



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2014-15



KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, REASI
DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION

SHER-E-KASHMIR UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY OF JAMMU
(J.&K.)

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PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

1.1. Name and address of KVK with phone, fax and e-mail

KVK Address	Telephone		E mail	Web Address
	Office	Fax		
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reasi Vill. Tanda ,P/o Dera Baba Banda Bahadur Teh. and Distt. Reasi Pin: 182311	01991-287802	01991-287802	kvkreasi@gmail.com	www.kvkreasi.nic.in

1.2 .Name and address of host organization with phone, fax and e-mail

Address	Telephone		E mail	Web Address
	Office	Fax		
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu. Main Campus, Chatha.	0191- 2262133 2262134	0191-2262029	vcskuastj@gmail.com	www.skuast.org

1.3. Name of the Programme Coordinator with phone & mobile No

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr Shahid Ahamad	01991-287802	9419917190	Shahid_2056@yahoo.co.in

1.4. Year of sanction: November , 2005

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1.5. Staff Position (as on 31st March 2014)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Sanctioned post</i>	<i>Name of the incumbent</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>M/F</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Highest Qualification (for PC, SMS and Prog. Asstt.)</i>	<i>Pay Scale</i>	<i>Basic pay</i>	<i>Date of joining KVK</i>	<i>Permanent /Temporary</i>	<i>Category (SC/ST/OBC/Others)</i>
1	Programme Coordinator	Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Programme Coordinator		Plant Pathology	Ph. D.	37400-67000 (9000)	37400	21.07.08	Permanent	Gen
2	SMS	Dr. Sheetal Badyal	Subject Matter Specialist		Home science	Ph. D.	15600-39,100 (6000)	25820	18.06.07	Permanent	Gen
3	SMS	Dr. Banarsi Lal	-do-		Ext. Edu.	Ph. D.	15600-39,100 (6000)	24520	21.06.07	Permanent	Gen
4	SMS	Mr. Lalit Upadhyay	-do-		Agro-forestry	M.Sc.	15600-39,100 (6000)	24320	06.12.07	Permanent	Gen
5	SMS	Dr. Mandeep Singh Azad	Do		Animal Husbandry	M.V. Sc.	15600-39,100 (6000)	24320	04.04.12	Permanent	Gen
6	SMS	Dr.Sanjay Koushal	-		Agronomy		15600-39,100 (6000)	-	-		-
7	SMS	Vacant	-		-		-	-	-		-
8	Programme Assistant (Lab Tech.) /T-4	S. Satbir Singh	Programme Assistant		Env. Sciences	M.Sc.	9300-34800 (4200)	14760	04.08.08	Permanent	Gen
9	Programme Assistant (Computer)/	Mr. Arvinder Kumar	Farm Manager		Ext. Edu.	M.Sc.	9300-34800 (4200)	14760	11.08.08	Permanent	Gen

	T-4										
10	Programme Assistant/ Farm Manager	Mr. Jagdish Kumar	Computer Programmer		Computer Sciences	M.Sc. IT	9300-34800 (4200)	14320	03.06.13	Permanent	SC
11	Assistant	Sh. Balraj Khajuria	Head assistant		-	-	9300-34800 (4200)	19470	-	Permanent	Gen
12	Jr. Stenographer	Manhor Lal	Jr. Stenographer		-	-	5200-20200 (2400)	-	19.01.12	Permanent	SC
13	Driver (LV)	Mohd Iqbal	Driver		-	-	5200-20200 (1900)	7970	-	Permanent	Gen
14	Driver	Vacant									
15	Supporting staff	Vacant									
16	Supporting staff	Sanjay Kumar	Attendant		-	-	5200-20200(1300)	5920	-	Permanent	Gen

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) :

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	0.118
2.	Under Demonstration Units	0.008
3.	Under Crops	5.00
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	0.36
5.	Others (please specify)	Rest uncultivable. More than 5 ha eroded in floods.
	Total	20

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

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S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Status of construction
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	Feb,2009	500	62.49	-	-	-
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	Feb,2009	305	43.85	-	-	-
3.	Staff Quarters	ICAR	Feb,2009	400	30.17	-	-	-
4.	Demonstration Units							
a	Dairy	ICAR	Feb,2008	85 (1)	4.87	-	-	-
b	Poultry	KVK	Jan, 2014		0.50			
C	Vermicompost	KVK	Feb, 2014		0.30			
d	Mushroom	KVK	Nov. 2013		0.05			
5	Fencing	ICAR	-	-	-	-	-	Incomplete / broken
6	Rain Water harvesting system		-	-	-	-		
7	Threshing floor		-	-	-	-		
8	Farm godown		-	-	-	-	-	

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
1.Tractor H.M.T.	2006	422650	500 hrs (app)	Working
2.TATA Sumo Victa	2006	500000	83500	Working
3. Hero Honda motorcycle	2011	50000	4250	working

C) Equipments & AV aids

Sl.No	Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
1	Leveler	2006	7000	Good
2	Disc Harrow	2006	23100	Good

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3	Disc plough	2006	20750	Good
4	Cultivator	2006	15600	Good
5	Trolley	2006	74000	Good
6	HP Computer (1 No)	2007	40000	Good
7	UPS 1Kv	2007	8336	Good
8	LCD Projector	2007	100387	Good
9	Printer (hp Laserjet)	2007	13520	Good
10	HP Computer (1 No) (old)	-	-	Unserviceable
11	HP Computer (01 no) & printer& UPS	2010	42457	Good
12	SLR Digital camera (Sony)	2010	24900	Good
13	Fax machine (Sharp)	2010	7000	Good
14	Xerox Machine	2011	-	Good
15	HP Computer	2012	410000	Good
16	Weighing balance (100 kg)	2012	8000	Good
17	Maharaja Whiteline heaters	2013	9870	Good
18	Compaq LED monitor	2013	11000	Good
19	HP colorjet printer	2013	15000	Good
20	Sony handycam camcorder	2013	19990	Good
21	HP Scanjet Scanner	2013	4200	Good
22	Wimax Wi fi internet	2013	1575	Good
23	Podium	2013	11000	Good
24	UPS Microtex (2 nos)	2014	3450	Good
25	Router (D-Link)wi-fi (1 no) 2no USB dongal	2014	5250	Good
26	Poly green house structure (1 no)	2015	29582	Good

1.8. Details SAC meeting* conducted in 2014-15

Sl.No.	Date	Number of Participants	No. of absentees	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
1.	26.12.2014	16	5	Annexure	Annexure
2.					

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***Attach a copy of proceedings along with list of participants (Annexure V)**

2.0 DETAILS OF DISTRICT

The twin districts of Reasi and Udhampur falls in the mid hill zone of the state. Most part both the districts is rain fed with only 7 per cent irrigated area in Reasi and about twenty percent area is irrigated in Udhampur. Major crops of the districts are Maize, Wheat, Paddy, Mustard and Pulses like black gram (mash) and Green gram (moong). The other crops which have been making a significant impact on economy of the farmers are seasonal vegetables, potato, and fodder. There is ample scope for growing mushrooms, apiaries for honey and backyard poultry. Horticulture is another very important part of agriculture in these districts. Citrus and mango are important crops in Reasi and Pouni blocks while stone fruits and walnuts have great scope in higher elevations. The district has immense potential for growing spices namely Onion, garlic, ginger and turmeric in specific pockets. The major crop rotations followed are as follows:

2.1 Major farming systems/enterprises (based on the analysis made by the KVK)

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Maize-Wheat
2	Paddy-Wheat
3	Mash-Wheat
4	Maize- Mustard
5	Horticulture crops a: (Vegetables like Tomato, Cole crops, cucurbits, Brinjal and chilies. b. Fruit crops like Mango, Citrus, Guava, Litchi, Peach, plum and apricot. c. Garlic, Ginger and Turmeric are potential spices of some pockets

2.2 Description of Agro-climatic Zone & major agro ecological situations (based on soil and topography)

Sl. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	Subtropical zone	This includes areas between 380-800m amsl. The lower belt of Reasi where the KVK is located falls in this zone. This area experiences hot summers followed by cold winters and area also experiences autumn frost. The major chunk of precipitation is received during monsoons. The soils are mostly sandy loam and clay loam with normal OM. Most of the area is rain fed with very little irrigation. The annual rainfall of the district is 1000 to 1100

		mm. major chunk of it is received from may-September. The mean maximum and minimum temperature ranges between 35- 40 °C and 10-12 °C respectively. Agriculture in this area is diverse and is completely rain fed. The area has low productivity and low input usage.
2	Intermediate Zone	Situated between 800-1500m, amsl, this area experiences definite winters and a hot spell of summer. The major chunk of precipitation is received in July-Aug. Most part of Udhampur and Reasi falls in this zone. The annual rainfall of the district is about 1100 mm. The mean maximum and minimum temperature ranges between 35- 40 °C and 10-12 °C respectively. Agriculture in this area completely rain fed.
3	Temperate zone	It includes few areas falling above 1500m amsl. This area experiences chilling winters and major cropping season is kharif, during which moisture is available for growing crops. These areas also experiences snow in winter thus minimum temperatures falls below zero degrees during these months.

2.3 Soil type/s

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Sandy loam	Medium O. M. content, Low to medium N and Medium phosphorus and High in K content. Illite is dominate clay mineral. The soils are slightly acidic.	-
2	Clay loam	Medium O. M. content, Low to medium N and Medium phosphorus and High in K content. Illite is dominating clay mineral. The soils are slightly acidic.	-

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

Sl. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Metric tons)	Productivity (kg /ha)
1	Maize	29000	531000	18.40
2	Wheat	26000	517000	16.20
2	Paddy	10000	230000	23.00

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4	Pulses	2320	16200	7.10
5	Millets	12428	-	-
6	Oil seed	2415	15200	4.50
7	Vegetables	3237	536000	166

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

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Q)	Productivity (Q /ha)
1	Maize	19800	356400	18.0
2	Wheat	14600	337800	18.0
2	Paddy	2800	63200	22.5
4	Pulses	2050	20500	10.0
5	Oil seed	2100	14700	07.0
6	Vegetables	930	186000	200.0
7	Fodder	750	206250	275.0
8	Jowar/ bajra /barley etc.	600	9000	15.0
9	Floriculture	25	-	-

2.5. Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm) 2012	Mean monthly Temperature °C		Mean monthly Relative Humidity (%)	
		Minimum	Maximum	Morning	Evening
Total					
Mean					

* not available in the KVK.

2.6 Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district (2012)

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
Crossbred	79476 (Udh) 15889 (Reasi)		
Indigenous	316099 (Udh) 126575 (Reasi)		

Buffalo	136104 (Udh) 78780 (Reasi)		
Sheep			
Crossbred	175337 (Udh) 210382 (Reasi)		
<i>Indigenous</i>	245268 (Udh) 300474 (Reasi)		
Goats	161432 (Udh) 174774 (Reasi)		
Pigs			
Rabbits			
Poultry	117564 (Udh) 89767 (Reasi)		
Hens	-		
<i>Desi</i>	-		
Fish	-		

2.7 Details of Operational area / Villages

S. N o	Name of the taluk	Name of the Block	Name of the village	Major crops and enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified thrust areas
1	Reasi	Reasi	Sela and Mari	Wheat, maize, black gram, green gram, Chickpea, paddy and vegetables.	1.Low production 2. Lack of awareness on improved varieties of pulses. 3. Insect-pest and disease attacks.. 4. No information on Weed management in cereals and pulses. 5. Low egg laying in local breeds of poultry.	1. Promotion of improved varieties of pulses. 2. Promotion of high yielding/improved varieties of cereals. 3. Integrated disease and insect-pest management. 4. Weed management in cereals and pulses. 5. Promotion of backyard poultry.
2	Reasi	Pouni	Malad, Talwara, Mari nala, Dhanwa,,Pou	Wheat, paddy, maize, vegetables,	1. Lack of knowledge of hybrid varieties of maize. 2. Use of conventional planting material for the spices.	1. Promotion of hybrid varieties of maize. 2. Promotion of backyard poultry. 3. Replacement of spices varieties.

			ni,Kanha	spices, oilseeds, poultry farming.	3. Diseases in turmeric and ginger. 4. Occurrence of Paddy blast. 5. Loose smut and yellow rust diseases in wheat crop. 6. Lack of knowledge of scientific cultivation of vegetables. 7.Lack of knowledge of improved varieties of oilseeds and pulses.	4. Management of Rhizome rot in spices. 5.Promotion of improved varieties of improved varieties of oilseeds and pulses. 6.Management of loose smut and yellow rust of wheat. 7.Management of paddy blast.
3	Reasi	Reasi	Dera, Tanda, Seri, Chumbian Mansoo, Kanjali, Bhabbar, Kundra ,Pannasa, Shafanoo.	Maize/wheat/vegetables/milk and meat production, sericulture/dhingri	1. Lack of availability of hybrid/high yielding varieties of cereals. 2 .Lack of knowledge of scientific breeding, feeding and management of animals. 3. Lack of diseases and insect-pests management in crops. 4. Lack of awareness for fruit and vegetables processing. 5. Sericulture related seasonal problems. 6.Lack of knowledge of hybrid varieties of marigold. 7.Lack of knowledge of weedicides in cereals.	1. Promotion of new single cross hybrids of maize and high yielding varieties of wheat. 2. Insect and disease management in cereals. 3. Promotion and formation of SHGs. 4. Fruit and vegetable processing techniques. 5. Promotion of improved sericulture. 6.Promotion of hybrid varieties/improved varieties of marigold. 7.Management of weeds in cereals.
4	Udham pur	Chenani	Jaganu,Tarmara	Maize/wheat	1. Lack of new varieties of maize. 2. Use of conventional seeds. 3.Lack of knowledge of various diseases and insect pest in maize.	1. Promotion of new Hybrids varieties of maize. 2. Weed management in maize crop. 3.Management of disease and insect-pest management in maize.
5.	Udham pur	Tikri	Gole/Majalta/	Maize/wheat/pulses/oi	1. Low yield of cereals due to unscientific cultivation.	1. Promotion of new varieties of cereals

			Tikri/ chirai Muthal,Lehnu	lseeds/Pultr y	2. Lack of awareness on improved varieties of oilseeds and pulses. 3.Lack of awareness on seed treatment in cereals. 4.Lack of awareness on weed management in maize. 5. Lack of knowledge of egg laying varieties of poultry.	in the area. 2. Promotion of improved varieties of oilseeds and pulses. 3. Seed treatment in cereals. 4.Weed management in maize. 5.Promotion of egg laying varieties of poultry.
6	Udham pur	Chen ani	Dhramthal, Kud, Basht, Chenani, Gauri	Vegetables Maize/mas h	Poor yields Old varieties Poor soil management and indiscriminate plant protection. Lack of knowledge of fruit processing. Lack of single cross new hybrids of maize.	1. Promotion of new hybrids of maize, integrated pest management. 2. introduction of new variety of mash 3. Promotion of olive cultivation. 4. Promotion of fruit processing in the area. 5. Introduction and evaluation of new vegetable hybrids.
7.	Reasi	Reasi	Pangal/ Sool/ Painthal/ Kulia/ chak bhakta/ Moori/ Didimorh/ Agharjitto, Dheerti, Chamarya,Sir ah	Wheat, maize, vegetables, oilseeds	Low productivity of flowers. Low production of cereals. Lack of availability hybrid/improved varieties' of vegetables Lack of awareness of dhingri/mushroom cultivation Lack of knowledge of scientific cultivation of oilseeds and pulses.	Promotion of hybrid/improved varieties of marigold in the area. Introduction of single cross maize hybrids. Superior vegetable seeds. Introduction of hybrid varieties of vegetables Promotion of dhingri cultivation in the area. Promotion of improved varieties of oilseeds and pulses. Promotion of egg laying varieties of poultry.
8.	Reasi	Arnas	Dharmari/Tho ru/Narloo/Arn as/Salal	Maize/whe at/veg./poul try/mushro om	1. Low productivity of maize crop. 2. Lack of awareness of improved/hybrid varieties of	1. Introduction of single cross hybrids of maize. 2. Introduction of improved varieties of pulses.

				cultivation/ pulses	vegetables. 3. Low production of pulses. 4.Lack of awareness of egg laying varieties of poultry 5.Lack of knowledge in scientific cultivation of dhangri/mushroom	3. Introduction of hybrid var. of vegetables. 4.Introduction of egg laying variety of poultry 5.Scientific cultivation of dhangri.
9.	Reasi	Mahore	Bandi/Shajroo /Mahore	Maize/veg./poultry/mushroom cultivation/pulses	1. Low productivity of maize crop. 2. Lack of awareness of improved/hybrid varieties of vegetables. 3. Low production of pulses. 4.Lack of awareness of egg laying varieties of poultry 5.Lack of knowledge in scientific cultivation of dhangri/mushroom	1. Introduction of single cross hybrids of maize. 2. Introduction of improved varieties of pulses. 3. Introduction of hybrid var. of vegetables. 4.Introduction of egg laying variety of poultry 5. Scientific cultivation of dhangri.

