training? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KVK scientist were used audio-visual aids during the conduct of training.
8	Mid-review	Was mid-review done for any modification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
D.	Training evaluation	

9	Job improvement plan	<p>Was job improvement plan for trainees devised?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. KVK has been devised job improvement plan for trainees.
10	Review and revision of training	<p>Were training programmes revised based on the post-training feedback?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. KVK revised training programmes based on post training feedback.
11	Monitoring and evaluation syllabus (Post-training contact)	<p>Has any mechanism/methodology developed for post-training contact with trainees. If so, how it is made use of?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KVK conducts Ex-training <i>sammelan</i> for post training contact with trainees. It was useful for getting strong feedback of their enterprises.

Details of Training Programmes Conducted

a. Training programme conducted vs targets fixed (discipline-wise) for extension functionaries

S.No.	Discipline	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total	
		C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
1	Crop Production	02	62	-	-	-	-	03	54	01	32	06	148
2	Horticulture	02	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	74
3	Livestock	01	21	01	20	01	20	-	-	-	-	03	61
4	Fisheries	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Home Science	04	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	53
6	Agril. Engg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Agro forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Agril. Extension	04	106	02	39	02	45	02	28	04	83	14	301
9	Plant Protection	-	-	-	-	01	17	-	-	02	58	03	75
	Total	13	316	03	59	04	82	05	82	07	173	32	712

C: No. of Courses; P: No. of Participants

b. rural youth

S.No.	Discipline	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total	
		C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
1	Crop Production	11	201	03	86	02	29	01	11	-	-	17	327
2	Horticulture	09	137	09	236	10	220	06	76	06	92	40	761
3	Livestock	04	107	06	93	12	164	05	65	09	139	36	568
4	Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Home Science	07	106	05	139	02	32					14	277
6	Agril. Engg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Agro forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Agril. Extension	06	92	01	27	02	20	02	21	04	66	15	226
9	Soil Testing					01	18			01	11	02	29
	Total	37	289	24	581	29	489	14	173	20	298	124	2188

C: No. of Courses; P: No. of Participants

c. farmers/farm women

S.No.	Discipline	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total	
		C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
1	Crop Production	32	704	23	490	34	743	45	852	37	824	171	3613
2	Horticulture	23	546	11	260	13	255	19	344	20	388	86	1793
3	Livestock	11	217	02	58	11	197	14	198	12	188	50	858
4	Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Home Science	13	145	27	494	12	246	-	-	-	-	52	885
6	Agril. Engg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Agro forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Agril. Extension	11	256	16	347	10	163	20	294	18	238	75	1298
9	Soil Science	-	-	03	43	04	86	-	-	-	-	07	129
10	Plant Protection	-	-	03	57	02	85	-	-	24	831	29	973
	Total	90	1868	85	1749	86	1775	98	1688	111	2469	470	9549

C: No. of Courses; P: No.of Participants

Sponsored training programmes (for last 5 years)

Number	Title of the training programme	Name of the sponsoring agency	No. of trainees	Funds received
05	Organic Farming	State Agril. Deptt.	157	1,05,000/-
01	Sapota rejuvenation	State Agril. Deptt.	41	21,000/-
05	Training on vegetable production & Exposure visit	ATMA	169	1,88,630/-

