

**PROFORMA FOR PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORT
(1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022)**

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): KVK, Villupuram

Address: Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
Tindivanam, Villupuram District – 604 002.

Phone : 04147 250001
Fax : 04147 250001
Email : kvktvm@tnau.ac.in

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

Name of the Host Organization as per Official Records: Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
Coimbatore

Status of the Host Organization (As per the MoU): State Government University
(State Government University – [AU, HU, VU, FU] / State Government Department / ICAR Institute / Central University / Deemed University / Non-Governmental Organization)

Address : Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore – 641 003
Phone : 0422 6611233
Fax : 091-0422-6611433
Email : dee@tnau.ac.in , vctnau@tnau.ac.in
Name of the Chairperson: Dr.P.P.Murugan
Mobile No : 9443654740
Email : dee@tnau.ac.in

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

Name of the Programme Coordinator / SS&H : Dr. M.Kumar
Residential Address : Staff quarters, KVK, Tindivanam
Phone No. : 9443414662
Mobile No. : kumarm@tnau.ac.in
Email:

1.4. Year of sanction of the KVK (as per Official Order): **2003-04 (No.16-12/2003-AE-I-dated 16.8.2003, AE-I-dated 22.3.04 of ICAR, New Delhi)**

1.5. Month and year of establishment : 25th March, 2004

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

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	2.4
2.	Under Demonstration Units	0.4
3.	Under Crops	11.2
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	2.8
5.	Others (specify)	-
	Total	16.8

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 in Lakhs)	Starting Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction Completed/ in progress/ to be initiated)
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	01.08.2007	550	39.85	-	-	Completed
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	01.08.2007	305	25.75	-	-	Completed
3.	Staff Quarters (No.)	ICAR	01.08.2007	400	32.00	-	-	Completed
4.	Demonstration Units	ICAR	01.08.2007	40	4.00	1.7.06	-	Completed
		ICAR	01.08.2007	250m	2.00	1.7.06	-	Completed
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rain Water harvesting system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Threshing floor	-	2004 (old structure renovated)	40	-	-	-	-
8	Farm godown	ICAR	1.8.2007	550	39.85	-	-	-
9	Shed (Farm equipment)	ICAR	1.8.2007	305	25.75	-	-	-

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms covered as on 31.12.2022	Present status
Tractor with accessories	2005	318150	10250 hours	Made to run; needs replacement
Two wheeler (TVS Starcity)	2006	34028	54,212 kms	Good
Two wheeler (TVS Scooty pep+)	2009	35371	30,015 kms	Good
Bolero Jeep	2012	526477	221448 kms	Made to run; needs replacement

C) Equipment & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Computer accessories including LCD	2007	1,00,000	Good
Plant Health diagnostic facility			
BOD Incubator + Stabilizer	2011	42432	Good
pH Meter-Elico	2011	5481	Good
Stereo Zoom microscope-Olympus	2011	85306	Good
Hot air oven	2011	19448	Good
Deep freezer-Voltas	2011	24752	Good
UPS –Microtek with backup exide	2011	26520	Good
Glass distillation apparatus+ RO system (Pricillab+Dolphin)	2011	38896	Good
Wall table	2011	62764	Good
Sink with table	2011	10608	Good
Wall cupboard	2011	22100	Good
Air conditioner 2.0 t-LG+stabilizer	2011	26520	Good
Vertical louver	2011	13260	Good
Separator	2011	15028	Good
Refrigerated centrifuge-Biolab	2011	139672	Good
Microwave oven-LG 8 lit	2011	7514	Good
Analytical balance 200g-Wensar	2011	29172	Good
Autoclave-35lit-Obramax	2011	43316	Good
Laminar air flow	2011	30940	Good
Shaker	2011	15028	Good
Water bath	2011	5392	Good
Portable autoclave-Obramax	2011	5304	Good
UV chamber	2011	11404	Good
Digital moisture meter-Concord	2011	7514	Good
Display cabinet	2011	29172	Good
Cold water supplier-Voltas	2011	11315	Good
Steel almirah	2011	23134	Good
RO System-Dolphin	2011	7956	Good
Vertical Louver	2011	10608	Good
LPG Setup	2011	8398	Good
Storage cabinet-Pricillab	2011	46630	Good

Cabinet for conditioned storage of samples-LG+ Vguard	2011	10608	Good
GPS Garmin-E Trex	2011	17680	Good
Servo Stabilizer-2KVA	2011	6630	Good
Chaff cutter	2013	17400	Good
Air conditioner with stabilizer	2017	414900	Good
Furniture (Bureau, steel glass cabinet, library cabinet, wooden queen cots, sofa set)	2017	99577	Good
Camera	2017	28500	Good
Public address system	2017	9980	Good
LCD Projector	2017	69000	Good
Photo copier	2017	69825	Good
Brush cutter	2019	28000	Good
Autoclave	2019	37170	Good
LCD Projector	2021	36500	Good
LCD Screen Motorized	2021	8650	Good
Ahuja Receiver	2021	6000	Good

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

S.No.	Date	No of Participants	Salient Recommendations
1.	05.01.2023	37	Farmer friendly machinery may be popularised/ promoted among the famers
			Awareness and Training programmes on Natural farming may be conducted in coordination with the NOFC, TNAU, Coimbatore
			Awareness may be created on schemes available for the benefit of the farmers from the Line Departments during training programmes
			Impact studies may be carried out for the trainings, awareness programmes, FLD and other scheme interventions
			Wide publicity may be created on trainings through social media viz., newspaper, AIR, whatsapp
			Short videos on technologies demonstrated may be recorded and uploaded in TNAU TV Youtube Channel
			Portable / small machineries for millet processing, value addition and oil extraction may be promoted/ popularised among the farmers
			Cultivation of traditional varieties may be promoted among the farmers
			District specific technologies of major crops may be documented and published/ released
			Water harvesting structures may be renovated/ created in farmer's field on linkage with the department of Agricultural Engineering

			New paddy varieties like ADT 54 and ADT 55 may be popularised among the farming community through FLDs
			A mobile app on “News on air” may be popularised among the farmers during training programmes as it has many useful information
			Trainings on Value addition of pearl millet and other millets may be organised in commemoration of International Year of Millets 2023
			Availability of seeds and other agri inputs at KVK may be sent periodically to AIR for the benefit of farmers
			Awareness may be created on drone spraying, soil health management for sustainable agriculture production
			Awareness may be created about financial support being rendered by the NABARD for entrepreneurs, FPOs and farmers
			Encouraging market linked production of horticultural crops by involving voluntary farmers.
			On farm trials may be conducted for assessing the suitability / performance of rice fallow pulse varieties under rainfed conditions
			Trainings may be organised for farm women/ FPOs on the preparation of cumbu (Pearl millet) value added products
			Awareness training programme may be conducted on desi poultry rearing and rabies vaccination among the public
			Awareness programme on Poly house/ shade net cultivation of greens and vegetables may be organised.
			Demonstration on weed management in Direct sown rice may be conducted.
			A demo unit on sericulture may be established at KVK with the help of Department of Sericulture.
			Training on mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing may be conducted

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

Annexure I

List of members and invited guests present in the 14th Scientific Advisory Committee meeting of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Villupuram

S.No.	Name of the SAC Member	Position	Post
1.	Dr.V.Geethalakshmi.,Ph.D.,	Hon’ble Vice Chancellor TNAU, Coimbatore	Chairman
2.	Dr. P.P.Murugan,Ph.D.,	Director of Extension Education, TNAU, Coimbatore	Vice-Chairman