2.8 Priority thrust areas

Sl. No	Thrust areas
1	Cereals :Maize - Introduction of single cross commercial maize hybrids, Integrated Nutrient Management, weed management, common insect / pests management
2	Wheat - Introduction of new high yielding varieties of wheat., seed treatment, weed management, disease and pest management including termite control and rodents control. Seed production of new varieties.
3	Fodder- Promotion of new varieties, Increasing area under fodder crops. Round the year fodder production.
4	Oilseed- Introduction of new improved varieties, Promotion of insect pest management, control of Alternaria blight, Use of balanced nutrition. INM in oilseeds.
5	Pulses- Promotion of improved varieties, Weed management, insect /pest and disease management.

6	Vegetables- Promotion of hybrids, introduction of new varieties. Diseases and pest management. Round the year vegetable cultivation, healthy nursery raising of vegetable crops,kitchengardening.
7	Animal husbandry- To increase production potential of livestock by improved breeding, feeding and management practices.
8	Mushroom cultivation - Promotion of mushroom cultivation, growing of more species for year round cultivation.
9	Floriculture- Promotion of loose flower cultivation in the district, integrated nutrient management, introduction of new varieties. Disease management in marigold.
10	Agro-forestry - Fodder trees, Medicinal & Aromatic plants, Environment conservation.
11.	Formation , management and strengthening of SHGs/farmers clubs.

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

3.A. Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities

OFT				FLD			
1				2			
<i>Number of OFTs</i>		<i>Number of farmers</i>		<i>Number of FLDs</i>		<i>Number of farmers</i>	
<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
9	9	28	24	32 ha	29	170	

Training				Extension Programmes			
3				4			
<i>Number of Courses</i>		<i>Number of Participants</i>		<i>Number of Programmes</i>		<i>Number of participants</i>	
<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
72	60	-		22	15	2855	

Seed Production – Rabi (Qtl.)		Planting materials (Nos.)	
5		6	
<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
	5	-	4000

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
3000	2000	-	-

3. B. Abstract of interventions undertaken

S. No	Thrust area	Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions										
				Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Number of Training (farmers)	Number of Training (Youths)	Number of Training (extension personnel)	Extension activities (No.)	Supply of seeds (Qtl.)	Supply of planting materials (No.)	Supply of livestock (No.)	Supply of bio products	
													No.	Kg
1	Introduction of single cross hybrids, Weed management control of major	Maize	Low yield in maize crop , use of conventional seed, lack of chemical	-	Introduction of single cross hybrids, introduction of weed	1	-	-	3	1qt	-	-	-	-

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	insect pests in maize crop.		weed management and no insect /pest control.		management and management of cut worm & its control.									
2	Seed treatment and promotion of new varieties, seed treatment, disease and weed management	Wheat	Low yields use of local seeds. Unscientific approach towards cultivation. Lack of chemical weed management.	Management of loose smut of wheat.INM in wheat	Introduction of improved wheat variety in Reasi and Udhampur.	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Management of diseases and introduction of high yielding var.	Paddy	Lack of availability of high yielding/hybrid varieties. Lack of disease management.		Introduction of high yielding /hybrid varieties.	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
4	Promotion of improved varieties of pulses.	Lentil , chickpea black gram,Ahrar	Non availability of quality seed.Lack of	-	Introduction of improved varieties of pulses and integrated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

			knowledge of INM in pulses.		weed management									
5	Promotion of improved varieties of oilseed.	Toria/ Mustard/ G.sarson/til	Old varieties. Lower yields due to aphid attack/Lack of knowledge of INM in oilseeds.	-	Introduction of high yielding varieties of oilseeds.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	Promotion of spices.	Turmeric and ginger	Rhizome rot and Bacterial wilt diseases and lack of good planting material.	Performanc e of different strains of ginger in Reasi and Udhampur. Integrated nutrient management in turmeric.	Introduction of new strains of turmeric and ginger in Reasi	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	Promotion of floriculture	Marigold	Lack of knowledge of scientific cultivation of marigold.	-	Introduction of new variety of marigold.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	Crop diversification	Mushrooms/dhingri	Lack of knowhow,	-	Introduction of Dhingri	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

		i	and non availability of spawn		in Reasi.									
9.	Promotion of vegetable culture.	Vegetable s crops.	Lack of new varieties, Poor INM and no check on insect/pest.		Introduction of hybrid varieties of vegetables	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 0.	Promotion of fruit crops.	Mango/ citrus/ stone fruits, walnut, apple, pomegran ate.	Old varieties, Poor upkeep, Lack of insect pest managemen t.	Survey of existing seedling germplasm in Reasi.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 1.	Preservation and value addition of commercial crops.	Mango/ citrus, apple, milk, mushroo ms, chaat masala etc.	Lack of knowledge of processing Wastage of excess produce	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 2	Introduction of High egg laying poultry varieties	Backyard poultry farming	Use of Local low egg producing varieties	-	Backyard poultry farming using Van raja/chabro poultry birds	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 3	Parasitic control in small ruminants	Goats and Sheep	No timely de-worming and use non specific anthelmenm tics	Gastrointest inal Parasitic control	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 4	Disease management in Livestock	Livestock	No timely de-worming and vaccination Schedule High Parasitic load		Timely de-worming	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 5.	Mushroom cultivation	Mushroom	Lack of knowledge of scientific cultivation of dhingri		Scientific cultivation of dhingri	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Achievements on technologies assessed and refined

A.1 Abstract of the number of technologies **assessed*** in respect of crops/enterprises

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Commercial Crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Flower	Plantation crops	Tuber Crops	TOTAL
Varietal Evaluation	1									1
Seed / Plant production					2					2
Weed Management										
Integrated Crop Management										

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Integrated Nutrient Management										
Integrated Farming System										
Mushroom cultivation										
Drudgery reduction										
Farm machineries										
Value addition										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management	1			1						2
Resource conservation technology										
Small Scale income generating enterprises										
TOTAL	2		1	1		2				6

* Any new technology, which may offer solution to a location specific problem but not tested earlier in a given micro situation.

A2. Abstract on the number of technologies refined in respect of crops

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Commercial Crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Flower	Plantation crops	Tuber Crops	TOTAL
Varietal Evaluation										
Seed / Plant production					1					1
Weed Management										
Integrated Crop Management										
Integrated										

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Nutrient Management										
Integrated Farming System										
Mushroom cultivation										
Drudgery reduction										
Farm machineries										
Post Harvest Technology										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management										
Resource conservation technology										
Small Scale income generating enterprises										
TOTAL					1					1

A.3. Abstract of the number of technologies **assessed** in respect of livestock / enterprises

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Sheep	Goat	Piggery	Rabbitary	Fisheries	TOTAL
Evaluation of Breeds								
Nutrition Management								

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Disease of Management		1						1
Value Addition								
Production and Management								
Feed and Fodder								
Small Scale income generating enterprises								
TOTAL								1

A.4. Abstract on the number of technologies **refined** in respect of livestock / enterprises

Thematic areas	Cattle	Poultry	Sheep	Goat	Piggery	Rabbitry	Fisheries	TOTAL
Evaluation of Breeds								
Nutrition Management								
Disease of Management								
Value Addition								
Production and Management			1					1
Feed and Fodder								
Small Scale income generating enterprises								
TOTAL								1

3.2. Achievements on technologies Assessed and Refined

3.2.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops

Thematic areas	Crop	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	Number of farmers	Area in ha (Per trail covering all the Technological Options)
Integrated Nutrient					

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Management					
Varietal Evaluation					
Integrated Pest Management					
Integrated Crop Management	Radish	Yield on different spacing	1	3	0.05
	Blackgram	Yield of Pulse under shades	1	3	0.40
Integrated Disease Management	Wheat	Efficacy of fungicides	1	3	0.40
	Chilli	Efficacy of fungicides	1	3	0.05
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	Ginger	Efficacy of fungicides	1	3	0.05
Weed Management					
Resource Conservation Technology					
Farm Machineries					
Integrated Farming System					
Seed / Plant production	vegetable	Yield of vegetable under Agri-Hort. system	1	3	0.05
Value addition					
Drudgery Reduction					
Storage Technique					
Mushroom cultivation					
Total			6	18	

3.2.2. Technologies Refined under various Crops

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<i>Thematic areas</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Name of the technology assessed</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Number of farmers</i>	<i>Area in ha (Per trail covering all the Technological Options)</i>
Integrated Nutrient Management					
Varietal Evaluation					
Integrated Pest Management					
Integrated Crop Management	Onion	Yield of Onion under different transplanting dates	1	1	0.05
Integrated Disease Management					
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises					
Weed Management					
Resource Conservation Technology					
Farm Machineries					
Integrated Farming System					
Mushroom cultivation					
Total					

3.2.3. Technologies assessed under Livestock and other enterprises

<i>Thematic areas</i>	<i>Name of the livestock</i>	<i>Name of the technology</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>No. of</i>
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	<i>enterprise</i>	<i>assessed</i>		<i>farmers</i>
Evaluation of breeds	Poultry	High egg laying breeds	5	5
Nutrition management				
Disease management		Treatment of mastitis	2	2
Value addition				
Production and management				
Feed and fodder				
Small scale income generating enterprises				
Total			7	7

3.2.4. Technologies Refined under Livestock and other enterprises:

Thematic areas	Name of the livestock enterprise	Name of the technology assessed	No. of trials	No. of farmers
Evaluation of breeds				
Nutrition management	Sheep & goat	Nutrients feed back	3	3
Disease management				
Value addition				
Production and management				
Feed and fodder				
Small scale income generating enterprises				
Total				

B. Details of each On Farm Trial to be furnished in the following format

A. Technology Assessment:

Trial 1

<i>Crop/enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
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				<i>trials</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Animal		Sub clinical Mastitis in cattle	Treatment of Mastitis	1	T1- Complete emptying of teats T2- Washed with KMnO ₄ T3- Broad spectrum Intramammary antibiotics.	Reduction in inflammation Reduction in redness Return to normal milking of Teat.	T1- Nil T2- 1:1000, 1 gm/1000ml of KMnO ₄ in Water. T3- 2 Tubes daily for 3 days of Pendenstrin SH	Use of intrammary antibiotic resulted in complete cure (100%) of Teat. In case of KMnO ₄ (10%) & complete emptying of teats (10%), it did not showed much improvement, but can act as supportive treatment.	Farmers were satisfied with the use of antibiotic treatment & animal had returned to normal milking.

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1- Complete emptying of teats (10%)	KVK Reasi	-	-	-	-
T2- Washed with KMnO ₄ (10%)					
T3- Broad spectrum Intramammary antibiotics. (100%)					

Details of On Farm Trial for assessment

1	Title of Technology Assessed	: Treatment of Mastitis
2	Problem Definition	: Sub clinical Mastitis
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	: T1- Complete emptying of teats with teat siphon T2- Washed with KMnO ₄ . T3- Broad spectrum Intra mammary antibiotics (Pencillin).
4	Source of technology	: SKUAST-Jammu
5	Production system and thematic area	: Disease Management
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	: Use of intra mammary antibiotic used timely can show effective results.

7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	:
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	: Use of intra mammary antibiotic found the best for complete cure of Teat
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	: Lack of knowledge & Delayed Treatment.
10	Process of farmer's participation and their reaction	: Farmers were satisfied with the use of antibiotic treatment & animal had returned to normal milking.

Results of On Farm Trial – 2

<i>Crop/ enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Turmeric	Rain fed	Non utilization of the area under Bamboo	Productivity estimation of Turmeric under bamboo based Agroforestry system.	2	T1- Farmers practice T2- Under Bamboo canopy	Yield	150q/ha 145q/ha	Yield under bamboo was low in comparison to open field.	Farmers were satisfied with the results, as they were not growing anything under bamboo canopy.

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16

T1- Farmers practice	SKUAST-J	150	q/ ha	358000	1:3.89
T2- Under Bamboo canopy	SKUAST-J	145	q/ ha	343000	1:3.72

4. C2. Details of On Farm Trial for assessment

1	Title of Technology Assessed	: Productivity estimation of Turmeric under bamboo based agro-forestry system.
2	Problem Definition	: Non utilization of the area under Bamboo.
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	: T1- Farmers practice T2- Under Bamboo canopy
4	Source of technology	: KVK Reasi
5	Production system and thematic area	: IFS
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	: Yield under bamboo was low in comparison to open field.
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	: Farmers were satisfied with the results, as they were not using the land under bamboo canopy.
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	: Turmeric can be grown under canopy of bamboo for utilization of land.
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	: Non utilization of land under canopy of bamboo.
10	Process of farmer's participation and their reaction	: Farmers were satisfied with the results, as they were not growing anything under bamboo canopy.

Trial – 3

<i>Crop/ enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	Rain fed	Low productivity of wheat under orchards	Yield of wheat varieties under mango based Agro forestry	1	T1- Local var. T2- PBW 175	Yield	-	-	In Progress

			System.						
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<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1- Local var.	SKUAST-J	-	-	-	In Progress
T2- PBW 175	SKUAST-J	-	-	-	-

Details of On Farm Trial for assessment

1	Title of Technology Assessed	: Yield of wheat varieties under mango based Agro forestry System.
2	Problem Definition	: Non utilization of the area under Orchards.
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	: T1- Local var. T2- PBW 175
4	Source of technology	: KVK Reasi
5	Production system and thematic area	: IFS
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	: In Progress
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	: In Progress
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	: In Progress
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	: In Progress
10	Process of farmer's participation and their reaction	: In Progress

Trial – 4

<i>Crop/ enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	Rain fed	Low yield of onion due to untimely transplanting.	Effect of transplanting time on the yield of onion.	3	T1-Farmers practice T2-20th Dec. T3-10th Jan. T4-30th Jan.	Yield	T0-14qt/ha T1-30qt/ha T2-24qt/ha T3-26 qt/ha	Results awaited	Farmers were satisfied after seeing the results of OFT

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1-Farmers practice T2-20th Dec. T3-10th Jan. T4-30th Jan.	SKUAST-Jammu	awaited	Q/ha	awaited	awaited

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Title of Technology Assessed | Effect of transplanting time on the yield of onion. |
| 2 | Problem Definition | : Low yield of onion due to untimely transplanting. |
| 3 | Details of technologies selected for assessment | : T1-Farmers practice
T2-20th Dec.
T3-10th Jan.
T4-30th Jan. |
| 4 | Source of technology | : SKUAST-J |
| 5 | Production system and thematic area | : Wheat-maize veg.system |
| 6 | Performance of the Technology with performance indicators | : awaited |

- 7 Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques So far the Farmers are satisfied with the result of OFT and are ready to transplant the onion in time
- 8 Final recommendation for micro level situation : awaited
- 9 Constraints identified and feedback for research : Final feedback is still to be observed
- 10 Process of farmer's participation and their reaction Farmers were satisfied with the result of OFT and were ready to transplant the onion crop in time..

Trial – 5

<i>Crop/enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	Rain fed	Low yield of radish due to uneven spacing in radish crop	Effect of spacing in radish yield	3	T0-Farmers practice T1-60x22 cm T2-60x30 cm T3-60x 37.5cm.	Yield	T0-95qt/ha T1-110qt/ha T2-130qt/ha T3-150qt/ha	60X37.50 CM spacing gave the better results as compared to the rest of treatments	Farmers were satisfied after seeing the results of OFT

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1-Farmers practice T2-60x22 cm T3-60x30 cm T4-60x 37.5cm.	SKUAST-Jammu	T0-95qt/ha T1-110qt/ha T2-130qt/ha T3-150qt/ha	Q/ha	1,50,000 1,85,000 2,10,000 2,30,000	1:2.30 1:2.92 1:3.15

					1:3.30
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1	Title of Technology Assessed	: Effect of spacing in radish yield
2	Problem Definition	: Low yield of radish due to uneven spacing in radish crop
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	: T0-Farmers practice T1-60x22 cm T2-60x30 cm T3-60x 37.5cm.
4	Source of technology	: SKUAST-J
5	Production system and thematic area	: Wheat-maize veg. system
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	: 60X37.50 CM spacing gave the better results(150qt/ha) as compared to the rest of treatments.
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Farmers are satisfied with the result of OFT and were ready to keep the recommended spacing
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	: Proper spacing(60x37.5cm) should be maintained in the field
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	: Labour shortage to keep the proper spacing to grow the crop at large scale
10	Process of farmer's participation and their reaction	Farmers keenly participated to observe the results of OFT on radish crop and were ready to adopt the recommended spacing.

