

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

(1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025)



Deccan
Development
Society

DDS- Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Didigi Village, Zaheerabad,
Sangareddy Dist. Telangana 502 228



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Annual Progress Report 2025

(1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

Name of the KVK as per official records (MoU): **Deccan Development Society - Krishi Vigyan Kendra, (Medak – 1)**

Address: H.no.5-45, Didigi Village, Zaheerabad, Sangareddy District, Telangana- 502 228

Phone: 040 27764577, +91 040 2776477

Email: ddskvk@gmail.com

Website: www.ddskvk.in

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

Name of the Host Organization as per Official Records: **Deccan Development Society**

Status of the Host Organization (As per the MoU): **Non-Governmental Organization**

(State Government University – [AU, HU, VU, FU] / State Government Department /

ICAR Institute / Central University / Deemed University / Non-Governmental

Organization)

Address: 101, Kishan Residency, St. No.5 Begumpet, Hyderabad -16, Telangana

Phone: +91-40-27764577, 27764744

Email: ddshyderabad@gmail.com, ed@ddsindia.org

Name of the Chairperson: Dr. Divya Veluguri

Mobile No: +91 9000326264

Email: ed@ddsindia.org

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

Name of the Senior Scientist & Head: Dr. C. Vara Prasad

Residential Address: H. No. 311, 1st Floor, Aadarsh Nagar, Zaheerabad - 502220

Mobile No.: +91 7382700099

Email: varaprasad.ddskvk@ddsindia.org

1.4. Year of sanction of the KVK (as per Official Order): 1991

1.5. Month and year of establishment: November 1992

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) (Consolidated figure):

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	1
2.	Under Demonstration Units	3.7
3.	Under Crops	14.25
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	4.6
5.	Others (specify)	2
	Total	25.55

1.6. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

S.No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction Completed/ in progress/ to be initiated)
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	31/12/1996	163	25,79,074			Completed
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	31/12/1996	488				Completed
3.	Staff Quarters (No.)	ICAR	28/02/2005	418	19,31,129			Completed
4.	Demonstration Units	ICAR	1998	700	1,44,000			Completed
5	Fencing							
6	Rainwater harvesting system							
7	Threshing floor							
8	Farm godown							
9	Shed (Farm equipment)							

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms covered as on 31.12.2020	Present status
Mahindra Tractor	2008-09	5,00,000		Speedometer not working about to condemn
Mahindra Bolero	2016-17	4,75,000	158925	Working
Motorcycle (Bajaj) Platina	2007-2008	39156		Not Working

C) Equipment & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
TV	1994	18000	Not Working
DVD Player	1995	4355	Not Working
LCD Projector	2021	69000	Working
Xerox Machine	2004	135000	Not Working
Dehulling Machine	2021	25200	Working
Chaff Cutter 5 HP 3 Phase motor	2022	69000	Working
Leveler Blade	2022	28000	Working
Brush Cutter	2022	6000	Working
Sterling 5 HP 25 stage motor	2022	12000	Not Working
Texmo 3 Phase 7.5 HP Motor	2023	40500	Working
Texmo single phase 2 HP motor	2023	20200	Working
KethiRakshak (KR-18)	2023	54870	Working
Philips Digital OTG 25 Lts oven	2023	7999	Working
Pulveriser SS 5 HP 3 Phase	2023	61000	Working
LENOVO Ideapad Laptop IP SLIM 5i i5 14" screen	2024	63000	Working
HP Laser 1008W Monochrome Laser Printer	2024	12299	Working
Brush Cutter	2024	24992	Working
TCL 75 inches Metallic Bezel less series 4K ultra-HD smart LED TV	2024	60567	Working
Printer (Brother HL-2366DW Monochrome Laser)	2024	13149	Working
PA System (boAt PartyPal 300 Speaker with 120W)	2024	7198	Working
Philips Mixer Grinder + Food Processor 750 Watt	2024	6499	Working

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Water Purifier (Kinsco Aqua Flame 18 Liter Copper)	2024	4299	Working
Dell Vostro 3710 SFF Desktop	2025	88,920	Working
Cellbell Desire C104 Mesh Mid back Ergonomic Officer Chair	2025	3,399	Working
Tie and Dye Tables (5x9)- 2 No.	2025	29,000	Working
1200/400 Egg Capacity Poultry Incubator cum Hatcher	2025	72,800	Working
Havells Cooler Kool Grande 5S 90hrs	2025	12,100	Working
LA660 Colony Counter (Digital) Count upto 9999	2025	32,418	Working
Magnus Advanced Laboratory Binocular Microscope Model MLXi - Plus	2025	58,764	Working
Dell S Series 27inch Full HD IPS Panel Monitor	2025	10,235	Working
Dell S Series 27 inch Full HD IPS Panel Monitor	2025	10,685	Working
Studiomaster XR 40HH Dual Hand Wireless Microphone	2025	7,114	Working
Logitech Brio 100 Full HD Webcam	2025	3,295	Working
Bajaj H/S Wall Fans 6 No.	2025	15,900	Working
Butterfly Alpha 4B Jumbo Glass Top Stove	2025	6,700	Working
Atomberg Renesa 400mm Wall Mount Fans 3 No.	2025	10,497	Working
10 litres Planetary Mixer gear	2025	45,000	Working
Sugarcane Budchipper Machine with Blades	2025	3,250	Working
ABR IoT Based Bioacoustic Device 2 No.	2025	56,720	Working
Honda 4 Stroke Petrol Operated Power Sprayer 2 No.	2025	41,001	Working
Kisan Kraft Power Tiller Petrol Operated 3HP Engine 3 No.	2025	51,001	Working
10 litres Planetary Mixer gear	2025	45,000	Working

1.7. A). Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year

S.No.	Date	No of Participants	Salient Recommendations
1.	17.03.2025	37	*Enclosed (<i>Annexure I</i>)

** Attach a copy of SAC proceedings along with list of participants **

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2025)

2.0. Operational jurisdiction of KVKs

District	New districts governed by the KVK after division of the district, if applicable	Taluks/Tehsils and/or Mandals under the KVKs jurisdiction
Sangareddy	1	28

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

S. No	Farming system/enterprise	
1	Projects, Canal Irrigation Light Soils, No. of Conjunctive Use of Water	Rice-Rice, Rice-Sugarcane, Rice-Fallow
2	Tanks & Kuntas as Irrigation source without Conjunctive use-Red soils	Rice-Rice, Rice-Fallow
3	Tanks & Kuntas as Irrigation source without Conjunctive use - Black soils	Rice-Rice, Rice-Fallow
4	Tanks & Kuntas supplemented by wells Red Soils	Rice-Rice, Maize-Rice, Ground Nut-Rice, Turmeric, Rice-Ground Nut, Rice-Maize, Rice-Sunflower, Rice-Sugarcane
5	Tanks & Kuntas supplemented by wells Black Soils	Rice-Rice, Rice-Maize, Rice-Sunflower, Rice-Pea, Rice-Fallow
6	Well Irrigation – Red Soils	Rice-Rice, Rice-Ground Nut, Rice-Maize, Rice-Sunflower, Rice-Sugarcane, Maize-Rice, Turmeric
7	Well Irrigation – Black Soils	Rice-Rice, Rice-sunflower, Rice-Sugarcane, Rice-Ground Nut, Maize-Rice, Ground nut-Rice
8	Problematic Soils – Red Soils	Rice-Rice, Rice-Sugarcane, Rice-Fallow
9	Problematic Soils – Black Soils	Rice-Rice, Sorghum, Ground Nut-Sugarcane
10	Rain – Fed	Cotton, Jowar, Maize, Green gram, Black gram, Red gram, Rabi Bengal gram, Safflower, Mixed Cropping with pulses and millets like Redgram, Green gram, Jowar, Foxtail Millet, Little Millet and Proso Millet.

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

S. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1.	Central Telangana Zone	Sangareddy is one of the 33 districts of Telangana state, lies between 17° 34" Northern latitude and 77° 50" Eastern longitudes. The total geographical area of the district is 4467.84 Sq. km. Kamareddy district on north, on the East by Medak district, on the South by Vikarabad and Ranga Reddy district and on the West by Bidar district of Karnataka state surround the district. The district falls under Central Telangana Zone reorganized by PJTSAU. The district consists of three revenue divisions and six agriculture divisions spreading over 26 mandals. Agriculture is the most predominant sector of the District economy. Net cropped area is 234000 ha. The gross cropped area of the district is 265290 ha with 270479 no. of farm holdings. The average annual rainfall was 947.5 mm during 2021. However, they respond well to management practices and balanced use of manures & fertilizers Crops: Jowar, Maize, Rice, Wheat, Redgram, greengram, Cotton, vegetable are the principal crops

2.3. Soil types

Sl. No.	Soil Type	Characteristics	Area (ha)	Area (%)
1	Deep calcareous black soils	Deep, clayey soils with high lime content, suitable for cotton, redgram and cereals.	56,160	24
2	Shallow black soils	Moderately fertile shallow soils with limited moisture retention, suited for rainfed crops.	44,460	19
3	Lateritic gravelly clay soils	Well-drained gravelly soils with moderate fertility, suitable for pulses and millets.	32,760	14
4	Deep black soils	Heavy clay soils with high water-holding capacity, ideal for cotton and soybean cultivation.	23,400	10
5	Red gravelly clay soils	Coarse-textured soils with moderate drainage, suited for pulses and oilseeds.	21,060	9
6	Saline sodic soils	Salt-affected soils requiring reclamation and suitable management practices.	21,060	9

Sl. No.	Soil Type	Characteristics	Area (ha)	Area (%)
7	Red shallow loamy soils	Light-textured soils with low water retention, suitable for millets and pulses.	16,380	7
8	Alluvial colluvial clay soils	Fertile soils deposited by water movement, suitable for diversified cropping.	7,020	3
9	Medium calcareous black soils	Moderately deep soils with lime presence, suitable for cotton and oilseeds.	4,680	2
10	Red clayey soils	Moderately fertile clay soils suited for pulses and dryland crops.	4,680	2
11	Rock lands	Shallow rocky areas with very limited cultivation potential.	2,340	1
	Total		2,34,000	100

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district (or the jurisdiction as the case may be) for 2025

Kharif

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Qtl)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)
1	Paddy	60634	1,40,1610	44.80
2	Jowar	204		
3	Maize	5645.6	30,570	43.36
4	Cotton	142321.6	7, 71,018	14.9
5	Sugarcane	9720	7290	300
6	Fodder Jowar	96.8	726	7.5
7	Niger	47.2	236	5
8	Soybean	31017.2	3, 95,490	13.57
9	Black Gram	2500.4	25000	10.2
10	Green Gram	3913.2	29347	7.5
11	Red Gram	31755.2	2, 97,690	6.875
12	Chilli	166.86	25030.2	
13	Tomato	448.536	15697.6	

Rabi

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Qtl)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)
1	Paddy	35600	18, 34,840	56.30
2	Maize	2110	6455	33.54
3	Jowar	22142.4	332130	15.5
4	Bengal Gram	7357.6	1, 49,460	12.47
5	Black Gram	58	696	12
6	Fodder Jowar	50	2100	42
7	Ground Nut	69.6	1200	22.86

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Qtl)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)
8	Safflower	1409.6	22966.7	16.3
9	Sesame	59.2	858.4	14.5
10	Sugarcane	633.2		
11	Sunflower	140	2100	15
12	Wheat	187.6	6545	35
13	Mango	5086	486206	
14	Guava	698	183611.4	
15	Potato	1010.8	128736	

Summer

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Qtl)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)

2.5. Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature ° C		Relative Humidity (%)
		Maximum	Minimum	
January	0	28.8	16.0	48
February	0	32.7	18.5	41
March	53	34.8	21.7	35
April	0	37.1	24.8	36
May	28.7	38.0	26.8	36
June	114.8	32.3	24.4	63
July	239.1	28.8	22.9	75
August	204	28.0	22.4	79
September	342	28.6	22.0	79
October	163	29.3	20.4	70
November	0	28.7	17.6	59
December	0	28.1	15.5	52
Total	934.6			

2.6. Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district (2025)

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
<i>Crossbred</i>			
<i>Indigenous</i>	1,93506		
Buffalo	183082		
Sheep			

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Crossbred	302177		
<i>Indigenous</i>	305431		
Goats	41179		
Pigs			
<i>Crossbred</i>			
<i>Indigenous</i>			
Rabbits			
Poultry			
Hens	211789		
<i>Desi</i>			
<i>Improved</i>			
Ducks	1300		
Turkey and others	250		

2.7. Details of Adopted Villages (2025)

S.No .	Taluk / Mandal	Name of the block	Name of the village	Year of adoption	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
KVK adopted villages							
1	Nyalkal	Nyalkal	Mamidigi	2024	Cotton, Redgram, Jowar Sugarcane, Soyabean, Greengram, Blackgram Bengalgram Potato, Safflower; Spices - Turmeric, Ginger Dairy farms	• Soil Health & Pest Issues – Soil degradation due to excessive chemicals, pest/disease outbreaks in major crops (Cotton, Sugarcane, Pulses, Ginger). • Market & Storage Constraints – Price fluctuations, lack of storage facilities, post-harvest losses. • Livelihood & Employment Gaps – Limited rural employment for educated youth, lack of value addition in dairy & agriculture. • Input & Production Challenges – High cost of inputs, non-availability of quality seeds, labor shortages. • Livestock & Dairy Issues – Need for better cattle management, fodder availability, and milk adulteration awareness.	• Sustainable Crop & Soil Management – Promote INM, IPM, soil testing, and organic inputs. • Post-Harvest & Market Support – Strengthen FPOs, establish storage & processing units, improve market linkages. • Livelihood & Skill Development – Train youth in agri-enterprises, SHG-based food processing, and value addition. • Livestock & Dairy Enhancement – Improve fodder production, scientific cattle management, and quality milk production. • Mechanization & Labor Efficiency – Promote sugarcane planters, intercultural machinery, and direct-seeded crops.

2	Mogudampally	Mogudampally	Godegarpalle	2024	Cotton, Jowar, Redgram, Sugarcane, Soyabean, Greengram, Blackgram, Chilli, Vegetables, Bengalgram, Potato, Safflower, Maize; Spices - Turmeric, Ginger	• Crop Loss & Soil Health Issues – Heavy rains causing crop damage, soil degradation due to excessive chemical use. • Pest & Wildlife Threats – Wild boars & birds damaging millets, pest/disease outbreaks in commercial crops. • Market & Storage Gaps – Lack of awareness about marketing, no proper storage facilities leading to post-harvest losses. • Knowledge & Training Deficiency – Limited awareness of crop diversification, pruning in fruit crops, and post-harvest practices. • Livestock & Poultry Issues – Need for improved management practices in dairy, poultry, and goat farming.	• Resilient Crop Management – Promote IPM, INM, soil fertility improvement, and rainwater harvesting techniques. • Wildlife & Pest Control – Introduce eco-friendly methods like bio-fencing, trap cropping, and community pest surveillance. • Market & Storage Support – Strengthen FPOs, introduce storage solutions, and train farmers in marketing strategies. • Training & Capacity Building – Conduct sessions on crop diversification, pruning techniques, and post-harvest value addition. • Livestock & Poultry Development – Promote scientific cattle/goat rearing, disease management, and feed improvement practices.
3	Kangti	Kangti	Nagoor (K)	2024	Cotton, Redgram, Soyabean, Greengram,	• Water Scarcity & Drought Impact – Complete dependence on rainfed agriculture, excessive borewell use.	• Sustainable Water Management – Promote rainwater harvesting, farm ponds, and soil moisture conservation techniques.

					Blackgram Vegetable sBengalgr am Potato, Safflower	• Pest & Disease Outbreaks – Cotton bud dropping, micronutrient deficiencies, sterility mosaic virus in Redgram, Tikka leaf spot in Soybean. • Seed & Input Constraints – Non-availability of quality seeds locally, reliance on external markets. • Market & Post-Harvest Issues – Lack of proper marketing facilities, limited post-harvest management for crops. Livelihood & Dairy Challenges – Need for diversification beyond agriculture, lack of structured dairy farms, and limited fodder availability	• Integrated Pest & Nutrient Management – Train farmers on ecological pest control, bio-inputs, and balanced fertilization. • Seed Security & Local Availability – Strengthen local seed banks and promote farmer-managed seed systems. • Market & Post-Harvest Strengthening – Enhance FPO activities, introduce collective marketing, and storage solutions. Livelihood Diversification & Dairy Development – Support non-farm enterprises (Agarbatti making), introduce Pashu Sakhis for livestock care.
DFI villages							
1	Jharas angam	Jharasa ngam	Potpally	2024	Sugarcane, Millets, Pulses Ginger, Cotton Jowar	• Pest & Disease Outbreaks – Woolly aphid & root grub in sugarcane, pod borers in pulses, rhizome rot in ginger, and sucking pests in cotton. • Wildlife Damage – Wild boars & birds affecting millet crops.	• Ecological Pest Management – Promote bio-control, trap crops, and resistant varieties through OFT & FLD. • Improved Crop Management – Train farmers on scientific practices

						• Low-Yielding & Susceptible Varieties – Farmers using outdated and disease-prone varieties. • Limited Employment Opportunities – Lack of jobs for educated rural youth. • Lack of Women’s Income-Generating Activities – Limited livelihood options for rural women.	and resistant seed varieties via field demonstrations. • Soil Health & Organic Inputs – Demonstrate organic manure and fertilizer preparation at the field level. • Wildlife Management Strategies – Introduce eco-friendly deterrents like bio-fencing and scare devices for crop protection. • Agri-preneurship & Livelihoods – Conduct awareness & training on small-scale agribusiness opportunities for youth and women. DDS Sanghams – women groups
2	Kohir	Kohir	Sidhapur Thanda	2024	Sugarcane, Millets, Pulses Ginger, Cotton, vegetable, safflower	• Pest & Disease Issues – Woolly aphid & root grub in sugarcane, pod borers in pulses, rhizome rot in ginger, and sucking pests in cotton. • Wildlife Damage – Wild boars & birds causing significant loss in millet fields. • Low-Yielding & Susceptible Varieties – Farmers using old, pest-prone crop varieties.	• Ecological Pest Management – Promote biocontrol measures and integrated pest management (IPM) techniques. • High-Yielding & Resistant Varieties – Awareness programs and demonstrations on improved crop varieties. • Soil Health & Organic Inputs – Promotion of organic fertilizers,

						• Livelihood Challenges – Lack of employment opportunities for educated rural youth. • Dairy Productivity Issues – Decreased milk production and low SNF% affecting profitability.	manure application, and soil fertility management. • Scientific Dairy Farming – Training programs to enhance milk yield and improve SNF% in dairy cattle. Wildlife Crop Protection – Introduce sustainable crop protection techniques against wild boars and birds.
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2.8. Priority/thrust areas

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Cereals, millets, pulses, oilseeds	Yield enhancement, crop cultivation for seeds, and use of low-cost inputs.
Fruits and vegetables	Yield enhancement, follow suitable crop production practices, use of techniques to reduce crop losses
Cattles, buffaloes, goat, sheep and poultry	Cultivation of suitable fodder crop, mineral supplementation, timely vaccination and treatment
Agricultural, Horticultural	Use of plant part extract, traps, entomopathogenic fungi etc., in pest and disease management. Availability of honeybee boxes and extraction. Use of organic inputs in crop production.
Unemployment, migration, impact assessment, case studies, ITK	Farm based income generating activities, nutrigarden in schools, awareness on organic agriculture, social networking
Value addition, drudgery reduction, income generation	Enhancing nutritive value of food items, specialty foods – low calorific value. Alternate manual harvesting tools.

3. SALIENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements of Mandated activities (1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025)

S. No	Activity	Target	Achievement
1.	Technologies Assessed and refined (No.)	41	35
2.	On-farm trials conducted (No.)	20	18
3.	Frontline demonstrations conducted (No.)	21	17
4.	Farmers trained (in Lakh)	0.01	0.027
5.	Extension Personnel trained (No.)	200	114
6.	Participants in extension activities (in Lakh)	0.01	1.33
7.	Production and distribution of Seed (in Quintal)	15	15.03
8.	Planting material produced and distributed (in Lakh)	0.5	0.95
9.	Live-stock strains and finger lings produced and distributed (in Lakh)	0.001	0.001
10.	Soil samples tested by Mini Soil Testing Kit (No)	0	0
11.	Soil samples tested by Traditional Laboratory (No)	2500	4126
12.	Water, plant, manure, and other samples tested (No.)	0	0
13.	Mobile agro-advisory provided to farmers (No.)	50	74
14.	No. of Soil Health Cards issued by Mini Soil Testing Kits (No.)	0	0
15.	No. of Soil Health Cards issued by Traditional Laboratory (No.)	2500	4126

Give Salient Achievements by KVK during the year in bullet points:

- **Technical programmes:** OFTs Completed (18), FLDs Completed (16); Technologies (41) assessed and refined across 88 locations benefiting 88 farmers.
- **CFLDs: Oilseeds** – Soybean (100 ha) and Safflower (50 ha); 375 demonstrations conducted, benefiting 375 farmers.
- **Capacity Building:** Trainings conducted – Farmers & Farm Women (62 programmes; 2,515 participants), Rural Youth (7 programmes; 219 participants), Extension Functionaries (2 programmes; 114 participants).
- **Extension Activities:** Total 521 extension activities conducted, reaching 1.33 lakh participants, significantly exceeding annual targets especially through Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan.
- **Soil Health Management:** 4,126 soil samples analysed across 54 villages and 16 mandals; 4,126 Soil Health Cards issued, promoting soil test-based nutrient management.
- **Seed and Planting Material Production:** Quality seed produced – 15.03 Qtl; Planting materials produced and distributed – 95,000 numbers, supporting crop diversification.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Initiated registration of 44 indigenous crop varieties under PPV&FRA and strengthened community seed systems conserving more than 80 traditional varieties.

- Sustainable Agriculture Initiatives: Facilitated PGS-Green certification for 231 farmers and promoted eco-friendly farming practices through bio-input production and demonstrations.
- Innovative Demonstration Units: Established new demonstration units including Bio Resource Centre (BRC) for microbial inputs and introduced QR coding of demonstration units for traceability and digital documentation.
- Convergence and Outreach: Strengthened institutional convergence with Department of Agriculture, ATMA, PPV&FRA, NABARD, and NGOs, and organized major awareness programmes and campaigns on seed sovereignty, soil health, and sustainable agriculture.
- Agriculture Exhibitions – 19, Total Participants 5526
- Special events/important days celebrations: 13 events reaching 277 participants
- Animal Health camp – 1 event reaching 80 farmers.

4. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2025

OFT (Technology Assessment)

No. of OFTs		Number of technologies		Number of locations (Villages)		Total no. of Trials / Replications / Beneficiaries	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
20	18	20	18	97	88	100	88

FLD (crop/enterprise/CFLDs)

Program	No of Demonstrations		Area in ha		Number of Farmers / Beneficiaries / Replications	
	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Technical FLD	21	16	62	47.2	192	153
CFLD Pulses	300	75	120	30	300	75
CFLD Oilseeds Soybean	250	250	100	100	250	250
CFLD Oilseeds Safflower	125	125	50	50	125	125
MPV Pulses	750	750	300	300	750	750

Training (including sponsored, vocational, and other trainings carried under Rainwater Harvesting Unit)

Number of Courses			Number of Participants	
Clientele	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Farmers and Farm Women	36	62	1020	2515
Rural youth	16	7	470	219
Extn. Functionaries	6	2	200	114

Extension Activities

Number of activities		Number of participants (in lakh)	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
100	521	0.01	1.33

Seed Production (q)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
15	15.03	32

Planting material (Nos.)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
50000	95000	60

Technology Assessments (OFTs) in Detail

OFT – 1

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation
2. Title: Assessment the performance of Soybean AISb-50
3. Scientists involved: V. Ramesh (SMS-Agronomy)
4. Details of farming situation: Rainfed & Black soil
5. Problem definition / description: (one paragraph): The soybean cultivation area increases over last 2-3 years and the farmers are cultivating old varieties
6. Technology Assessed:
TO-1: Soybean AISb-50
Farmer's practice: JS-335
7. Critical inputs given: Soybean variety AISb-50, 62.5 kg/ha⁻¹
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Technology Option</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Yield (q/ha)</i>	<i>Net Returns (Rs. /ha)</i>	<i>B:C ratio</i>	<i>Data on Other performance indicators*</i>
<i>Farmers Practice</i>	5	12.4	17,880	1.54	
<i>Technology 1 (Mention details)</i>		12.68	21,414	1.64	Soybean variety AISb-50 resistant to pod blight. Moderately resistant to stem girdler.
<i>Technology 2 (Mention details)</i>					

** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.*

9. Constraints: weather sensitivity and susceptibility to disease.
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The soybean variety wider adapted and stable variety, early maturity, good yield and drought tolerance.
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: High yielding, early maturity, lodging resistant, moderately tolerant to drought condition and moderately resistant to YMV and Leaf spot.

OFT – 2

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation
2. Title: Assessment of new high yielding Bengal gram variety NBeG-776
3. Scientists involved: V. Ramesh (SMS-Agronomy)
4. Details of farming situation: Rainfed & Black soil
5. Problem definition / description: (one paragraph): Cultivation of low yielding varieties and wilt susceptible varieties.
6. Technology Assessed:
TO-1: Bengal gram variety NBeG-776
Farmer's practice: JG-11
7. Critical inputs given: Bengal gram variety seeds 75 kg/ha⁻¹
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
<i>Farmers Practice</i>	5	14.96	39,600	1.92	Resistant to fusarium wilt and collar rot
<i>Technology 1 (Mention details)</i>		15.9	45,400	2.07	Wilt resistant and early maturity
<i>Technology 2 (Mention details)</i>					

* **Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.**

9. Constraints: sensitive to weather fluctuations, moderate pest and disease tolerance
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The Bengal gram variety wider adapted and stable variety, early maturity, good yield and drought tolerance.
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: High yielding, early maturity, resistant wilt, suitable for mechanical harvesting.

OFT – 3

1. Thematic area: Crop Production
2. Title: Assessment of PUSA decomposer for in situ rice straw decomposing to improve the fertility status of the soil.
3. Scientists involved: V. Ramesh (SMS-Agronomy)
4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated & Black soil
5. Problem definition / description: (one paragraph): burning paddy straw degrades the biological health of the soils. During the burning of straw, the number of soil microbes and enzymes dramatically dropped.
6. Technology Assessed:
TO-1: Pusa decomposer for in situ rice straw @ 200 gm/acre for paddy field.
Farmer's practice: burning paddy straw
7. Critical inputs given: Pusa decomposer 0.5 kg/ha⁻¹
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Technology Option</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Yield (q/ha)</i>	<i>Net Returns (Rs. /ha)</i>	<i>B:C ratio</i>	<i>Data on Other performance indicators*</i>
<i>Farmers Practice</i>	5	53.1	67,687	2.16	Decrease the soil microbial activity
<i>Technology 1 (Mention details)</i>		55	74,100	2.31	Avoid stubble burning and improve soil fertility
<i>Technology 2 (Mention details)</i>					

*** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.**

9. Constraints: Results not always consistent, slow compare to burning and moisture dependency.
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: low-cost powder compares to machinery, help in timely sowing.
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Good alternative to stubble burning, improve soil fertility, cost effective technology and environment friendly practice.

OFT-4

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation
2. Title: Assessment of high yielding watermelon variety Arka shyama
3. Scientists involved: G. Shailaja (SMS – Horticulture)
4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated
5. Problem definition / description: Low yield due to cultivation of local varieties.
6. Technology Assessed: Arka shyama has dark greenish black rind, oblong fruit shape, early 65-70 days to harvest possessing dark red colored, crispy, sweet flesh and TSS-12%.
7. Critical inputs given: (along with quantity as well as value): Seed
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Technology Option</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Yield (q/ha)</i>	<i>Net Returns (Rs. /ha)</i>	<i>B:C ratio</i>	<i>Data on Other performance indicators*</i>
Farmers Practice	5	210	73,00	1.76	Aphids and Thrips observed
Technology 1(Mention details)		250	1,19,650	2.4	

** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.*

9. Constraints: Arka Shyama variety is sensitive to extreme temperature fluctuations, which may affect fruit set and development
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: It is high yielding and low pest and disease incidence recorded. They accepted the trail
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology:

OFT – 5

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation
2. Title: Assessment of high yielding and multiple disease Resistant hybrid Arka Abhed of Tomato in Trellis system.
3. Scientists involved: G. Shailaja (SMS – Horticulture)
4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated
5. Problem definition / description: Tomato is most susceptible to flooding stress during Kharif season. The plant growth and yield were affecting very severely to continuous rains and moisture in soil and also water logging conditions in Kharif season.
6. Technology Assessed: Popularizing Tomato Arka Abhed high yielding F1 hybrid with multiple disease resistance to Tomato Leaf curl disease, Bacterial wilt, early blight and Late blight. Plants are semi-determinate with dark green foliage. Fruits are firm, oblate round and medium large (90-100g). Suitable for summer, kharif and rabi cultivation. Bred for fresh market duration 140-150 days.
7. Critical inputs given: Arka Abhed Seed.
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Technology Option</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Yield (q/ha)</i>	<i>Net Returns (Rs. /ha)</i>	<i>B:C ratio</i>	<i>Data on Other performance indicators*</i>
Farmers Practice	5	170	54,000	1.4	Prone to wilt and flooding stress
Technology 1 (Mention details)		250	97000	1.6	

** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.*

9. Constraints: Arka Abhed is a hybrid variety. Seeds for its cultivation might not always be available and price also higher.
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: It is high yielding and pest and disease resistant variety with excellent market potential. They accepted the trail.
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: It is high yielding. The fruits of Arka Abhed are smooth, tender and with multiple disease resistance the trail was executed in 3 locations and the responses from the farmers were very good and the trails were so successful.

OFT – 6

1. Thematic area: Crop Production
2. Title: Assessment of suitable inter crops in young oil palm
3. Scientists involved: G. Shailaja (SMS – Horticulture)
4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated
5. Problem definition / description: During Juvenile phase, lot of area is left open (1st year-95%, 2nd year-85% and 3rd year -70%), as the growing palms do not cover the area fully.
6. Technology Assessed: Oil palm is cultivating in around 900 acres in KVK working area. Utilization of inter space to produce more output per unit area. Better utilization of resources like land, light, water, nutrients, labor etc. Reduces weed growth, soil erosion
7. Critical inputs given: Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli saplings
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice	3	-	-	-	
Technology 1 (Mention details)		112.5	47,700	1.76:1	

* *Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.*

9. Constraints:
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: It is high yielding and low pest and disease incidence recorded. They accepted the trail
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Consumers may not be aware of red bhindi as a distinct variety compared to the more common green bhindi. Additionally, they may not know its unique health benefits and culinary uses.

OFT-7

1. Thematic area: IPM
2. Title: Assessment of Management of Tea mosquito bug in Guava
3. Scientists involved: Dr. Dr. N. Snehalatha (SMS-Plant Protection)
4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated & Red/Black soil
5. Problem definition / description: Tea Mosquito Bug attack on guava causes dark brown blister-like spots on the fruits, which can lead to heavy yield losses of about 35 to 55 percent for farmers. By studying the level of pest infestation and the damage caused, the economic losses faced by farmers can be estimated and suitable control measures can be identified to protect guava yield.
6. Technology Assessed: Spraying of NSKE @ 5%
Spraying of Azadirachtin 10000 PPM @ 2ml/Lit of water
Beauveria bassiana (IIHR) Wettable formulation @ 1g/L of water
Lecanicilium lecanii @ 5 g/L of water
Lamda cyhalothrin @ 0.5 ml/L of water
7. Critical inputs given: Azadirachtin 10000ppm, *Beauveria bassiana* (IIHR) Wettable formulation, *Lecanicilium lecanii*, Lamda cyhalothrin
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
<i>Farmers Practice</i>	5	132.25	385000	5.94	After treatment Pest incidence observed was 20 %
<i>Technology 1 (Mention details)</i>		147.50	443500	7.09	After treatment Pest incidence observed was 14.20 %

* **Other performance indicators:** such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints: The pest was again observed during October-November. Due to heavy rains, it caused damage to unripe fruits by forming brown blisters, and heavy fruit drop was also noticed.
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmers got satisfied with technology and they want to continue it further.
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Dosage of *Lecanicillium lecanii* @ 5 g/liter reduced the infestation to 35%. Further reduction to 13.2% was recorded when *Lecanicillium lecanii* was sprayed @ 8 ml/liter three times at five-day intervals.

OFT-8

1. Thematic area: IPM
2. Title: Assessment of Integrated pest management for Black thrips (*Thrips Parvispinus*) in chilli.
3. Scientists involved: Dr. N. Snehalatha (SMS-Plant Protection)
4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated & Red/Black soil
5. Problem definition / description: Due to lack of knowledge about how Tobacco Streak Virus spreads through thrips in cotton and the need for timely control measures, farmers often use pesticides indiscriminately, which still leads to yield losses of about 40–50 percent. By studying the identification methods and management practices, gaps and areas for improvement can be found. This will help in better disease control, reduce yield losses, and benefit cotton farmers as well as the agricultural sector.
6. Technology Assessed: Weed free cultivation to avoid weed hosts like Parthenium, *Achyranthes*, *Tridax* etc.
Spraying with *Azadirachtin* 1500 PPM @ 5 ml/l of water at early stage of the crop.
Erection of Blue sticky traps 20/acre.
To manage thrips: Spray Fipronil @ 2ml/l of water or Imidacloprid @ 0.25ml/l of water or Thiamethoxam @ 0.2g/lit of water or
Diafenthiuron @ 1.25 g/l of water twice with one week interval.
7. Critical inputs given: *Azadirachtin* 1500 PPM, Blue sticky traps, Imidacloprid, Thiamethoxam
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
<i>Farmers Practice</i>	5	17.27	42738	1.4	After treatment Pest incidence observed was 21 %
<i>Technology 1 (Mention details)</i>		18.75	58500	1.6	After treatment Pest incidence observed was 14 %

* **Other performance indicators:** such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints: There was no constraint this season, as the pest was controlled through timely recommendations under the technology.
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The farmers were satisfied with the reduction in pest population. Although sticky traps were provided, they also installed oil tin bottles coated with white grease, which showed their greater interest after seeing visible results.
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: With the initial installation of blue sticky traps, a reduction in black thrips population and damage was observed, and no significant incidence of tobacco streak virus was noticed.

OFT-9

1. Thematic area: IPM
2. Title: Assessment of Integrated pest management for Black thrips (*Thrips Parvispinus*) in chilli
3. Scientists involved: Dr. N. Snehalatha (SMS-Plant Protection)
4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated, red laterite soils
5. Problem definition / description: In the district, major yield loss in chilli crop is caused by black thrips, and indiscriminate pesticide use by farmers has led to increased cultivation costs and may lead to pest resistance to insecticides.
6. Technology Assessed:
 - Installation of 50 yellow and blue sticky traps per acre
 - Azadirachtin 10,000 ppm @ 2ml/l along with sticker 0.5ml/l
 - Application of Beauveria bassiana or Lecanicilium lecanii 5g/l or 5ml/l
 - Spraying of need-based pesticides like fipronil 80 WG 40-50g per acre (0.2g/l) or cyantraniliprole 1.2ml/l or acetamiprid 0.2g/l or Imidacloprid 40% + Fipronil 40% WG 0.2g or Spirotetramat 150 OD @ 0.8 ml by rotation of chemicals at 4-5 days interval.
 - Avoiding spraying of synthetic pyrethroids.
 - Avoiding excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers.
 - Nitrogen and potash fertilizers to be applied in five splits during crop growth
 - Spraying of micronutrients 2.5-3g/L
 - Weed free cultivation.
 - Avoid Unnecessary sprays with Bios or other chemicals
7. Critical inputs given: Yellow & blue sticky traps, Azadirachtin, Lecanicilium lecanii, Imidacloprid 40% + Fipronil 40% WG.
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
<i>Farmers Practice</i>	5	82.27	250975	3.06	<i>After treatment Pest incidence observed was 21.5 %</i>
<i>Technology 1 (Mention details)</i>		92.15	315200	2.50	<i>After treatment Pest incidence observed was 16.2 %</i>

* **Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.**

9. Constraints: The trial was conducted in both hybrid and local chilli varieties. In the hybrid variety, pest reduction was observed after the trial treatments; however, the pest reappeared after the second spray, requiring the farmer to continue chemical sprays at 10-day intervals. In the

local variety, although the trial was implemented, no significant reduction in pest incidence was observed.

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The farmer reported that the initial first two sprays, along with installation of sticky traps and application of bioagents, helped reduce the pest incidence. However, black thrips reappeared after the first chemical spray, and continued spraying was required until harvest for effective control.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: The trial conducted in both hybrid and local chilli varieties indicated better initial pest reduction in the hybrid variety after treatment application. However, pest incidence reappeared after the second spray, necessitating continued chemical sprays at 10-day intervals. In the local variety, no significant reduction in pest incidence was observed. The technology may need further refinement for sustained control and varietal-specific recommendations.

OFT-10

1. Thematic area: IPDM

2. Title: Assessment of Integrated pest and disease management in Rice

3. Scientists involved: Dr. N. Snehalatha (SMS-Plant Protection)

4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated, Black soils

5. Problem definition / description: Rice is cultivated over 2.40 lakh hectares in Sangareddy district, where the incidence of pests and diseases has led to significant yield losses. This in turn has increased farmers dependence on chemical pesticides, resulting in higher production costs and potential environmental concerns.

6. Technology Assessed:

- Installation of 50 yellow and blue sticky traps per acre
- Deep summer ploughing
- Weed free cultivation (in and around field)
- Clipping of leaf tips before transplanting (to eliminate stem borer egg masses)
- Seed treatment with Carbendazim 3g/kg
- Erection of pheromone traps @ 4 per acre for monitoring and spraying only after 25-30 male moths/trap/week are observed
- Passing a rope when leaf folder and case worm infestation is noticed to dislodge the larvae
- Inundative release of egg parasitoid *Trichogramma japonicum* @ 4 egg cards per acre 4 times at an interval of 15 days starting from 25 days after transplanting
- Formation of alleyways of 20 cm width for every 2m

- Need based spraying with pymetrozine 50 %WG @ 0.6g / dinotefuran 20% SG @ 0.4 g/l against BPH
- Prophylactic spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 20SC @ 0.3ml or Cartap hydrochloride 50SP @ 2.0g/l at P.I to Booting stage against stem borer.
- Beauveria bassiana 5g/l for BPH
- Need based spraying of picoxystrobin + propiconazole 2ml/ trifloxystrobin + tebuconazole 0.4g / tricyclazole + mancozeb 2.5g/l for Blast/neck blast/ false smut
- Need based spraying of Spiromesifen 1 ml + Propiconazole 1 ml/l at panicle initiation stage followed by second spray at 10 -15 days interval.
- Need based spraying of Agrimycin @ 0.4g or Plantamycin or Poshamycin @ 0.2g per litre of water for bacterial leaf blight followed by second spray at 5 – 7 days interval

7. Critical inputs given: Pheromone traps, *Trichogramma japonicum*, *Beauveria bassiana*, Chlorantraniliprole 20SC, picoxystrobin + propiconazole.

8. Results: Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
<i>Farmers Practice</i>	5	48.50	56975	2.09	<i>After treatment Pest incidence observed was 18 %</i>
<i>Technology 1(Mention details)</i>		55.00	71250	2.3	<i>After treatment Pest incidence observed was 12.5 %</i>

*** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.**

9. Constraints: When the trial was also conducted during Rabi season, incidence of stem borer and bacterial blight was observed even after implementation of the trial. To manage the problem, Carbofuran granules and fungicide sprays were applied at 15-day intervals.

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The farmers accepted the technology; however, they reported that although IPDM practices were followed, effective control of pests and diseases was not achieved without the use of chemicals.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Feedback to the scientist: During the Rabi season trial, incidence of stem borer and bacterial blight was observed even after implementation of the recommended technology. Farmers had to apply Carbofuran granules and fungicide sprays at 15-day intervals for effective management. This indicates the need for further strengthening of the technology for better pest and disease control under Rabi conditions.

