

**TARALABALU RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION'S
TARALABALU KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA
DAVANAGERE**

TRDF

ICAR

ACTION PLAN
FOR THE YEAR 2005 - 06

Submitted to:

Zonal Co-ordinator

Transfer of Technology Projects (ICAR)
NDRI Campus, Adugodi,
BANGALORE -560 030

**TARALABALU KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA
ANUBHAVA MANTAPA, DAVANAGERE - 577 004
KARNATAKA STATE**

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TARALABALU KVK

1.	Name and Address of KVK with Phone, Fax and e -mail	Taralabalu Krishi Vigyan Kendra Anubhava Mantapa Davanagere – 577 004 Phone: 08192 - 263 487 Fax: 08192 - 264512 E – mail: trdf@taralabalu.org
2.	Name and address of host organization with phone, Fax and e -mail	Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation (TRDF) Sirigere –577 541, Chitradurga District. Karnataka Phone: 08194 - 268829, 268842 Fax: 08194 - 268847 E – mail: trdf@taralabalu.org
3.	Name of the Training Organizer, Residence Phone No.	Dr. Devaraja T.N Mobile: 94482 52673
4.	Year of Sanction	2004
5.	Year of start of activities	2004
6.	Date of last SAC meeting conducted	Yet to be conducted
7.	Major farming system / enterprises	Maize, Sugarcane, Paddy, Ragi, Cotton, Jowar, Vegetable crops, Areca nut, Coconut, Beetle Vine, Dairy and Sericulture
8.	Name of agro- climatic zone	Zone- III, IV, VII Harapanahalli- Zone-III Davanagere, Harihar and Jagalur- Zone-IV Channagiri and Honnali – Zone – VII
9.	Soil type	Medium to deep black soils and Red sandy loam soil
10.	Average annual rainfall (mm)	597 mm

11. Staff Strength:

Posts	Training Organizer	Training Associates	Training Assistants	Admin Staff	Auxiliary Staff	Supporting Staff	Total
Sanctioned	1	6	3	2	2	2	16
Filled	1	6	3	2	2	2	16

12. DETAILS OF STAFF

Sl. No.	Name of the Staff Member	Designation	Pay Scale	Date of joining
I	SCIENTIFIC POSTS:			
1.	Dr.T.N.Devaraja	Training Organizer	10000-325-15300	17.05.2005
	TRAINING ASSOCIATES:			
2.	Dr.R.Jayaramaiah	Training Associate (Agronomy)	8000-275-13500	01.06.2005
3.	Dr.K.N.Srinivasappa	Training Associate (Horticulture)	8000-275-13500	01.06.2005
4.	Dr.G.R.Rajakumar	Training Associate (Soil Science)	8000-275-13500	01.06.2005
5.	Ms.Roopa S.Patil	Training Associate (Plant Protection)	8000-275-13500	01.06.2005
6.	Mr.H.M.Sandesh	Training Associate (Agril. Extension)	8000-275-13500	01.06.2005
7.	To be reported for duty	Training Associate (Veterinary)	8000-275-13500	--
II	TRAINING ASSISTANTS			
8.	Mr.B.O.Mallikarjuna	Farm Manager	5500-175-9000	01.06.2005
9.	Ms.P. Kavitha	Home Science	5500-175-9000	01.06.2005
10.	Ms.Mamatha R.Halagol	Computer Programmer	5500-175-9000	01.06.2005
III.	ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS:			
11	Mr.Mallikarjuna S.G.	Office Superintendent	5500-175-9000	01.06.2005
12	Smt. Mamata H. Melmalagi	Stenographer	4000-100-6000	27.06.2005
IV.	SUPPORTING POSTS:			
13	Mr.B. Shivakumara	Office Attendant	2550-3200	01.06.2005
14	Mr.S.E.Shivakumara	Field Attendant	2550-3200	01.06.2005
V.	AUXILIARY POSTS:			
15	Mr.N.M.Marulasiddaiah	Driver-Cum-Mechanic	3050-4590	01.06.2005
16	Mr.S.Shivakumara	Driver-Cum-Mechanic	3050-4590	01.06.2005

13. INFRASTRUCTURE

1) **Land:** Land available at Davanagere and Tolahunase (Davanagere taluk & dist) will be utilized for conducting KVK activities.

Total Area	Area cultivated	Area occupied by buildings and roads	Area with demonstration units
48 acres	43 acres	To be constructed	To be implemented

Building: Building and facilities available at TRDF Branch, Anubhava mantapa, Davangere are being utilized temporarily for Taralabalu KVK office.

New Buildings :

Admn. Building			Trainees hostel			Staff Quarters				Others		
Plinth Area (m ²)	Cost	Year of constn	Plinth Area (m ²)	Cost	Year of constn	No.	Plinth Area (m ²)	Cost	Year of constn	Plinth Area (m ²)	Cost	Year of constn
550	--	To be sanctnd	300	--	To be sanctnd	6	400	--	To be sanctnd	160	--	To be sanctnd

2) **Vehicles:** To be sanctioned

Cost

1) Qualis/ Jeep/ Bulero

To be sanctioned

2) Tractor

To be sanctioned

4) **Equipments and AV aids:** Yet to be sanctioned

FRAMEWORK OF TARALABALU KVK

ICAR has set mandates to KVK for achieving over all growth of rural economy in the interest of farming community. Keeping in view the mandates of KVK, Taralabalu Krishi Vigyan Kendra has formulated action plan for the year 2005-06.

MANDATES OF TARALABALU KVK

1. Conducting “On Farm Testing “ for identifying technologies in terms of location specific sustainable land use systems.
2. Organize training to update the extension personnel with emerging advances in agricultural research on regular basis.
3. Organize short and long term vocational training courses in agriculture and allied vocations for the farmers and rural youths with emphasis on “Learning by Doing” for higher production on farms and generating self-employment.
4. Organize frontline demonstrations on various crops to generate production data and feed back.

For achieving the above mandates, Taralabalu KVK, has designed new approaches: To begin with adhering to the quotation of Chinese Revolutionist, MAO TSE -TUNG “*Before advising farmers, listen to them*” which is being well accepted and followed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairman of National Commission on Farmers, Government of India.

- Setting up of Krishi Mitra Kendras (KMKs) in each village under Gram Panchayat (GP), and make a group of ten villages in to a cluster.
- Establishment of e-grama kendra at each cluster to facilitate farmer with electronic information and communication system. All these e – grama kendras will be connected to central node at KVK head quarters.

To start with, in each taluk of the district, two / three Grama Panchayats are selected and the villages coming under each GP are going to be addressed in the areas specified above, eventually spreading to other Gram Panchayats covering the entire district. For establishment of e-grama Kendra (Info kiosk) in each cluster, requires sufficient time. So first, Taralabalu KVK and KMK need to be established in the minds of farming community. Later, Info kiosks (e-kendra) can be established with financial assistance from ICAR/ State Govt./ Bank/ Host Organization/ KMK to meet the initial cost. The services to farmers at each Info-Kiosk are nominally charged. Once, it starts earning, the expenditure to run the services can be met by revenue earned by Kiosk itself. Besides, income-generating activities like, vermicomposting, mushroom cultivation, pisciculture,

vegetable cultivation, home made value added products, etc. can be attached to the Kiosk center for its sustainable run.

