INTRODUCTION

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), the farm science center is a district level organization of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) set up with a mandate to transfer of advanced agricultural technologies to the farming community of the district. KVK bridges the gap between the technologies developed at the research institutions and its adoption at the field level by the farmers through various approaches to up-scale technologies to farmers.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (MGM), the farm science centre for Aurangabad Dist, Maharashtra, India, was established by Indian council of agricultural research (ICAR) on 30th August, 2011 and fully functioning the KVK from February, 2013 onwards to ensure technology back stopping to farming community and extension mechanism of four tehsils viz., **Gangapur, Vaijapur, Khultabad and Kannad,** of Aurangabad District. Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been assigned to develop and disseminate location specific technological modules through technology assessment and demonstration and to act as knowledge and resource centre for agriculture and its allied activities with following mandates:

a. Conducting on farm testing to identify the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems
b. Organizing frontline demonstrations to establish production potential of various crops and enterprises on the farmer field
c. Organizing need based training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies
d. Creating awareness about improved technologies to larger masses through appropriate extension programmes
e. 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.
f. Work as resource and knowledge centre of agricultural technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sectors for improving agricultural economy of the district.

Aurangabad District is one of the 36 districts of Maharashtra state in western India. It is bordered by the districts of Nashik to the west, Jalgaon to the north, Jalna to the east and Ahmednagar to the south. Aurangabad is the headquarters and principal city. The district covers an area of 10,100 km², out of which 141.1 km² is urban area and 9,958.9 km² is rural. Aurangabad district is a major tourism region in Marathwada.

Historical Background

Aurangabad city is established by Mallik Amber the then Chief of Nizam's regime for Ahmednagar, during 1610 A.D. Before that Aurangabad was termed as "Khadki". For many years this city / province was ruled by Mogals which was followed by independent rule by Nizam of Deccan Hyderabad even after independence of country up to 1948 A.D. Due to long time rule by emperor Aurangjeb, most of the historical movements are still seen in undamaged and good conditions. Aurangabad is an important city in the tourist map of India and world especially due to its historical significance and world famous ancient paintings of Ajanta caves and sculpturous Marvel at Ellora caves situated at 100 km & 30 km away from Aurangabad city respectively. Moreover this city is regional head quarter of eight districts of Maharashtra State which is generally pronounced as "Marathwada Region" which previously was a part of Nizam's provincial state of Hyderabad. Aurangabad city is linked with the network of Air Service, Broad-gauge Railways and Road routes which are situated at about 10, 7 and 5 kms from Krishi Vigyan Kendra campus respectively.

Geography

Aurangabad District is located mainly in the Godavari River Basin and partly in the Tapi River Basin. The district is located between 19 and 20 degrees north longitude and 74 and 76 degrees east latitude.

Climate

In Aurangabad district the rainy season runs from June to September. Winter is from approximately October to February and summer from March to May. The average rainfall of Aurangabad district is 734 mm, and the temperature range is about 5.6–46 °C.

Agriculture

Aurangabad district is spread over an area of 10.08 lakh ha. Out of which area under cultivation is 8.52 Lakh Ha. The total population of the district is 40.83 lakh, out of which, 84.2 % population is dependent on agriculture and allied sector. Agriculture plays an important role in the district economy. The total number of farmers in the district is 9.16 lakhs, of which, 47 % and 31 % are marginal farmers and small farmers, respectively. The average land holding is 1.46 Ha. Agriculture in the Aurangabad district is diversified, wide range of crops are grown in the district. Major food grains are Maize, Jowar, pearl millet, wheat & gram, among oilseeds soybean is major crops while Cotton is major cash crops.