OFT – 11

1. Thematic area: Production management
2. Title: Assessment of area specific mineral mixtures in milch animals
3. Scientists involved: Dr. Kailash Madne (SMS-Animal husbandry)
4. Details of farming situation: --
5. Problem definition / description: Farmers are not getting remunerative price for milk because of less fat and SNF percent and poor feeding management
6. Technology Assessed:
TO-1, Area specific mineral mixtures (Composition of Ca, P, Mg, S, Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn, I, Co)
@ 100 daily/animal/90 days
Farmers practice – Natural grazing, Dry fodder
7. Critical inputs given: Area specific mineral mixtures @100 daily/animal/90 days
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Milk Yield (lit)</i>	<i>Fat %</i>	<i>Net Returns (Rs)</i>	<i>Benefit over Natural grazing ratio</i>
Technology: Area specific mineral mixtures @100 daily/animal/90 days	8 *90*60 = Rs.43200	7.5	31200	1.35
Farmers practice (Natural grazing + Dhana)	7 *90*55 =Rs.34650	6.0	23050	1

*** Other performance indicators:**

9. Constraints: Growing in millets birds' damage is more
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmers are happy with this technology as most of farmers were getting good fat and SNf & milk production
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Area specific mineral mixtures (Composition of Ca, P, Mg, S, Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn, I, Co) is low-cost product. Improves Fat & SNF.

OFT – 12

1. Thematic area: Production & management
2. Title: Assessment of efficacy of coated vitamins and chelated trace minerals in reproductive problems of dairy cattle
3. Scientists involved: Dr. Kailash Madne SMS- Animal Husbandry
4. Details of farming situation: Rainfed & Red soil
5. Problem definition / description: Poor feeding management & inappropriate heat detection, anestrus, repeat problems, ill developed genital organs.
6. Technology Assessed:
TO-1, Balanced ration with supplementation of coated vitamin and chelated minerals (Totavit bolus)
Farmers practice – Natural grazing
7. Critical inputs given: Totavit bolus daily for 10 days period
8. Results

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of Trails</i>	<i>Heat signs in animals</i>	<i>Conception rate (%)</i>
Technology: Totavit bolus daily for 10 days period	5	Heat signs such as vaginal discharges, swollen vulva noticed	70%
Farmers practice (Natural grazing + Dhana)		4Less signs noticed	50%

*** Other performance indicators:**

9. Constraints:
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmers are happy with this technology as most of animals shown heat symptoms and conceived
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology:

OFT – 13

1. Thematic area: Disease management
2. Title: Evaluation of herbolact - herbal formulation against bovine mastitis
3. Scientists involved: Dr. Kailash Madne (SMS-Animal husbandry)
4. Details of farming situation: Rainfed situation
5. Problem definition / description: Sub clinical and clinical mastitis are the major problems observed in more than 60% of post-partum animals which results in huge economic loss to the farmers
6. Technology Assessed:
TO-1, Herbolact @20gms was applied thrice daily for 3-7 days in infection detected animals
Farmers practice – Using Antibiotics
7. Critical inputs given: Herbolact powder @20gms was applied thrice daily for 3-7 days
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of Trails</i>	<i>Time taken for recovery</i>	<i>Milk yield</i>
Technology Herbolact powder @20gms was applied thrice daily for 3-7 days	5	10 days	5.91
Farmers practice: Antibiotics		7 days	5.41

*** Other performance indicators:**

9. Constraints:
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Antibiotic treatment is expensive and there is chance of residual action of the antibiotics if the farmer doesn't follow withholding period, whereas application of herbolact powder to animals have shown quick recovery and there is no drop in milk production
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology:

OFT – 14

1. Thematic area: Disease management
2. Title: Clinical trials on Ethno Veterinary Practices on ecto parasitic infestation (Tick infestation) in large ruminants
3. Scientists involved: Dr. Kailash Madne (SMS-Animal husbandry)
4. Details of farming situation: Rainfed situation
5. Problem definition / description: (one paragraph) Severe Ecto-parasitic infestation (Tick infestation) in large ruminants
6. Technology Assessed:
TO – 1 Custard Apple (Sitaphal) - Seed and leaf extract diluted up to 50% in oil base in any cheap vegetable oil is used for control of external parasites (Tick infestation)
Farmers practice - Cypermethrin & Manual removal
7. Critical inputs given: Vegetable oil, Herbal Acaricide
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Technology Option</i>	<i>No. of trails</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
TO1	5	70% reduction seen
TO2		
Farmers Practice		

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints:
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmers are happy with this technology as most of animals shown recovery and
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology:

OFT - 15

1. Thematic area: Drudgery reduction
2. Title: Assessment of women friendly sugarcane detrasher in reducing drudgery
3. Scientists involved: Mrs. Hemalatha, SMS – Home Science
4. Details of farming situation: Red soil
5. Problem definition / description: De-trashing of sugarcane is more laborious process, getting manpower for the purpose is very hard due to drudgery. Though the agriculture workers wear a full sleeve shirt during manual detrashing, spines cause pricking of the hands causing Allergic dermatitis, itchy rashes, blister etc. Therefore, sugarcane detrashing tool seems to be the best option to address this problem.
6. Technology Assessed: (give full details of technology as well as farmers practice)
7. Critical inputs given: Sugarcane detrasher
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Value</i>
1	Cane diameter (cm)	2
2	No. of leaves initially (Average)	21
3	No. of leaves remained after 1 pass	5 (80% efficiency)
4	No. of sugarcane handled in 1 hour	750

** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.*

9. Constraints:
10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The implement is very easy to handle.
11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Good technology

OFT – 16

1. Thematic area: Drudgery reduction
2. Title: Assessment of twin wheel hoe weeder in reducing drudgery for farm women
3. Scientists involved: Mrs. Hemalatha, SMS – Home Science
4. Details of farming situation: Rain fed black soil
5. Problem definition / description: Weeding activity is done by using traditional kurpi by bending and squatting posture for whole day. This results in drudgery to farm women. So, to reduce drudgery among women and increase the work efficiency and work out put a women friendly technology is needed.

6. Technology Assessed:

TO1 - Twin wheel hoe weeder

Farmers practice - Weeding by using sickles

7. Critical inputs given: Twin wheel hoe weeder

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Wheel hoe Weeder</i>	<i>Hand Weeding</i>
Width (m)	5m	5m
Length (m)	5m	5m
Area covered	5m ²	5m ²
Productive time	7:22	18 min
Unproductive time	1 min	1.02 min
Number of weeds/m ² before weeding	554	584
Number of weeds/ m ² after weeding	87	3
Time required	8:22	14 min
Energy expenditure (KJ)	300	270
Heart rate (Beats/min)	108	102

<i>Ergonomic Parameters</i>	<i>Wheel hoe Weeder</i>	<i>Hand Weeding</i>
Backache	3	5
Body pain	4	5
Hand pain due to frequent movement	5	5
Shoulder pain	4	5
Hardness of fingers	4	5
Work pressure	4	5
Easy to handle	4	5
Ease of operation	4	5
Total	32	40

** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.*

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The weeder saved time in weeding, it is easy for men to operate rather than women because it requires more energy.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: The weeder should run more easily

OFT – 17

1. Thematic area: Value addition

2. Title: Assessment of millet based complementary weaning mix in preventing malnourishment among children

3. Scientists involved: Mrs. Hemalatha, SMS – Home Science

4. Details of farming situation: NA

5. Problem definition / description: Weaning is a time of nutritional vulnerability. It represents a period of dietary transition, just when nutritional requirements for growth and brain development are high. Cereals in the composite mixes can be replaced with millets in the formulation to get the benefit of enhanced micronutrients. Millets have been found to possess high nutritive value compared to major cereals such as wheat and rice.

6. Technology Assessed:

TO1 - Millet based complementary weaning mix

Farmers Practice - Rice based weaning mix

7. Critical inputs given: Malted finger millet, Banana powder, roasted black gram powder, Carrot powder, milk powder and jaggery powder

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

<i>Sensory evaluation of millet based complementary weaning mix</i>	<i>9 Point Hedonic Scale</i>
Color	7.2
Aroma	7.8
Taste	8
Consistency	7.4
Overall	8

**** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.***

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The weaning mix tastes good.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Good technology

OFT – 18

1. Thematic area: Protective clothing
2. Title: Assessment of effectiveness of protective clothing while spraying pesticides
3. Scientists involved: Mrs. Hemalatha, SMS – Home Science
4. Details of farming situation: Rainfed, Red soil Irrigated
5. Problem definition / description: Pesticide residues are reported to cause health hazards to many farmers. Most of the pesticides enter into the human body through the oral route, dermal exposure and exposure via inhalation. Among all the residues, pesticide residues are the most harmful because of the possibility of the deposition on body when farmers fail to wear the protective clothing while spraying of harmful pesticides.
6. Technology Assessed:
TO 1 – Protective clothing kit
Farmers Practice - Without Protective clothing kit
7. Critical inputs given: Head cap, glasses, mask, gloves and long top
8. Results: Table 1. Suitability of the Polypropylene Kit

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Score</i>
1	Appearance	Excellent	4
2	Length of the kit	Good	3
3	Size and shape of kit	Excellent	4
4	Size of sleeves	Excellent	4
5	Size and shape of gloves	Excellent	4
6	Wearing mask	Fair	2

Table 2. Comfortability Assessment of Polypropylene Kit

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Rating</i>
1	Easy to wear	5	Excellent
2	Easy to remove	5	Excellent
3	Can be worn for more than 3 hrs	5	Excellent
4	Fabric (Protects body from external matters)	5	Excellent
5	Absorbency of perspiration/pesticide	4	Good
6	Face Mask	3	Fair

Table 3. Morbidity pattern of protective clothing vs farmer's practice

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Farmer's Practice</i>	<i>Protective Clothing</i>
Itching	5	1

Irritation	5	1
Skin allergies	4	1
Burning	2	1
Vomiting	1	1
Headache	3	2
Faintness	1	1
Total	21	8

** Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.*

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: The fabric is very comfortable but the head mask is too tight and the kit did not cover legs which is very essential for spraying herbicides.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: It would be very helpful to the farmers if the kit also contains trousers. Head cap also need to be adjustable.

FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS IN DETAIL

FLD-1

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

1. Technology-1

Crop/Enterprise: Sorghum

Thematic area: Varietal Demonstration

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: Yes

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 45 villages, 110 farmers & 212 ha

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-1

FLD - 1

Crop: Sorghum

Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

Technology demonstrated: Sorghum variety PYPS-2

Season and year: Kharif 2025

Farming situation: Rainfed & Red Soils

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages): 6

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries): 10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 8

Area proposed (ha): 4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: Early maturity, adapted to dryland conditions, high yielding and wide acceptance

Feedback of the Scientist: Suitable variety to farmer, it is high yielding, tolerant to grain mold, stem borer and shoot fly.

Extension activities on the FLD: Field Day, Farmers training & media coverage

FLD-2

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

1. Technology-2

Crop/Enterprise: Sugarcane

Thematic area: Varietal Demonstration

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: Yes

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department
Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 52 villages, 220 farmers & 1500 ha

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-2

FLD - 2

Crop: Sugarcane

Thematic area: Varietal Demonstration

Technology demonstrated: Sugarcane variety VSI-12121

Season and year: Rabi 2025

Farming situation: Irrigation & Red soil

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages): 6

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries): 6

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 5

Area proposed (ha): 2.4

Actual area (ha): 2.4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: Higher cane yield, good tillering, good ratoon performance, adopted to semi-arid conditions and good for jaggery and sugar recovery

Feedback of the Scientist: Higher cane yield, good ratoon crop,

Suitable for sugar and jaggery purpose, Moderate tolerance to Drought, Lodging, suitable for Semi-arid conditions. Moderately tolerant to red rot, Smut and Wilt

Extension activities on the FLD: Field Day, Farmers training & media coverage

FLD-3

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

1. Technology-3

Crop/Enterprise: Cotton

Thematic area: Crop production

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 25 villages, 84 farmers & 152 ha

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-3

FLD - 3

Crop: Cotton

Thematic area: Crop production

Technology demonstrated: High density planting system with 90cm x 15 cm spacing, spacing foliar spraying of mepiquat chloride @ 0.2 ml liter twice at 40-50 DAS & 80-90 DAS.

Season and year: Kharif 2025

Farming situation: Rainfed & Red Soils

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages): 4

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries): 7

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 3

Area proposed (ha): 2.8

Actual area (ha): 2.8

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: Higher yield, uniform maturity, suitable for light soils and better canopy management.

Feedback of the Scientist: High Density Planting System (HDPS) in cotton, its potential for yield improvement, especially in marginal soils and the possibility of a second crop after cotton.

Extension activities on the FLD: Field Day, Farmers training& media coverage

FLD-4

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

1. Technology-4

Crop/Enterprise: Dolichos bean

Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: Yes

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 10 villages, 10 farmers and 4 ha.

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-4

FLD - 4

Crop: Dolichos bean

Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

Technology demonstrated: Plants are medium tall and photo insensitive, pods are wavy green, medium long, and ready for harvest in 55 days.

Season and year: *Kharif* 2025

Farming situation: Irrigated

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages): 10

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries): 10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 4 SC, 2 ST and 4 others

Area proposed (ha):4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: High yielding and accepted the trail.

Feedback of the Scientist: The trail was executed in 5 locations and the response from the Farmers was very good and the trails were so successful.

Extension activities on the FLD: Field days, Farmers training & media coverage.

FLD-5

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

1. Technology-5

Crop/Enterprise: Onion

Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: Yes

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 10 villages, 10 farmers and 4 ha.

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-5

FLD – 5

Crop: Onion

Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

Technology demonstrated: Bhima super matures in 125-135 days after planting and has light red attractive bulbs with good storability. It also fields tolerant to thrips and foliar diseases.

Season and year: *Rabi*2024

Farming situation: Irrigated

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages):10

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 3 SC, 3 ST and 4 others

Area proposed (ha):4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: High yielding and accepted the trail.

Feedback of the Scientist: High yielding and bulb diameter is high. The trail was executed in 5 locations and the response from the Farmers was very good and the trails were so successful.

Extension activities on the FLD: Field days, Farmers training & media coverage.

FLD – 6

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

1. Technology-6

Crop/Enterprise: Papaya

Thematic area: Crop Production

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 10 villages, 10 farmers and 4 ha.

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-6

FLD – 6

Crop: Papaya

Thematic area: Crop Production

Technology demonstrated: Preparation of pits 45X45X45Cm size. Filling with 5 kg FYM + 1 kg Neem cake + 20g Azospirillum + 20g Phosphobacteria. Earthing up for once in a month for first four months. Preparation of raised bed at fifth month after planting. RDF-Urea 500 g +SSP 1.6 kg +MOP 850 g per plant. Apply 6 split doses at once in two months. Spray ZNSO₄ @5G+ Boron@1 g/lit for micro nutrient deficiencies. After raised bed preparation, fix the micro sprinklers on laterals in between the plants

Season and year: *Rabi*2024

Farming situation: Irrigated

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages):10

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 4 SC, 4 ST and 2 others

Area proposed (ha):2.5

Actual area (ha): 2.5

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: High yielding and accepted the trail.

Feedback of the Scientist: Fruit quality is good. The trail was executed in 5 locations and the response from the Farmers was very good and the trails were so successful.

Extension activities on the FLD: Field days, Farmers training & media coverage.

FLD – 7

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

1. Technology-7

Crop/Enterprise: Marigold

Thematic area: Crop Production

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 10 villages, 10 farmers and 4 ha.

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-7

FLD – 7

Crop: Marigold

Thematic area: Crop Production

Technology demonstrated: Raising of seedlings in portrays.

Application of FYM @4t/acre along with RDF (N-P-K fertilizers 30-30-30kg/acre).

Pinching (25-30 DAT) - the apical portion of shoot is removed early; large number of axillary shoots arise resulting in well-shaped bushy plant bearing a greater number of uniform sized flowers. Foliar application of F4 (Formula-4), Micronutrient Mixtures @ 2.5 - 3.0 gm/lit water after pinching operation. Spraying of Novaluron @ 1.25ml/lit water against

Season and year: *Kharif* 2025

Farming situation: Irrigated

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages):10

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):5No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 3 SC, 4 ST and 3 others

Area proposed (ha):2.5

Actual area (ha): 2.5

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: High yielding and accepted the trail.

Feedback of the Scientist: Petal quality and shelf life is good. The trail was executed in 10 locations and the response from the Farmers was very good and the trails were so successful.

Extension activities on the FLD: Field days, Farmers training & media coverage.

FLD – 8

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

1. Technology-8

Crop/Enterprise: Cotton

Thematic area: IPM

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System:

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha)

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-8

Crop: Cotton

Thematic area: IPM

Technology demonstrated:

- Technology demonstrated: Incorporation of stubble in field by tractor drawn cotton shredder.
- Deep summer ploughing for elimination of pupal & larval diapause stages.
- Adopt community sowing in a particular area/ village or villages in a span of 1 week to 10 days.
- Installation of pheromone traps at 45 days after crop sowing @ 4/acre for monitoring of pest or @8/acre for mass trapping & control of the pest.
- Take up control measures if pheromone catches exceed 8/day/trap for 3 consecutive days or if 10% rosette flowers or 10% damaged green bolls are noticed in the crop.
- Spraying of chemicals like Profenophos @2ml/ Emamectin benzoate @ 0.5g or Chlorantraniliprole @ 0.3 ml or Spinosad @ 0.375 ml per liter of water etc., alternatively at an interval of 7-10 days depending on pest load for effective control of pest.
- Mix neem oil once in 2 or 3 sprays with above chemicals for increasing efficacy against pest.

Season and year: Kharif & 2nd

Farming situation: Rainfed

Source of fund: Main fund

No of locations (Villages): 2

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries): 10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 3

Area proposed (ha): 4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: Farmers were satisfied with the IPM technology for pink bollworm management in cotton, as it helped reduce pest attack and pesticide use. Seeing the good results, they were willing to adopt and continue this method in the coming seasons.

Feedback of the Scientist: Farmers followed the technology throughout the season and learned the correct stages for pesticide application, along with the proper gap between bioagent sprays and chemical treatments. Earlier, they used novel insecticides from the beginning without such guidance.

Extension activities on the FLD: Farmer Training & Media coverage.

FLD-9

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

1. Technology-9

Crop/Enterprise: Sugarcane

Thematic area: IPM

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System:

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha)

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-9

Crop: Sugarcane

Thematic area: IPM

Technology demonstrated:

- For shoot borer- Early planting during December - January escapes early shoot borer incidence.
 - Trash mulching along the ridges to a thickness of 10-15 cm 3 days after planting.
 - Ensure adequate moisture to bring down the soil temperature and increase humidity (unfavourable condition for the multiplication of early shoot borer).
 - Partial earthing up on 45 days after planting reduces the incidence.
 - Remove and destroy dead hearts.
 - Installation of pheromone traps
 - Application of chlorantraniliprole 0.4G granules 7.5 kg per acre.
 - Release of *Trichogramma chilonis* @ 20,000 per acre for 4 times after 30 Days of planting.
 - Spraying of chlorantraniliprole 0.75 ml or fipronil 2ml/l for shoot borer.
 - For root grub-Provide adequate irrigation.
 - Deep ploughing immediately after harvesting.
 - Avoid ratoon cropping.
 - Stagnating water for 24hrs in the field then the grub will come out from the soil
 - Application of Phorate 10G @8kg/acre at the time of planting.
 - Application of 200 Kg Neem cake during the last plough.
 - Installation of light traps.
 - Collect and destroy the adult beetles immediately after the summer showers using lights.
 - Spraying of Fipronil 40% + Imidacloprid 40% 1g/l for root grub.
- Season and year: Kharif & 1st year
- Farming situation: Irrigated, Red & Black soil
- Source of fund: KVK Main fund
- No of locations (Villages): 3
- No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries): 10
- No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 4

Area proposed (ha): 4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback of the Farmer: Farmers accepted the technology and expressed their willingness to continue following it in future seasons.

Feedback to the Scientist: It was observed that for effective control of white grub through bioagents, repeated applications of at least 5–10 times were required to achieve satisfactory results.

Extension activities on the FLD: Training program & Media coverage

FLD – 10

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

1. Technology-10

Crop/Enterprise: Maize

Thematic area: IPM

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System:

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha)

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-10

Crop: Maize

Thematic area: IPM

Technology demonstrated:

- Summer ploughing
- Border crop with grain sorghum (2-4 rows advance sowing)
- Seed treatment with Cynatraniliprole 19.8%+ Thiamethoxam 19.8% @ 4ml/kg
- Intercropping with redgram 4:1/6:1
- Erection of pheromone traps (FAW) @ 4 /acre at the time of sowing
- Collection and destruction of egg masses (8th day onwards)
- Spray Azadirachtin 10000ppm @ 1ml/l (8 to 15 Days after crop emergence, DAE)
- At 5-10% infestation, *Bacillus thuringensis* formulation 2g/l or *Metarhizium anisopliae* or *Beauveria bassiana* 5g/l or EPN 20g/l is recommended
- If infestation is more than 10%, spray Emamectin benzoate 5%SG @ 0.4 g /l or Chlorantraniliprole 0.4ml or Spinetoram 11.7 SC@ 0.5 ml/l (30-60 DAS), applications directed in whorls.

