

Action Plan 2012-13

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA BURDWAN



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Action Plan 2012-13

1. Name of the KVK : **BURDWAN KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA**
2. Name of host organization : Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres (ICAR)
3. **Training programmes to be organized (April 2012 to March 2013)**
 - (a) **Farmers and Farm women**

Thematic Area	Title	No of Courses	Duration	On / Off campus	No of participants					
					SC	ST	Others	M	F	Total *
I Crop Production										
Resource Conservation Technologies	Rice cultivation through SRI	1	2	Off	10	05	45	55	05	60
Seed production	Paddy seed production technology	1	2	Off	20	10	30	55	05	60
Integrated Crop Management	Improved production technology of Jute	1	2	Off	20	10	30	60	0	60
Production of organic inputs	Vermicompost production at farmers level	1	2	Off	15	10	35	55	05	60
	NADEP compost production	1	2	Off	20	20	20	60	0	60
Others, if any (Seed treatment)	Seed treatment and nursery management of <i>kharif</i> paddy	1	2	Off	15	10	35	60	0	60
II Horticulture										
Nursery raising	Nursery management in vegetable crops	1	3	On	15	0	30	30	15	45
Protective cultivation (Green Houses, Shade Net etc.)	Production technology of cole crops in greenhouse	2	2	On	10	0	20	24	06	30
Others, if any (Production technology of vegetables)	Improved production technology of major vegetable crops	1	10	On	30	0	70	75	25	100
Layout and Management of Orchards	Layout and Management of Orchards	1	3	Off	27	09	09	30	15	45
Cultivation of Fruit	Improved cultivation of tissue culture banana	1	1	Off	10	0	20	30	0	30
Plant propagation techniques	Plant propagation techniques of sub-tropical fruit crops	1	7	On	21	0	49	56	14	70
Production and Management technology	Improved production technology of potato	1	1	On	10	0	20	24	06	30
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	Improved fertilizer management in oilseeds and pulses	1	2	Off	12	08	40	60	0	60
Soil and Water Testing	Need for soil testing and	1	3	Off	30	15	45	50	10	90

	soil test based fertilizer application									
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	Home made cattle feed preparation	1	3	On	20	0	40	45	15	60
Poultry Management	Care & handling of day old chicks	1	2	Off	20	0	40	40	20	60
Disease Management	Animal shed disinfection	1	3	Off	30	0	60	30	60	90
Feed management	Feeding techniques of mineral mixture for dairy cow & goat	1	3	Off	30	0	60	30	60	90
Livestock feed and fodder production	Cultivation techniques of rice bean	1	3	On	20	0	40	45	15	60
Post Harvest Technology	Techniques of paneer and Cheese preparation	1	3	Off	30	0	60	40	50	90
V Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in rice	1	2	Off	20	0	40	50	10	60
Integrated Disease Management	Identification of major diseases of potato	1	1	Off	10	0	20	30	0	30
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	Preparation of organic pesticides and its application	1	1	On	10	0	20	30	0	30
Others, if any (Pest management)	Pest Management in Potato	1	2	Off	20	0	40	50	10	60
	Pest Management in Mustard	1	2	Off	20	0	40	60	0	60
	Pest Management in Tomato	1	1	Off	5	0	25	60	0	30
	Pest Management in Cucurbits	1	1	Off	5	0	25	20	10	30
VI Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming	Integrated duck-cum-fish farming in back yard pond	1	2	On	16	4	40	40	20	60
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	Rearing pond preparation and management	1	1	Off	7	1	22	20	10	30
	Preparation and management of nursery pond	1	1	Off	10	0	20	20	10	30
Composite fish culture	Aquatic weeds and algal blooms in fish ponds, their control and utilization	1	1	Off	10	1	19	20	10	30
	Schedule of fertilization and liming in fish culture ponds.	1	1	On	9	2	19	20	10	30
	Disease management & prophylactic measures in composite fish culture pond	1	1	On	8	1	21	20	10	30
	Effects of liming in fish ponds	1	1	On	7	3	20	24	06	30
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	Monoculture of freshwater Prawn	1	1	Off	11	1	18	24	06	30
VII Others										
WTO and IPR issues	WTO and GATT – implications for Indian	1	2	On	16	10	34	40	20	60

	agriculture									
Post Harvest Technology	Use of fibre extractor in extraction of fibre	1	2	Off	10	0	20	24	06	30
Total		39	84		609	120	1241	1506	464	1970

