

ICAR - KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA
(HOSTED BY GANDHIGRAM RURAL INSTITUTE - DEEMED UNIVERSITY)
GANDHIGRAM
DINDIGUL – 624 302

Background Information

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gandhigram a technology transfer centre for Agriculture and allied areas like Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Home Science and forest production was started functioning from 7th July 1989. This scheme sanctioned by ICAR accepting the proposal submitted by the Faculty Agricultural Animal Husbandry of Gandhigram Rural Institute – Deemed University in the year 1987. The financial support is given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. Our Kendra caters the needs of the farming community, Self Help Groups, Rural Youths, farmers produce organization of Dindigul District Extension personnel etc., through various programmes like trainings, On Farm Testings, Front Line Demonstrations and Advisory services. This kendra has established various demonstration units with emphasis to exhibit the recent technologies in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, and Home Science enterprises so that, year round income can be generated by the farming community.

MANDATED ACTIVITIES:

- Conducting on-farm testing to identify the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems.
- Organizing frontline demonstrations to establish production potential of various crops and enterprises on the farmers' fields.
- Organizing need based training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies related to technology assessment, refinement and demonstration, and training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development.
- Creating awareness about improved technologies to larger masses through appropriate extension programmes.
- Production and supply of good quality seeds and planting materials, livestock, poultry and fisheries breeds and products and various bio-products to the farming community.

- Work as resource and knowledge centre of agricultural technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district.

Functional Objectives

For fulfilling the prescribed mandate, the KVKs, at present, has to perform the

Following functions:



- 1) To plan and conduct survey of the operational area and characterize physical and human resources with special reference to identifying the technological and training needs of the farming community.
- 2) To compile all relevant recommendations/package of practices for the district to be meaningfully utilized in the training programmes and the follow-up extension activities.
- 3) To plan and conduct production-oriented and need-based short and long duration training courses both on the campus as well as in the villages for various target groups.
- 4) To organize Farm Science Clubs in order to inculcate in the younger generations a scientific temper and an interest on agriculture and allied sciences and for scientific farming through supervised individual and group projects.
- 5) To develop and maintain the campus farms and demonstration units on scientific lines as the facilities for providing work experience to the trainees, dissemination of the latest technical know-how and also as a means to achieve financial sustainability in due course of time.
- 6) To provide practical training facilities of the Kendra to the teachers and the students of vocational agriculture of the higher secondary schools.
- 7) To provide added training facilities in the area for home making and nutrition education for rural communities and gradually enlarging the training facilities to encompass other important areas such as home/rural crafts and cottage industries with the requirements of the integrated rural development in collaboration with the concerned organizations.
- 8) To implement all such schemes of the ICAR and other related organizations which intend to strengthen the training and technology

dissemination programmes as well as follow-up extension activities of the Kendra.

- 9) To undertake on-farm testing of the technologies developed by the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) in agriculture and allied fields for their suitability and identifying the constrains.
- 10) To demonstrate the potentialities of various technologies and recommend for their adoption in maximizing yield/income per unit of time and area under different resource conditions.

STAFF PATTERN

Designation	Sanctioned Posts	Existing
Programme Coordinator	1	Vacant
Subject Matter Specialist	6	5
Programme assistant	2	1
Farm Manager	1	vacant
Administrative Staff	2	2
Driver	2	2
Supporting Staff	2	3
Total	16	13

PROGRAMME COORDINATOR	
VACANT	
SUBJECT MATTER SPECIALIST	
	<p>Dr. A. UDAYAKUMAR Programme Coordinator i/c. Subject Matter Specialist(Agronomy) Email : udayakumarayyavoo@gmail.com Mobile:91501 66656</p>
	<p>Mr. P. P. SARAVANAN Subject Matter Specialist (Agro Forestry) Email: ppsfor@gmail.com Mobile No.:72003 24691</p>



Ms. K. SRIKUMARI
Subject Matter Specialist (Home Science)
srikumarivenkatesh@gmail.com
Mobile: 98422 65229



Mr. S. SENTHILKUMAR
Subject Matter Specialist (Horticulture)
Email: ssenthilhort@yahoo.co.in
Mobile: 90470 54350



Ms. M. SHAHINTAJ
Subject Matter Specialist (Plant Protection)
Email: shahintaj.siddick@gmail.com
Mobile: 95007 82764

PROGRAMME ASSISTANT



Ms. R. MARIAMMAL
PA (Animal Husbandry)
Email: mariarungri@gmail.com
Mobile: 94425 51061