Season and year: Kharif, Rabi & 1st year

Farming situation: Irrigated, Red & Black soil

Source of fund: KVK Main fund

No of locations (Villages): 3

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries): 10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 4

Area proposed (ha): 4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback of the Farmer: Farmers were satisfied with the technology and expressed their willingness to continue following it in future.

Feedback of the Scientist: Though the IPM technology was followed, initial application of the bioagent *Metarhizium* on 1st and 2nd instar larvae provided about 40 percent control. However, when applied on 3rd and later instar larvae, it was not effective. In such cases, farmers had to resort to at least two chemical applications for proper control.

Extension activities on the FLD: Training program & Media coverage

FLD-11

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

1. Technology-11

Crop/Enterprise: -

Thematic area: Production & management

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 5 villages, 10 farmers

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-11

FLD -11

Crop: -

Thematic area: Production & management

Technology demonstrated: Demonstration of perennial fodder Hybrid Super Napier

Season and year: *Round the Year*

Farming situation: Rainfed & Red soil

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages): 5

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:8

Area proposed (ha): 4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: Convenient and Acceptable

Feedback of the Scientist: Increasing the rate of fodder production, Fodder yield is increased, Availability of green fodder throughout the year.

Extension activities on the FLD: Field days, Farmers training & media coverage

FLD-12

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

1. Technology- 12

Crop/Enterprise: -

Thematic area: Production – Reproduction management

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 5 villages, 10 farmers

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

2. Technology-12

FLD -12

Crop: -

Thematic area: Production - Reproduction management

Technology demonstrated: Evaluation of double PgF2 alpha protocol in Dairy cattle

Season and year: *Round the Year*

Farming situation: Rainfed & Red soil

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages): 5

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 5

Area proposed (ha): 4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: Convenient and Acceptable

Feedback of the Scientist: Farmers are happy with this technology as most of animals shown heat symptoms and conceived

Extension activities on the FLD: Farmers training & media coverage

FLD-13

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

1. Technology-13

Crop/Enterprise: - Goats

Thematic area: Production & management

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 5 villages, 10 farmers

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-13

FLD -13

Crop: - Goats

Thematic area: Production & management

Technology demonstrated: Molasses coated mineral bricks (Composition – NaCl, Ca, P, Mg, Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn, Co, I, Se)

Season and year: *Round the Year*

Farming situation: Rainfed & Red soil

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages): 5

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 8

Area proposed (ha): NA

Actual area (ha): NA

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: Convenient and Acceptable

Feedback of the Scientist: Good technology

Extension activities on the FLD: Field days, Farmers training & media coverage

FLD-14

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

1. Technology- 14

Crop/Enterprise: Poultry

Thematic area: Breed Evaluation

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 5 villages, 10 farmers

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-14

Crop: Poultry

Thematic area: Breed Evaluation

Technology demonstrated: Introducing Rajasri birds for rearing to farmers as backyard poultry

Season and year: *Round the Year*

Farming situation: Rainfed & Red soil

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages): 5

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: 5

Area proposed (ha): NA

Actual area (ha): NA

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: Suitable dual-purpose breed for local situation

Feedback of the Scientist: Farmers are happy with this breed.

Extension activities on the FLD: Farmers training & media coverage

FLD - 15

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

1. Technology-15

Crop/Enterprise: Vegetables

Thematic area: Kitchen Gardening

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 5 villages, 10 farmers

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-15

FLD -15

Crop: Vegetables

Thematic area: Kitchen Gardening

Technology demonstrated: Nutrition Sensitive Organic Kitchen Garden

Season and year: *Kharif* /Rabi 2025

Farming situation: Irrigated

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages):10

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: SC-7

Area proposed (ha): 5000 square meters

Actual area (ha): 5000 square meters

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: The seeds in the kit are of good quality and produced a good yield.

Feedback of the Scientist: Encourage to grow the vegetables year-round by practicing organic method.

Extension activities on the FLD: Conducted training to the AWC centers teachers to practice Nutri-gardens in their centers. Field days, Farmers training & media coverage

FLD - 16

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

1. Technology-16

Crop/Enterprise: Chilli, Tomato and Brinjal Thematic area: Vegetables

Technology Demonstrated as a follow-up from OFT: No

Feedback sent to the Research System

Details on the performance of the technology sent to the Extension Department

Horizontal spread of the technology (No. of Villages, farmers, and area in ha): 5 villages, 10 farmers, and 4 ha

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period.

1. Technology-16

FLD -16

Crop: Chilli, Tomato and Brinjal

Thematic area: Vegetables

Technology demonstrated: Sapling trans planter

Season and year: *Kharif* /Rabi 2025

Farming situation: Irrigated

Source of fund: DDS – KVK Main

No of locations (Villages):10

No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):10

No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers: SC-7

Area proposed (ha): 4

Actual area (ha): 4

Justification for shortfall if any: No

Feedback from farmers: The transplanter improved the work efficiency and also saved the time

Feedback of the Scientist: The transplanter reduced the drudgery. It would be more helpful if the transplanter also came with a bag that women can wear around their waist, so they don't have to bend each time to pick up a sapling.

Extension activities on the FLD: Field days, Farmers training & media coverage

EXTENSION STUDIES

Impact studies, survey, and other extension studies

At the end of each impact study, provide few bullet points on salient findings of the study.
(A separate chapter will be included in the Annual report for extension studies)

STUDY 1: Assessment of Farmers' Training Needs for Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Zaheerabad, Telangana

Introduction

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) play a critical role in strengthening agricultural extension systems by organizing need-based and skill-oriented training programs for farmers, rural youth, and extension personnel. However, farmers' training requirements vary depending on socio-economic conditions, cropping patterns, resource availability, and emerging challenges such as climate variability, pest incidence, and increasing input costs. Therefore, systematic identification of training needs is essential to ensure that extension programs remain demand-driven, relevant, and effective.

Training Needs Analysis (TNA) helps in identifying knowledge and skill gaps among farmers and provides direction for planning location-specific training programs. It also supports efficient allocation of resources and improves adoption of improved agricultural technologies. In this context, the present study was undertaken to assess farmers' training needs in agriculture and allied sectors and to examine the relationship between socio-economic characteristics and training requirements in selected villages of Zaheerabad operational area.

Objectives

- To analyze the socio-economic profile of selected farmers.
- To assess area-wise training needs of farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
- To classify farmers based on their overall Training Needs Index (TNI).
- To determine the relationship between socio-economic characteristics and training needs.

Methodology

The study was conducted in 16 villages across 6 mandals of the operational area, namely Zaheerabad, Mogudampally, Jharasangham, Nyalkal, Kohir, and Raikode mandals. A total of 328 farmers were selected using convenience sampling to ensure adequate representation.

Primary data were collected during August to December 2025 using a structured and pre-tested questionnaire administered through Google Forms. Information on socio-economic characteristics and training needs across eight thematic areas like Crop Production, Soil Health and Fertility Management, Plant Protection, Horticulture, Farm Machinery, Animal Husbandry, Home Science, and Integrated Crop Management was collected.

Training Needs Index (TNI) was calculated for each respondent based on responses recorded in dichotomous format (Yes = 1, No = 0). Farmers were categorized into low, medium, and high training need groups using the Mean $\pm$ ½ Standard Deviation method. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlation analysis to identify relationships between socio-economic variables and training needs.

Results and Discussion

Socio-economic profile of farmers: The socio-economic profile revealed that 53.35% of farmers belonged to the middle age group (36–50 years), followed by 24.10% older farmers and 22.56% younger farmers. Educational status indicated relatively low literacy levels, with 40.24% of farmers being illiterate and 33.53% having secondary-level education.

In terms of landholding, semi-medium farmers (29.57%) and small farmers (28.35%) formed the majority, while only 2.44% were large farmers. Annual income analysis indicated that 42.68% of farmers earned between ₹1–3 lakhs annually, reflecting moderate income levels.

Cropping pattern analysis showed that sugarcane (64.94%) was the predominant crop grown, followed by soybean (35.37%), redgram (22.56%), and cotton (19.51%), indicating diversified but field crop-dominated farming systems.

Area-wise training needs of farmers:

- Training needs varied across different domains. Among all areas, farm machinery recorded the highest training need with a Training Needs Index (TNI) of 66.62, followed by plant protection (57.39) and crop production (53.57).
- Within crop production, weed management (92.98%), micro-irrigation technologies (75.30%), and cropping systems (70.12%) emerged as the most critical training areas. Similarly, in soil health management, soil and water conservation measures (64.32%) and soil test-based fertilizer application (55.48%) were identified as major priorities.
- Plant protection training needs were high for Integrated Pest Management (64.63%), Integrated Disease Management (60.06%), and rodent management (55.79%), reflecting increasing pest-related challenges in major crops.
- Moderate training needs were observed in home science (TNI 50.96), particularly in nutritional awareness (86.54%), food processing, and tailoring activities, indicating potential for livelihood diversification and improved household nutrition.
- Relatively lower training needs were recorded in horticulture (23.81) and animal husbandry (14.76), suggesting limited emphasis on these enterprises among the respondents.
- Integrated crop management training demand was highest for sugarcane (66.15%), followed by soybean (47.25%) and redgram (42.68%), corresponding with the dominant cropping pattern in the study area.

Classification of farmers based on Training Needs Index

Farmers were categorized into three groups based on their overall Training Needs Index. The distribution showed 34.45% of farmers in the low training need category, 32.32% in medium, and 33.23% in high training need category. The mean TNI value was 41.41, with a standard deviation of 16.12, indicating moderate overall training requirements and variability in knowledge levels among farmers.

Relationship between socio-economic characteristics and training needs

Correlation analysis revealed that acreage ($r = 0.118$), education ($r = 0.118$), and annual income ($r = 0.288$) had a significant positive relationship with training needs, indicating that farmers with higher landholding, better education, and higher income expressed greater demand for

advanced training. However, age alone did not show a significant relationship with training needs, suggesting that training demand was more influenced by resource availability and exposure rather than age.

Conclusion

The study clearly indicated that farmers in the study area have diverse and context-specific training requirements, with major emphasis on farm machinery, plant protection, and crop production technologies. Moderate interest in soil health and home science indicates growing awareness towards sustainable agriculture and livelihood diversification. The balanced distribution of farmers across training need categories highlights the necessity for customized and targeted training programs to enhance knowledge, adoption of technologies, and overall farm productivity.

The findings of the study provide strong evidence base for planning need-based and demand-driven training programs at the KVK level, thereby improving effectiveness of extension interventions and strengthening farmer capacity building efforts.

Salient Findings

- Farm machinery emerged as the highest priority training area with a Training Needs Index of 66.62, highlighting increasing mechanization and need for technical skills.
- Weed management (92.98%) and micro-irrigation technologies (75.30%) were identified as major crop production training requirements.
- Integrated Pest Management (64.63%) and Integrated Disease Management (60.06%) were among the most demanded plant protection training areas.
- Farmers showed strong interest in nutritional awareness (86.54%), indicating opportunities for improving household nutrition and livelihood diversification.
- Education, landholding, and income showed significant positive relationships with training needs, suggesting resource-rich farmers seek advanced knowledge and skills.

STUDY 2: Assessment of Farmers' Utilization of Agricultural Information Sources in Zaheerabad, Telangana

Introduction

Access to timely and reliable agricultural information plays a vital role in improving farm productivity, enhancing decision-making, and promoting adoption of improved technologies. Farmers depend on multiple sources of information including formal institutions, informal networks, and mass media platforms to obtain knowledge related to crop production, pest management, weather advisories, and market information. With the rapid advancement of digital technologies and communication tools, the pattern of information utilization among farmers has undergone significant transformation.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) function as key institutions for technology dissemination and advisory services at the grassroots level. To enhance the effectiveness of extension services, it is essential to understand the extent to which farmers utilize different information sources and identify their preferred communication channels. Such knowledge helps in strengthening appropriate information delivery systems and improving outreach strategies.

In this context, the present study was undertaken to assess the pattern and extent of utilization of agricultural information sources among farmers in the Zaheerabad region. The findings provide useful insights for designing multi-channel communication strategies to strengthen extension delivery and improve technology dissemination.

Objectives

- To examine the utilization of agricultural and allied information sources by farmers.
- To compute domain-wise and overall Information Sources Utilization Index (ISUI) and rank different sources.
- To categorize farmers based on their level of utilization of agricultural information sources.

Methodology

The study was conducted during August to December 2025 in the operational area covering 14 villages across multiple mandals of Zaheerabad region. A total of 202 farmers were selected randomly for study. Data were collected using a structured interview schedule administered through Google Forms, where farmers indicated whether they utilized specific information sources. A total of 32 information sources were categorized into three major groups: Formal sources (10), Informal sources (7), Mass media sources (15). Responses were recorded in dichotomous form (Yes = 1, No = 0). Domain-wise and overall Information Sources Utilization Index (ISUI) values were calculated to measure the extent of usage. Farmers were classified into low, medium, and high utilization categories based on calculated index values.

Results and Discussion

Utilization of Formal Information Sources

Among formal sources, KVK Scientists (81.18%) were the most frequently consulted source of agricultural information. This was followed by Assistant Director of Agriculture/AEO/MPEO (76.23%) and Gram Sarpanch/Panchayat Secretary (75.74%), indicating strong reliance on locally available institutional support systems. Moderate utilization was observed for market committees (40.09%), NGOs (33.66%), and Kisan Call Centre services (31.68%). However, relatively lower interaction was reported with University/ICAR scientists (12.37%), suggesting limited direct access to higher-level research institutions. Overall, 69.80% of farmers used fewer than five formal sources, indicating the need to strengthen institutional outreach and accessibility of technical advisory services.

Utilization of Informal Information Sources

Informal sources emerged as the most widely utilized communication channels among farmers. Family members (95.54%), friends and relatives (93.06%), and neighbors (92.57%) were the most commonly used sources, reflecting the importance of social networks in knowledge sharing. About 58.41% of farmers consulted private input dealers, while 50.49% relied on progressive farmers, indicating the role of experienced individuals in influencing agricultural decisions. In contrast, agri-clinics (23.26%) were the least utilized informal sources. A majority of farmers (72.77%) used more than three informal sources, highlighting the dominance of interpersonal communication in rural extension systems.

Utilization of Mass Media Sources

Mass media sources played a significant role in agricultural information dissemination. Television (92.08%), newspapers and newsletters (87.13%), and YouTube videos (82.17%) were the most frequently used sources. Digital platforms showed increasing adoption, with mobile applications (65.84%) and mobile advisories (46.03%) being widely utilized. Internet-based platforms were accessed by 42.07% of farmers, indicating gradual integration of digital technologies into farming systems. However, relatively lower utilization was observed for diagnostic bulletins (7.42%), information kiosks (13.36%), and departmental publications (13.86%), suggesting limited awareness or accessibility of these sources. Most farmers (59.41%) utilized 6–10 mass media sources, indicating moderate exposure to media-based information channels.

Overall Information Sources Utilization

Farmers were categorized based on their overall Information Sources Utilization Index (ISUI). The findings revealed that 36.14% of farmers belonged to the medium utilization category, followed by 35.64% in the low category and 28.22% in the high utilization category. The mean utilization index value of 0.496 indicated a moderate level of information usage among farmers in the study area.

Domain-wise Information Sources Utilization

Domain-wise analysis revealed that informal sources ranked first with an index value of 0.651, indicating their dominant role in information dissemination. Mass media sources ranked second

(index 0.44), reflecting moderate reliance on communication technologies. Formal sources ranked third (index 0.43), indicating comparatively lower usage of institutional information channels. These findings emphasize the importance of integrating traditional interpersonal communication with modern digital and institutional advisory systems to improve outreach effectiveness.

Conclusion

The study revealed that farmers rely on a combination of interpersonal, institutional, and media-based sources for agricultural information, with strong dependence on informal networks and increasing reliance on digital platforms. The growing use of television, newspapers, and online platforms such as YouTube indicates a shift towards multimedia-based learning among farmers. The moderate overall utilization level highlights the need for strengthening integrated communication approaches that combine formal advisory services with digital extension tools. Strengthening village-level extension support, expanding mobile-based advisories, and promoting user-friendly digital platforms can significantly enhance information dissemination and technology adoption among farmers. The findings provide valuable direction for strengthening multi-channel agricultural extension strategies, improving outreach, and enhancing the effectiveness of technology dissemination programs.

Salient Findings

- Informal sources recorded the highest utilization index (0.651), indicating strong dependence on interpersonal communication networks. Formal sources ranked lowest (0.43) among domains, suggesting the need to enhance accessibility and interaction with institutional advisory systems.
- KVK Scientists (81.18%) and Agriculture Officers (76.23%) were the most frequently utilized formal sources of agricultural information.
- Television (92.08%), newspapers (87.13%), and YouTube videos (82.17%) were the most widely used mass media sources.
- Mobile applications (65.84%) and mobile advisories (46.03%) showed increasing adoption, highlighting the growing role of digital extension tools.
- Nearly 36.14% of farmers belonged to the medium utilization category, indicating moderate exposure to agricultural information sources.

STUDY 3: Chemical Input Dynamics in Cotton Cultivation: A Study on Exposure Risks of Farmers in Sangareddy District, Telangana

Introduction

Cotton cultivation in Sangareddy district has increasingly become dependent on chemical fertilizers and pesticides to manage pest incidence and maintain productivity. While these inputs play an important role in crop protection, excessive and frequent use has raised serious concerns regarding farmer health, rising cultivation costs, soil degradation, and environmental sustainability. Cotton, being a pest-sensitive crop, often requires repeated pesticide applications, increasing the risk of occupational exposure among farmers.

Farmers are frequently exposed to agro-chemicals during mixing, spraying, storage, and disposal operations. Inadequate use of personal protective equipment (PPE), unsafe hygiene practices, and improper storage methods further increase exposure risks. Prolonged exposure to pesticides may lead to various health issues such as skin irritation, respiratory discomfort, dizziness, and musculoskeletal pain. Despite these risks, systematic field-level data comparing chemical use patterns and exposure risks between cotton and non-cotton farmers remain limited.

In this context, the present study was undertaken to assess chemical input usage patterns, exposure risks, and associated health symptoms among cotton and non-cotton farmers in Sangareddy district. The findings provide valuable insights for designing training programs and promoting safer agricultural practices.

Objectives

- To quantify the type and frequency of fertilizer and pesticide usage among cotton and non-cotton farmers.
- To assess exposure risks based on pesticide handling practices, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and hygiene behavior.
- To document and compare health symptoms associated with pesticide exposure among farmers.
- To analyze awareness levels and training exposure related to pesticide safety and alternative pest management practices.

Methodology

The study was conducted during Kharif 2025 in six mandals of Sangareddy district, namely Nyalkal, Zaheerabad, Raikode, Jharasangam, Kohir, and Mogudampally. From each mandal, two villages were selected based on the prevalence of cotton cultivation. A total of 250 farmers were selected for the study, comprising 126 cotton farmers and 124 non-cotton farmers. Farmers were selected using random sampling within purposively selected villages. Data were collected using a structured interview schedule covering socio-economic profile, cropping patterns, fertilizer and pesticide usage, exposure practices, PPE usage, hygiene behavior, storage methods, health symptoms, and awareness of pesticide safety. The study followed a

descriptive research design, and data were analyzed using frequency and percentage methods to compare cotton and non-cotton farming systems.

Results and Discussion

Chemical Input Usage Pattern

The results indicated that cotton cultivation involved significantly higher chemical input usage compared to non-cotton crops. Cotton farmers reported frequent pesticide spraying, often applying pesticides once or multiple times per month depending on pest incidence. Several commonly used pesticides, including organophosphate and systemic insecticides, were used repeatedly during the cropping season. Non-cotton farmers reported comparatively lower pesticide usage, with most farmers applying pesticides occasionally or at monthly intervals. The higher pesticide frequency observed in cotton cultivation indicates increased exposure risk among cotton farmers. Fertilizer usage was also found to be higher among cotton farmers, with multiple fertilizer applications reported during different crop growth stages. This reflects the nutrient-intensive nature of cotton cultivation and increased reliance on chemical fertilizers.

