

Action Plan 2009 -2010

**Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Kundrakudi-630 206
Sivaganga District.**

PROFORMA FOR ACTION PLAN OF KVKs IN ZONE VIII 2008-09

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Name and address of KVK with Phone, Fax , e-mail and web address**
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Kundrakudi-630 206
Sivaganga District.
Ph. 04577-264288
e-mail: kvkkundrakudi@yahoo.co.in
kvk_agri@tnthi.chiraag.com
2. **Name and address of host organization with Phone, Fax and e-mail**
Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Madhavaram Milk Colony,
Madhavaram, Chennai-51, Tamilnadu.
044 25551586/87 044 25554555/56
Fax 044 25551576/85
E mail tanuvas@vsnl.com
3. **Name of the Programme Coordinator
Residence Phone Number/ Mobile No.**
Dr. S. Meenakshi Sundaram, Ph.D.,
Residence – 044 22583748
Mobile - 94447 39475
4. **Year of sanction**
1996
5. **Major farming systems/enterprises**
In all the six taluks of Sivagangai district N.E monsoon and S.W monsoon are the main sources of water both for agricultural and drinking purposes. If they fail to bring about considerable quantity of water, then drought occurs which is quite often in the district. The mean annual rainfall is maximum in Devakottai taluk (120.43mm) and minimum in Ilaiyangudi taluk (750.33mm). In this district out of the total geographical extent of 4,61,862 hectares, only 1,20,480 hectares (26.08%) are used for regular agricultural purposes. A total of 1,08,145 hectares (23.42%) are fallow land. The land put to non-agricultural purposes occupy 1,76,811 hectares (38.28%). The cultivable waste lands of 17581 hectares can be brought into agricultural uses by suitable package of practices.
In Sivagangai district out of the total cropping

area of 1,20,489 hectares Sivagangai, Manamadurai and Tiruppathur taluks account for 29,730 (24.09%), 24,120 (19.55%) and 22,480 (18.22%) hectares respectively. Karaikudi taluk finds last place in cropping area (12920 ha). Rice is the major crop in Sivagangai district (90538 hectares), cultivated both under irrigated and rainfed conditions during August to December. Groundnut is the principal oil seed crop, grown under irrigated and rainfed conditions throughout the year. Pulses (Red gram, Black gram, green gram etc.,) are grown under irrigated conditions throughout the year, Black gram and Green gram are also grown in rice fallows.

Sub zone V Southern zone

Sivagangai district falls under the category Sub-Zone V Southern zone. The Geocoding have been given as (i) North latitude 9°.31 to 10°.27 East longitude 78°.8 to 79°.2.

Red loamy and clay loam soil

1078.8 mm

6. Name of agro-climatic zone

7. Soil type

8. Annual rainfall (mm)

9. Staff Strength:

Details	Programme Coordinator	Subject Matter Specialists	Programme Assistants	Administrative Staff	Drivers	Supporting Staff	Total
Sanctioned	1	6	3	2	2	2	16
Filled	1	6	3	2	2	2	16

9a. Details of staff:

Sl.No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation / Discipline	Pay scale	Joining date	Per. / Temp.	SC/ST/ Physically Handicapped	Source of salary (KVK/HO)
1.	Programme Coordinator	Dr.S.Meenakshi Sundaram	LPM	12000–420–18300	01.12.2006	Per.	OC	KVK
2.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.V.Palanichamy	A.H. Economics	12000 – 420 – 18300	03.02.2005	Per.	SC	KVK
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.A.Vijayarajan	Animal Reprodn	10000 – 325 – 15200	06.04.2005	Per.	SC	KVK
4.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.S.Sendurkumaran	Horticulture	10000 – 325 – 15200	01.03.2001	Per.	BC	KVK
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.P.G.Thenmozhi	Home science.	8000–275–13500	19.05.2006	Per.	SC	KVK
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Th.T.Selvaraj	Soil Science	8000 – 275 – 13500	26.05.2006	Per.	BC	KVK
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.P.Kathirvelan	Agronomy	8000–275–13500	29.05.2006	Per.	SC	KVK
8	Programme Assistant	Tmt.M.Abirami	-	Rs.5500–175–9000	22.05.2006	Per.	BC	KVK
9	Computer Programmer	Th.A.Selvaraj	-	-	01.06.2007	Per.	BC	KVK
10	Farm Manager	Th. V.Wilfred Arokiaraj	-	4000 – 100 – 6000	27.09.2000	Per.	BC	KVK
11	Accountant/Superintendent	Th.R.Renganathan	-	5700 – 175 – 9200	23.07.1993	Per.	BC	KVK

12	Stenographer	Tmt. N.Kannaki	-	-	01.06.200 7	Per.	BC	KVK
13	Driver	Th.J.Murugesan	-	3050 – 75 – 3950-80- 4590	19.05.200 6	Per.	BC	KVK
14	Driver	Th.S.Venkatesan	-	3050 – 75 – 3950-80- 4590	22.05.200 6	Per.	BC	KVK
15	Supporting staff	Th.M.Arumugam	-	2750 – 70 – 4800	01.09.199 9	Per.	SC	KVK
16	Supporting staff	Th.N.Raja	-		22.01.200 8	Per.	BC	KVK

10. Plan of Human Resource Development of KVK personnel during 2008-09

S. No	Discipline	Area of training required	Institution where training is offered	Approximate duration (days)

11. Infrastructure:

i) Total Area (ha) with KVK along with Survey Numbers:

Area Cultivated	Area occupied by buildings and roads	Area with demonstration units
12.00	0.037	0.400

ii) Buildings

Admn. Building			Farmer's Hostel			Staff Quarters			Details of Demonstration Units		
Plinth area (m ²)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Plinth area (m ²)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Plinth area (m ²)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Name	Plinth area (m ²)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)
468.92	19.51	1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	2005	4000	1.83

iii) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Model	Actual cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Tractor	1997	1,39,918	1,074	Fair
TVS Champ	1998	13,744	2,597	Unsatisfactory
Tempo traveler	1996	3,63,803	53,293	Unsatisfactory

iv) Equipments and AV aids

Sl. No.	Name of Equipments	Date of purchase	Cost (Rs.in lakh)	Present status
1	T V	1995	17,992	Fair
2	V C R	1995	18,399	Fair
3	P A System	1995	8,132	Fair
4	O H P	2004	18,700	Good
5	Slide Projector	2004	18,000	Good
6	Xerox Machine	2005	70,000	Good
7	Computer with Accessories	2005	41,500	Good
8	Digital Camera	2005	19,937	Good
9.	LCD (Toshiba TDP – T- 100)	2007	92,785	Good

12. Details of SAC meeting conducted during 2007-08 and proposed during 2008-09

Sl. No	Date	
	Conducted during 2007-08	Proposed for 2008-09
1.	24-12-2007	

II. PLAN FOR TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

1: OPERATIONAL AREA DETAILS FOR 2008-09

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of villages	Major crops & enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified thrust areas
Agronomy					
1	Thiruppathur	Maruthuvakudipatti	Direct sown and transplanted Paddy Groundnut Blackgram	Weed, Pests, Disease (Blast & BLB) and non availability of high yielding short duration good quality seeds Non availability of drought resistant HYV, Root rot, Aflatoxin, weeds, pod borer, leaf minor and poor yield due to improper nutrient management YMV, Non availability of short duration	Introduction of high yielding varieties, IPM, IWM and IDM Introduction of HYV, IDM, IWM, IPM and INM Introduction of short duration

				drought resistant varieties, poor yield due to improper nutrient management	HYV,IPM, INM and ICM
2	Karaikudi	S.R.Pattinam and Nagavayal	Transplanted rice	Paucity of Laborer during peak periods, Weeds, Blast, BLB, Pests (leaf folder, stem borer, BPH & Ear head bug), poor yield due to improper nutrient management	Introduction of paddy direct seeder, IWM, IDM, IPM and INM
3	Karaikudi	Ariyakudi and Vettampatti	Paddy Groundnut Blackgram	Paucity of Laborer during peak periods Pests, Disease and Weeds Poor yield due to non availability high yielding varieties and poor nutrient management YMV, poor nutrient management and non availability of HYV	Introduction of paddy direct seeder, IPM and IDM ICM, Introduction of HYV Introduction of HYV,IPM and INM
4	Thiruppathur	Chinna kundrakudi, Veerampatti	Direct sown paddy	Weeds and Pests	IPM
5	Singampunari	Kirukkakottai	Groundnut	Pests and poor yield due to poor nutrient management	IPM and INM
6	Thiruppathur	Thenkari	Direct sown paddy	Weeds	IWM
7	Thiruppathur	Thulavur	Direct sown paddy	Weeds, Pests poor yield due to poor nutrient management	ICM
8	Singampunari	Konampatti	Sesame	Poor yield due to improper nutrient management and non availability high yielding varieties	Introduction of HYV and ICM
Soil Science					
1.	Mamamadurai (SOIL)	Thiruppuvanam	Paddy, Banana, Brinjal, Sugarcane, Coconut	Existence of saline – Sodic soils	Problem soil Management
2.	Mamamadurai	Thayamangalam & Elaiyangudi	Chilli, Paddy & Banana	Nutrients Disorders	Nutrient Manmagement
Horticulture					
1.	Kallal	Puduvayal, Managiri, Koviloor, Kottakadu,	Cashew	TMB and Stem borer	IPM

		Viriampatti & O.siruvayal			
2	Sivagangai	Muthupatti, Manamadurai Tirumanjulai Ilayangudi	Coconut, Tomato & Chilli	Button shedding and Leaf Curl Virus	Advocation of INM and IPM
3	Ilayangudi	Salaigramam, North Salaigramam, Kalluvalipottal & Andakudi	Chilli & Brinjal	Leaf curl virus and Anthracnose	IPM
4	Tirupathur	T.Thambipatti Nedumaram Sirugoodalpatti	Mango	Poor survival rate Dropping Fruit bud	INM practice INM with Planofix
5	Singampunari	Melapatti Pallapatti Konampatti K.Pudupatti	Coconut Tomato	BHC Boran deficiency	INM
Animal Husbandry					
1	Ilayangudi	Ilayangudi & Kottaiyur	Turkey	Poor weight gain	Feeding management
2	Kallal	Pillaiyarpatti, Natchiyarpuram & Palavangudi	Turkey	Mortality due to Fowl pox disease	Health management
3.	Karaikudi	Panampatti, Ooravayal & Sithivayal	Sheep	Liver fluke	Health management
4.	S.Pudur	Kattukudipatti, V.Pudur	Goat	External Parasites	Dipping with synthetic pyrethroid once in 6 months
5.	Sivagangai	Okkur, Keelapoonkudi & Idaiyamelur	Cross bred cow	Infertility Problem	Infertility management
6.	Singampunari	A.kalappur, Varpattu & Selliampatti	Crosbred calves	Worm load	Health management