Front-line demonstrations in Kharif season

Condition: Rainfed

S.No	Crop/enterprise	Variety	No. of farmers	Area (hectare)	Average yield qt/ha	Local check Av		Improved variety		Increase		Net loss (Rs.)	Effective gain (Rs.)
						C	R	C	R	C	R		
2005-06	Niger	IGP-76	37	15	5.03	7450	8850	9250	15090	1800	6250	-	5840
	Rice	Gurjari	12	05	42.1	27842	25755	28242	35785	400	10030	-	7543
	Rice	Palghar-2	17	05	40.60	27842	25585	28242	34510	400	8925	-	6268
2006-07	Niger	IGP-76	25	05	4.63	8100	8910	9560	13890	1460	4980	-	3520
	Rice	Gurjari	12	05	43.20	27842	28690	28242	43200	400	14510	-	14958
2007-08	Rice	Karjat-3	15	05	37.50	30082	26838	30582	37500	500	10662	-	6918
	Finger millet	Dapoli-1	20	05	12.75	14373	15200	16000	20400	1627	5200	-	4400
2008-09	Niger	IGP-76	25	10	4.65	10763	12240	11470	15810	707	3570	-	2863
	Rice	Karjat-3	12	05	38.66	30530	31626	31005	41994	475	10368	-	9893
	Finger millet	Dapoli	13	05	13.41	15373	18087	17053	23997	1680	5910	-	4230
2009-10	Niger	IGP-76	25	10	4.92	10291	16250	12887	24600	2596	8350	-	11713
	Rice	Karjat-3	13	05	38.37	32247	33955	32722	45451	475	11496	-	12729
	Fingermillet	Dapoli	13	05	13.12	16005	18180	17685	26240	1680	8060	-	8555

10. (b) Front-line demonstrations in Rabi season

Condition: Irrigated

S.No	Crop/enterprise	Variety	No. of farmers	Area (hectares)	Average yield	Local check Av		Improved variety		Increase		Net loss (Rs.)	Effective gain (Rs.)
						C	R	C	R	C	R		
2005-06	Bengal gram	Vishal	25	10	25.17	17560	32000	23150	52857	5590	20857	-	29707
	Groundnut	TAG-24	25	10	19.60	17600	21750	20640	29400	3040	7650	-	8760
2006-07	Bengal gram	Vijay	25	10	24.70	18890	33210	26543	49400	7653	16190	-	22857
	Groundnut	TAG-24	25	10	20.02	18890	20758	29885	32873	10995	12115	-	2988
2007-08	Bengal gram	Vishal	25	10	19.40	17698	28500	23662	48500	5964	20000	-	24838
	Groundnut	TAG-24	25	10	18.52	26284	28098	28196.5	37040	1912.5	8942	-	8843.5
2008-09	Bengal gram	Vijay	25	10	17.63	21865	27800	24103.5	42312	2238.5	14512	-	18208.5
	Groundnut	TAG-24	25	10	21.22	29708.5	34146	32288.5	46684	2580	12538	-	14395.5
2009-10	Bengal gram	Vijay	25	10	20.70	24302	30387	25417	49680	1115	19293	-	24263
	Groundnut	TAG-24	25	10	23.55	31927	35684	32827	56520	900	20836	-	23693
	Rice	Karjat-3	12	05	40.13	32247	37310	32722	49630	475	12320	-	16908

C= Cost (Rs./ha); R= Returns (Rs./ha); The results of front-line demonstrations may be indicated year-wise. If livestock and other enterprises are involved, they have to be indicated and the table modified accordingly.

Details of on-farm trials (OFT) conducted for technology evaluation and refinement during 2005-06 to 2009-10

Year	Crop/ enterprise	Type of trial (Assessment /Refinement)	Name of technology	Thematic area	No. of trials/farmers	Yield/ output (q/ha or kg/unit)	Net returns (Rs./ha/unit)	BC ratio
2005-06	Sapota	Assessment of sapota seed borer control	Spraying of Endosulphon 35 EC	Control of sapota seed borer	07	85.20 Kg per tree	Rs. 29864	1:7
2006-07	Sapota	Assessment of sapota seed borer control	Spraying of Endosulphon 35 EC	Control of sapota seed borer	07	86.10 Kg per tree	Rs. 30475	1:7.1
2007-08	Sapota	Application of micronutrient	Application of micronutrients to improve yield & quality of fruits	Application of micronutrient	12	92.43 Kg/ tree	Rs. 32548	1:8.3
	Cucumber	Arietal assessment of cucumber	Introduction of Shital Variety of cucumber	Arietal assessment of cucumber	15	185.28 qtl/ha	Rs. 48762	1:7.1
	Bitter guard	Arietal assessment of Bitter guard	Introduction of Konkan Tara, Variety of Bitter guard	Arietal assessment of Bitter guard	15	144.70 qtl/ha	Rs. 8952	1:10.2
2008-09	Niger	Varietal evaluation of Niger	Assessment of Niger variety Phule Karala in Thane.	Varietal assessment of Niger	05	4.92q/ha, 16.31% Yield increase over IGP-76	Rs. 7339	1:1.59
	Poultry	Nutritional management in poultry	Application of ideal protein based concentrate broiler feed along with Azolla	Nutritional management	06	22.80 Kg live weight /10 birds	783/ 10 birds	1:1.3
2009-10	Niger	Varietal evaluation of Niger	Assessment of Niger variety Phule Karala in Thane.	Varietal assessment of Niger	06	5.10q/ha, 14.60% Yield increase over IGP-76	Rs. 12613	1:1.97