3.	Dr. A. Bhaskaran,Ph.D.,	Principal Scientist, ATARI, Hyderabad	Member
4.	Dr.M.Kumar,Ph.D.,	Programme Coordinator ICAR-KVK,Villupuram	Secretary
5.	Dr.N.Muthukrishnan,Ph.D.,	Dean, AC&RI,Vazhavachannur	Member
6.	Dr.C.V.Sairam,Ph.D.,	Principle Scientist, ICAR, CIBA, Chennai	Member
7.	Th.I.Periyasamy	Joint Director of Agriculture, Villupuram	Member
8.	Mr.D.Senthilkumar	Programme Executive, All India Radio, Puducherry	Member
9.	Mr. G.K.Murugan	Transmission Executive, Doordarshan, Pondicherry	Member
10.	Dr.D.Sasikumar,Ph.D.,	Professor and Head, Sugarcane Research Station, Cuddalore	Member
11.	Dr.V.Vijayageetha, ,Ph.D.,	Associate Professor, Vegetable Research Station, Cuddalore	Member
12.	Th.K.Saravanan	Additional Director of Agriculture, Marakkanam	Member
13.	Th.M.Karuppaiya	Agriculture Officer Agr Business and Marketing, Villupuram	Member
14.	Dr.T.M.Santhi	Joint Director, Department of Animal husbandry, Villupuram	Member
15.	Th.K.Balamurugan	Assistant General Manager, NABARD,Pondicherry	Member
16.	Th.V.Ilaiyaraja	Assistant Director of Sericulture Elchatiram Road, Vazhudhareddy Villupuram 605 602	Member
17.	Th.S.Hariharasudan	Lead Bank Manager, Indian Bank, Villupuram	Member
Progressive farmer			
18.	Mrs. S.Sangeetha	Progressive farmer	Member
19.	Mrs. B. Sevangi	Progressive farmer	Member
20.	Th.A.Goplasundaram	Progressive farmer & SAC Member	Member
21.	Th.E.Shanmugam	Progressive farmer & SAC Member	Member
22.	Th. Vishvanathan	Progressive farmer	Invitee
Invitees			
23.	Dr.V.Paramasivam, Ph.D.,	Professor(SST) ORS, Tindivanam	
24.	Dr.R.Kanchanarani, Ph.D.,	Assistant Professor(PBG) ORS, Tindivanam	
25.	Dr.S.Thiruvarasan, Ph.D.,	Associate Professor(Agronomy)	

		ORS, Tindivanam	
26.	Dr.E.Jamuna, Ph.D.,	Associate Professor(Agrl.Micro) ORS, Tindivanam	
Staff of KVK, Villupuram			
27.	Dr. P.Sridhar, Ph.D	Professor (Agronomy)	
28.	Dr.R.Brindhavathy, Ph.D.,	Professor (Microbiology)	
29.	Dr. G.Gomathi, Ph.D	Associate Professor (SS&AC)	
30.	Dr. R.Neelavathi,Ph.D	Associate Professor (Horti)	
31.	Dr.S.Gurunathan, Ph.D.,	Assistant Professor (Agrl.Econ.)	
32.	Dr.K.P.Vanetha, Ph.D.,	Assistant Professor (Agrl.Extn.)	
33.	Mr.R.Rajeshkannan	Farm Manager	
34.	Mr. R.Samundeeswaran	Programme Assistant (Computer)	
35.	Tmt.S.Deepika	Programme Assistant (Tech.)	
36.	Tmt.A.Kalyanaimmal	Superintendent	
37.	Th.M.Elumalai	Junior Assistant cum Typist	

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2022)

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
Villupuram		1. Kanai 2. Koliyanur 3. Kandamangalam 4. Vikravandi 5. Olakur 6. Mailam 7. Marakanam 8. Vanur 9. Gingee 10. Vallam 11. Melmalayanur 12. Mugaiyur 13.Thiruvonnainallur

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

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
a.	Wet land Rice – Rice – Sesame/Pulses/Groundnut (June – July) (Aug – Sept) (March – April) Sugarcane (Dec – Jan)
b.	Garden land Groundnut/Milletts - Groundnut – Sesame (June – Sept) (Oct –Jan) (Feb – March)
c.	Dry land Groundnut/Milletts – Groundnut / Sesame / Pulses (June – Sept.) (Oct.-Jan)
d.	Other crops Cotton, Tapioca, Mothbean, Brinjal, Gourds, Chillies, Watermelon, Cashew, Casuarina, Banana, Mango, Guava, Coconut, Tuberose, Button Rose, Crossandra, Jasmine

e.	Other enterprises EDP-Home products, toy making, turmeric, flower crop and agro-forestry nursery, cashew processing, dairy farming, goat and sheep rearing.
----	---

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

S. No.	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1.	North Eastern Zone	<p>Topography</p> <p>The District is situated between 8.5’ and 13.2’ of North latitude and 15’and 80.22’East longitude. The normal annual rainfall of 1029.4 mm is received in 63 rainy days The North East monsoon provides maximum amount of rainfall 601 mm in 29 rainy days followed by South West monsoon contributing 294 mm in 24 rainy days. The major soil types are red loam and clay loam. Black soil is present in limited extent and coastal alluvial soils occur along the sea coast. In Coastal taluks have saline and alkaline soils of about 12,000 ha. They are distributed in patches. The climate in the Zone is basically semi arid tropical. The hottest months are April-June and the cold climate prevails during December and January. The average minimum temperature varies from 19.5° C to 24.8 ° C. It has a wet period of 7 months and dry period of 5 months in a year. The relative humidity is highest during the months of October- November.</p> <p>Soil</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Red non calcareous – Low rainfall – Low Elevation 2. Red non calcareous – Low rainfall – Medium Elevation 3. Red non calcareous – Medium rainfall – Low Elevation 4. Red non calcareous – Medium rainfall –Medium Elevation 5. Red non calcareous – High rainfall – Low Elevation 6. Red calcareous – Low rainfall – Low Elevation 7. Red calcareous – Low rainfall – Medium Elevation 8. Red calcareous – Medium rainfall – Low Elevation 9. Red calcareous – Medium rainfall –Medium Elevation 10. Red calcareous – High rainfall – Low Elevation 11. Black non calcareous – Medium rainfall – Low Elevation 12. Black non calcareous – Medium rainfall – Medium Elevation 13. Black calcareous – Low rainfall – Medium Elevation 14. Black calcareous – Medium rainfall – Low Elevation 15. Black calcareous – Medium rainfall – Medium Elevation 16.Coastal saline alkaline and swamp – Medium rainfall – Low Elevation

2.3. Soil types

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Shallow, red gravelly loam soils	Hills and uplands	20823.38

2	Shallow, red gravelly clay soils	Plains	4747.85
3	Medium deep, red gravelly clay soils		3561.07
4	Deep to very deep, red clay soils		42195.97
5	Medium deep, clay soils		46469.22
6	Medium deep, red gravelly clay soils		89779.93
7	Deep to vey deep, red loamy soils		138699.01
8	Deep, calcareous clayey soils (low lands)		123436.87
9	Very deep, Sandy soils		7752.15
10	Very deep, lateritic clayey soils		7137.11
11	Very deep, calcareous black soil		183661.52
12	Deep to very deep, black soils		19828.90
13	Rocky lands		133314.36
14	Marshy lands		6101.09

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district (or the jurisdiction as the case may be) for 2022

Kharif

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Qtl)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)
1	Paddy	101933	409363	40.16
2	Maize	419	2116	50.50
3	Sorghum	8	10	12.10
4	Pearl millet	13918	45929	33.00
5	Finger millet	1786	5805	32.50
6	Other millets	1780	1798	10.10
7	Redgram	12	13	11.00
8	Blackgram	42565	34690	8.15
9	Greengram	1088	816	7.50
10	Cowpea	36	25	7.00
11	Other pulses	3879	2211	5.70
12	Groundnut	13576	314963	23.2
13	Sugarcane	14953	13457700	900
14	Cotton	7230	108450	15

2.5. Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature ° C		Relative Humidity (%)
		Maximum	Minimum	
January 2022	66.6	30.5	22.0	71.9
February 2022	0	31.1	21.5	66.5
March 2022	11.6	35.7	23.4	63.4
April 2022	0	35.5	26.3	64.3
May 2022	129.4	38.0	26.8	70.5
June 2022	49.9	36.5	27.5	68.3
July 2022	83.7	37.2	26.5	69.8
August 2022	141.6	32.4	23.0	81.5

September 2022	41.7	33.5	25.6	78.5
October 2022	188.7	30.3	25.0	83.5
November 2022	321.3	27.0	23.0	82.7
December 2022	80.2	28.0	21.6	80.3

2.6. Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district (2022)

Category of livestock	Population (Nos.)	Production (Nos.)	Productivity
Cattle – Cross bred	671581	3693695	5.5 litres/day
Cattle – Indigenous	113685	170527	1.5 litres/day
Buffaloes	17714	38970	2.2 litres/day
Sheep	244582	3424148	14 kg/animal
Goat	400110	6401760	16 kg/animal
Pig	15218	1065260	70 kg/animal
Rabbits	4288	6432	1.5 kg/animal
Backyard Poultry (Meat)	1230856	1846284	1.5 kg/bird
Backyard Poultry (Eggs)	651154	45580780	70 eggs
Farm Poultry	1578960	3473712	2.2 kg/bird
Fish – Marine	25714 Million	845990 Million	32.9 MT
Fish – Inland	600	2400000	2.4 MT