(b) Rural youths

Thematic Area	Title	No of cours es	Dura tion	On/ Off camp us	No of participants					
					SC	ST	Ot her s	M	F	Total *
I Crop Production										
Seed production	Paddy seed production technology	1	3	On	24	15	51	84	06	90
Production of organic inputs	Vermicompost production at farmers level	1	3	On	24	15	51	84	06	90
II Livestock Production and Management										
Piggery	Rearing of pig	1	3	Off	20	20	20	40	20	60
III Fishery										
Carp breeding and hatchery mgt.	Induced breeding of Indian major carp	1	3	On	15	0	75	60	30	90
IV Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production	Seed production techniques of major vegetable crops	1	3	Off	9	0	21	24	06	30
Mushroom Production	Improved Production Technology of Oyster Mushroom Cultivation	1	4	On	40	0	80	80	40	120
Total		6	19		132	50	298	372	108	480

(c) Extension functionaries

Thematic Area	Title	No of courses	Duration	On/Off	No of participants					
					SC	ST	Others	M	F	Total *
I Crop Production										
Resource Conservation Technologies	Rice cultivation through SRI	1	2	On	18	02	40	50	10	60
Others, if any (Climate change)	Climate change and agriculture	1	3	On	24	06	60	81	09	90
Protective cultivation (Green Houses, Shade Net etc.)	Micro irrigation technology in horticulture crops	1	3	On	7	2	36	30	15	45
II Livestock Production and Management										
Management in farm animals	New generation vaccine and immunization schedule for	1	3	On	10	5	30	40	05	45

	poultry									
III Fishery Sc.										
Composite fish culture	Sustainable aquaculture	1	3	On	10	5	30	40	05	45
Total		05	14		69	20	196	241	44	285

(d) Sponsored Training

Thematic Area	Title	Courses	Duration	On/On	No of participants					
					SC	ST	O	M	F	Tot
Resource Conservation Technologies	Rice cultivation through SRI	1	2	On	10	0	20	30	0	30
Nursery raising	Nursery management in vegetable crops	1	3	On	15	0	30	30	15	45
Soil fertility management	Improved fertilizer management in oilseeds and pulses	1	2	Off	12	08	40	60	0	60
Soil and Water Testing	Need for soil testing and soil test based fertilizer application	1	3	Off	30	15	45	80	10	90
Production of organic inputs	Vermicompost production at farmers level	1	3	On	24	15	51	84	06	90
Value addition	Value addition techniques in fruit and vegetables	1	1	On	24	15	51	84	06	90
Total		6	14		115	53	237	368	37	405

(e) Vocational Training

Thematic Area	Title	courses	Duration	On/Off	No of participants					
					SC	ST	O	M	F	Tot
Protective cultivation (Green Houses, Shade Net etc.)	Green house cultivation of high value vegetables	2	5	On	20	5	50	50	25	75
Poultry Management	Broiler farming	2	7	On	35	0	105	105	35	140
Income generation activities for empowerment of rural Women	Jute handicrafts preparation for Self employment	2	7	On	91	35	84	196	14	210
Rural Crafts	Vocational training on Preparation of kantha stitch	2	7	Off	91	35	84	196	14	210
New generation pesticides	New generation pesticides and its application for crop health	2	5	Off	50	0	100	136	14	150
(Fish entrepreneur development	Ornamental fish culture	1	3	Off	12	3	15	22	8	30
Others, if any	Recent advances in agricultural crop production	3	7	On	15	10	45	50	20	70
Total		14	41		314	88	483	755	130	885

(f) Skilled Development Programme

Thematic Area	Title	Courses	Duration	On/Off	No of participants					
					SC	ST	O	M	F	Tot
Protective cultivation (Green Houses, Shade Net etc.)	Green house cultivation of high value vegetables	3	6	On	20	5	50	50	25	75
Poultry Management	Broiler farming	2	7	On	35	0	105	105	35	140
Income generation activities for empowerment of rural Women	Jute handicrafts preparation for Self employment	2	7	On	91	35	84	196	14	210
Rural Crafts	Vocational training on Preparation of kantha stitch	2	7	Off	91	35	84	196	14	210
Mushroom Production	Improved Production Technology of Oyster Mushroom	1	4	On	40	0	80	80	40	120
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	Repairing of farm machineries & implements etc.	4	7	On	40	0	80	80	40	120
Total		14	38		317	75	483	707	168	875

