

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN: 2022

1. Training Programmes:

Quarter wise summary of training

Discipline	On Campus				T	Off campus				T	GT
	I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV		
Plant Protection	1	2	1	2	6	1	2	2	2	7	13
Extension	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	4
Horticulture	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	2	6	11
Home Science	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	5	9
Animal Hus.	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	6	10
Vocational				1					1		2
Extension functionaries			1	1							2
Sponsored training											10
Total					21					26	61

A. On Campus training (For practicing farmers, farm women and rural youth):

I. Quarter (1 st Jan to 31 st March, 2022)				
Plant Protection	Integrated pest management in summer groundnut	1	25	PF
Horticulture	Irrigation and nutrient management in fruit crops	1	25	PF
Home Science	Preparation of Jam, Squash, Ketchup from fruits	1	25	PF
Animal Hus	Importance of artificial insemination in cow and buffalo	1	25	PF
II. (1 st April to 30 th June, 2022)				
Plant Protection	-Integrated Pest management in cotton & groundnut	1	25	PF
	-Integrated Disease management in groundnut	1	25	PF
Horticulture	Production technology of fruit and vegetable	1	25	PF
Extension	Formation of new SHGs, CIGs,	1	25	PF
Home Science	Preparation of different types of bakery products like Pizza base, different types of biscuits, Cake etc.	1	25	FW
Animal Hus	Importance of balance ration in milch animal	1	25	PF
III. Quarter (1 st July to 30 th Sept, 2022)				
Plant Protection	Integrated pest and diseases management in coriander	1	25	PF
Horticulture	-Nursery raising	1	25	PF
	-Organic farming in different horticultural crops	1	25	PF
Home Science	Organic Kitchen gardening & its importance on health	1	25	FW
Ani. Husbandry	Importance of colostrum feeding in new born calves	1	25	PF
IV. Quarter (1 st Oct to 31 st Dec, 2022)				
Plant Protection	Diseases management in spices	1	25	PF
	Storage pest management	1	25	PF
Animal Hus	Fodder crop production technology	1	25	PF
Home Science	Preparation of different products from Peanut	1	25	FW
Extension	Leadership Development	1	25	PF
Horticulture	Production technology of spices crops	1	25	PF

B. Off Campus training (For practicing farmers, farm women and rural youth):

I. Quarter (1 st Jan to 31 st March, 2022)				
Plant Protection	Integrated pest management in summer crops	1	30	PF
Home Science	Value addition in fruits & vegetables	1	30	FW
	Importance of green leafy vegetables in diet	1	30	FW
Animal Hus	Clean milk production by proper milking watering and animal washing	1	30	PF
Horticulture	Importance of drip irrigation in horticultural crops	1	30	PF
II. (1 st April to 30 th June, 2022)				
Plant Protection	-Integrated Pest management in cotton & groundnut	1	30	PF
	-Integrated Disease management in kharif crops	1	30	PF
Extension	Procedure for formation of new SHGs, CIGs	1	30	PF
Horticulture	Production technology in protected cultivation	1	30	PF
Home Science	Preparation of different types of pickles	1	30	FW
Animal Hus	Infertility of cow and Buffalo by diseases & its prevention	1	30	PF
III. Quarter (1 st July to 30 th Sept, 2022)				
Plant Protection	-Integrated pest and disease management in Rabi crops	1	30	PF
	-Bio control of Pests and Diseases	1	30	PF
Home Science	-Work simplification in household activities and Drudgery reduction technologies in agriculture	1	30	FW
Animal Hus	-Importance of colostrum feeding in new born calves	1	30	PF
	-Creating awareness about balance nutrition management	1	30	PF
Horticulture	-Pruning and training in fruit crops	1	30	PF
	-Management of young Plants/ Orchards	1	30	PF
IV. Quarter (1 st Oct to 31 st Dec, 2022)				
Plant Protection	-Diseases management in cumin & coriander	1	30	PF
	-Storage pest management	1	30	PF
Extension	Development of entrepreneurship among rural youth	1	30	PF
Animal Hus	-Fodder crop production technology	1	30	PF
	-Increase nutritive value of low quality roughages for milking animals	1	30	PF
Home Science	Women Empowerment through Income generating activities	1	30	FW
Horticulture	-Cultivation practices of onion and garlic	1	30	PF
	-Post-Harvest Management Technology	1	30	PF