2.7. Details of Adopted Villages (2022)

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.	Villupuram /Gingee /Gingee	Gingee	Kannagankuppam	2021-22	Paddy, millets, groundnut , castor, vegetables	Unaware of drought tolerant groundnut variety and low yield during rainfed condition	Integrated pest and disease management Crop management Seed Production
2.	Villupuram/ Villupuram/ Vikravandi	Vikravandi	Moongilpattu	2021-22	Paddy, sugarcane, oilseeds, blackgram, mothbean , vegetables & flower crops	Unaware of new variety and farmers are cultivating very old varieties	Introduction of newer varieties capacity building
3.	Villupuram/ Villupuram/ Kanai	Kanai	Sanimedu	2021-22	Paddy, millets, oilseeds, blackgram , mothbean, vegetables	Lack of knowledge on seed production techniques	Encouraging farmers to participate under seed production.
4.	Villupuram/ Tindivanam /Olakur	Olakur	Kilmavillangai,	2021-22	Paddy, blackgram, greengram , vegetables & flower crops	Unaware of new variety and farmers are cultivating	Promotion of newer varieties

						very old variety	
5.	Villupuram /Gingee /Gingee	Gingee	Allamboondi	2021-22	Paddy, millets (Thenai), oilseeds, pulses, vegetables	Unaware of new variety and farmers are cultivating very old variety	Promotion of newer varieties
6.	Vikravandi	Vikravandi	Ponnamkuppam	2021-22	Paddy, Pulses Oilseeds Millets, Vegetables (Brinjal), flowers	Reduction in profitability due to biotic and abiotic stresses in brinjal	Grafted brinjal cultivation
7.	Marakkanam, Mailam, Olakkur, Vikravandi	Vikravandi	Vikravandi	2021-22	Paddy, blackgram, groundnut, greengram, vegetables & flower crops	Lack of knowledge on cultivation of leafy vegetables under shade net	Capacity building of farmers
8	Villupuram/ Tindivanam /Marakanam, Mailam, Olakkur, Vikravandi	Marakanam, Mailam, Olakkur, Vikravandi	Mailam, Olakkur, Marakanam, Vikravandi	2021-22	Paddy, blackgram, greengram, vegetables & flower crops	Lack of knowledge on cultivation of coriander under shade net	Capacity building
9	Villupuram/ Tindivanam /Marakanam	Marakanam	Nagar	2021-22	Paddy, blackgram, greengram, vegetables & flower crops	Labour shortage and high cost of cultivation due to manual sowing	Demonstration of mechanization of farm activities
10	Villupuram/ Tindivanam /Olakur, Vikravandi	Olakur, Vikravandi	Olakkur, Kuchipalayam	2021-22	Paddy, blackgram, greengram, vegetables & flower crops	Short shelf life of fresh moringa leaves and pods	Utilization of solar drier and value addition
11	Villupuram/ Tindivanam /Olakur	Tindivanam /Olakur	Olakkur	2021-22	Paddy, blackgram, greengram, vegetables & flower crops	Short shelf life of water melon and waste utilization of rind	Value addition
12	Villupuram/ Tindivanam /Olakur	Olakur	Nolambur	2021-22	Paddy, blackgram, greengram, vegetables & flower crops	Super seeder and local groundnut stripper	Mechanizing the cultivation
13	Mailam block	Mailam	Mailam	2021-22	Paddy, blackgram, greengram, vegetables & flower crops	Low kidding performance of Goat	Capacity building

14	Kovadi,	Marakkanam	Marakkanam	2021-22	Groundnut, Paddy, Ragi, Pulses	High infestation of root rot, Leaf spot and Spodoptera. Poor yield, Lack of awareness on IPDM	Capacity building
15	Vanur	Vanur	Vanur	2021-22	Sugarcane, paddy, vegetables (Coriander)	Unaware of multicut varieties for high yield	Introduction of high yielding varieties
16.	Mugaiyur, Gingee	Gingee	Alampadi, Gingee	2021-22	Paddy, Pulses Oilseeds Millets, Vegetables (Brinjal), flowers	Low fodder and grain yield	Introduction of high yielding varieties
17.	Mugaiyur block	Mugaiyur	Alampadi, Pidagam	2021-22	Paddy, Pulses Oilseeds Millets, Vegetables (Brinjal), flowers	Low yield due to pests and diseases	Introduction of high yielding varieties and Capacity building

S.No.	Taluk/ Mandal	Name of the block	Name of the village	Year of adoption	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
NICRA adopted Villages							
1	Tindivanam	Mailam	Thaniyal	2021	Rice, Groundnut, blackgam, Moth bean	Drought	Climate resilient technologies
2	Tindivanam	Mailam	Naduvanandhal	2022	Rice, Groundnut, blackgam, Moth bean	Drought	Climate resilient technologies
3	Tindivanam	Mailam	Puliyannur	2022	Rice, Groundnut, blackgam, Moth bean	Drought	Climate resilient technologies

2.8. Priority/thrust areas

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Paddy, Groundnut, Pulses	Crop improvement - Introducing new varieties
	Recent crop production and protection technologies
	Farm mechanization
Groundnut , sugarcane , Paddy	INM and IWM and Integrated pest and disease management, Ratoon crop management in sugarcane
Green fodder	Fodder technology demonstration
Turmeric	Integrated pest and disease management
Watermelon	Integrated pest and disease management
Use of biofertilizers	Utilization of bio-inoculants for sustainability
Integrated Nutrient Management	Rural awareness programmes on recent agrochemicals and micronutrients
Resource recycling	Bio-composting , NRM & bio-fertigation
Subsistence farming	Sustainable agriculture by IFS and resource conservation
Food processing	Value addition in food products
Seed production	Seed production & drought management
Poultry	Empowering rural backyard poultry
Cattle	Profitable dairy Farming
Buffalo	Nutritional management of young ones and breeding management
Rural employment	Empowering rural youth and women

3. Salient Achievements

Achievements of Mandated activities (1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022)

S.No	Activity	Target	Achievement
1.	Technologies Assessed and refined (No.)		
2.	On-farm trials conducted (No.)	9	5
3.	Frontline demonstrations conducted (No.)	22	10
4.	Farmers trained (in Lakh)	0.008	0.05
5.	Extension Personnel trained (No.)	590	528
6.	Participants in extension activities (in Lakh)	0.08	0.06
7.	Production and distribution of Seed (in Quintal)	131.07	10.7
8.	Planting material produced and distributed (in Lakh)	0.10	0.05
9.	Live-stock strains and finger lings produced and distributed Goat	20 Nos	05
10.	Soil samples tested by Mini Soil Testing Kit (No)	100	39
11.	Soil samples tested by Traditional Laboratory (No)	450	283
12.	Water, plant, manure and other samples tested (No.)	100	47
13.	Mobile agro-advisory provided to farmers (No.)	400	
14.	No. of Soil Health Cards issued by Mini Soil Testing Kits (No.)	100	39
15.	No. of Soil Health Cards issued by Traditional Laboratory (No.)	450	283

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

- Mandated activities were completed ; certain trials are ongoing and will be reported during next year.
- Single window sales centre has been put under use
- Under Seed hub project , a total of quintal of pulses seeds were produced and distributed

4. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2022

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
09	06	18	12	27	18	45	30

FLD (crop/enterprise/CFLDs)

No of Demonstrations		Area in ha		Number of Farmers / Beneficiaries / Replications	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
22	09	64	36	193	90

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

Clientele	Number of Courses		Number of Participants	
	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Farmers and Farm Women	7	33	290	2151
Rural youth	13	04	510	100
Extn. Functionaries	19	24	590	528

Extension Activities

Number of activities		Number of participants	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1621	2227	7595	6070

Seed Production (q)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
123.07	107.14	898

Planting material (Nos.)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
7500	5012	1183

Technology Assessments (OFTs) in Detail

Technology 1: Assessment of suitable mothbean varieties in Villupuram district

1.	Thematic area	:	Varietal Evaluation
2.	Title	:	Assessment of suitable mothbean varieties in Villupuram district
3.	Scientists involved	:	Dr.M.Kumar (Professor and Programme Coordinator) Mrs.S.Deepika, Programme Assistant(Technical)
4.	Details of farming situation	:	Irrigated, Sandy loam
5.	Problem definition / description	:	Mothbean is cultivated in about 3712 ha in the district. Farmers are cultivating old variety and they are unaware of new varieties released.
6.	Technology Assessed	:	
	TO1	:	TMV (Mb) 1 – TNAU, 2006 Pure line selection from Villupuram local , Erect and early maturing variety (65-70 days), High yield and high protein content (24.8%), High fodder yield, Moderately resistant to white fly, pod borer and yellow mosaic virus disease, 100 seed weight is 3 g.
	FP	:	Local cultivar.
7.	Critical inputs given per trial	:	Seed, <i>Trichoderma</i> , <i>Rhizobium</i> & soil testing
8.	Results	:	
Table : Performance of the technology			
	Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)
	Farmers Practice		9.75
	Technology 2 (TMV (Mb) 1)	5	12.5
			Net Returns (Rs./ha)
			34,625
			54,500
			B:C
			1.59
			1.84
			Data on Other performance indicators*
			DOS: Nov15 - Dec15 gives Best result
9.	Constraints	:	Incidence of dry root rot (<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i>), powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>), Mungbean yellow mosaic virus and newer incidence of total stem parasitic weed <i>Cuscuta</i> .
10.	Feedback of the farmers involved	:	Needs crop insurance and organized marketing channel in order to prevent price fluctuations exploring its alternate utility.
11.	Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology	:	Need MYMV disease resistant and high yielding new variety.