Results of On Farm Trial – 6

<i>Crop/ enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	RF	Low yield due to loose smut disease in wheat	Management of loose	4	T1 Control (without seed	Percent diseases	8.5% 7.0%	Vitavax seed treatment @ 2.0	Farmers were

			smut in wheat		treatment) T2 Seed treatment with raxil @ 1.0 g /kg of seed T3 Seed treatment with Vitavax @2g/kg of seed	infestation & yield	3.5%	g/kg seed gave best results	satisfied after seeing the results
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Contd..

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1 Control (without seed treatment)	SKUAST-jammui	13.5 q/ha	q/ha	70050	1:2.09
T2 Seed treatment with raxil @ 1.0 g/ kg of seed		T2-14.8 q/ha		80100	1:2.60
T3 Seed treatment with Vitavax @2 g/kg of seed		T3-19.5q/ha		10900	1:3.25

Details of On Farm Trial for assessment

1	Title of Technology Assessed	: Management of loose smut disease in wheat
2	Problem Definition	: Low yield due to loose smut disease in wheat
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	:T1 Control(without seed treatment) T2 Seed treatment with raxil @1.0 kg of seed T3 Seed treatment with Vitavax @2.0 g/kg of seed
4	Source of technology	: KVK Reasi
5	Production system and thematic area	: Wheat – maize , Disease management
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	: Vitavax gave the better results as compare to raxil.

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7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	Farmers were satisfied after seeing the results
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	:Farmers should use the vitavax @ 0.2%
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	:Lack of availability of quality fungicides in the local market
10	Process of farmer's participation and their reaction	:Farmers keenly participated in the to observed the results of OFT and they were satisfied after seeing the results of OFT.

Results of On Farm Trial – 7

<i>Crop/ enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ginger	rainfed	Low yield due to Rhizome rot in ginger.	Management of Rhizome rot in ginger.	2	T1 Check T2 Seed treatment with metalaxyl @ 0.25% . T3 Seed treatment with metalaxyl 0.25% + bavistin 0.1%.	Percent disease incidence & yield.	55.25 % 75.0 q/ha 25.5% 100. q/ha 10.5% 125.0 q/ha	T3 Seed treatment with metalaxyl 0.25% + bavistin 0.1%. gave better results	Farmers were satisfied after seeing the results of OFT.

Contd..

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1 Check (without seed treatment)	SKUAST-Jammu	75.0 q/ha	Percent disease incidence & Q/ha	3,00,000	1:2.50
T2 Seed treatment with metalaxyl @ 0.25% .		100. q/ha		3,80,000	1: 3.10

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T3 Seed treatment with metalaxyl 0.25% + bavistin 0.1%.		135.0 q/ha		4,5,0000	1: 3.65
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4.C2. Details of On Farm Trial for assessment

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Title of Technology Assessed | : Management of Rhizome rot in ginger |
| 2 | Problem Definition | : Low yield due to Rhizome rot disease in wheat |
| 3 | Details of technologies selected for assessment | :T1 Control(without seed treatment)
T2 Seed treatment with metaraxil @ 0.25 % of seed
T3 Seed treatment with metalaxyl 0.25% + bavistin 0.1%. |
| 4 | Source of technology | : SKUAST-Jammu |
| 5 | Production system and thematic area | : Wheat – maize , Disease management . |
| 6 | Performance of the Technology with performance indicators | : Seed treatment @ |
| 7 | Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques | : Farmers gave better response for seed treatment |
| 8 | Final recommendation for micro level situation | : Seed treatment Seed treatment with metalaxyl 0.25% + bavistin 0.1%. |
| 9 | Constraints identified and feedback for research | :Lack of availability of metaraxil in local market. |
| 10 | Process of farmer's participation and their reaction | :Farmers were satisfied after seeing the results of OFT field. |

B. Technology Refinement

Trial – 1

<i>Crop/enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Refined</i>	<i>Parameters of refinement</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of refinement</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>	<i>Justification for refinement</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Chilli	RF	Low yield due to seed and soil borne diseases in chilli nursery.	Control of seed and soil borne diseases in chilli nursery .	2	T1 Check T2 Seed treatment with bavistin @0.1% . T3 Seed treatment with bavistin + Thiram (1:1) 3 g/kg seed.	Percent disease incidence & yield.	45.25 % 70.0 q/ha 32.5% 95. q/ha 10.5 % 110.0 q/ha	Seed treatment with bavistin + Thiram (1:1) 3 g/kg seed. gave better results	Farmers were satisfied after seeing the results of OFT.	The farmers of the area apply different methods to control the seed and soil borne diseases so, there was need to refine the technologies in the area.
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<i>Technology Refined</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
12	13	14	15	16	17
T1 Check	SKUAST-Jammu	75.0 q/ha	PDI & q/ha	3,25,000	1:2.25
T2 Seed treatment with bavistin @0.1%.		105. q/ha		3,75,000	1: 3.5
T3 Seed treatment with bavistin + Thiram (1:1) 3 g/kg seed.		150.0 q/ha		4,30,000	1:3.8.

4.C2. Details of On Farm Trial for refinement

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Title of Technology Refined | : Control of seed and soil borne diseases in chilli nursery . |
| 2 Problem Definition | : Low yield due to seed and soil borne diseases in chilli nursery. |
| 3 Details of technologies selected for refinement | :T1 Control(without seed treatment)
T2 Seed treatment with bavistin @ 0.1%
T3 Seed treatment with bavistin + Thiram (1:1) 3 g/kg seed. |
| 4 Source of technology | : SKUAST-Jammu |
| 5 Production system and thematic area | : Wheat – maize , Disease management |
| 6 Performance of the Technology with performance indicators | : Seed treatment with bavistin 0.1% + soil drenching with Captan gave better results. |

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- 7 Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring tech. : Farmers gave better response for seed treatment
- 8 Final recommendation for micro level situation : Seed treatment with bavistin + Thiram (1:1) 3 g/kg seed.
- 9 Constraints identified and feedback for research :Lack of availability of bavistin & in local market.
- 10 Process of farmer's participation and their reaction :Farmers were satisfied after seeing the results of OFT in field.

Results of On Farm Trial – 2

<i>Crop/ enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Animal		Poor health status	Urea mineral molasses blocks and mineral mixture supplementation.	2	Increase milk production, improvement in overall health status of animal.	T1 Farmers practice T2 UMMB without mineral mixture T3 UMMB with mineral mixture.	yield	In progress	

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress

4. C2. Details of On Farm Trial for assessment

1	Title of Technology Assessed	: Urea mineral molasses blocks and mineral mixture supplementation
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2	Problem Definition	: Poor health status
3	Details of technologies selected for assessment	: T1 Farmers practice T2 UMMB without mineral mixture T3 UMMB with mineral mixture.
4	Source of technology	: KVK Reasi
5	Production system and thematic area	:
6	Performance of the Technology with performance indicators	:
7	Feedback, matrix scoring of various technology parameters done through farmer's participation / other scoring techniques	: In progress
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	:
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	:
10	Process of farmer's participation and their reaction	:

PART 4 - FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

5.A. Summary of FLDs implemented during 2014-15

Sl. No.	Category	Farming Situation	Season and Year	Crop	Variety/breed	Hybrid	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/demonstration			Reasons for shortfall in achievement
									Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
	Oilseeds	Rainfed	Kharif 2014	Til	Pb Til 1	-	Improved varieties	Improved varieties	2	2	9	15	24	
		Rainfed	Kharif 2014	Mustard	RSPR 01	-	Improved varieties	Improved varieties	2	2			30	
	Pulses	Rainfed	Kharif 2014	Black Gram	Uttara	-	Improved varieties of Pulses	Improved var. of black gram	2	2.85	10	20	30	
		Rainfed	Rabi	Lentil	L-4147	-	Improved	Improved	2	2.8	13	21	44	-

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		ed	2014-15				varieties of pulses	var. of lentil						
	Cereals	Rainfed	Kharif 2014	Maize	Bioseed, Double Deklab, Proline, KH.612	Hybrid	Hybrid var.	Hybrid var	5	5	12	21	33	
		Rainfed	Rabi 2014-15	wheat	PBW-175 & Raj.3765	-	High yielding varieties of wheat	Improved varieties	5	5	15	26	41	
	Millets													
	Vegetables	Rainfed	Kharif 2014	Okra, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, cucumber	Paravani Kranti, etc		Hybrid var. of vegetables	Hybrid var	5.0	0.50	10	26	36	Seed was not available
	Flowers													
	Ornamental													
	Fruit													
	Spices and condiments													
	Fodder	Rainfed	Rabi 2014-15	Oats	Kent		Improved varieties	Improved varieties	2	0.5	2	8	10	Seed was not available
		Rainfed	Kharif 2014	Sorghum	SSG		Improved varieties	Improved varieties	2	2	7	5	12	

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	Plantation													
	Fibre													
	Dairy													
	Poultry	Rainfed	Kharif 2014	birds	Vanraja		Vanraja birds	Vanraja birds	3000		800	1200	2000	Budget was not available
	Rabbitry													
	Pigerry													
	Others (specify)													

4.A. 1. Soil fertility status of FLDs plots during 2014-15 : nil

Sl. No.	Category	Farming Situation	Season and Year	Crop	Variety/breed	Hybrid	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Status of soil (Kg/Acre)			Previous crop grown
									N	P	K	
	Oilseeds											
	Pulses											
	Cereals											
	Millet											
	Vegetables											
	Flowers											
	Ornamental											
	Fruit											
	Spices and condiments											
	Commercial											
	Medicinal and aromatic											

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	Fodder											
	Plantation											
	Fibre											
	Dairy											
	Poultry											
	Rabbitry											
	Pigerry											
	Sheep and goat											
	Duckery											
	Common carps											
	Mussels											
	Ornamental fishes											
	Oyster mushroom											
	Button mushroom											
	Vermicompost											
	Sericulture											
	IFS											
	Apiculture											
	Implements											
	Others (specify)											

B. Results of Frontline Demonstrations

4.B.1. Crops

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Crop	Name of the technology demonstrated	Variety	Hybrid	Farming situation	No. of Demo.	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)			% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)				
							Demo				Check	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
							H	L	A										
Oilseeds Sesamum	Improved varieties	Pb Til 1	-	Rainfed	24	2	6.0	4.6	5.3	4.0	32.5	13700	26500	12800	1:1.93	11800	20000	8200	1:1.69
Mustard	Improved varieties	RSPR 01	-	Rainfed	30	2										IN progress			
Pulses																			
Black Gram	Improved var. of Black Gram	Uttara	-	Rainfed	30	2.85	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.8	50.00	6120	17000	10880	1:2.77	4710	11400	6690	1:2.42
Lentil	Improved var. of Lentil	L 4147	-	Rainfed	34	2.80	5.2	3.0	4.1	2.5	64.00	13100	29000	15900	1:2.21	11000	21000	10000	1:1.90
Cereals																			
Maize	Scientific maize cultivation		Double Dklab	Rainfed	13	1.95	24	16	20	12	66.66	10700	30,000	19300	1:2.80	9500	18000	8500	1:1.89
			Proline	Rainfed	8	1.20	20	15	17.5	12	45.83	10500	25100	14600	1:2.39	9500	17500	8000	1:1.84
			Bio seed	Rainfed	11	1.65	22	16	19	12	58.33	10600	28000	17400	1:2.64	9500	18000	8500	1:1.89
			Kh-	Rainf	1	0.20	19	14	16.	12	37.50	100	2300	1300	1:2.3	9500	1700	7500	1:1.

			612	ed					5			00	0	0	0		0		78
Wheat	High yielding variety wheat	PBW-175		Rainfed	36	3.95	30	16	23	14	64.28	10075	27100	17025	1:2.68	7100	16800	9700	1:2.36
		Raj3765	-	Rainfed	6	1.05	26	16	21	14	50.00	10000	25000	15000	1:25	7000	16800	9800	1:2.40
		Raj.3765	-	Rainfed	6		In progress												
Paddy																			
Millets																			
Vegetables	Hybrid/improved var.		Parban i Kranti	Rainfed	36	0.5											In progress		
Flowers																			
Ornamental																			
Fruit																			
Spices and condiments																			
Commercial																			
Medicinal and aromatic																			
Fodder	Improved varieties	Kent	-	Rainfed	10	0.5													

Plantation																			
Fibre																			
Poultry																			

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST ; H – Highest Yield, L – Lowest Yield A – Average Yield

Data on additional parameters other than yield (viz., reduction of percentage in weed/pest/ diseases etc.) : nil

Data on other parameters in relation to technology demonstrated					
Crop	Technology to be demonstrated	Variety/ Hybrid	Parameter with unit	Demo	Check

4.B.2. Livestock and related enterprises

Type of livestock	Name of the technology demonstrated	Breed	No. of Demo	No. of Units	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase	*Economics of demonstration Rs./unit)				*Economics of check (Rs./unit)			
					Demo			Check if any		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
					H	L	A										
					H	L	A										
Dairy																	
Poultry			188	2000 birds										In progress			
Rabbitry																	
Pigerry																	
Sheep and goat																	
Duckery																	
Others																	

(pl.specify)																	
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* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

Data on additional parameters other than yield (viz., reduction of percentage diseases, increase in conceiving rate, inter-calving period etc.) : nil

<i>Data on other parameters in relation to technology demonstrated</i>		
<i>Parameter with unit</i>	<i>Demo</i>	<i>Check if any</i>

4. B.3. Fisheries: nil

Type of Breed	Name of the technology demonstrated	Breed	No. of Demo	Units/ Area (m ²)	Yield (q/ha)			% Increase	*Economics of demonstration Rs./unit) or (Rs./m2)				*Economics of check Rs./unit) or (Rs./m2)			
					Demo				Check if any	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return
					H	L	A									
Common carps																
Mussels																
Ornamental fishes																
Others (pl.specify)																

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

H-High L-Low, A-Average

Data on additional parameters other than yield (viz., reduction of percentage diseases, effective use of land etc.) : nil

<i>Data on other parameters in relation to technology demonstrated</i>		
<i>Parameter with unit</i>	<i>Demo</i>	<i>Check if any</i>

4.B.4. Other enterprises: : nil

Enterprise	Name of the technology demonstrated	Variety / species	No. of Demos	Units / Area {m ² }	Yield (q/ha)			% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./unit) or (Rs./m2)				*Economics of check (Rs./unit) or (Rs./m2)					
					Demo				Check if any	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	
					H	L	A											
Oyster mushroom																		
Button mushroom																		
Vermicompost																		
Sericulture																		
Apiculture																		
Others (pl.specify)																		

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

H-High L-Low, A-Average

Data on additional parameters other than yield (viz., additional income realized, employment generation, quantum of farm resources recycled etc.) : nil

Data on other parameters in relation to technology demonstrated		
Parameter with unit	Demo	Local

4.B.5 Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities	Number of	Remarks
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		organised	participants	
1	Field days	6	249	
2	Farmers Training			
3	Media coverage	12		
4	Training for extension functionaries			
5	Others (Please specify)			

5. Achievements on Training (Including the sponsored, vocational, FLD and trainings under Rainwater Harvesting Unit):

A) ON Campus

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop Production										
Weed Management										
Resource Conservation Technologies (Water)										
Cropping Systems										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management	1	7	-	7	7	10	17	14	10	24
Bio-control of pests and diseases										
Vermi Compost	1	7	-	7	22	1	23	29	1	30

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Formation and Management of SHGs	1	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	12	12
Fruit Production	1	24	-	24	5	-	5	29	-	29
Mushroom Cultivation	1	10	-	10	14	4	18	24	4	28
TOTAL	5	48	-	48	48	27	75	96	27	289

B , Off campus:

Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Crop Production										
Weed Management	4	28	13	38	48	9	57	76	19	95
Resource Conservation Technologies	2	33	-	36	7	3	9	46	5	45
Cropping Systems										
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	12	-	12	9	-	9	21	-	21
Production of organic inputs and farming	1	18	-	18	24	-	24	42	-	42
Others (pl.specify)										
Water saving technologies										
Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high volume crop	1	12	1	13	7	-	7	19	1	20
Off-season vegetables										
Nursery raising	1	1	34	35	-	-	-	1	34	35
Exotic vegetables										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										

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Protective cultivation										
Others (pl.specify)										
Integrated crop management	1	3	-	3	7	4	11	10	4	14
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning										
Layout and Management of Orchards										
Cultivation of Fruit										
Management of young plants/orchards										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Export potential fruits										
Micro irrigation systems of orchards										
Plant propagation techniques										
Others (pl.specify)	1	15	-	15	1	-	1	16	-	16
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management										
Production and management technology	1	24	3	27	3	-	3	27	3	30
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Others (pl.specify)										
Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management										
Integrated water management										
Integrated nutrient management	1	17	-	17	4	-	4	21	-	21
Production and use of organic inputs										
Livestock Production and Management										