General census

Total population of district	28,97,013
Total population of farmers of the district	441125
Marginal farmers	122809
Small	132660
Semi medium	111322
Marginal	70095
Big farmers	4239

Land Distribution of District (ha)

Total land	10,07,700 ha
Forest	81,400 ha
Barren land	9,800 ha
Permanent pasture	43,500 ha
Net sown area	7,25,000 ha
Area sown more than once	1,76,800 ha
Total cropped area	8,25,500 ha
Total cultivable land	7,25,000 ha
Area under Kharif crops	5,84000 ha
Area under Rabi crops	2,60000 ha
Irrigated land (ha)	15,4500 ha
Rainfed land (ha)	5,70,500 ha

District Agriculture Profile:

Sr.No	Particular	Nos./Area (ha)
1	Geographical Area	10.07 Lakh ha
2	Area Under Cultivation	8.12 Lakh ha
3	Area Under kharif crops	5.84 Lakh ha
4	Area under Rabi crops	2.60 Lakh ha
5	Area under summer crops	0.03 Lakh ha
6	Irrigated Area	1.03 Lakh ha.
7	No of Irrigation projects (Big, Medium and Small)	245 1 Big, 19 Medium, 225 Small
8	No of Wells	60491
9	Area under well irrigation	0.74 Lakh Ha.

Soil type

Sr. No·	Soil type	Characteristics	Area (%)
1	Shallow soils	Depth 22.5 cm particle size 0.02 mm Net drained soils low water holding capacity	46
2	Medium black soils	Depth 22.5 to 45 cm. Medium water holding capacity particle size 0.002 mm	19
3	Deep black soils	Depth 60-90 cm high swelling & shrinkage property poor drainage. High water holding capacity. Particle size 0.002 mm.	35

Cropping pattern:–

Season	Crops
Kharif	Cotton, Pigeon pea, Maize
Rabi	Wheat, Bengal gram
Cash crop	Sugarcane, cotton, Ginger
Fruit crop	Sweet orange, Pomegranate, Mango

Agro-climatic Zones & major agro ecological situations (based on soil and topography) Gangapur, Vaijapur, Khultabad and Kannad

Sr. No.	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics	Tahasils covered
1.	Western Maharashtra dry zone	Rainfall ranges from 700-900mm. Soils are medium black calcareous.	Vaijapur, Gangapur & Paithan
2.	Central Maharashtra plateau zone	Low rainfall , medium to heavy soils non CADA area	Aurangabad, Kannad, Khultabad, Phulambri, Sillod & Soygaon

Sr. No.	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics	Tahasils covered
1.	Scarcity zone	Low rainfall & light to medium soils.	Western part of Vaijapur,Paithan & Gangapur
2.	Central Maharashtra plateau zone-1	Low rainfall & medium to heavy soils non CADA area.	Some part of Gangapur, Paithan,vaijapur and Aurangabad tehsils
3.	CMP-II	Assured rainfall & medium to heavy soils.	Part of Phulambri, Sillod and Khultabad tehsils
4.	CMP-III	Assured rainfall & hill a terian	Some part of, Kannad Khultabad , Sillod and Soygaon tehsils
5.	CMP-IV	Command area & heavy soils.	Some part of Gangapur & Paithan tehsils

Details of operational area

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Major Crops & Enterprises	Major Problems Identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1	Gangapur	Cotton, Pigeonpea, Maize, Vegetables crops, Ginger	Imbalance fertilizer application Low plant population Infestation of pests and diseases Micronutrient deficiency Fodder availability, Labour availability, Low market price	Cropping systems, ICM, INM, IPM, IDM, IWM, Varietal evaluation, Drudgery reduction and Storage Techniques Processing and value addition
2	Vaijapur	Cotton, Maize, Pearlmillet, Pigeon-pea, Green gram, chickpea Animal husbandry	Imbalance fertilizer application Infestation of pests and diseases Reddening of cotton No crop rotation Fodder availability Labour availability	
3	Khultabad	Cotton, Pearl millet, Chickpea, Animal husbandry	Imbalance fertilizer application, Sole cropping Low plant population Infestation of pests and diseases Micronutrient deficiency Green fodder availability Labour availability	
4	Kannad	Ginger, Maize, Cotton, Pigeon-pea, Chickpea, Wheat, Sugarcane, Vegetables crops, Animal husbandry	No crop rotation Soil born Pests Imbalance of nutrient application Infestation of pests and diseases Labour availability Low market price	