Exposure Risk and Safety Practices

Assessment of exposure risk revealed that a majority of farmers handled pesticides without adequate protective equipment. Use of gloves, masks, and goggles during pesticide spraying was limited among both cotton and non-cotton farmers. Many farmers relied on basic clothing rather than specialized protective gear. Hygiene practices following pesticide application varied widely. While some farmers reported washing hands and bathing after spraying, others continued routine activities without proper cleaning. Unsafe storage practices, such as keeping pesticide containers inside living spaces or near water sources, were also reported. Improper disposal of pesticide containers was observed in several cases, including discarding containers in open fields or water channels, increasing environmental and household exposure risks.

Health Symptoms Associated with Pesticide Exposure

The study revealed that cotton farmers reported a higher incidence of health symptoms compared to non-cotton farmers. Common symptoms reported included: Headache and dizziness, Skin irritation and itching, Eye irritation, Respiratory discomfort and Musculoskeletal pain in order of high frequencies. These symptoms were more frequently reported among farmers who handled pesticides regularly and those who did not use protective equipment during spraying. Non-cotton farmers reported relatively fewer symptoms, indicating lower exposure intensity due to reduced pesticide usage.

Awareness and Training Status

The study revealed moderate awareness levels among farmers regarding pesticide risks. Many farmers relied on input dealers or fellow farmers for pesticide recommendations rather than trained extension personnel. Formal training on pesticide safety and safe handling practices was limited among respondents. However, a notable proportion of farmers expressed willingness to adopt safer practices, including the use of bio-pesticides and alternative pest management methods, if appropriate training and technical guidance were provided. Cotton farmers showed relatively higher awareness compared to non-cotton farmers, possibly due to frequent exposure to pesticide-related challenges.

Comparison Between Cotton and Non-Cotton Farmers

Comparative analysis revealed clear differences between cotton and non-cotton farmers:

- Cotton farmers applied pesticides more frequently than non-cotton farmers.
- Fertilizer usage levels were higher in cotton cultivation.
- PPE usage remained low across both groups.
- Health symptoms were more prevalent among cotton farmers.
- Non-cotton farmers exhibited relatively lower exposure risks.

The findings indicate cotton cultivation poses greater occupational health risks due to intensive chemical use.

Conclusion

The study highlighted significant differences in chemical input usage patterns between cotton and non-cotton farmers, with cotton cultivation showing higher dependence on fertilizers and pesticides. Frequent pesticide spraying combined with inadequate protective measures increased exposure risks among farmers. Low adoption of personal protective equipment, unsafe storage practices, and limited training exposure were identified as major factors contributing to health risks. Cotton farmers reported higher prevalence of pesticide-related symptoms, emphasizing the need for strengthening farmer awareness and safety interventions. The findings underscore the importance of promoting safe pesticide handling practices, improving access to protective equipment, and encouraging adoption of integrated pest management and low-input cropping systems. Strengthening farmer training programs and awareness campaigns can play vital role in reducing exposure risks and ensure safe agricultural practices.

Salient Findings

- Cotton farmers reported higher frequency of pesticide spraying compared to non-cotton farmers, indicating increased exposure risk.
- Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) was limited among most farmers, increasing the likelihood of direct chemical exposure.
- Common health symptoms such as headache, skin irritation, and respiratory discomfort were more frequently reported among cotton farmers than non-cotton crop growing farmers.
- Unsafe practices such as improper storage and disposal of pesticide containers were observed in several cases.
- Fertilizer usage levels were higher in cotton cultivation, reflecting intensive input management practices.
- Many farmers expressed willingness to adopt safer pest management practices, indicating strong potential for extension interventions.

Technology Week Celebrations

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Participants	Related crop/livestock technology
Gosthies	15	1200	Organic farming and soil health management
Lectures organized	5	182	Millet cultivation and value addition and natural/ organic farming
Exhibition	19	5526	Agricultural exhibition with innovative and scientific adoptable technology miniature models
Film show	0	0	
Fair	2	300	Organic/natural farming & advanced agril. technology
Farm Visit	8	450	Crop cafeteria, KVK Demo units, OFT, FLD, CFLD
Diagnostic Practical	19	88	Field crops, horticultural crops, pest, diseases and nutritional assessment
Distribution of Literature (No.)	6	5900	ICM in Pulses & Oilseeds, Ethno veterinary practices
Distribution of Seed (q)	0.9	25	Greengram, Bengalgram, Blackgram, Redgram,
Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	10000	5	Fruits, Forest plant, Vegetable seedlings, Flower crops, Sugarcane seedlings and Medicinal plants
Bio Product distribution (Kg)	580	371	Panchagavya, Jeevamrutham, Vermicompost & ghana jeevamrutham
Bio Fertilizers (q)	1.8	57	NPK consortium, Trichoderma, Beaveria, Metarhizium
Distribution of fingerlings	0	0	
Distribution of Livestock specimen (No.)	0	0	
Total number of farmers visited the technology week	15	14104	DAESI input dealers, WOTR, Wassan, Rubaroo, Vikasa, MINI, AHEAD INITIATIVES, Narinja rythu mithra farmers producer co. LTD. DULAL, Kamal jamnalal bajaj foundation.
Others	0	0	

Kisan Mela and Farmers' Exhibition



A Kisan Mela cum Farmers' Exhibition was organized jointly by DDS and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Sangareddy, on January 14, 2025, at Waddi village, Nyalkal mandal, coinciding with the inauguration of the 25th Mobile Biodiversity Festival. The programme was graced by Dr. Shaik N. Meera, Director, ICAR–ATARI, Hyderabad, as the Chief Guest.

In his address, Dr. Meera highly appreciated the efforts of DDS–KVK in promoting community-based seed conservation, sustainable agriculture, and farmer-led biodiversity management. He lauded the role of women farmers in safeguarding indigenous crop varieties and emphasized the importance of registering traditional farmer varieties under the PPV&FR Act, 2001, to ensure legal protection and prevent bio-piracy. He also acknowledged the proactive role of KVKs in facilitating awareness, documentation, and registration of farmers' varieties, thereby strengthening farmer rights and seed sovereignty.

As part of the event, DDS–KVK organized a dedicated technology exhibition stall, showcasing various sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural technologies. The stall displayed traditional seed varieties conserved through community seed banks, natural farming inputs such as jeevamrutham, ghana jeevamrutham, vermicompost, and botanical formulations, along with millet-based value-added products and climate-resilient cropping models. Demonstrations on soil health management, integrated pest management practices, and biodiversity-based farming systems attracted significant interest among farmers and visiting dignitaries.

This event significantly contributed to enhancing awareness on biodiversity conservation, strengthening legal protection of traditional varieties, and promoting the role of KVKs in supporting farmer-led seed conservation and sustainable agriculture initiatives in the region.

Training/workshops/seminars etc. attended by KVK staff.

Trainings attended in the relevant field of specialization (Mention Title, duration, Institution, location etc.)

Name of the staff	Title	Dates	Duration	Organized by
Mrs. M. Hemalatha (SMS – Home Science)	Training on Value addition of minor millets	20.01.2025 - 23.01.2025	4 days	CFTRI, Hyderabad
Dr. N. Snehalatha (SMS -Plant Protection)	Workshop on Evolving an Ecosystem for supporting Establishment and scaling up of Bio input Resource Centers (BRCs) in India.	12.08.2025 - 13.08.2025	2 days	NIPHM in collaboration with CSA, Hyderabad
Dr. N. Snehalatha (SMS Plant Protection)	Training Programme on Production protocol for Biofertilizers	8.09.2025 - 12.09.2025	5 days	NIPHM, Hyderabad
G. Shailaja (SMS – Horticulture)	Two days 2 nd National Conference and Webinar On Promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture And Allied Activities For Doubling Farmers Income	24.12.2025 – 25.12.2025	2 Days	SIRI-S&T, in Association with GAPS, Dhabad, and Sri Suryabali Innovative Agriculture Research And Social Welfare Foundation, Jaunpur, U.P.

Details of collaborative / externally funded / sponsored projects / programs implemented by KVK. (2025)

S.No	Title of the program / project	Sponsoring / collaborating agency	Objectives	Duration	Amount (Rs)
1	CFLDs- Pulses (Sanctioned Rs. 11,25,000)	NFSM	Promoting & Increasing Pulse Production	2025-26	2,80,000
2	CFLDs- Oilseeds (Sanctioned Rs. 19,60,000)	NFSM	Promoting & Increasing Pulse Production	2025-26	4,89,875
3	MPV (Sanctioned Rs. 29,25,000)	NFSM	Promoting & Increasing Pulse Production	2025-26	7,31,250
4	PMDDKY	ICAR ATARI, Hyderabad	Awareness programme on Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)	2025-26	75,000
5	PM Kisan Sammellan	ICAR ATARI, Hyderabad	Awareness on PM Kisan Sammellan	2025-26	24,320
6	Swachhata Action Plan	ICAR ATARI, Hyderabad	Swachhata	2025-26	26,000
7	LEDP	NABARD	LEDP	2025-26	1,69,053
8	VKSA Pre Kharif Campaign	ICAR ATARI, Hyderabad	Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) Pre-Kharif Campaign 2025	2025-26	1,84,700
9	VKSA Pre Kharif Campaign	ICAR IIRR	Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) Pre-Kharif Campaign 2025	2025-26	1,50,000
10	VKSA Pre Kharif Campaign	ICAR NRC Meat	Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) Pre-Kharif Campaign 2025	2025-26	50,000
11	PPVFRA Workshop	ICAR ATARI, Hyderabad		2025-26	8508
12	NBHM	NBB		2025-26	3,50,000

Detailed report of each project/program separately with objectives, nature of collaboration / program, outcome of the collaboration etc.

SUCCESS STORY – 1

High Yielding Sugarcane Variety VSI 12121 – A Success Story from Gunjoti Village, Nyalkal mandal, Sangareddy district.

1. Situation Analysis / Problem Statement

Sugarcane is one of the most important commercial crops cultivated in Sangareddy district, playing a key role in supporting farmer livelihoods and local agro-industries. However, the productivity of sugarcane in Gunjoti village of Nyalkal Mandal was relatively low due to the cultivation of old and low-yielding varieties, improper crop management practices, and poor ratoon management.

Farmers traditionally cultivated local varieties with lower cane yield and sugar recovery. The average productivity remained below potential levels due to:

- Use of outdated varieties
- Poor quality planting material
- Imbalanced nutrient management
- Limited awareness about improved production technologies

Given the availability of suitable red soils and irrigation facilities in the region, there was significant scope to enhance sugarcane productivity by introducing high-yielding varieties and improved agronomic practices.

2. Plan, Implement and Support

To improve sugarcane productivity and farmer income, DDS Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zaheerabad introduced the high-yielding, midlate maturing sugarcane variety VSI 12121 through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs).

Smt Narsamma, a progressive farmer from Gunjoti village, was selected for the demonstration during the cropping season.

Activities Undertaken:

Technology Source: ICAR–Sugarcane Breeding Institute / VSI (Vasantdada Sugar Institute)

Crop & Variety: Sugarcane – VSI 12121

Recommended Practices:

- Use of healthy, disease-free seedlings
- Spacing: 150 cm × 30 cm (paired row / improved method)
- Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)
- Trash mulching and efficient irrigation practices

Demonstration Support:

- Supply of quality seedlings 6000 per acre
- Technical guidance and regular advisories
- Training programs on improved sugarcane cultivation
- Literature in Telugu on sugarcane production technologies
- Regular field monitoring by SMS (Agronomy) and KVK team

The improved variety VSI 12121 is known for its high yield potential, better ratoon performance and tolerance to major pests and diseases.

3. Output

The demonstration of VSI 12121 showed clear advantages over traditional varieties:

Particulars	Farmer's Practice (Local Variety)	Demonstration (VSI 12121)
Cane Yield (t/ha)	120.3	141.2
Yield Increase	17.37 %	
Gross Income (Rs/ha)	3,42,855	4,02,420
Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	1,17,320	1,18,280
Net Income (Rs/ha)	2,25,535	2,84,140
Benefit-Cost Ratio	2.92	3.4

The farmer gained hands-on knowledge about improved variety selection, sett treatment, nutrient management and ratoon crop management.

4. Outcome

The successful demonstration resulted in increased awareness and adoption of the improved sugarcane variety among nearby farmers.

- Adoption of VSI 12121 increased in surrounding villages
- Improved crop management practices were followed
- Better ratoon performance observed
- Efficient use of inputs and irrigation practices
- Farmers realized higher profitability compared to traditional varieties

5. Impact

The introduction of VSI 12121 created a significant positive impact at village and mandal levels:

Technological Impact:

- Replacement of old varieties with high-yielding VSI 12121
- Improved adoption of scientific sugarcane cultivation practices
- Expansion of improved variety to 500 ha during 2025

Economic Impact:

- Increase in B:C ratio from 2.92 to 3.4
- Enhanced farm income and financial stability
- Better returns encouraged reinvestment in agriculture

Social Impact:

- Farmer-to-farmer knowledge transfer accelerated
- Increased interest among youth in sugarcane cultivation
- Strengthened confidence in improved technologies

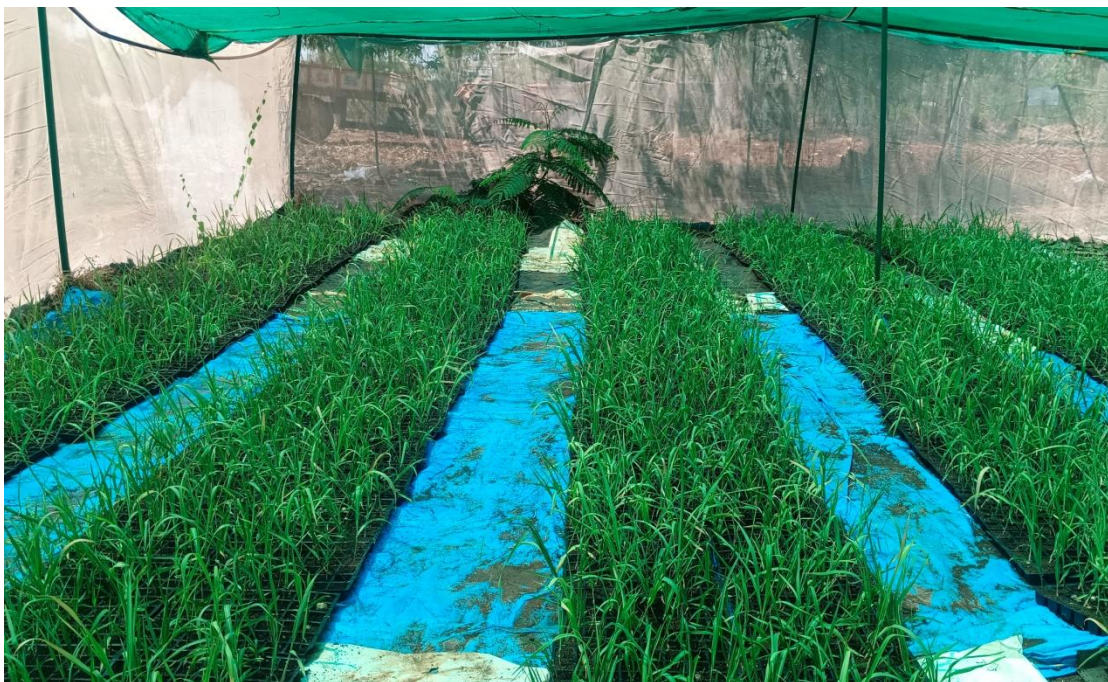
Environmental Impact:

- Improved soil health through trash mulching
- Efficient water utilization through better irrigation practices
- Reduced pest and disease incidence

Institutional Development:

- Strengthened linkage between farmers and KVK
- Increased participation in training programs and FLDs

- Enhanced trust in agricultural extension services



Sugarcane seedlings production at DDS-KVK



Sugarcane seedlings distribution to farmer

SUCCESS STORY - 2

Enhancing Onion Productivity through Introduction of Bhima Super Variety at Potupally Village, Jharasangam Mandal

1. Situation Analysis / Problem Statement:

Onion is an important commercial vegetable crop cultivated in Potupally village of Jharasangam mandal. However, farmers in this region were facing several challenges in onion cultivation, particularly with local and traditional varieties. The major constraints included low productivity (8–10 t/ha), poor bulb size, higher incidence of pests and diseases (thrips and purple blotch), and poor storage life, leading to reduced market price and farmer income.

The area is characterized by semi-arid climatic conditions, with erratic rainfall and limited irrigation facilities. The soils are predominantly red sandy loams, which are suitable for onion cultivation but require proper nutrient and moisture management. Due to lack of awareness about improved varieties and scientific cultivation practices, farmers continued using outdated methods, resulting in low yields and income instability.

Mogulamma, a progressive farmer from Potupally village, was also facing similar issues in her onion field. She expressed concern over declining productivity and increasing cost of cultivation.

2. Plan, Implement and Support:

To address the above problems, KVK intervened by introducing the improved onion variety “Bhima Super” along with a package of improved cultivation practices under demonstration.

The following activities were undertaken:

Conducted Front Line Demonstration (FLD) on Mogulamma’s field to showcase the performance of Bhima Super variety.

Supplied quality seeds of Bhima Super suitable for the region.

Provided training on nursery raising, transplanting techniques, spacing (15 × 10 cm), and nutrient management.

Educated the farmer on Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPDM) practices, including need-based spraying and use of bio-agents.

Demonstrated balanced fertilizer application (NPK), micronutrient usage, and proper irrigation scheduling.

Regular field visits and technical guidance were provided throughout the crop period.

Extension support through farmer meetings, advisories, and field day was conducted to create awareness among neighboring farmers.

3. Output:

The adoption of Bhima Super variety along with improved practices resulted in significant improvements:

Increased yield: Yield increased from 10 t/ha (local variety) to 18–20 t/ha, showing about 80–100% increase.

Improved bulb quality: Uniform, medium to large-sized bulbs with attractive color.

Year	Input details	Gross income	Cost of cultivation	Net income	Benefit cost ratio
2023-24	Seed	1,50,000	36,000	1,14,000	4.1
2024-25	Seed	1,62,000	34,000	1,28,000	4.7

Reduced pest and disease incidence, particularly thrips and purple blotch.

Better storage life, reducing post-harvest losses.

Enhanced knowledge and skills of the farmer regarding scientific onion cultivation.

The demonstration plot attracted many farmers from nearby villages, who observed the visible benefits of the improved variety.

4. Outcome:

The success of Bhima Super variety led to horizontal spread of the technology in Potupally and neighboring villages:

Around 25–30 farmers adopted Bhima Super variety in the next season.

Area under improved onion cultivation increased significantly in the mandal.

Farmers realized higher net income, with an increase of approximately 1,14,000–1,28,000 per hectare compared to traditional practices.

Reduced dependency on excessive chemical pesticides due to adoption of IPM practices.

Improved market acceptability and price realization due to better quality produce.

5. Impact:

The intervention created a positive impact at village and mandal level:

Economic Impact:

Increased income improved the livelihood of the farmer. Mogulamma was able to reinvest in agriculture and improve her financial stability.

Social Impact:

The farmer gained recognition in the village as a progressive farmer, motivating others to adopt improved practices.

Agricultural Impact:

Shift towards improved varieties and scientific cultivation practices increased overall onion productivity in the region.

Environmental Impact:

Balanced fertilizer uses and IPM practices reduced environmental degradation.

Institutional Impact:

Strengthened linkage between KVK and farmers, enhancing trust and technology dissemination.

Conclusion

The success of Bhima Super onion variety at Mogulamma's field clearly demonstrates that adoption of improved varieties along with scientific management practices can significantly enhance productivity and profitability. This model can be replicated in similar agro-climatic regions to improve onion production and farmer income.



Farmers and scientists showcasing harvested onion bulbs of Bhima Super variety.



Field day in onion with farmers at host farmer's field demonstrating onion crop performance.



Uniform and bold onion bulbs of Bhima Super variety.

Details of innovative methodology, innovative technology and transfer of Technology developed and used during the year by the KVK.