Technology 2: Assessment of drought tolerance and high yielding groundnut varieties in rainfed condition

1.	Thematic area	:	Varietal evaluation
2.	Title	:	Assessment of drought tolerance and high yielding groundnut varieties in rainfed condition
3.	Scientists involved	:	Dr.M.Kumar (Professor and Programme Coordinator) Mr.R.Samundeeswaran,Prog.Asst(Computer)
4.	Details of farming situation	:	Rainfed, Sandy loam
5.	Problem definition / description	:	Groundnut is cultivated in about 40,000 ha in the district in which 24,000 ha is rainfed. Assessment of high yielding drought tolerant groundnut variety will improve the economic status rainfed farmers.
6.	Technology Assessed	:	
	TO1	:	VRI 10 - TNAU 2022, The duration of VRI 10 is 95 days, suited for both irrigated and rainfed, Oil content is 48 %, high yielder 25q /ha
	TO2	:	Kadiri Lepaski 1812 - ANGRAU, 2020. The Duration is 112 days, high yielding, profuse bearing, Spanish variety with high oil (51 %) and protein content. Multiple resistant for drought, pest and diseases. Yield :15-20 q/ha
	FP	:	TMV 13/VRI 2. Yield :9 q/ha
7.	Critical inputs given per trial	:	Seeds, Bio-control, Groundnut Rich, Soil testing
8.	Results	:	
	Table : Performance of the technology		
	Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)
	Farmers Practice	5	19.5
	Technology 1(VRI 10)		26.25
	Technology 2 (Kadiri Lepaski 1812)		36.25
			Net Returns (Rs./ha)
			25250
			77525
			107250
			B:C ratio
			1.17
			1.53
			1.73
			Data on Other performance indicators
9.	Constraints	:	Less availability of good quality seed pods of Kadiri Lepakshi 1812. Incidence of stem and root rot diseases noticed in both the varieties. Insitu germination noticed in the Kadiri Lepakshi1812 variety.
10.	Feedback of the farmers involved	:	Stem and root rot resistant with seed dormant varieties similar to Kadiri Lepakshi 1812 is needed.
11.	Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improvement in Kadiri Lepakshi 1812 with seed dormancy nature, stem and root rot resisitant varieties may be tried with oleic acid content (more than 75 %). ➤ Need to be promoted in the nearby state through public-public Partnership between TNAU and ANGRAU to provide quality seed material.

Technology 3: Assessment of mechanization in Groundnut cultivation

1.	Thematic area	:	Farm Mechanization
2.	Title	:	Assessment of mechanization in Groundnut cultivation
3.	Scientists involved	:	Dr.P. Sridhar, Professor (Agronomy)
4.	Details of farming situation	:	Irrigated
5.	Problem definition / description	:	Labour scarcity and delay in the timely operation carried out in groundnut.
6.	Technology Assessed	:	
	TO1	:	Sowing with seed drill and harvest with TNAU Groundnut stripper - TNAU, 2018
	TO2	:	Sowing in broad beds and harvest with Gujarat models Agrl. Engineering Department , Government of Tamil Nadu, 2020-21
	FP	:	Super seeder and local groundnut stripper
7.	Critical inputs given per trial	:	Hiring charges for seed drill, TNAU Groundnut stripper, broad bed sowing and harvesting with Gujarat models
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		22.4
	Technology 1(Sowing of seed drill and harvest with TNAU Groundnut stripper)	5	25.6
	Technology 2 (Sowing in broad beds and harvest with Gujarat models)		25.9
			45850
			79300
			84350
			1.31
			1.57
			1.62
9.	Constraints	:	Less availability of groundnut seed drill with broad bed former and stripper. Harvesting in the heavy soil is a problem.
10.	Feedback of the farmers involved	:	Need arrangements for the timely availability of broad bed former, harvester and strippers for custom hiring centres of AED (or) private.
11.	Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology	:	Need some changes in the Gujarat model harvester to suit all type of soil with varying moisture availability.

Technology 4: Assessment of high yielding Groundnut varieties suitable for Villupuram district

1.	Thematic area	:	Varietal evaluation
2.	Title	:	Assessment of high yielding Groundnut varieties suitable for Villupuram district
3	Scientists involved	:	SMS (AEX), SMS (SST), SMS (SS&AC) and PC
4	Details of farming situation		
	Season	:	<i>Rabi 2021(Jan – April 2022)</i>
	Farming situation	:	Upland ecosystem Rainfed
	Soil type	:	Red sandy loam
5	Problem definition / description	:	Groundnut is one of the major crop widely cultivated by Villupuram district farmers both in kharif and rabi season. Lack of awareness on high yielding groundnut varieties and Low yield in existing farmers practice are the prevailing problem in Groundnut cultivation. Further, non adoption of integrated crop management in Groundnut cultivation led to high cost of cultivation. Hence, an attempt has been made to assess the high yielding groundnut varieties suitable for Villupuram district.
6	Technology Assessed		
	FP	:	Farmers practice TMV 13
	TO 1	:	GJG 33
	TO 2	:	TMV 14

7. Critical inputs given: (along with quantity as well as value)

S.No.	Name of the input	Quantity (kg)
1.	Groundnut seed GJG 33	100
2.	Groundnut seed TMV 14	100
3.	TNAU groundnut rich	10

8. Results:

Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No .of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cot (Rs /ha)	Gros income (Rs /ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	No of plants/m ²	No of pods/plant
Farmers Practice TMV 13	5	14.85	34886	74250	39364	2.13	18.2	17
Technology 1(GJG 33)		21.9	36316	105120	68804	2.89	23	30.8
Technology 2(TMV 14)		21.35	36316	106750	70434	2.94	22.6	23.8

9. Constraints faced:

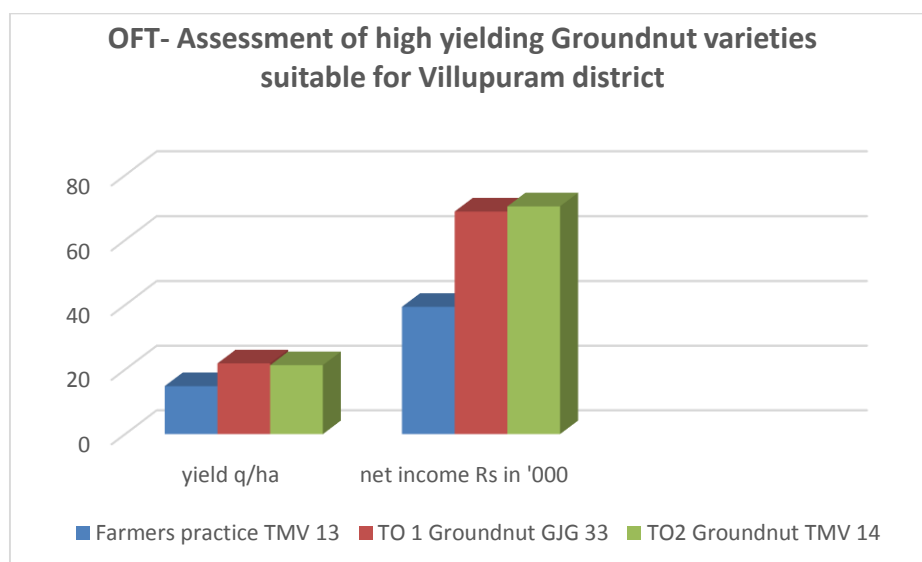
Non availability of seeds of new varieties on time.

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

Both the new varieties GJG 33 and TMV 14 performed well under rainfed condition and gave higher yields than local variety. The GJG 33 variety yielded more number of pods per plant than TMV 14 but not preferred in market with regard to confectionary making. Hence, sold for lesser rate than TMV 14 (Rs.1920/40 kg bag and Rs.2000/per 40 kg bag of GJG 33 and TMV 14 respectively, thus a slight difference in BCR).