Salient features of KVK

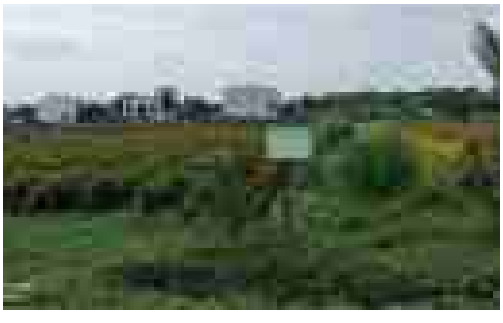
The MGM KVK is well equipped with necessary infrastructure facilities like **Administrative Building, Farmers Hostel and** training hall has all modern audio visual equipments which can accommodate 500 participants. Providing need based advisory services and acting as front line extension system. KVK is not only providing quality training to the farmers/farmwoman, also conducting Frontline Demonstrations on proven technologies with the principle of "Seeing is believing", also takes up assessment of latest technologies to suit local specificities. The training programmes imparted includes improved cultivation practices, enhancing the skills and building the confidence to solve the existing Agriculture problems. The KVK is conducting training programmes regularly based on the local problems to the farmers / farmwomen, farm youth, farm labourers and Extension Personnel of developmental departments. In addition, the KVK is also conducting Sponsored programmes under ATMA, RKVY, ASCI, MAVIM etc

Institutional Development

KVK have demonstration units and infrastructures have been established for training and demonstration purpose to the farmers, rural youth, farm women and extension functionaries that help farmers to understand and identify viable technologies and enterprises of their interest and recourses. KVK has a model farm which is developed on an integrated farming system approach with a number of demonstration units established for a period of time the units besides, supporting the farmers with its activities and inputs also contributes to revolving fund of KVK. Following are the various demonstration units functioning at KVK farm:

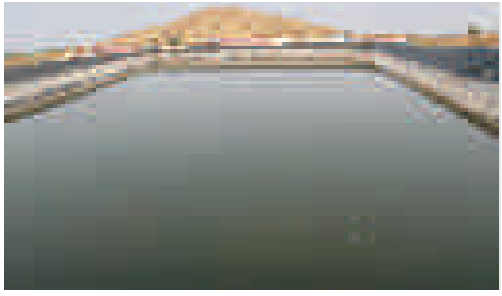
Instructional farm

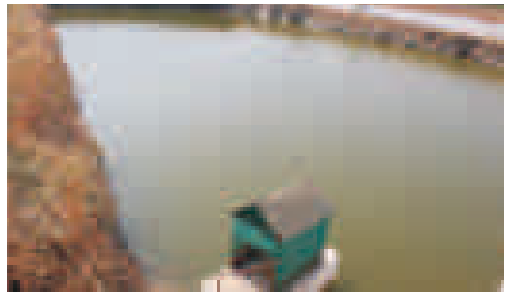
The Krishi Vigyan Kendra possesses 21 ha area covering with micro and macro irrigation systems, entire area is under cultivation of crops and enterprises relevant to the area. The main purpose of the farm is to demonstrate the latest agricultural practices. It also acts as a tool to do applied research on agricultural technologies & undertake trials before their transfer to farmers. Agronomical crops like pulses, oilseeds, cereals and millets etc are grown. In all types of vegetables and few major floriculture areas like tuberose, gaillardia, aster, gladilious, jasmine, rose and major fruit crops such as citrus, mango, sapota, guava, anola, custard apple, pomegranate, datepalm, dragon fruit, tamarind, ber, papaya and banana are grown. Improved fodder crops like napier, fodder maize and fodder sorghum are grown.



Rain Water Harvesting and storage Units

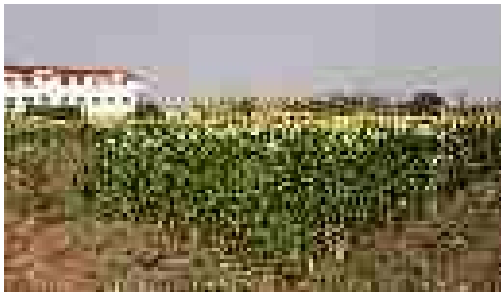
Water conservation and micro irrigation system established in its KVK campus wherein various water resource developments works by establishment of water conservation and storage structures.