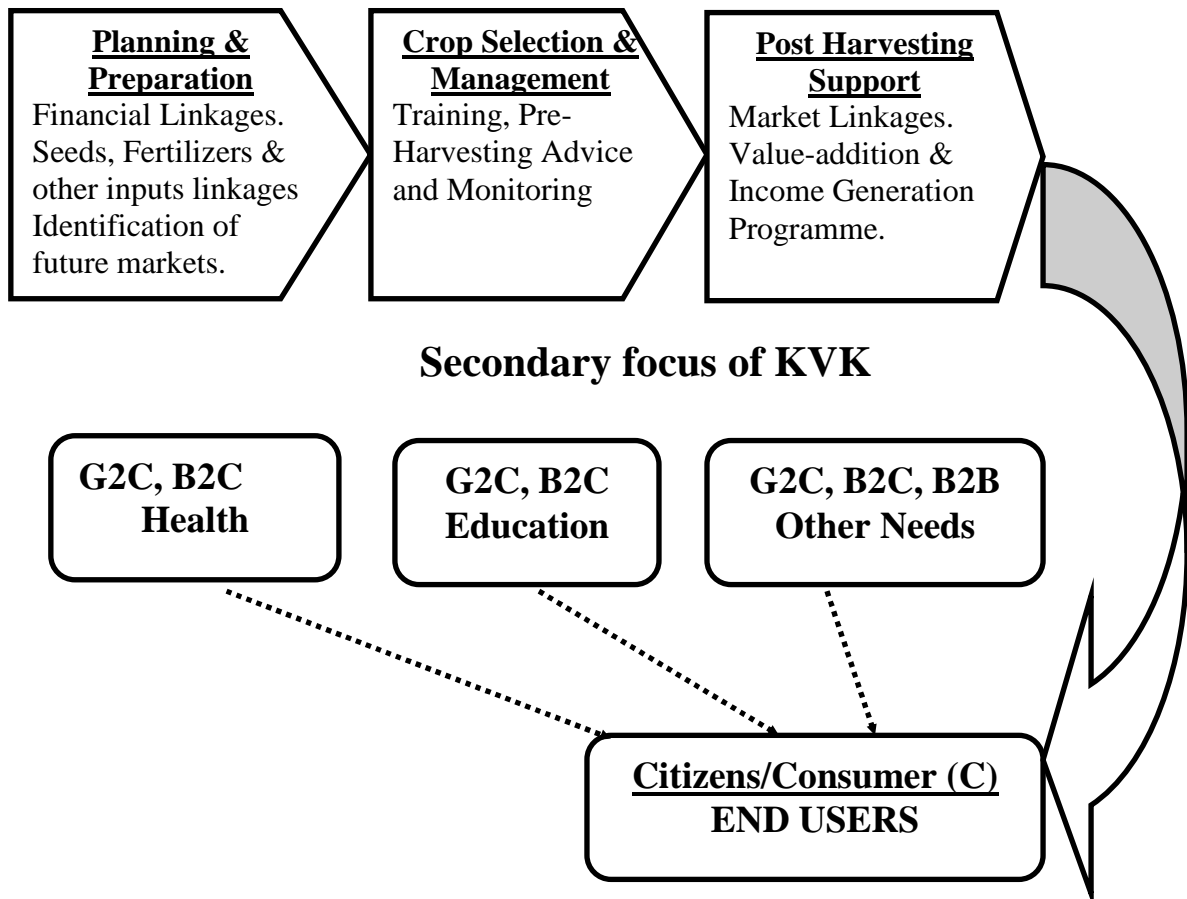
Mode of Programme Implementation

- Select 2 – 3 gram panchayats from each taluk
- Form “village level institution” called Krishi Mitra Kendra (KMK).
- All households are eligible to become members of “Krishi Mitra Kendra” by paying (some) nominal fee.
- These kendras are like “water user group” of World Bank assisted irrigation tank rehabilitation programme and “area group” as in watershed area project.
- Same way the KMK is a permanent institution of a village.
- The KMKs are village level institutions to transfer the knowledge from KVK to all households of the concerned village as explained in macro and micro level models.

Macro Level Model

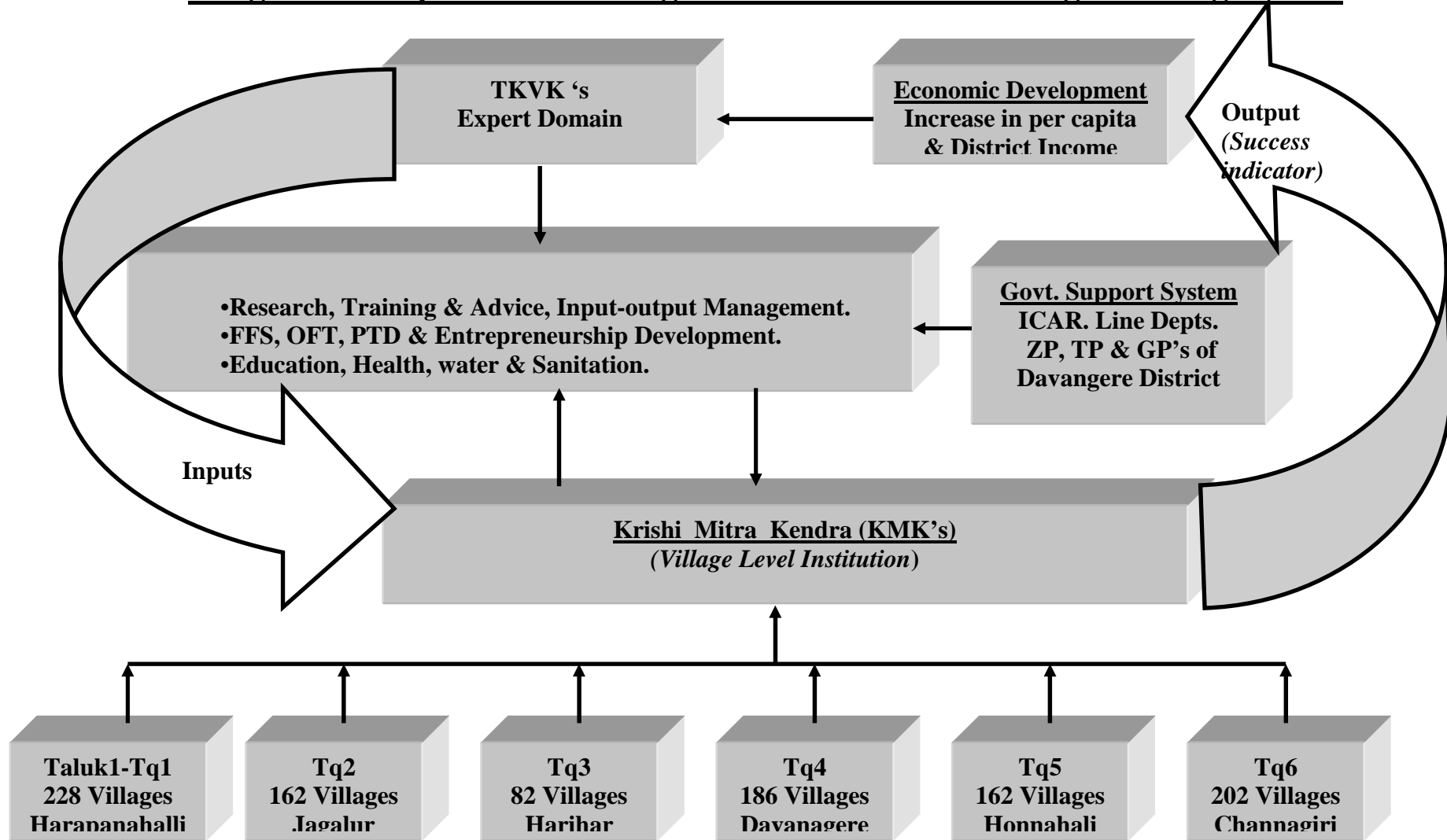
Web-Based Integrated Business Model of KVK

