PROFORMA FOR ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
KrishiVigyan Kendra, Reasi Vill. Tanda ,P/o Dera Baba Banda Bahadur Teh.andDistt. Reasi Pin: 182311	01991-287802	01991-287802	kvkreasi@gmail.com

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

Address	Telephone		E mail
	Office	FAX	
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu. Main Campus, Chatha.	0191-2262133 2262134	0191-2262028	vcskuastj@gmail.com

1.3. Name of the Programme Coordinator with phone, mobile No & e-mail

Name	Telephone / Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr .BanarsiLal	01991-287802		dr.banarsi2000@gmail.com

1.4. Year of sanction:

1.5. Staff Position (as on 31st March 2018)

S. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Age	Discipline with highest degree obt.	Pay Band & Grade Pay (Rs.)	Present basic (Rs.)	Date of joining at present post	Permanent /Temporary	Category (SC/ST/ OBC/ Others)
1	Programme Coordinator	Dr. BanarsiLal	41	Ph. D. Agril Extension	15600-39,100 (8000)	31040	21.06.07	Permanent	Gen
2	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr. LalitUpadhyay	40	M.Sc. Agroforestry	15600-39,100 (6000)	27390	06.12.07	Permanent	Gen
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Mandeep Singh Azad	35	M.V. Sc. (Genetics & Breeding)	15600-39,100 (5400)	22960	04.04.12	Permanent	Gen
4	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.SanjayKoushal	40	Ph.D. Agronomy	15600-39,100 (5400)	21630	25.06.14	Permanent	Gen
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. SujaNabiQureshi	40	Ph.D Fruit Sciences	15600-39,100 (5400)	21630	19.06.15	Permanent	Gen

6	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant				-	-	-	-
7	Subject Matter Specialist								
8	Programme Assistant								
9	Computer Programmer	Mr. Jagdish Kumar	44	M.Sc. IT	9300-34800 (4200)	15470	03.06.13	Permanent	SC
10	Farm Manager	Mr. Arvinder Kumar	40	M.Sc. Agril. Extension	9300-34800 (4200)	15470	11.08.08	Permanent	Gen
11	Accountant / Superintendent	Vacant							
12	Stenographer	ManhorLal	31	B.Com.	5200-20200 (2400)	10770	19.01.12	Permanent	SC
13	Driver	MohdIqbal	45	10th	5200-20200 (1900)	8990	23.7.2010	Permanent	Gen
14	Driver	Manjeet Singh	47	8th	5200-20200 (1900)			Permanent	Gen
15	Supporting staff	Vacant					2016	Permanent	
16	Supporting staff	Sanjay Kumar	40	10th	5200-20200(1300)	6680	1.06.2010	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 (specify)	Rest uncultivable. More than 5 ha eroded in floods.

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

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	-	-	-
	1	ICAR						
	2	ICAR	Feb,2008	85 (1)	4.87	-	-	-
	3	KVK	Jan, 2014		0.50			

	4	KVK	Feb, 2014		0.30			
	5	KVK	Nov. 2013		0.05			
	6	ICAR	-	-	-	-	-	Incomplete / broken
4.	Demonstration Units		-	-	-	-		
	1		-	-	-	-		
	2		-	-	-	-	-	
	3	ICAR	Feb,2009	500	62.49	-	-	-
	4	ICAR	Feb,2009	305	43.85	-	-	-
5	Fencing	ICAR	Feb,2009	400	30.17	-	-	-
6	Rain Water harvesting system	ICAR						
7	Threshing floor	ICAR	Feb,2008	85 (1)	4.87	-	-	-
8	Farm godown	KVK	Jan, 2014		0.50			

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
1.Tractor H.M.T.	2006	422650	73 hrs (app) (2017-18)	Working
2.TATA Sumo Victa	2006	500000	9330 km (2017-18)	Working
3. Hero Honda motorcycle	2011	50000		Working