	Rice	Varietal evaluation of Rice	Assessment of rice variety Karjat-7 in Thane.	Varietal assessment of Rice	05	38.54 q/ha, 9.55% increase in yield over Ratna	Rs. 13018	1:1.40
	Rice	Direct seeding of rice	Dry seeding of rice seed & preemergence application of herbicide	Dry seeding technology in rice production	08	32.88q/ha, 68 Man days save/ha (30.35% Labour Save)	Rs. 11358	1:1.40
	Poultry	Nutritional management in poultry	Application of ideal protein based concentrate broiler feed along with Azolla	Nutritional management	06	22.93 Kg live weight /10 birds	797/ 10 birds	1:1.3

Follow up of OFTs

Sl. No.	Name of the technology	Technology assessed	Technology refined	Steps taken to popularize technology through FLD & other broad based extension activities
1	Introduction of Karjat- 7 Variety of rice in tribal areas	Assessment of rice variety Karjat -7	-	Organized field days, Technology week, Conducted training and Demonstration programme
2	Introduction of Phule Karala Variety of Niger in tribal areas	Assessment of Niger variety Phule Karala	-	Organized field days, Technology week, Conducted training and Demonstration programme
3	Introduction of direct seeding of rice	Assessment of dry seeding rice	-	Organized field days, Technology week, Conducted training and Demonstration programme
4	Control of Sapota seed borer	Spraying of Endosulphon	Spraying of Endosulphan and spraying of neem extract	Conducted training and Demonstration programme
5	Control of Coconut Eriophide mites	Spraying of 1% Nemazol	Spraying of 5% Nemazol	Conducted training and Demonstration programme
6	Nutritional management of azolla in poultry bird	Use of Azolla for nutritional management in poultry bird	-	Organized field days, Technology week, Conducted training and Demonstration programme

Status of Revolving Fund (Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Amount received	Additional amount generated	Amount refunded to ICAR	Whether refunded as per schedule	Net balance
2005-06	-	649033	-	-	552598
2006-07	-	911702	-	-	798004
2007-08	-	711766	-	-	706470
2008-09	-	773840	-	-	736905
2009-10	-	977123	-	-	840809

Broad-basing of Front-line Extension (last 5 years)

S.No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	Artificial insemination cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Animal health-care provided	12	04	06	03	02	27
3	Poultry introduced	12	06	18	23	09	68
4	Piggery/rabbitary introduced	02	-	-	-	-	02
5	Planting material produced and distributed	12000	10000	8000	15000	25000	70000
6	Fodder and grass introduced (ha)	05	05	06	05	05	26
7	Trees introduced (No.)	-	-	01	01	01	03
8	Wasteland development plan prepared	01	01	01	01	-	04
9	Watershed development	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Consultancy on soil analysis and topographic survey	-	3780	3167	2687	348	9982
11	Consultancy on land-use planning and cropping patterns	22	25	17	19	21	104
12	Improved hand tools and implements introduced	01	01	-	-	-	02
13	Fishery demonstrations	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Impact of KVK in terms of Agricultural and Animal Productivity, socio-economic conditions and employment Generation during the QRT period in the adopted villages