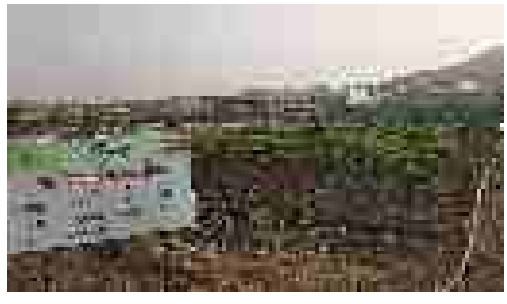




Crop cafeteria

The latest varieties and hybrids of various major crops and vegetables released at Zonal Agricultural Research System is raised in the farm to show the performance of that varieties to the farmers, farm women and extension functionaries





Mother blocks for Horticultural fruit plants

Separate mother block for various varieties of mango, Sweet orange, acid lime, sapota, guava, anola, custard apple, pomegranate is available and are maintained for graft production. Both soft wood and approach graftings being produced to cater the needs of the farmers of Marathwada region.



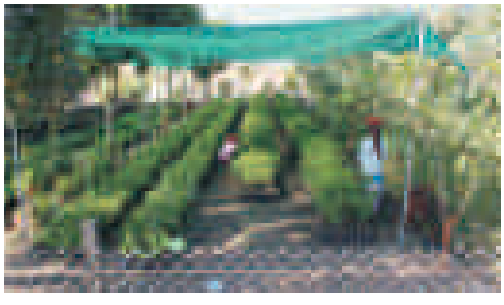





Horticultural Nursery under Shade Net

In this nursery, pest & disease free and quality seedlings and grafts of various fruit crops such as sweet orange, pomegranate, mango, acid lime, guava, anola, custard apple. In order to stress the necessity of uniform vigorous seedlings of chilly, cauliflower, cabbage, brinjal and tomato are prepared for higher productivity of vegetables, trainings on nursery techniques are imparted to the farmers and giving hands-on training to the farmers by using portrays under protected cultivation.

Seedlings of flowering plants like gerbera, geranium, rose, calendula, and marigold, carnation, petunia, salvia, rose, chrysanthemum, coleus, aster, dianthus are developed in this nurseries. The seedlings of various forest plants useful for forestation like pine, oak, casuarinas are prepared and supplied to the farmers.

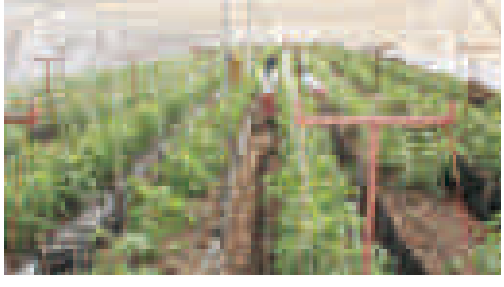


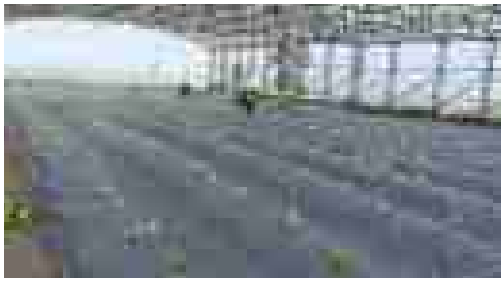



Polyhouse & Shade net house Cultivation

One polyhouse and Two shade net has been erected at KVK, in which cultivation of tomato and cucumber in shade net and Beetle vine project in case of polyhouse. Also trainings had been offered to rural youth and farmers.