7.	Thirupathur	Karaiyur, Mangudi & Thambipatti	Cow, Sheep & Goat	Mineral deficiency	Mineral supplementation
Home Science					
1.	Thiruppathur	Kannakkampatti Ammayendhal Kuruvadipatti	Paddy & Coconut	Excess cultivations were not used properly lack of technical knowledge to produce value added products and nutrient contents	FLD other than oil seeds and pulses to introduce new value added products freedom coconut and paddy to reduce loss
2.	Kalaiyarkoil	Puliyadithamam Netodai	Cereals and pulses	Inadequate training in preparation of weaning food Lack of awareness on the nutrient contents and the utility value of cereals and pulses	To impart training in the preparation of weaning food. Creative of awareness on nutrient contents
3.	Sivagangai	Thiruppuvnam Manamadurai	Balanced diet	Nutritional deficiencies and its consequences	Training in the usage of balanced diet for avoiding the deficiencies of vitamins and minerals
4.	Karaikudi	Puduvayal, Pallathur, Kandanoor	Amla	Lack of knowledge of value added products Lack of awareness on its nutrient contents	FLD on the introduction of amla seed extractor to farm women
5.	Kallal	Sempanur,	Bhendi	Wastage of excess production and less optimum utilization of model technologies	FLD on the usage of bhendi plucker to save time and energy at farm women
6.	Karaikudi	Arumuga nagar, Velankudi, Kotthari	Bakery and confectionaries	Non availability of branded products Availability of duplicate branded products at cheeper price	Setting up of a modern bakery un it

SUMMARY OF LIST OF THRUST AREAS FOR THE KVK FOR 2008-09

- i) Introduction of High Yielding, Short duration and Drought tolerant varieties in oil seeds and pulses.
- ii) Integrated Plant Nutrient Supply System
- iii) Problem soil management
- iv) Integrated Weed, Disease and Pest Management in paddy, groundnut and blackgram

- v) Introduction of modern paddy direct seeder
- vi) Integrated Crop Management in direct sown and transplanted rice, groundnut and black gram
- vii) Soil Test Crop Response Fertilizer recommendation.
- viii) Value added products popularization in hamlet villages.
- ix) Preservation of fruits and vegetables
- x) Training on Artificial Insemination and deworming of livestock
- xi) Importance of vaccination in livestock species
- xii) Importance of deworming in animals
- xiii) Role of Artificial Insemination to increase the crossbred population and milk yield
- xiv) Ration to increase the fat content in milk
- xv) Prevention of infant mortality in Sheep and Goat
- xvi) Improving the grazing land
- xvii) Establishing Turkey and Japanese quail hatchery unit
- xviii) Popularisation of Nandanam -2 Turkey and Japanese Quail
- xix) Management of Tea Mosquito Bug in cashew
- xx) IPM in fruits and vegetables
- xxi) IPM and INM in Coconut
- xxii) Varietal introduction

2. Abstract of interventions proposed based on the prioritized problems during 2008-09

S.No	Crop/Enterprise	Prioritized Problem	Interventions				
			Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of Training for extension personnel if any	Others
Agronomy							
1	Transplanted Rice	Paucity of Labourers, stem borer, leaf folder, BPH, BLB, Blast	Evaluation of bio fungicides and systemic chemical fungicides to control blast in transplanted and direct sown rice	-	ICM in rice	IPM in rice	Method demonstration, on and off campus
2	Direct sown rice	Weeds, Mealy bug, stem borer, leaf folder GLH, Blast and BLB	Studies on the Bio-Efficacy of Pre and Post emergence herbicides on growth and yield of direct sown rice	Introduction and popularization of improved direct paddy seeder	IWM in rice	ICM in rice	Method demonstration
3	Groundnut	Poor yield due to Non availability of HYV, Root rot, Leaf minor, pod borer and improper nutrient management	Root rot and Aflatoxin management in groundnut	Introduction of TMV (Gn) 13	ICM in groundnut	INM in groundnut	On and off campus

4	Blackgram	Poor yield due to non availability of drought resistant short duration HYV and poor nutrient management, YMV	-	Introduction of VBN (Bg) 5	ICM in blackgram	YMV management in blackgram	On and off campus
5	Sesame	Low yield due to non availability of drought resistant HYV and improper nutrient management	-	-	Foliar nutrition and pinching in sesame	ICM in sesame	Demonstration an on and off campus
Soil Science							
1.	Soil	Saline – Alkalinity and Alkanity	Suitability of elemental sulphur materials in the management of saline and saline – Alkali soils of Sivagangai district.	--	Soil sampling techniques Identification and management of problem soils	Nutrient management in problem soils	--
2.	Banana	Nutrient disorder	--	Nutrient management in banana	Nutrient management in banana	--	--
Horticulture							
	Chilli	Anthracnose	Management of Anthracnose in Chilli	--	IDM in Chilli	IDM in Chilli	Off campus
	Cashew	TMB	--	Management of	IPM in Cashew	IPM in Cashew	On and Off

				TMB in Cashew			campus
	Coconut	Button shedding	--	Micro nutrient management in coconut	Micro nutrient management in coconut	INM in coconut	Off campus
	Brinjal	Low yield due to non adoption of improved hybrids / high yielding varieties	--	Introduction of hybrids / high yielding varieties	ICM in hybrid brinjal	Recent advances in ICM in brinjal	On and Off campus training programme
Animal Husbandry							
	Cross bred heifer calves	Stunted growth and delayed sexual maturity	Optimizing the growth of cross bred heifer calves through supplementation of concentrate feed and mineral mixture	--	Management of heifer calves Importance of mineral supplementation	--	Supply of pamphlets explaining the importance of concentrate feed in dairy cows
	Cross bred cow	Foot and Mouth disease	--	--	Management of viral diseases in cattle	--	On and Off campus training
	Sheep	Blue tongue	--	--	Management of diseases in sheep	Vaccination procedure for Blue tongue vaccine	On and Off campus training
	Goat	PPR disease	--	--	Management of diseases in Goat	--	On and Off campus training
	Turkey	Mortality due to Fowl pox disease	--	Fowl pox vaccination in Turkey	Health care management in turkeys	--	Off campus training
	Turkey	Poor body weight gain	Improving the growth	--	Feeding management in	--	On and Off campus

			performance in Turkey		Turkey		training
Home Science							
1.	Drudgery reduction	Wastage of excess production and less optimum utilization of modern technologies	--	Introduction of bhendi plucker	Introduction new technology for harvesting	--	Method demonstration
2.	Avoidance of wastage (Amla)	Lack of knowledge on value added products	--	Amla seed extractor	Introduction of seed extractor to farm women	--	Off & On campus, method demonstration
3.	Income generation (Paddy)	Lack of awareness on value added products	--	Flaking machine	Introduction of new technology for rice and rice products	--	Method demonstration
4.	Drudgery reduction		--	Practical usage of improved sickle (CIAI – Bhopal)	Demonstration of modern harvesting technology	--	Off campus & method demonstration

* Others include extension programmes, supply of technological products

3. Details of technology assessment and refinement

Sl. No.	Problem identified	Technology for assessment	No. of On Farm Trials
Agronomy			
1	Weed menace	Studies on the Bio-Efficacy of Pre and Post emergence herbicides on growth and yield of direct sown rice	10
2	Blast	Evaluation of bio fungicides and systemic chemical fungicides to control blast in transplanted and direct sown rice	10

Soil Science			
1.	Salinity and saline – Alkalinity condition of soil	Suitability of elemental sulphur materials in the management of saline and saline – Alkali soils of Sivagangai district.	5
Horticulture			
	Fruit rot in Chilli	IDM in Chilli	6
Animal Husbandry			
1.	Stunted growth and delayed sexual maturity in cross bred heifer calves	Feeding of concentrate feed and mineral mixture to cross bred heifer calves	20
2.	Poor growth rate in Turkey	Concentrate Feeding in turkeys	5
Sl. No.	Problem identified	Technology for refinement	No. of On Farm Trials
Agronomy			
1	Root rot and Aflatoxin	IDM in groundnut	10
Horticulture			
Animal Husbandry			
1	Poor growth rate in Turkey	Feeding of concentrate and Greens	5
2	Infertility problem in dairy cows	Synchronization of Ovulation with hormones	30

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE ASSESSMENT FOR 2008-09

S

1. Title of the technology to be assessed
Studies on the Bio-Efficacy of Pre and Post emergence herbicides on growth and yield of direct sown rice
2. Agro-Ecological Zone
Southern Zone Sub: V
3. Production System
Direct seeded under dry condition.
4. Problem definition
In Sivaganga District, rice is sown as direct seeded under dry condition in rainfed low land condition during first week of August. Because of the dry tillage practices, optimum temperature, humidity and monsoon showers, weeds emerge along with rice seedlings and offer competition during the initial stage. Late, with the accumulation of water in the bunded fields due to monsoon rains, aquatic weeds come up and pose problems to rice by causing competitive and allelopathic stresses causing grain yield loss. Hence, timely weed control is of paramount important to increase the productivity.
5. Problem cause diagram
Low yield - weed menace - competition for mineral nutrients- competition for moisture- competition for light and space – Allelopathy-increased insect pests and disease invasion – IWM in direct seeded rice.
6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages
175 farmers and 350 acres were affected by weed problem in 15 villages.
7. Rationale for proposing the assessment
Manual weeding is traditionally followed as a direct weed control method. But because of peak season demand of labourers, high wage rates and requirement of large labour force for completing weeding operation, cost effective alternate weed control methods are becoming necessary. Hence, testing of new herbicide formulations for their efficacy in weed control is needed. Though several herbicides are in use, the continuous use of same type of chemicals has caused a problem of perennial weed shift.

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Hand weeding twice at 20 and 40 DAS	-	-
2.	Technological Option 1	Pretilachlore with safener at 5 DAS and Post emergence application of Fenoxa prop - p - ethyl on 25 DAS	IJWS	Readily taken by the hypocotyls, mesocotyls, coleoptiles and to a lesser extent by the roots of germinating weeds.
3.	Technological Option 2	Ethoxysulfuron + 2,4-D Sodium salt on 25 DAS	IJWS	It is a pre emergence herbicide used for selective control of sedges and broad leaf weeds
4.	Technological Option 3	Anilophos + 2,4-D Sodium salt on 25 DAS	TNAU	It is root active herbicide that is effective against

				grassy weeds. The active materials are leached only to very low extent.
5.	Technological Option 4	Butachlore with safener + Hand weeding at 20 DAS	TNAU	Selective systemic herbicide absorbed primarily by the germinating shoots and secondarily by the roots with translocation through out the plant. Acts by inhibition of protein synthesis.

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology

Individual weed flora count, Weed dry matter production, Weed control efficiency, No. of productive tillers per hill, TDMP, No. of filled grains per panicle and grain and straw yield.

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Maruthuvakudipatti	K.R.Sethu	0.8
2.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Vellaichamy	0.8
3	Maruthuvakudipatti	Sangan	0.8
4	Maruthuvakudipatti	Subbiah	0.8
5	Maruthuvakudipatti	Muthukaruppan	0.8
6	Thulavur	Pillappan	0.8
7	Thulavur	Periyasamy	0.8
8	Thulavur	SubbuRamu	0.8
9	Thulavur	Veluchamy	0.8
10	Thulavur	Thamngavel	0.8

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Pretilachlore with safener	4.0 litre	Rs. 220.0 / litre	Rs.880.00
2	Ethoxysulfuron	1.250 litre	Rs. 850/litre	Rs.1062.50
3	Anilophos	5.5 litre	Rs. 200/litre	Rs.1100.00
4	Butachlore with safener	10.0 litre	Rs.210.0/litre	Rs.2100.00
5	2,4-D Sodium salt	2.5 kg	Rs. 220.0/kg	Rs.550.00
6	Fenoxa prop - p - ethyl	1.250 litre	Rs. 1000/litre	Rs.1250.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE ASSESSMENT FOR 2008-09

1. Title of the technology to be assessed
Evaluation of bio fungicides and systemic chemical fungicides to control blast in transplanted and direct sown rice
2. Agro-Ecological Zone
Southern Zone Sub: V
3. Production System
Transplanted and direct seeded under rainfed condition
4. Problem definition
In Sivaganga District, rice is cultivated in an area of 95000.00 ha as direct seeded under dry condition in rainfed low land condition during first week of August. The predominant rice variety cultivated by the Sivaganga farmers is BPT 5204, it is fine variety, high yielding and fetches higher price but it is highly susceptible to blast through out the year.
5. Problem cause diagram
Severe yield loss and Low yield - blast- leaf and neck blast- IDM in direct seeded rice.
6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages
250 farmers and 500 acres were affected by blast incidence in 20 villages.
7. Rationale for proposing the assessment
Blast is the most important disease of rice and pathogen is wind borne and may also carried through seeds. Some of the weeds also act as collateral hosts. It will cause severe yield loss through neck blast. Hence, seed treatment with bio fungicides and foliar spraying of systemic and biofungicides are important to check the incidence.