2. Vocational Training

S. No	Title of Training	Dura. Days	No. of participants	Type of Participants
1.	Preparation of different bakery products	2	30	Rural women
2.	Food Processing & Preservation	2	30	Rural women

3. Extension Functionaries

SN	Title of Training	Days	No. of participants
1	Management of pink bollworm in cotton and white grub in groundnut	1	25
2.	Cattle health management through vaccination and feed management	1	25

4. Sponsored Training

S.No	Department	No. of Trainings	No. of Participants
1	ATMA	5	150
2	DAO, Rajkot	5	150
3	DRDA/FTC	1	30
4	GSFC/GNFC	1	30

5. Front Line Demonstration

A. Agriculture and Horticulture

Sl. No.	Crop/ Enterprise	Variety	Thematic area	Tech. Demo.	Critical inputs with cost (Rs.)	Season and year	Area (ha)	No. of farmer/ demon.	Parameters identified
1	Groundnut	GG-20	IPM	Seed treatment with Chlorpyrifos	Chlorpyrifos & Lambda 2.5 L =Rs. 525	Kharif-2022	4	10	Pest infestation & Yield B:C ratio
2	Groundnut	GG-22	Varietal	Improved variety	GJG-22, Seeds = 30 kg =Rs.2200	Kharif-2022	4	10	Yield, B:C
3	Groundnut	GG-20	IDM	Application of Trichoderma	Trichoderma : 2 Kg =Rs.140 Castor cake: 1Bag (50 Kg =Rs.765	Kharif-2022	4	10	Disease incidence & Yield , B:C ratio
4	Cotton	Bt	INM	Application of Azotobacter, PSB	Azotobacter : 1 lt=Rs.120 PSB Culture : 500 ml =Rs.240	Kharif-2022	4	10	Yield, B:C ratio
5	Cotton	Bt.	IPM	MDP tube	200g. Rs: 1000	Kharif-2022	20	50	Yield, B:C ratio, PB infestation
6	Brinjal	Local	IPM	MDP tube	500 gm Rs. 100	Kharif-2022	4	10	Yield, B:C ratio,
7	Tomato	Local	Variety	GT-6	400 gm 2pkt	Kharif-2022	4	10	Yield, B:C ratio,
8	Wheat	INM	INM	Azotobacter, PSB	Azotobacter : 1 ltr=Rs. 120 PSB : 1 ltr = Rs.240	Rabi-2022	5	10	Yield, B:C ratio
9	Cumin	GC-4	IDM	Tricho+Castor cake	Trichoderma : 2 kg =Rs.140 Castor Cake: 50 Kg. =Rs.690	Rabi-2022	4	10	Disease incidence & Yield , B:C ratio
10	Chick pea	GG-5	Varietal	Improved variety	Seeds GG-5 : 25 kg = Rs=2100	Rabi-2022	4	10	Yield, B:C ratio
11	Brinjal	GRB-5	Varietal	Improved variety	150 gm	Rabi-2022	4	10	Yield, B:C ratio
12	Tomato	Local	INM	Grade-4 micro nutrient	250 gm 2pkt =Rs.162	Rabi-2022	4	10	Yield, B:C ratio
13	Sesamum	GT-3	Varietal	Improved variety	Seeds GT-3 =2 kg =Rs. 360	Summer-2022	4	10	Yield, B:C ratio
14	Farm Women	-	Nutritional Security	Kitchen Gardening	Vegetable seeds Rs 10 per pkt	Kharif-2022	0.5	50	Yield, B:C ratio
15	Farm Women	-	Drudgery Reduction	Drudgery Reduction tools	Twin Wheel Hoe Rs 2000 per pc	Kharif-2022	-	10	Average time taken for weeding, Body