S.No.	Item	Unit	Prior to KVK (Just prior to this QRT period)	Post KVK activities (Just after this QRT period)
1	Change in cropping patter	(%)	70%	74%
2	Change in productivity of	(kg/ha)		
	a. Cereal crops		22.50	23.72
	b. Pulses		10.45	11.32
	c. Oilseeds		12.36	14.68
	d. Overall		19.25	23.49
3	Use of HYV (high yielding varieties)	(%)	48.20	51.68
4	Use of fertilizers (NPK) (nutrient)	(kg/ha)	19.20	21.34
5	Use of FYM and other biofertilizers	(kg/ha)	1000	1225
6	Tractor/machinery	(No.)	320	438
7	Change in economic indicators (in adopted villages)	(No.)	05	14
	a. Net returns/ha/yr (by crop/enterprise)	(Rs.)	2850	3460

Extension Activities Undertaken

S.No.	Activitiy	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	Field Days	07	03	02	04	06	22
2	Agril. Exhibition	02	02	02	02	02	10
3	Farmers' Fairs	01	01	01	01	01	5
4	Radio Talk	28	39	11	18	18	114
5	TV show		02	04	01	07	14
6	Film show	07	07	06	07	07	34
7	Training materials produced						
	(a) Pamphlets	16	04	01	06	11	38
	(b) Video-cassette	-	-	01	01	-	2
	(c) Slides	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Farm Science Club organized	-	01	02	02	08	13
9	Mahila Mandals organized	03	02	02	04	03	14
10	Extension Training meetings organized	01	01	01	-	-	3
11	Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Status of Research-Extension Linkages at the District Level

- What kind of mechanism exists for local co-ordination of the front-line extension demonstration between the KVKs and the State Govt.?

An Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is the Research – Extension mechanism exists in the local coordination of front line extension has been registered as an autonomous organization at district level. The governing body of ATMA constituents 16 members representative all the stakeholders and farmers representatives of different enterprises in the district including Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

KVK helps to prepare policy and provide guidance as well as review the progress of functioning of ATMA. It review and appraise the strategic annual action plan that as prepared and submitted by the participating. It provides feedback in direction to the participating units as need about the various research and extension activities, being carried out in the district. KVK plays greater involvement in conducting training programme, providing inputs, technical support, agro- processing and marketing service to the farmers.

- What is the frequency of Local Management Committee/Scientist Advisory committee Meeting for KVK/TTC during the last 5 years

Every year KVK conducts a SAC meeting during last 5 year.

- No. of monthly workshop organized

KVK organized monthly workshop for officials of agriculture department for providing them a new agriculture technology. While KVK also participated monthly work shop as a guide to the officials of line departments.

- Frequency and number of staff participated in seminars at Zonal, state and national levels

One staff participated in national level seminar and while 2 staff was participated in Zonal & state level seminars frequently in a year.

- Whether the local NGOs are involved in KVKs/TTCs Programmes

Yes. Local NGOs were involved in KVKs programmes frequently.

- Whether the local Mahila Mandal or Farm Science clubs are promoted and have become visible in their activities

Yes. KVKs are working in formation & functioning of Farmers Scient clubs and mahila mandal. They are visibale in their activities of KVKs.

- A brief about the extent of contribution of the officials of various line-departments and joint programmes undertaken

KVK has been developed strong linkages with the officials of various line departments for conducting various programmes. The name of officials & their nature is given in following table.

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Nature of Linkage
1	Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi	Contribution received for infrastructure development, joint implementation of programme for increasing productivity of crops/enterprises
1	SAU, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli (MH).	Training and Research, joint diagnostic survey
2	Integrated Tribal Development Project	Various Schemes for Tribal people, conducting of training programmes.
3	Agriculture Deptt. of State Govt.	Training and Demonstration, joint implementation of programme for increasing productivity of crops/enterprises, contribution received for infrastructure development
4	All India Radio	Broadcasting of Agricultural Programme.
5	Khadi and Village Industry Commission	Training for Rural Youth, identification of target groups for implementing the KVK activities such as training, demonstrations
6	Central Sector Scheme, New Delhi.	Training, Demonstration and study tours of farmers, joint implementation of programme for increasing productivity of crops/enterprises
7	Forest Dept. of State Govt.	Training and Demonstration on Joint Forest Management, joint implementation of programme for increasing productivity of crops/enterprises.
8	Horticulture Deptt. of State Govt.	Training and Demonstration, identification of target groups for implementing the KVK activities such as training, OFT, demonstrations
9	Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development	Self help group training and demonstrations
10	Mahila Arthik Vikas, Mandal	Self help group training and demonstrations