Establishment of Bio Resource Centre for Production and Dissemination of Microbial Bio-inputs for Sustainable Agriculture



To address the increasing dependency on chemical fertilizers and pesticides and the limited availability of quality bio-inputs at the local level, DDS Krishi Vigyan Kendra established a Bio Resource Centre (BRC) to promote sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices through the production and dissemination of beneficial microbial formulations. The center was established with technical support from Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) under the SCALAGRO Project, Geneva, with operational support from DDS KVK. The primary objective of establishing the Bio Resource Centre is to create awareness among farmers on the use of biological inputs and ensure their timely local availability, while also enabling farmers to replicate microbial production technology at the farm level based on their specific crop requirements.

The Bio Resource Centre operates on scientific principles of sterilization, controlled agitation, and microbial fermentation to produce contamination-free and viable formulations. The unit is equipped with fermenters, air compressors, an oxygen concentrator, ozone machine, air and water filtration units, and an automatic air-pressure release system to maintain sterile conditions during production. Based on major crop protection challenges in Sangareddy district, the center produces key microbial formulations including *Trichoderma viride* for management of wilt and soil-borne diseases, *Beauveria bassiana* for control of sucking pests, *Metarhizium anisopliae* for management of root grubs and larval pests, and NPK microbial consortium to enhance soil fertility and plant growth.

Technology Transfer and Adoption

The microbial formulations produced at the Bio Resource Centre were validated through KVK demonstration plots to assess their effectiveness under field conditions. Based on positive

results, the bio-inputs were distributed free of cost to nearly 1,000 farmers across the operational area through demonstrations, training programs, field visits, and farmer awareness campaigns. Farmers were trained on preparation, application methods, and benefits of microbial inputs as part of integrated pest and nutrient management strategies. Visible improvement in crop health, reduction in pest incidence, and better plant growth were observed in demonstration fields, which encouraged farmers to adopt these biological solutions. Encouraged by field performance and increasing awareness, farmers have started visiting the Bio Resource Centre regularly to procure microbial inputs, indicating growing trust in eco-friendly pest and nutrient management practices. The center has also created opportunities for farmers to learn and replicate microbial production technologies at their farm level, contributing to self-reliance and sustainability.

Impact and Significance

The establishment of the Bio Resource Centre has significantly strengthened the promotion of biological crop protection practices in the district. The initiative improved accessibility to quality bio-inputs, enhanced farmer awareness on sustainable agriculture, and contributed to reducing dependence on chemical pesticides. The model demonstrates strong potential for replication at village and cluster levels, supporting environmentally safe crop production and long-term soil health improvement.

Total BRC microbial production in 2025 is **2053 liters**.

Total BRC microbials distributed **1600 liters**

Total BRC microbials sold **453 liters**

BRC microbials distributed to **458 farmers** in crops like Ginger, Maize, Sugarcane, Safflower, Potato, Other vegetables, Mango, Guava, Papaya.

Reduction of pesticide usage **2-5%**.

Reduction of Fertilizers usage: **7-10 %**.



Distribution of BRC microbial bio-inputs to farmers by project donor at DDS-KVK

Details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photographs)

Traditional Seed Storage Practices and Community Seed Bank System Practiced by Farmers in Zaheerabad Operational Area

Introduction

Indigenous seed storage practices form an integral component of traditional farming systems in the Zaheerabad region. Farmers in this semi-arid region have historically relied on locally available materials and indigenous knowledge to preserve seeds for future cropping seasons. These practices ensure seed viability, protect seeds from pests and moisture, and maintain crop diversity under rainfed farming conditions.

In the operational area, farmer-led initiatives supported by the Deccan Development Society have played a crucial role in reviving and strengthening traditional seed storage systems through the establishment of community seed banks. These seed banks, primarily managed by women farmer groups (sanghams), conserve indigenous crop varieties and promote seed sovereignty at village level.

Community seed banks function as local repositories where farmers store, exchange, and preserve traditional crop varieties such as millets, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables. These systems help maintain agro-biodiversity, reduce dependence on commercial seeds, and strengthen climate resilience among small and marginal farmers.

Description of Indigenous Technology

1. Traditional Seed Selection Practices

Farmers traditionally select seeds from healthy, disease-free, and high-yielding plants during harvesting. Selection is based on:

- Grain size and uniformity
- Pest and disease resistance
- Early maturity
- Adaptation to local climate conditions

Selected seeds are sun-dried thoroughly before storage to remove excess moisture and enhance storage life. Traditional seed selection methods are based on knowledge accumulated over generations and adapted to local ecological conditions. These practices ensure seed quality and sustainability without reliance on external inputs.

2. Indigenous Seed Storage Methods

Farmers in Zaheerabad commonly use locally available materials and eco-friendly methods to protect seeds during storage. Common Indigenous Storage Techniques

- Storage in earthen pots (matkas) sealed with mud or cow dung
- Storage in bamboo baskets or traditional bins
- Mixing seeds with wood ash to prevent pest infestation
- Use of neem leaves as natural insect repellents
- Plastering storage containers with cow dung and clay
- Storing seeds in dry gourds or metal containers

- Periodic sun-drying of stored seeds

These indigenous methods help maintain seed quality and reduce storage losses without chemical treatments. Traditional use of ash, neem leaves, and natural fumigation methods effectively protects stored seeds against pests and moisture damage.

Community Seed Bank System in Zaheerabad - Establishment and Management

Community seed banks were established in villages with the support of the Deccan Development Society, where local women farmer groups manage seed conservation activities.

Key features include:

- Village-level seed storage facilities
- Maintenance of traditional crop varieties
- Seed exchange among farmers from older generations to young ones
- Documentation of seed characteristics
- Annual seed renewal through farmer participation

These seed banks have successfully conserved more than 80 traditional crop varieties, including millets, pulses, and oilseeds, ensuring biodiversity conservation in dryland farming systems.

Seed Lending and Exchange System

A unique indigenous system followed in community seed banks is the seed barter model, where:

- Farmers borrow seeds before sowing
- Seeds are returned after harvest
- Farmers return double the quantity borrowed
- Seed diversity is maintained through continuous circulation

This system ensures seed availability and strengthens community participation in seed conservation.

Seed exchange practices among farmers help maintain crop diversity and improve resilience to environmental stress conditions.

Advantages of Indigenous Seed Storage Practices

Traditional seed storage technologies offer multiple benefits to farmers and agricultural sustainability.

Agricultural Benefits

- Maintains seed viability for multiple seasons
- Reduces seed storage losses
- Conserves traditional crop varieties
- Promotes climate-resilient agriculture
- Ensures availability of quality seeds at village level

Economic Benefits

- Reduces dependence on purchased seeds
- Low-cost storage using local materials
- Minimizes need for chemical preservatives
- Supports self-reliant farming systems

Environmental Benefits

- Promotes biodiversity conservation
- Encourages eco-friendly pest control
- Reduces chemical contamination
- Enhances sustainability of farming systems

Community seed banks have been recognized as an important strategy for maintaining agricultural biodiversity and strengthening farmers' resilience to climate variability.

Potential for Technology Development

The indigenous seed storage practices observed in the Zaheerabad region have strong potential for further scientific validation and technology development.

Possible development areas include:

- Improving traditional storage containers using moisture-proof materials
- Scientific validation of natural pest repellents
- Integration of indigenous and modern storage technologies
- Development of low-cost seed storage units
- Documentation of local crop varieties

Integrating traditional knowledge with modern seed storage technologies can enhance seed longevity and ensure sustainable agricultural production systems.

Suitability for Technology Refinement and Scaling

The traditional seed storage system practiced in Zaheerabad demonstrates:

- High farmer acceptability
- Low-cost implementation
- Sustainability under dryland conditions
- Strong community participation
- Preservation of indigenous knowledge

These characteristics make it highly suitable for refinement and replication in other dryland regions.

Conclusion

Traditional seed storage practices and community seed bank systems practiced by farmers in Zaheerabad represent a valuable indigenous technology with strong potential for scientific improvement and large-scale dissemination. The integration of farmer knowledge, locally available materials, and community-based management ensures effective seed conservation and biodiversity protection. The continued documentation and refinement of these practices will contribute significantly to sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, and preservation of indigenous crop diversity in the region.



Seed storage in earthen pots using traditional methods for safe preservation of seeds.



Women selecting healthy plants for seed saving using indigenous selection methods.



Use of neem leaves and wood ash as natural protectants in traditional seed storage.



Traditional seed containers & farmers training at community seed bank at Machnur



Traditional seed exchange between generations during Mobile Biodiversity Festival.

Impact of KVK activities (Not to be restricted for reporting period).

Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of participants	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
			Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
Demonstration on bud chip technology of sugarcane planting material	132	85	2,30,000	4,16,000
Demonstration on high yielding onion variety on Bhima Super	300	75	98,000	1,14,000
Demonstration on high yielding dolichos bean variety on Arka Amogh	200	65	82,000	1,05,000
Bio intensive management of Pinwork (<i>Tuta absoluta</i>) in Tomato.	181	96	3,64,400	3,95,000
Demonstration on Wild boar Management in Sorghum	133	56	1,22,155	1,01,272

NB: Should be based on actual study, questionnaire/group discussion etc. with ex-participants.

Impact of five select technologies assessed/demonstrated/popularized by the KVK in the district (in QRT format)

Box item for APR 2025
(similar to APR 2024)

Name and contact details of farmer, few lines of farmers statement / achievement, good quality photo.

Box item – 1

Name of the State:	Telangana
Name of the KVK:	KVK, Medak – 1, DDS, Zaheerabad
Name of the farmer	Srinivas Reddy
Address	Ranjole village, Zaheerabad. Sangareddy, Telangana, 502318
Contact details	+91 9866294170
Details of KVK intervention and outcome of the same	OFT - Assessment of Management of Tea mosquito bug in Guava. On-Farm Trial on Assessment of Management of Tea Mosquito Bug in Guava was conducted in the major guava growing areas of Ranjole village and Kohir area of the district, where severe infestation is regularly observed during both kharif and rabi seasons. The trial was carried out for two consecutive years (2024-2026) in 2 ha area with participation of 5 farmers each year. The main objective was to study pest incidence and life cycle, and to promote timely management through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices while reducing pesticide load. The interventions included spraying of NSKE @ 5%, Azadirachtin 10000 ppm @ 2 ml/litre of water, <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (IIHR wettable formulation) @ 1 g/litre, <i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> @ 5 g/litre, installation of Tea Mosquito Bug traps @12/acre and need-based application of Lambda cyhalothrin @ 0.5 ml/litre of water. During the first year, yield of 14.00 t/ha was recorded in demonstration plots compared to 11.875 t/ha in farmers' practice, with B:C ratio of 6.87 and 5.03, respectively, resulting in 17.89% yield increase. In the second year, yield of 14.75 t/ha was recorded in demonstration plots compared to 13.225 t/ha in check plots, with B:C ratio of 7.09 and 5.94, respectively, giving 11.53% yield increase. Pest incidence after treatment was reduced to 13-14% in demonstration plots compared to 18-20% in check plots during both years. It was also observed that <i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> at 5 ml/litre was less effective, whereas increasing the dose to 10 ml/litre for three sprays at 15-day intervals resulted in better pest reduction. Though tea mosquito bug incidence was managed effectively, higher mealy bug infestation was noticed during rabi 2025, causing slight damage at fruiting stage.

Farmer's statement	Farmers accepted the demonstrated technology and expressed satisfaction with the use of traps and <i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> application for pest management. They observed that timely management practices effectively reduced tea mosquito bug infestation. However, during the fruiting stage, mealy bug incidence was noticed, which affected fruit appearance and reduced the market value of the produce.
Attach good quality JPEG Photograph with Caption:	Distribution of inputs and installation of traps were carried out in guava fields for effective management of Tea Mosquito Bug. Pest observation was conducted and the usage of distributed inputs was explaining to farmers for effective pest management.

One page report on skilling - outcome of skilling - entrepreneurship development programmes conducted, enterprises established, handholding by KVK - outcome in terms of income, employment generated etc.

Skilling to Enterprise Development: Honey Production and Marketing Enterprise

As part of promoting self-employment among rural youth and women, Dr. N. Snehalath, SMS Plant Protection of DDS Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zaheerabad conducted a 4-day training programme on Scientific Beekeeping from 1st to 4th February 2025, which included hands-on training and an exposure visit to successful apiary units.

Smt. Potharaju Jyothi, a participant of the training, established a small-scale honey production and marketing enterprise after successfully completing the programme. With an initial investment of ₹30,000, she initiated honey processing, packaging, and direct marketing of honey in her locality. She sells honey at a rate of ₹600 per kg, with expenditure towards transport (₹60/litre), bottles (₹23), packing materials (₹20), and labelling (₹10). The enterprise generates an approximate profit margin of ₹1,500 to ₹2,000 for every ₹10,000 worth of sales.

DDS-KVK provided continuous technical guidance, packaging support, and follow-up advisory services, which helped the entrepreneur successfully establish and sustain the enterprise. Through these efforts, the enterprise has generated gross returns of about ₹60,000, providing self-employment and additional income to the entrepreneur.

The success of this enterprise demonstrates the effectiveness of skill-based training and handholding support provided by KVK in promoting entrepreneurship, livelihood security, and income generation among rural households.



Beneficiary handling bee colonies in training



Marketing of honey by trained beneficiary



Honey bottles being shipped to customers



Packaged honey bottles ready for sale

One case of successful technology application and dissemination: a technology which has passed through OFT, FLD, Trainings, Mainstream Extension (State Department of Agriculture), large scale adoption by farmers (in terms of area, additional income, input savings, saving of natural resources etc.)

Large-Scale Adoption of Soil Testing–Based Nutrient Management through Soil Health Card Program in Sangareddy District

Background

Soil fertility degradation due to imbalanced fertilizer use has been a major challenge affecting crop productivity and sustainability in the operational area. Farmers traditionally applied fertilizers based on generalized recommendations or local practices without scientific assessment of soil nutrient status. This resulted in nutrient imbalance, declining soil fertility, and increased cultivation costs.

To address this issue, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) initiated systematic training programs on soil sampling techniques, soil testing, and soil test–based nutrient management. These training interventions created awareness among farmers regarding the importance of soil testing and encouraged adoption of scientific fertilizer practices. The initiative gradually expanded through collaboration with developmental schemes and farmer outreach programs, leading to large-scale adoption of soil testing–based nutrient management practices.

Technology Dissemination Pathway

The technology dissemination process followed a phased approach:

Phase I: Capacity Building through Trainings

Initial awareness and skill-based trainings were conducted for farmers on scientific soil sampling, soil fertility management, and interpretation of Soil Health Cards. These trainings enabled farmers to understand benefits of balanced fertilizer application and encouraged participation in soil testing programs.

Phase II: Field Implementation and Service Delivery

Following the training phase, systematic soil sample collection campaigns were undertaken across villages. During the period January to December 2025, a total of 4,126 soil samples were

collected from 54 villages covering 16 mandals. All samples were analyzed in the soil testing laboratory using standard procedures to determine nutrient status and soil fertility levels.

Phase III: Distribution of Soil Health Cards

Based on laboratory analysis, 4,126 Soil Health Cards were generated and distributed to farmers. These cards provided detailed information on soil nutrient status along with crop-wise fertilizer recommendations, enabling farmers to adopt location-specific nutrient management practices.

Phase IV: Convergence with Developmental Programs

The technology was further strengthened through integration with ongoing government schemes and development programs. Soil samples from 26 villages across 6 mandals were analyzed under major initiatives such as:

- Cluster Front Line Demonstrations (CFLD) on Soybean and Safflower
- Model Pulse Villages Program
- Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

In addition, intensive Soil Health Campaigns were conducted under the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan during the Pre-Kharif campaign period (May–June 2025). These campaigns were organized in convergence with the Department of Agriculture, Sangareddy, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Sangareddy, and the Deccan Development Society.

These programs facilitated wider dissemination of soil test–based fertilizer recommendations and promoted adoption among targeted farmer groups.

Phase V: Focus on Small and Marginal Farmers

Special emphasis was given to resource-poor farmers. Out of the total samples analyzed, 2,601 soil samples from 28 villages in 10 mandals were processed free of cost, ensuring accessibility of soil testing services to small and marginal farmers.

Extent of Adoption

The soil testing–based nutrient management technology achieved wide-scale adoption across the operational area. The implementation resulted in:

- 4,126 farmers adopting soil test–based fertilizer recommendations
- Coverage of 54 villages across 16 mandals
- Increased participation of small and marginal farmers
- Integration of soil testing services into multiple developmental programs

The growing demand for soil testing services demonstrated farmers' acceptance and trust in scientific nutrient management practices.

Impact and Outcomes

The implementation of soil testing–based nutrient management resulted in significant improvements in farmer awareness and soil health management practices.

Key measurable impacts include:

- Improved farmer awareness on soil fertility and balanced fertilizer use
- Adoption of soil test–based fertilizer recommendations leading to more efficient nutrient use
- Reduction in indiscriminate fertilizer application, contributing to cost optimization

- Improvement in soil fertility status and crop productivity in participating villages
- Enhanced outreach of extension services to remote villages

In addition, the program generated ₹1,63,370 revenue through implementation of soil testing services under various schemes, contributing to institutional sustainability and strengthening laboratory services.

Economic and Resource Benefits

The adoption of soil test-based nutrient management contributed to:

- Optimization of fertilizer use based on crop requirement
- Reduction in excess fertilizer application
- Improvement in nutrient use efficiency
- Conservation of soil health and long-term productivity
- Reduction in input costs through balanced fertilizer use

These outcomes demonstrate the long-term sustainability benefits of scientific nutrient management.

Outcome

The successful implementation of soil testing-based nutrient management has resulted in widespread farmer adoption and strengthened soil health management practices across multiple villages. The programme established a strong foundation for scientific fertilizer use and improved farmer capacity in interpreting Soil Health Cards.

The initiative also strengthened institutional linkages with government schemes and demonstrated the effectiveness of training-led extension approaches in promoting large-scale technology adoption.

Key Achievements at a Glance

- Total Soil Samples Collected: 4,126
- Total Soil Health Cards Distributed: 4,126
- Villages Covered: 54
- Mandals Covered: 16
- Free Samples for Small & Marginal Farmers: 2,601
- Revenue Generated: ₹1,63,370



Soil Health Cards Distribution to farmers at Rythu Vedika, Ranzole, Zaheerabad



Soil Health Awareness Campaign at DDS, KVK, Zaheerabad

Linkages

Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
PVNRTU, Hyderabad	Capacity Building – Training Program on Antibiotics Resistance
Center for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad	Contribution received for establishment of demonstration units Bio-input Resource Center and Poultry unit
ICAR – IIMR, Hyderabad	VKSA Campaigns
NABARD	LEDP - Millet Processing unit follow-up
Department of Agriculture & Horticulture, Sangareddy	Diagnostic visits, Kisan mela and other extension activities
Department of Animal Husbandry	Animal Health Camps, Vaccination drive & Capacity Building
Department of Women Development & Child Welfare	Poshan Pakhwada, demonstrations, Capacity building programs
National Bee Board, Delhi	Capacity Building – Training Programs on Scientific Bee Keeping
ARS - Basthanpur	Sugarcane technology
TRVK, Jogipet	Capacity building
Government Degree College, Sadashivpet	Capacity building
WOTR, Kangti	Capacity building – Training Programs on organic/natural farming
SEED, Wasar	Capacity building – Training Programs on organic/natural farming
Malla Reddy University, School of Agricultural Sciences, Hyderabad	B. Sc Agriculture RAWEP program
Dr Reddy's Foundation Soil Testing Resource Centre (STRC), Sangareddy	Soil Testing

NB The nature of linkage should be indicated in terms of joint diagnostic survey, joint implementation, participation in meeting, contribution received for infrastructural development, conducting training program and demonstration or any other

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

KVK, KVK Staff, KVK Contact Farmers etc. at district, state, national and international level supported by copies of certificates and photographs

Sl. No.	Name of Award	Level	Awarded to	Awarding Organization	Date	Place
1	Plant Genome Saviour Community Award 2022–23	National	DDS Community Seed Bank, Machnur Village	PPV&FRA, Govt. of India	12.11.2025	NASC, New Delhi
2	Chiranjeev Pratibha Samman Award (Young Scientist Award)	National	Smt. Mandava Hemalatha, Subject Matter Specialist, DDS-KVK	Jeevan Asheesh Samitee, Kota & Hemakshee Publication, Sikar, Rajasthan	15.08.2025	Rajasthan
3	Best PhD Thesis Award	National	Dr. P. Sai Priyanka Subject Matter Specialist – Agricultural Extension	Society of Extension Education, Agra	26.11.2025	Shiksha-O-Anusandhan, Bhubaneswar during 2nd IEEC.

