3. ACTION PLAN (January-2024 to Dec-2024)

3.1 Training Programme

i) Farmers & Farm women (On Campus)

Quarter- Month	Clientele	Title of the training programme	Duration in days	Number of participants			Number of SC/ST			G. Total
				M	F	T	M	F	T	
Crop Production										
I-January	PF	Improved cultivation practices for Summer groundnut and Sesame	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
I-March	PF	Natural Farming practices in field crops	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II-May	PF	Improved cultivation practices for cotton Crop	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II-June	PF	Improved cultivation practices for Sesame and groundnut Crops	1	22	0	22	3	0	3	25
III-July	PF	Natural Farming practices in *kharif* field crops	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-July	PF	Irrigation methods in cotton crop	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
IV-November	PF	Natural farming in field crops and its market management	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
Horticulture										
I-March	RW	Nutriment Management in vegetable crops	1	0	20	20	0	5	5	25
II-May	PF	Raising of seedlings of vegetable crops and nursery management	1	25	0	25	0	0	0	25
II-May	FW	Kitchen gardening	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
III-July	FW	Improved cultivation practices of	1	00	25	25	0	0	0	25

		brinjal and chilli								
III-August	PF	Insect Pest and Disease management in Vegetable crops	1	25	00	25	0	0	0	25
III-September	PF	Improved cultivation practices for Onion crop	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
Livestock Production										
I-January	PF	Diseases management in farm Animals	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
I-March	PF/FW	Scientific breeding strategies in dairy animals	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
II-May	FW	Care and management of milch animals	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
III-July	PF	Fodder production technology	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
IV-November	PF/FW	Clean milk production	1	13	10	23	2	0	2	25
Home Science										
II- April	FW	Value addition in fruits and vegetables	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
IV-October	FW	Income generation through sewing and embroidery	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
Plant Protection										
I-February	PF	Precaution while handling pesticides.	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II-June	PF	Importance of bio agents & Seed Treatment in *Kharif* crops	1	20	0	20	5	0	5	25
III-July	FW	Integrated pest management in cotton, sesame and groundnut crop	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
IV-November	PF	Biological & chemical control measures for pest and disease of cumin and chick-pea	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25

Agril. Extension										
I-March	PF	Entrepreneurial developments for rural youth	1	25	0	25	0	0	0	25
II-June	PF	Use of ICT in agriculture	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-July	PF	Effect of global warming and climatic changes in Agriculture	1	20	0	20	5	0	5	25
IV-November	FW	Formation & management of SHGs	1	22	0	22	3	0	3	25

ii) Farmers & Farm women (Off Campus)

Date	**Clientele**	**Title of the training programme**	**Duration in days**	**No. of participants**			**Number of SC/ST**			**G. Total**
				M	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	
Crop Production										
I-January	PF	Efficient water management in summer ground nut and sesame crops	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
I-February	PF	Importance & use of bio -fertilizers	1	20	0	20	5	0	5	25
II- April	PF	Crop production technology in green gram and gum guar	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II- April	PF	Natural Farming practices in *kharif* field crops	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II-June	PF	Integrated nutrient management in cotton	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-September	PF	Improved cultivation practices for cumin & fennel	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-September	PF	Micro irrigation system in cotton crop	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-September	PF	Natural Farming practices in *Rabi*	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25

		field crops								
IV-November	PF	Integrated weed management in cumin and chickpea crops	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
Horticulture										
I-January	PF	Seed production in vegetable crops	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
I-February	PF	Protected cultivation	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II- April	PF	Layout and Management of Orchards	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II- April	RY	Improved cultivation practices of brinjal and chilli	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-August	PF	Insect Pest and Disease management in Vegetable crops	1	22	0	22	3	0	3	25
IV-October	PF	Processing and value addition	1	20	0	20	5	0	5	25
IV- December	RY	Advanced technologies in horticulture	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
Live Stock Production.										
I-February	PF	Health management in cattle and use of traditional treatments	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II- April	PF	Feeding management of new born calves and milch animals	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II-June	PF	Awareness about control of common diseases in farm animals	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-August	PF	Infertility management in cow & buffalo	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-September	FW	Clean milk production	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
IV-October	FW	Fodder crop production technology	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
IV- December	PF	Role & importance of minerals in	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25