Total * = Trainee days

4. Frontline Demonstration

Season	Crop	Variety	No. of demonstration	No. of area (ha)
Summer 2013	Jute (Varietal)	JRO-204	18	3
Kharif 2012	Paddy (SRI)	MTU-7029	5	1
Kharif 2012	Paddy (Brown manuring)	MTU-7029	5	1
Rabi 2012-13	Lentil (Varietal)	WBL 81	7	1
Summer 2013	Sesame (Varietal)	Sabitri	10	1.5
Kharif 2012	Mango (Black Polythene Mulching)	Langra & Himsagar	10	1
Kharif 2012	Guava (Locally available Munch)	L 49	10	1
Kharif, 2012	Paddy (Pest Management)	MTU-7029	10	1.5
Kharif 2012	Rice bean (Fodder)	Bidhan-I	5	0.2
Total			80	11.20

Enterprise

Season	Enterprise	Variety	No. of demonstration	No. of area (ha) /Nos.
Year round	Cattle (Home Feed management)	Deshi cow	10	10 nos.
Year round	Cattle (Nutrient management)	Deshi cow	10	10 nos.
Year round	Improved culture practice of <i>paku</i>	<i>Piaractus brachypomus</i>	10	0.2 ha
Year round	Feed & nutrient management of Carps	IMC	10	0.25 ha

5. Seed and planting material production

Seed		Planting material	
Crop	Area	Crop	Area
i. Paddy (Foundation Seed)	6 acre	i. Tomato	5000 nos.
ii. Paddy (Certified Seed)	9 acre	ii. Brinjal	5000 nos.
iii. Sesame (Certified Seed)	6 acre	iii. Cauliflower	5000 nos.
iv. Lentil (Certified Seed)	6 acre	iv. Garlic	500 m ²
		Livestock (Goat Kid)	20 nos.

6. Extension Activities

Activities	No.	Participants
Field day	9	350
Technology Week	1	1000
Farmers-Scientist interaction	2	80
Ex-trainees' sammelan	2	60
Film show/ TV show	8	250
Farmers' Study Tour	4	200
Kisan Mela/ Kisan Gosthi	1	200
Exhibition	4	300
Workshop	2	200

Soil health Camp (Soil testing campaign)	4	200
Animal Health Camp	8	800
Farm Science Club Conveners meet	15	450
Self Help Group Conveners meetings	5	150
Mahila Mandals Conveners meetings	3	90

7. Revolving Fund

Open balance (2011-12) (Rs. in lakh)	Amount to be invested (Rs. in lakh)	Return (Rs. in lakh)
5.52	6.0	9.0

8. Expected fund utilization

Project	Source	Amount to be received (Rs. in lakh)

9. On-Farm Trials to be conducted

Thematic area	Title	Treatments	No. of farmers
Vareital evaluation	Evaluation of performance of different varieties of jute under rainfed and medium upland situation of Burdwan district	FP: JRO 524 TO1: JRO 128 TO2 : JRO 8432 TO3: JRO 204	5
Resource conservation	Assessment of performance SRI under different modes of nutrition in medium upland soils of Burdwan	FP: Conventional rice cultivation TO1: Integrated nutrition in SRI (25% through organic+75% inorg.) TO2: Inorganic nutrition in SRI	7
Vareital evaluation	Evaluation of performance of different varieties of brinjal in Burdwan district	FP: Locally available Hybrids TO1: Pusa Anmol (Hybrid) TO2 : MHB – 39 (Hybrid) TO3: Vardaan (Hybrid)	5
Stocking density evaluation	Effect of various stocking densities of IMC on fish productivity under pond ecosystem of Burdwan	FP: Stocking density 7500 nos. fish/ha TO1: Stocking density 10000 fish/ha TO2 : Stocking density 15000 nos. fish/ha	7
Breed Evaluation	Evaluation of performance of different poultry breeds in Burdwan district under backyard farming.	Farmers' practice: Local breed TO1: Rhold Island Red TO2: Banaraja	7
Breed Evaluation	Evaluation of performance of different pig breeds in Burdwan under backyard farming.	Farmers' practice: Local breed TO1: Ghungroo TO2: TND	7

10. List of Projects to be implemented

Name of the project	Fund expected (Rs.)