Primary Focus of KVK



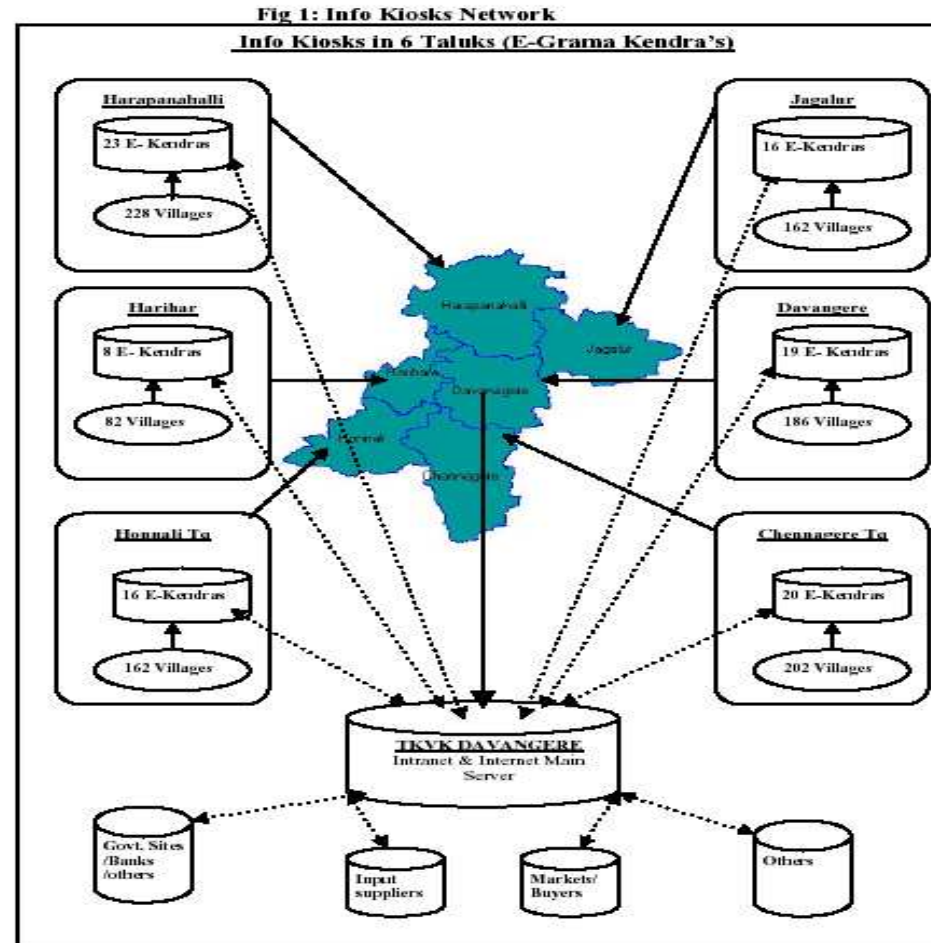
Micro Level Model

Programme Implementation Stage: Institution and Knowledge Exchange Model

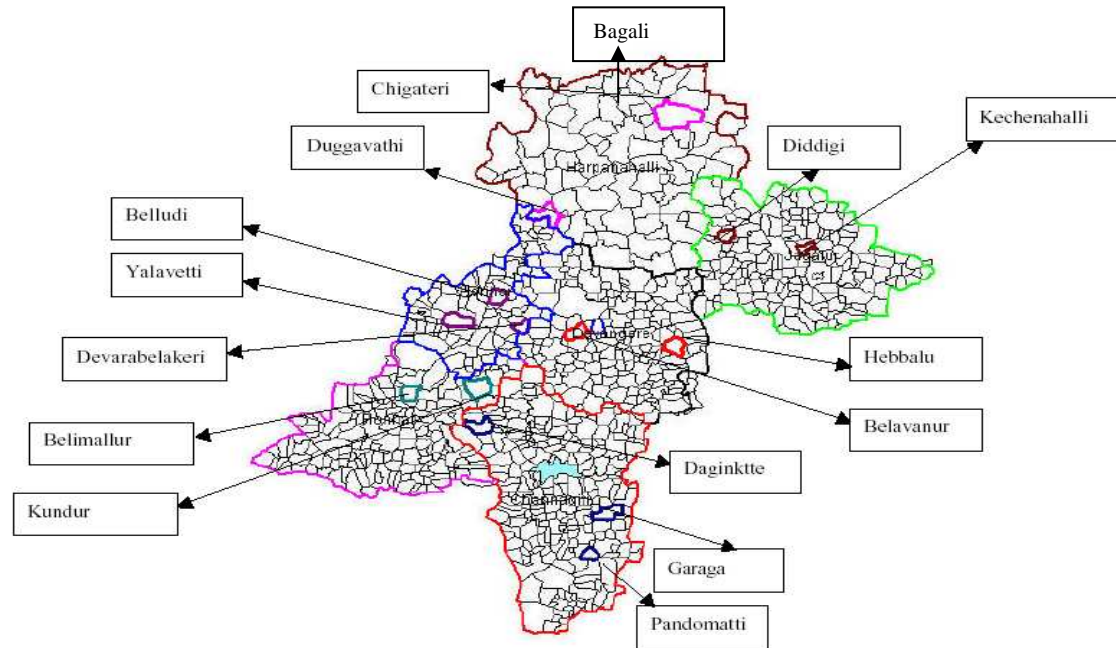


Information & Communication Technology (ICT) :

- Group of KMK's formed into a cluster in a centralized place, this cluster equipped with computer and ICT network called as "e-grama kendra's" are connected to central node at KVK Hq.
- Finally, the Taralabalu KVK will become virtual for all 1022 villages in Davanagere district



Phase wise Implementation Model (Year 1) :Grama



Usage of Image analysis software for crop condition:

LANDSAT Image of Sugarcane-Planted Area in Tucumán Province, Argentina - 2001

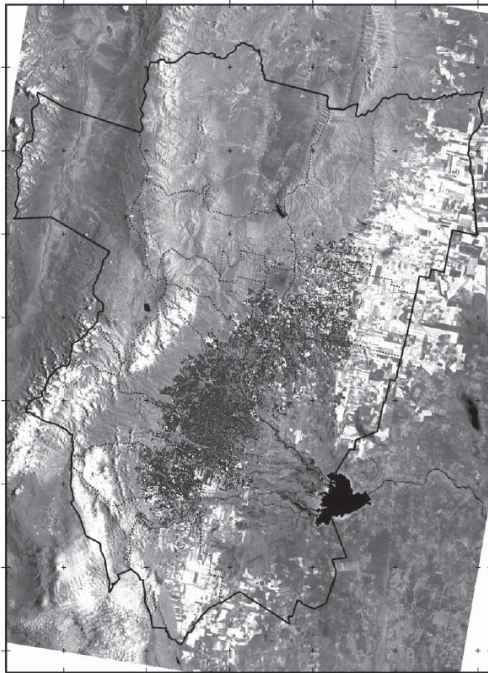


TABLE 1: Definitions of Yield Categories used in this Experiment

Yield Category	Classification (t/ha)	Total Area in Hectares (ha)
Low Yield	56	128,780
Medium Yield	57-75	45,940
High Yield	76	8,670

Usage of Image analysis software for crop condition

Typical Spectral Signature of a crop

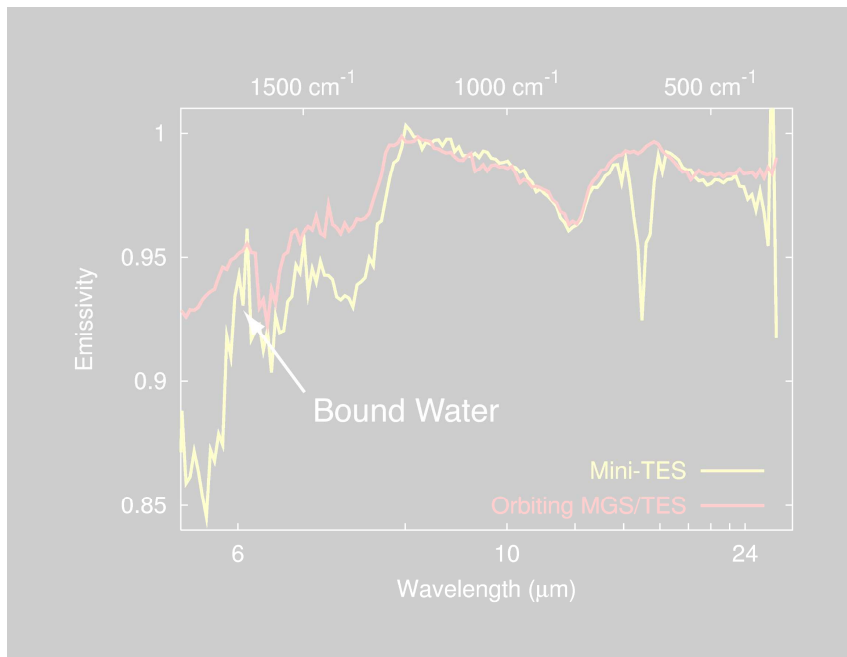


Image analysis software for crop production can be utilized for tackling local problems at different stages of crop growth through LANDSAT image and spectral signature of a crop