		feeding of dairy animals								
Home Science										
II-May	FW	Value addition in millet products	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
III-July	FW	Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutritional gardening	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
III-August	FW	Women empowerment	1	0	23	23	0	2	2	25
Plant Protection										
II-May	FW	Importance of seeds treatment in *kharif* crops	1	0	20	20	0	5	5	25
II-June	PF	Importance of natural enemies of the pest in the *kharif* crops.	1	20	0	20	5	0	5	25
III-July	PF	Management of pink boll worm in cotton	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-August	PF	IPM in cotton & groundnut crop	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
III-September	PF	Importance & uses of bio agents & bio pesticides	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
IV-October	FW	Importance of seeds treatment in *Rabi* crops	1	20	0	20	0	5	5	25
IV-November	PF	Integrated pests and diseases management in cumin and chickpea	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
IV-December	PF	Integrated pests and diseases management in cumin and chickpea	1	20	0	20	5	0	5	25
Agril. Extension										
I-February	RY	Income generation activities for farmers through secondary agriculture	1	25	0	25	0	0	0	25

II-April	PF	Organic farming practices and certification process for organic farming	1	23	0	23	2	0	2	25
II-June	PF	Group dynamics for farmers interest group	1	20	0	20	5	0	5	25
II-June	PF	Govt. subsidy schemes for farmers	1	22	0	22	3	0	3	25

ii) Training programme for Extension Functionaries

Clientele	**Title of the training programme**	**Duration in days**	**No. of participants**			**Number of SC/ST**			**G. Total**
			M	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	
On Campus									
Ext Workers	Pre-seasonal training on *Kharif* crops	1	18	0	18	1	1	2	20
Ext Workers	Pre-seasonal training on *Rabi* crops	1	20	0	20	0	0	0	20
Ext Workers	Preventive measure and first aid treatment of important diseases in dairy animals	1	20	0	20	0	0	0	20
Ext Workers	Control of pink bollworm and sucking pest in cotton crop	1	20	0	20	0	0	0	20

iv) Extension Activities (including activities of FLD programmes)

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities
Field Day	06
Kisan Mela	01
Kisan Ghosthi	05
Exhibition	06
Film Show	45
Newspaper coverage	15
Radio talks	01
Popular articles	05
Extension Literature	10
Advisory Services	47
Scientific visit to farmers field	1200
Farmers visit to KVK	1300
Diagnostic visits	10
Soil health Camp	01
Animal Health Camp	01
Mahila Mandals Conveners meetings	01
Celebration of important days	12
Total	**2666**

- **Training Programmes: Quarter Wise Summary**

Sr. No.	Subject	On Campus					Off Campus					G.T.
		I	II	III	IV	T	I	II	III	IV	T	
1	Crop Production	2	2	2	1	7	2	3	3	1	9	16
2	Pl. Protection	1	1	1	1	4	0	2	3	3	8	12
3	Agril. Extension	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	0	4	08
4	Animal Science	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	2	7	12
5	Horticulture	1	2	3	0	6	2	2	1	2	7	13
6	Home Science	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	3	05
Total		**7**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**28**	**6**	**12**	**12**	**8**	**38**	**66**

- **Summary of Training Programmes**

Sr. No.	Subject	On campus	Off campus	Total
1.	Crop Production	7	9	16
2.	Pl. Protection	4	8	12
3.	Agril. Extension	4	4	08
4.	Animal Science	5	7	11
5.	Horticulture	6	7	13
6.	Home Science	2	3	05
Total-A		**28**	**35**	**63**
1	In-service Training	03	02	05
2	Collaborative / Sponsored	30	10	40
	Total-B	**33**	**12**	**45**
Grand Total (A+B)		**61**	**47**	**108**