Dairy Management	3	42	14	47	22	4	26	102	18	73
Poultry Management	3	34	13	47	13	17	30	33	44	77
Poultry Management										
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Animal Nutrition Management	2	12	17	29	4	2	6	16	19	35
Animal Disease Management	4	27	1	28	33	18	49	66	11	77
Feed and Fodder technology	2	12	7	19	40	4	44	52	11	63
Production of quality animal products	1	22	15	37	-	-	-	22	15	37
Milk production										
Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	1	-	29	29	-	24	24	-	53	53
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	1	-	8	8	-	9	9	-	17	17
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	1	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19
Processing and cooking	1	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	1	-	10	10	-	9	9	-	19	19

Women empowerment	1	-	23	23	-	10	10	-	23	23
Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management	8	101	19	109	51	22	68	144	49	190
Bio-control of pests and diseases										
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides										
Seed treatment	2	20	1	21	11	1	12	31	2	33
Fisheries										
Group dynamics	3	54	9	63	15	8	23	69	17	86
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	4	4	8	3	9	12	7	13	20
Mobilization of social capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	2	5	31	24	-	24	50	5	55	60
Agriculture Information sources	2	49	5	54	9	9	18	67	5	72
Sustainable rural development	1	5	-	5	5	15	20	10	15	25
Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management	6	47	14	60	47	10	57	94	23	117
Integrated Farming Systems	1	9	1	10	8	-	8	17	1	18
Resource conservation	1	18	2	20	-	-	-	18	2	20
Others (Pl. specify)	1	26	3	29	27	1	28	57	4	27
TOTAL	63	628	312	897	358	212	628	1067	507	2077

C) Consolidated table (ON and OFF Campus) :

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(A) Farmers & Farm Women										
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	4	28	13	38	48	9	57	76	19	95
Resource Conservation Technologies	2	51	2	56	7	3	9	64	7	65
Cropping Systems										
Integrated Nutrient Management	2	29	-	29	13	-	13	43	-	42
Integrated Farming										
Water management										
Seed production										
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	1	27	3	27	7	4	25	29	4	33
Fodder production	2	12	7	19	40	4	44	52	11	63
Production of organic inputs	2	18	-	18	24	-	24	42	-	42
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low volume and high value crops	1	12	1	13	7	-	7	19	1	20
Off-season vegetables										
Nursery raising	1	1	34	35	-	-	-	1	34	35
Exotic vegetables like Broccoli										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation (Green Houses, Shade Net etc.)										

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b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning										
Layout and Management of Orchards										
Cultivation of Fruit	1	24	-	24	5	-	29	29	-	29
Management of young plants/orchards										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Export potential fruits										
Micro irrigation systems of orchards										
Plant propagation techniques										
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management										
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants										
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	1	15	-	15	1	-	1	16	-	16
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology										
Processing and value addition										
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology										

Processing and value addition										
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management										
Production and management technology	1	24	3	27	3	-	3	27	3	30
Post harvest technology and value addition										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management										
Soil and Water Conservation										
Integrated Nutrient Management										
Production and use of organic inputs										
Management of Problematic soils										
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops										
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Soil and Water Testing										
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	4	64	29	114	22	4	26	124	33	110
Poultry Management	3	34	13	47	13	17	30	33	44	77
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Disease Management	1	27	1	28	33	18	49	66	11	77
Feed management	1	12	17	29	4	2	6	16	19	35
Production of quality animal products										
V Home Science/Women										

empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening										
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet										
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	1	-	8	8	-	9	9	-	17	17
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	1	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	1	-	1-	19	-	-	-	-	19	19
Income generation activities for empowerment of rural Women	2	-	29	29	-	24	24	-	53	53
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care	1	-	23	23	-	10	10	-	23	23
VI Agril. Engineering										
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems										
Use of Plastics in farming practices										
Production of small tools and implements										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Small scale processing and										

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value addition										
Post Harvest Technology										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management	9	108	19	116	58	32	85	158	59	214
Bio-control of pests and diseases	2	20	1	21	11	1	12	31	2	33
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides										
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming										
Carp breeding and hatchery management										
Carp fry and fingerling rearing										
Composite fish culture										
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn										
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes										
Portable plastic carp hatchery										
Pen culture of fish and prawn										
Shrimp farming										
Edible oyster farming										
Pearl culture										
Fish processing and value addition										
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production										

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Planting material production										
Bio-agents production										
Bio-pesticides production										
Bio-fertilizer production										
Vermi-compost production										
Organic manures production										
Production of fry and fingerlings										
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets										
Small tools and implements										
Production of livestock feed and fodder										
Production of Fish feed										
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	1	5	-	5	5	15	20	10	15	25
Group dynamics	3	54	9	63	15	8	23	69	17	86
Formation and Management of SHGs	1	4	4	8	3	9	12	7	13	20
Mobilization of social capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	2	5	31	36	-	24	24	5	55	60
WTO and IPR issues	3	49	5	54	9	9	18	67	5	72
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies	3	26	3	29	27	1	28	57	4	61
Nursery management	7	47	14	60	47	10	57	94	23	117
Integrated Farming Systems	1	9	1	10	8	-	8	17	1	18
TOTAL	68	676	312	945	406	239	703	1163	534	2366
(B) RURAL YOUTH										
Mushroom Production	1	10	-	10	14	4	18	24	4	28

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Bee-keeping										
Integrated farming	1	12	1	13	7	-	7	19	1	20
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs	1	18	-	18	24	-	24	42	-	42
Integrated Farming										
Planting material production	1	1	34	35	-	-	-	1	34	35
Vermi-culture	1	7	-	7	22	1	23	29	1	30
Sericulture										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	1	12	11	23	3	-	3	15	11	26
Commercial floriculture production	1	26	3	29	27	1	28	53	4	57
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops										
Training and pruning of orchards										
Value addition	1	-	29	29	-	24	24	-	53	53
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying	1	22	15	37	-	-	-	22	15	37
Sheep and goat rearing										
Quail farming										
Piggery										
Rabbit farming										
Poultry production	1	21	10	31	6	3	9	27	13	40
Ornamental fisheries										
Para vets										
Para extension workers										
Composite fish culture										
Freshwater prawn culture										
Shrimp farming										

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Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
Small scale processing	1	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19
Post Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
TOTAL	11	129	122	251	103	33	136	232	155	387
(C) Extension Personnel										
Productivity enhancement in field crops	2	24	1	25	5	-	5	29	1	30
Integrated Pest Management	2	8	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards	1	6	-	6	1	-	1	7	-	7
Protected cultivation technology	2	14	-	14	1	-	6	15	-	15
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers	1	24	2	26	5	-	5	29	2	31
Capacity building for ICT application	1	5	-	5	1	-	1	6	-	6
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
WTO and IPR issues										
Management in farm	1	7	2	9	4	2	6	11	4	15

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animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production										
Household food security										
Women and Child care										
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Production and use of organic inputs	1	12	-	12	5	-	5	17	-	17
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
TOTAL	12	100	5	105	22	2	29	122	7	129

(D) Vocational training programmes for Rural Youth

Crop / Enterprise	Date	Training title*	Identified Thrust Area	Duration (days)	No. of Participants			Self employed after training			Number of persons employed else where
					Male	Female	Total	Type of units	Number of units	Number of persons employed	
	5.8.2014 to 7.8.2014	Vermi-compost as an entrepreneurship	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	2	29	1	30	-	-	-	2

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	12.8.2014 to 14.8.2014	Mushroom cultivation : an enterprise development among rural youths techniques	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	4	24	4	28	-	-	-	-
	14.10.2014 to 17.10.2014	Integrated farming system approach.	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	4	19	1	20	-	-	-	-
	15.10.14 to 17.10.2014	Processing of locally available vegetables	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	3	-	19	19	-	-	-	-
	11.11.2014 to 14.11.2014	Propagation techniques of Agroforestry fodder trees	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	4	1	34	35	-	-	-	-
	14.1.2015 to 16.1.2015	Processing of fruits & vegetables	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	4	-	53	53	-	-	-	-
	27.1.2015 to 30.1.2015	Commercial Floriculture	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	4	53	4	57	-	-	-	-
	16.2.2015 to 021.2.2015	Commercial Organic farming	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	4	42	-	42	-	-	-	-
	24.2.2015 to	Backyard poultry farming	Entrepreneurship development	4	27	13	40	-	-	-	-

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	27.2.2015		among women								
	10.3.2015 to 13.3.2015	Dairy farming	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	4	22	15	37	-	-	-	-
	16.3.2015 to 19.3.2015	Entrepreneurship development in agriculture	Entrepreneurship development. in agriculture	4	15	11	26	-	-	-	-

*training title should specify the major technology /skill transferred

(E) Sponsored Training Programmes

Sl. No	Date	Title	Discipline	Thematic area	Duration (days)	Client (PF/R Y/EF)	No. of courses	No. of Participants							Sponsoring Agency	Amount of fund received (Rs.)		
								Others				SC/ST	Total					
								Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male		Female	Total	Male
1	9/4/2014	Formation of farmers clubs	Ext.Edu.	Entrepreneurship dev. In agri.	1	RY	2	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	10	10	NABARD	-
1.	10/7/2014	Organic vegetables production	Vegetables prod.	Entrepreneurship development in organic veg.	2	RY	4	54	5	59	15	2	17	69	7	76	NABARD	-

3.	26-30/9/2014	Commercial horticulture	Hort.	Fruit production	5	RY	12	24	-	24	5	-	5	29	-	29	Deptt. Of Hort. Udham.	-
Total	3				8		18	78	9	87	20	8	28	98	17	115		

6. Extension Activities (including activities of FLD programmes)

Sl. No.	Nature of Extension Activity	Purpose/ topic and Date	No. of activities	Participants											
				Farmers (Others) (I)			SC/ST (Farmers) (II)			Extension Officials (III)			Grand Total (I+II+III)		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Field Day	Wheat 24.4.2014	1	5	7	12	11	16	27	1	-	-	-	-	39
	Field Day	Chick pea 13.5.2014	1	14	-	14	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	19
	Field day	Oats 15.5.2014	1	23	7	30	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	31
		Maize 24.9.2014	1	23	5	28	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	39
		Maize 16.10.2014	1	31	-	39	17	3	12	2	-	-	-	-	51
		Blackgram 11.11.2014	1	12	10	22	3	21	24	-	-	-	-	-	46

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		Backyard Poultry	1	3	4	7	25	11	36						43
	Total	7	7	111	33	152	70	54	116	3					268
	Kisan Mela	Mega Employment fair 11.3.2015	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
	Kisan Mela	Mahore April 19.4.2014	-	-	--		-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	300
	Total	2	2												750
	Kisan Ghosthi	14.11.2014 31.3.2015	2												32
	Exhibition	19.4.2014 11.3.2015	2												750
	Film Show	2	2												50
	Method Demonstrations	-	-												
	Farmers Seminar	-	-												
	Workshop	-													
	Group meetings														
	Lectures delivered as resource persons	25													
	Newspaper coverage	18													
	Radio talks	-													
	TV talks	-													
	Popular articles	20	20												
	Extension Literature	15													
	Advisory Services	5													
	Scientific visit to	35													

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	farmers field														
	Farmers visit to KVK	250													
	Diagnostic visits	10													
	Exposure visits	1													
	Ex-trainees Sammelan	24.3.2015												27	
	Soil health Camp	-													
	Animal Health Camp	1												39	
	Agri mobile clinic	-													
	Soil test campaigns	-													
	Farm Science Club Conveners meet	1													
	Self Help Group Conveners meetings	1												12	
	Mahila Mandals Conveners meetings														
	Celebration of important days (specify)	Farmers day 29.5.2014	1	16	-	16	4	-	4	20	-	20	20	-	20
		World Environment day	1												100 students
		Swatch Bharat Abhiyan	1												60
	Campaigns Seed Treatment	28.5.2014 21.11.2014													22
	Campaigns Lantana chamera Management	18.8.2014													13

	Campaigns Yellow rust diseases of wheat management	22.1.2015	1												18
	Vaccination in Live stock	28.8.2014													41
	Grand Total														1392

6. B. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services : nil

Kisan Mobile Advisory									
Name of the KVK	No. of farmers Covered	No. of Messages (Text)	Type of messages						
			Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	Any other

6.C. DETAILS OF TECHNOLOGY WEEK CELEBRATIONS during 2014-15: nil

No. of Technology week celebrated	Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Participants	Related crop/livestock technology
	Gosthies			
	Lectures organised			
	Exhibition			
	Film show			
	Fair			
	Farm Visit			
	Diagnostic Practicals			
	Distribution of Literature (No.)			
	Distribution of Seed (q)			
	Distribution of Planting materials (No.)			
	Bio Product distribution (Kg)			
	Bio Fertilizers (q)			

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	Distribution of fingerlings			
	Distribution of Livestock specimen (No.)			
	Total number of farmers visited the technology week			

7. Production and supply of Technological products

A) SEED MATERIALS

Major group/class	Crop	Variety	Quantity (qtl.)	Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
CEREALS					
	Wheat		32.92	42796	
	wheat		5.50	12925	
OILSEEDS	Mustard		97 kg	2425	
	Til				
PULSES	Black gram		-		
Chick pea				50	
sesamum			4 kg	100	
VEGETABLES					
Potato			90 Kg	900	
Okra			35 kg	700	
FLOWER CROPS					

OTHERS (Specify)					
Wheat straw				1200	
Mushroo				480	
Cherry fodder				3000	
Maize straw				5000	

A) PLANTING MATERIALS

Major group/class	Crop	Variety	Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
FRUITS					
SPICES					
VEGETABLES					
FOREST SPECIES					
ORNAMENTAL CROPS	Marigold	Pusa basant	1500		50

PLANTATION CROPS					
Others (specify)					

C. BIO PRODUCTS: nil

Major group/class	Product Name	Species	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			No	(kg)		
BIOAGENTS						
1						
2						
3						
4						
BIOFERTILIZERS						
1						
2						
3						
4						
BIO PESTICIDES						
1						
2						
3						

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4						
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D) LIVESTOCK : nil

Sl. No.	Type	Breed	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			(Nos)	Kgs		
Cattle	Buffalo*	Murrah*				
	Buffalo*					
SHEEP AND GOAT	Goat*	Osmanabadi*				
POULTRY	Hen*	Whiteleghorn*				
	Hen*	Giriraja*				
	Quails*					
FISHERIES						
Others (Specify)						

PART 8 – PUBLICATION, SUCCESS STORY, SWTL, TECHNOLOGY WEEK AND DROUGHT MITIGATION

8. Literature Developed/Published (with full title, author & reference)

(A) KVK News Letter – (Name, Date of start, periodicity, number of copies distributed, etc.) : nil

(B). Literature developed/published

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Item	Title	Authors name	Number of copies
Research papers			
1	Constraint identified in livestock rearing in hill areas. In: Nat. Symposium on Natural Resource management and Sustainable Hill farming for livelihood security. July 23-24,2014 held at Chatha,SKUAST-Jammu	B.Lal & S.ahamad (2014)	-
2	Constraint identified in livestock rearing in hill areas. In: Nat. Symposium on Natural Resource management and Sustainable Hill farming for livelihood security. July 23-24,2014 held at Chatha,SKUAST-Jammu	B.Lal & S.ahamad (2014)	-
3			
Technical reports			
Technical bulletins			
Popular articles			
1.	Burgeoning population-An alarm	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Leading Newspaper Of J&K
2.	New horizons of distance education	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	State Times
3.	Fresh water crisis	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid	State Times

		Ahamad	
4.	Agricultural Extension for rural development	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	State Times
5.	Wide horizon of social security	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	State Times
6.	Who cares for children	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	State Times
7.	Environment and Sustainable development.	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	State Times
8.	Havoc of floods and land sliding	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Daily Excelsior
9.	Sustainable Land Resources Management	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	
10	Issue of rural youths	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	
11.	Impact of Climate change on agriculture	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Daily Excelsior
12.	Information Technology for Farmers development	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Daily Excelsior
13.	Sustainable land resource Management	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Daily Excelsior
14.	Issues of rural youths	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Daily Excelsior
15.	Joint ForestManageent	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Daily Excelsior
16.	Corruption in the Country	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Daily Excelsior
17.	Essence of Indian Republic	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	State Times
18.	Wide horizon of Social security	Dr. B.Lal and Dr. Shahid Ahamad	Daily Excelsior
19.			