Annexure-VIII

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five farmers from the adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Mohan Vesta Dhodi At. Chari (Bujad pada), Post. Ashagad, Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Paddy transplanting with 2 seedlings per hill instead of local practices i.e. 10 to 12 seedlings per hill. ii. INM in rice iii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by KVK during 2007.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	One to two seedlings per hill for rice transplanting of improved varieties	60	More tillers as well as more yield than local variety of rice
2	Integrated Nutrient Management in rice	53	Balanced fertilizer application
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	57	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Direct seeded rice technology	34	To reduce the labour problem in rice during peak period of transplantation
5	New improved variety of vegetables	72	More yield than local variety of vegetables
6	IPM in vegetables	61	To minimize the pest incidence on vegetables
7	Irrigation management in sweet potato	73	To increase the yield of sweet potato and their quality.
8	Uprooting of sweet potato vine	80	In getting larger size of tuber
9	Control of mango fruit fly through Nauroji stone house trap	56	Easy and cheaper method to control the mango fruit fly
10	Back yard poultry keeping	58	Up gradation of local poultry birds

6	What should be the approach of KV for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK aware the new technologies & provides training programmes. KVK build up confidence among us & motivated towards better adoption of technologies.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training ii. Demonstrations. iii. Organizing Kisan mela iv. Organizing technology week
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	No
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	-
11	Any other comments on the KVK	-

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five farmers from the adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Bhagvan Vesta Dubala At. Chari (Paraspada), Post. Ashagad, Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Paddy transplanting with 2 seedlings per hill instead of local practices i.e. 8 to 10 seedlings per hill. ii. Four point rice cultivation iii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by KVK during 2007.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	One to two seedlings per hill for rice transplanting of improved varieties	60	More yield as well as more tillers than local variety of rice
2	Integrated Nutrient Management in rice	53	Balanced fertilizer application
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	57	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Direct seeded rice technology	34	To reduce the labour problem in rice during peak period of transplantation
5	New improved variety of vegetables	72	More yield than local variety of vegetables
6	IPM in vegetables	61	To minimize the pest incidence on vegetables
7	Irrigation management in sweet potato	73	To increase the yield of sweet potato
8	Uprooting of sweet potato vine	80	In getting larger size of tuber
9	Control of mango fruit fly through Nauroji stone house trap	56	Easy and cheaper method of control mango fruit fly
10	Back yard poultry keeping	58	Up gradation of local poultry birds

6	What should be the approach of KV for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK aware the new technologies & provides training programmes. KVK build up confidence among us & motivated towards better adoption of technologies.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training ii. Demonstrations. iii. Organizing Kisan mela
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	Yes
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	i. Frequently visit at farmers field are necessary ii. Follow up of training is important
11	Any other comments on the KVK	-

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five farmers from the adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Ganpat Pandurang Patil At. Barhanpur, Post. Somata, Tal. Palghar, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Paddy transplanting with 2 seedlings per hill instead of local practices i.e. 8 to 10 seedlings per hill. ii. INM in Rice iii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by KVK during 2006.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	One to two seedlings per hill for rice transplanting of improved varieties	67	More yield as well as more tillers than local variety of rice
2	Integrated Nutrient Management in rice	48	Balanced fertilizer application
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	61	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Seed production technology	57	To getting qualitative rice seeds.
5	New improved variety of vegetables	76	More yield than local variety of vegetables
6	New improved variety of Ground nut	53	More yield than local variety of groundnut
7	Up gradation of local mango by side grafting techniques	49	More survive rate as well as getting early yield of mango tree.