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

Multiplication of seeds of new varieties to be enhanced for its availability in time to the farmers in next season through TNAU institutions and with Dept of Agriculture and also through farmer participatory mode under seed production



Technology 5: Assessment of productivity of grafted brinjal

1. **Thematic area** : Crop management
 2. **Title** : Assessment of productivity of grafted brinjal
 3. **Scientists involved** : Dr.R.Neelavathi, SMS (Horticulture)
 4. **Details of farming situation** : Loamy soil, irrigated
 5. **Problem definition / description** : Reduction in profitability due to lesser fruiting period coupled with susceptibility to biotic and abiotic stresses in Brinjal.

6. Technology Assessed :

TO 1	Grafted brinjal using brinjal land race as rootstock
Description	Grafted brinjal - One year, pest and disease resistance
TO2	Grafted brinjal using <i>Solanum torvum</i> as rootstock
Description	Grafted brinjal - Two years, drought tolerance, pest and disease resistance, high per plant yield
Farmers practice	Seedlings

7. **Critical inputs given** : Brinjal grafts : 4000 Nos. Rs.32,000/-

8. Results :

S.No.	Practices	Yield (q/ha)	Net return (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio	Wilt incidence (%)
1.	TO 1 Grafted brinjal (PLR 2) using brinjal land race as rootstock	364	224500	1.70	18.9
2.	TO 2 Demonstration Grafted brinjal (PLR 2) using <i>Solanum torvum</i> as rootstock	615	476750	2.04	-
3.	Farmer practices (Brinjal seedlings)	321	190000	1.65	21.3

9. **Constraints:** During rainy season, farmers are facing difficulty in maintaining the crop since it is a two year crop.

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

- ✓ Two-fold increase in yield of grafted Brinjal over conventional Brinjal seedlings.
- ✓ The fruit borer incidence was lower in grafted Brinjal than seedlings.
- ✓ There was no wilt incidence noticed in the grafted Brinjal.

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

- ✓ Since brinjal grafts can be maintained for 2 years, it is required to develop brinjal grafts suitable for flooding situation during heavy rainfall and cyclonic rainfall in Villupuram district.

Technology 6: Assessing the performance of different drought management technologies in rainfed groundnut

1.	Thematic area	:	Crop Management
2.	Title	:	Assessing the performance of different drought management technologies in rainfed groundnut
3.	Scientists involved	:	Dr. G. Gomadhi , SMS(SS&AC)
4.	Details of farming situation	:	Rainfed, sandy loam
5.	Problem definition / description	:	Groundnut is cultivated in about 4500 ha in the district in which 2400 ha is rainfed. Farmers facing crop failure due to prevalence of drought during critical stages and low yield obtained
6.	Technology Assessed	:	
	TO1	:	RDF+ Drought guard (<i>Bacillus firmus</i>) RDF+ Drought guard (<i>Bacillus firmus</i>): Carrier based: 4 g of formulation to be suspended in 50 ml of water along with 5 g of sugarcane jaggery and then mixed with one kilogram of groundnut kernel) (Source: ICAR-DGR, Junagadh, Gujarat 2016)
	TO2	:	RDF+ TNAU Groundnut rich +KCl RDF+ TNAU Groundnut rich (@5kg/ha) +0.5% KCl spray at flowering and pod development stages (Source: TNAU Crop Production Guide 2020)
	FP	:	Application of Urea, super and MOP alone
7.	Critical inputs given per trial	:	ICAR-DGR-Drought guard (1kg/farmer) TNAU Groundnut rich (1 kg/Farmer) and KCl (1 kg/Farmer)
8.	Results	:	
	Table : Performance of the technology		
	Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)
	Farmers Practice	5	19.00
	RDF+ Drought guard (<i>Bacillus firmus</i>)		22.00
	RDF+ TNAU Groundnut rich +KCl		23.50
			Net Returns (Rs./ha)
			23150
			31500
			35300
			B:C ratio
			1.95
			2.34
			2.51
			Data on Other performance indicators
			-
			-
			-
9.	Constraints	:	Managing of root rot and wilt is a major problem
10.	Feedback of the farmers involved	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundnut rich spray increased flowering and improvement in pod setting and yield

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers satisfied with technology and crops remain healthy even during high temperature
11.	Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology	:	Groundnut rich created positive impact on the technology to get higher yield.

Frontline Demonstrations in Detail

Technology-1: Demonstration of Greengram VBN 4 variety in Villupuram district

Crop	:	Pulses- Greengram
Thematic area	:	Varietal evaluation
Technology demonstrated	:	Demonstration of Greengram VBN 4 variety in Villupuram district
Season and year	:	Rabi, 2022
Farming situation	:	Borewell irrigated, Sandy loam
Source of fund	:	KVK Main
No of locations (Villages)	:	3
No. of demonstrations (farmers/beneficiaries)	:	10
No .of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	-
Area proposed (ha)	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmers	:	Good variety, need quality seeds from KVK (or) Agri Department, because the seeds from private source are costly.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Needs continuous genetic purity evaluation in BS, FS, and CS seed production. Seed production on exclusive scale to be taken up.
Extension activities on the FLD (Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Results were discussed in monthly zonal meeting with extension functionaries.
Results	:	

Name of the Variety/ Hybrid	Yield (q/ha)					% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
	Demo	Check	Demo				Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return
		High	Low	Average										
VBN 4	Local	13.5	6.75	10.12	6.12	65.3	35400	65780	30380	1.85	28500	39780	11200	1.39

Technology- 2 : Integrated management strategies for false smut disease of rice

Crop	:	Cereals - Rice
Thematic area	:	Plant Pathology
Technology demonstrated	:	Integrated management strategies for false smut disease of rice
Season and year	:	Kharif 2022
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	KVK Main
No of locations (Villages)	:	3
No. of demonstrations (farmers/beneficiaries)	:	5
No .of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	
Area proposed (ha)	:	0.4 per trial
Actual area (ha)	:	0.4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmers	:	Need correct advice from scientist and extension functionaries in pest and disease management .Timely advice saves the crop.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Needs updated IDM technologies for best results
Extension activities on the FLD (Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	

Name of the Variety/ Hybrid		Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
Demo	Check	Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
		High	Low	Average										
VGD 1	White ponni	58.6	35	46.8	31.5	48.5	80071	98982	18911	1.23	58000	68040	10040	1.17

Technology-3 : Demonstration of drum seeding technology in Paddy

Crop	:	Paddy
Thematic area	:	Farm mechanization
Technology demonstrated	:	Drum seeder in Paddy cultivation
Season and year	:	Rabi 2021
Farming situation	:	Season - Rabi 2021 Irrigated, Soil type -Clay loam
Source of fund	:	ICAR KVK
No of locations (Villages)	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries)	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	-
Area proposed (ha)	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmers	:	The drum seeder technology highly useful to combat Water scarcity and unavailability of labour during peak season in existing Paddy cultivation method and reduces labour cost
Feedback of the Scientist	:	
Extension activities on the FLD: (Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Conducted one training and one field day programmes to popularize this technology



Technology-4 : Demonstration of newly released Little millet variety ATL 1 in Villupuram District

Crop	:	Little millet
Thematic area	:	Varietal demonstration
Technology demonstrated	:	Little millet ATL 1 with ICM (85-90 days duration, strong and sturdy culm with long and semi compact panicles; drought tolerant; non-shattering grains; easy threshability)
Season and year	:	Rabi, 2021
Farming situation	:	Season - Rabi 2021 Rainfed, Soil type - Sandy loam
Source of fund	:	ICAR KVK
No of locations (Villages)	:	5
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries)	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	1
Area proposed (ha)	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmers	:	Farmers were satisfied with the variety for its yield, synchronized maturity and nonlodging growth habit; has market preference as its grains are bold and attractive golden yellow in colour
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Seed multiplication and timely availability of seeds to farmers
Extension activities on the FLD: (Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Conducted one training and created awareness during all the millet related programmes conducted at KVK



Technology- 5 : Demonstration of Tenai ATL 1 seed production techniques (foundation /certified) by farmer participatory mode