									posture
Total								69.5	230

B. Animal Husbandry

Enterprise	Breed	No. of farmers	No. of animals, poultry birds etc.	Critical inputs	Performance parameters /indicators
Buffalo	Jafarabadi	-	10	Calpar gold (60 ml/day/animal)	Milk yield and B:C ratio
Cattle	Gir	-	20	Bypass fat (50 gm/day/animal)	Milk yield and B:C ratio
Cattle	Gir	-	20	Bypass protein (50 gm/day/animal)	Milk yield and B:C ratio

6. ON FARM TESTING:

1. TITLE: BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF WHITE GRUB IN GROUNDNUT

2. Problem definition: Low yield due to white grub infestation in groundnut

3. Details of technologies selected:

Rajkot district covered large area in Groundnut cultivation. But this crop suffers mainly from white grub pest from last five years, the farmers use number of costly chemical for control of white grub in groundnut and increase cost of cultivation. Nowadays recommended biological input also available for management of white grub in groundnut. Hence, this will make with on farm testing.

4. Treatments:

Farmer's practice:

1. Soil application of chloropyriphos @ 4 liter/ha. with irrigation water at the time of attack

Recommended practice:

1. Soil application of Metarhizium anasopli 1.5% WP @ 5.0 kg/ha along with castor cake 300 kg/ha before sowing
2. Drenching of Metarhizium anasopli 1.5% WP @ 75 g/15 liter of water, in plant rows after 30 days of germination

Intervention:

1. Seed treated with Chloropyriphos @ 15 ml/kg at the time of sowing
2. Drenching of Metarhizium anasopli 1.5% WP @ 75 g/15 liter of water, in plant rows after 30 days of germination

5. Observations: Yield, Economics (B:C ratio) & Infestation (%)

2. TITLE: MANAGEMENT OF WILT DISEASE IN CHICKPEA

1. Problem definition: Low yield due to wilt incidence in chickpea

2. Details of technologies selected:

Cultivation of chickpea in Rajkot district was increase day by day from last three years. But this crop suffers mainly from wilt disease. The farmers use number of unnecessary and costly chemical but not effectively manage wilt in chickpea. The new recommendation of chemical seed treatment with biological input was made for manage wilt in chickpea. Hence, this will make with on farm testing.

3. Treatments:

Farmer's practice:

Seed treated with carbendazim @ 3.0 gram/kg. Seed at the time of sowing

Recommended practice:

1. Seed treated with carbendazim 1.0 gram + Thirum 2.0 gram/kg. Seed at the time of sowing
2. Soil application of Trichoderma viride @ 2.5 kg/ha. Along with 250 kg castor cake at the time of sowing

Intervention:

Soil application of copper oxychloride @ 1.5 kg/ha. Along with fertilizer at the time of sowing

4. Observations: Yield, Economics (B: C ratio) & Disease incidence (%)

3. TITLE: EFFECT OF CONCENTRATE AND BYPASS FAT FEEDING ON MILK PRODUCTION IN GIR CATTLE.

Problem Definition:

- ✓ Lack of knowledge about bypass fat feeding technology.
- ✓ Low milk production due to improper feeding.
- ✓ Lack of energy for milk production.

Details of technologies selected for assessment:

Dairy production is mainly based on proper scientific feeding of animals. The lactating animals are to be fed with good quality roughages along with green fodder belonging to legumes or cereals as per the availability. Looking to the productivity of gir cattle such food resources are not sufficient to meet the nutrient requirement of a lactating animal. Hence we have to add more nutritious food in to the diet of animals to reach the maximum production potential and to maintain the normal body condition. Now a day, bypass fat feeding technology is recommended for high yielding cattle. Bypass fat feeding technology along with concentrate feeding in cattle to fulfil energy and nutrient requirement. Hence, we have proposed this on farm testing to increase the milk production of gir cattle.