DAVANAGERE DISTRICT PROFILE

I GENERAL INFORMATION	
Particulars	Unit
Geographical Area	624518 ha
Talukas	06
Hoblis	35
Gram Panchayats	232
Villages	1022
Male Population	598993
Female Population	561109
Total Population	1160102
Sex Ratio	0.937
II AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED INFORMATION	
Cultivable area	446900 ha
Irrigated area	143208 ha
Marginal farmers	77530
Area	123313 ha
Small farmers	69320
Area	129515 ha
Medium farmers	12271
Area	137169 ha
Large farmers	48339
Area	127850

III) CROPPING PATTERN	
Cereals	Maize, Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, minor millets, etc.,
Oil Seeds and Pulses	Sunflower, Groundnut, Sesame, Safflower Soybean, Red gram, Bengal gram, Green gram
Commercial Crops	Sugarcane, Cotton, Chilli
Vegetable Crops	Chilli, Onion, Brinjal, Tomato, Leafy Vegetables, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Bhendi.
Fruits, flowers and plantations	Banana, Mango, Jasmine, Marigold, Areca nut, Coconut etc.
IV) SERICULTURE	
Area under mulberry	322.2 ha
Cocoon production	181.0 tons
V) LIVE STOCK INFORMATION	
Cattles	363578
Buffaloes	231569
Sheeps	300362
Goats	145429
Poultry	457145
Veterinary hospitals	134

Source: Information given by JDA Office, ZP Office, and Office of the DIC, Davanagere and from web site = [http:// nitpu3.kar.nic.in/samanyamahiti](http://nitpu3.kar.nic.in/samanyamahiti).

SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DAVANAGERE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population	No. of agril. families	No. of non-agril. families	Cultivable area	Area under irrigation	No. of villages	No. of e-grama kendras palnned
1.	Chennagiri	249250	27977	17620	79796	30008	202	20
2.	Davanagere	233261	29621	20586	82559	37613	186	19
3.	Harihar	156823	17124	15935	49506	29070	82	08
4.	Harapanahalli	203564	23962	20213	93894	10763	228	23
5.	Honnali	186163	25165	14025	68164	23093	162	16
6.	Jagalore	131041	21495	8978	72981	12661	162	16
Total		1160102	145344	97357	446900	143208	1022	102

INTRODUCTION TO ACTION PLAN

Jurisdiction of Taralabalu Krishi Vigyan Kendra is Davanagere District in Karnataka. It comprises of six talukas. Four talukas viz., Davanagere, Harihar, Honnali and Channagiri have channel irrigation facility from Bhadra canal. Other two talukas Harapanahalli and Jagalur are purely rain fed. Though the district has irrigation potential and transport facilities, the commercial approach for cultivating agriculture and horticulture crops is not found. Allied activities like vermicompost production, bee keeping, dairy, poultry, fisheries and sericulture are needed to be given due importance.

Keeping this in view Taralabalu KVK has formulated action plan to serve the farming community through different mandates of KVK.

The action plan is made to fulfill the mandates of KVK through formation of FSHG. By establishing FSHGs, farmers can discuss on common issues, developmental aspects, list the problems faced in agriculture and find possible solutions from Taralabalu KVK, Universities and line departments. In future farmers can establish Info-Kiosk through Taralabalu KVK for getting the services of information and communication at their door steps (village level).

OPERATIONAL AREA DETAILS

Line departments information is being utilized for compiling the action plan with respect to the following.

- I. Land utilization pattern: Cropping pattern, cultivable land, irrigated land, dry land, forest cover, fallow area, affected land, etc.
- II. Cropping pattern: Kharif, Rabi, Rabi /Summer
- III. Agriculture related population statistics: Number of agricultural families, number of landless agricultural families, number of SC/ STs house holds, presence of SHGs, total population, male and female population, literacy rate, etc.
- IV. Land holding pattern: Class (landless to more than 8 ha), households land held (ha) irrigation (ha), etc.
- V. Live stock information: Ox, buffalo, cow, sheep, goat, poultry
- VI. Climate data: Rainfall (normal, highest, 7-10 years), maximum, minimum temperature
- VII. Income of households: Category (landless to more than 8 ha), number, average income (Rs./family/year)
- VIII. Soil type: Sample number, survey number, soil depth, texture, soil pH, organic carbon, and soil type.

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS IN THE AREA

Field approach is most essential to identify local problems and needs associated with farming community. Hence the action plan includes:

- I. Basic survey
- II. Identification of problems and needs associated with farming
- III. Possible solutions and transfer of technology through the mandates of KVK.

Base line survey of line departments has indicated potentiality and problems existing in the areas as follows:

1. Low productivity in maize, paddy, cotton, sugarcane, etc.
2. Imbalanced use of fertilizers, no or less use of organic manures etc.
3. Less area under horticulture crops.
4. Lack of awareness on vermin-composting, bee keeping, formation of farmers groups etc.
5. Lack of awareness on potential of fisheries for sustainable income.
6. Improved/ advanced technology is not reaching to farmers at appropriate time.
7. Non-adoption of improved practices in major field crops.
8. Lack of knowledge on importance of cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants.
9. Low productivity in animals.
10. Women and child nutrition need to be addressed more in villages.
11. Nearly 14,000 ha of agricultural land is under saline and water logged condition.

Keeping this in view, plan of work for operational area is made for the year 2005-06 and detailed information is given below.

PLAN OF WORK FOR THE OPERATIONAL AREA

TABLE 1: PLAN OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR FARMERS AND FARM WOMEN DURING 2005-06

Sl. No	Crop/ enterprise 1	Major problem 2	Thrust area 3	Training course 4	No. of courses 5
CEREALS					
1.	Paddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non availability of high yielding variety/hybrid seeds ▪ Meager awareness on INM weed management, mechanization, timely control of pests and diseases ▪ Soil salinity/ alkalinity problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of HYV ▪ INM, IPM, use of organics ▪ Popularization of SRI method/ aerobic method of rice cultivation ▪ Management of saline and alkali soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved cultivation practices of paddy ▪ Soil management ▪ Nursery techniques & SRI method ▪ Seed treatment ▪ Use of HYV ▪ INM, use of organic manures/ algae, bio-fertilizers and chemical fertilizers ▪ IPM and disease management ▪ Water (SRI method) management and weed management 	08
2.	Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meager awareness on INM, non-application of micronutrients, irrigation management. ▪ Pest and disease control ▪ Low yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INM, IPM, use of organic manures ▪ Use of micronutrients to improve the yield ▪ Irrigation scheduling ▪ Introduction of high yielding hybrids (DMH-1, DMH-2, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutrient, pest and disease management in maize ▪ Adoption of improved practices like seed rate, spacing, method of sowing, seed treatment, etc. ▪ Use of micronutrients (ZnSO₄), deficiency and control ▪ Value addition in maize (pop corn etc.) 	04
3.	Jowar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low yield ▪ Meager awareness on INM, pest and disease control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of improved hybrids and agronomy practices to improve yield ▪ INM and IPM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved methods of cultivation spractices in Jowar <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Use of improved hybrids <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Seed treatment <li style="padding-left: 20px;">INM pest and disease management 	02

Contd....