Training Manual	-		
Extension literature			
1	Sabjio me samekit rog prabandhan. K.V.K., Reasi.	Dr.Shahid Ahamad, Dr.Banarsi (2015).	10
2	Tamatar ki fasal me samekit rog prabandhan..	Dr.Shahid Ahamad, Dr.Banarsi (2014).	10
3	Integrated disease management in Chillies. K.V.K., Reasi.	Dr.Shahid Ahamad, Dr.Banarsi (2014).	50
4	Dr.Shahid Ahamad and B.Lal (2014) Rhizome rot of Ginger and its management, K.V.K.,Reasi.	Dr.Shahid Ahamad, Dr.Banarsi (2014).	100
5	Adrak me lagne wale pramukg rog aur roktham (Hindi)	Dr.Shahid Ahamad, Dr.Banarsi (2014).	100
6	Dr.Shahid Ahamad and B.Lal (2014). Yellow rust disease of wheat and its management.	Dr.Shahid Ahamad, Dr.Banarsi (2015).	1000
7	Gehoo ka peela ratua evam roktham(Hindi,Urdu)	Dr.Shahid Ahamad, Dr.Banarsi (2015).	1000
8	Jeevaru khad: kisano ke liye wardaan.	Dr.Banarsi and Dr.Shahid Ahamad (2015).	1000
9	Backyard Poultry Farming	M.S.Azad	
10	Pasu Aahar me calsium aur Phosphorus ka mahatva	M.S.Azad & Lalait Upadhayay	
11	Foot & mouth diseases	M.S.Azad	

Folders /leaflets	Role of ICTs in agriculture K.V.K., Reasi. Krishi Vigyan Kendra for rural change. K.V.K., Reasi. Diversification in agriculture. K.V.K., Reasi. Diseases of Ginger and its management, KVK, Reasi.	B.Lal and Dr.Shahid Ahamad (2014). B.Lal and Dr.Shahid Ahamad (2014). B.Lal and Dr.Shahid Ahamad (2014). Dr.Shahid Ahamad, Dr.Banarsi (2015).	
TOTAL			

C) . Details of Electronic Media Produced: Nil

S. No.	Type of media (CD / VCD / DVD / Audio-Cassette)	Title of the programme	Number

9. A. Success Stories / Case studies, if any (two or three pages write-up on each case with suitable action photographs. The Success Stories / Case Studies need not be restricted to the reporting period).

The success stories/case studies with good action photographs (with captions) should be on the following topics

- Effective popularization on a larger scale of any one FLD technology and its role in transformation of district agriculture with respect to that particular crop or enterprise*
- Performance of the end results of any one technology assessed, its refinement if any and its impact in district agriculture with respect to that crop or enterprise*
- Effect of production and supply of seeds and planting material / animal breed / or bio-product and its impact on district agriculture with respect to that crop/ enterprise/ bio-product*

The general format for preparing the above success stories/case studies are furnished below

TITLE

Introduction

KVK intervention

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Output
Outcome
Impact

Success Story 1: Backyard Poultry: A source of sustainable income generation:

In the North West hilly areas of Jammu region agriculture is the main occupation and way of life for the poor farmers. Decreasing size of land holdings per family (77.97 per cent of farmers have less than 1 hectare of land) and increasing intensity of drought situations for the last few years has resulted in crop failures putting enormous economic pressure on these small farmers. So there is a need of alternative approach for sustainable development in these hilly areas. One of the best option seems to be revival of backyard poultry farming specially with improved breeds like vanraja.,RIR. Total number of Laying Birds (Hens +Ducks) of the State was 35.161 lakhs out of which 83.23% (29.264 lakhs) are of desi category while as 16.77% (5.897 lakhs) are of improved stock as per ISS estimates for the year 2010-11. Estimated total egg production of the State for the year 2010-11 was 6209.333 lakhs out of which 5874.271 lakhs (94.60%) were laid by Hens and 335.062 lakhs (5.40%) by Ducks as per the latest Integrated Sample Survey Report (ISS), 2010-11. Total estimated meat production of State was worked out to be 308.986 lakh Kg consisting of 80.30% of (248.105 lakh Kg) red meat and 19.70% (60.881 lakh Kg) of white meat. The Jammu region accounted for 51.45% (158.978 lakh Kg), Kashmir region accounted for 41.55% (128.368 lakh Kg) while as Ladakh Region accounted for 7.00% (21.641 lakh Kg) of total meat production. Total eggs availability per person was worked out to be 53 (number) per year for the State as a whole as per the ISS report 2010-11. Growth in this sector has been mainly driven by large-scale commercial farms while small and landless farmers have been neglected.

Migrant, landless and marginal farmers of Reasi and Udhampur district are having a low source of income as they are having no or marginal agricultural land for farming purpose. They mainly work as farm labours in local farmer's field. Women either remain at home or accompany men to farmer's field. Thus in order to provide these farmer's with specialized farming which does not require land and also generates good source of income for Improving their livelihood security. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reasi made an attempt to improve socio-economic status of these migrant landless women with following objectives in mind.

- To encourage these farmers especially women to contribute to families income.
- To provide these women with small, steady and sustainable source of income round the year.

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□ **To improve nutritional requirement of their family**

Poultry farming by migrant and small marginal farm women in Reasi & Udhampur

Socially we are having male dominating family system in which all income from agricultural produce is in hands of male farmer's. It is observed that there is always shortage of money in the hands of rural farm women. However poor farm women have maintained local desi poultry strains with traditional management having low productivity & low level of income. There is a need to replace these low producing breeds with high egg laying varieties like Vanaraja, RIR. Thus in order to improve socio-economic status of rural farm women of district Reasi and Udhampur, KVK Reasi has made an attempt by propagation of backyard poultry farming using Vanaraja and RIR poultry birds. It was observed that poultry keeping is the women's domain which helped in empowering them socially as well as economically. The results support the possibilities of establishing this neglected sector as a better alternative for sustainable rural development in these undeveloped areas of J&K state. So, keeping in view the above facts about Vanaraja birds, backyard poultry production system was taken into consideration. With improved variety of vanaraja birds.

Promising features of Vanaraja:

- Can thrive well and perform better even in adverse environmental conditions.
- Sturdy and resistant to most of the common poultry diseases because of its high immune competence.
- It has better feed efficiency even with diets containing low energy and protein which are based on common feed ingredients available in rural tribal areas like rice bran, broken rice, crushed maize etc
- It can perform better in backyard conditions by eating green grass and insects available in the fields.
- Natural color combination in this bird is more attractive than the Desi hen.
- It starts producing eggs at the age of 175 to 185 days of age and produces about 150 to 180 eggs in a year.
- Vanaraja eggs are heavier (55 to 63 g) and their color is more attractive than the eggs of desi hen.
- An adult hen weighs about 3 to 4 kg, and cock weighs about 3.5 to 4.5 kg at 6 months of age.
- Broodiness is absent in Vanaraja, however, Vanaraja chicks can be hatched out from fertile eggs from Vanaraja bird by brooding the eggs with Desi hen. Fertility & Hatchability of eggs are 90-95% and 82-87% respectively.

Comparison of Vanaraja and Desi local breeds

Parameter	Vanaraja	Local desi Birds
-----------	----------	------------------

Mortality up to 10 weeks %	Less than 5%	Less than 4%
Mortality during laying stage %	Less than 12%	Less than 10%
Average age at first lay (days)	175-185	220
Average body weight at first lay (kg)	2.30	1. 25
Average annual egg production (no.)	150-180	60
Colour of egg	Tinted	Tinted
Average Egg weight at 40th weeks (g)	54	41
Dressed weight, %	72 %	64%
Survivability,%	98%	90%
Hatchability, %	82-87%	72-77%
Fertility, %	90-95%	86-88%

Methodology

A survey was carried out and Performa based information regarding the socio-economic status of poultry farmers as well as the percentage of farmers interested in backward poultry farming was generated. Households having no income source and interested in poultry rearing were randomly selected. More than **205** number of house holds were distributed Vanraja and RIR from 2012-2014. To avoid mortality at early age because of infectious diseases and predators attack, it was planned to distribute the grown up poultry birds to the farmers. Cross bred poultry stock comprising of Vanraja, Rhode Island Red (RIR) of age group approx 1 month was procured from Department of Animal Husbandry, Reasi District. It was observed that about 50% of the farmers gave supplementary feed in the form of crushed maize, wheat and rice to the chickens. Rest of the farmers did not provide any supplementary feed and birds usually fed themselves on kitchen and farm waste. Most of the farmers (90%) kept the birds free during day time and provided shelter

only at night in the form of small wooden cages. Some farmers (20%) kept the birds in the same shed along with large animals. Only 5 % of the farmers had built a separate shed for chicken.

Each family was given 10 nos. of Vanraja and RIR birds. Regular and timely monitoring of birds was done. These varieties represent a stock that is scientifically developed and has all the attributes of the village chicken in terms of colour, hardiness and ability to thrive in scavenging conditions without any major change in traditional husbandry practices. At the same time, it has the advantage of higher weight gain yields and egg production capacity.

Vanraja males attain body weight of 1.4 to 2.5 kg and female birds attain weight 1.12 kg at the age of 16-18 weeks, whereas the same weight was attained by desi breed at the age more than 240 days i.e 34 weeks . Egg laying capacity is 150 to 180 eggs compared to the 60 eggs produced by traditional village chicken in a one year laying period. The average age at sexual maturity was 175 days, with an average egg weight of 53-58 g. In these hilly areas meat demand is much higher than plain areas as a result price of meat is Rs. 130-150 /kg and egg is Rs. 5-6 /egg. Average body weight of the male birds at the age of 16-18 weeks was 1.4-2.4 kg. At this age most of the farmers market their birds for meat purpose. Average age at which female started laying eggs was 175-185 days, with average egg production of 150 eggs/ hen/ annum .

Trainings Imparted on Poultry

Year	Farmers Trainings		Vocational Trainings	
	Nos	Participants	Nos.	Participants
2012	04	74	-	-
2013	02	37	02	31
2014	02	42		

Impact of KVK

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Farmers were imparted training for rearing these birds and were advised to make use of waste material to prevent predation. Women were encouraged to rear these birds mainly for egg purpose and they showed keen interest in care, feeding and management of these birds. KVK, Reasi scientists imparted regular trainings, vocational trainings, group discussion and conducted diagnostics visits. Regular and timely visits are made to these farmers houses and are given necessary instructions regarding feeding and disease management. Disease diagnostic visits are made in case of disease outbreak and proper medication is given by KVK free of cost. Data was collected on regular basis on weight gain, egg weight, growth and egg production. In order to encourage farmers for starting Backyard poultry farming as an enterprise. **KVK, Reasi has initiated and started their own poultry demonstration cum training unit for these local farmers.**

In this unit Vanraja birds are being reared in a low cost poultry shed specifically made using locally available materials. The demo poultry unit with Vanraja poultry birds is a source of attraction and encouragement for local farmers and they are now *ready to start their own vanraja birds poultry units.*



M of income by selling of eggs
 al from eggs per bird @ 5 Rs /egg
 w between Rs. 130 to 150/ kg live
 weight. It was observed that on an average 4 birds were sold for meat purpose where as 6 birds were kept for egg purpose. Average annual income generated from backyard poultry birds per unit(10 birds) was calculated to be **Rs. 5228** per household although high variation among households was observed. A positive association between economic condition, availability of grains, literacy of family farmers and total income generated from birds was observed. Most of the households disposed their produce like eggs or chickens in nearby markets, whereas, those away from the towns sold at door steps.

Annual income generated by each household by adopting backyard poultry farming

Number of house holds engaged in backyard poultry farming in total	208 Nos
Average flock size (No. of Birds)	10 Nos
Average birds Sold	04 Nos
Average body weight of bird at the time of marketing	1.4 Kg
Average market price per bird	Rs. 182
Total benefit from birds/ Household	Rs. 728
Average number of eggs sold/self consumption	150Nos
Average no. of birds kept for egg purpose	06 Nos.
Average market price per egg	Rs. 5.00
Benefit from eggs/ Bird	Rs. 750
Total benefit from eggs/ Household	Rs. 4500.
Net income generated(egg + meat)	Rs.5228

Based on study, it was concluded that Poultry keeping in backyard gives high returns as the investment is very low. Beneficiary households get food security and steady flow of income making this practice an effective means to reduce poverty in the rural hilly areas. Mainly women of household were responsible for poultry raising and marketing of eggs so it helped in empowering women socially as well as economically. With regular Veterinary services in the adopted villages mortality among birds was very low. Although major reason for mortality in birds was predation by wild animals mainly cats, so a proper management and housing activities should be implemented. The results strongly supports possibilities of establishing this neglected sector as a better alternative by the

national as well as international development agencies as an element of sustainable development in the rural hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Details of Birds distributed under FLDs

S.No	Village/District	No. of Farmers	No. of Birds
1	Qassi Patta (Reasi)	33	370
2	Talwara(Reasi)	16	240
3	Zero Morh Talwar(Reasi)	34	390
4	Gool (Udhampur)	20	200
5	Pagyal/Jhakar(Udhampur)	30	300
6	Dharmari/Thoru(Udhampur)	25	250
7	Bhabbar/Mansoo(Reasi)	50	500
TOTAL		208	2250

Income Comparison between Vanraja and local Desi Bird

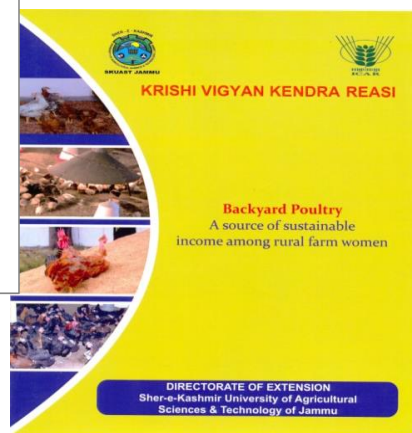
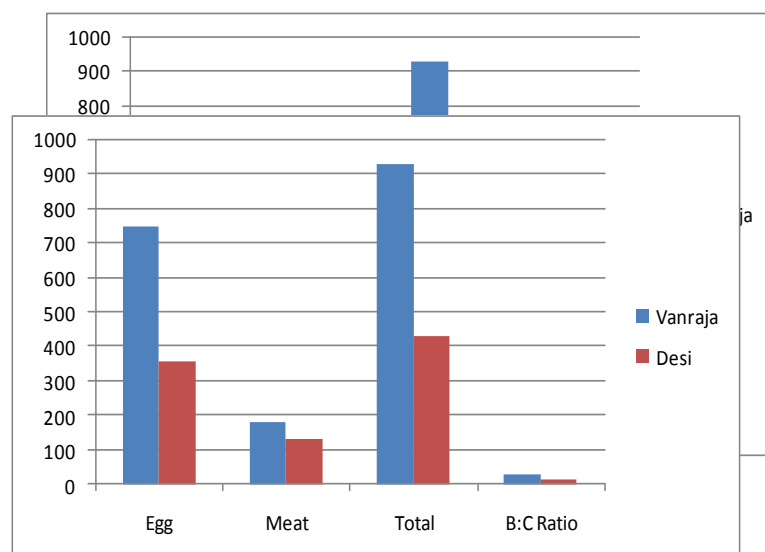
* @ 1.4 kg ** @ 1 kg

S.No	Cost per bird	Name	Village/District	No.of eggs
1	30 Rs	Nirmla Devi w/o Bodh Raj	Gool (Udhampur)	150-180 eggs/year
2	30 Rs	Kamlesh Devi w/o Arjan Singh	Gool (Udhampur)	150-180 eggs/year

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3	30 Rs	Neelam Devi w/o Gopal Singh	Gool (Udhampur)	150-180 eggs/year
4	30 Rs	Khurshad Bibi w/o Mohd Bashr	Talwara (Reasi)	150-180 eggs/year
5	30 Rs	Saleema Bibi w/o Mohd Sadeeq	Talwara (Reasi)	150-180 eggs/year
6	30 Rs	Naseem Akhtar w/o Rafiq Choudhary	Talwara (Reasi)	150-180 eggs/year

@ 1.4 kg ** @ 1 kg



Poultry distribution among women farmer

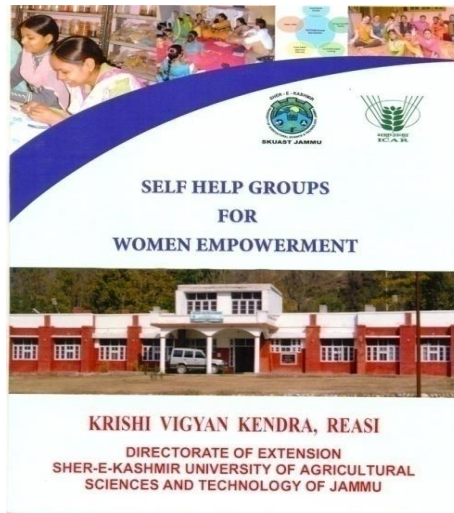


Success Story 2: Self Help Groups for Women Empowerment

INTRODUCTION Poverty continues to be a serious problem in hilly district Reasi of Jammu and

Success Story 2: Self Help Groups for self employment:

Kashmir where about 39% of people are below poverty line. Gender streamlining strategy aims at provision of benefits of growth process to women by socio-economic background in terms of income, labour, credit, investment, etc. Self help groups strategy also adopts the same philosophy and aims at bringing the neglected woman into main stream of economic development through saving and income generation strategy. Self help group formation is a significant instrument in the process of women empowerment. It is a process which ultimately leads to self fulfilment of each member of society.



who voluntarily come together for saving of credit and enhance the members financial security as primary focus. These groups are called solidarity groups as they provide monitory and moral support to individual members in times of difficulties. Women's SHGs are transforming the face of the Indian villages. Trainings and economic independence have empowered the women. With SHGs the lives of women from underprivileged groups have undergone a sea change. SHGs are considered as self-driven movements impacting specially the rural poor people. SHGs formation provide an opportunity to women to interact with each other, understand their common problems, channel their savings and encourage for development. SHGs provide the benefits of economics in certain areas by undertaking common action programmes like cost effective credit delivery system, generating a forum for collective learning with rural people, creating democratic culture, developing entrepreneurial culture, providing a base for dialogue so cooperation, developing credibility and power to assure participation..Self Help Groups have been recognised in all over India as one of the most suitable tools for delivering microfinance to the poor

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people. The SHGs are like precious diamond whose quality depends on the way they are shaped.