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Foliar spraying of neem oil	-	-
2.	Technological Option 1	Seed treatment with <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @ 10 g/kg of seeds and Seedling dipping with <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> for 30 min	TNAU	To control the seed borne pathogen
3.	Technological Option 2	Foliar spraying of <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @ 1.0 percent	TNAU	<i>Pseudomonas</i> will be sprayed on fortnightly intervals for three times to check infestation
4.	Technological Option 3	Foliar spraying of Tricyclazole 500 g /ha	TNAU	Foliar spraying of the systemic fungicides as prophylactic measures
5.	Technological Option 4	Foliar spraying of carbendazim @ 250 g/ha	TNAU	Foliar spraying of the systemic fungicides as prophylactic measures

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology
Controlling efficiency, yield and yield attributes of rice and BCR

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	S.R.Pattinam	Nallathambi	0.4
2.	S.R.Pattinam	Meyyappan	0.4
3	S.R.Pattinam	Vellaichamy	0.4
4	S.R.Pattinam	Manimozhiyan	0.4
5	S.R.Pattinam	Solai Alagu	0.4
6	S.R.Pattinam	Ramabose	0.4
7	S.R.Pattinam	Nagaranjan	0.4
8	S.R.Pattinam	Singanathan	0.4
9	S.R.Pattinam	Elangovan	0.4
10	S.R.Pattinam	Periyasamy	0.4

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	
1	Pseudomonas fluorescens	7.5 kg	Rs. 160.0 / kg	Rs.1200.00
2	Tricylazole	2.0 kg	Rs. 600/ kg	Rs.1200.50
3	carbendazim	1.5 kg	Rs. 500/ kg	Rs.750.00
Grand Total				3150.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE REFINEMENT FOR 2008-09

(You are requested to prepare a detailed proposal for each OFT as per the following guidelines)

5. Title of the technology to be assessed
Root rot and Aflatoxin management in groundnut under rainfed condition
6. Agro-Ecological Zone
Southern Zone Sub: V
7. Production System
June-July (Early Adipattam) and July-Aug (Late Adipattam)
8. Problem definition

In Sivaganga District, root rot and Aflatoxin infestation in groundnut cultivation is very common and the typical wilting symptom can be observed from the early stages of the crop growth to till the maturity phase and it will leads to severe reduction in population load. It is very common in both rainfed and irrigated system. Hence, timely control of root rot is paramount important to increase the productivity.

5. Problem cause diagram

Low yield – Root rot infestation through seeds - Soil borne - minimize plant population load – severe crop loss occur – Seed treatment with bio fungicides – Chemical fungicides – Soil drenching – Spot drenching in groundnut.

6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages

150 farmers and 300 acres were infested with root rot in 10 villages.

7. Rationale for proposing the assessment

Root rot and Aflatoxin is mainly affected the groundnut plants through infected seeds. The pathogen is soil borne in nature. By treating the seeds with bio fungicides and soil and spot drenching with chemical fungicides and bio fungicides will check the root rot and Aflatoxin infestation.

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

SI.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	No seed treatment with fungicides	-	-
2.	Technological Option 1	Seed treatment with <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @ 10 g/Kg of seeds	TNAU	Seed treatment with <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> would check/minimize the root rot infestation
3.	Technological Option 2	Spot drenching with carbendazim @ 1 g/ litre of water	TNAU	Spot drenching with systemic fungicides in root rot affected area would eradicate the soil borne pathogen
4.	Technological Option 3	Soil application of 2.5 kg <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> with 50 kg of well decomposed FYM on 30 DAS	TNAU	Through antagonistic effect root rot infestation can be controlled
5	Technological Option 4	Basal application of Neem cake @ 100 kg / acre	KVK intervension	Through antagonistic effect root rot and Aflatoxin infestation would be controlled

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology

Population load, control efficiency, Yield and yield attributing characters and BCR.

10. Details of farmers

SI.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Kirukkakottai	Ramasamy	0.4
2.	Kirukkakottai	Solaiyyan	0.4
3	Kirukkakottai	Kaveri	0.4

4	Kirukkakottai	Sarasu	0.4
5	Kirukkakottai	Annapoornam	0.4
6	Kirukkakottai	Jeyarani	0.4
7	Kirukkakottai	Selvam	0.4
8	Kirukkakottai	Arokiaaj	0.4
9	Kirukkakottai	Poomayil	0.4
10	Kirukkakottai	Kalavathi	0.4

11. Budget for Refinement

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	11.0 kg	Rs. 160.0 / kg	Rs. 1760.00
2	carbendazim	1.5 kg	Rs. 600/kg	Rs. 900.00
3	Neem cake	350.0 kg	Rs. 5/kg	Rs. 1750.00
Grand Total				Rs. 4410.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE ASSESSMENT FOR 2008-09 (Horticulture)

9. Title of the technology to be assessed : Anthracnose management in Chilli
 10. Agro-Ecological Zone : Southern Zone
 11. Production System : Irrigated
 12. Problem definition : Fruit rot in Chilli
 5. Problem Cause Diagram : Fruit rot – Humid climate – Temp less than 27 0 c – Closer spacing – Susceptible varieties – Fast conidial spread – Repetition of native seeds – Unaware of IDM practices
 6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 200 farmers and 10 villages
 7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : Lack of awareness on proper identification of initial symptoms, check over further spread, right quantity and time of spray and proper spacing among chilli farmers

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification :

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Spraying of Bavistin along with monocil	Neighborer	Lack of awareness
2.	Technological Option 1	Spraying of fungicides Indofil M-45 at 3g / lit	TNAU	Fungicides to be sprayed to check the fungus
3.	Technological Option 2	Spraying of fungicides and botanicals Indofil M-45 at 3g / lit along with 25% solanum tarvum extract	TNAU	Fungicides as foliar spray in combination with botanicals would check the fungus
4.	Technological option 3	Spraying of combination of fungicides and bio-control agents Indofil M-45 at 3g / lit And Trichoderma viridi @ 3g / lit	TNAU	Fungicides as foliar spray in combination with bio-control agents would check the fungus
5.	Technological option 4	Spraying of combination of fungicides, botanicals and bio-control agents Indofil M-45 at 3g / lit, solanum tarvum leaf extract @ 25% And Trichoderma viridi @ 3g / lit	TNAU	Fungicides as foliar spray in combination with botanicals and bio-control agents would not only check fungus but also increase fruit size and shape

8.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Number of branches per plant, number of fruits per branch, number of fruits infected, percent disease index and yield / plant

9.Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Salaigramam	Ramaraju	0.4
2.	Salaigramam	Thangavelu	0.4
3.	Salaigramam	Arunachalam	0.4
4.	Salaigramam	Ganesan	0.4
5.	Salaigramam	Raman	0.4
6.	Salaigramam	Iyyachamy	0.4

10. Budget for refinement

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	
1	Indofil M.45	15 kg	580.00	8,700.00
2	<i>Trichoderma viridi</i>	15 kg	120.00	1,800.00
3	<i>Solanum tarvum</i>	30 Kg	30.00	900.00
			Grand total	11,400.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE ASSESSMENT FOR 2008-09 (Veterinary Science)

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : Optimizing the growth of cross bred heifer calves through supplementation of concentrate feed and mineral mixture
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Southern zone
3. Production System : Semi intensive system of rearing
4. Problem definition : Delayed sexual maturity in cross bred heifer calves
5. Problem Cause Diagram : Crossbred heifer calves → Lack of awareness on scientific feeding → Inadequate feeding → Energy and mineral deficiency → Reduced growth rate → Delayed sexual maturity.
6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 10 farmers of Kootturavupatti village.
7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : Scientific feeding of crossbred heifer calves with balanced concentrate feed and mineral supplementation will ensure proper growth and sexual maturity

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Rearing of heifer calves with locally available green grass and paddy straw	--	--
2.	Technological Option 1	Rearing of heifer calves with supplementation of concentrate feed @ 0.5 kg / day from 7 – 12 months of age.	TANUVAS	Concentrate feed contains carbohydrates, protein and fat which will favour the normal growth rate in heifers
3.	Technological Option 2	Rearing of heifer calves with supplementation of concentrate feed @ 0.5 kg / day and 25 gm of mineral mixture / day from 7 – 12 months of age.	KVK intervention	Supplementing mineral mixture alongwith concentrate feed will ensure proper growth of reproductive organs and reduced age at sexual maturity

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Body weight, Development of the uterus, age at puberty, udder

development and other secondary sexual characters

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha) / no. of animals
1.	Kootturavupatti	Ilankathir	2
2.	Kootturavupatti	Kalaiselvan	2
3.	Kootturavupatti	Subramaniyan	2
4.	Kootturavupatti	Muthukumar	2
5.	Kootturavupatti	Senthilnathan	2
6.	Kootturavupatti	Ravikumar	2
7.	Kootturavupatti	Murugan	2
8.	Kootturavupatti	Prakash	2
9.	Kootturavupatti	Velu	2
10.	Kootturavupatti	Raman	2

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Concentrate feed	1800 kg	10.00	18,000.00
2	Mineral Mixture	45 kg	45.00	2,025.00
			Grand total	20,025.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE ASSESSMENT FOR 2008-09 (Poultry Science)

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : Importance of concentrate feed in Turkeys
 2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Southrn Zone
 3. Production System : Semi intensive system of rearing
 4. Problem definition : Lack of feeding with concentrate feed. Which will reduce the growth rate in Turkey
 13. Problem Cause Diagram : Semi intensive system of rearing - Lack of concentrate feed
 - Low growth rate – low meat quality t
 14. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 5 farmers of 5 villages.
 15. Rationale for proposing the assessment : To create awareness on importance of concentrate feed
 16. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Grazing and feeding grains only	--	Lack of awareness
2.	Technological Option 1	Feeding of Turkey with concentrate feed	TANUVAS	Concentrate feed will enhance the growth rate in Turkey

17. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Body weight (growth), Meat quality and Benefit Cost Ratio

18. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Number of birds
1.	Natchiyarpuram	Vellaichamy	18
2.	Karaikudi	Prabathkumar	18
3.	Ilayangudi	Mohd.Sheik	18
4.	Palavangudi	Solaimalai	18
5.	Devakottai	Alagumalai	18

19. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Concentrate feed	810 kg	20.00	16,200.00
			Grand total	16,200.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE REFINEMENT FOR 2008-09 (Soil Science)

- 1. Title of the technology to be refined : Suitability of elemental sulphur materials in the management of saline and saline – Alkali soils of Sivagangai district.
- 2. Agro-Ecological Zone : D 4.4, hot and dry moderate moisture availability sub zone v south zone.
- 3. Production System : Rainfed
- 4. Problem definition : Saline and saline - Alkaline condition of impedes the crop Productivity.
- 5. Problem Cause Diagram :

Nature of Problem	Problem Causes	Solution
→	Problem due to parent materials Distribution and intensity factors of rainfall Deficiency in availability of good quality of water for irrigation and leaching	Application of gypsum requirement equivalents Application of gypsum requirement in equalent basis
Saline and Saline – Alkalinity problem in soils		

- 6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 6 farmers and 500 acres

7.Rationale for proposing the refinement :

Saline and Saline – alkaline condition of the soil impedes the crop productivity o a greater extent. At present the application of FYM or GYPSUM are generally recommend for reclamation of such groups of soils.