6	What should be the approach of KVK for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK aware the new technologies & provides training programmes. KVK build up confidence among us & motivated towards better adoption of technologies.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training ii. Demonstrations. iii. Farmers study tour
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	Yes
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	i. Farmers study tour or exposure visit at SAUs, Research Centre or progressive farmers field should be organized frequently ii. Follow up of training is important
11	Any other comments on the KVK	i. KVK should conduct programme on seed production of groundnut.

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five farmers from the adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Dipak Ashok Tandel At. Kosbad Lilak pada, Post. Kosbad , Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Paddy transplanting with 2 seedlings per hill instead of local practices i.e. 8 to 10 seedlings per hill. ii. INM in Rice iii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by KVK during 2006.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	One to two seedlings per hill for rice transplanting of improved varieties	63	More tillers as well as more yield than local variety of rice
2	Integrated Nutrient Management in rice	46	Balanced fertilizer application
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	57	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Seed production technology	53	To getting qualitative rice seeds.
5	New improved variety of vegetables	78	More yield than local variety of vegetables
6	IPM in vegetables	64	To reduce the pest incidence in vegetables
7	Up gradation of local mango by side grafting techniques	52	More survive rate as well as getting early yield of mango tree.
8	Up gradation of local ber by patch grafting techniques	59	More survive rate as well as getting early yield of Ber tree.

6	What should be the approach of KVK for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK aware the new technologies & provides training programmes. KVK build up confidence among us & motivated towards better adoption of technologies.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training ii. Demonstrations. iii. Farmers study tour
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	Yes
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	i. Farmers study tour or exposure visit at SAUs, Research Centre or progressive farmers field should be organized frequently ii. Follow up of training is important
11	Any other comments on the KVK	i. KVK should conduct programme on healthy vegetable seedlings.

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five farmers from the adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Ramdas Bhusara At & Post. Khambala, Tal. Jawhar, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Niger production technology ii. INM in Rice iii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by KVK during 2006.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	Seed sowing of Niger	61	Saving of seeds of niger
2	Distance between two rows of Niger	56	Maintain plant population & vigour growth of plant
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	49	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Seed production technology in niger	63	To getting qualitative Niger seeds.
5	New improved variety of rice	57	More yield than local variety of rice
6	New improved variety of nagli	46	More yield than local variety of Nagli
7	Up gradation of local mango by side grafting techniques	51	More survive rate as well as getting early yield of mango tree.

6	What should be the approach of KVK for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK provides training programmes. KVK build up confidence among us & motivated towards better adoption of technologies.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training ii. Demonstrations. iii. Farmers study tour
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	No
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	-
11	Any other comments on the KVK	-

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five from non-adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Laxman Babu Vaghat At. Kotabi, Post. Ashagad, Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Paddy transplanting with 2 seedlings per hill instead of local practices i.e. 10 to 12 seedlings per hill. ii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by farmer shri. Bhagvan Vesta Dubla & KVK

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	One to two seedlings per hill for rice transplanting of improved varieties	52	More yield as well as more tillers than local variety of rice
2	Integrated Nutrient Management in rice	48	Balanced fertilizer application
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	51	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Direct seeded rice technology	28	The reduce the labour problem in rice during transplantation
5	New improved variety of vegetables	61	More yield than local variety of vegetables
6	Irrigation management in sweet potato	63	To increase the yield of sweet potato
8	Uprooting of sweet potato vine	74	In getting larger size of tuber

6	What should be the approach of KVK for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK provides training programmes.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	No
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	-
11	Any other comments on the KVK	-