C) Equipments including Tractor & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
Leveller	2006	7000	Good
Disc Harrow	2006	23100	Good
Disc plough	2006	20750	Good
Cultivator	2006	15600	Good
Trolley	2006	74000	Good
HP Computer (1 No)	2007	40000	Good
UPS 1Kv	2007	8336	Good
LCD Projector	2007	100387	Good
Printer (hpLaserjet)	2007	13520	Good
HP Computer (1 No) (old)	-	-	Unserviceable
HP Computer (01 no) & printer& UPS	2010	42457	Good
SLR Digital camera (Sony)	2010	24900	Good
Fax machine (Sharp)	2010	7000	Good
Xerox Machine	2011	-	Good
HP Computer	2012	410000	Good
Weighing balance (100 kg)	2012	8000	Good
Maharaja Whiteline heaters	2013	9870	Good
Compaq LED monitor	2013	11000	Good
HP colorjet printer	2013	15000	Good
Sony handycam camcorder	2013	19990	Good
HP Scanjet Scanner	2013	4200	Good
Wimax Wi fi internet	2013	1575	Good
Podium	2013	11000	Good
UPS Microtek (2 nos)	2014	3450	Good
Router (D-Link)wi-fi (1 no) 2no USB dongal	2014	5250	Good
Poly green house structure (1 no)	2015	29582	Good

1.8. A). Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year 2017-18

S. No.	Date	Name and Designation of Participants	No. of absentees	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
1.	9.03.2018	1. Dr. R.K Arora, Assoc. Director Extension& I/C KVKs 2. Sh. Sh. VK Gupta, CHO, Reasi 3. Sh. Omkar Singh Chaudhary, Chief Agriculture Officer Reasi 4. Sh. BansiLal, FDA, Fisheries Deptt.,Reasi 5.Dr.Rohit Kumar, VAS,CAHO,Reasi 6.Sh.RomeshKhosa, Dy.ProjectDirector,ATMA,Reasi 7.Sh. A.P. Singh, Branch Manager, J&K Bank Dera 8. Dr.SarfarazNaseemChaudhary, DSHO,Reasi 9.Sh.Sudesh Kumar, Range Officer,Social Forestry, Reasi 10.Sh.Mohd. Ayoob, Social Forestry 11. S. Jatinder Pal Singh Sodhi , Progressive Farmer 12. Smt. Sunita Devi, Progressive farmer 13. Dr. BanarsiLal, PC	02	Annexure Minutes attached	Annexure

**** Attach a copy of SAC proceedings along with list of participants***

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2017-18)

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)

S. 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 0C and 10-12 0C 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 0C and 10-12 0C 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 an d 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

S. No	Crop	Area (ha)	Production (Qtls)	Productivity (Qtls /ha)
1	Maize	19800	396000	20.00
2	Wheat	14343	322075	22.46
2	Paddy	893	20092	22.50
4	Pulses	2050	15150	7.00
5	Millets	12428	-	-

2.5 Weather data

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature ^{0} C		Relative Humidity (%)
		Maximum	Minimum	

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

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
Crossbred	79476 (Udh) 15889 (Reasi)		
Indigenous	316099 (Udh) 126575 (Reasi)		
Buffalo	136104 (Udh) 78780 (Reasi0		
Sheep			
Crossbred	175337 (Udh) 210382 (Reasi)		
Indigenous	245268 (Udh) 300474 (Reasi)		
Goats	161432 (Udh) 174774 (Reasi)		
Pigs			
Crossbred			
Indigenous			
Rabbits			
Poultry			
Hens	117564 (Udh) 89767 (Reasi)		

Desi			
Improved			
Ducks			
Turkey and others			

Category	**Area**	**Production**	**Productivity**
Fish			
Marine			
Inland			
Prawn			
Scampi			
Shrimp			

2.7Details of Operational area / Villages (2017-18)

S.No.	Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1	Reasi	Reasi	Panasa, Gran More, Seela and Mari	Wheat, maize, Dhingri, black gram, green gram, Chickpea, fruits 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. 6. Management of loose smut and yellow rust of wheat. (7)Introduction of hybrid/improved varieties of vegetables

2	Reasi	Pouni	Judd, Lehar, Later, Gunsoo,Bharakh, Malad, Talwara,Pouni,Kanha,Khairlad, Khairal, , KansiPatta, KansiBrahmna	Wheat, maize, vegetables, Dhingri, spices, oilseeds, poultry farming.	1. Lack of knowledge of hybrid varieties of maize. 2. Use of conventional planting material for the spices. 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. 8.Lack of knowledge on commercial organic vegetables growing 9.Senile orchards	1. Promotion of hybrid varieties of maize. 2. Promotion of backyard poultry. 3. Replacement of spices varieties. 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.Scientific mushroom cultivation 8.Promotion of commercial organic farming 9.Promotion of rejuvenation of orchards