8.Technology options for refinement along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Problem soil management techniques are not followed except FYM application	Indigenous / Cultural knowledge	Unaware of technological options
2.	Technology Selected for Refinement	25 kg / ha elemental sulphur application 5 t FYM	Text book of soil science P.K.Mehra with refinement	Feasibility & cost effective
3.	Technological Option 1	Gypsum requirement (10 t / ha) + FYM @ 10 tonnes	Soil science text book authored by KK.Mehra.	It is a recommended practise for sodic & saline – solic reclamation
4.	Technological Option 2	Application of 25 kg of elemental sulphur / ha	KVK intervention	Application of 90% elemental sulphur in saline & saline sodic and sodic are having wider feasibility & cost effective soil reclamation
5.	Technological Option 3	10 kg / ha elemental sulphur application 5 t FYM	Text book of soil science P.K.Mehra with refinement	Feasibility & cost effective

9.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology

Soil Improvement status – Chemical and Physical characteristics, Crop productivity difference before and after reclamation.

10. Details of farmers :

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Vanniakottai	Kandeeswaran	60
2.	Viliarenthal	Periyaiah	40
3.	Vaveerenthal	Ganesan	20
4.	Viliarenthal	Ramaiah	40
5.	Viliarenthal	Murugesan	24
6.	Viliarenthal	Balusamy	20

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Gypsum	10 tonnes	1 / kg	10,000
2	FYM	15 tonnes	1000 / tonne	15,000
3	Elemental Sulphur	400 kg	400 / kg	16,000

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE REFINEMENT FOR 2008-09 (Horticulture)

1. Title of the technology to be refined : IDM in Chilli
 2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Southern Zone
 3. Production System : ridges and furrow and Single row system
 4. Problem definition : Fruit rot in Chilli
 5. Problem Cause Diagram : Fruit rot – Humid climate – Temp less than 27 0 c – Closer spacing – Susceptible varieties – Fast conidial spread – Repetition of native seeds – Unaware of IDM practices
 6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 200 farmers and 10 villages
 7. Rationale for proposing the refinement : Proper identification of initial symptoms, check over further spread, spraying of fungicides in combination with bio-control agents and botanicals

12. Technology options being assessed along with justification :

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Spraying of Bavistin along with monocil	Neigh borer	Lack of awareness
2.	Technological Option 1	Spraying of fungicides Indofil M-45 at 3g / lit	TNAU	Fungicides to be sprayed to check the fungus
3.	Technological Option 2	Spraying of fungicides and botanicals Indofil M-45 at 3g / lit along with 25% solanum tarvum extract	TNAU	Fungicides as foliar spray in combination with botanicals would check the fungus
4.	Technological option 3	Spraying of combination of fungicides and bio-control agents Indofil M-45 at 3g / lit And Trichoderma viridi @ 3g / lit	TNAU	Fungicides as foliar spray in combination with bio-control agents would check the fungus
5.	Technological option 4	Spraying of combination of fungicides, botanicals and bio-control agents Indofil M-45 at 3g / lit, solanum tarvum leaf extract @ 25% And Trichoderma viridi @ 3g / lit	TNAU	Fungicides as foliar spray in combination with botanicals and bio-control agents would not only check fungus but also increase fruit size and shape

13. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Number of branches per plant, number of fruits per branch, number of

fruits infected, percent disease index and yield / plant

14. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Salaigramam	Ramaraju	1
2.	Salaigramam	Thangavelu	1
3.	Salaigramam	Arunachalam	1
4.	Salaigramam	Ganesan	1
5.	Salaigramam	Raman	1
6.	Salaigramam	Iyyachamy	1

15. Budget for refinement

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Indofil M.45	15 kg	580.00	8,700.00
2	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	15 kg	120.00	1,800.00
3	<i>Solanum tarvum</i>	30 Kg	30.00	900.00
			Grand total	11,400.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE REFINEMENT FOR 2008-09 (Poultry Science)

1. Title of the technology to be refined : Growth performance in Turkey
 2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Southern Zone
 3. Production System : Semi intensive system of rearing
 4. Problem definition : Lack of awareness on concentrate feeding
 5. Problem Cause Diagram : Semi intensive system of rearing - Lack of feeding concentrates
 - Low growth rate – low meat quality
 6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 5 farmers of 5 villages.
 7. Rationale for proposing the refinement : To increase the body weight and reduce the cost of production
 8. Technology options being refined along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Grazing and feeding grains only	--	Lack of awareness
2.	Technological Option 1	Feeding of Turkey with concentrate feed	TANUVAS	Concentrate feed will enhance the growth rate in Turkey
3.	Technological Option 2	Concentrate feeding + Greens	KVK intervention	Feeding of greens will reduce the feed cost and improve the body weight and meat quality
4.	Technological option 3	Feeding concentrate feed + Greens + Azola	KVK intervention	Feeding of Azola will reduce the feed cost

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Body weight (growth), Meat quality and Benefit Cost Ratio

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Number of birds
1.	Natchiyarpuram	Vellaichamy	18
2.	Karaikudi	Prabathkumar	18
3.	Ilayangudi	Mohd.Sheik	18
4.	Palavangudi	Solaimalai	18
5.	Devakottai	Alagumalai	18

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	
1	Concentrate feed	810 kg	20.00	16,200.00
2	Greens	90 kg	20.00	1,800.00

3	Azola	20 kg	3.00	60.00
			Grand total	18,060.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE REFINEMENT FOR 2008-09 (Veterinary Science)

1. Title of the technology to be refined : Synchronization of ovulation in dairy cows with infertility problem
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Southern Zone
3. Production System : Semi intensive system of rearing
4. Problem definition : Lack of awareness on infertility problem
4. Problem Cause Diagram : Improper hormonal secretion – Ovulation problem – Failure of fertilization or early embryonic death – Infertility problem
5. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 10 farmers of Muraiyur village
6. Rationale for proposing the refinement : To increase the conception rate and milk yield
7. Technology options being refined along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Artificial Insemination (AI) alone	--	Lack of awareness
2.	Technology Selected for Refinement	Synchronization of Ovulation	Applied Animal Reproduction by Joe bearden	Synchronization of Ovulation will remove the ovulation Problem
3.	Technological Option 1	Synchronization of Ovulation + Artificial Insemination (AI) + Supplementation of Progesterone on day 5 after AI	KVK intervention	Synchronization of Ovulation will remove the ovulation Problem and Progesterone will be supplemented to favour the early embryonic development
4.	Technological Option 2	Synchronization of Ovulation + Artificial Insemination (AI) + Injection of GnRH on day 5 after AI	KVK intervention	Synchronization of Ovulation will remove the ovulation Problem and injection GnRH will induce the endogenous release of progesterone to favour the early embryonic development
5.	Technological Option 2	Synchronization of Ovulation + Artificial	KVK intervention	Synchronization of

		Insemination (AI) + Injection of hCG on day 5 after AI		Ovulation will remove the ovulation Problem and injection hCG will induce the endogenous release of progesterone to favour the early embryonic development
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8.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Conception rate

9.Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Number of cows
1.	Muraiyur	Somu	3
2.	Muraiyur	Ramasamy	3
3.	Muraiyur	Chezhian	3
4.	Muraiyur	Elango	3
5.	Muraiyur	Sivan	3
6.	Muraiyur	Raja Govindasamy	3
7.	Muraiyur	Subbu	3
8.	Muraiyur	Latha	3
9.	Muraiyur	Jeyanthi	3
10.	Muraiyur	Bharathi	3

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	GnRH	10 ml x 18 vials	500.00	9000.00
2	PGF ₂ alpha	10 ml x 15 vials	350.00	5250.00
3	Progesterone	2 ml x 10 vials	50.00	500.00
4	hCG	2 ml x 10 vials	80.00	800.00
5			Grand total	15,550.00

PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR 2008-09 INCLUDING OILSEEDS, PULSES, COTTON, CEREALS, HORTICULTURAL CROPS, PLANTATION CROPS, COMMERCIAL CROPS AND ENTERPRISES

(You are requested to prepare a detailed proposal for each OFT as per the following guidelines)

1. Technology to be demonstrated
Introduction and popularization of improved direct paddy seeder under irrigated condition
2. Production System
The performance of paddy direct seeder will be studied under wet seeded rice ecosystem
3. Season of the demonstration
July-August
4. Problem definition
 - a. In transplanted rice, paucity of laborers particularly during the transplanting time makes it further problematic (planting of aged seedlings reflected in poor yield) and the manual transplanting is labour expensive time consuming and cumbersome process. Hence, mechanization ie., improved direct paddy seeder may be an economical alternative.

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Paddy	2.33 t ha ⁻¹	5.5 t ha ⁻¹	2.16 t ha ⁻¹	Improper crop management practices	Scarcity of Labourers Pests and Diseases

5. Objective of the demonstration
 - a. To study the performance of paddy direct seeder on growth and yield of rice under wet seeded rice ecosystem
 - b. To study the establishment percentage, plant density and weed growth under wet seeded rice
 - c. To work out the economics of paddy direct seeder
6. Rationale for selection of the technology
 - a. By adopting the paddy direct seeder under wet seeded condition, operations like nursery area management, pulling out of seedlings, transportation and transplantation cost can be avoided
 - b. Uniformity in seed sowing, reduction in seed rate and thinning cost can be reduced
 - c. Sowing operation will be completed in very short period of time (area coverage 0.8 ha /day).
7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Improved Direct paddy seeder	TNAU	2003	Improved Direct paddy seeder

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology
Establishment percentages, plant density, weed growth and yield and yield attributes of rice and economics (BCR)
9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Ariyakudi	Ellnagkathir	0.4
2.	Thenkarai	Muthu	0.4
3.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Subbiah	0.4
4	Vettampatti	Veerachamy	0.4
5	Chinnakundrakudi	Joseph	0.4

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Improved direct Paddy seeder	1	4500.00/seeder	4500.00
2	Paddy seeds variety ADT 43	100.00 kg	16.0/kg	1600.00
Grand Total				6100.00

PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR 2008-09 INCLUDING OILSEEDS, PULSES, COTTON, CEREALS, HORTICULTURAL CROPS, PLANTATION CROPS, COMMERCIAL CROPS AND ENTERPRISES

(You are requested to prepare a detailed proposal for each OFT as per the following guidelines)

- Technology to be demonstrated
Introduction and popularization of groundnut variety TMV (Gn) 13 under irrigated condition
- Production System
In Sivaganga District, groundnut is being cultivated in both under rainfed and irrigated condition
- Season of the demonstration
Rabi/Summer
- Problem definition
Non availability of good quality short duration varieties is a major problem in groundnut cultivation in Sivaganga District. Farmers are cultivating groundnut mainly for oil purpose and introduction of groundnut variety which contains more oil content is paramount important.