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



Mr. V. BALAGURURAJA
Superintendent & Accountant
Email: balusupt@gmail.com
Mobile: 91501 58857



Mr. T. SELVAKUMARAN
Store Keeper Cum Clerk
Mobile: 99949 65646

DRIVERS



Mr. A. SUKUMAR
Jeep Driver
Mobile: 94861 62160



Mr. P. MUTHIAH
Tractor Driver
Mobile: 97156 11753

SUPPORTING STAFF



Mr. C. BOSE
Night Watchman
Mobile: 95979 50386



Mr. C. DURAISAMY
Farm attendant
Mobile: 91503 24941



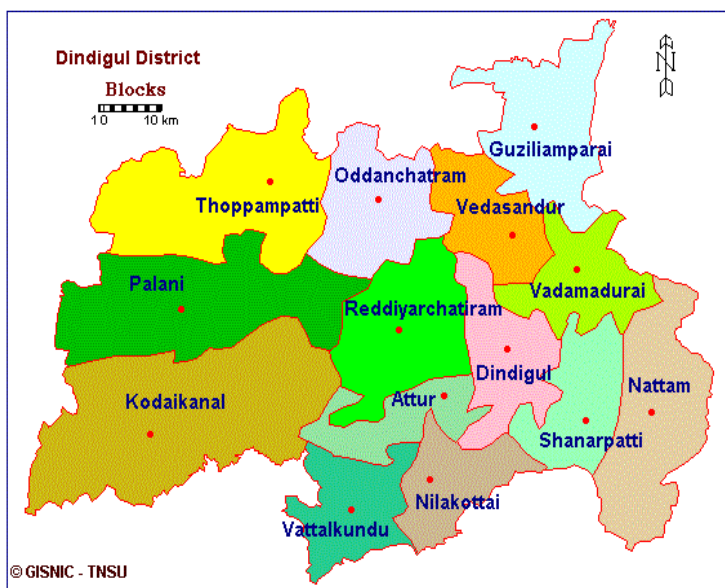
Mr. P. THANGARASU

Farm attendant

Mobile: 99653 22861

Dindigul District Details

Dindigul district is an administrative region in the south of [Tamil Nadu](#). The district was carved out of [Madurai District](#) in 1985. It has an area of 6266.64 km² and comprises three Revenue Divisions, nine Taluks, and 14 Panchayat Unions. The district is bounded by [Tirupur](#), [Karur](#), and [Trichy](#) districts in the north, the [Sivagangai](#) and [Tiruchi](#) districts in the east, the [Madurai](#) district in the south, and the [Theni](#) and [Coimbatore](#) districts and the state of [Kerala](#) in the west.



Dindigul is located at 10.35°N 77.95°E and has an average elevation of 265 m (869 ft).. Dindigul is located in the foothills of [Sirumalai hills](#). The topography is plain and hilly, with the variation resulting in climatic changes. Summer season is from March to July, while December to January marks the winter season. The temperature ranges from a maximum of 37 °C (99 °F) to a minimum of 29 °C (84 °F) during summer and a maximum of 26 °C (79 °F) to a minimum of 20 °C (68 °F) during winter. Dindigul receives rainfall with an average of 812 mm (32.0 in) annually. The South west monsoon onset is in June and lasting up to August, brings scanty

rainfall. Bulk of the rainfall is received during the North East monsoon in the months of October, November and December.

Revenue Divisions

Taluk:

9 Taluks namely Dindigul East, Dindigul, West, Palani, Athoor, Kodaikanal, Oddanchatram, Vedasandur, Natham, Nilakkottai.

Blocks:

14 blocks namely Dindigul, Shanarpatti, Athoor, Reddiarchatram, Natham, Nilakkottai, Batlakundu, Kodaikkannal, Palani, Oddanchatram, Thoppampatti, Vedasandur, Vadamadurai and Guziliyamparai.

Revenue Villages: 358 villages

Demographic Details

According to [2011 census](#), Dindigul district had a population of 2,159,775 with a sex-ratio of 998 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. A total of 216,576 were under the age of six, constituting 111,955 males and 104,621 females. [Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes](#) accounted for 20.95% and .37% of the population respectively. The average literacy of the district was 68.61%, compared to the national average of 72.99%. The district had a total of 560,773 households. There were a total of 1,105,155 workers, comprising 155,332 cultivators, 388,725 main agricultural labourers, 25,253 in house hold industries, 393,707 other workers, 142,138 marginal workers, 10,073 marginal cultivators, 79,234 marginal agricultural labourers, 5,576 marginal workers in household industries and 47,255 other marginal workers. Natham is the beautiful village and it has more holy places.