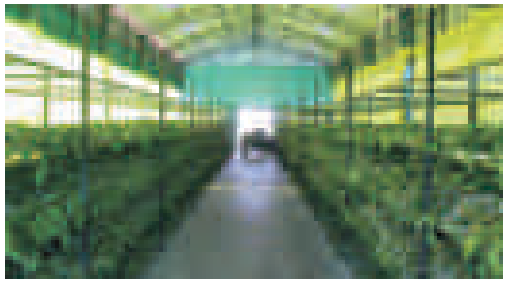





Sericulture Unit

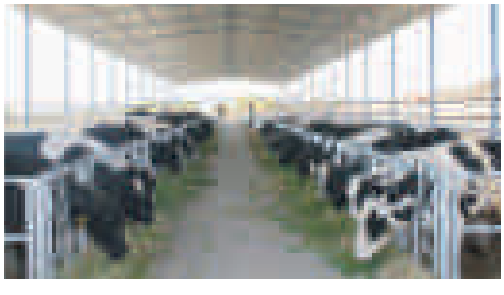
Sericulture is the part of the agriculture activities in the state and is an important labour intensive sector and it provides livelihood to large section of the rural. Sericulture is a cash crop in the agriculture sector, it gives returns within 30 days. Hence, these help to rural people for the socio - economic development, women empowerment through sericulture activities. Mulberry production and Sericulture unit has been established at KVK instructional farm and supplied mulberry saplings to the farmers after they are made to undergo training on sericulture rearing and management at KVK.

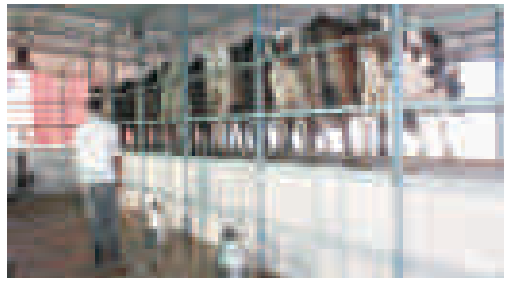




Dairy Unit

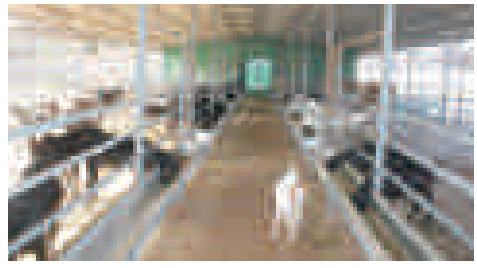
To demonstrate scientific management of dairy animals a model dairy unit of high yielding cross bred cows has been established at campus to suit the small and marginal farmers by the organization. Training of dairy farming by the organization has got good popularity among the farmers. Many farmers visit the dairy unit for information on feeding and management practices. Farmers have started their own dairy unit under the technical guidance of the KVK.



Goat Unit

KVK maintains Osmanabadi and Sangamneri cross breed goats at farm. KVK is in the process of upgradation of indigenous breeds of goats and cross breeding goats with better performing breeds. The kids are supplied to the farmers after they are made to undergo training on scientific goat rearing and management at KVK.

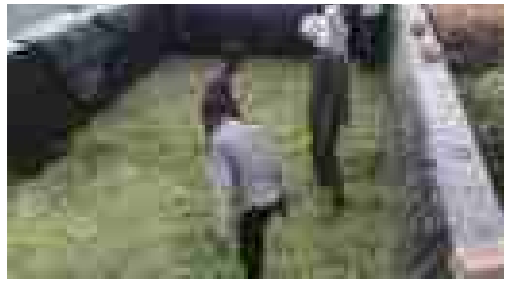


Poultry Unit

A poultry demonstration unit with improved poultry breeds is being maintained at KVK farm to impart practical knowledge to the beneficiaries. Indigenous improved poultry breeds such as **Kaveri, Vanaraja, Srinidhi, Grampriya, RIR** and **Giriraja** are being maintained in this unit. Trainings were offered to the farmers, farm women rural youths and Self Help Groups. Provided supplementary income and protein supplement to the rural people. Additional Poultry Shed capacity of 5000 birds is under construction for imparting training to rural youth for income generation or self employment.

Silage Unit

Getting green fodder throughout the year is a challenging task, it mostly depends upon the rain. Silage preparation is the most important and innovative way to preserve the green fodder and it is done when available plenty. Fodder crops are very important for managing the nutrition requirement of dairy cows and reduce the cost of milk production effectively. Chaff cutter and silage press cum baler machine is available at campus for making of silage at dairy unit and it is good to pack silage with good compaction and involved for farmers for facilitating training, also for farmers who want to pack and store the silage for their own use of the dairy farmers. KVK have demonstrated silage making on large scale by various low cost methods. Or contractors involved in selling silage to dairy farmers, also for farmers who want to pack and store the silage for their own use.