Methodology applied: KVK ,Reasi has made strenuous efforts in gender streamlining .It has endeavoured to aware , train and motivate the women farmers in the hilly districts of Reasi and Udhampur. Keeping the scope of SHGs in the district, KVK, Reasi has made rigorous efforts to form and manage the SHGs. The study was conducted in Serwad village of Reasi. A baseline survey of the village was done. Village Serwad was purposively selected as it is very near to world famous holy town Katra for Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine where Prashad making/food processing has immense scope. Thus farmers of this village were encouraged and motivated by KVK, Reasi to start a SHG for Prashad making. Apart from training programme, KVK conducted farmers-scientists interaction, employed print media coverage radio talk, tv talks ,film shows special group meeting etc for SHGs formation.formation and management played a pivotal role to raise the economic status of SHG group members. The objective of group were cleared to women members and they were taught the full methodology for group formation. The advantages of groups were elaborated to them and SHGs principal detail was given to them. The group president, secretary, treasurer were selected and group members were advised for saving the money. The homogeneity of groups interms of their socio economic status was taken into greater accounts. They were advised for proper book keeping. The name of the group was decided by the group members as “Vaishno Devi Mahila Group” which started in 2007 with 10 members. They were advised for fortnightly meeting and Rs 2 fine was kept for absentees. After 6 months the worker started inter loaning @2% .training programme conducted by KVK on formation and management of SHG proved to be convincing tool and played a great role in creating interest and capacity building of group members. The extension literature and information through TV/Radio played a catalytic role in SHG formation .

Table 1

S. No.	Enterprises taken	Operational Expenditure (Rs.)	Total Output (Rs.)	Net profit during (Rs.)
1	Year	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)
2	Prasad making	188000	360000	1,72,000

Table 2 Farmers Trainings on Self Help Group

Year	Farmers Trainings on SHGs	
	Nos.	Participants
2009	1	34
2011	4	90
2012	3	76
2013	2	28
2014	1	20

Table-3

S.no	Nasme	Parentage and place
1	Smt.Sudesh Kumari	W/o sh.Prem Singh
2	Smt.Raj Kumari	W/o Sh Daler Singh
3	Smt.Moni Devi	W/o Sh.Laxman Singh

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4	.Smt.Ratno Devo	W/o Sh.Kaka Ram
5	. Smt.Rani Devi	D/o Sh.Prem Singh
6	Smt.Babli Devi	W/o Sh. Madan Lal
7	Smt.Sushma Devi	W/o Sh Sham Singh
8	Smt. Darshna Devi	W/o Sh.Bittu Ram
9	Smt.Gita Devi	W/o Sh. Jagdish
10	Smt.Kamlesh Devi	D/o Sh.Madan Singh

Impact of KVK

11 trainings in form of small courses have been imparted till date by KVK experts for formation of SHGs, more than 200 participants till date have been given training for SHG formation in district Reasi and Udhampur. Around Rs 80/kg are consumed in preparing Parshad and it is sold @ Rs.100/kg. In 2013-14 the group earned Rs.1,72,000/- net profit. With increase in the income of group, the women members get respect from their families and were recognised by other members of community as working women. By observing the successful result of SHG in Serwad the other women of the area are showing keen interest in SHG formation. With the formation of SHG women developed confidence to solve their problems. A self-reliance and entrepreneurial spirit was developed among the group members. Their new attitude for saving was developed. KVK, Reasi is striving very hard for women empowerment through SHGs/farmers club formation in both the hilly districts Reasi and Udhampur.



Success Story 3: Title: Sericulture Living with cocoon**Introduction:**

The Aryans discovered silkworm in sub Himalayas beyond Kashmir. Despite, the long history of Indian sericulture it is only after independence that efforts were initiated for developing sericulture industry on the scientific lines. India has a unique distinction of producing all the five known varieties of silk viz. Mulberry, Oak Tasar, Tropical tasar, Eri & Muga. Sericulture is a labour intensive agro-industry in all its phase, viz. food plant cultivation, silkworm rearing, silk reeling & other off farm activities such as twisting, dyeing, weaving and printing. Sericulture has considerable socio-economic importance in Indian socio-economy largely due to its suitability for small & marginal farm holdings, self employment & low investment with high returns. Raw silk production to great extent depends on higher yields and quality mulberry leaves. In eastern india, the local mulberry was cultivated till 1960 with a very poor leaf yield of

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around 8-10 mt per hectare per year depending on the availability of irrigation. Sericulture is a sustainable farm based economic enterprise, which provides ample work for women folks in the rural areas. India is in IInd position after China in silk production. The present production of silk is 918320 mt against an estimated annual demand of 26000 mt.

Scenario of Sericulture in district Reasi:

Sericulture is an age old practice in district Reasi. It is practiced in the area for last 50 years. Earlier due to non scientific approach the cocoon production was very low and the quality was poor. With the intervention of KVK and Division of Sericulture SKUAST and Deptt. of Sericulture the new selections of mulberry were provided to the farmers. Scientific knowledge of sericulture was given to improve the quality of cocoons. At present sericulture is practicing in more than 120 villages of Reasi. They produce 20 MT of cocoon annually. There are 12 mulberry nurseries in the district spread over 317 kanals.

Kanjali is a remote village falls under tehsil Reasi of the district Reasi. Due to unavailability of proper road network the village is poorly developed. The main source of earning of the villagers is agriculture. An educational facility in the village is upto class 10th. The farmers were practicing maize- wheat cropping system with small production of pulses and vegetables for their own use. After establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendra at village Seri Tanda, the farmers contacted the scientists of KVK to guide them regarding the improved varieties of crops to increase their income. KVK scientist suggests the farmers to use hybrid varieties of the maize & vegetables and HYV of cereals & pulses for higher yield and income.

For socio-economic upgradation scientists suggest to start some agriculture related enterprises so that farmers can earn from some other sources. Farmers were guided to adopt Sericulture, Bee keeping, mushroom cultivation and floriculture. With the guidance of these institutions in village kanjali, awareness programme were organized, which impacted on farmers a lot.

Regular training, regular visits regarding feeding and management of these cocoons encouraged farmers of Kanjali village by experts from SKUAST-J. Farmers adopted sericulture because of availability of lot of Shahtoot (*Morus alba*) trees on their farm bunds and started the cocoon production. They were guided for proper use of medicines and hygiene for better production. On demand of the farmers a camp was organized by the KVK with the help of division of sericulture SKUAST Jammu at the village kanjali. In the camp farmers were guided regarding the whole process of sericulture. Scientists of the division discussed the farmers regarding their problems in this field and then suggested the farmers about the

improved selections of Shahtoos trees to plant for feeding purpose.

This valuable guidance helped the farmers to improve the production of cocoons. Scientists also guided them for proper handling of “Khoontis”, so that the farmers can get best price in the market. Now every household has 10-20 trays and producing cocoons of high quality giving them a very good result in terms of money. Every year these farmers are selling the cocoons of more than 10 lacs

The farmers started the work with 2-4 trays and now they are having around 20 trays for cocoon production. They are producing around 2 kg cocoon per tray having the market price of Rs.500 per kilogram. Every farmer is earning around Rs. 20000 by selling these cocoons. This income is other than the farm income generated by selling other crops. As the female members can also handle the trays easily, the work is easily adopted by the farm women also. Some other farmers have also started the sericulture practices in the area after watching the success. Regular diagnostic visits about diseases were made and market led linkages available were also made which helped these farmers to have good price of their silk produce.

Results and Economy:

Following neighboring farmers of kanjali are continuing the sericulture practices.

S.No.	Name with parentage	Production (Kg)	Earning (Rs.)
1	Vichitraram S/o Krishan Lal	50	25000
2	Raj kumar S/o Omprakash	35	17500
3	Kewal krishan S/o Mansukh	40	20000
4	Sohan Lal S/o Gian Chand	50	25000

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5	Mahinder Kumar S/o Vichitraram	45	22500
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Cost benefit of cocoon production

Cost of production/ tray (Rs)	Cocoon production(Kg)/ tray	Cost of cocoon/ Tray (Rs)	Benefit (Rs)	BC ratio
300	2	1000	700	1:2.33

Impact:

Due to better return in sericulture, farmers are sowing keen interest in this enterprise. Some farmers have started planting their own shahtooot trees to start the sericulture. Some landless farmers are continuing the work by purchasing shahtooot leaves. Day by day the involvement of farmers is increasing.

9.B. Give details of innovative methodology/technology developed and used for Transfer of Technology during the year

We contacted the progressive farmers, Panches and Sarpanches to further transfer of technology. Meanwhile in VIth SAC-2014, we took the opinion of different district heads for further dissemination of technology.

9.C. Give details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photographs)

S. No.	Crop / Enterprise	ITK Practiced	Purpose of ITK
1	Vegetables	Use of ash to control red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits	to control red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits
2	-do-	Use of ash to supply nutrients in cucurbits	to supply nutrients in cucurbits and

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		and vegetable crops to increase the yield	vegetable crops to increase the yield
3	Maize	Control of weeds in maize crop by ploughing in between the plants of maize crop	Control of weeds
4	Cucurbits	Sorghum and cucurbits are sown together to control the insects-pests	to control the insects-pests
5	Cereals	Leaves of trees are used to increase the fertility in maize and wheat crop	to increase the fertility in maize and wheat crop
6	Wheat	Leaves of Neem plant , Bana(Vytus nigundu) and Eucalyptus sp. plant are used to store the wheat grains and protect from stored grain pests	to store the wheat grains and protect from stored grain pests
7	Cereals	Use of kerosene oil to protect the field crops from termite attack	to protect the field crops from termite attack
8	Wheat	Protection of wheat crop from rabbits attack by using the white cloths and polythene sheets on sticks	Protection of wheat crop from rabbits attack
9	Maize	Mixed cultivation of maize and cowpea to protect the maize crop from boars	to protect the maize crop from boars
10	Vegetables	Staking of cucurbits, peas and tomato to increase the yield and also to get the good quality of crop	to get the good quality of crop
11	Maize	Use of cow urine mix with the cow dung to control the insect-pests in maize crop	to control the insect-pests in maize crop
12	Animals	Use of saunf, gur and mustard oil after boiling it and then filtering it to control bloating in animals	to control the insect-pests in maize crop
13	livestock	Bleeding from certain parts of animals to control the bloating in animals	animals to control the bloating in animals
14	Livestock	Mixture of cotton and ghee to control the diarrhoea in animals	animals to control the bloating in animals
15	Livestock	Use of Methi and gur mixture to control the diarrhoea in animals in winters	to control the diarrhoea in animals in winters
16	Livestock	Gur and saunf mixture to control the diarrhoea in animals in winters	to control the diarrhoea in animals in winters

17	Livestock	17. Use of mixture of mustard oil and lassi to control the Diarrhoea in animals in summers	to control the Diarrhoea in animals in summers
18	Livestock	Hooka (tobacco) water is used to save the animal if bitten by snake or any other poisonous organism	to save the animal if bitten by snake or any other poisonous organism
19	Livestock	Use of kerosene oil to control the ticks and mites in animals	to control the ticks and mites in animals
20	Livestock	Use of Dhaman plant leaves to increase the yield of milk in animals	to increase the yield of milk in animals
21	Livestock	Use of mixture of salt, mustard oil and turmeric to control the foot and mouth disease in animals	to control the foot and mouth disease in animals
22	Livestock	Black ink and ghee or oil to protect the animals from wounds infection	to protect the animals from wounds infection
23	Fruits	Use of ripening of mango by using the wheat straw	Use of ripening of mango
24	Livestock	Use of protein rich concentrate (mixture of wheat brawn, cotton cakes, mustard cakes, salt and chickpea bran) to increase the milk yield in animals	Use of ripening of mango
25	Cereals	Protect wheat crop from rabbits attack by sowing lentil in fields	Protect wheat crop

9.D. Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for

-Identification of courses for farmers/farm women: - we do the base line survey of the villages where we have to introduce the technology. Through base line survey we assess the felt and unfelt need of the villagers. We consult with the village head and progressive farmers. We also consider the opinion of distt. Heads and progressive farmers in SAC meeting for deciding the training courses.

-Rural Youth: We consider the interest of the rural youth in particular location. Also we consider the availability of markets of the particular products which they can produce after getting vocational trainings. While consider the vocational trainings of the rural youth, we take the local available materials for the training purpose.

-In-service personnel: We provide the abreast knowledge of different agricultural activity according to the needs of the district.

9.E. Field activities

- i. Number of villages adopted:-3
- ii. No. of farm families selected-50
- iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted-10

9.F. Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory: nil

Status of establishment of Lab :

- 1. Year of establishment :
- 2. List of equipments purchased with amount :

Sl. No	Name of the Equipment	Qty.	Cost
1			
2			
3			
Total			

- 3. Details of samples analyzed so far:Nil

Details	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples				
Water Samples				
Plant Samples				
Petiole Samples				
Total				

10. IMPACT**10.1 Impact of KVK activities (Not to be restricted for reporting period).**

Name of specific technology/skill transferred	No. of participants	% of adoption	Change in income (Rs.)	
			Before (Rs./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
Hybrid Maize seeds	220	87		
Promotion of Improved varieties	150	60		

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of pulses				
Introduction of improved varieties of oilseeds	120	35		
Use of improved/hybrid varieties of vegetables	100	50		
Use of seed treatment in wheat crop	150	75		
Use of weedicides in maize crops	120	65		
Control of Insect-Pests and diseases management in vegetables	100	30		
Promotion of dhingri/mushroom	50	20		
Disease and health management in animals	50	30		
Use of high yielding varieties of wheat	150	60		
Promotion of commercial floriculture	40	10		
Processing of fruits and vegetables	50	10		

NB: Should be based on actual study, questionnaire/group discussion etc. with ex-participants.

10.2. Cases of large scale adoption

Single cross maize hybrids:

The farmers of hilly district Reasi were sowing the local seed so of maize.KVK through awareness camps ,trainings, campaign, diagnostic visit, FLDs and OFTs created interest among the farmers ‘for sowing the single cross hybrid of maize.KVK Scientist demonstrated single cross maize hybrid at farmers field and showed excellent yield result of maize.By observing the results of FLDs the farmers are motivated to grow the single cross maize hybrids. Moreover, the farmers were not using the weedicide in maize but KVK strenuous effort motivated the farmers for weedicide in maize .Balace doses of fertilizers are always taken care by the scientists which the farmers too have started to use in their fields to get the outstanding yields.Now more than

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85% farmers are showing the single cross maize hybrids and many farmers are using the weedicide in maize.

Seed treatment in Wheat: The farmers of hilly district Reasi were unaware about the seed treatment in wheat . KVK Scientist conducted campaign, awareness, Trainings, diagnostic field visit etc for seed treatment in wheat as the district is infested with the loose smut of wheat and other seed borne diseases. Though demonstration, it was shown the excellent result of seed treatment fungicides viz. vitavax @ 0.2% per kg seed. Now many farmers have adopted this technology.