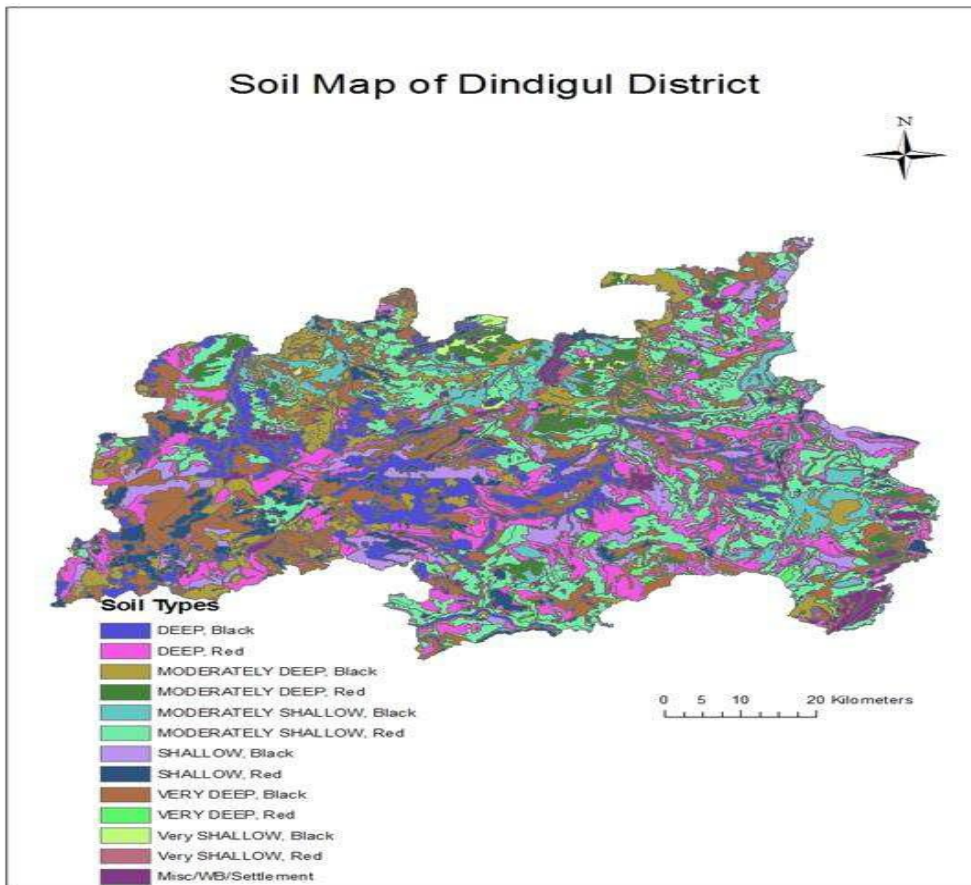
Agro-climate Zone & major agro ecological situation (based on soil and topography)

S.No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	Semi arid tropics	Dindigul district is endowed with varied agro climatic condition from semi arid to sub tropical supporting varied agro eco systems, conducive for the cultivation of wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops.
S.No	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
1.	Southern zone of Tamil Nadu	Dindigul district lies in the southern zone of Tamil Nadu, which is situated between 8 ⁰ and 10 ⁰ 55' north latitude and 77 ⁰ and 79 ⁰ 55' east longitude. It comprises of flat plains & intermittent hills and

		at varying attitudes. The total area of the district is 626664 ha. and the net area zone is 259710 ha. and 138923 ha. are under forest.
--	--	---

SOIL TYPES

S.NO	SOIL TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS
1	Irugur series	Reddish brown to yellowish red, shallow to deep, insitu and non calcareous soils
2	Palaviduthi series	Red, very deep, alluvial, and non calcareous soil,
3	Vylogam series	Red, deep to very deep, sedentary, Non calcareous soil developed over genesis.
4	Somaiyanur series	Dark grey to very dark grey, very deep calcareous soils are distributed on very gentle slops
5	Palathurai series	Dark brown to dark reddish brown deep to very deep, in-situ, calcareous soils, mild to moderately alkaline, occurring on genesis mixed with lime
6	Peelamedu series	Dark grey to very dark grey, deep to very deep, calcareous heavy textured cracking soils.
7	Ammapati series	Dark grayish brown to dark brown ,Very deep, calcareous soils developed from genesis rocks inter bedded with calcium carbonate