11. No. of success stories to be developed

a) Goat Farming: 01

b) Broiler Farming: 02

c) Rural Crafts : 01

12. Scientific Advisory Committee

Date of SAC meeting held during 2010-2012	Proposed date
8 th SAC meeting held on March 08, 2011	
9 th SAC meeting to be held	March 06, 2012
10 th SAC meeting to be held	Nov. 2012

13. Soil and water testing

	No. of samples to be analysed
Soil	200
Plant	50
Water	25
Manure	25

14. Staff position

Sanctioned	In position	If vacant, since when
Programme Coordinator / Sr. Scientist	1	0
SMS (Agril.) / T-6	1	0
SMS (Hort.) / T-6	1	0
SMS (A.H. & V.S.) / T-6	1	0
SMS (Fishery Sc.) / T-6	1	0
SMS (Agril. Extn) / T-6	0	Jan 16, 2011
SMS (Home Sc.) / T-6	0	August 1, 2010
Programme Assistant/ T-4	1	0
Prog. Asstt. (Computer)/ T-4	1	
Farm Manager/T-4	1	0
Assistant	1	0
Stenographer, Gr – III	1	0
Driver/ T-1	1	0
Driver / T-1	1	0
Skilled Supporting Staff	1	0
Skilled Supporting Staff	1	0
Total	14	02

15. Status of infrastructure

Infrastructure	Complete	Under construction	Not started	Reasons, if not started
Administrative building	Completed	-	-	-
Trainees' hostel	Completed	-	-	-
Staff quarter	Completed	-	-	-
Demonstrations:				
i) IFS	-	Under construction	-	-
ii) Portable Carp Hatchery	-	Under construction	-	-

16. Fund requirement and expenditure (Rs.)

	Expenditure (last year) (Rs. in lakh)	Expected requirement (Rs. in lakh)
<u>Recurring</u>		
i. Pay & allowance	59.00	100.00
ii. Contingency	11.00	25.00
iii. TA	1.00	5.00
<u>Non-recurring (specify)</u>		
i. Demonstration unit	4.0	10.0
ii. Furniture & Equipment	14.0	60.0
iii. Site development	-	60.0
iv. Boundary wall	12.0	45.0
iii. Library	0.07	1.0

17. Every KVK should bring a brief write-up supported by quality photographs about the technology having wide acceptability among the farming community of the district with factual data.

Annexure –I

1. Productivity Augmentation through System of Rice Intensification

Brief description of the technology:

The methodology involves 10-12 day old seedling grown in raised beds, single seedling per hill, wider spacing (min. 25 x 25 cm), alternate wetting and drying of the main field until booting stage. The technology has been tried and recommended in case of *kharif* season only. It is recommended that organic matter/manure in any form (FYM, vermicompost, green manure, or any other) is to be supplemented with inorganic recommended fertilizer.

As very young seedlings are transplanted in this practice, rice plant can get more no. of phyllochrons thereby generating more tillers and ultimately more panicles. Also since single seedling is used in wider spacing, plants can thrive well having large volume of roots

thereby

taking up nutrients more efficiently than conventional practice. Alternate wetting and drying maintains soil health well and is conducive for proliferation of microbial flora and fauna, helpful for sound crop development. Although '*Cono weeder*' is recommended in case of SRI for weed management, our experience shows that new generation herbicides can serve the purpose effectively with only one manual weeding, if necessary.



The practice may effectively address the particular problem issue :

Rice production under was much more owing to effect of enhanced no. of bearing tillers per sq. meter, larger in length bearing more grains and having more test infestation was much less plants are subjected to more having greater spacing.