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Groundnut	1.2 t ha ⁻¹	2.5 t ha ⁻¹	1.1 t ha ⁻¹	Adoption of low yielding traditional varieties and Improper crop management practices	Non availability of good quality HYV seeds, Lack of awareness on IPM and INM

5. Objective of the demonstration
 - a. To study the performance of groundnut variety TMV (Gn) 13 under irrigated condition

6. Rationale for selection of the technology
 - a. Tolerance to terminal water stress
 - b. Basal pod setting and accepted pod traits
 - c. More oil content

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction of TMV (Gn) 13	TNAU	2006	TMV (Gn) 13

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology
Establishment percentages, plant density, weed growth and yield and yield attributes of rice and economics (BCR)

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

SI.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Maruthuvakudipatti	K.R.Sethu	0.4
2.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Veeraiah	0.4
3.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Thanukodi	0.4
4	Maruthuvakudipatti	Rajankam	0.4
5	Maruthuvakudipatti	Jeyakumar	0.4

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Groundnut seeds variety TMV (Gn) 13	400.00 kg	25.0 / kg	10000.00

Technology to be demonstrated

1. Introduction and popularization of blackgram variety VBN (Bg) 5
2. Production System
In Sivaganga District, blackgram is being cultivated in both under rainfed and irrigated condition
3. Season of the demonstration
June-July, Feb-MArch
4. Problem definition
Non availability of short duration, YMV resistant and high yielding varieties is a major problem in blackgram cultivation in Sivaganga District. Farmers are cultivating low yielding traditional long duration, highly susceptible YMV varieties.

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)		Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem	
	District average yield	Potential yield			Farmers yield
Blackgram	0.45 t ha ⁻¹	1.21 t ha ⁻¹	0.50 t ha ⁻¹	Adoption of low yielding traditional long duration varieties and YMV incidence	Non availability of short duration YMV resistant HYV, YMV incidence and Lack of awareness INM

5. Objective of the demonstration

- a. To study the performance of blackgram variety VBN (Bg) 5 under both irrigated and rainfed condition

6. Rationale for selection of the technology

- a. Suitable for both rainfed and irrigated condition
b. YMV resistant through out the year while VBN 3 and other varieties are susceptible to YMV during summer season
c. Higher yield than VBN 3 and 4

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction of VBN (Bg) 5	TNAU	2007	VBN (Bg) 5

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology

Establishment percentages, plant density, weed growth and yield and yield attributes of rice and economics (BCR)

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Maruthuvakudipatti	K.R.Sethu	0.4
2.	Ariyakudi	Ellangkathir	0.4
3.	Vettampatti	Vellaichamy	0.4
4	Thenkarai	Muthu	0.4
5	Chinnakundrakudi	Susai mariyal	0.4
6	Meenavayal	Chinnasamy	0.4
7	Thulavur	Pillappan	0.4
8	Thulavur	Sevugan	0.4
9	Thulavur	Subbaiah	0.4
10	Thulavur	Alagu	0.4

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	

1	Blackgram seeds variety VBN (Bg) 5	80.00 kg	80.0 / kg	6400.00
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Details of Frontline Demonstrations

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

11. Technology to be demonstrated : Prophylactic deworming against trematodes (flat worms) in Sheep
 12. Production System : Semi intensive System
 13. Season of the demonstration : Before the onset of summer
 14. Problem definition

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap / weight loss	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Sheep	18 kg	20 kg	17 kg	Flatworms (Liver fluke)	When given prophylactically oxcyclozanide will prevent the infection of flatworms in sheep.

15. Objective of the demonstration : Prevention of flat worm infection in sheep
 16. Rationale for selection of the technology : When given prophylactically oxcyclozanide will prevent the infection of flatworms in sheep .

17. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Deworming with oxcyclozanide to kill the flat worms in sheep	Veterinary medicine by Blood		

18. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : The animals will be observed for the symptoms of liver fluke after administration of oxcyclozanide

19. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha) / no of animals
1.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Vellaisamy	60
2.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Chamynathan	60
3.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Seenivasan	60

4.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Rajendran	60
5.	Maruthuvakudipatti	Muthukrishnan	60
6.	Muraiyur	Sundrapandiyan	60
7.	Muraiyur	Arumugam	60
8.	Muraiyur	RamaMoorthy	60
9.	Muraiyur	Shanmugam	60
10.	Muraiyur	Selvam	60

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	oxyclozanide	6 litres	600.00	3600.00
2	Weighing Balance	1	1500.00	1500.00
3			Total	5100.00

HORTICULTURE-FLD ON CHILLI, BHENDI and BRINJAL

- 1.Technology to be demonstrated: Hybrid introduction
 2.Production System : Irrigated
 3.Season of the demonstration : Rabi/summer
 4.Problem definition

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap / weight loss	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Chilli	15.55	21.50	7.00	Lack of awareness regarding high yielding varieties / hybrids	-Improvement over existing yield - Replacement of local low yielding varieties with hybrids
Bhendi	89.73	125.40	56.65	-Practice of local varieties - collection of seeds from their own plants	- Inbreeding genomes - Lack of awareness regarding improved hybrids
Brinjal	126.50	250.50	89.50	- No awareness on high yield varieties - Poor managerial practices for shoot and fruit borer	- Use of locally available low yielding varieties - Poor IPM practices - Unaware of hybrids

- 5.Objective of the demonstration : Increasing the yield potential in chilli, Bhendi and Brinjal
 6.Rationale for selection of the technology : Hybrids will give better yield than varieties
 7.Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction of hybrids/ Hybrid chilli NS1701	Namdhari seeds (P) LTD.	2003	- High yielding hybrids - Longer duration - Moderately resistant to fruit rot (percent disease index value 1.10) - Fruits are attractive red in colour
Introduction of hybrid bhendi CO Bh H -	TNAU	2003	- Plants are 110 – 120 cm tall - Fruits are dark green, long, Slender - 21-29 fruits / plant - High yielding and resistant to

			yellow vein mosaic virus disease
Introduction of hybrid Brinjal MHB -11 (Buldozar)	MAHYCO Seeds (P) ltd	2004	- High yielder - Purple, oval fruits with light pink tinches - Suitable for summer planting -Long durability upto 8 days without shrinking of fruit

Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Plant height, Days to 50% flowering, fruits / plant and yield / plant

8.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha) / no of animals
CHILLI			
1.	S.Pudur	K.Navan	0.5
2.	S.Pudur	M.Palanichamy	0.5
3.	S.Pudur	S.Raman	0.5
4.	S.Pudur	Durairaj	0.5
BHENDI			
1.	Kalaiyarkoil	Mariarathinam .P	1.0
2.	Kalaiyarkoil	Kalimuthu. S	1.0
3.	Kalaiyarkoil	Mayan .M	1.0
4.	Kalaiyarkoil	Josephine. T	1.0
BRINJAL			
1.	Periyakottai	Chelliah. M	0.5
2.	Periyakottai	Kathamuthu. K	0.5
3.	Periyakottai	Maruthan.S	0.5
4.	Periyakottai	Subramaniam. K	0.5
5.	Periyakottai	Palanichamy. S	0.5
6.	Periyakottai	Boopathy. M	0.5

5. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Chilli Seeds	480 gms	35.00	16800.00
2.	Bhendi seeds	16 kg	1000.00	16000.00
3.	Brinjal Seeds	720 gms	24.00	17280.00

HORTICULTURE – FLD on Coconut

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Root feeding of TNAU coconut tonic
 2. Production System :
 3. Season of the demonstration : Rabi / Summer
 4. Problem definition

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap / weight loss	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Coconut	15940 nuts / ha	18600 nuts / ha	9750 nuts / ha	Button shedding due to micro nutrient deficiency	- Boron deficit soil in coconut belt - Button shedding - Low yield

5. Objective of the demonstration : To increase the yield in coconut
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Balanced TNAU coconut tonic will correct the boron deficiency
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
TNAU Coconut tonic	TNAU	2003	- Fast absorption by roots - Immediate effect - About 29% additional nut yield - Prevent button shedding

Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : No of flower panicles / tree, no of nuts / tree, yield / ha

8. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha) / no of animals
1.	Piranmalai	Mohanlal. K	1.00

2.	Piranmalai	Ayyar. M	1.00
3.	Piranmalai	Subbiah. K	1.00
4.	Piranmalai	Srinevasan. P	1.00
5.	Piranmalai	Arasu. P	1.00

6. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	TNAU Coconut tonic	3600 packets	5.00	18000.00
			Total	18000.00

POULTRY SCIENCE

PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR 2008-09 INCLUDING OILSEEDS, PULSES, COTTON, CEREALS, HORTICULTURAL CROPS, PLANTATION CROPS, COMMERCIAL CROPS AND ENTERPRISES

7. Technology to be demonstrated : Fowl pox vaccination in turkey
 8. Production System : Semi intensive System
 9. Season of the demonstration : At third week of age
 10. Problem definition

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap / weight loss	Prioritized problem
	District average mortality	Potential reduction	Farm level mortality		
Turkey	10 %	5%	15%	Lack of awareness on vaccination	Health care

11. Objective of the demonstration : To prevent fowl pox disease in turkeys
 12. Rationale for selection of the technology : Fowl pox vaccine will prevent the fowl pox disease in turkey
 13. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Fowl pox vaccination in turkey	Indian immunologicals (P) Ltd	1991	To prevent fowl; pox disease

Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : To measure the percentage of mortality in turkey

14. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha) / no of Birds
1.	Kottaiyur	Kannan	100
2.	Kundrakudi	Karuppiah	100
3.	Kalaiyarkoil	Gunasekar	100
4.	Singampunari	Kannaki	100
5.	Mathagupatti	Prabu	100

6. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Fowl pox vaccine	500 doses	2.00	1000.00

SOIL SCIENCE

PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR 2008-09 INCLUDING OILSEEDS, PULSES, COTTON, CEREALS, HORTICULTURAL CROPS, PLANTATION CROPS, COMMERCIAL CROPS AND ENTERPRISES

15. Technology to be demonstrated : Post planting nutrient management in bananas for yield maximization
 16. Production System : Banana grown as main crop
 17. Season of the demonstration : Summer season
 18. Problem definition :

Soil is having inherent nutrient disorder problem, that results inadequate supply of nutrient to the plant, moreover imbalance in source – sink moreover is very well characterize

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap / weight loss	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Banana	350	550	250	Adequate amount of nutrients are not supplied	Soil problem results in nutrient deficiency

19. Objective of the demonstration :
 1. The reduction in soil nutrient deficiency disorders
 2. Yield maximization

20. Rationale for selection of the technology :
 1. Folizer application of nutrient is a cost effective process and also efficiency in utilization of the same is more, comparative yield increase could be noticed.

21. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Post planting nutrient management in banana for yield maximization	IIHR guidelines	2007	a. Foliar application of micro nutrients (Micronutrient mixture starting from 5 th to 10 th on monthly interval basis). b. Tying of urea 7.5 gm and Pottasium sulphate at denavelled stalk end of banana

- Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology :
 1. No of fruits / Bunch
 2. Bunch weight
 3. Yield in tonners / acre

4. Fruit weight, size and girth

22. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha) / no of Birds
7.	Ariyakudi	Elangathir	10
8.	Vaveernenthal	Ganesan	20
9.	Vanniyakottai	Kandeeswaran	60
10.	Thirupuvanam	Bose	5

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Urea	20 kg	6.00 / kg	120.00
2	Potassium Sulphate	20 kg	8.00 / kg	160.00
3	Micronutrient mixture	15 kg	200.00 / kg	3000.00

Home SCIENCE

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Demonstration of Bhendi plucker
2. Production System :
3. Season of the demonstration : Summer
4. Problem definition :

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Bhendi				Less optimum utilization of modern technology	Wastage of excess production Improper handling of produces

5. Objective of the demonstration :
 1. To reduce the plugging time
 2. To reduce the drudgery of farm women

6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Less time for harvesting

7.Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction of Bhendi plucker	Demonstration	2007	Less time for harvesting

Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology :

6.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1	Devakottai	Jayamari	2
2	Devakottai	Pushpam	2
3	Maviduthikottai	Rosemari	2
4	Maviduthikottai	Santhanamari	2

8. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Bhendi plucker	40	100.00	4000.00

1. Technology to be demonstrated: Demonstration of improved sickle (CIAE- Bhopal)
2. Production System :
3. Season of the demonstration :
4. Problem idefinition :

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Improved sickle (CIAE – Bhopal)				Improper technology lack of awareness	Less time for harvesting

5. Objective of the demonstration :
 1. To reduce the drudgery of farm women
 2. T o reduce the cost of cultivation
 3. To reduce the post harvest reduce

6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Less time for harvesting

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Demonstration of improved sickle (CIAE – Bhopal)	Demonstration	2006	Reduce the post harvest loss

Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology :

8. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
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1	Ammayendhal	Amalapushbam	2
2	Ammayendhal	Shanthi	1
3	Kannakkampatti	Amali	1
4	Kannakkampatti	Sagayam	1

9. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Sickle	20	200.00	4000.00

1. Technology to be demonstrated: Amla seed extractor
2. Production System :
3. Season of the demonstration :
4. Problem idefinition :

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Amla seed extractor				Lack of knowledge of value added products and lack of awareness on its nutrient contents	Wastage of excess production

5. Objective of the demonstration :
 1. To increase the income of the farm women
 2. To popularize the value added products

6. Rationale for selection of the technology :

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Demonstration of amla seed	Demonstration	2007	Reduction in wastage on produces

extractor			Quality in processing (Complete extraction of amla from the seed)
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Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology :

8.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1	Kandanur	Lakshmi	
2	Karaikudi	Karpagam	

9.Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Amla Seed extractor	2	3500.00	7000.00

1. Technology to be demonstrated: Demonstration of flacking machine for income generation for form women
2. Production System :
3. Season of the demonstration :
4. Problem idefinition :

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Flacking machine (Paddy)				Not able to identify suitable technology to improve the rice products	Low productivity

5. Objective of the demonstration :
 1. To increase the income of the farm women
 2. To popularize the value added rice products

6. Rationale for selection of the technology :

7.Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Demonstration of flacking machine for income generation for farm women	Demonstration	2007	Preservation of cereals & Pulses products

Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology :

8.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1	Patharakudi	Sarojini	
2	Patharakudi	Sundari	

9.Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Flacking machine	2	4000.00	8000.00

5. Details of Training activities

5a. Plan of training programmes for farmers / farm women during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants	Specify FLD/OFT in relation the programme
AGRONOMY								
Transplanted and direct sown paddy	Paucity of labourers, Weeds, Pests and diseases	To minimize the incidence of pests and diseases and control weeds	ICM in rice	Method demonstration	1	50	1800	Studies on the inefficacy of pre and post emergence herbicides, management of blast in rice and introduction of improved direct paddy seeder
Groundnut	Root rot, pod borer, leaf minor and non availability of HYV	To control pests and diseases	IPM and ICM in groundnut	Method demonstration	1	20	1500	Root rot and Aflatoxin management in groundnut and introduction of TMV (Gn) 13
Blackgram	YMV and non availability of short duration HYV	Management of YMV and introduction of YMV resistant variety	ICM in blackgram	Method and result demonstration	1	20	1200	Introduction of YMV resistant VBN (Bg) 5
Sesame	Low yield due to improper crop management	To enhance the source to sink movement through INM	Foliar nutrition and pinching in sesame	Method demonstration	1	10	550	Off campus
HORTICULTURE								
Chilli	Anthraco nose	Management of	Recent	Method	2 Days	8	420	OFT, On

	disease in chilli	Antracnose disease in chilli	management for fruit rot in chilli	demonstration				campus
Coconut	Button shedding	To prevent button shedding in coconut	Root feeding techniques to manage button shedding in coconut	Method demonstration	1 Day	15	300	FLD & Off campus
Brinjal	Low yield	Introduction of hybrids	Importance of hybrids for increasing yield potential in Brinjal	Result demonstration	1 Day	12	480	FLD & Off campus
Mango	Fruit drop	To check fruit drop in mango	Application of growth promoters to reduce fruit drop in mango	Method demonstration	1 Day	6	300	FLD & Off campus
Bhendi	Low yield	Introduction of hybrids	Hybrids for increasing yield potential in Bhendi	Result demonstration	1 Day	10	400	FLD & Off campus
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
Desi Bird	Lack of awareness on vaccination	To make an awareness regarding importance of vaccination	Vaccination in poultry	Method demonstration	1 Day	6	300	FLD, Off campus
Turkey	Poor growth rate	To improve the growth performance	Feeding management in turkey	Method demonstration	1 Day	6	350	OFT, Off campus

Crossbred cow	Low milk yield	To increase the milk yield	Feeding management in dairy cows	Method demonstration	2 days	10	400	Off campus
Goat	Poor growth rate	To increase the growth rate	Regular deworming and feeding concentrate	Method & result demonstration	1 day	8	450	Off campus
SOIL SCIENCE								
Soil	Salinity and saline – alkalinity	To create awareness among farmers	Identification and evaluation of problem soils	Physical and visual interpretation	1 day	5	250	OFT, Off campus
Paddy	Inadequate supply of nutrient by the soil	To create awareness among farmers	Better soil management practices	Method demonstration of modified fertilizer application techniques	1 day	5	300	OFT & Off campus
HOME SCIENCE								
Vulnerable group	Imbalanced diet	To improve the food habits	Nutritional balanced diet for different age group	Field visit training	1 day	9	180	On campus & Off campus
Pregnant and lactating women	Anemia	To create awareness	Role of pulses and oil seeds in diet to overcome anemia and protein calary problem in pregnant and lactating women	Field visit demonstration	1 day	4	90	FLD, Off campus

Fruits and vegetables	Inadequate income in fresh fruits and vegetable	To increase the income	Income generating activities suitable to farm women – nutrition preservation technology etc.,	Field visit demonstration	1 day	6	180	FLD, On & Off campus
Cereals and pulses	Lack of awareness about self employment	To provide self employment opportunities	Preparation of cereals and pulses products as income generating activities for farm women (Puffed rice, flacks etc.)	Field visit demonstration	1 day	7	190	FLD, On & Off campus
Soya beans	Lack of awareness about protein	To increase the protein content in human body and optimum utilization of soya bean	Nutritional value of soya and soya products	Field visit demonstration	1	12	240	On & Off campus

5.b Plan of training programmes for rural youth during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants	Specify FLD/OFT in relation the programme
AGRONOMY								
Transplanted	Pests and disease	To control pest and disease infestation	ETL surveillance based IPM in rice	Method demonstration	2	10	250	Management of blast in rice
Direct sown paddy	Weeds	To control weed menace	IWM in rice	Method and result demonstration	2	15	300	Bio efficacy of pre and post emergence herbicides in direct sown paddy
Agro forestry	Non availability of quality seedlings	Promotion and production of MPT species	Production technology for MPT species	Demonstration on nursery management	2	10	100	Off campus
Fodder production	Non availability of quality seeds/setts	Promotion of fodder banks	Production technology of fodder crops	Demonstration	1	15	150	Off campus
HORTICULTURE								
Cashew	TMB	To increase the yield by controlling TMB	IPM in cashew	Field visits & Method demonstration	1 day	5	150	Off campus
Mushroom	Self Employment	To create employment opportunities	Mushroom production	Method demonstration	1 day	12	300	On campus

Ornamental crops	Self Employment	To create self employment opportunities	Nursery techniques	Method demonstration	2 days	20	600	On campus & Off campus
Fruit crops	Pesticide residues	To increase the self life of fruits	Organic farming	Field visits	1 day	10	200	Off campus
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
Japanese quail	Popularization of Nanthanam quails	To create self employment	Japanese quail rearing	--	1 day	7	210	On campus, Off campus
Turkey	Popularization of Nanthanam turkey	To create self employment	Turkey rearing	--	1 day	10	300	On campus
Dairy cows	Infertility	To increase the conception rate in cross bred cows	Reproductive management in cross bred cows	Method demonstration	1 day	5	200	On campus & Off campus Training
Dairy cows	Crossbred animal population is low	Introduction of Artificial insemination	Artificial insemination and deworming in dairy cows	Method demonstration	90 days	2	50	On campus & Off campus training
SOIL SCIENCE								
Soil	Nutrient imbalance	To create awareness among rural youths towards soil sampling for fertilizer application	Soil sampling techniques for STCR based nutrient application	Youths will be trained soil sampling techniques	1 day	5	250	Off campus – OFT
Home Science								
Bakery	Non availability of branded	To increase the income of the rural youth	Income generating activities –	Method demonstration	2 days	7	150	On & Off Campus training

	products		basic bakery and preparation of bakery products					
Coconut	Lack of knowledge on value added coconut products	To create awareness and to increase income of the rural youth	Preparation of coconut products as income generating activities for rural youth	Method demonstration	1 day	10	200	On & Off Campus training

5c. Plan for Training Programmes for Extension Functionaries during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants	Specify FLD/OFT in relation the programme
AGRONOMY								
Paddy	Pests and diseases	Obtaining targeted yield by controlling pests and diseases	ETL based IPM in rice	Demonstration	2	4	100	Bio efficacy of pre and post emergence herbicides and management of blast in rice
Groundnut	Non availability of HYV	To increase the yield by introducing HYV	ICM in groundnut	Method and result Demonstration	2	4	75	Introduction of TMV (Gn) 13
HORTICULTURE								
Solenaceous Vegetable crops	Seedling mortality in nursery	To produce healthy seedlings	Nursery management for Solenaceous Vegetable crops	Method & result demonstration	2 days	5	100	On campus & Off campus
Pest & disease management In fruit crops	Low yield due to pest & diseases	Increasing the yield by controlling pest & diseases in fruit crops	IPM & IDM in fruit crops	Method & result demonstration	2 days	5	100	On campus & Off campus
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
Turkey, Japanese quail, Guinea fowl, Geese, Emu, Ostrich and Duck	Low population of alternate poultry birds	Creating awareness regarding alternative poultry production system	Recent technologies in alternative poultry production system	--	3 days	3	180	On campus

SOIL SCIENCE								
Coconut	Button shedding and under nourishment	To create wide publicity among extension functionaries about root feeding of coconut nutrients	Nutrient disorder management in coconut	Method demonstration	2 days	5	100	On campus
HOME SCIENCE								
Nutrition	More absenteeism in school attendance	To import training to school teachers	Role of school teachers in community nutrition services for prevention and intervention	Training & Method demonstration	2 days	6	180	On & Off campus

5d. Plan of Vocational training programmes for Young Farmers (Rural Youth) during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants
Agronomy							
Fodder crops	Non availability of quality seeds	To create employment opportunity	Promotion of fodder banks and seed production technology in fodder crops	Demonstration	3 days	1	50
Blackgram	Non availability	To create employment	Seed production techniques in	Method & result demonstration	5 days	1	50

	of quality seeds	opportunity	blackgram				
Horticulture							
Ornamental crops	Self Employment	To create employment opportunities	Establishment of model nursery	Method & result demonstration	1 month	2	50
Fruit crops	Self employment	To create employment opportunities	Grafting techniques in fruit crops	Method & result demonstration	1 month	1	25
Animal Husbandry							
Turkey			Commercial turkey production		7 days	1	60
Soil Science							
Field crops	Soil nutrient disorders	To impart skill among farmers to interpret soil testing results	Soil testing and dissifer software based fertilizer recommendation to different crops	Method demonstration	1 Day	5	65
HOME SCIENCE							
Cereals / Millets, pulses and oil seeds	Lack of awareness about self employment	To increase the income of the farm women	Low cost nutritious supplementary foods by using locally available cereals / millets, pulses and oilseeds for children and adults	Method demonstration	10 days	10	190
Mushroom	Lack of technical knowledge to mushroom	To increase the income of the farm women	Nutritional value of mushroom and recipes out of mushroom	Method demonstration,	7 days	11	220

	value added products and nutrient contents	To popularize the value added mushroom products					