Floriculture as an entrepreneurship: As the district is bestowed with religious places like Vaishno Devi and Shiv Khodi, there is lot of scope of floriculture in the district. Keeping the scope of floriculture in the district. With the intense efforts of KVK, now the farmers have started the marigold farming on large scale. The farmers are adopting the scientific guidelines provided by the KVK experts. In 14-15 Sh. Hail Singh from Kanjli village earned around 2.5 lakhs by marigold farming. Now the farmers from the nearby villages are inspired by him and they too have started to grow the marigold at the large scale.

10.3 Details of impact analysis of KVK activities carried out during the reporting period

The villages where the KVK activities have been done are selected for impact analysis. Proper schedule is made and the farmers response is taken on the schedule. The proper tabulation, classification and data analysis is done.

11.0 LINKAGES

11.1 Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
1. Department of Agriculture	Trainings/FLDs/OFTs/Kissan Melas /ATMA/ RKVY

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	etc.
2.Department of Horticulture	Trainings/FLDs/OFTs/ Kissan Melas/ ATMA/RKVY etc.
3.Department of Animal Husbandry	Vet. Camps/backyard poultry
4.Department of Fisheries	Participation in meetings/technology week/ATMA/RKVY etc.
5.Department of forests	Participation in SAC meetings/supply of planting material
6.NABARD	Formation of farmers clubs/SAC meeting
7.District cooperative societies	Participation in meetings/Supply of inputs
8.SKUAST-Jammu	Collaborative programmes/supply of important inputs etc.
9.Marketing development board	Participation in meetings
10.Lead banks	Participation in meetings
11.Rural self-employment training institute	Trainings to the farmers
12.Department of floriculture	Camps/supply of planting materials

NB The nature of linkage should be indicated in terms of joint diagnostic survey, joint implementation, participation in meeting, contribution received for infrastructural development, conducting training programmes and demonstration or any other.

11.2 List special programmes undertaken by the KVK, which have been financed by State Govt./Other Agencies

Name of the scheme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency	Amount (Rs.)
MIDH scheme for commercial horticulture	26-30/9/2014	Deptt. of hort.,Reasi	-
MIDH scheme for value addition of fruits	14.1.2015 to 16.1.2015	Deptt. of hort.,Reasi	-

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11.3 Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes/No

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Remarks
1	Kisan Mela	Deptt. of agriculture	KVK experts gave the technical advice to the farmers

Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA during 2014-15

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of programmes attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	Other remarks (if any)
01	Meetings	2	2		
02	Research projects				
03	Training programmes	2	2		
04	Demonstrations	2	2		
05	Extension Programmes				
	Kisan Mela	1	1		
	Technology Week				
	Exposure visit				
	Exhibition	1	1		
	Soil health camps				
	Animal Health Campaigns	1	1		
	FFS				
06	Publications				
	Video Films				
	Books				
	Extension Literature				
	Pamphlets				

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S. No.	Programme	Particulars	No. of programmes attended by KVK staff	No. of programmes Organized by KVK	Other remarks (if any)
	Others News coverage				
07	Other Activities				

11.4 Give details of programmes implemented under National Horticultural Mission:nil

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Constraints if any
1	Commercial horticulture	Technical guidelines	Difficulty for the farmers from the far flung areas to reach at KVK farim.

11.5 Nature of linkage with National Fisheries Development Board

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Remarks
1	SAC	Participated as a member of SAC	-

11.6. Details of linkage with RKVY

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Funds received if any Rs.	Expenditure during the reporting period in Rs.	Remarks
1	C-DAP preparation	Prepared the C-DAP with the co-ordination agri. And allied deptts.	-	-	-

12. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

12.1 Performance of demonstration units (other than instructional farm)

Sl. No.	Demo Unit	Year of estt.	Area	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Vermicompost unit	2014				10 qt.			
2.	Dhingri unit	2014				50 bags			
3	Poultry	2014				90 chicks			

12.2 Performance of instructional farm (Crops) including seed production

Name Of the crop	Date of sowing	Date of harvest	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
Cereals Wheat Maize	Nov.2013 June 2014	May 2014 Sept.2014		PBW-175 & Raj.3765 Double Deklab, Proline, Bioseed	Seed Grain	38.5qt	30,000	44,050 18000	Produce was damaged due to excessive rainfall and

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									entry of flash floods at KVK office
Rice									
Pulses(Lentil)	Nov.2013	May. 2014		L-4147 & DPL-15	Seed	2.19			
Pigeonpea									
Oilseeds	Nov.2013	May 2014		RSPR-01	Seed	1.45			
Fibers									
Spices & Plantation crops									
Floriculture									
Fruits									
Vegetables									
Others (specify)									
Oats	Nov.2013	May 2014		Kent	Seed	42			
Potato	Dec.2013	Feb.2014		Kufri Sinduri and K.Badshah		90 Kg.		1000	

12.3 Performance of production Units (bio-agents / bio pesticides/ bio fertilizers etc.,) : nil

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Qty	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
			Cost of inputs	Gross income	

12.4 Performance of instructional farm (livestock and fisheries production) : nil

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Sl. No	Name of the animal / bird / aquatics	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
		Breed	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	

12.5 Utilization of hostel facilities:

Accommodation available (No. of beds) =

Months	No. of trainees stayed	Trainee days (days stayed)	Reason for short fall (if any)
April 2014			
May 2014			
June 2014			
July 2014			
August 2014			
September 2014	29	5	KVK is located far away from the reach of distant areas farmers.
October 2014			
November 2014			
December 2014			
January 2015			
February 2015			
March 2015			

12.6. Database management: : nil

S. No	Database target	Database created by the KVK

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12.7 Rainwater Harvesting: nil**Training programmes conducted using Rainwater Harvesting Demonstration Unit**

Date	Title of the training course	Client (PF/RV/EF)	No. of Courses	No. of Participants including SC/ST			No. of SC/ST Participants		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

Demonstrations conducted using Rainwater Harvesting Demonstration Unit: nil

Date	Title of the Demonstration	Client (PF/RV/EF)	No. of Demos.	No. of Participants including SC/ST			No. of SC/ST Participants		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

Seed produced using Rainwater Harvesting Demonstration Unit: nil

Name of the crop	Quantity of seed produced (q)

Plant materials produced using Rainwater Harvesting Demonstration Unit: nil

Name of the crop	Number of plant materials produced

Other activities organized using Rainwater Harvesting Demonstration Unit: nil

Activity	No. of visitors
Visit of farmers	

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Visit of officials	
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13. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

13.1. Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Branch code	Account Name	Account Number	MICR Number	IFSC Number
With Host Institute	J&K Bank	Chatha	SB 003	With Host Institute	J&K Bank	Chatha	SB 003
With KVK	J&K Bank	Reasi	SB 18557 (revolving fund)	With KVK	J&K Bank	Reasi	0029040500018557 IFSC- JAKA0REASSI
	J&K Bank	Dera baba	& SB 20341(PC's account)	With KVK	J&K Bank	Dera baba	0707040500000036 JAKA0DERABAB

13.2. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2014-15 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned (lakhs)	Release (lakhs)	Expenditure	Balance
A. Recurring Contingencies					
1	Pay & Allowances	49.00	49.00	49.00	-
2	Traveling allowances	1.05	0.45	0.45	-
3	Contingencies				
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance				
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments				
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto				

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	Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)				
<i>D</i>	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)				
<i>E</i>	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)				
<i>F</i>	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)				
<i>G</i>	Training of extension functionaries	-			
<i>H</i>	Extension activities	-			
<i>I</i>	Maintenance of buildings	-			
<i>J</i>	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	-			
<i>K</i>	Farmers Field School				
<i>L</i>	Library	-			
TOTAL (A)		5.60	4.75	-	-
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies					
1	Works				
a.	Furniture and Furnishing				
b.	EPBAX				
c.	Administrative building (II & Final installment)				
d.	Farmers (II & Final installment)				
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture				
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)				
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)				
TOTAL (B)			-	-	-
C. REVOLVING FUND					

GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)				
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13.3. Status of revolving fund (Rs. in lakh) for the three years
ICAR revolving fund

Year	Opening balance as on 1st April	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year	Net balance in hand as on 1st April of each year
April 2012 to March 2013	421361.47	126130	79335	4,68156.87
April 2013 to March 2014	468156.87	207781.00	27559.00	6,48378.87
April 2014 to March 2015	648378.87	193250	4,25,536	4,16,092.87

14 . Details of HRD activities attended by KVK staff during 2014-15

<i>Name of the staff</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Title of the training programme</i>	<i>Institute where attended</i>	<i>Dates</i>
Dr Shahid Ahamad	PC	5 days training programme in SAMETI during March,2015	SKUAST - Jammu	Mar 19-20 & 26 & 30-31,2015
Lalit Upadhyay	SMS Agroforestry	5 days training programme in SAMETI during March,2015	SKUAST – Jammu	Mar 19-20 & 26 & 30-31,2015
Dr. MSAzad	Animal Sci	5 days training programme in SAMETI during March,2015	SKUAST – Jammu	Mar 19-20 & 26 & 30-31,2015
Dr.Sajay Koushal	Agronomy	5 days training programme in SAMETI during March,2015	SKUAST - Jammu	Mar 19-20 & 26 & 30-31,2015

15 . Please include any other important and relevant information which has not been reflected above (write in detail).

KVK campus and KVK Farm had been badly damaged with recent floods on September,2014 and later on rains and floods.

Annexures

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District Profile - I

Include the details of

1. General census

District udhampur extending over an area of 4550 sq. Kms comprises of 645 villages which includes both udhampur and Reasi as a new district Reasi has been carved out of the combined district, for development purpose. The district has a population of 7.43509 lakhs as per 2001 census. The district has recorded population growth rate of 27.73% during the decade 1991-2001. population is mostly rural and only 15.68% of it resides in the towns. The combined district had 5 tehsils out of which 3 falls in udhampur and rest two falls in Reasi. The tehsils are namely Udhampur, ramnagar,chenani, Reasi and gool gulabgarh.

2. Agricultural and allied census

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the district as in the rest of the state. The agriculture however, is not very developed and hence productivity of major crops is below the national average. The net area sown in both the districts is 116323 hectares, with 10513 hectare of fallow land. Out of the net sown area 11596 hectare is under food crops and 494 hectare is under fruits and vegetables, 3066 hectares is under oilseeds and 842 hectares is under fodder crops. Most of the land holding is marginal to small while there are only 133 large land holdings.

The area signifies only low input usage i.e. fertiliser usage is low, new high yielding seeds are lesser taken, plant protection is followed only in specific pockets etc. Thus the yield of major crops is less. The district Udhampur and Reasi falls in the mid hill zone. Most part of the district is rain fed and major crops grown here are Maize, Wheat, Paddy, Mustard and Pulses like black gram (mash) and Green gram (moong). The crops of irrigated area are paddy, *barseem*, and Seasonal vegetables besides horticulture. There is ample scope for growing mushrooms, apiaries for honey and backyard poultry.

3. Agro-climatic zones

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Agro-climatic Zone</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
1	Subtropical zone	This includes areas between 380-800m, amsl. The lower belt of Reasi where the KVK is located falls in this zone. This area experiences hot summers followed by cold winters and area also experiences autumn frost. The major chunk of precipitation is received during monsoons. The soils are mostly sandy loam and clay loam with normal OM. Most of the area is rain fed with very little irrigation. The annual rainfall of the district is 1000 to 1100 mm. major chunk of it is received from may-September. The mean maximum and minimum temperature ranges

		between 35- 40 °C and 10-12 °C respectively. Agriculture in this area is diverse and is completely rain fed. The area has low productivity and low input usage.
2	Intermediate Zone	Situated between 800-1500m, amsl, this area experiences definite winters and a hot spell of summer. The major chunk of precipitation is received in July-Aug. Most part of Udhampur and Reasi falls in this zone. The annual rainfall of the district is about 1100 mm. The mean maximum and minimum temperature ranges between 35- 40 °C and 10-12 °C respectively. Agriculture in this area completely rain fed.
3	Temperate zone	It includes few areas falling above 1500m amsl. This area experiences chilling winters and major cropping season is kharif, during which moisture is available for growing crops. These areas also experiences snow in winter thus minimum temperatures falls below zero degrees during these months.

Agro-ecosystems: The major crop rotations followed are as follows:

Major farming systems/enterprises (based on the analysis made by the KVK)

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Maize-Wheat
2	Rice-Wheat
3	Mash-Wheat
4	Maize- Mustard
5	Horticulture crops a: (vegetables like Tomato, Cole crops, cucurbits, Brinjal and chillies. b. Fruit crops like Mango, Citrus, Guava, Litchi, Peach, plum and apricot. c. Garlic, Ginger and Turmeric are potential crops of some pockets

4. **Major and micro-farming systems** include backyard poultry, and fishery in some pockets of the district. Some enterprises like seasonal floriculture, dairy farming, sericulture and vegetable cultivation has been adopted as

5. Major production systems like rice based (rice-rice, rice-green gram, etc.), cotton based, etc. includes wheat based and maize based farming systems. However, in very few pockets rice based system is also followed.
6. Major agriculture and allied enterprises in district Udhampur and Reasi people have adopted vegetable cultivation as an enterprise, in some areas olive cultivation is being practised commercially. In certain pockets seasonal flowers (marigold) is being cultivated for religious purposes. Pickles, Tiki masala and chutney preparation has also been taken up as enterprise in the district.

Agro-ecosystem Analysis of the focus/target area - II

Include

1. Names of villages, focus area, target area etc.: Tanda, Chamba, Kamjali, Talwara
2. Survey methods used (survey by questionnaire, PRA, RRA, etc.) : questionnaire, PRA
3. Various techniques used and brief documentation of process involved in applying the techniques used like release transect, resource map, etc.
4. Analysis and conclusions
5. List of location specific problems and brief description of frequency and extent/ intensity/severity of each problem
6. Matrix ranking of problems
7. List of location specific thrust areas
8. List of location specific technology needs for OFT and FLD
9. Matrix ranking of technologies
10. List of location specific training needs

Technology Inventory and Activity Chart - III

Include

1. Names of research institutes, research stations, regional centres of NARS (SAU and ICAR) and other public and private bodies having relevance to location specific technology needs

a. Sher e Kashmir University of agricultural sciences and technology of Jammu.

b. Regional research laboratory Jammu.

c. Central institute of temperate horticulture, (CITH) Srinagar.

d. Pulses research station samba.

e. regional research station and KVK gurdaspur.

f. CSK, HPKV, Palampur.

g. PAU, Ludhiana.