3	Reasi	Reasi	Fadeha,Rajwal,Dera, Tanda, Seri, Chumbian,Mansoo, Kanjali, Bhabbar, Kundra ,Shafanoo.	Maize/wheat/vegetables/poultry production/ sericulture/ dhingri/floriculture	1. Lack of availability of hybrid/high yielding varieties of creals. 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. 8.Lack of knowledge of scientific marigold cultivation	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. 8.Promotion of scientific marigold cultivation

4.	Udham pur	Tikri	Majalta/ ChiraiMuthal,Lehnu/Sundrani	Maize/wheat/pulses/oilseeds /Pultry	1. Low yield of cereals due to unscientific cultivation. 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.	1. Promotion of new varieties of cereals 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.
5	Udham pur	Chenani	Sudhmahadev, Basht, Chenani, ,Beli	Vegetables Maize/mash	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.

6.	Udhampur	Panchari	Panchari,Mir,Saddal,DubiGalli	Poultry/maize/wheat/dairy	1. Low yield of cereals due to unscientific cultivation. 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.	1. Awareness on new varieties of cereals in the area. 2. Awareness on new varieties of oilseeds and pulses. 3. Seed treatment in cereals. 4. Weed management in maize. 5. Awareness on egg laying varieties of poultry.

7.	Reasi	Katra	Bhangal/ Kulia/Chamba,chakbhakta/ Moori/ Didimorh/ Agharjitto, Chamarya	Wheat, maize, vegetables, oilseeds,pulses,floriculture, poultry	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. Lack of knowledge of high yielding/hybrid varieties of horticultural crops Lack of scientific knowledge diversified agriculture	Awareness on 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 improved varieties of oilseeds and pulses. Promotion of egg laying varieties of poultry. Introduction of new fruit crops varieties. Promotion of scientific diversification in agriculture

8.	Reasi	Thuro o	Dharmari/Arnas/Salal/Sajoga /Thuroo	Maize/wheat/veg./poultry/m ushroom cultivation/pulses	1. Low productivity of maize crop. 2. Lack of awareness of improved/hyb rid 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 dhingri/mushr oom 6.Lack of technical knowledge of temperate fruits.	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 dhingri. 7.Promotion of scientific cultivation of temperate fruits

9.	Reasi	Mahore	Sungdi/Bandi//Mahore	Maize/veg./poultry/mushroom cultivation/pulses/fruits	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 dhingri/mushroom 6.Lack of knowledge of training and pruning in temperate fruits.	1. Introduction of single cross hybrids of maize. 2. Introduction of improved varieties of wheat. 3. Introduction of hybrid var. of vegetables. 4.Introduction of egg laying variety of poultry 5. Scientific cultivation of dhingri. 6.Scientific cultivation of fruit plants 7.Introduction of pruning and training of temperate fruits.

10	Reasi	Painthal	Painthal,Dheerti,Sool and Sirah	Wheat, maize, vegetables, oilseeds,pulses,floriculture, poultry	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. Lack of knowledge of high yielding/hybrid varieties of horticultural crops Lack of scientific knowledge diversified agriculture	Awareness on 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 improved varieties of oilseeds and pulses. Promotion of egg laying varieties of poultry. Introduction of new fruit crops varieties. Promotion of scientific diversification in agriculture

11.	Reasi	Arnas	Arnas/Salal	Maize/veg./poultry/mushroom cultivation/pulses/fruits	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 dhingri/mushroom (6)Lack of knowledge in scientific cultivation of temperate fruit plants	1. Introduction of single cross hybrids of maize. 2. Introduction of improved varieties of wheat. 3. Introduction of hybrid var. of vegetables. 4.Awareness on egg laying variety of poultry 5. Scientific cultivation of dhingri. 6.Scientific cultivation of fruit plants (7) Scientific cultivation of fruit plants.

2.8Priority/thrust areas

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Cereals-Maize	Introduction of single cross commercial maize hybrids, Integrated Nutrient Management, weed management, common insect / pests and diseases management
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.
Fodder	Promotion of new varieties, Increasing area under fodder crops. Round the year fodder production.
Oilseed	Introduction of new improved varieties, Promotion of insect pest management, control of Alternaria blight, Use of balanced nutrition. INM in oilseeds.
Pulses	Promotion of improved varieties, Weed management, insect /pest and disease management.
Vegetables	Promotion of hybrids, introduction of new varieties. Diseases and pest management. Round the year vegetable cultivation, healthy nursery raising of vegetable crops, kitchen gardening.
Animal husbandry	To increase production potential of livestock by improved breeding, feeding and management practices. Promotion of backyard poultry
Mushroom cultivation	-Promotion of mushroom cultivation, growing of more species for year round cultivation.
Floriculture	Promotion of loose flower cultivation in the district, integrated nutrient management, introduction of new varieties. Disease management in

	marigold.
Agro-forestry	Fodder trees, Medicinal & Aromatic plants, Environment conservation.
SHGs/Farmers clubs	Formation , management and strengthening of SHGs/farmers clubs.
Fruits	Insect-pest and disease management in fruit plants.
Organic Farming	Promotion of organic farming, preparation of organic inputs