Fodder Unit

A fodder unit is maintained at KVK farm with all types of fodder including green and dry. Napier, fodder maize, fodder sorghum, fodder bajra, lucern and cowpea including fodder trees are being disseminated to farmers by making slips. The planting materials are made available to farmers either directly or through milk societies. Training programmes are being offered for cultivation of forage crops. So for more than 500 farmers visited the fodder unit.

Fish & Prawn Farming in Farm Pond

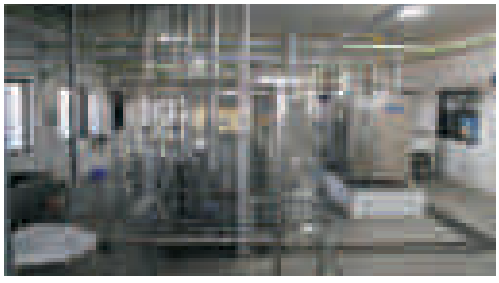
Rearing fish in farm ponds at the KVK instructional farm provides diversification of farm enterprises and reduction of risk. KVK Started this unit to promote fresh water fishing like Rohu, Catla, Mrigal and Prawn farming for training cum demonstration unit for benefit of the farmers and also fisheries communities to adopt the improved production techniques and better management practice for enhancing fish production from farm ponds can become an income generating activity for the household.

Hydroponic Unit

To overcome the problem of green fodder in a summer, demonstration of a hydroponic fodder unit installed at the goat unit and also vertical farming of hydroponic vegetables is available at horticultural nursery.

Fruit processing plant

Landholding here is shrinking whereas mouths to feed are increasing. In this entire dichotomy, food processing can play a pivotal role. Food processing can help in increasing the remuneration of the farmers. On our campus Fruit Processing plant is run by the host organization (MGM) and KVK make use of this facility to benefit of farmers for the value addition of their produce. This is in line with doubling farmers' income. Agro-processing, encouraging contract farming, and establishing linkages between farmers and the industry.



Vermicompost production unit

Model unit is being utilized for training purpose to the farmers and rural youths. The produced the vermicompost are used in farm and the verms are sold to the farmers and nearly 1200 farmers visited the unit and 271 farmers started to produce their own vermicompost unit. The KVK are a major source of supply of earth worm to the farmers in the district.

Azolla multiplication Unit

Azolla (*Azolla pinnata*) unit demonstrated at KVK, which is presently being used as feed for poultry and Goatry. Farmers in demand are supported by its seed material for multiplication and production.

Bio Fertilizer Production Unit

To promote eco friendly agricultural practices for sustainable agriculture,The Bio fertilizers (Rhizobium, Acetobacter, Azotobacter PSB, SSB, KMB, ZMB, Pseudomonas, Biomix Consortia) and Bio Pesticide (Neem powder, Dashparni ark, etc) is being produced at our campus by MGMs college of Agricultural Bio Technology lab and supplied to Farmers through KVK sales counter.

Soil, Water and Plant Testing Lab

A well equipped lab is available to diagnose the soil fertility status of the district and to emphasize the importance of soil, plant analysis and also to assess quality of water for irrigation purpose to farmers. The lab is supported with computer software for more precise interpretation of results. Every soil sample is analyzed ten parameters such as pH, Electric Conductivity, Organic Carbon, available Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Available Potassium, Exchangeable Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Iron and other Micro Nutrients content. From 2015-16. KVK has been involved in Prime Minster, Soil Health Card Mission.

Bio-Gas Plant

In order to alternate use of power supply at the dairy farm and use of slurry to all the fruit crops in the campus, KVK has maintained the bio-gas plant, which was constructed with the financial support of the host organisation.

Community Radio Station

The host organisation operates a community radio at Aurangabad MGM Campus with slogan '*Achuk ani thet*' can be heard on 90.8 MHz frequency. This community radio station is dedicated to content development and delivery of agricultural, social, environmental programs for agrarian and urban community. KVK is fully utilizing the facility for broadcasting latest information in the field of agriculture to the farming community as per their needs and problems and also providing a platform to the farmers, farm women to share their experiences.