1. Plant Genome Saviour Community Award 2022–23 awarded to Community Seed Bank

The Community Seed Bank at Manchur village, Jharasangam Mandal, Sangareddy District, supported by Deccan Development Society and DDS Krishi Vigyan Kendra, received the prestigious Plant Genome Saviour Community Award 2022–23 from the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, Government of India.

The award was conferred on 12 November 2025 at the National Agricultural Science Centre by Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

The award recognized the outstanding contribution of women farmers and Sangham members of the Deccan Development Society in conserving and sustaining indigenous crop biodiversity for more than two decades. The Community Seed Bank, with a legacy of over 25 years, has conserved more than 80 traditional crop varieties, including millets, pulses, oilseeds, and cereals, thereby strengthening seed sovereignty and climate-resilient agriculture in rainfed regions.

As part of the evaluation process, the seed bank was inspected by a team of national-level experts who assessed the infrastructure, documentation, and conservation of traditional crop varieties before final selection. As a significant follow-up achievement, 44 traditional crop varieties conserved in the seed bank were registered under Community Rights under the PPV&FRA Act during the reporting period, with germination tests and preliminary screenings completed and samples submitted to DUS centres for further evaluation.

The award was received by the women seed saviours of the community along with representatives of the Deccan Development Society, including Ms. Divya, Executive Director, and Dr. C. Vara Prasad, Senior Scientist & Head, DDS-KVK, recognizing their collective contribution to biodiversity conservation and community-led seed management.

This recognition highlights the sustained efforts of community seed keepers such as Molgeri Chandramma, Hussengari Suryakala, Suryapeta Nagamma, and Mekala Lakshamma, along with several other women farmers who have safeguarded indigenous seed diversity and strengthened local food systems. The achievement reflects the successful integration of traditional knowledge systems with institutional support, establishing the Community Seed Bank as a nationally recognized model for community-led biodiversity conservation.



Receiving the Plant Genome Saviour Community Award 2022–23 at NASC, New Delhi on 12 November 2025 by ED, DDS; SS&H, DDS-KVK & community seed bank keepers.

2. Young Scientist Award to SMS Home Science

Smt. Mandava Hemalatha, Subject Matter Specialist – Home Science, DDS Krishi Vigyan Kendra, was conferred the Chiranjeev Pratibha Samman Award (Young Scientist Award) at the national level on 15 August 2025 by Jeevan Asheesh Samitee, Kota, Rajasthan and Hemakshee Publication, Sikar, Rajasthan. The award was presented in recognition of her exemplary contribution to sustainable community development and women empowerment, particularly through extension activities and capacity-building programmes that supported livelihoods and promoted sustainable agricultural practices.



Smt. Mandava Hemalatha, Subject Matter Specialist, DDS-KVK, received the Chiranjeev Pratibha Samman Award (Young Scientist Award) in recognition of her contribution to women empowerment and sustainable community development.

3. Best Ph.D. Thesis Award 2024 to SMS Agricultural Extension

Dr. P. Sai Priyanka, Subject Matter Specialist – Agricultural Extension, DDS Krishi Vigyan Kendra, received the Best Ph.D. Thesis Award at the national level from the Society of

Extension Education on 26 November 2025 during the 2nd International Extension Education Conference held at Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan University. The award was conferred for the doctoral research entitled “A Study on Identification and Validation of Indicators of Model Agri-Nutri (A2N) Smart Village”, submitted to the ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute in October 2023. The award selection process involved multi-stage evaluation including innovation screening, methodological assessment, author scorecard evaluation, and video presentation review conducted during 2024.

The doctoral research was rooted in field-level experiences and development interventions associated with the Deccan Development Society (DDS), focusing on integrated agriculture and nutrition-based village development models



Dr. P. Sai Priyanka, SMS Agricultural Extension, receiving the Best Ph.D. Thesis Award during the 2nd International Extension Education Conference held at Bhubaneswar on 26 November 2025.

Important Visitors to KVKs during 2025 (with photographs)

Sl. No.	Name of Visitor Designation & Organization	Level	Date of Visit	Purpose of Visit	Key Outcomes
1	Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra Chairperson, PPVFRA, New Delhi (Former Director General, ICAR) Dr. D.K. Agrawal Registrar, PPVFRA, New Delhi	National	28.02.2025	Participation as Chief Guest in ATARI Zone X, Telangana State level Training-cum-Awareness Programme on PPV&FR Act	Initiation of 100 farmer variety registration applications and recognition of seed conservation efforts. Provided technical guidance on seed registration and biodiversity conservation



Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra and Dr. D.K. Agrawal with DDS-KVK staff and seed keepers during the PPV&FR programme.



Dignitaries visiting DDS-KVK technology stall				Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra and Dr. Shaik N. Meera presenting felicitating Community Seed Bank keepers.	
2	Smt. Nirmala Jagga Reddy Chairperson, Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TGIIC)	State	11.03.2025	Chief Guest during International Women's Day Celebration	Encouraged women entrepreneurship and SHG-based enterprise development. Supported strengthening of SHG initiatives and value addition enterprises
	Mr. Uday Bhaskar Chief General Manager (CGM), NABARD				



Smt. Nirmala Jagga Reddy Chairperson, Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TGIIC) inaugurating SHG stall exhibition during International Women's Day event at DDS-KVK.



Smt. Nirmala Jagga Reddy and Mr. Uday Bhaskar felicitating DDS women farmer during the programme.

PHOTOS

Photos on performance of technologies in OFTs and FLDs, Trainings, Extension Programmes, Other Extension Activities, Important Visitors, Awards and Recognitions (KVK, Staff, Farmers) *etc.*

OFT

1. Crop Production



OFT 1 Field visit made under OFT Soybean variety AISb-50 at Siddapur thanda



OFT 2 Assessment on Pusa Decomposer demonstration at Nandi kandi



OFT 3 Field visit made under OFT Bengal gram variety NBeG-776 at Bidekanne

2. Horticulture



OFT 4 Assessment of high yielding watermelon variety Arka Shyama



OFT 5 Assessment of suitable intercrop in young Oilpalm orchards



OFT 6 Assessment of high yielding & multiple disease resistant variety on Arka Abed - trellis system

3. Plant Protection



OFT 7 Distribution of inputs under OFT- Assessment of Thrips Management in Cotton



OFT 8 Inputs Distribution under OFT- Assessment of Management of Black Thrips in Chilli



OFT 9 Inputs Distribution under OFT on Assessment of IPDM in Rice



OFT 10 Inputs Distribution under OFT- Assessment of Management of Tea Mosquito bug in Guava

4. Animal Husbandry



OFT 11 Area Specific Mineral Mixture



OFT 12 Chelated and trace minerals



OFT 13 - Mastitis



OFT 14 OFT - Ethno veterinary medicine for tick infestation
5. Home Science



OFT 15 Protective clothing for spraying



OFT 16 Weed hoe weeder for drudgery reduction



OFT 17 Sugarcane detrasher for drudgery reduction



OFT 18 Complementary weaning mix

FLD

1. Crop Production



FLD 1 Field visit made under FLD Sorghum variety PYPS -2 at Jadi Malkapur



FLD 2 Field visit made under FLD HDPS cotton at Nagoor K



FLD 3 Field visit made under FLD Sugarcane variety VSI 12121 at Potpally

2. Horticulture



FLD 4 Demonstration on ICM practices in Papaya



FLD 5 Demonstration on high yielding Dolichos bean variety on Arka Amogh



FLD 6 Demonstration on high yielding onion variety on Bhima Super



FLD 7 Demonstration on best management practices in marigold cultivation in Sangareddy district

3. Plant Protection



FLD 8 Inputs Distribution cum Diagnostic visit in Maize under FLD- Demonstration on Fall Army Worm Management in Maize



FLD 9 FLD on Demonstration on Management of Pink bollworm in cotton



FLD 10 Distribution of inputs under FLD - Management of Stem borer and Root grub in Sugarcane

4. Animal Husbandry



FLD 11 Mineral licks in goat



FLD 12 Perennial Hybrid Super Napier



FLD 13 Double pgF2 Alpha in Cattle



FLD 14 Improved backyard poultry Rajasri

5. Home Science



FLD 15 Organic Kitchen garden



FLD 16 Sapling transplanter

Trainings



Training program on organic inputs preparation and uses at Turkwadgoan



Training program on better management practices in Kharif crops at Nagoor K



Training program on Bengal gram cultivation practice at Jamalai thanda



Training program on pulses cultivation practice at Godegarpally



Training program on organic manures preparation and uses at Chilakapally



Training on Nutri-sensitive villages



Training on best management practices on banana & papaya



Training on pruning in mango



Training on flower & fruit formation in mango



Training on potato cultivation



Training cum Inputs distribution under CFLD oilseeds, NMEO



Training on Sugarcane pest and disease management



Theoretical session on Training Program on Scientific Beekeeping



Training cum Awareness program on Scientific Beekeeping in collaboration with District Horticulture Department.



Training Program on chilli pest and Disease Management



Training cum input distribution on ICM Safflower at Tatpally village



Training on INM Safflower at Raikode Rythu Vedika, Raikode



Training on soil fertility & nutrient management of Safflower



Training on digital content creation and video making



Skill training for rural youth on livestock management



Training on backyard poultry and incubation



Training on Anti-microbial resistance in collaboration with PVNRTU



Training on livestock disease management and ethno veterinary medicine



Training on value addition of millets



Training cum awareness on breast feeding practices



Training on soap making



Training on cloth dyeing & printing



Training program on organic kitchen gardening to Anganwadi teachers

One photo for Annual Zonal Award

High resolution jpg format. Also to be uploaded in the link



Farmers and scientists showcasing harvested onion bulbs of Bhima Super variety.

Other Activities
Cross-learning from KVK
Exposure Visit to KVK Sagroli, Nanded (Maharashtra)

Date of Visit: 10 July 2025

Location: Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Sagroli, Nanded District, Maharashtra

Participants: Senior Scientist & Head, Subject Matter Specialists of DDS–KVK Zaheerabad, and 10 progressive farmers

Objective of the Visit

The exposure visit to KVK Sagroli was organized to facilitate cross-learning on innovative agricultural practices, demonstration units, farm management systems, and enterprise-based extension models. The visit aimed to strengthen technical knowledge, explore collaborative opportunities, and identify replicable technologies suitable for adoption in the operational area of DDS–KVK Zaheerabad.



Key Observations

During the visit, the team observed several well-established demonstration units and production systems across horticulture, agronomy, agricultural engineering, and extension disciplines.

Horticulture and Nursery Units: The nursery unit demonstrated scientific production of vegetable seedlings such as tomato, chilli, brinjal, marigold, and fruit crops including karonda. The team also observed mango and guava orchards, where soybean was cultivated as an intercrop to optimize land use. A trellis-based spine gourd cultivation system showcased efficient crop management practices. Red-coloured karonda plants were procured for planting at the DDS–KVK campus to assess adaptability and productivity.

Farm Machinery and Agronomy Innovations: The Agricultural Engineering unit displayed several mechanization technologies including tractor-mounted groundnut harvester, onion transplanter, mulching-cum-bed maker, and seed drill-cum-fertilizer applicator. These implements demonstrated labour-saving potential and improved input efficiency. Soybean husk utilization in vermicomposting was also observed as an effective waste recycling method.

Artificial Intelligence Applications in Agriculture: The team gained insights into the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in sugarcane cultivation, including crop monitoring,

irrigation scheduling, yield prediction, and pest forecasting. Such technologies were identified as promising tools for improving productivity and resource-use efficiency.

Sericulture and Livelihood Units: A mulberry plantation integrated with silkworm rearing demonstrated a complete value-chain model from leaf production to cocoon marketing. The triple-decker tray system ensured efficient space utilization and simplified management practices.

Food Processing and Value Addition: The Home Science Processing Unit showcased diversified value-added products including aloe vera-based soaps, soybean tofu, fruit pulp, pickles, squash, and masala powders. The unit demonstrated a successful model integrating production, training, and marketing, with products supplied to institutional outlets and local markets.

Infrastructure and Digital Extension Systems: KVK Sagroli demonstrated strong infrastructure facilities including training halls, auditoriums, demonstration farms, and a 1.5 crore-litre farm pond. Their digital extension system included efficient data management through cloud-based tools and a YouTube channel (“KrushivedTV”) hosting over 400 agricultural videos.

Learnings and Outcomes

The exposure visit provided valuable technical and operational insights that can be adapted to strengthen KVK activities. Key learnings included:

- Adoption of integrated nursery and orchard management models
- Promotion of mechanization technologies to reduce labour dependency
- Utilization of crop residues for compost production
- Introduction of AI-based decision support systems in crop management
- Establishment of sericulture and food processing enterprises for rural employment
- Strengthening digital outreach and video-based advisory systems

Farmers who participated in the visit expressed keen interest in adopting improved nursery techniques, mechanized operations, and value-added processing activities.

Synergies and Follow-up Actions

Based on the observations, several follow-up initiatives have been planned:

- Introduction of red karonda plantations within the DDS–KVK campus
- Exploration of sericulture-based livelihood opportunities for rural youth and women
- Organization of training programmes on soybean tofu preparation and fruit processing
- Procurement of bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents for demonstration programmes
- Collaboration with KVK Sagroli for conducting training on AI-based crop management technologies
- Strengthening digital extension initiatives using video-based learning modules

Conclusion

The exposure visit to KVK Sagroli provided significant opportunities for knowledge exchange and technology learning across multiple disciplines. The insights gained will support the replication of innovative demonstration units, enterprise-based models, and digital extension practices at DDS–KVK Zaheerabad. Such exposure programmes play a crucial role in enhancing technical capacity of staff and farmers, promoting adoption of improved

technologies, and strengthening inter-KVK collaboration for sustainable agricultural development.

Eenadu Call-in

Farmers Telephone Line Advisory in Collaboration with Eenadu

A Farmers Telephone Line programme was conducted at DDS–KVK, Medak-1, Zaheerabad in collaboration with *Eenadu* newspaper to provide need-based technical guidance to farmers. During the programme, farmers from various villages contacted the KVK through phone calls seeking expert advice on crop and livestock management. Major crop-related queries included yellowing of banana leaves, fertilizer recommendations for rice and maize, pest and disease



management in soybean and cotton, and post-harvest care in mango. Farmers also sought solutions for poor germination in red gram and cotton, guidance on millet cultivation, and availability of quality seeds. Livestock-related concerns such as feeding management of goat kids and reproductive issues in buffaloes were also addressed.

All the queries received during the programme were systematically documented and expert recommendations were compiled and published in the *Eenadu* newspaper on the following day under the Question and Answer (Q&A) section, thereby extending the advisory support to a wider farming community. The programme facilitated timely advisory services, enabling farmers to make informed decisions and improve farm productivity.

VIKSIT KRISHI SANKALP ABHIYAN

Pre-Kharif Campaign for Sustainable Agriculture

The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan, a large-scale Pre-Kharif campaign, was organized from 29 May to 12 June 2025 by DDS–KVK, Medak-1, Zaheerabad in collaboration with scientists from ICAR–Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR) and officials from the Department of Agriculture. The campaign aimed to enhance farmer preparedness for the Kharif season through scientific and sustainable agricultural practices. Six dedicated teams comprising ICAR scientists, KVK Subject Matter Specialists, and Agriculture Department officials systematically covered 45 villages across Sangareddy district, reaching a total of 14,436 farmers, including 11,552 male farmers and 2,884 female farmers.

The campaign focused on key technical themes such as soil health management through soil testing, seed treatment and quality seed selection, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPDM), and improved animal husbandry practices. Special emphasis was placed on promoting soil testing services and the use of Soil Health Cards to encourage balanced nutrient application. Awareness was also created on nutrition-sensitive agriculture, natural and organic farming practices, and the availability of various government schemes and extension services. Extension literature was distributed widely, and farmers' innovations and Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITKs) were documented to strengthen research–extension linkages. The campaign significantly enhanced farmers' technical knowledge and encouraged adoption of resilient and eco-friendly farming systems ahead of the Kharif season.



Establishment of Natural Farming Crop Cafeteria Demonstration Unit

A 2-acre Natural Farming Crop Cafeteria demonstration unit was established at DDS–KVK, Zaheerabad to promote sustainable agriculture and natural farming practices under dryland conditions. The unit showcases a diverse range of dryland crops including millets (sorghum, pearl millet, foxtail millet, finger millet), pulses (red gram, green gram, Bengal gram), oilseeds (safflower, sunflower, castor), and commercial crops such as cotton and sugarcane.



The cafeteria serves as a live demonstration and learning platform to promote climate-resilient and eco-friendly farming practices such as intercropping, mixed cropping, live mulching, ridge

and furrow sowing, and integrated nutrient and pest management using natural inputs like jeevamrutham, ghana jeevamrutham, vermicompost, and botanical extracts. Water-efficient irrigation methods and pest monitoring tools such as pheromone and light traps are also demonstrated.

This initiative supports sustainability efforts, biodiversity conservation, and natural farming promotion, while enabling farmers, students, and extension personnel to gain hands-on exposure to diversified cropping systems suitable for dryland agriculture.

Karonda Plantation Drive for Bio fencing at KVK Campus

As part of strengthening sustainable farm practices and enhancing the ecological security of the campus, a plantation drive was undertaken at the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) to establish a live bio-fence using Karonda (*Carissa carandas*). A total of 800 Karonda plants were planted strategically along the boundary of the KVK campus.



Karonda is a hardy, drought-tolerant, and thorny shrub well-suited for bio-fencing purposes. Its dense growth and spiny nature act as an effective natural barrier against stray animals and unauthorized entry, thereby protecting field crops, nursery units, and demonstration plots within the campus. Additionally, Karonda plants contribute to soil conservation, reduce wind speed, and support biodiversity by providing habitat for birds and beneficial insects.

The plantation activity was carried out with proper spacing and pit preparation to ensure better establishment and growth of the plants. Organic manure was incorporated during planting to improve soil fertility and enhance root development. Necessary aftercare measures such as watering, mulching, and protection from grazing were also ensured for higher survival rates.

Apart from its protective function, Karonda also holds nutritional and economic importance. The fruits are rich in vitamin C and are widely used for preparing pickles, jams, and value-added products, thus offering an additional income opportunity. The plantation therefore serves as a demonstration model for farmers, showcasing an integrated approach combining farm protection with nutritional and economic benefits.

(Annexure I)

PROCEEDINGS OF 24th SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC) OF DDS KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA (MEDAK 1)

The 24th Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting of DDS-Krishi Vigyan Kendra (DDS-KVK, Medak1) was convened at Didigi Campus, Zaheerabad on March 17, 2025. The meeting was attended by 37 representatives from various ICAR institutions, agricultural university and staff of line departments and farmers representing this region.

The program began with the lighting of the ceremonial lamp by the esteemed guests, symbolizing knowledge, growth, and prosperity. As the lamp was being lit, DDS women farmers performed a special song, reflecting the agricultural traditions and cultural heritage of the Telangana region. The session continued with the Invocation Song of ICAR, performed in accordance with the traditional customs observed by DDS KVK.

Opening remarks by Ms. Divya Velguri, Executive Director, Deccan Development Society – KVK works are appreciable in the past one year and are in line with the National Mission on Natural Farming with the principles of sustainability and integrated farming systems.



Inaugural Session and lightening the lamp by dignitaries.

Dr. A. R Reddy, Principal Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Hyderabad explained the importance of SAC to all the attending participants and further briefed the follow up SAC and how it will be finalized in the action plan meeting.

Dr. C. Vara Prasad, Senior Scientist and Head presented the action taken report of the 23rd SAC meeting and the overall progress report for 2024-25.

He has highlighted that based on the 23th SAC recommendations we have established a Nursery Unit of 800 m² area in June, 2024 and in till now more than 1,60,000 vegetable seedlings have been supply to farmers from 5 Districts- Nizamabad, Khammam, Suryapet, Nalgonda & Sangareddy.

Dr. R. Vasantha, Professor, EEI, and Director of Extension, Professor Jayashankar Telangana Agricultural University (PJTUAU), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad nominee recommended to use the rapid soil test kit of Digital Green's Saagu Baagu project which provides results in half an hour.