Sl. No	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Ragi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low yield and low quality ▪ INM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of HYV ▪ Nutrient management ▪ Value additions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutrient management for high yielding varieties in ragi in rain fed areas ▪ Value additions ▪ Nutritional value of ragi 	03
OIL SEEDS AND PULSES					
1.	Sun flower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low yield ▪ Less aware of soil fertility depletion ▪ Non application of RDF ▪ Water, pest and disease management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of HYV and hybrids ▪ Cultivation of sunflower in saline and alkali soils ▪ Irrigation scheduling ▪ Bee keeping ▪ Nutrient management, INM, pollination, boron spray ▪ Pest and disease management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved cultivation practices in sunflower <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed treatment • HYV and hybrids • Sowing method, irrigation and INM • Bee keeping, hand pollination and sugar spray to improve yield • Boron spraying • Pest and disease management • Birds scaring and timely harvest • Post harvest storage 	08
2.	Groundnut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low yield ▪ Non application of Gypsum ▪ Imbalanced nutrition ▪ Water, pest and disease management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of HYV ▪ INM and IPM ▪ Application of Gypsum ▪ Use of Bio- fertilizers ▪ Inter cropping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated nutrient, pest and disease management in ground nut ▪ Importance of secondary and micro nutrients ▪ Importance of inter cropping ▪ Agronomy practices in ground nut 	04
3.	Soybean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No or less cultivation of soybean crop ▪ Low yield ▪ INM and IPM knowledge is meager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of HYV ▪ INM and IPM ▪ Inter cropping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soybean as an alternate crop for oil and protein production- cultivation, INM and IPM ▪ Importance of protein in human nutrition ▪ Use of micronutrients in soybean 	03

Sl. No	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Red gram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low yield ▪ INM and IPM awareness is less ▪ Inter cropping is not practiced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of HYV ▪ INM and IPM ▪ Inter cropping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved cultivation practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HYV, INM and IPM • Inter cropping and soil moisture conservation techniques 	02
5.	Bengal gram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low yield, use of local variety ▪ Seed treatment is not practiced ▪ Use of less organic fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of HYV ▪ INM and IPM ▪ Inter cropping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved cultivation practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HYV, INM and IPM • Inter cropping and soil moisture conservation techniques 	02
COMMERCIAL CROPS					
1.	Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low yield, imbalanced nutrient management, no inter cropping and pest and disease management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INM, reddening management ▪ Introduction of HYV ▪ IPM ▪ Inter cropping with soybean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production technology of sugarcane, fertilizer and pest management 	03
2.	Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low yield, pest and disease problem, no IPM ▪ Imbalanced nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of new hybrids and BT cotton ▪ IPM ▪ Nutrition management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production technology of cotton, INM and IPM techniques 	03
VEGETABLE CROPS					
1.	Brinjal, chilli, onion, tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, leafy vegetables, bhendi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of knowledge on nutrition and HYV ▪ Lack of post harvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HYV and INM, health nutrition ▪ IPM and pH management ▪ Value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agronomic practices in vegetables ▪ INM and IPM ▪ pH management and value addition ▪ Health and nutritional gardening ▪ Kitchen gardening 	05

FRUIT AND PLANTATIONS					
Sl. No	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Banana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imbalanced fertilizer application ▪ Water management, pest and disease control awareness needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INM, IPM and disease management ▪ Use of water soluble and micro nutrient fertilizers ▪ Value addition products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutrient pest and disease management in banana ▪ Importance of use of water soluble fertilizers and micro nutrients in banana ▪ Agronomic treatments in banana ▪ Value addition products 	04
2.	Grapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non existence of crop ▪ Non exploitation of facilities like road, rail etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of grapes cultivation ▪ INM, IPM, agronomic practices ▪ Value addition ▪ Market identification 	Grape introduction to wine cultivation, INM, IPM and water management	02
3.	Coconut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence in less area ▪ Low yield ▪ Mites damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of HYV ▪ INM, IPM, agronomic practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coconut- Kalpavruksha, importance in human health, cultivation and uses ▪ INM, IPM and water management 	02
4.	Areca nut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water deficit ▪ Low yield ▪ Fruit drop trunk splitting, rot disease ▪ Market fluctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drip irrigation and pitcher irrigation ▪ Introduction of HYV ▪ INM, IPM ▪ Introduction of sale of fresh nuts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivation practices for areca nut under water deficit condition ▪ INM, IPM ▪ Market approaches for trade and price fluctuations 	03
5.	Medicinal and Aromatic plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of technical know how ▪ Lack of availability of quality planting material ▪ Marketing related problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of important medicinal & aromatic plants ▪ Utilization and cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops ▪ Identification of marketing channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production technology of medicinal and aromatic plants, extraction methods ▪ Post harvest management and distillation of aromatic crops and marketing 	05

Contd....

ORGANIC COMPOST					
Sl. No	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vermi compost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of knowledge on production of vermicompost. ▪ Lack of knowledge on INM and water management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vermicompost production. ▪ INM and waste management. ▪ Soil health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vermicompost- production technology. ▪ Crop/field waste conversion into compost and INM. ▪ Soil health management. ▪ Use of vermicompost for vermin wash quality improvement in vegetables and fruits. 	04
2.	Green manures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of knowledge on production of green manures ▪ Lack of knowledge on INM and water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Green manure crops growing ▪ Soil health and improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivation of green manure crops for INM ▪ Improving soil fertility and productivity through green manure crops 	02
3.	FYM and other composts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extinction of farm animals is common ▪ Conservation of animal excreta is not practiced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of mixed farming system ▪ Collection of animal excreta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Importance of integrated farming system ▪ Importance of compost in crop nutrition, methods of composting 	03
INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES AND NUTRITION					
1.	Preparation of Jam, juice, ketch up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of knowledge on nutrition and preservation methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of mixed fruit juice, jam, ketch up, pickles from locally available fruits and vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Method demonstration of preparation of jam, juice, ketch up, pickles and nutritional importance 	10
2.	Preparation of dairy products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low milk production, less price, lack of technical know how in preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of different products of milk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Method demonstration of preparation of khova, peda, paneer, shrikhand etc. 	05
3.	Preparation of value added products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of knowledge on value added products and their preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need training on preparation of value added products ▪ Nutritional importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on preparation of value added products in ragi, maize, soybean, Fish and fishery products (cutlet, burgers, sausage. etc) 	05

Contd....

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION					
1.	Marketing channels for medicinal plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of knowledge on contract farming. ▪ Lack awareness on availability for medicinal and aromatic plants and production and marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different types of marketing channels ▪ Mode of tie ups with the buying companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different type of markets ▪ Marketing channels tie ups ▪ Contract farming 	03
ANIMAL HUSBANDARY					
1.	Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hardly any land is used for fish culture ▪ Lack of awareness on income generation, health and recreational benefits ▪ Unavailability of larger domestic markets, storage facilities ▪ Unavailability of transportation to bigger markets-cold chain formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Motivation to take up fish culture and fish processing ▪ Apprising on consumption and health benefits to children and women in rural areas ▪ Recreational needs to all age groups ▪ Cold chain formation ▪ Opening up domestic markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of suitable fish species to available water sources ▪ Significance of fish consumption especially to infants and mothers ▪ Fish culture and management in new ponds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery rearing - Seed rearing - Field management - Fingerlings rearing - Health management - Farm management ▪ Post harvesting and marketing 	10

Table 2 . PLAN OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR RURAL YOUTHS