5e. Plan for sponsored training programme during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants	Sponsoring Agency
Agronomy								
Paddy	Pests and diseases	To increase the yield by controlling pests and diseases	IPM in rice	Method & result demonstration	2 days	5	500	IFFCO and NGO JANG
Direct seeded rice	weed	To control weeds	IWM in direct sown paddy	Method & result demonstration	1	2	250	NGO Thiruvadana
Blackgram	YMV	Higher yield in blackgram	Management of YMV in blackgram	Method & result demonstration	1	2	150	IFFDC
Groundnut and sesame	Low yield	Introduction of HYV	ICM in groundnut and sesame	Demonstration	2	2	125	DRDA – DPAP, Collectorate Sivagangai
Horticulture								
Cashew	Stem borer	Increasing the yield by controlling stem borer	IPM in cashew	Method demonstration	1 week	2	50	Cashew board, Kerala & Department of Horticulture, Sivagangai
Dry land fruit crops	Low yield	To increase yield for dry land fruit crops	Management of fruit crops under dry land	Method & result demonstration	15 days	2	650	DRDA – DPAP, Collectorate Sivagangai

			conditions					
Vegetables	Heavy price flexuation	Vegetable village	Promoting backyard vegetable kitchen garden	Method & result demonstration	2 days	15	375	IFFCO, Chennai
Animal Husbandry								
Turkey			Commercial turkey farming		2 days	2	50	JSS, Kundrakudi & IFFCO
Japanese Quail			Commercial Japanese quail farming		2 days	2	50	PAGE, Thiruppuvanam
Crossbred cow	Diseases	Prevention of diseases	Management of diseases in dairy cows		1 day	5	500	IFFCO
Crossbred cow	Poor management system	Improving the management system in dairy farm	Scientific method of rearing dairy cows		1 day	6	300	PAGE, Thiruppuvanam
SOIL SCIENCE								
Soil	Soil sickness	To equip farmers in soil management aspects	Soil health management	Method demonstration	2 days	3	65	IFFCO, Chennai
HOME SCIENCE								
Cereals, Pulses and Oil seeds	Inadequate training in preparation of weaning food	To provide self employment opportunities	Preparation of weaning food as income generating activities for rural youth	Method demonstration	2 days	4	80	JSS, Kundakudi, PAGE, Thiruppuvanam & DPAP, Sivagangai

6. Details of Extension Programmes planned for 2008-09

Month	Block & village	Extension Programme	Specify FLD/OFT in relation to the programme	Expected number of participants		
				Farmers/Farm women/Rural youth	Extension Personnel	Total
AGRONOMY						
May	Kallal	Off campus				
June	Kallal					
July	Kallal					
August	Thirupopathur					
Sep	Thirupopathur					
Oct	Thirupopathur					
Nov						
Dec						
Jan						
Feb						
Mar						
April						
Animal Husbandry						
May	S.pudur	Off campus Training & Animal Health camp	--	80	3	83
June	Thiruppathur	Infertility Camp	--	40	2	42
July	Sivagangai	Off campus Training & Animal Health camp	FLD	50	4	54
August	Karaikudi	Off campus Training	--	60	4	64
Sep	Thiruppuvanam	Infertility Camp	--	75	5	80
Oct	Devakottai	Off campus and Animal Health camp	--	60	4	65
Nov	Sakkottai	Off campus Training	--	50	2	52
Dec	Singampunari	Infertility Camp	OFT	40	3	43
Jan	S.Pudur	Infertility Camp	--	50	2	52

Feb	Kallal	Off campus Training	--	40	3	43
Mar	Singampunari	Off campus training & Infertility camp	OFT	50	4	54
April						
June	Manamadurai & Thirupuvam	Off campus	Management of saline and sodic soils	100	4	104
November	Manamadurai & Thayamangalam	Off campus	Integrated management practices in banana	80	2	82
HOME SCIENCE						
July	Kalaiyarkoil & Netodai	Demonstration	FLD	90	2	92
September	Kundrakudi	Exhibition		300	1	301
November	Sivagangai	Off campus	FLD	80	2	82
January	Thirupuvam, Manamadurai	Off campus	FLD	120	4	124
February	Kottaiyur, Velangudi, Kotthari and Manachai	Demonstration	FLD	60	2	62

7. Details of Seeds / Planting Material/ Livestock / Bioproducts to be produced during 2008-09

Sl.No.	Category	Crop / Enterprise	Variety / Breed	Quantity (kg / No)
1	Production and supply of seed materials			
	Cereals	Paddy	ADT 43	4500.0 kg
	Oilseeds	Groundnut	TMV 7	1500.00 kg
	Pulses	Blackgram	VBN 4	750 kg
	Vegetables	Bhendi	Arkaanamika	10 kg
		Brinjal	MDU 1	3 kg
		Chilli	PMK 1	2 kg
		Tomato	PKM 1	2 kg
		Moringa	PKM 1	5 kg
		Vegetable red gram	BSR 1	7 kg
	Flower crops			
	Others (Specify)			
2	Production and supply of Planting materials			

	Fruits	Amla Jack Guava Moringa	BSR 1 Velipala Lucknow – 46 PKM 1	1000 1000 1000 1000
	Spices			
	Vegetables	Brinjal Chilli Tomato	MDU 1 PMK 1 PKM 1	5000 5000 5000
	Forest species	Solid and thorn less Bamboo Rose wood Teak Sandal wood Match wood tree	Selection Selection Selection Selection Selection	1000 500 2000 500 500
	Ornamental crops	Duranta Coleus	- -	5000 5000
	Plantation crops			
	Others (Specify)			
3	Production and supply of bio-products			
	Bio agents			
	Bio fertilizers			
	Bio pesticides			
4	Production and supply of livestock material			
	Cattle			
	Sheep			
	Goat			
	Fisheries			
	Turkey	Turkey	Nanthanam 2	1000 birds
	Mineral Mixture	Animal Husbandry	-	1000 kg

8. Activities of soil, water and plant testing laboratory

Year of establishment	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	No. of soil samples planned to be analyzed and reported	No. of water samples planned to be analyzed and reported	No. of Plant Samples planned to be analyzed and reported	Remarks if any
2005	6.75	1200	600	300	--

9. Details of process documentation planned for 2008-09 in relation to output, outcome and impact

Sl. No.	Title of document	Expected date of submission

10. Details of print media coverage planned for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Nature of literature/publications and no. of copies	Proposed title of the publication
1.	Farmers hand book – Turkey (100 copies)	Commercial Turkey rearing
2.	Farmers hand book – Japanese Quail (100 copies)	Commercial Japanese quail rearing
	Farmers hand book – (100 copies)	Deworming and vaccination in Dairy cows
3.	Book – (1000 Copies)	Mushroom culture
4.	Book – (1000 copies)	Package of practices of cashew
5.	Book – (1000 copies)	Establishing Coconut nursery
6.	Booklet – 150 copies	Mushroom cultivation
7.	Booklet – 150 copies	Vermicompost production
8.	Booklet – 150 copies	Vegetable nursery
9.	Booklet – 150 copies	Protray techniques for vegetable nursery
10.	Booklet – 200 copies	Desi bird rearing
11.	Booklet – 250 copies	Japanese quail rearing
12.	Booklet – 150 copies	Cultivation techniques of important fodder crops
13.	Booklet – 250 copies	Jasmine cultivation
14.	Booklet – 250 copies	Cashew – a dry land gold
15.	Pamphlet – 200 copies	Better nutrient management practices for yield improvement in banana
16.	Booklet – 200 copies	nutrient management practices in coconut
17.	Pamphlet – 200 copies	Soil problems and its management options
18.	Pamphlet – 200 copies	Soil and foliar nutrient management in groundnut
19.	Pamphlet – 200 copies	Amylose rich food
20.	Pamphlet – 200 copies	Balanced diet in pregnant and lactating women
21.	Booklet – 250 copies	Importance and nutritive value of value added food products
22.	Pamphlet – 200 copies	Blue tongue in Sheep
23.	Pamphlet – 200 copies	PPR disease in Goat
24.	Farmers hand book	Production technology for direct seeded rice
25.	Farmers hand book	Coconut cultivation
26.	News paper (Dailies)	Management of blast in rice
27.	News paper (Dailies)	Management of Leaf folder in rice
28.	News paper (Dailies)	BLB management in rice
29.	News paper (Dailies)	Weed management in groundnut
30.	News paper (Dailies)	IWM in paddy

31	Pamphlet – 200 copies	ICM in paddy
32	Pamphlet – 200 copies	YMV management in blackgram
33	Pamphlet – 200 copies	Tree nursery management
34	Pamphlet – 200 copies	IDM in groundnut

11. Details of electronic media coverage planned for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Nature of media coverage	Proposed title of the programme to be telecasted/ broadcast
1.	ALL India Radio, Madurai	Turkey, Desibird, Japanese quail and broiler farming
2.	Doordharsan , Chennai	Turkey and Japanese quail rearing
3.	ALL India Radio, Madurai	Coconut cultivation, Farm radio School on coconut nursery
4.	Doordharsan , Chennai	Dryland fruit crop cultivation
5.	Doordharsan , Chennai	Identification and management of problems soils
6.	ALL India Radio, Madurai	Coconut tonic application for nutrient disorder management
7.	ALL India Radio, Madurai	Role of vitamin “a” rich foods and prevention of nutritional blindness in children
8	AIR, Madurai	Compost preparation
9	AIR, Madurai	Inter cropping in coconut
10	AIR, Madurai	Agronomic management in coconut garden
11	AIR, Madurai	IPM in rice

12. Nature of collaborative activities planned for 2008-09

Thrust area	Collaborative Organizations	Nature of activities*	No. of Activities
Infertility problems in dairy cows	IFFCO	Animal Health Campaign	6
Popularization of Nanthanam turkey	IFFCO	Income generating activity	5
Price flexuation of Vegetables	IFFCO	Vegetable village	20
Soil and water testing for fertilizer application	IFFCO	Soil testing campaign	8
Soil and water testing for fertilizer application	Sakthi Sugar	Soil testing campaign	5
Coconut Nutrient management	IFFCO	Root feeding of coconut in selective blocks	7

*Specify the activity like training, meetings, seminars, campaigns, workshops

13. Activities proposed under Farmers Field School (FFS) – AGRONOMY

Title of FFS :

Problem definition :

Main Objectives of FFS :

Scientific rationale of FFS :

The learning process involved in FFS :

Priorities of FFS:

Budget details:

Activities proposed under Farmers Field School (FFS) - HORTICULTURE

- Title of FFS : Cultivation of solanaceous vegetables during summer
- Problem definition : Area under cultivation of solanaceous vegetables during summer is very low due to poor flowering and fruitset .