2. Inventory of latest technology available *

Sl. No	Technology	Crop/enterprise	Year of release or recommendation of technology	Source of technology	Reference/citation
1	Seed treatment in various crops	Cereals/pulses/vegetables	-	SKUAST-J	
2	Introduction of high yielding varieties in different crops	Wheat, Paddy, pulses, oilseed		SKUAST-J, PAU, CSKHPKV	
3	Introduction of hybrids in maize	Maize	-	PAU	

4	Introduction of high yielding vegetable varieties.	Cucurbits, okra, tomato, capsicum, brinjal etc.	-	-	
5	Management of rhizome rot in Ginger.	Ginger	-	-	
6	Introduction of new varieties of ginger.	Ginger			
7	Promotion of round the year mushroom cultivation.	Mushroom	-	SKUAST-J, NRC mushroom	
8	Promotion of backyard poultry in Reasi	Poultry		SKUAST-J	
9	Fodder management for round the year availability.	Fodder spp.	-	SKUAST-j	
10.	Introduction of high yielder marigold in the district.	Merigold		IARI, New Delhi	

PS * an example for guidance only

3. Activity Chart

Crop/Animal/ Enterprise	Problem	Cause	Solution	Activity	Reference of Technology
Cotton	Low productivity of cotton under rainfed medium black soils of Northern Amaravati	1) Imbalance fertilizer application 2) Pest and disease occurrence 3) Flower and fruit drop due to micro-nutrient deficiency	1. Application of recommend dose of Nutrients 2. Integrated Pest control 3. Micro-nutrient i.e boron application to control flower and fruit drop	1. Single component FLD to demonstrate effect of recommended dose of nutrients 2. Training and FLD programme on integrated pest management of cotton pest 3. OFT on management boron deficiency to control flower and fruit drop	1. Sl. No. 6 of Technology Inventory 2. Sl. No. 45 of technology Inventory 3. Sl. No. 99 of Technology inventory
Soybean					
Mulberry					
Jersey Cow					

4. Details of each of the technology under Assessment, Refinement and demonstration

Include

- a. Detailed account on varietal/breed characters for each of the variety/breed selected for FLD and OFT
- b. Details of technologies that may include formulation, quantity, time, methods of application of nutrients, pesticides, fungicides etc., for technologies selected under FLD and OFTs
- c. Details of location/area specificity of recommended technology viz., for each of the variety/breed/technology selected for FLD and OFT

ANNEXURE-IV

Note: Please furnish the details of above training programmes as Annexure in the proforma given below

Date	Client ele	Title of the training programme	Disci pline	Themat ic area	Dura tion in days	Venue (Off / On Camp us)	Number of other participants			Num ber of SC/S T	Total number of participants				
							Ma le	Fem ale	Tota l		Ma le	Fem ale	Tota l	Male	Femal e
15-04-2014	Farme rs	Processing and value addition of cereals and pulses	Hom e Scien ce	Value addition	1day	Off campus	-	10	10	-	9	9	-	19	19
13-05-2014	Farme rs	Important fooder trees foragroforestry	Agro fores try	Agrofor estry	1	Off Campu s	3	-	3	8	4	12	11	4	15
20-05-2014	Farme rs	Different diseases of poultry their	Ani mal Scien	Animal diseases	1	Off Campu	3	-	3	3	14	17	6	14	20

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		treatment and control	ces			s									
10-06-2014	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in agriculture	Extension Education	Entrepreneurship development	1	Off campus	8	5	13	1	-	1	9	5	14
16-06-2014	Farmers	Role of FLDs for rural development	Extension Education	Entrepreneurship development	1	Off campus	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	8	10
17-06-2014	Farmers	Medicinal and aromatic plants for farmers	Agroforestry	Agroforestry	1day	Off Campus	10	2	12	3	-	3	13	2	15
24-06-2014	Farmers	Formation and management of SHGs	Extension Education	SHGs	1day	Off Campus	4	4	8	3	9	12	7	13	20
27-06-2014	Farmers	Importance of deworming, vaccination for animals to control different diseases	Animal Sciences	Disease management	1day	Off campus	9	-	9	8	-	8	17	-	17
10-07-2014	Farmers	Agriculture information resources for	ICTS	ICTS	1day	Off	25	0	25	9	0	9	34	0	34

		rural areas				campus									
11-07-2014	Farmers	Major constraints in Maize production in hill conditions	Plant Pathology	IIDM	1day	Off Campus	33	4	37	5	0	5	38	4	42
22-07-2014	Farmers	Benefits of Agroforestry practices	Agroforestry	Agroforestry	1day	Off Campus	-	1	1	10	6	16	10	7	17
01-08-2014	Farmers	Feeding practices of live stock for improve production	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off Campus	4	14	18	0	4	4	4	18	22
4-08-2014	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in agriculturre	Ext. Edu.	Capacity building	1day	Off campus	15	0	15	11	0	11	26	0	26
5-08-2014	Farmers	Agroforestry for maximizing production	Agroforestry	Agroforestry	1day	Off campus	13	3	16	1	0	1	14	3	17
8-08-2014	Farmers	Management practices for dairy farming	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off Campus	14	0	14	3	0	3	17	0	17
11-08-2014	Farmers	Seed treatment in kharif crops	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off Campus	14	0	14	6	0	6	20	0	20

			y			s									
20-08-2014	Farmers	Renewable energy resources for natural resource conservation	Agromony	Resource Conservation	1day	Off Campus	13	3	16	7	2	9	20	5	25
21-08-2014	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in vegetable growing		Capacity building	1day	Off campus	3	0	3	7	4	11	10	4	14
26-08-2014	Farmers	Management of common diseases of sheep and goat	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off campus	6	0	6	9	6	15	15	6	21
27-8-2014	Farmers	Integrated weed management in pulses and vegetable	Agromony	Crop Production	1day	Off campus	9	9	18	0	0	0	9	9	18
18-09-2014	Farmers	Entrepreneurial opportunities in agriculture		Capacity building	1day	Off Campus	3	0	3	12	0	12	15	0	15
23-09-2014	Farmers	Soil health and organic farming new prospective for the farmers	Agromony	Crop Production	1day	Off Campus	17	0	17	4	0	4	21	0	21
25-09-	Farme	Different diseases of	Animal	Poultry	1day	Off	9	2	11	5	2	7	14	4	18

2014	rs	poultry their treatment and control	Sci.			campus									
01-10-2014	Farmers	Importance of deworming vaccinatins for animals	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off campus	9	1	10	5	3	8	14	4	18
10-10-2014	Farmers	Propagation of important agroforestry fodder trees	Agro forestry	Agroforestry	1day	Off Campu s	9	1	10	8	0	8	17	1	18
20-10-2014	Farmers	Sustainable rural developments		Capacity building	1day	Off Campu s	15	0	15	19	0	19	34	0	34
27-10-2014	Farmers	Feeding practices of livestock for improve production	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off campus	12	7	19	40	4	44	52	11	63
31-10-2014	Farmers	Agroforestry for maximizing production	Agro forestry	Agroforestry		Off campus	5	0	5	13	0	13	18	0	18
5-11-2014	Farmers	Renewal energy resources for natural resource conservation	Agro forestry	Crop Production	1day	Off Campu s	18	2	20	0	0	0	18	2	20

7-11-2014	Farmers	Resource conservation technology for sustainable agri.	Agromy	Crop Production	1day	Off Campus	20	0	20	0	0	0	18	2	20
18-11-2014	Farmers	Integrated weed management of Rabi crops	Agromy	Crop Production	1day	Off Campus	12	1	13	16	0	16	28	1	29
19-11-2014	Farmers	FLDs for rural development	Ext. Edu.	Capacity building	1day	Off campus	5	0	5	3	7	10	8	7	15
27-11-2014	Farmers	Processing of aonla	Home Sci.	Home Science	1day	Off Campus	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	21	21
28-8-11-2014	Farmers	Poultry diseases management	Animal Sci.	Poultry	1day	Off Campus	14	4	18	0	0	0	0	18	18
12-12-14	Farmers	Feeding practices of livestock for improved production	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off Campus	0	17	17	0	2	2	0	19	19
16-12-2014	Farmers	Management of common diseases of sheep and goat	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off campus	3	0	3	17	1	18	20	1	21

18-12-2014	Farmers	Floriculture as an entrepreneurship	Agromony	Crop Production	1day	Off Campus	15	0	15	1	0	1	16	0	16
30.12.2014	Farmers	Intercropping practices for maximizing production.	Agromony	Crop Production	1day	Off Campus	12	8	20	-	-	-	12	8	20
01.1.2015	Farmers	Integrated weed management in Rabi crops.	Agromony	Crop Production	1day	Off Campus	1	-	1	15	7	22	16	7	23
	Farmers	Management of Equine	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off campus									
21.1.2015	Farmers	IDM in oilseed crops & heir management.	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off campus	2	1	3	8	7	15	10	8	18
22.1.2015	Farmers	IWM in wheat	Agromony	Crop Production	1day	Off campus	6	-	6	17	2	19	23	2	25
27.1.2015	Farmers	Desease management in Poultry	Animal Sci.	Dairy	1day	Off campus	8	7	15	5	1	6	13	8	21
28.1.2015	Farmers	Major diseases of Rabi crops and their	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off campus	4	-	4	15	-	15	19	-	19

		management	y												
2.2.20 15	Farme rs	Agroforestry for maximizing production.	Agro forestry	Agrofor estry	1day	Off campus	3	-	3	13	-	13	16	-	16
4.2.20 15	Farme rs	Planning and preparation of balance diet for vulnerable groups	H.Sc i	Value addition	1day	Off campus	-	8	8	-	9	9	-	17	17
5.2/20 15	Farme rs	Value addition of fruits & vegetables	H.Sc i	Value addition	1day	Off campus	-	23	-	10	10	-	23	-	23
12.2.2 015	Farme rs	Meditional and aromatic plants of farmers use.	Agro forestry	Agrofor estry	1day	Off campus	14	1	15	-	-	-	-	14	15
16.2.2 015	Farme rs	Benefits of tree planting & Silvi Pasture in hills	Agro forestry	Agrofor estry	1day	Off campus	11	1	12	2	-	2	13	1	14
24.21 5	Farme rs	Seed treatment in Rabi crops	Plant Path ology	IDM	1day	Off campus	6	1	7	5	1	6	11	2	13
26.2.2 015	Farme rs	Integrated disease management in oil seed crops and their	Plant Path ology	IDM	1day	Off campus	16	-	16	10	-	10	16	10	26

		management													
27.2.15		Major disease of vegetables and their management	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off campus	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
3.3.2015		Rabi diseases management	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off campus	15	-	15	-	5	5	15	5	20
6.3.15	Farmers	Different agricultural schemes/programmes	Ext. Edu.	Capacity building	1day	Off campus	15	-	15	5	-	5	20	-	20
9.3.15	Farmers	Fertilizers use efficiency in rain fed agro ecosystem	Agro nom y	INM	1day	Off campus	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10
10.3.15	Farmers	Major disease in pulses and their management	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off campus	24	5	29	9	-	9	33	5	38
12.3.15	Farmers	Major disease of vegetables and their management	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off campus	12	-	12	9	-	9	21	-	21
13.3.15	Farmers	Major constraints in spring maize	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off	7	-	7	7	-	7	14	-	14

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		productin in hill region.	y			campus									
23.3.15	Farmers	Management of Rabi disease	Plant Pathology	IDM	1day	Off campus	1	-	1	9	3	12	10	3	13
Vocational Training programmes															
05.8.14 to 07-08-2014		Vermi compost as an entrepreneurs hip development	Ext.Ed u.	Capicity development	3days	on campus	7	-	7	22	1	23	29	1	30
12-08-2014 to 14-08-2014	Rural youths	Mushroom cultivation as an entrepreneur development among rural youth	Plant Pathology	Capicity development	4days	on campus	10	-	10	14	4	18	24	4	28

14-10-2014 to 17-10-2014	Rural youths	Integrated farming system approaches	Agronomy	Crop Production	4days	Off campus	12	1	13	7	-	7	19	1	20
15-10-2014 to 17-10-2014	Rural youths	Processing of locally available vegetables	H.Sci	Value addition	4days	Off campus	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19
11-11-2014 to 14-11-2014	Rural youths	Propagation techniques of agroforestry fodder trees	Agroforestry	Agroforestry	4days	Off campus	1	34	35	-	-	-	1	34	35
14-1-2015 to 16-01-2015	Rural youths	Processing of fruits and vegetables	H.Sci	Value addition	4days	Off campus	-	29	29	-	24	24	-	53	53

27-01-22015 to 30-01-2015	Rural youths	Commercial floriculture	Ext.Ed u.	Capacity development	4days	Off campus	26	3	29	27	1	28	53	4	57
16-02-2015 to 21-02-2015	Rural youths	Commercial organic farming	Animal Sci.	Dairy	4days	Off campus	18	-	18	24	-	24	42	-	42
24-02-2015 to 27-02-2015	Rural youths	Backyard poultry farming as an entrepreneurship.				Off campus	21	10	31	6	3	9	27	13	40
10-03-2015 to 13-03-2015	Rural youths	Dairy farming as an entrepreneurship.	Animal Sci.	Dairy	4days	Off campus	22	15	37	-	-	-	22	15	37
16-03-2015 to 19-03-	Rural youths	Entrepreneurship development	Ext.Ed u.	Capacity development	4days	Off campus	12	11	23	3	-	3	15	11	26

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2015		pment in agricul ture		pment											
Extension Personnel Training Programmes															

In-service Training Programme

22-09-2014	Agri .De ptt. Offi cers	Plant disease manageme nt in Kharif crops	Plant Pathol ogy	IDM	1day s	Off campus	8	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
19-11-2014	Agri .De ptt. Offi cers	Biofortifica tion of food crops through agronomic practices	Agron omy	Crop Prod.	1day s	Off campus	24	1	25	5	-	5	29	1	30
20-11-2014	Agri .De ptt. Offi cers	Role of communica tin in agriculture developme nt	Ext.Ed u.	Capicit y develo pment	1day s	Off campus	24	2	26	5	-	5	29	2	31
10-12-2014	Agri .De ptt. Offi	Detection of milk adultratin using biochemica	Anima l Sci	Dairy	1day s	Off campus	7	2	9	4	2	6	11	4	15

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	cers	l test													
17-12-2014	Agri .De ptt. Offi cers	Agriculture for developme nt of hills	Agrof oresty	Agrofo resty	1day s	Off campus	12	-	12	5	-	5	17	-	17
25-03-2015	Agri .De ptt. Offi cers	Rabi season crop diseases and their manageme nt	Plant Pathol ogy	IDM	1day s	Off campus	6	-	6	1	-	1	7	-	7
26-03-2015	Agri .De ptt. Offi cers	PRA techniques	Ext.Ed u.	Capicit y develo pment	1day s	Off campus	5	-	5	1	-	1	6	-	6

Annexure –V

Proceeding of VIIth SAC meeting of KVK, Reasi held on 18-3-2014 .

The VIIth scientific advisory committee (SAC) meeting of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reasi was held in the meeting hall of District Development Commissioner, Reasi on 26-12-2014. Dr. K. S. Risam, Director Extension, SKUAST-J chaired the meeting and District Development Commissioner, Reasi Co chair the meeting. District heads and Officers from various line departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Forests, Soil conservation, Social forestry, Social welfare , lead bank, fisheries, small scale industries etc. and progressive farmers attended the meeting (List of participants enclosed).

Dr. Shahid Ahamad, Programme Coordinator, KVK, Reasi and the member secretary welcomed the chairman and worthy members of scientific advisory committee and presented a detailed account of agriculture scenario of the state in general and district Reasi and Udhampur in particular. He appraised the house about the importance of this meeting and asked for their valuable suggestions in formulating the action plan for the year 201-16..

Agenda 1. Confirmation of the Proceedings

The proceedings of VIth scientific advisory committee (SAC) of KVK, Reasi held on 18-03-2014 at DDC office complex Reasi were circulated to all the SAC members. The proceedings were unanimously confirmed by the house.

Agenda 2. Action Taken Report and Presentation of Annual Progress Report.

Programme Coordinator, KVK, Reasi presented the action taken report on the issues raised in the VIth SAC meeting. He appraised the house about the various activities undertaken by the KVK in two districts of Reasi and Udhampur.

During this period, KVK imparted farmers of district Reasi and Udhampur, in various disciplines of agriculture,.

Member secretary in his report also presented the achievements in vocational training programmes of KVK Reasi .Other activities undertaken by the KVK include diagnostic visits and provided on spot guidance to the farmers by visiting their fields and many farmers visited the KVK during the year in order to have solution of their problem. KVK also took part in the monthly Training and visit programme of the university where it interacted with the field functionaries of the line departments regarding monthly operations to be undertaken in the fields. The KVK also associated in various other awareness programmes and field days etc. celebrated by the line departments. After the presentation, Director Extension invited the suggestions/queries from the house and following suggestions were made:

1. DDC Reasi suggested incorporating the new blocks/subdivision in the reports.

(Action KVK, Reasi).

2. D.D.C., Reasi also asked for the production of hybrid maize. (Action KVK, Reasi)

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3. Chairman suggested that in-service training programmes should be conducted at KVK.DDC Reasi asked for the confirmation. (Action KVK,Reasi).
4. Chairman instructed that vocational training programmes should be accomplished in time. (Action KVK, Reasi).
5. Chairman and D.D.C., Reasi instructed write the technical bulletin and leaflets in Hindi and Urdu (Action KVK, Reasi).
6. Chief Horticulture Officer,Reasi asked that stress should be given on the temperate fruits production at higher altitudes. (Action KVK, Reasi).
7. Director Extension instructed to conduct a confederation of all the farmers clubs. (Action KVK,Reasi).
8. Chairman instructed to use the scientific names of the chemicals rather than using their trade names. (Action KVK,Reasi)
9. Chairman suggested to refine the OFT on Rhizome rot of ginger and then give further recommendations to the farmers. (Action KVK, Reasi).
10. Chairman instructed the Home Scientist to layout two OFTs.
(Action SMS Home Science).
11. Chairman suggested to change the vocational training programme on micro-nutrient as per needs. (Action ,KVK,Reasi)
12. Chairman instructed to change the training on organic farming.
(Action, KVK, Reasi).
13. Chairman suggested that impact of KVK activities should be analysed.
(Action ,KVK,Reasi).
14. Chairman instructed to send the base line survey/PRA of the operational villages to his office . (SMS, Agri Extension).

15. Chairman instructed to conduct the animal health check camp in every block of the district.
(SMS, Animal Science).
- 16 Chairman suggested to refine the OFT on Agri.-Hort. System.
(SMS, Agro forestry).
17. Chairman instructed to change the treatments in OFT on INM in wheat .
(SMS, Agronomy).
18. Chairman suggested increase the FLDs on chicks. (SMS, Animal Science).
19. Chairman suggested to incorporate the training on various schemes and programmes implemented in the district.
(SMS, Agri. Extension).
20. CHO suggested for the training programme on fruit processing.
(Action SMS Home Science).

The meeting ended with the formal vote of thanks.

-sd-

Member Secretary/Programme Coordinator,KVK,Reasi