E Extension Service Facility

Technology transfer via information communication technology through BSNL Internet facility such as Video conference, Short message service and video You-Tube and other social media etc.

Initiatives and Interventions

Activities

The functions of the KVKs are further extended by adding to its responsibilities to conduct on-farm testing and frontline demonstrations in order to make the training of farmers more practical and skill oriented. The Kendra's are designed to impart the latest knowledge to the farmers through work experience by employing the principles of "Teaching by Doing" and "Learning by Doing". It differed from Agricultural Polytechnics, in the sense that it does not intend to produce degree and diploma holders. But the prime goal of KVK is to impart training as per needs and requirements in agriculture and allied aspects to all farmers, farm women, rural youth and school dropouts in the villages. No certificate or diploma is awarded irrespective of the duration of the courses to avoid the rush of such trained people to migrate to urban areas in search of jobs. The courses in KVK are designed to make the farmers and other clients to depend upon such knowledge and get self-employed.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra has taken up activities like On Farm Testing, Front Line Demonstration, Cluster Frontline Demonstration, Extension Activities and other Programme for application of farm techniques in farmers field.

On-Farm Testing

On-farm testing are conducted to solve the farmer problems with farmer's perspective by providing best technological options in participatory mode involving farming community, extension personnel and scientists.

During 2013-19, KVK assessed 30 technologies were subjected to performance evaluation under on-farm conditions on different thematic areas and crops for which the technologies are recommended by the technology generation institutions. The important thematic areas covered in case of crops include varietal evaluation, nutrient management, weed management, resource conservation and pest/disease management. Under the empowerment of rural women were conducted in thematic areas viz., drudgery reduction, vale addition and entrepreneurship development.

Technology demonstrations

Front-Line Demonstrations is to demonstrate newly released crop production and protection technologies and its management practices in the farmers' field under different agro-climatic regions and farming situations. While demonstrating the technologies in the farmers' field, the Subject Matter Specialist (SMS) are required to study the factors contributing higher crop production, field constrains of production and thereby generate production data and feedback information. Front-Line Demonstrations are conducted in a block of two or four hectares land in order to have better impact of the demonstrated technologies on the farmers and field level extension functionaries.

A total of 67 frontline demonstrations were implemented by the KVK during 2013-19 with the major crops covered under cotton, pigeon pea, chickpea and wheat. In case of horticultural crops that were covered under demonstrations include brinjal, tomato, okra, onion, and garlic.

Cluster Frontline Demonstration on Pulses

Cluster Frontline Demonstration on Pulses under NFSM were organized by KVK. A total of 284 Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) on pigeon pea and chickpea were conducted. Productivity of pigeon pea and chickpea realized in FLDs was higher than the district/state averages indicating potential for bridging the yield gap.

Capacity development

Training is an important activity of KVK, which plays a pivotal role in enhancing the knowledge and skill about various improved technologies. During the period 2013-19, KVK organized 239 training programmes covering 4174 participants that include practicing farmers including farm women and rural youth. The main thematic areas covered under training include crop production, horticulture, soil health and fertility management, women empowerment, plant protection,fisheries




Skill Development Training Programme by ASCI

Five skill training programmes on sericulturist, quality seed grower and small poultry grower was conducted by KVK under Agricultural Skill Council of India (ASCI) during 2016-19.

Sponsored HRD Programmes

Sponsored training programmes were conducted with the help of Maharashtra State departments Viz. ATMA, sericulture and MAVIM. Ten programmes were conducted on protected cultivation, processing of maize and pomegranate, production of vegetables for retail market, silkworm rearing, and goat rearing.

Extension Activities

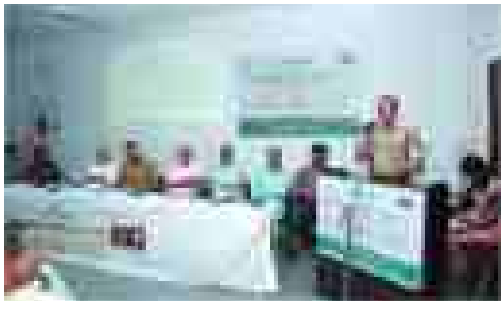
During 2013-19, a total of 743 activities were organized in which 16,454 participants for creating awareness among farmers about latest improved agricultural technologies. The extension activity includes advisory services, exposure visits, animal health campus, technology week, method demonstrations, soil health camps. *Kisan mela* etc.