Crop/ enterprise	Major problem	Thrust area	Training course	No. of courses	No. days *
Mushroom cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of awareness on cultivation and importance ▪ Market difficulty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivation practices ▪ Market identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mushroom cultivation and value addition ▪ Ways and means of marketing mushroom including export 	02	30
Bee keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of knowledge on bee keeping, technical know how ▪ Lack of knowledge on importance of honey and honey bees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Popularization of bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bee keeping – technical knowledge ▪ Importance of honey bee in pollination and honey in human nutrition ▪ Method of honey extracts and its uses and value addition 	04	07
Dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low milk yield ▪ Less number of animals ▪ Less hygienic ▪ Lack of knowledge on disease and pest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of high milking animals and artificial insemination ▪ Popularization of fodder crops ▪ Vaccination and de-worming ▪ Disease and pest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High milking animals and breeds, artificial insemination ▪ Fodder crops for high milk production ▪ Health and nutrition in animals ▪ Enrichment of fodder with 2% urea treatment and silage making 	04	04
Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low productivity of egg and chicken ▪ Improper disease and pest management not aware 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement in production ▪ Management of disease and pest ▪ Value additions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poultry – production and management for egg and chicken ▪ Diseases and pests in poultry and management ▪ Value added products 	03	04
Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non adoption of technology on wider scale and low yield ▪ No nutritional awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of high yielding breeds ▪ Management practices ▪ Value additions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pisciculture – fish cultivation and management ▪ Value addition 	05	05

*Subject to facilities

Table 3. PLAN OF TRAINING FOR EXTENSION PERSONNEL OF LINE DEPARTMENTS

Crop/ enterprise	Thrust Area	Organization	Training course Title	No. of courses	Duration (days)*
Medicinal and aromatic plants and floriculture.	Recent advance in production technology.	Department of horticulture, Davanagere.	A refresher course on production technology of medicinal and aromatic flower crops. Extraction methods for aromatic plants.	01	01
Paddy	Nutrient and water management. SRI method /Aerobic cultivation.	Department of agriculture, Davanagere.	SRI method /Aerobic cultivation of rice. Nutrient management in rice	01	01
Animal husbandry	Fish culture	Department of, fisheries, Davanagere	Adoptable fish culture techniques for local conditions Poly culture Integrated fisheries with poultry/dairy/paddy	03	1
Major crops of the area	Recent advances in INM and IPM	Department of agriculture, Davanagere.	Nutrient and pest management for major crops cultivating in Davangere district	01	01
Agricultural Extension	Lack of knowledge on recent method of transfer of technology	Department of Agriculture, Davanagere	Recent extension tools, methods and technologies for effective transfer of technology	01	01
Nutrition education	Health foods	Department of Women and Child welfare department, Davanagere	Preparation of low cost recipes from under exploited minor millets	01	01

* Subject to facilities

ABSTRACT OF OFT's AND FLD PLANNED FOR THE YEAR 2005-06.

Sl.No	OFT in CROP	AREA (ha)	BUDGET REQUIRED
1	Arecanut	1	2,240/-
2	Banana	1	2,950/-
3	Cotton	1	3,180/-
4	Groundnut	1	7,350/-
TOTAL			15,720=00

A] FLD FOR VARIOUS CROPS

Sl.No	CROP	AREA (ha)	BUDGET REQUIRED
1	Paddy	7	16,710/-
2	Maize	5	1,875/-
3	Sorghum	5	950/-
3	Ragi	10	1,440/-
4	Wheat	1	1,875/-
5	Chili	1	2,730/-
6	Tomato	1	2,550/-
7	Beet root	1	1,000/-
8	Areca nut	1	1,035/-
9	Fisheries	1	5,000/-
TOTAL (A)			35,165/-

B] FLD ALLIED

1	Drudgery reducing equipments	19 units	2,945/-
2	Smokeless Chulha	3 units	1,800/-
3	Poultry	4 units	2,400/-
TOTAL (B)			7,145/-
TOTAL (A+B)			42,310/-

C] FLD OIL SEEDS AND PULSES (rabi/summer)

1	Bengal Gram	5	13,685=00
2	Ground nut	10	56,810=00
3	Sun flower	10	39,280=00
TOTAL (C)			1,09,775=00

TABLE 4 : ON FARM TESTING

Thrust Area	Crop /enterprise	Major Problems Identified	No of farmers' & area affected in the operational villages	Farmers practice & extent of yield loss.	Recommended practice and the extent of its adoption	Alternate practice aimed at refinement along with justification	Critical inputs to be provided	
							Name & Quantity. (Kg/ha)	Cost (Rs/ha).
INM	Areca nut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Button shedding. 	75 Pandomatti 70-80% of farmers and more than 80% of the area is affected in operational villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FYM: 5 Kg/plant. Fertilizer: Complex fertilizer @ 150 -200 gm/pl. <p>With these practices farmers are getting 400-500 kg/ha (40-50% Yield loss)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green manure: 20Kg/pl applied at Aug-sep. Compost: 20 Kg/pl applied at May-June. <p>NPK:100:40:140g/pl/y ZnSO₄ 20g/pl/yr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MgSO₄ 200g/pl/yr. Lime: 300g/pl/yr. Borax: 25g/pl/yr. Extent of adoption 15-20% farmers. <p>Reasons : High cost of inputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FYM: 20Kg/pl. Compost enriched with Azospirillum & PSB. Neemcake: 1kg/plant. <p>Justification : Enriched organic manure improves soil fertility, WHC, Soil health leads to reduced button shedding</p>	Neem: 350 Kg. Azos: 2 Kg. PSB: 2 Kg. Borax: 5 Kg.	1750/- 120/- 120/- 250/-
TOTAL								2240

Total No. Of Replications (farmers): 7, Total No. Treatments : 3 (ten plants per treatments), Total area : 0.2 ha

contd...

Thrust Area	Crop /enterprise	Major Problems Identified	No of farmers & area affected in the operational villages	Farmers practice & extent of yield loss	Recommended practice and the extent of its adoption	Alternate practice aimed at refinement along with justification	Critical inputs to be provided	
							Name & Quantity (Kg)	Cost (Rs)
Nutrient Management	Banana	Low yield due to Imbalanced application of organic and inorganic fertilizers	55 Daginkatte, 70-75% of the area affected	Var : Cavendish, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FYM:5 Kg/pt, ▪ Complex Fertilizers:150 gm/pl(2 times), no rhizome treatment, Selection of suckers not followed, ▪ De-suckering not done ▪ Yield : 20-25 ton/ha. ▪ Loss:5-10 ton/ha. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Var : Cavendish, ▪ FYM:10 Kg/plant, ▪ RDF:540:325:675 Kg NPK/ha(3 splits separately), ▪ application of neem cake @ 1 kg/plant, borax @ 50gm/plant. ▪ Yield :30-40 ton/ha <p>Reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of inputs ▪ Improper method of application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application of enriched compost (for 1 ton of FYM add 1 Kg PSB and 1 Kg Azospirillum), ▪ 75% RDF (3 Splits), ▪ Soil application of <i>Trichoderma viridae</i> @ 2 kg/ha along with 50 kg vermicompost (mixing 2 kg Trichoderma with 50-60 kg vermin-compost and keeping it in gunny bag for 10-15 days, maintaining proper moisture) <p>Justification Improves soil fertility, health, WHC and better availability of nutrients</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZS-3 Kg 150/- ▪ PSB-3 Kg 150/- ▪ Borax-5Kg 250/- ▪ Neem cake 420 Kg 2100/- ▪ Vermicompost - 100 Kg 300/- 	
TOTAL								2950/-

Total no. Of replications : 7, total no. Treatments : 3 (50 plants per treatments), total area : 0.4 ha

contd...