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five from non-adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Jayram Motiram Dhodi At. Chari (Patil pada), Post. Ashagad, Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Paddy transplanting with 2 seedlings per hill instead of local practices i.e. 8 to 10 seedlings per hill. ii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by KVK during 2007.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	One to two seedlings per hill for rice transplanting of improved varieties	60	More yield as well as more tillers than local variety of rice
2	Integrated Nutrient Management in rice	53	Balanced fertilizer application
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	57	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Direct seeded rice technology	34	The reduce the labour problem in rice during transplantation
5	New improved variety of vegetables	72	More yield than local variety of vegetables
6	IPM in vegetables	61	To minimize the pest incidence on Vegetables
7	Irrigation management in sweet potato	73	To increase the yield of sweet potato
8	Uprooting of sweet potato vine	80	In getting larger size of tuber
9	Control of mango fruit fly through Nauroji stone house trap	56	Easy and cheap method to control mango fruit fly
10	Back yard poultry keeping	58	Up gradation of local poultry birds

6	What should be the approach of KV for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK provides training programmes..
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	No
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	-
11	Any other comments on the KVK	No

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five from non-adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Prakash Bacchu Dhodi At. Post. Ashagad, Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Improved varieties of rice ii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by relative farmers 2007.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	Use of improved varieties of rice	69	More yield as well as more tillers than local variety of rice
2	Integrated Nutrient Management in rice	42	Balanced fertilizer application
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	59	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	New improved variety of vegetables	71	More yield than local variety of vegetables
5	Up gradation of local mango by side grafting techniques	42	More survive rate as well as getting early yield of mango tree.
6	Up gradation of local mango by side grafting techniques	53	More survive rate as well as getting early yield of Ber tree.

6	What should be the approach of KVK for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK provides training programmes.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training ii. Demonstrations.
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	No
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	-
11	Any other comments on the KVK	No

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five from non-adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Dayanand Patil At. & Post Sagave, Tal. Palghar, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Paddy transplanting with 2 seedlings per hill instead of local practices i.e. 8 to 10 seedlings per hill. ii. INM in Rice iii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by KVK during 2007.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	One to two seedlings per hill for rice transplanting of improved varieties	48	More yield as well as more tillers than local variety of rice
2	Integrated Nutrient Management in rice	36	Balanced fertilizer application
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	53	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Seed production technology	49	To getting qualitative rice seeds.
5	New improved variety of vegetables	62	More yield than local variety of vegetables
6	What should be the approach of KVK for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5		KVK aware the new technologies & provides training programmes. KVK build up confidence among us & motivated towards better adoption of technologies.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?		Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?		i. Training ii. Demonstrations.
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No		Yes
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?		i. Farmers study tour or exposure visit at SAUs, Research Centre or progressive farmers field should be organized frequently
11	Any other comments on the KVK		i. KVK should conduct programme on seed production of rice.

Impact of KVK on Farming Population

(Questions given below administered to selected five from non-adopted villages)

1	Name and address of farmers	Shri. Sunil kashinath Raut At & Post. Pale, Tal. Dahanu, Dist. Thane (MS)
2	Enterprises being practised	Farming
3	Enlist improved technologies being adopted under different enterprises at S.No.2 above	i. Dry seeded rice technology ii. INM in Rice iii. IPM in rice
4	When were these improved technologies received by you, and from where?	These improved technologies received by KVK during 2009.

5. Enlist 10 latest technologies which have been received from the KVK in your village and furnish information on the following.

S.No.	Name of technology	Extent of adoption in % (approx)	Reasons for formal adoption
1	Direct seeded rice technology	29	Due to labour saving at transplanting period
2	INM in rice	48	Getting more yield of rice
3	Integrated Pest Management in rice	53	To reduce the pest incidence on rice
4	Seed production technology in rice	40	To getting qualitative rice seeds.
5	New improved variety of rice	57	More yield than local variety of rice

6	What should be the approach of KVK for training and better adoption of technologies in light of your experience at S.No. 5	KVK provides training programmes.
7	Do you know the activities of KVK?	Yes.
8	If yes, what are those activities?	i. Training ii. Demonstrations.
9	Do you think that roles/activities of KVK need some change? Yes/No	No
10	If yes, what are your suggestions?	-
11	Any other comments on the KVK	-