* An example for guidance only

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

3.A. Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2017-18

OFT (Technology Assessment and Refinement)				FLD (Oilseeds, Pulses, Cotton, Other Crops/Enterprises)			
1				2			
Number of OFTs		Number of Farmers		Number of FLDs		Number of Farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
10	10	40	42	95	491	95	491

3.A.1 FLDs Conducted under CFLDs on Oilseed

FLD (Oilseeds)			
Number of FLDs		Number of Farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
50	158	50	158

3.A.2FLDs Conducted under CFLDs on Pulses

FLD (Pulses)			
Number of FLDs		Number of Farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
50	205	50	205

Training (including sponsored, vocational and other trainings carried under Rainwater Harvesting Unit)					Extension Activities			
3					4			
Number of Courses			Number of Participants		Number of activities		Number of participants	
Clientele	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Farmers	37	51	**47**	**1120**	28	65	2800	7050
Rural youth	10	6	6	188				
Extn. Functionaries	9	6	7	165				

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting material (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	21.50		9000

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*

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*

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	Tuber Crops	TOTAL
Varietal Evaluation	2								2
Seed / Plant production									
Weed Management	1		1						2
Integrated Crop Management									
Integrated Nutrient Management						1			1
Integrated Farming System									
Mushroom cultivation									
Drudgery reduction									
Farm machineries									
Value addition									
Integrated Pest Management					1				1

Integrated Disease Management									
Resource conservation technology									
Small Scale income generating enterprises									
TOTAL									

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

A.2. Abstract of the number of technologies refined* in respect of crops/enterprises

Thematic areas	Cereals	Oilseeds	Pulses	Commercial Crops	Vegetables	Fruits	Flower	Tuber Crops	TOTAL
Varietal Evaluation									
Seed / Plant production									
Weed Management									
Integrated Crop Management					1				1
Integrated Nutrient Management				1					1
Integrated Farming System									
Mushroom cultivation									
Drudgery reduction									
Farm machineries									
Post Harvest Technology									
Integrated Pest Management									
Integrated Disease Management				1					1
Resource conservation technology									
Small Scale income generating enterprises									
TOTAL									

***** *Technology that is refined in collaboration with ICAR/SAU Scientists for improving its effectiveness.*

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

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								
Feed and Fodder								
Small Scale income generating enterprises								
TOTAL								

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 Management					
Varietal Evaluation		Varietal evaluation in wheat crop	4	4	0.4
Integrated Pest Management		Management of red pumpkin beetle in bottle gourd	4	4	0.2
Integrated Crop Management					
Integrated Disease Management		Early Detection of mastitis using California Mastitis Test and comparison of different antibiotics	4	4	20 Animals
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises					
Weed Management		Evaluation of farmer practice with different weedicides in maize	4	4	0.4
		Integrated weed management in mash	4	4	0.4
		Weed management in wheat	4	4	0.4

Thematic areas	*Crop*	*Name of the technology assessed*	*No. of trials*	*Number of farmers*	*Area in ha (Per trail covering all the Technological Options)*
Resource Conservation Technology					
Farm Machineries					
Integrated Farming System		Application of NAA for management of fruit cracking in Litchi var. Dehradun	4	4	0.5
Seed / Plant production					
Value addition					
Drudgery Reduction					
Storage Technique					
Mushroom cultivation					
Total					

3.2.2.Technologies **Refined** 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 Management		Nutrient management using bio fertilizer organic inputs in ginger.	4	4	0.4
Varietal Evaluation					
Integrated Pest Management					
Integrated Crop Management					
Integrated Disease Management		Management of chilli wilt	4	4	0.4
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises		Effect of transplanting time on yield of onion	4	4	0.5
Weed Management					

Thematic areas	*Crop*	*Name of the technology assessed*	*No. of trials*	*Number of farmers*	*Area in ha (Per trail covering all the Technological Options)*
Resource Conservation Technology					
Farm Machineries					
Integrated Farming System					
Seed / Plant production					
Value addition					
Drudgery Reduction					
Storage Technique					
Mushroom cultivation					
Total					