Thrust Area	Crop /enterprise	Major Problems Identified	No of farmers & area affected in the Operational Villages	Farmers practice & extent of yield loss	Recommended practice and the extent of its adoption	Alternate practice aimed at refinement along with justification	Critical inputs to be provided	
							Name & Quantity Kg	Cost (Rs)
Management of woolly aphid in sugarcane	Sugarcane	Woolly aphid	250 farmers and 25 ha	Spraying of chlorpyrifos/ malathion dusting / phorate granules	1. Paired row system of planting 2. Use of RDF :N 3. Wrapping of 8 months old cane 4. proper drainage Reasons : No plant protection measures	spray thiomethaxam 0.25g/l of water if possible. After 45 days , release of predators viz, <i>Micromus igorotus</i> pupae 1000-1500/ ha , <i>Dipha aphidivora</i> pupae 1000/ ha. Justification: Controls Woolly aphid	Thiomethaxam 150g Micromus pupae / Dipha pupae	1680/- 1000/-
TOTAL								2680/-

Total no. of replications : 7, total no. treatments : 3 (1 gunta per treatment), total area : 0.21 ha

Nutrient management	Cotton	Leaf Reddening	50 farmers, Basavapatna in Channagiri Tq. 65 -70% are affected	* Fertilizer Urea - 1.0 q DAP – 1.0 q MOP – 0.5 q FYM – 3-5 t/ha * Yield loss 25-30%	RDF: 75:40:40 NPK kg/ha FYM: 12.5 t/ha 50-60 % farmers followed Reasons: Nutrient management as per local soil condition is required	Urea Top Dressing and Spray of 2% DAP and 0.5% MgSO ₄ Justification: Top dressing Supplies deficient nutrient, Spray supplies nutrients (N, P and Mg) directly through leaves and controls leaf reddening	Top dressing: Urea : 50 kg. Spraying : DAP : 10 kg MgSO ₄ : 2.5 kg	250/- 100/- 150/-
TOTAL								500/-

Total no. of replications (farmers): 7, total no. treatments : 3 (1 gunta per treatment), total area: 0.21 ha

contd...

Thrust Area	Crop /enterprise	Major Problems Identified	No of farmers & area affected in the Operational Villages	Farmers practice & extent of yield loss	Recommended practice and the extent of its adoption	Alternate practice aimed at refinement along with justification	Critical inputs to be provided	
							Name & Quantity Kg	Cost (Rs)
Introduction of GPBD-4 and TAG-24	Groundnut (<i>Summer</i>)	Low productivity in <i>Summer</i> groundnut	20 farmers 50 % area affected	Cultivation of local variety (TMV-2) since long back	Recommended varieties are TMV-2 and ICGS-11 Extent of adoption 50-60 %	Testing of GPBD-4 and TAG-24 groundnut varieties Justification : These varieties are being tested for their performance as they are high yielding	Seeds- GPBD-4 : 125 kg and TAG-24 : 125 kg Tricoderma : 75 g	3600/- 3600/- 150/-
TOTAL								7350/-

Total number of replications : 3

Total number of treatment : 3

Total Area : 3.00 ha

**TABLE 5 : PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATIONS (FLD) FOR 2005-2006 FOR VARIOUS CROPS
CEREALS**

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			REASONS FOR YIELD GAP	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided.		Area (ha)	No of Farmers	Total amount (Amount * area)
	District Average Yield	Potential Yield	Farmers Yield			Name & Quantity (Kg/ha)	Cost (Rs/ha)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Paddy	25	40-45	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of local varieties. ▪ No RDF*. ▪ No use of ZnSO₄. ▪ Poor soil fertility. ▪ Lack of knowledge on IPM. ▪ HYV & hybrids are not used. ▪ No seed treatment. ▪ Lack of knowledge on bio-fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KRH-2 hybrid popularization. ▪ ZnSO₄ soil application/dipping seedlings in ZnSO₄ solution before transplanting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seeds-20 Kg. ▪ ZnSO₄-20 Kg. 	2000/- 800/-	4	20	2800 X 4 11,200/-

*RDF : Recommend Dosage of Fertilizer

IPM : Integrated Pest Management

HYV : High Yielding Variety

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Paddy	25	40-45	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crop damage due to major pests like stem borer, gall midge, BPH. ▪ Indiscriminate use of chemicals. ▪ High dose of nitrogen application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application of phorate10G @ 75g/300m² in nursery. ▪ Application of Carbofuran 3G @ 10Kg/ha 12-15 DAT for stem borer. 	Phorate - 2Kg Monocrotophos - 1 Lit Quinalphos - 1.5 Litre. Malathion - 1.5 Litre	100/- 280/- 700/- 800/-	2	15	3760 /-
Paddy	25	40-45	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scarcity of water ▪ Lack of Knowledge on micronutrients application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aerobic rice cultivation. 	Seeds – 5 Kg ZnSO ₄ – 20 Kg FeSO ₄ – 20 Kg	150/- 800/- 800/-	1	10	1750/-
TOTAL										16,710
Sorghum	15	20-30	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of seed treatment. ▪ Downy mildew incidence. ▪ No RDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ridomil MZ @ 45g/ha (3g/Kg seeds) ▪ M 35 – 1 seeds 	Ridomil - 45g M 35 –1 7.5 kg/ha	50/- 140/-	5	25	950/-
Maize	25	35-40	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incident of downy mildew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of resistant variety NAC-6004. 	Seeds - 15Kg/ha	375/-	5	15	375X5 1875/-
Ragi	09	15-20	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No RDF Application. ▪ No micronutrients application. ▪ No seed treatment. ▪ Use of local varieties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GPU –28 ▪ Azospirillum 400gm. ▪ RDF: 50:40:25 NPK/ha. 	Seeds - 12 Kg. Azospirillum 400g.	120/- 20/-	10	25	1440/-

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wheat	10.0 q	15.0 q	7.0-8.0 q	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of non tolerant species and variety in Saline and Alkali soils popularisation of Sunhemp low fertility and productivity in Saline and Alkali soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Resistant Wheat variety and Gypsum application. growing of green manure in saline & alkali soils to improve fertility and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds-DWR-39: 60 kg Gypsum -5q Sunhemp Seeds- 25 kg 	1000/- 500/- 375/-	1	5	1875/-

Vegetables

Crop	Yield gap (per ha)			Reasons for Yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated.	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha)	No of Farmers	Total amount
	District Average Yield	Potential Yield	Farmers Yield			Name & Quantity (Kg/ha)	Cost (Rs/ha)			
Chilli	6t/ha	8-10t/ha	5t/ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murda complex. Imbalanced fertilizer application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RDF-100:50:50. Enriched compost. (10+FYM+4kg azospirillum+4Kg PSB). Application of micronutrients. Application of neem manure. 	Azospirillum-250 g PSB-250 g Carbondizim-2 kg Dicofol-1.5 lit Monocrotophos-2 lit	200/- 200/- 1080/- 450/- 800/-	1	5	2730/-
Tomato	15t	25t	12t	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit Borer. Leaf Curl. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of trap crops like marigold. Use of NPV 250LE Monocrotophos @ 1ml/l in nursery & 2nd & 5th week after transplanting. 10 WAT carbaryl 4g/litre. Use of 40mm meshes nylon net. Spraying with confidor 0.3ml/litre within 4 week of transplanting. Spray with triazophos 1.5ml/litre 	NPV @ 250 LE Monocrotophos-2 liter. Carbaryl - 1 Kg Nylon net-1 Confidor 75ml/ha Triazophos 375ml/ha	600/- 800/- 400/- 200/- 250/- 300/-	1	5	2550/-
Beetroot	--	15 ton	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of non tolerant species and variety in Saline and Alkali soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of saline alkali resistant beetroot variety – Detroit Dark Red (DDR) 	Seeds-0.5 kg ZnSO ₄ – 5 Kg FeSO ₄ - 5 Kg	600/- 200/- 200/-	1	5	1000/-

Plantation crops

Areca nut	3.0 q/ha	10.0 q/ha	2.0-4.0 q/ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of knowledge on management of koleroga. ▪ Indiscriminate use of chemicals. ▪ Lack of timely applications of inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommended spray schedule. ▪ Before onset of monsoon spraying of 1% Bordeaux mixture and second spray 45 days after 1st spray 	CuSO ₄ - 15 kg Lime - 15 Kg	975 60	1	10	1035/-
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Home science and Animal science