Source of technology: NAU, Navsari (2011)

Production system and thematic area: Nutrition Management

Farmers in the district are not following a wearing system & they also keep them under traditional management system so due to malnutrition & no deworming, the growth rate was found to be hindered.

Performance of the Technology with performance indicators

Treatments:

T 1 -Framer's practice

T 2 -Concentrate (1.5kg/cow/day for maintenance+500 gm for each lit. milk production)

T 3 - Concentrate (1.5kg/cow/day for maintenance+500 gm for each lit. milk Production) + Bypass fat 50-100gm/cow/day.

Detail of OFT Programme:

- ✓ No. of Villages: 5
- ✓ No. of animals: 30 (10 animal/Treatment)
- ✓ Each animal will be in similar physiological condition (age, lactation, days of lactation etc.).

Parameters to be evaluated/ recorded:

- ✓ Milk production (lit / cow / day)
- ✓ Fat percentage
- ✓ B:C ratio
- ✓ Net return

4. TITLE: RESPONSE OF NEW RELEASE TOMATO VARIETY GT-6 ON YIELD

Problem Definition: Low yield due to micronutrient deficiency.

Technology Assessed: To increase yield of Tomato by decreasing sucking pest infestation by sowing tolerant variety.

Treatment: 1) Farmer practices: Sowing of Local Variety + any Pesticides

2) Recommended practices: Sowing of GT 6 Variety + foliar sprayings of Acephate 75 WP @ 1.5 g / liter 10 days after transplanting, Fipronil 5 SC @ 1.5 ml / liter 20 DAT, and Imidacloprid 70 WG @ 2g / 15 liter 40 DAT.

3) Intervention: Sowing of Local Variety and foliar sprayings of Acephate 75 WP @ 1.5 g / liter 10 days after transplanting, Fipronil 5 SC @ 1.5 ml / liter 20 DAT, and Imidacloprid 70 WG @ 2g / 15 liter 40 DAT

Observation to be recorded: Yield (qtl/ha), B:C ratio, Farmers' perception.

5. TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT OF MICRO NUTRIENT ON YIELD OF GARLIC

Problem definition: Low yield due micro nutrient deficiency

Treatments: 1. Farmer's practices: Application of only DAP and Urea in different Doses

2. Recommended practices: Recommended dose of Fertilizer. RDF 50-50-50 (N-P-K) Kg/ha.

3. Intervention: Apply foliar spray of multi-micronutrient formulation Grade IV (Fe-Mn-Zn-Cu-B, 4.0-1.0-6.0-0.5-0.5 %) @ 1% at 60, 75 and 90 DAS in addition to recommended dose of fertilizers (50-50-50 N-P₂O₅-K₂O kg/ha)

Observations: B:C ratio and farmers' perception

6. TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF PEANUT MILK IN COMPARISON TO COW'S MILK AMONG CONSUMERS.

Objectives: -

1. To evaluate the sensory characteristics of Peanut milk parallel to cow's milk
2. To analyze the nutritional properties of both milk.
3. To check the shelf life of the peanut milk.

Treatments: -

- I. T1- Cow's milk
- II. T2- Peanut milk
- III. T3- Mixture of both milk in equal ratio

Observations: -

1. Sensory characteristics- colour, flavor, taste, overall acceptability
2. Nutritional Properties- Protein, carbohydrate, fat, vitamin & minerals
3. Shelf life- microbiological test and household level test.

7. EXTENSION ACTIVITIES:

Sr. No.	Activities	Proposed No.
1	KisanMela	1
2	Field Day	5
3	Kisan Ghosthi	5
4	Radio Talk	As and when required
5	TV Show	As and when required
6	Film Show	5
8	Khedutshibir	15
9	Kisan mahila meeting	5
10	New paper Coverage	As and when required
11	Popular Articles	5

12	Extension Literature	8
13	Advisory Service	As and when required
14	Ex-Trainee Sammelan	2
15	Others- Seminar	4
16	Exhibition	2