3.2 Front Line Demonstrations

Sl. No.	Crop	Variety	Technology for demonstration	Critical inputs	Season and year	Area (ha)	No. of farmers	Parameters identified
1	Chilli	GVC-101/GVC-111	Variety	Seed and *Beauveria*	*Kharif*-2024	01	10	Yield
2	Tomato	GT-6	Variety	Seed and *Beauveria*	*Kharif*-2024	01	10	Yield
3	Brinjal	GJBH-4/GRB-7	Variety	Seed and *Beauveria*	*Kharif*-2024	01	10	Yield
4	Kitchen Garden	-	-	Vegetable Seed Packets 1 Brinjal, 2 Tomato, 3 Valol 4 Okra 5 Guar 6. Chilli 7. Okra 8. Bottle Gourd 9. Ridge Gourd 10. Onion	*Kharif*-2024	**00**	25	-
5	Lucerne	Anand Lucerne 3/ AL4	Variety	Seed	*Rabi*-2024	01	10	Yield
6	Buffalo	-	Mineral mixture	40 gm /day for 60 days ** 20- Animal	*Rabi*-2024	**00**	10	Milk Yield
07	Onion	GJRO-11	Variety	seed	*Rabi*-2024	04	10	Yield
Total						**8**	**85**	

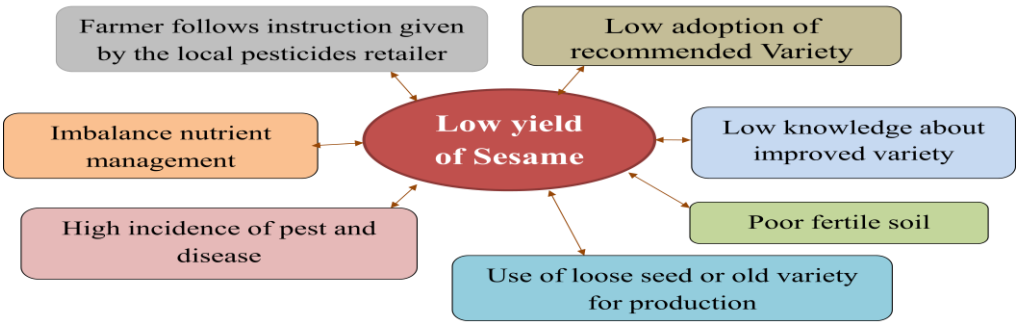
3.3 Physical Targets of OFT's to be conducted

❖ OFT: 1 Varietal assessment of sesame in Surendranagar district

1. **Title of OFT:** Varietal assessment of Sesame in Surendranagar district
2. **Agro Ecological Zone:** -North Saurashtra Agroclimatic Zone-VI
3. **Production system:-**

Sesame, (*Sesamum indicum*), also called benne, erect annual plant of the family Pedaliaceae, grown since antiquity for its seeds, which are used as food and flavoring and from which a prized oil is extracted. the sesame plant is found in most of the tropical, subtropical, and southern temperate areas of the world. The aroma and taste of sesame seed are mild and nutlike. The chief constituent of the seed is its fixed oil, which usually amounts to about 44 to 50 percent. Noted for its stability, the oil resists oxidative rancidity. The seeds are also high in protein and are rich in thiamin and vitamin B_6. This crop is highly remunerative since last three years in Saurashtra region in Gujarat due to hike of price. The North Saurashtra agroclimatic zone is most suitable for its cultivation but due to lack of knowledge if newly released verities among the farmers affects the yield of sesame.

Problem Cause Diagram



Objective	**:**	**To increase yield of Sesame**
Reason for low yield of Sesame		1. No adoption of recommended varieties. 2. Farmers follows instruction given by the local Input dealers 3. Lack of knowledge about the specific variety.
Technical Intervention	**:**	Introduction new variety of Sesame
	:	**T_1**-Variety: Local or GT-2 **T_2**-Variety: GT-4 **T_3**-Variety: GJT-6
Excepted cost	**:**	Rs 1800
Area	**:**	0.75
No. of replication	**:**	03
Source of Information	**:**	Agricultural Research Station, JAU, Amreli.
Observations to be Recorded	**:**	Yield (q/ha)