Since the seed bed this technology requires much hence cost of cultivation for seedlings in this bed is reduced.

input being less as transplanting, weeding, seed bed preparation requires less labour the IFT involves less cost of cultivation for farmers.



this practice cumulative effective panicles being no. of filled weight. Pest pronounced as light and air

required for less area, raising

Also labour

2. Improved package of practice for jute

Brief description of the technology :

The methodology involves sowing of jute in line through multi-row seed drill instead of broadcasting, thereby requiring $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ amount of seed (2.5 kg as against 7.55 kg). But for this soil requires a fine tilth. 60:30:30 N, P and K are recommended with 5 tonne FYM/ha. After 21 DAS quizalofop ethyl (Targa Super) is sprayed for weed suppression @ 3-5 ml/lt depending on weed density. Afterwards one mechanical weeding with wheel hoe is done. This can effectively control weed and saves a lot towards labour. Plant protection measures are taken as per requirement. After 100-110 DAS after sowing the crop is harvested and green ribbon is extracted with 'CRIJAF JUTE EXTRACTOR' for ribbon retting. Retting is one of the primal problems associated with jute cultivation which can be taken care of by this practice. The ribbons are dipped in water in dug out trenches underlined with polythene. This method apart from saving a significant amount of labour also renders better quality jute fibres.



The technology may effectively address the particular problem issue: High input cost along with infrastructural requirements is the drawbacks of jute production. This practice mends both the issues. Line



sowing requires much less seed and being in line can be mechanically weeded thereby saving toward labour cost.

. Retting is the chief infrastructural problem associated with conventional jute cultivation which is taken care of by this practice by ribbon retting thereby requiring less time and more importantly less water. Farmers get better quality fibre in this process and more remunerative prices.



3. Efficient Resource Utilization through Integrated Farming System Approach

Farmers have resources and there is lack of proper utilization in their farms. Therefore, integration of different enterprises/ crop by utilizing farmer's available resources is one the best multidisciplinary approaches to the farmers from production and economic point of view. In this context, awareness and dissemination of this farming approach are taken as a priority of work with multidisciplinary interventions.

Brief description of the technology : The technology has been developed through the following steps:

- Survey of available resources and analysis of production constraints
- Training of farmers having aquatic bodies
- Model development (Crop- poultry- fish) in aquatic based production system and trials through OFT and FLD
- Farmers and district officers visit, news paper coverage
- Training of MGNREGS workers, SHGs and beneficiaries of MGNREGS

Shoyeb Hossain is a marginal farmer-cum-rural youth of village Jagulipara, Galsi-I of the district Burdwan. Although being a rural youth he has got a pragmatic view towards latest agricultural technologies and is keen to learn and as such he was chosen for developing the integrated farming

system model in his backyard. He own one pond of 1 bigha with adjoining 1.5 bigha land including bund area. While the pond was mainly used for household purposes like washing with irregular or no pisciculture, the land area was used for growing seasonal vegetables for meeting the household needs and as a result he was hardly having any meaningful income from the resources. He was extensively trained by KVK personnel towards developing the same system in his backyard which he accomplished with success. To start with he was supplied with tissues cultured banana plantlets, vegetable seedlings, ducklings and IMC fingerlings. He developed a good banana orchard intercropped with vegetables like chili, tomato, brinjal, turmeric etc. Now he is earning an amount of Rs. 50,000/- yearly from his farm and inspiring other farmers to adopt this kind of intervention.



Progress/ Impact: The model has been successfully tested and implemented in pond based farming situation. The model plan was IMC fish cultivation at pond- tissue culture banana cultivation at bund area and poultry rearing under free range condition. Advantageous aspects such as production potentiality, insurance coverage by other crops/ enterprise flow of return motivated

farming community as well as district officials and ICAR. It had been taken up in MGNREGS Convergence programme to transfer this approach in newly developed ponds under MGNREGS. I personally delivered lecture with presentation regarding the technology to all the



Pond selection by KVK and state govt. personnel

beneficiaries and officers of line departments of the study area in a one day workshop conducted by MGNREGS, Burdwan. After that series of trainings were conducted for the SHGs, beneficiaries of MGNREGS in the district. The model has been also taken as pilot project by CAPART for better resource utilization in this district.