Enterprise	Major problems	Technology to be demonstrated.	Critical inputs to be provided	Cost per Units	No of Farmers	Total amount
Demonstration of drudgery reducing Equipments in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ground nut ▪ Sunflower ▪ Jowar ▪ Foxtail millet 	More time consumption, tedious, less out put and more health problems by the use of traditional / local implements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved sickle for harvesting. ▪ Weeder twin wheel hoe for weeding & inter cultivation. ▪ Sarala kurpi for weeding. ▪ Maize sheller for shelling maize cobs. 	Improved Sickle – 5	90	25	450/-
			Weeder – 2	300	10	600/-
			Sarala Kurpi – 3	65	15	195/-
			Maize Sheller –5.	60	25	300/-
Demonstration of improved aluminum cooker.	Time and fuel consumption and loss of nutrients is more with existing cooking methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved aluminum cooker. 	Improved aluminium cooker- 4	350	20	1400/-
TOTAL						2945/-
Smokeless Chulha	Health problem and high more consumption of fuel wood by use of ordinary chulha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Popularization of Smokeless chulha. 	Construction of Smokeless chulha	600/ Chulha	3	1800/-
Poultry.	Lack of awareness about improved breeds and improper Disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Popularization of the Giriraja birds. 	Giriraja Chicks-80	30/ Chick	4 SHG	2400/-
Fisheries	Lack of awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Popularising fish culture 	Introduce suitable fish varieties	25000 fingerlings/ha Feed ingredients (Fish meal, Rice brawn, GOC)	0.2 ha each (5 farmers)	5000/-

TABLE 6 : PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATIONS (FLD) FOR 2005-2006 ON PULSES AND OIL SEEDS**Pulses**

Crop	Yield gap(q/ha)			Reasons for Yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated.	Critical inputs to be provided.		Area (ha)	No of Farmers	Total amount
	District Average Yield	Potential Yield Q/ha.	Farmers Yield			Name & Quantity(Kg/ha)	Cost (Rs/ha)			
	Bengalgram	5.5	8-10			4.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of local varieties. ▪ Imbalanced fertilizer application. ▪ gram pod borer. ▪ Wilt ▪ No seed treatment with biofertilizers. 			

Oil seeds

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for Yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated.	Critical inputs to be provided.		Area (ha)	No of Farmers	Total amount
	District Average Yield Q/ha	Potential Yield Q/ha	Farmers Yield Q/ha			Name & Quantity(Kg/ha)	Cost (Rs/ha)			
Groundnut (Rabi / Summer)	4.5	8-10	4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imbalanced fertilizer application. ▪ No gypsum application. ▪ No seed treatment. ▪ Less seed rate for sowing. ▪ No IPM measures (RHC, Bud necrosis, Tikka Leaf spot Leaf minor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Var.GPBD-4/TMV-2/TAG-24. ▪ RDF: 25:50:25. ▪ FYM: 7.5 tonnes/ha. ▪ Seed treatment with trichoderma @ 4g/kg seeds and rhizobium ▪ Soil drenching with chlorpyriphos. ▪ Gypsum application. 	Seeds - 100 kg/ha Urea - 54 kg SSP - 312 Kg MOP - 42 kg Trichoderma-400gm Rhizobium-375gm. Gypsum- 500 kg. Chlorpyriphos-2.5lit	2600/- 270/- 998/- 193/- 100/- 20/- 750/- 750/-	10	20	5681X10
Total										56,810/-
Sunflower (Rabi / Summer)	5.6	10-12	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of private hybrids. ▪ Imbalance nutrient management. ▪ No seed treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KBSH-41,42 ▪ RDF-38: 50:38. ▪ Seed treatment with imidocloprid @1g/kg of seeds. ▪ Spraying with Oxydemotomethomyl 1.5ml/litre ▪ At flowering spray of endosulfan 35 EC, 2ml/lit 	Seeds - 5 kg Urea - 83 kg SSP - 312 kg MOP - 63kg imidocloprid - 5 g ODM - 375 ml Borox - 3 kg.	675/- 415/- 998/- 290/- 50/- 250/- 150/-	10	20	3928X 10
Total										39,280/-

TABLE 7. EXTENSION ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR DAVANAGERE DURING THE YEAR 2005-06.

Month and year	Taluka	Grama Panchayath	Villages	Extension Activity
June 2005 to March 2006.	Harapanahalli	Chigateri Bagali Duggavathi	All villages coming under each G.P.	Training/Testing/FLD & formation of FSHG in each village.
	Jagalur.	Diddigi Kechanahalli	All villages coming under each G.P.	Training/Testing/FLD & formation of FSHG in each village.
	Harihar	Belludi Devarabelakere	All villages coming under each G.P.	Training/Testing/FLD & formation of FSHG in each village.
	Davanagere	Hebbalu Belavanur	All villages coming under each G.P.	Training/Testing/FLD & formation of FSHG in each village.
	Honnali	Bellimallur Kundur	All villages coming under each G.P.	Training/Testing/FLD & formation of FSHG in each village.
	Channagiri	Garaga Pandomatti Daginakatte	All villages coming under each G.P.	Training/Testing/FLD & formation of FSHG in each village.

TABLE 8 : DETAILS OF PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Nature of literature/publication.	Title	No.of prints
Leaflet	Integrated nutrient and pest management in Paddy.	500
Leaflet	Integrated nutrient and pest management in Sugarcane.	500
Leaflet	Integrated nutrient and pest management in Maize.	500
Leaflet	Integrated nutrient, disease and pest management in Banana	500
Leaflet	Cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants.	500
Book let	Utilization of Medicinal and Aromatic plants.	1000
Book let	Potentialities and problems in agriculture in Davanagere District.	500
Leaflet	Introduction of Information and Communication center (Info- Kiosk) run by farmers.	500
Leaflet	Toralabalu Krishi Vigyan Kendra concept.	500
Leaflet	Nutritional importance of fruits and vegetables in daily diet	500
Leaflet	Fish culture for income and health	500
Booklet	Suitable fish species : their biology and economic importance in the region	500
Leaflet	Kasadinda rasa – Vermi composting	1000
Radio talk	Vermi compost Role of KVK in rural development	02

COLLABARATIVE ACTIVITIES.

Line departments, NABARD, Watershed Programs, NGO's, University/Institutions existing in the district will be associated for implementing action plan in the interest of improving rural economy and growth of farming community.

REVOLVING FUND:**FINANCIAL STATUS OF REVOLVING FUND AND THE PLAN FOR ITS UTILIZATION**

Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned (Rs.)	Opening Balance as on 1.7.2004	Expenditure Incurred during 2004-05	Receipts during 2004-05	Closing balance as on 31.3.2005	Proposed Expenditure during 2005-06	Proposed Receipts during 2005-06
2004	1.0 lakh	1.0 lakh	Nil	Nil	1.0 lakh	Under planning stage	

Establishment of soil and water testing laboratory:

Yet to be sanctioned

Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation's
TARALABALU KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, DAVANAGERE-577004 , STATE: KARNATAKA.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2005-06.

Sl.No	Name of the Head	Proposed budget for the year 2005-2006.
1	2	3
A] RECURRING ITEMS:		
1.	Pay & Allowances	19,62,582
2.	Contingencies	4,66,338
	a) Traveling Allowance	1,00,000
	b) Office Contingency Expenses	1,26,338
	c) POL , Repairs , Hiring of Vehicles	90,000
	d) Stipend/Meals for Trainees.	80,000
	e) Teaching Materials for Training	10,000
	f) FLD(Excl. Oilseeds & Pulses)	40,000
	g) On farm Testing (OFT)	20,000
	h) Training to Extension Functionary	10,000
	I) Maintenance of buildings	0
TOTAL (A)		24,38,920
B] NON-RECURRING ITEMS :		
1.	Works	1,05,00,000
2.	Vehicle	17,50,000
3.	Farm Development	0
4.	Agri. Equipments	1,30,000
5.	Est.Of Demonstration Units	0
6.	A.V. Aids	2,00,000
7.	Furniture/Fixture & Fittings	2,52,000
8.	Office Equipments	3,50,000
9.	Library	10,000
TOTAL (B)		1,31,92,000
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		1,56,30,920