Agronomy presentation for year-round activities of OFTs, FLDs & capacity building activities was given by Mr. Ramesh, SMS (Agronomy)

Dr. R. Vasantha questioned on why not the use of capsule of Pusa decomposer instead of powder Consortium formulation?

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao, Chief of Operations (Knowledge Management and Enterprises) Krishna Sudha Academy for Agroecology questioned the Pusa decomposer performance. He advised to make the cost comparison, time frame for decomposition and soil analysis for microbial activity and other properties for three technologies of burning lands, SSP applied plots and Pusa decomposer applied plots and also advised to extend the trail to see before and after test results.

Dr. R. Vasantha advised to follow recommended practices for after crop decomposition of Pusa decomposer.

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao mentioned not to try DSR for fine rice varieties and pay attention for selection of crop varieties.

Dr. J. Aravind Kumar, Principal Scientist, Plant Breeding, ICAR- Indian Institute of Rice Research, mentioned not much difference in case of fine varieties for DSR method but advised to test for seed vigor as said by Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao and advised to select short duration varieties preferably.

Dr. A.R. Reddy, Principal Scientist, ATARI, Hyderabad asked to try out DSR with farmers preferred varieties.

Dr. R. Vasantha described the recent incident of rejection of rice consignments due to herbicide residues. She advised to concentrate on export opportunities with fine varieties which are most needed and asked to link up FPO farmers with APEDA and promote reduction of herbicide usage.

For Jowar trail she advised to add consumer acceptance of the technology in terms of adoption study.

Shri. Kiran S, Executive Director, Vikasa NGO had asked to mention the major difference

between farmers practice and technology and advised to add details in 1st slide of OFT.

Dr. A.R. Reddy advised to take up demonstrations to compare for farmer used varieties and proposed technology without changing the variety in trail for HDPS especially.

Exhaustive crop discussion was questioned by Dr. R. Vasantha and Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao for using Jowar hybrid after cotton.

Dr. J. Aravind Kumar & Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao advised for AWD& DSR for 1 year in trail and after use of Pusa decomposer.

Dr. R. Vasantha advised the Navadanya concept to try after paddy although it has no documented technology from PJTSAU but has reliable success stories.

Smt. Laxmmamma, farmer and senior seed keeper recommended green manure crops like sunhemp, green gram and groundnut crops which are traditionally grown in the region from before.

Horticulture presentation for year-round activities of OFTs, FLDs & capacity building activities was given by Mrs. Shailaja, SMS (Horticulture)

Dr. R. Vasantha recommended raising a question on how and what parameters are used for the basic rejection of the Red Bendi variety. She also advised checking for consumer preferences before selecting the variety.

Dr. V. Suchitra, Senior Scientist (Hort.) & Head, Fruit Research Station Sangareddy, questioned the difference between pest attacks in farmer's practice and the Red Bendi variety trials.

Dr Y. Babji, Principal Scientist, ICAR- National Research Centre on Meat recommended introducing age-wise preference for the Red Bendi variety by involving school children, which could help control rejection on a community basis by promoting the experiment among them. Dr. A.R. Reddy, recommended that instead of conducting a trial first, it would be better to try the Red Bendi variety at the KVK farm and introduce it to farmers and community members before taking it directly to the fields.

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao recommended using a question for the selection of Arkha Abedh, emphasizing that the variety should be multi-resistant. He also mentioned that the selection of the trial should depend on certain criteria, such as selecting determinate varieties that are sun-scorching resistant. Additionally, he pointed out the extra labour involved in the trailing method for tomatoes, as this area is not used to that method. He advised testing varieties that are not suitable for the trailing method since farmers here do not practice it.

For the Arkha Abedh trial, Dr. R. Vasantha suggested conducting a training needs assessment before selecting the trial.

Dr. V. Suchitra, appreciated the staggered planting model, stating that it is the need of the hour. However, she equated the staggered planting model with the relay cropping methodology

Dr. A.R. Reddy raised a question about the market for rainfed cultivation, particularly in oil farm intercrops. Shri. P. Someshwar Rao, District Horticulture & Sericulture Officer, Sangareddy district advised trying watermelon in oil farm orchards. Dr. A.R. Reddy again questioned the feasibility of intercrops, especially pulses or oilseeds.

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao recommended short-duration varieties that are shade-loving and suggested trying cluster beans or French beans, which serve multiple purposes both as vegetables and pulses to add nitrogen to the soil.

Dr. V. Suchitra, raised the point that the effect of intercrop pests on oil palm should be studied. She questioned whether this has been done, and if not, she highlighted that the intercrop microclimate actually helps suppress weevil attacks on oil palm, especially from the third year. She also suggested that banana crops, not for fruit purposes, could be used as an intercrop to provide the proper humidity for oil palm cultivation.

Dr. R. Vasantha mentioned that since this study is being conducted by all the horticulture subject matter specialists (SMS) across KVKs in Telangana, during the State Level Technical Program (SLTP), she advised SMS to discuss potential intercrops and consider the advice from other SMS from different KVKs. She suggested trying out those intercrops.

Additionally, the Dr. V. Suchitra suggested that flowers like Heliconia or red ginger, a spice, could be used as intercrops in oil palm cultivation.

Dr. V. Suchitra, questioned whether intercrop pests in oil farm orchards have any effect on oil palm cultivation, particularly if these pests attack the oil palm itself. She also mentioned that the intercrop microclimate could help suppress weevil attacks, especially from the third year.

Dr. R. Vasantha advised the Extension Specialist, SMS, to create QR codes for crop produce. This would help in the traceability of all organic crops and packages, improving market access and providing better opportunities for the produce.

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao suggested documenting the package of practices, especially organic practices, for the crops that are under trials by KVK-SMS.

Shri. Kiran S, ED, Vikasa NGO, highlighted that since DDS already has an established market with its own brand, KVK-SMS technologies should focus on strengthening this existing market and building upon it.

Dr. V. Suchitra, suggested trying curry varieties of onion specifically for storage purposes. Dr. R. Vasantha advised trying natural farming vegetables using the natural farming method.

Dr. A.R. Reddy questioned why all the farmers in the district are still practicing low-yielding varieties as part of their farming practices. He expressed doubts about the credibility of the trials in this context.

Dr. R. Vasantha recommended conducting pre-tests and post-tests for all participants in the training and capacity-building activities conducted by subject matter specialists. She also advised tracking the impact or adoption of various exhibitions, Kisan Melas, and exposure visit

events to ensure that the training and capacity-building efforts are effective and followed up on.

Dr. J. Aravind Kumar suggested extending the training programs to all areas of Sangareddy, as many of the training sessions are currently restricted to the Zaheerabad region.

Dr. V. Suchitra, another expert, recommended adding seed spices, especially cumin or ajwain, to the horticulture SMS trials or demonstrations, as spices have not been included in the trials so far.

Dr. A.R. Reddy expert recommended adding a mango trial to the SMS horticulture trials, as mango is a major fruit crop in the district.

Smt. Lakshmama discussed chili production, mentioning that chilies with excessive pungency should not be consumed nowadays. She also highlighted the labor-intensive weed management process in desi chilies, which yield less pungent varieties that are better for consumption.

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao advised comparing high-yielding varieties with seed-buying varieties, especially for horticulture crops, as there are very few horticulture crops currently available through seed-buying.

There was a discussion between Dr. A.R. Reddy and Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao about the distinction between DDS and DDS-KVK. Dr. A.R. Reddy clarified that DDS and DDS-KVK are separate institutes, with KVK having its own mandates. He also mentioned that over the past year, KVK has been functioning better by understanding the distinction between the NGO and KVK. Additionally, he stated that if feasible, a natural farming machine or project might be provided for DDS-KVK. He expressed his willingness to support the ecosystem and farmer training based on natural farming with DDS-KVK.

Dr. R. Vasantha advised the SMS Horticulture to explore the use of gel pheromones for controlling fruit flies, especially in creepers, in the case of organic farming.

Horticulture expert Dr. V. Suchitra mentioned the recently introduced paper bag technique for mangoes, particularly for export purposes. She recommended SMS Horticulture to include demonstrations or training on mango exports along with APEDA and on the use of paper bags for mangoes. Dr. V. Suchitra also suggested trailing a papaya nursery and banana trials. She recommended using bunch covers for bananas.

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao advised on providing care for nursery damping off, including training on this issue.

Shri. P. Someshwar Rao, District Horticulture & Sericulture Officer recommended experimenting with sowing dates for potato varieties that are suitable for Kohir Mandal.

Afternoon Session

Ms. V. Divya gave an insightful opening speech. She emphasized the values DDS upholds, like avoiding monocropping and encouraging alternative farming practices. She also clarified the approach of DDS KVK in terms of using safer practices in their trials, particularly when it comes to avoiding harmful pesticides. Her emphasis on seed conservation and its practical application was also a key point. She set a solid foundation for the upcoming DDS KVK presentations by discussing these important practices. She had also highlighted the importance of PGS (Participatory Guarantee System) certifications under the DDS name, pointing out how each producer receives a unique number for traceability. She acknowledged the suggestions from earlier experts and agreed that QR coding could be a practical addition for enhancing traceability. By combining the PGS unique number with QR coding, she believes it could further streamline the process and improve transparency for producers. This approach could be a significant step in improving the marketability and accountability of the products.

Plant Protection presentation for year-round activities of OFTs, FLDs & capacity building activities was given by Dr. Snehalatha, SMS (Plant Protection).

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao raised a question about the difference between compost and manure, asking which one is more suitable to use, and specifically whether farmyard manure is better than compost.

Dr. R. Vasantha, on the other hand, observed that in black soils, there is a presence of flower drop, prompting her to inquire further about this issue.

Dr. Tabasum Fathima, Scientist (Sugarcane) Scientist, Agriculture Research Station, Basanthpur, PJTAU, Sangareddy Dist. suggested that after germination, wilt could be the cause of drying or flower drop in plants. She recommended using trichoderma, which helps in addressing this issue, and also advised applying it during the last ploughing.

For the cotton trial, Dr. R. Vasantha raised a question regarding the yield increase, asking if it was solely attributed to the Thrips management.

Shri. K. Rahul Vishwakarma, Coordinator, DAATTC Jogipet, Sangareddy District suggested changing the title from "Thrips Management" to "Sucking Pest Management" to better reflect the scope of the trial. Additionally, Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao recommended focusing on all pests affecting the crop to make the yield increase results more justifiable and comprehensive.

For the wild boar management trial, Shri. Rahul Vishwakarma raised concerns about the high cost of bioacoustics, questioning whether wild animals might become resistant to the sounds over time. He also suggested that solar fans might be a more cost-effective alternative to bioacoustics and asked why they are not being considered for wild boar management. Dr. Tabasum Fathima questioned how long a farmer could rely on bioacoustics for effective wild boar management.

Dr. R. Vasantha recalled an Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) for wild boar management and advised documenting any such ITKs related to the issue. She also recommended

conducting impact evaluations for the training sessions provided by the Subject Matter Specialists (SMS).

Shri. Rahul Vishwakarma suggested trying out Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques instead of focusing solely on early and late blight management.

Dr. A. R. Reddy recommended including trials, On-Farm Trials (OFTs), or Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) on rice and soybean, which are the major field crops in Sangareddy.

Dr. R. Vasantha also reiterated the importance of documenting ITKs, case studies, and success stories to evaluate the scientific rationality of these practices and ensure proper documentation.

Dr. Tabasum Fathima raised a concern about the shelf life of *Bacilomyces* and questioned the methods being used for its application in pest management.

Home Science presentation for year-round activities of OFTs, FLDs & capacity building activities was given by Mrs. Hemalatha, SMS (Home Science)

Dr. R. Vasantha raised a concern about the discrepancy in the amount of cotton a person can pick manually (up to 20 kg) versus the capacity of the cotton-picking bags, which are only able to carry 6 kg. She pointed out that this difference indicates that technology can help reduce drudgery, but the challenge still remains in the need for labor to carry the collected cotton back and forth to a central place in the field.

Dr. A.R. Reddy suggested that instead of going for OFTs (On-Farm Trials) or FLDs (Frontline Demonstrations) for the cotton-picking bags, it could be more effective to conduct a simple demonstration to showcase the technology.

Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao questioned whether the crops selected for the kitchen garden trial are chosen based on their nutrient requirements for human consumption, and whether the selection of these crops aligns with this criterion.

Dr Y. Babji, has recommended focusing on meat-sourced products and value-added meat products in the home science trials.

Dr. R. Vasantha has also suggested organizing a training program on the production of eco-colors, which are organic colors.

Agricultural Extension presentation for year-round activities of Extension studies & capacity building activities was given by Dr. Sai Priyanka, SMS (Agricultural Extension)

Dr. R. Vasantha has pointed out a mismatch between the title and the results of the first cotton study. She has recommended changing the title to reflect that the results are based on the farmers' perception or opinion, ensuring that it aligns with the findings. She highlighted the successful use of micro-robo sprayers in Khammam district and suggested providing training for women in drone technology. This could help reduce labor wages and lower the cost of cultivation.

Dr. A.R. Reddy sir suggested including intercropping in cotton as a trial in either OFT or FLD and advised informing the agronomy person to make this a part of the trial.

Dr. R. Vasantha questioned the criteria for selecting the adapted villages and recommended checking the criteria before making selections. She also suggested creating short videos, at least 1-2 minutes long, showcasing successful case studies from farmers, and circulating those videos among farmer groups via WhatsApp to encourage farmer-to-farmer extension. Dr. A.R. Reddy suggested conducting a training on how to join online meetings via Zoom or other platforms. This training would help farmers participate in any online meetings or training sessions in the future.

Dr. R. Vasantha also suggested including traceability for the agriculture produced in the action plan of SMS extension.

Animal Husbandry presentation for year-round activities of OFTs, FLDs & capacity building activities was given by Dr. Kailash, SMS (Animal Husbandary)

Dr. A.R. Reddy has suggested conducting village-level camps if funds are available through the department. He has recommended setting a benchmark at the village level to ensure that no animals are left infertile.

Dr. Khan Shaheen Hamed, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon highlighted the successful practice of ethno- veterinary practices in her daily veterinary duties, noting its effectiveness in overcoming many disorders in livestock.

Dr. R. Vasantha advised conducting impact studies on ethno-veterinary practices and recommended including preventive measures as a training component. She also suggested conducting a training on preventive measures of diseases in cattle. She advised referring to the Tanvas veterinary books and Muthuswamy's book on ethno-veterinary practices for disease and disorder treatment in veterinary practices.

Closing remarks –

G. Nikhil Reddy, District Development Manager, NABARD, Siddipet Cluster also mentioned the potential support from NABARD for creating animal husbandry-related FPOs and extended his help in supporting progressive farmers under the CAT scheme, provided that KVK can identify such farmers, particularly in animal husbandry. He further suggested that KVK try out new horticulture technologies like hydroponics or vertical farming, and NABARD would extend support for setting up demo units on the KVK farm under the promotional fund. For the creation of FPOs, NABARD would provide an equity grant of equal amount to assist the work being done at DDS KVK.

Dr Y. Babji, emphasized the significance of meat processing and value addition. He suggested setting up a small-scale slaughterhouse for women's groups to ensure continued hygienic meat production, particularly for the Osmanabadi breed of goats. He recommended that these small-scale meat value addition units could be linked with SHGs (Self-Help Groups) for better empowerment and sustainability. He also advised to prioritize health and well-being first.

Dr. M.H. Chandrakant, Senior Scientist, ICAR - Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture - KVK, commented that all the presentations were well done and to the point. He appreciated the commendable work being carried out at DDS KVK.

Dr. A.R. Reddy concluded the meeting with his final remarks from ATARI. He mentioned that KVK has been doing excellent work over the past year and appreciated the demo units, noting they were relevant and to the point. He also praised the improvement of the revolving fund, which has increased threefold from the previous year. He suggested focusing on income generation through input development and distribution.

Additionally, Dr. A.R. Reddy encouraged utilizing RAWE students for small-scale studies or surveys and appreciated how they have been used for extension activities. He advised prioritizing nutri-garden interventions and emphasized the importance of export-quality production. He recommended collaborating with APEDA for marketing the produce and conducting capacity-building exercises for farmers.

Furthermore, he suggested extending training and capacity-building exercises across the entire district. He encouraged using drone technology to reduce labour costs and stressed the need to conduct market surveys to understand consumer preferences before introducing new technology. He also advised taking up meat processing and seeking help from NRC Meat to establish meat processing units. Finally, he mentioned that presentations should include clear objectives and focus on yield as a key criterion.

Ms. V. Divya concluded the meeting by acknowledging the advice given and assured that training needs assessments and impact assessments would be conducted for the next action plan. She also appreciated the improvement in the revolving fund status and promised to work on increasing it further for the next year. The program concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Mrs. G. Shailaja, SMS Horticulture, followed by National Anthem.





Ms. Divya Veluguri, ED, DDS



**Dr.A.R. Reddy, Principal Scientist,
ATARI, Hyderabad**



Dr. C. Vara Prasad, SS&H Presenting the progress of work done

SMS Presenting the work done and proposed action plan for 2025-26



Mr. V. Ramesh, SMS Agronomy



Mrs. G. Shailaja, SMS Horticulture



Dr. Dr. N. Snehalatha , SMS Plant Protection



Mrs. M. Hemalatha, SMS Home Science



Dr. P. Sai Priyanka, SMS Agril. Extension



Dr. Madne Kailash, SMS Animal Husbandry



Farmer and seed keeper Smt. Lakshamma speaking in the SAC meeting



Group Photographs with the 24th SAC members

List of members of the 24th Scientific Advisory Committee meeting (SAC)

1. Ms. Divya Velguri, Executive Director, Deccan Development Society
2. Dr. A.R. Reddy, Principal Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone X, Hyderabad
3. Dr. R. Vasantha, Principal Scientist, EEI, - Director of Extension nominee, PJTAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
4. Dr. Y. Babji, Principal Scientist, ICAR-National Research Centre on Meat
5. Dr. J. Aravind Kumar, Principal Scientist, Plant Breeding, ICAR-Indian Institute of Rice Research
6. Dr. Gowri Sankara Rao, Chief of Operations (Knowledge Management and Enterprises), Krishna Sudha Academy for Agroecology
7. Dr. M.H. Chandrakant, Senior Scientist, ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture - KVK
8. Dr. V. Suchitra, Senior Scientist (Hort.) & Head, Fruit Research Station Sangareddy
9. Dr. Tabasum Fathima, Scientist (Sugarcane) Scientist, Agriculture Research Station, Basanthpur, PJTAU
10. Shri. P. Someshwar Rao, District Horticulture & Sericulture Officer, Government of Telangana
11. Shri. G. Vinod Kumar, AO (Technical Officer), Sangareddy District, Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana
12. Dr. Khan Shaheen Hamed, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
13. Shri. G. Nikhil Reddy, District Development Manager, NABARD, Siddipet Cluster
14. Shri. K. Rahul Viswakarma, Coordinator, DAATTC, Jogipet, Sangareddy District

15. Dr. Shirin Hima Bindhu, FRM Scientist, AICRP-PJTAU
16. Dr. C. Vara Prasad – Senior Scientist & Head, KVK, DDS, Zaheerabad
17. Mrs. G. Shailaja (SMS, Horticulture)
18. Dr. N. Sneha latha (SMS, Plant Protection)
19. Mr. V. Ramesh (SMS, Agronomy)
20. Mrs. M. Hema latha (SMS, Home Science)
21. Dr. P. Sai Priyanka (SMS, Agricultural Extension)
22. Dr. M. Kailash (SMS, Animal Husbandry)
23. Shri B. Srikanth (Programme Assistant - Farm)
24. Shri E. Swamy (Programme Assistant – Soil lab)
25. Shri. Solomon Raj, Technical Officer, FRS, Sangareddy
26. Shri. Bhairava Kumar, KSA, Nuzvidu
27. Shri. Kiran.S, ED, Vikasa NGO
28. Smt Narasamma – Community radio station, DDS, Zaheerabad
29. Smt General Narasamma – Community radio station, DDS, Zaheerabad
30. Shri. Ch. Ramesh, Farmer
31. Shri. Ch. Ravi, Farmer
32. Shri. Swamydas, Farmer
33. Shri. B. Tulasiram, Farmer
34. Shri. Santosh, Farmer
35. Smt. Mogulamma, Farmer
36. Smt. Lakshamma, Farmer and Seed keeper
37. Smt Chandramma, Farmer