4. Supplementation of Region Specific Mineral Mixture for Deshi Cow

Brief description of the technology: Minerals (P, Zn, Cu, Mn, Ca & Fe) in feedstuff and soil of Burdwan district were estimated and found that daily diet of lactating cow were deficient in P, Zn, Cu & Mn. So, to overcome the deficiency and production losses an area specific mineral mixture, composed of sulphate salt of minerals, was formulated and supplemented. Higher milk yield has been noticed with increased in fat % in supplemented group with enhancement of lactation period in deshi cow.

Mineral contents (copper, zinc, manganese, and iron) of the feeds & forages were estimated by AAS. Phosphorus content was estimated colorimetrically. The program was formulated to develop a region specific mineral mixture for deshi cow by analyzing mineral status in locally available feed stuffs with the objective of improvement of productivity and reproduction efficiency. The trial was conducted in deshi cow (2nd lactation) under tradition feeding practices (3kg straw, 1 kg rice husk, 100 g oil cake and 20 g salt daily plus grazing) producing 1.8 to 1.9 kg milk/ day on an average having 3.2-4.2 % fat. The parameter on milk yield and fat % were analyzed but record keeping on calving interval is continuing as calving interval in deshi cow is 20-22 months.

The trial was then taken into FLDs taking 50 number of demonstration in different villages and results have been obtained so promising.

Impact of the practice: Now the farmers of the district are purchasing the mixture packet from the KVK and in some cases farmers are preparing their own and feeding their cattle @ daily mineral supplementation (25 g/day) which significantly improved milk yield (0.5 kg/ day/ cow) which also reduced calving interval.





5. Popularization of home made feed preparation technology

Feed is the key component directly linked with the productivity of animal. There is a huge feed scarcity in villages resulting poor productive and health performance of animals. And most of the animal raisers are not in position to procure balanced ration for their dairy cow or goat. In this context, home feed preparation technology is approached among the farmers for popularization.

Brief description of the technology: Demonstration of home made feed preparation for lactating cow and feed techniques after hand tool training in villages. Preparation of feed for cows in farmers participatory mode was initiated to meet their requirement for animal's feed. After that, a plan project was submitted for installing feed preparation unit in KVK and it was sanctioned as an innovative plan of the district by ATMA .

Impact of the Practice: After getting training the farmers were started to prepare their own feed at home and rate of inclusion of different locally available feed ingredients (rice husk, mustard oil cake and broken rice) was optimized for preparation of economic ration for deshi cow. And a further step on popularization of techniques among farmers, SHG and field extension personnel have been initiated through training demonstration and film shows. After reorganization of this technology as an Innovative idea (*Annexure – V*) for the district by the ATMA-Burdwan, one feed grinder and feed mixture were installed at KVK to facilitate farmers and method was demonstrated to them. Now it is utilized regularly by farmers to prepare their feed for livestock and poultry by using their own feed ingredients as demonstration purpose.

6. Mass vaccination programme for livestock and poultry

Mass vaccination of livestock and poultry has been adopted among villagers to prevent the most prevailing diseases of their animals namely, Foot and Mouth Disease of cattle and buffalo, Goat pox of goat, Ranikhet disease of poultry, Duck plague of duck and *Peste Des Petits Ruminants(PPR)* of goat. A huge economic loss due to morbidity and mortality has been noticed in PPR and goat pox at the time of multidisciplinary PRA in the villages. Even goat pox infection causes skin damage and reduced its value. For this reason, it was identified as priority area of work.

Brief description of the practice: First an intervention module has been developed for systemic mitigation of the problems in villages containing awareness cum training- mass vaccination- routine sero-monitoring- distribution of vaccine card, extension literature on vaccine schedule- farmers science club meeting- strengthening of farmers science club for subsequent follow up. Vaccination of 700 goats in 2008, 920 goats in 2009 and 1255 goats in 2010 was done against PPR and Goat pox.



Impact of the Practice: Major progress has been achieved in controlling PPR and Goat Pox in our adopted villages where 15- 20 % goat mortality was reduced in 800 farm families. Villagers enjoyed the first time of such animal vaccination camps in their villages in the year 2007. The activities encourage the villagers to rear their animal safely. In addition to, skin value of goat has been improved through vaccination against Goat pox.

A motivation programme was initiated among members of farm science club and the practice has been popularized among villagers and near by villagers through film show, FLD and training of animal raisers, extension personnel namely LDA, Prani Bandhu and members of SHGs.