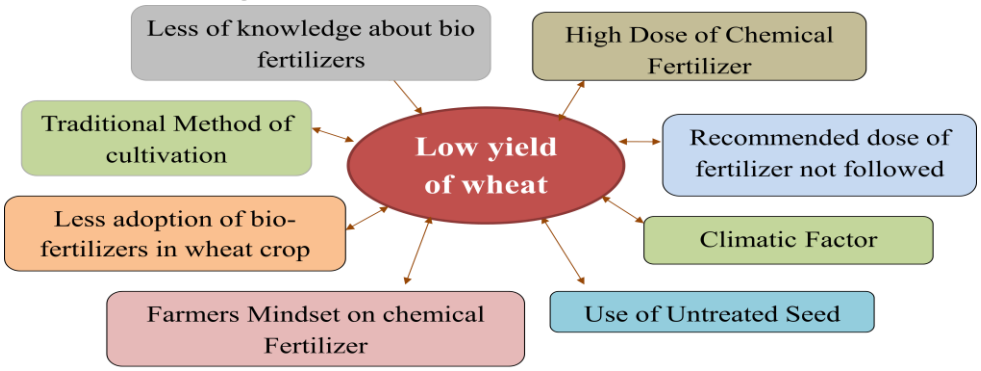
❖ OFT- 2: Assessment of response of bio fertilizers on wheat

1. **Title of OFT: - Assessment of response of bio fertilizers on wheat**
2. **Introduction: -**

In Rabi season the area of wheat cultivation in Surendranagar district is higher after cumin crops as compare to other crops. Due to canal facilities increased in this area the area under wheat crop also increased. But the continuous use of chemical fertilizer in this crops the productivity is stagnate day by day and cost of cultivation increased. High uses of chemical fertilizer in crops the soil fertility also reduced. In this situation the KVK decide to increase uses of bio-fertilizers to reduce cost of cultivation and increase soil fertility as well as quality and quantity of wheat yield.

Problem definition: Stagnant yield

- **Problem cause diagram**:



Objective	**Response of bio fertilizers to wheat yield**
Reason for low yield of wheat	1. Low adoption of recommended practices. 2. Farmers follows instruction given by the local pesticides retailer 3. Lack of knowledge about the required of specific dose of fertilizer.
Technical Intervention	Response of bio fertilizers to wheat yield
Treatments	**T_1**- Farmer's practice: - 125- kg DAP & 190- Kg Urea /ha **T_2**- Recommended dose of fertilizer: 132 Kg DAP + 206 Kg Urea (120-60-00). **T_3**-75 percent RDF+*Azotobacter* & PSB 100- Kg DAP+156- Kg Urea+3.0 lit *Azotobacter* + 3.0 lit. PSB
Cost	Rs 1080/-
Area	1.2 ha
No. of replication	03
Source of technology	T_2-Dept. Agronomy, JAU, Junagadh -2015
Economic Indicator	1. Cost of Production (Rs/ha) 2. Gross return: (Rs/ha) 3. Net return: (Rs/ha) 4. B: C Ratio

- **OFT: 3 Assessment of use of probiotic in buffaloes of Surendranagar district**

1. **Title of OFT:** Assessment of use of probiotic in buffaloes of Surendranagar district
2. **Agro Ecological Zone: -**North Saurastra Agroclimatic Zone-VI

3. Production system: -

The efficiency of ruminants to utilize such a wide variety of feeds is due to highly diversified rumen microbial ecosystem. The rumen harbours a dense and complex microbial population responsible for 60-70 % of total digestion. Improper mixing and proportion of cereals, legumes and concentrate in animal feed leads to imbalance microbial activity and result in to low digestibility which leads to decrease milk production. Modern animal production requires the use of safe and effective feed additives as rumen manipulators to increase animal productivity. The use of probiotics culture in ruminants has been appreciated for the improvement in feed intake and nutrient utilization. Probiotics enhances body weight gains and increased milk production in livestock.