Land Use Pattern of Dindigul District

S.NO	LANDUSE	AREA(HA)
1	Forests	138923
2	2 Barren & Uncultivable Lands	36210
3	3 Land put to non agricultural uses	65184
4	4 Cultivable Waste	8931
5	5 Permanent Pastures & other grazing lands	6946
6	6 Groves not included in the area sown	7414
7	7 Current Fallows	15425
8	8 Other Fallow Lands	94126
9	9 Net Area sown	2532505
	Total	626664

Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district

S. NO	CROP	AREA (HA)	PRODUCTION (QTL)
1	Paddy	23735	83780
2	Millets & other cereals	81610	110110
3	Pulses	27135	373100
4	Sugarcane	7014	81360

5	Groundnut	22070	5804410
6	Gingelly	1459	6550910
7	Cotton	1999	56570
8.	Banana	3018	1067620
9.	Mango	13349	462980
10.	Guava	958	67260
11.	Grapes	166	40020
12.	Sapota	65	16250
13	Amla	159	22260
14.	Onion	2876	225390
15.	Brinjal	444	49640
16.	Lab lab	1648	214240
17.	Bhendi	419	29350
18.	Tomato	1568	159130
19.	Drum stick	1535	767500
20.	Bitter gourd	151	18120
21.	Chillies	1563	5740
22.	Tamarind	4645	139930
23.	Rose	268	19430
24.	Jasmine	733	56800
25.	Nerium	323	25040

2.5 . Production and productivity of livestock, poultry fisheries etc in the district

PARTICULARS	POPULATION(NOS.)
Cattle	245116
Buffaloes	68112
Sheep	214143
Goat	351211
Poultry	2037985

ACTIVITIES

1. Technology Assessment (Sanctioned for the year 2015-16)

Sl. No	Title	No. of Trials	Budget (Rs.)
1	Assessment of suitable drought resistant Varieties in Groundnut	5	37450
2	Assessing the performance of high yielding Aggregatum onion varieties	5	16750
	Total	10	54200

2. Front Line Demonstrations (Sanctioned for the year 2015-16)

S.No	Title	No. of Demonstrations	Budget (Rs.)
1	Barnyard millet Co (kv) 4 for higher yield	12	11400
2	ICM in Sunflower hybrids	12	15600
3	High Yielding variety TMV(SV)7 of Gingelly	12	13080
4	Demonstration of SorghumK12 variety	12	13800
5	Demonstration of Tomato COTH 3 hybrid	10	14600
6	Yield enhancement technologies in Jasmine during lean season	10	18100
7	Arka Isha variety of Coriander for higher yield	10	10500
8	Rooftop vegetable garden (50% contribution by beneficiaries & grow bags are beneficiaries contribution)	10	19200
9	IPM in maize	10	16800
10	Shoot and Fruit borer	10	25500
11	Bud worm management	10	21750
12	Mealybug management	10	13750
13	Upgrading local breeds of goat with boer pellet semen	120	13150
14	Mixed Fodder on seed/slips production mode	4	13700
15	Fodder sorghum Co 31	40	6400
16	Mineral mixture for cattle	40	11880
17	Bund planting of Khaya and Ailanthus	10	12400
18	Annatto dye plant	10	13300
19	Multigrain protein -energy-dense mix for Adolescent girls	1 SHG	30000
20	Nutrition garden establishment in schools	5	13000

3. TRAININGS

The following trainings are organized and conducted.

➤ **Training for farmers** (On and Off Campus)

The trainings are organized to disseminate needed technologies to farmers

➤ **Training for rural youth** (On and Off Campus)

The rural youth were trained in agricultural technologies and also essential skill in a particular enterprise

➤ **Training for extension personnel** (On and Off Campus)

The technologies needed for solving a particular farming problem and newly identified technologies apt for the district are disseminated to extension workers in government and Non-Government sector.

➤ **Sponsored training programmes** (On and Off Campus)

The financial assistance are sought from external agency for organizing trainings to farmers, rural youth and extension personnel

➤ **Vocational training programmes** (On and Off Campus)

Vocational trainings are organized to impart skill and knowledge of a particular trade or enterprise to develop a trainee as a business man. These trainings are organized for

farmers and rural youth

➤ **On Campus Trainings** are organized at KVK when the target trainees are from more than one village

➤ **Off Campus Trainings** are organized at any place other than KVK, when the target trainees are from one area.

4. EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The various extension activities carried are

METHOD DEMONSTRATION

A method demonstration is given before a group of people to show how to carry out an entirely new practice or an old practice in a better way. It is essentially a skill training, where the emphasis is on effectively carrying out a job, which shall improve upon the result. It involves seeing, hearing, participating and practicing in a group which shall stimulate interest and action.

FARMERS' FIELD SCHOOL (FFS)

FFS consists of a group of people with a common interest who get together on a regular basis to study the "how or why" of a particular topic. The topic covered can vary considerably from IPM, organic agriculture, and husbandry etc, to income generating activities such as handicrafts.

FIELD DAY

A field day is a day in which an area containing successful farming or other practices is open for people to visit. This way, a group of farmers could witness the performance or results of certain practice (s) under local conditions. Field days could be planned to deal with one specific topic at a time or a number of items of interest to the farmers. The purpose of the field day is to permit extension clientele to observe personally, ask about successful and locally applicable practices, and to create a situation in which informal contacts and learning can take place. Field days are normally held once or twice a year, usually in each crop season. They are held on farmers' fields, regional research

stations, agricultural universities and government farms to demonstrate successful farming techniques or research.

EXHIBITION

Exhibition is a planned and systematic display of real objects, specimens, models, charts and posters presented to public view for instruction, judging a competition, advertising or entertainment. It helps to create awareness, develop interests and stimulate action amongst the public. It accommodates both exhibits and display.

Displays use two dimensional or flat materials like pictures, photograph, chart, posters etc, while exhibits tend to use more three dimensional materials like real objects, specimens and models.

FIELD VISIT

Visit to successful farmers' fields in addition to KVK farms to reinforce the relevant technologies imparted in the training programme. The principle of "seeing is believing" can be fulfilled. Field visit gives participants exposure to the real life situation and also provide an idea about the possible solutions to the problems. By this, the farm specific technologies can given to each farmer.

AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

It is an intensive teaching activity undertaken at an opportune time for a brief period, focusing attention in a concerted manner on a particular problem, with a view to stimulate the widest possible interest in a community. Campaigns are launched only after a recommended practice has been found acceptable to the people as a result of other extension methods. Its purpose is to encourage emotional participation of a large number of people and to foster a favourable psychological climate for quick and large scale adoption of improved practices.

The other extension activities carried by the KVK include Advisory Services through over phone, Celebration of Important days, Animal/Plant Health Clinic, Diagnostic visit to the farms, Exposure Visit of farming community to successful farmers field, Research Institutes etc., Farm Science Club, Farmers Seminar/Workshop, farmers Group Discussions, Film show, Kisan Mela, Serving as Resource persons for other departments/agencies, meeting/workshop with Extension Personnel, Animal Treatment

camp, Publications of Pamphlet, Folder, Leaflets, Popular Articles, Radio and TV talks, News Paper coverage etc.

5. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC) Date of Last SAC -11.04.2015

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE GIVEN DURING THE LAST SAC

1. Convergence of all Resources must be done to carryover the mandate effectively.
2. Demonstration plots must be established with Annatto dye in KVK Farm and also the azolla cultivation must be done at larger level.
3. The Agricultural Officers working in the bank must be trained on new frontier technologies by KVK with the help of NABARD and the officers service must be utilized to disseminate the latest loan services details to farming community.
4. Casuarina and Melia dubia nurseries must be promoted in KVK. Pomegranate crop must be promoted along with the assistance of NABARD at larger level in Dindigul district.
5. The results of the mandated activities must be quantified. In MP model village KVK can assist in identification of farmers needs through Base Line Survey/PRA and can organize trainings and demonstrations.
6. Disseminate the technologies at larger level through Newspaper, Radio, TV and Videos.
7. Attracting and Retaining Youth in agriculture must be done along with MSSRF and GRI.
8. Documentation of all the activities must be carried effectively.
9. Small farm equipments must be promoted among the farming community.
10. Develop apt organic farming technologies for high pesticide consuming crops like cauliflower.
11. Promote Manila tamarind plantations.

Contract Address

The Programme Coordinator
ICAR - Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Gandhigram Rural Institute - Deemed University
Gandhigram - 624 302
Dindigul (Dt), Tamil Nadu
Phone: 0451 - 2452168
0451 - 2452371-76
Fax: 0451 - 2453071
Email: kvkdindigulpc@gmail.com