Crop	:	Millets - Tenai
Thematic area	:	Varietal evaluation
Technology demonstrated	:	Demonstration of Tenai ATL 1 seed production techniques (foundation /certified) by farmer participatory mode
Season and year	:	Kharif, 2022
Farming situation	:	Borewell irrigated,Clay loam
Source of fund	:	KVK Main
No of locations (Villages)	:	5
No. of demonstrations (farmers/beneficiaries)	:	10
No .of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	2
Area proposed (ha)	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmers	:	Compact panicle, non-lodging and good yielder than local variety.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Tenai ATL 1 variety endowed with special attributes like easy threshability, synchronized maturity, non-lodging growth habit and is drought tolerance. The grains are preferred grain qualities for cooking and value addition. It was also observed to possess tolerance to blast and rust diseases under field conditions.
Extension activities on the FLD (Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Field day was conducted on 16.02.2023 at Nagar Village of Marakanam block for popularization of ATL 1 Tenai variety. During this event, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Marakanam and Assistant Director of Seed Certification and Organic Certification, Villupuram participated and totally 47 farmers benefitted.
Results	:	

Name of the Variety/ Hybrid		Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
Demo	Check	Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
		High	Low	Average										
ATL 1	Local	20	17.4	19.4	15.2	27.72	47,225	1,33,860	86,635	2.83	33,500	68,355	34,855	2.04

Technology-6 : Demonstration of coriander ACr 2 under shade net

Crop	:	Coriander
Thematic area	:	Horticultural crops – Varietal Introduction
Technology demonstrated	:	Demonstration of coriander ACr 2 under shade net
Season and year	:	Rainy season 2022
Farming situation	:	Shade net, loamy soil, irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR-KVK Main
No of locations (Villages):	:	10
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	2
Area proposed (ha)	:	Shade net
Actual area (ha)	:	Shade net
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-

Results:

Table : Performance of the technology

Name of the Variety/ Hybrid		Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
Demo	Check	Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
		High	Low	Average										
ACr 2	Private variety	36.5	28.5	35.6	27.5	29.45	91450	181900	90450	1.99	89500	125400	35900	1.4

Feedback from farmers	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACr 2 is high yielding and suitable for growing under shade net. Higher income and profit.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACr 2 is attractive with good aroma. It is suitable for growing in shade net.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers training

Technology- 7: Popularization of Mechanized de trashing in sugarcane at Villupuram district

Crop	:	Sugarcane
Thematic area	:	Farm mechanization
Technology demonstrated	:	Tractor mounted de trasher (CIAE, 2018) De trashing should be done at third and fifth month by tractor mounted detrashing machine helps to remove the dried leaves
Season and year	:	Rabi, 2021
Farming situation	:	Season - Rabi 2021 Irrigated, Soil type - Clay loam
Source of fund	:	ICAR KVK
No of locations (Villages)	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries)	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	-
Area proposed (ha)	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmers	:	Farmers were satisfied with this mechanical detrashing technology as it facilitated good aeration; minimized the internode borers; reduced labour cost and improved yield with BCR
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Timely availability of the machine on hire basis at low cost will benefit the farmers
Extension activities on the FLD: (Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Conducted one off campus training and created awareness during all the programmes conducted at KVK

Technology-8: Demonstration of Cassava booster to get higher yield with good quality tuber in Cassava

Crop	:	Tapioca
Thematic area	:	Crop management
Technology demonstrated	:	Cassava booster 5kg/acre is recommended. Booster solution preparation and application by Mixing 40 kg of cowdung in 100 lit of water, filtered, mixed Neem and bioagents pack alone in the cowdung water and kept it for 1 week. Before applying nutrient pack was mixed in the solution and made up to 200 litres and then sprayed
Season and year	:	TNAU, 2019
Farming situation	:	Sandy loam soil type, Irrigated
Source of fund	:	KVK, Villupuram
No of locations (Villages)	:	2
No. of demonstrations (farmers/beneficiaries)	:	10
No .of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	7

Area proposed (ha)	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmers	:	Tuber size and no. of tubers increased. Mosaic disease not seen and amount spent for disease management get reduced
Feedback of the Scientist	:	More no.of demonstrations and awareness programmes to be conducted
Extension activities on the FLD (Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Demo on preparation of cassava booster conducted.
Results	:	

Name of the Variety/ Hybrid		Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
Demo	Check	Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
		High	Low	Average										
YTP 2	Local	285	230	244.3	182.5	33.9	73500	183225	109725	2.49	74300	118625	44325	1.60

Technology- 9: Promotion of insitu trash composting in sugarcane

Crop	:	Sugarcane
Thematic area	:	Crop management
Technology demonstrated	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation PUSA decomposer solution and application Awareness lecture delivered among the sugarcane farmers of this area to avoid trash burning
Season and year	:	Thaipattam (January) 2022
Farming situation	:	Clay loam soil type, Irrigated
Source of fund	:	KVK, Villupuram
No of locations (Villages)	:	2
No. of demonstrations (farmers/beneficiaries)	:	10
No .of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	-
Area proposed (ha)	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmers	:	Trashes quickly decomposed with in shorter time of 30-35 days
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Trashes decomposed within 30 days in the fieds which were maintained with proper moisture and use of

		shredder reduced the size of trashes. Some farmers feels of difficulty in preparation of decomposer liquid
Extension activities on the FLD (Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Demo on preparation of PUSA decomposer solution conducted.
Results	:	Sugarcane trashes decomposed within 30-35 days if maintained optimum moisture. Organic Carbon content of soil increased from 0.42 % to 0.65 %.

Name of the Variety/ Hybrid		Yield (q/ha)				% Increase in yield	Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
Demo	Check	Demo			Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR (R/C)
		High	Low	Average										
PUSA Decomposer application (CoC13339)	Residue burning (CoC13339)	129.6	110.4	118.6	106.2	11.6	88500	338010	249510	2.82	86500	302670	216170	2.49

Technology Week Celebrations

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Participants	Related crop/livestock technology
Gosthies			
Lectures organized			
Exhibition			
Film show			
Fair			
Farm Visit	10	200	Paddy, Groundnut, Sesame and Blackgram
Diagnostic Practical			
Distribution of Literature (No.)			
Distribution of Seed (q)	22.00	42	Paddy and Blackgram
Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	262	150	Guava and Mango
Bio Product distribution (Kg)	23	12	Tirchoderma viride and Bacillus subtilis
Bio Fertilizers (q)	26	13	Vermicopost and Azolla
Distribution of fingerlings			
Distribution of Livestock specimen (No.)			
Total number of farmers visited the technology week			
Others			

Training/workshops/seminars etc. attended by KVK staff

Name of the staff	Title	Dates	Duration	Organized by
Dr.M.Kumar Professor(PBG) & Programme Coordinator	Refresher training	08.11.2022 to 10.11.2022	3 days	Directorate of Extension Education, TNAU, Coimbatore
Dr.R.Neelavathi SMS(Horticulture)	Natural Resource Management for Dryland horticulture	09.02.2022 to 11.02.2022	3 days	ICAR-CRIDA &MANAGE, Hyderabad
Dr.R.Neelavathi SMS(Horticulture)	Production and post harvest technology of Cashew	16.02.0222 to 18.02.2022	3 days	DOCR,Karnataka & MANAGE, Hyderabad
Dr.R.Neelavathi SMS(Horticulture)	Field Diagnosis Management of Plant Parasitic nematodes	14.03.2022 to 18.03.2022	5 days	NIPHM, Hyderabad
Dr.R.Neelavathi SMS(Horticulture)	Training on Production of Arka Fermented Cocopeat and soilless cultivation of vegetables	20.03.2022	1 day	IIHR, Bengaluru
Dr.R.Neelavathi SMS(Horticulture)	Refresher training	08.11.2022 to 10.11.2022	3 days	Directorate of Extension Education, TNAU, Coimbatore
Dr.R.Neelavathi SMS(Horticulture)	International Conference on “Reimagining Rainfed Agro- ecosystems- Challenges & Opportunities	22.12.2022 to 24.12. 2022	3 days	Indian Society of Dryland Agriculture, New Delhi and ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad
Dr. K.P.Vanetha, SMS. (Agrl. Extension)	Refresher training on recent technologies in agriculture	14 .11. 2022 to 16 .11. 2022	4 days	DEE. TNAU, Coimbatore
Dr.G.Gomadhi SMS(SS&AC)	capacity building programme on ”Technology demonstration for enhancing Resilience in agriculture	13.08.2022- 14.08.2022	2 days	Technology Demonstration Component(TDC), CRIDA, Hyderabad
Dr.G.Gomadhi SMS(SS&AC)	National workshop on natural farming	03.12.2022	1 day	RVSKVV, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

Dr.G.Gomadhi SMS(SS&AC)	Two days Training on Master Trainers, Champions Farmers/Extension Officers on Natural Farming	05.12.2022 – 06.12.2022	2 days	Gurukul, Kurukshetra, Hariyana
Dr.G.Gomadhi SMS(SS&AC)	International conference on Reimagining Rainfed Agro- ecosystems: Challenges & Opportunities"	22.12.2022 - 24.12.2022	3 days	Indian Society of Ryland Agriculture, ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad

Details of sponsored projects/programmes implemented by KVK

S.No	Title of the programme / project	Sponsoring agency	Objectives	Duration	Amount (Rs)
1.	NABARD FSPF project : Solar drying of seasonal vegetables in Villupuram district	NABARD, Chennai	To utilize the seasonal vegetables and fruits to avoid distress sale. To provide hands on training and demonstration on “Solar drying technology of vegetables and fruits” to increase the income of farmers, women and unemployed youth. To popularize the cost effective solar drying technology of vegetables and fruits and transforming the small and marginal farmers to entrepreneurs.	March, 2021 to November, 2023	13,05,537
2.	NICRA	ICAR- CRIDA, Hyderabad	Climate resilient agriculture	April, 2022 to March, 2023	12,16,000
3.	Mega project on Gender and Nutrition	ATARI, Jabalpur	Establishment of nutri-garden	August, 2021 to March, 2023	-

Success stories-1

Success story on Farm Mechanization documented and TNAU award obtained by farmer in Mechanization

Name of the Farmer	Mr.V.Kalidas
S/o. / D/o. / W/o.	Mr.Vasudevan
Postal Address & Mobile Number	19, Mailam road, Indira Nagar Tindivanam – 604001 Mobile: 9443355566
Age (years)	73
Educational Qualification	SSLC
Land Ownership (ac.)	Own land - 15; All family land – 35
Major Crops grown	Palm oil - 50 acres Intercrops- Groundnut, Black gram
Other Allied Enterprises	Animal component – dairy cows cross breed – 5, sheep -25, desi chicken -10 Farm ponds – 2 and mixed fish rearing
Farming Experience (years)	50
List of Farm implements owned/used	Farm implements owned and used Tractor plough, Cultivator, Disc plough, Leveler, Mini tractor, Rotovator, Power sprayers, Battery operated sprayer, Hand operated sprayer, Rock sprayer

<p>Achievements in Farm Mechanization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmer realized scarcity of labour during peak season of farm operations and stress in transport of labours in vehicle • To address the above issues, the farmer is using the farm machineries and farm implements for more than 30 years • The farmer realized labour reduction and reduction cost of cultivation • Time saving in carrying out the farming operations • Crop cultivated through machineries had synchronized growth and high yield • The farmer is satisfied of utilising machineries as it reduced his stress and tension faced during the farming situations • The farmer realized a minimum of Rs.10000/- per acre with farm mechanized farming and less use of agricultural laborers • Received Best Palm oil Grower award and a cash prize of Rs.10000/- from Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Mailam Block, Villupram in 2021 for achieving highest palm oil yield through mechanization • <i>In Plam Oil cultivation, all farm machineries, implements, rock sprayer and in particular 20 feet lengthy sickle attached to aluminum pipe for harvesting of fruits</i> • <i>Tractor drawn shredder is used for powdering palm oil leaves and fronds</i> • Super Seeder (multicrop) is newly introduced for past one Year for custom hiring through Farmer Producer Company – Tindivanam Palm oil and Groundnut Federation • As Chairman of the above FPO is promoting farm mechanization in various crops and giving this Super Seeder to other farmers through custom hiring
---	---



Success stories-2

Grafted brinjal doubles the fruit yield

1. Situation analysis/Problem statement

In Villupuram district, Brinjal is grown in on a large area. It is susceptible to many pests and diseases. Yield loss of brinjal is high due to shoot and fruit borer (*Leucinodes orbonalis* Guenee), sucking pests and wilt. The repeated use of synthetic chemicals and fungicides results in high pesticide residues in the harvested produce and destruction of beneficial insects, increased cost of cultivation. Grafting of high yielding cultivar viz., PLR 2 on drought, pest and disease tolerant rootstock viz., Turkey berry was done to provide resistance to wilt.

Problems identified

- Unavailability of wilt resistant brinjal seedlings.
- High incidence of shoot and fruit borer and sucking pests.
- Non adoption of integrated pest and disease management.

2. Plan, Implement and Support

- ✓ Grafting of PLR 2 brinjal on Turkey berry, *Solanum torvum*.
- ✓ Grafted brinjal is resistant to wilt.
- ✓ Introduction of grafted brinjal.
- ✓ Farmers were trained on cultivation of grafted brinjal.

3. Output & Outcome

Particulars	Production (q/ha)	Gross income (Rs./ha)	Net income (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	Percent increase over production
Grafted brinjal (PLR 2) using <i>Solanum torvum</i> as rootstock	615	933500	476750	2.04	91.58
Brinjal seedlings PLR 2	321	481500	190000	1.65	-

The brinjal grafts PLR 2 was introduced into farmers' field in Nagar village of Villupuram district. Through this intervention, farmers gained 91.58 percent increased yield by cultivation of grafted brinjal suggested by KVK scientist. Similarly, income was increased through production of grafted brinjal. In this situation, area under cultivation of grafted brinjal may be extended.



Grafted brinjal PLR 2

Success stories-3

Live drone spraying demonstration for farmers of Villupuram District

1. Situation analysis/Problem statement

The Indian Government is popularizing the use of drones by offering various financial assistance to purchase drones for demonstrations. While Union Finance Minister announced in Union Budget 2022 that the “use of ‘Kisan Drones’ will be promoted for crop assessment, digitization of land records, spraying of insecticides, and nutrients,” TNAU has already started demonstrations to farmers for widening and giving the awareness in the use of drones. Iyyappan, a paddy farmer in Iruvelpattu village in Thiruvannainallur block of Villupuram District, approached the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), seeking new techniques to increase paddy production. He cultivates paddy in nearly five acres of fields in Iruvelpattu. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Villupuram in Tamil Nadu recommended the farmers to use a new technique, spraying micronutrients with the help of a drone, and KVK offered drone spraying free of cost in one acre as part of its demonstration programme.

Problems identified

Villupuram District which faces acute labour shortage, high cost of agricultural labor and the lack of available laborers. Use of drones will be more helpful, especially for small-scale farmers. Moreover, it create jobs for unemployed youths by providing training in handling drones.

2. Plan, Implement and Support

The use of drones will help spray the contents on paddy plants precisely. One of the major advantages is that we can evenly spray the micronutrients in fields, ensuring higher results. the use of drone sprayers to provide micronutrients and bio-inputs, the efficiency of the plants increased significantly. 10% increase in the yield where drone spraying has been done in Iruvelpattu village in Thiruvannainallur block .

3. Output & Outcome

Location of demonstration (Village)	Use of drone demonstrated	No of farmers benefitted	Advantages
Iruvelpattu	One acre	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 minutes is enough for covering one acre • Saved 70% spray fluid

Live drone spraying demonstration was arranged to popularize the technology among farmers at Iruvelpattu, Thiruvannainallur block by KVK, Villupuram in TNIAMP scheme to sensitize the farming community to overcome the various constraints in the agriculture and an economical way to reduce the cost of cultivation. The drone costing Rs 5 lakh with the capacity of drone to carry up to 10 litres of pesticide and cover one acre was demonstrated. About 40 farmers from Thiruvannainallur block participated in this programme, including young entrepreneurs, farm women in the event and got benefitted.

The Farmer is confident of getting better yield this time as the plants look healthier than ever. With the cost of manual spraying of pesticides increasing, drone spraying is seen as an effective alternative. The cost of spraying insecticide using drones costs less and a drone can spray the pesticide on one acre in five – ten minutes. The pesticide or fungicide can be sprayed on the leaves to the required extent. Most of the pests and insects reside below the leaves. When they turn upside down due to the air pressure of the fans, these pests and insects are exposed to the spray.

The farmer said that this is very advantageous compared to manual spraying. apart from high rate of efficiency, drone spraying is more economical and time saving as well. Thus, the use of drone changed the experience of farmer in a great way. It helps in enhancing efficiency apart from availing some comforts to the farmer.



Success stories-4
Success story on Short duration and MYMV disease resistant
green gram variety CO 8

Name of and address



Thiru M. Ravi

S/o. Thiru. Mani

Puliyannur village, Mailam block, Villupuram district

Age

40

Mobile

8940846813

Land holdings (Rainfed & Irrigated)

6 acres (Irrigated)

Livestock

-

1. Domain of the study / Rationale:

Farmers regularly cultivate green gram with locally available green gram seeds. In that he faced many problems like yellow mosaic virus and spent lot of money for pest and disease management without knowing the causative agent. Due to unavailability improved recently released disease resistant varieties, drought during critical stages and lack of knowledge on pest and disease management, he got only very low yield and profit .