Objective	**To increase milk yield with reduction of mortality in buffaloes**
Reason	Low milk production and high mortality in dairy buffaloes
Technical Intervention	Enhancement of milk production and reduce mortality
Treatments	T_1 : Farmer practice (No probiotic) T_2: Probiotic supplement @50 gm/animal/day for 90 days
No. of farmers	5
No of animals	5
Cost of OFT	Approximately Rs. 5000/-
Parameter	Milk yield and mortality
Source	SDAU, Gujarat
Technical Indicator	**Economic Indicator**
1. Milk Yield (lit/Day)	1. Cost of production (Rs/Animal)
2. Mortality	2. Gross return (Rs/Animal)
	3. Net return (Rs/Animal)
	4. B:C ratio (Rs/Animal)

OFT 4: Effect of concentrate and bypass fat feeding on milk production in Gir cow of Surendranagar district

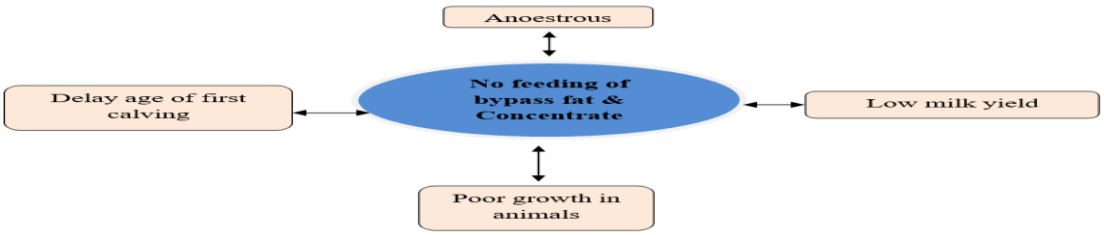
1 Title of OFT: Effect of Concentrate and bypass fat feeding on milk production in Gir cow of Surendranagar district

2Agro Ecological Zone: North Saurashtra Agroclimatic Zone-VI

3. Production system:

During lactation, the amount of energy required for maintenance of body tissues and milk production often exceeds the amount of energy available from the diet, thus forcing mobilization of body fat reserves to satisfy energy requirement. Rising milk yield during early lactation presents problem in dairy cows. There are many alternatives to overcome these problems. One of them is feeding of concentrates to dairy animals. Feeding fat to lactating animals is another alternative as it provides a dense source of non-fermentable energy. Fats improve rumen fermentation and have increased digestibility.

Problem Cause Diagram:



Objective	**To increase milk yield**
Reason	Low milk production, lack of energy for milk production and lack of knowledge about concentrate & bypass fat feeding
Technical Intervention	Enhancement of milk production
Treatments	T_1 : Farmer practice (No use of concentrate & bypass fat feeding) T_2: Concentrate @5 Kg/ cow /day & Bypass Fat @ 50 gm/cow/day) for 60 days
No. of farmers	5
No of animals	10
Cost of OFT	Approximately Rs. 21000/-
Parameter	Milk yield
Source	Anand Agricultural University, Gujarat
Technical Indicator	**Economic Indicator**
1. Milk Yield (lit/Day)	1 Cost of production (Rs/Animal)
	2 Gross return (Rs/Animal)
	3 Net return (Rs/Animal)
	4 B:C ratio (Rs/Animal)

3.4 New Technical Programmes

Propose Project -1

1. **Title**: Assessment of large-scale demonstration of best practices to enhance the cotton productivity of Surendranagar District.
2. **Name of the lead organization:** Krishi Vigyan Kendra, JAU, Nana Kandhasar (Surendranagar)
3. **Name of Principle investigator:**

    1. Dr B.C. Bochalya (PI)
       Subject Matter Specialist (Ext. Edu.), KVK Surendranagar
    2. Dr. J. N. Vyas (Co-PI)
       Senior Scientist and head, KVK Surendranagar
    3. Dr. R. P. Kalma
       Scientist (Animal Science) KVK Surendranagar
    4. Mr. M.N. Patel, Agriculture Officer, KVK Surendranagar
    5. Mr. A.K. Vala, Agriculture Officer, KVK Surendranagar

4. **Background information:**

India has been one of the largest producers and exporters of cotton globally. Cotton cultivation is spread across several states, with Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh being major cotton-producing regions. The country's cotton production significantly contributes to the textile industry and the economy. India predominantly grows Bt cotton, a genetically modified variety that contains genes from the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Bt cotton was introduced to combat pest issues, especially the bollworm. However, concerns about the effectiveness of Bt cotton against evolving pests and the need for sustainable farming practices have been ongoing topics of discussion.