Sl.No.	Crop	Area under cultivation during other season (Ha.)	Area under cultivation during summer (Ha.)
1.	Tomato	100	20
2.	Chilli	4685	< 2000
3.	Brinjal	150	< 50

- Main Objectives of FFS :
1. To encourage farmers to take up the cultivation of solanaceous vegetables during summer
 2. To ensure premium price for vegetable farmers during summer
 3. To increase the income from vegetable cultivation

- Scientific rationale of FFS : Anticipating flower drop and poor fruit setting during summer which will result in poor yield. Most of the experienced vegetable farmers do not take up cultivation of solanaceous vegetables during summer. However there are proven scientific technologies, to overcome the above said problems and sustain the yield in summer. Of these improved technologies are taught to farmer through FFS they will get

confidence and will go for vegetable cultivation during summer. One of the added advantage of vegetable crop cultivation during summer is that the farmer will be getting premium prices for their produce.

- The learning process involved in FFS :
1. PRA to the vegetable belt
 2. On Campus training
 3. Off campus training
 4. Method demonstration
 5. Result demonstration

Priorities of FFS:

Budget details :

Sl.No.	Activities	No of activities	Unit cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1.	PRA	10	200	1000
2.	Hands on training	5	25 farmers X 100	2500
3.	Trial with solanaceous vegetables			
	Chilli seeds	1 ha	200 gm seeds (Rs. 350 / 10 gm)	7000
	Tomato Seeds	1 ha	200 gm seeds (Rs. 300 / 10 gm)	6000
	Brinjal seeds	1 ha	200 gm seeds (Rs. 240 / 10 gm)	4800
4.	Hormones			
	Boomji	3 spray	150 ml (Rs. 250 / spray)	750
	Planofix	3 spray	150 ml (Rs. 150 / spray)	450
	Bud bloosm	3 spray	150 ml (Rs. 200 / spray)	600
5.	POL	20	150	3000
6.	TA	20	150	3000

	TOTAL	29,100
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Activities proposed under Farmers Field School (FFS) - ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Title of FFS : Cultivation of solanaceous vegetables during summer
- Problem definition : Area under cultivation of solanaceous vegetables during summer is very low due to poor flowering and fruitset
- Main Objectives of FFS :
1. To encourage farmers to go for cultivation of solanaceous vegetables during summer
 3. To reduce the price of solanaceous vegetables during summer by increasing the production potential
 4. To promote balanced demand and supply system for solanaceous vegetables
 5. To be made available all kinds of solanaceous vegetables during summer
- Scientific rationale of FFS : All the experienced vegetable farmers are not opting the summer season for cultivation of solanaceous vegetables such as tomato, chilli and brinjal. Because they are aware that during hot summer with high temperature of more than 30°C, there would be definite flower drop and poor fruitset. The scientific reason is that the temperature around the flower if exceeds more than 30°C there will not be proper pollen germination. If it germinates, it will not grow into this stamen. If at all it grows it will not reach the ovules leading to poor fertilization resulting in poor fruitset. Hence it is an obvious need to cool down the temperature around the flower and encourage micro climate and production of native synthesis of hormones through external application of plantfix or boomji etc.,

The learning process involved in FFS :
1. PRA to the vegetable belt
2. On Campus training
3. Off campus training
4. Method demonstration
5. Result demonstration

Priorities of FFS:

Budget details :

Activities proposed under Farmers Field School (FFS) – Veterinary Science

Title of FFS	: Deworming and disease control in livestock
Problem definition	: Parasitic, bacterial and viral diseases are common in Kirungakottai village of Sivagangai District. Foot and mouth disease (viral), Mastitis (bacterial) and Black quarter (bacterial) are common in dairy cows. Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is a viral disease commonly occurring in Goat. Blue tongue and sheep pox are the frequently affecting viral diseases in Sheep. So farmers will be trained to create awareness to increase the milk production and growth rate in animals.
Main Objectives of FFS	:i) To control diseases in different species of livestock through vaccination against particular disease at the appropriate time ii) To identify the particular disease by observing the symptoms iii) To take preventive measures through the nearby Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in case of disease out break iv) To deworm the animals against round worms, flat worms and tape worms on rotational basis by following the deworming schedule v) To stimulate the immunity in animals
Scientific rationale of FFS	: The health status and immunity will be improved in animals through deworming and vaccination. So the productive traits like growth rate and milk yield and reproduction will be better which in turn improves the economic status of the poor farmer.
The learning process involved in FFS	: 1) Twenty farmers will be selected from the particular village and they will be trained on deworming and disease control in detail for consecutive 30 days. 2) Practical training will be given between 6 - 8 AM and theoretical training will be given between 6 – 8 PM during the training period.

Priorities of FFS:

Budget details:

1) Albendazole 5 liters	X 20 nos.	= Rs. 10,000.00
2) Syringes 60 ml	X 20 nos. X Rs. 20	= Rs. 400.00
30 ml	X 20 nos. X Rs. 15	= Rs. 300.00
20 ml	X 20 nos. X Rs. 10	= Rs. 200.00
10 ml	X 20 nos. X Rs. 6	= Rs. 120.00
5 ml	X 100 nos. X Rs. 5	= Rs. 500.00
3) Manual on “Deworming and disease control in Livestock”		
100 nos.	X Rs. 100	= Rs. 10,000.00
Total		= Rs. s21, 520.00

14. Schedule for creation of Database at KVK during 2008-09

S. No	Name of Database	Content of Database	Expected date of Completion
01	Resource inventory of the District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nine fold classification of land 2. Number and size of operational holdings 3. Weather parameters of the district. (for a minimum period of ten years) 4. Details of soil profile 5. Detailed cropping pattern (for a minimum period of ten years) 6. Area, production and productivity of major crops 7. Details of livestock wealth in the 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 a minimum period of ten years) 12. Details on input agencies 13. Details on infrastructural facilities available for production, post harvest and marketing 14. Details of institutional credit facilities 15. Any others relevant to district 	
Data required since inception of the KVK			
1.	Farmers Database	Details of farmers	
2.	Technology Inventory for the District	Details of suitable technologies for a district with their details	
3.	Database for Technologies assessed and Refined	Technologies taken up for assessment and refinement with their attributes	
4.	Frontline Demonstrations Database	Details of crops and enterprises along with technologies identified for demonstration	
5.	Training Database	Details of training programmes across all categories and types of participants	

6.	Database of Extension Programmes	Details of extension activities conducted with types of participants	
7.	Seeds and Planting Material Database	Details of crops along with varieties produced and sold	
8.	KVK Inventory of Assets	Details of inventories including all assets explaining year of purchase, present condition etc.	
9.	KVK Accounts Database	Various accounts along with their sanction, expenditure etc.	

15. Are there any activities planned for production and supply (Either buy back or directly farmer to farmer) of seeds/ planting material/Bio-agents etc. In villages (other than KVK farm) so that public private partnership is utilized. Please give details in the following format

Sl. No	Seeds/Planting material /Bio-agent	Name of the public-private partnership arranged	Quantity of output expected (qtl)
1.	Mineral mixture	--	1000 kg

16. What is the extent of cultivable wasteland in your district? Are there any specific activities planned to be implemented in these wastelands by the KVK during 2008-09. Please give details.

Sl. No	Name of activity	Extent of coverage's	
		No. of farmers	Area (ha)

*individual/SHGs/farmers' associations/corporate/institutions/private agencies etc.

17. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented through out the country. You are requested plan for implementing some of the activities envisaged in NHM in your district in collaboration with district head of department of horticulture. Please give details of any such plans for 2008-09

18. Whether ATMA is functioning in your district? YES/NO

If yes, what type of coordination and collaboration does your KVK is proposed to have during 2008-09?

If Yes, whether Strategic Research and Extension Planning (SREP) has been prepared?

Yes / No

19. What type of Scientist-Farmer linkages are proposed by your KVK for 2008-09?

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

III. ACTION PLAN FOR FARM ACTIVITIES

1. Financial status of revolving fund and plan for its utilization

Opening balance as on 01.04.2007	Expenditure incurred during 2007-08	Receipts during 2007-08	Closing balance as on 31.03.2008	Proposed expenditure during 2008-09	Proposed receipts during 2008-09

2. Physical status of revolving fund and plan for its utilization

Opening stock position of materials* as on 01.04.2007	Quantity produced during 2007-08	Quantity sold during 2007-08	Closing stock position as on 31.03.2008	Expected production during 2008-09	Expected number of beneficiaries
Soil samples - 878 Water samples - 46	Soil samples - 878 Water samples - 46	Soil samples - 878 Water samples - 46	5185.00	1900	825

* Product may include seeds, planting material, bio agents/fertilizer, livestock and samples analysed.

3. Plan for utilization of Revolving Fund (2008-09)

Amount to be invested (Rs.)	Purpose	Expected production	Approximate value of the produce
80,000	Purchase of poults and feed	1000 birds	Rs. 1.00 lakh

4. Status of KVK farm and Demonstration units

No. of blocks	Area	Source of irrigation	Season	Crop/enterprise/demonstration units	Size (no. of units/area)	Expected output	
						Quantity	Value
				Turkey unit	400 sq.ft	1000 birds	1.00 lakh

IV. PLAN FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Table 26. Details of Budget utilization (2007-08) and Proposed during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08			2008-09
		Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure	Budget Proposed
A. Recurring Contingencies					
1	Pay & Allowances	3400000		3173311	4000000
2	Traveling allowances	100000		99715	200000
3	Contingencies				
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	217000		200775	200000
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	112000		108706	150000
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	91000		89971	100000
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	84000		82370	100000
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	88000		71547	100000
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	42000		34591	50000
G	Training of extension functionaries	28000		27920	30000
H	Maintenance of buildings	28000		26652	50000
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	0		0	0
J	Library	10000		8420	20000
TOTAL (A)		4200000	4200000	3923978	4418978

Table 26. (Continued)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08			2008-09
		Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure	Budget Proposed
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies					
1	Works (Please Specify)				
	i) EFC Farmers Hostel				100000000
	ii)				
	iii)				
	iv)				
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture (Please Specify)				
	i)				
	ii)				
	iii)				
	iv)				
	v)				
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)				
	i)				
	ii)				
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)				
TOTAL (B)					100000000
C. REVOLVING FUND					--
D. RAIN WATER HARVESTING UNIT					--
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)		4200000	4200000	3923978	14894933

SUMMARY OF TARGETS SET FOR NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING 2008-09

S. No	Particulars of intervention	Target	
		No. of technologies	Number of Trials
01	Technologies to be assessed		
02	Technologies to be refined		
03	Front Line Demonstration	Area(ha)	Number of Demonstrations
	Oilseeds		
	Pulses		
	Cereal Crops		
	Horticultural Crops		
	Plantation Crops		
	Commercial Crops		
	Enterprises		
04	Training Programmes	Number of Courses	Number of Participants
	Farmers and farm women		
	Rural Youth		
	Extension personnel		
	Vocational programmes		
	Sponsored programmes		
05	Extension Programmes	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants

S. No	Particulars of intervention	Target	
		Quantity (kg) / Number	Number of Farmers
06	Production and supply of seed materials		
	Cereals		
	Oilseeds		
	Pulses		
	Vegetables		
	Flower crops		
	Others (Specify)		
07	Production and supply of planting materials		
	Fruits		
	Spices		
	Vegetables		
	Forest species		
	Ornamental crops		
	Plantation crops		
	Others (Specify)		
08	Production and supply of bio-products		
	Bio agents		
	Bio fertilizers		
	Bio pesticides		
09	Production and supply of livestock material		
	Cattle		
	Sheep		
	Goat		
	Fisheries		
	Others (Specify)		
		Number	Number of Farmers
07	Number of soil samples to be analyzed	1200	650
08	Number of water samples to be analyzed	600	150
09	Number of plant samples to be analyzed	300	25