2. Activities implemented by KVK

To solve the problems faced by farmer, KVK scientists made visit to the village and took intervention on introduction of newly released short duration (60-65 days) yellow mosaic virus resistant green gram variety CO 8 with IPDM and other technical guidance given for pest and disease management for higher yield and income

3. Output of the intervention :

Due to this intervention under NICRA scheme, farmer gained knowledge on newly available varieties and developed skill, got higher yield of 820 kg/ha, with reduced cost for pests/diseases. He got higher gross income of 68850/ha and with a profit of Rs.44,650/ha which is double of his previous profit(Rs.20,300/-).

4. Outcome and impact :

The technology spread to more than 150 farmers in an area of 200 acres in the NICRA village and in the neighbouring villages. The amount spent on management of pest and diseases reduced to 70 per cent. Because of its short duration nature, crop escaped

from drought and uniform maturity favoured use of machinery for processing. The seeds fetched good market price when compared to his locally available seeds.



Greengram CO 8 at harvesting stage .More no.of greegram pods per plant

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

Guava leaf propagation for eliminating guava root knot nematode

Guava is the fourth most important fruit crop grown in India after Mango, Banana and Citrus. The wider adaptability and prolific bearing nature make it as a highly remunerative crop with good management practices. It is commercially propagated by ground layering and stooling. But in these methods of propagation, soil media carries the nematode along with planting materials. After planting of infested layers, it is very difficult to manage the nematode; otherwise it leads to heavy yield loss. Air layering is laborious, less successful, weather dependent and season oriented. Stem cutting and leaf propagation are highly useful to prevent the spread of nematodes from planting materials. Since guava stems are hard to root, leaves are another option for easy propagation. In this situation, leaf propagation will be highly useful for easy propagation and producing quality planting materials.

Guava leaf propagation work was carried out at ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Tindivanam, Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu. Just mature leaves dipped in 2,000 ppm IBA was found to be the best for rooting, rooting percentage, number of roots and shooting in guava leaves. The leaf propagated guava plants are to be tested for further growth and yield in the main field and found to perform similar to commercially propagated plants, leaf propagation will be a novel, easy, innovative and best method of propagation to prevent the spread of guava root knot nematode through planting materials and mass multiplication of new varieties and rare species.



Leaf propagated Guava plants

Details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development



Farmer Name and Address

Mr. N. Seetharaman, S/o.Nagarajan
No.249, Pillaiyar kovil street
Vandipalayam Village,
Marakkanam block

Technology Adopted

- Prepared Cashew apple extract by mixing cashew apple and Nattu sarkkarai at 5: 1 ratio and get extract after 1 week. He sprayed this extract to groundnut, black gram, chilli @ 300ml/1tank. He got 200 kg higher yield than his regular practice.
- He also uses palmyrah fruit extract as soil application (2lit / acre) for agricultural crops.

Impact of KVK activities

Impact of five select technologies assessed/demonstrated/popularized by the KVK in the district

1. Expansion of area under cultivation of moth bean TMV 1
2. Introduction of Grafted brinjal for higher yield and profit
3. Introduction of Tenai ATL 1 for higher yield
4. Groundnut mechanization
5. Disease management in groundnut

Cases of large scale adoption/impact of specific technologies

- Cultivation of moth bean TMV 1
- Disease management in groundnut
- Cuscuta management in moth bean

Details of impact analysis of KVK activities carried out during the reporting period

Impact of training programmes

Training programmes on Mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing, Dragon fruit cultivation, Solar drying of fruits and vegetables and cultivation of casuarina and nursery management were conducted. After attending the training programmes, 10 farmers started silk worm rearing, 5 farmers are interested to cultivate dragon fruit, 5 farmers are interested to start casuarina nursery and 10 farmers started solar drying of fruits and vegetables.

Impact of OFTs and FLDs

The demonstrations were conducted on cultivation of moth bean TMV 1, cultivation of Grafted brinjal for higher yield and profit, cultivation of Tenai ATL 1 for higher yield, Groundnut mechanization and disease management in groundnut. The farmers have gained knowledge on cultivation and integrated crop management practices in various crops. Area under cultivation of these crops was increased. These farmers motivated the fellow farmers to adopt these technologies for increasing their yield and income.

Linkages

Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of OFT and FLD programmes, conduct of Field day • Organization of Training programmes to farmers and extension functionaries • Soil health day programme • Field diagnostic visit • Guest lectures on season oriented topics
Department of Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of OFT and FLD programmes • Production and distribution of quality horticulture seeds and seedlings • Organizing training programmes to farmers and extension functionaries
Department of Agrl. Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing agro advisory on marketing of commodities • Training to extension functionaries
Agricultural Engineering Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure visit • Demonstration of farm implements
Seed Certification Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of quality seeds • Promotion of Seed production
Sericulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to Extension functionaries
Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of IFS programme • Implementation of FLD programmes • Conducting animal health camps • Demonstration of animal components
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree plantation and Agro forestry promotions.
Department of Cooperation, TN Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market linkage
Integrated Child Development Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guest lectures on Food nutrition and security • Organizing training programmes and POSHAN MAAH to Anganwadi workers

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

Name of the scheme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency	Amount (Rs.)
Celebration of National Girl Child Day 2022	24.01.2022	ICAR	3000
World Pulses Day	10.02.2022	ICAR	2500
International Women's Day 2022	08.03.2022	ICAR	2000
World Water Day 2022	22.03.2022	ICAR	2000
Hon'ble Prime Minister's Kisan – Mega Kisan Mela	26.4.2022	ICAR	1,25,000
Collaborative Animal Health campaigns with Department of Animal Husbandry	12.4.2022	ICAR	5,000
Hon'ble Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana programme	31.05.2022	ICAR	2,25,000
World Environment Day	05.06.2022	ICAR	2000
World Yoga Day celebration and awareness 44ampaign on Balanced use of Fertilizers & Region specific Agroforestry 2022	16.07.2022	ICAR	1500
ICAR Foundation programme	22.04.2022	ICAR	5000
Jal Sakthi Abhiyan programme to farmers	01.08.2022	ICAR	5000
Celebration under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav	16.07.2022	ICAR	4500
Celebration under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav programme: Speech and Patriotic songs on freedom fighter was conducted at Naduvanthal village	02.08.2022	ICAR	1000
Poshan Vatika Maha Abhiyan & Tree Plantation 2022	17.09.2022	ICAR	4500
Agri-Startups Enclave –PM KISAN SAMMAN SAMMELAN	17.10.2022	ICAR	5000
Genetic Diversity Fair	21.10.2022	Department of Agriculture	-
World Soil Day	05.12.2022	ICAR	5000
National Kisan Diwas - 2022	23.12.2022	ICAR	2000

AWARDS and RECOGNITIONS

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

(Please do not include Awards and certificates issued by ATARI)

S. No.	Name of the scientist / Institution	Name of the Award	Sponsors/agency/Institution	Year	National / International
1.	KVK, Villupuram	2nd Prize in Best Exhibition Stall award under ATARI-Zone X in the 5th International Agronomy Congress for exhibiting the NICRA activities of KVK's	International Agronomy Congress, Indian Society of Agronomy, Hyderabad	2022	National
2.	Mr. Doss, Progressive farmer	Best innovative Farmer Award	Certificate by CRIDA, Hyderabad	2022	National
3.	KVK, Villupuram	Best Project NICRA Scheme, II Prize	Certificate by ATARI, Hyderabad	2022	National

Important Visitors to KVKs during 2022 (with photographs)

S. No.	Name of the visitor	Date of visit	Purpose
1.	The Director, TRRI, TNAU, Aduthurai	07.07.2022	Reviewed General activities of KVK staff members
2.	The Director, CARDS, TNAU, Coimbatore	22.07.2022	Reviewed General activities of KVK staff members
3.	The Director, Crop Management, TNAU, Coimbatore	26.07.2022	Reviewed General activities of KVK staff members
4.	The Director of Extension Education, TNAU, Coimbatore	10.08.2022	Reviewed General activities of KVK staff members
5.	The Director, NRM, TNAU, Coimbatore	12.08.2022	Reviewed General activities of KVK staff members
6.	The AGM, NABARD, Puducherry	13.08.2022	To discuss about the NABARD FSPF project – solar drier being implemented at KVK, Tindivanam

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.*

Jpeg/png format with good resolution for printing (300 dpi, RGB/CMYK)

Title must have the KVK Name, activity (OFT/Training/Visitor/award *etc.*) and short description