Cotton, sometimes known as "white gold," is one of India's most significant fibre crops, farmed all over the world. It has a significant impact on the national and international economies. It is mostly cultivated for its fibre, which is used to make textile for humans. Cotton continues to have a prominent position in the textile industry, due to competition from synthetic fibres (Jaffar et al., 2017). In 2021-22, India produced 362.18 lakh bales of cotton on 120.69 lakh hectares, yielding 510 kg per hectare (Cotton Corporation of India, 2022). Maharashtra ranks first in acreage (42.86 lakh ha) and stands second in production (84.00 lakh bales). Hence, there is a lot of scope to maximize its production potential. Seed cotton yield per unit area in India is still much lower than in many other cotton growing countries across the world. Poor plant population and the usage of low potential varieties are two of the most important reasons contributing to the country's low cotton crop production (Bankar, 2008). To address these limits in cotton production, several approaches such as maintaining a sufficient plant density, using the optimum dose of fertilizers, growth regulators, and so on are applied. Cotton's optimal amount would, be determined by the plant variety. Generally, Cotton genotypes have a long maturation

period of up to 200 days are late maturing, tall growing, and spreading varieties, and have a bushy look. They also necessitate a wide spacing, leading in the formation of a netted canopy, which causes issues with plant protection, machine picking, poor solar energy trapping, physiological efficiency, and harvest index These types of varieties require more pickings because to their prolonged lifespan, resulting in a significant rise in the expense of cotton cultivation, particularly manual picking and a poor profit margin that fluctuates erratically. Furthermore, clean picking labour availability is a significant barrier. Under these circumstances, high density planting system is ideally suited. They have a lot of potential for lowering row width as well as spacing between plants in a row. Cotton cultivation at high density is being examined as a possible technique for lowering production costs by shortening the growing season. Mostly High-density planting system is suited for early matured genotype. By using early matured genotype, reduces the cotton growing period and provides yield in a smaller number of days, that has the chance to go for another crop. Because of their small stature, these compacts also allow for an increase in plant density per unit space. It allows for double cropping as well as mechanical harvesting. These compact varieties have the additional benefit of just requiring a few pickings. As a result, labour and seed costs are reduced because formers will use varietal seeds in the next planting season.

To enhance productivity of cotton Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has sanctioned a special project on cotton titled "Targeting technologies to agro-ecological zones-large scale demonstrations of best practices to enhance cotton productivity" with a budget outlay of Rs. 41.87 crores under NFSM
during 2023-24. This projects targets technologies such as High-Density Planting System (HDPS), closer spacing and production technology for Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton focusing on a cluster-based and value chain approach in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to farmers Keeping in view the present investigation will attempts to study the yield, economic and impact of extension activities demonstrations.

5. Objectives:

1**.** To study the profile of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' farmers
2. To document package of practices of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' farmers
3.To compare the yield and economics of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' farmers
4.To access the impact of extension activities carried by KVK about cotton technologies demonstration
5.To study the constraints faced by farmers in large scale demonstration of best practices to enhance cotton productivity
6.To seek suggestions from farmers to overcome the constraints in processing and preservation techniques

6. Jurisdiction of research area: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, JAU, Nana Kandhasar

7. Year of commencement: 2023-24 to 2024-25

8. Methodology:

The research study will be conducted in jurisdiction of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, JAU, Surendranagar. The 50 beneficiaries' farmers will be selected purposively where HDPS cotton farming is being practiced for conducting the present investigation. The same no of non -beneficiaries' farmers will also be selected from the same village of beneficiaries to make identical study. Thus, it will make total 100 farmers sample size. An interview schedule will be prepared to collect the required information as per the objectives of the study and data will be collected by personal interview method. The collected data will be quantified, categorized and tabulated. Analysis will be carried out by using frequencies, percentages and appropriate statistical tool.