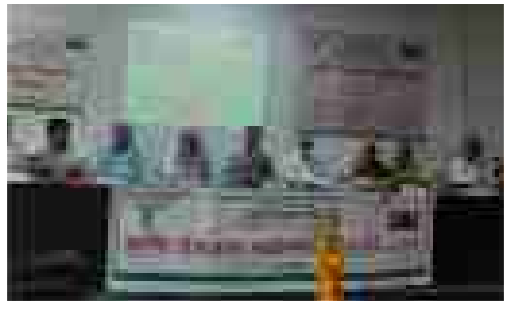
Kisan mobile advisories

To disseminate the latest information, knowledge on weather, market prices on various commodities, livestock and crop based technologies to the farmers through text and voice messages.

Technology Week and Kisan mobile advisories

A total of 4025 farmers participated in the technology week celebrations organized by KVK MGM. The various activities organized during technology week were lectures, distribution of literature, skill demonstrations, live crop demonstration modules, farm visit, bio product distribution and agricultural exhibitions for farmers.





Critical Technological Products

One of the responsibilities of KVK are to act as Knowledge and resource center. Hence, KVK supplied planting materials of fruit saplings, vegetable seedlings and slips of fodder crops etc., to the farmers.

Important Events

Sankalp Se Siddhi **Programme:**

Sankalp Se Siddhi, an integrated *yojana* as a part of New India movement 2017, for betterment of the nation and doubling farmers' income by 2022, was launched in August 2017. "*Sankalp Se Siddhi*" – New India Movement programme across India from 19-30th August 2017, later extended to 10th September 2017 through KVKs. KVK (MGM) conducted the programme at Siregaon village, Gangapur Tq, of Aurangabad district. A total of 104 participants comprising of farmers, government officials were administered the pledge on"*Sankalp Se Siddhi* for building new India as well as doubling farmers income by 2022.

Swachhata Abhiyan

The Swachhata Abhiyan programme were organized by MGM KVK regularly from 2016. KVK performed Shramdhan in adopted and nearby villages and contributed towards cleanliness and hygiene in adopted villages and public places. Awareness campaign in schools and colleges, cleaning of office, farmers hostel, weeding in demonstration plots, awareness campus in adopted villages.

Krishi Vigyan Mandal program (KVM)

Krishi Vigyan Mandal program was initiated since November 2016 on 21st of every month by MGM KVK. Content of the program will decided on farmers demand and need in ongoing program. In this programme one scientist and one innovative farmer are invited to guide and interact with farmers. Farmers are invited by sending SMS from M-Kisan portal. A total of 33 programs are conducted on production technology of field crops, fruit crops and vegetables, bahar management in fruit crops, pink bollworm management, recharging of well, bore well, drought management etc. and 1530 farmers are benefited.

Research – extension – development Linkages

For achieving the objectives of rapid transfer of agricultural technology by KVK, it is absolutely essential to forge, develop, maintain and strengthen proper linkages with technology generation system on one hand and with various development departments, marketing and financial and input institutions operating in the district on the other, establishment of backward-forward linkages.

The technology generation system in this context includes State Agricultural University, Zonal Agricultural Research Station and also Research Institute, Regional research centers of ICAR. The development department includes Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Child & Women Welfare, Lead Bank, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) etc.

MGM has long been a leader and innovator in professional education. Since inception, it has developed into an excellent academic society that is totally committed to human resource development and social welfare through 50 different institutes spread over 5 different cities.

MGM has achieved unprecedented growth and carved a niche for itself in the society for quality education and discipline in the institute. The trust provides a wealth of learning experience through the eminent faculty and well equipped laboratories. MGM believes in imparting the best education which is evident through the students' achievements, as they are employed in the best of the organizations all over the world.

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