Project -2

- **Title:** Impact of KVK trainings on promotion of scientific dairy farming in Surendranagar district of Gujarat

- **Name of the lead organization**: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, JAU, Nana Kandhasar

- **Name of principle investigator & Associates:**

1. Dr. R. P. Kalma, Scientist (Veterinary science), KVK, JAU, Nana Kandhasar (PI)
2. Dr. J. N. Vyas, Senior Scientist and Head, KVK, JAU, Nana Kandhasar (Co.PI)
3. Dr. B. C. Bochalya, Scientist (Extension education), KVK, JAU, Nana Kandhasar (Co. PI)
4. Shri. D. A. Patel, Scientist (Horticulture), KVK, JAU Nana Kandhasar (Co. PI)

- **INTRODUCTION**

Majority of Indian masses are still dependent on agriculture and a large proportion of them are categorized as marginal farmers. A good proportion of landless rural population works and produces milk by feeding their animals the by-products of agriculture. With the growing pressure of human population, dairying has to be developed in a scientific manner so as to harness maximum potentiality of milch animals within available land. This has not only placed India on top in the world but it also represents sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for the burgeoning population of the country. Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities.

Looking at the increasing demand and utility, it is felt necessary to undertake a study on extent of adoption of improved dairy management practices by the farmers trained by krishi Vigyan Kendra, Surendranagar. The findings of the study will be useful for making modifications in the KVKs programmes and their activities.

- **OBJECTIVES**

1. To study the profile of trained dairy farmer.
2. To assess the knowledge level of the trained dairy farmer's about scientific dairy management practices after training programme.
3. To assess the adoption of improved dairy management practices by the dairy farmers after training programme.
4. To analyze constraints faced by the trained dairy farmer's related to scientific dairy management practices.

- **METHODOLOGY**

The present study will be conducted in KVK, Surendranagar working under jurisdiction of Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat. The respondents, who will undergo training programmes during year 2024-25 in the areas of dairy management practices will be considered for the study. 300 trained farmers from KVK, Surendranagar will be selected randomly for the study. In the light of the objectives set for the study, knowledge and adoption on scientific dairy management practices will be the main items of investigation. In order to measure the knowledge and adoption quantitatively, important improved practices recommended for dairy management practices will be considered. Data will be collected by personal interviews using a pre-tested structured schedule. The data collected will be tabulated and analyzed by using suitable statistical measures.

3.5 Budget (2024-25) based on proposed action plan

Budget - Details of budget utilization (April 2024 to Dec-2025) (Rs. in Lacs)

Budget Head : 2704-18

Sr. No.	**Head**	**Approved Sanction 2022-23 [Rs.in lack]**	**Released 2022-23 [Rs.in lack]**	**Progressive Exp. Up to this month**
A	**Recurring Conti.**			
1	Pay &Allowances	10600000	10171000	7251410
2	Traveling allowances	55000	60000	58918
3	Contingency	830000	592000	558353
B	**Non -Recurring Conti.**			
1	Equipment and Furniture	0	0	0
2	Works	0	0	0
3	Vehicle	0	0	0
4	Library	0	0	0
5	Other Expenditure	0	0	0
	Grand Total	**11485000**		**7868681**

5.5 Details of Budget Estimate (2024-25) based on proposed action plan

Sr. No.	Head	Budget Estimate [Rs.in lack]
A	**Recurring Conti.**	
1	Pay &Allowances	120.00
2	Traveling allowances	0.75
3	Contingency	21.25
B	**Non -Recurring Conti.**	
1	Equipment and Furniture	2.00
2	Works	0
3	Vehicle	0
4	Library	0
5	Other Expenditure	0
	Grand Total	**144.00**

----------X----------X----------X----------