3.2.3. Technologies assessed 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				
Disease management				
Value addition				
Production and management				
Feed and fodder				
Small scale income generating enterprises				
Total				

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	Livestock	Effect & Role of leaf meals on growth, production and parasitic control in sheep and goat	5	5
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

1) Title : Weed management in maize
2) Problem diagnose/defined : Low productivity due to weed in maize crop
3) Details of technologies selected for assessment /refinement :T1 Farmer's Practice: Two Hand weeding and hoeing after 20 and 45 DAS
T2 Recommended: Pre-emergence Atrazine 1.5kg / ha
T3 :Laudis 42% SC (tembotrione) 120 g /ha 25 DAS
4) Source of technology : SKUAST-J
5) Production system thematic area : Wheat-maize
6) Thematic area : Weed management
7) Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : T1:20.4q/ha
T2: 22.6 q/ha
T3: 29.6 q/ha
8) Final recommendation for micro level situation : T3 gave the better results and farmers can use it for the eradication of weeds
9) Constraints identified and feedback for research : Lack of knowledge of weedicides and lack of availability of weedicides
10) Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Framers were keenly interested to use the quality weedicides as they were ready to adopt technology

B). Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maize	Rainfed	Low productivity due to weed in maize crop	Weed management in maize	4	T1 Farmer's Practice: Two Hand weeding and hoeing after 20 and 45 DAS T2 Recommended: Pre-emergence Atrazine 1.5kg / ha T3 :Laudis 42% SC (tembotrione) 120 g /ha 25 DAS	Yield	T1:20.4q/ha T2: 22.6 q/ha T3: 29.6 q/ha	T3 gave the better results and farmers can use it for the eradication of weeds gave the better results and farmers can use it for the eradication of weeds	Farmers were satisfied with the results

**** No. of farmers***

Technology Assessed	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14
T1 Farmer's Practice: Two Hand weeding and hoeing after 20 and 45 DAS T2 Recommended: Pre-emergence Atrazine 1.5kg / ha T3 :Laudis 42% SC (tembotrione) 120 g /ha 25 DAS	T1:20.4q/ha T2: 22.6 q/ha T3: 29.6 q/ha	T1-26500 T2-29800 T3-33840	T1-1:2.28 T2-1:2.78 T3-1:3.02

Field crops – kg/ha, * for horticultural crops -= kg/t/ha, * milk and meat – litres or kg/animal, * for mushroom and vermi compost kg/unit area.

***** Give details of the technology assessed or refined and farmer's practice***

Trial 2

1) Title : Integrated weed management in mash
2) Problem diagnose/defined : Low productivity due to weed in pulses
3) Details of technologies selected for assessment /refinement : T1Farmer's Practice One Hand weeding after 30DAS
T2 Recommended:Pendimethalin@30 EC 1ltr/ha +1 HW 30 DAS
T3 :Imazethapyr100g/ha 15 and 30 DAS (50 g each)
4) Source of technology : SKUAST-J
5) Production system thematic area : Rainfed
6) Thematic area : Integrated weed management
7) Performance of the 5.45 q/ha
7.2 q/ha
8.4 q/ha
8) Performance indicators :
Final recommendation for Technology with Imazethapyr100g/hagave the better results as compared to T2 and T3 micro level situation :
9) Constraints identified and feedback for research : Lack of knowledge of weedicides and lack of availability of weedicides
10) Process of farmers
APR 2016-17

participation and their reaction : Farmers were satisfied with the results and were ready to use this technology on their fields

B). Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mash(Black gram)	Rainfed	Low productivity due to weed in pulses	Integrated weed management in mash	4	T1Farmer's Practice One Hand weeding after 30DAS T2 Recommended:Pendimethalin@30 EC 1ltr/ha +1 HW 30 DAS T3 :Imazethapyr100g/ha 15 and 30 DAS (50 g each)	yield	5.45 q/ha 7.2 q/ha 8.4 q/ha	Imazethapyr100g/hagave the better results as compared to T2 and T3	Farmers were satisfied with the results and were ready to use this technology on their fields

**** No. of farmers***

Technology Assessed	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14
T1Farmer's Practice One Hand weeding after 30DAS T2 Recommended:Pendimethalin@30 EC 1ltr/ha +1 HW 30 DAS T3 :Imazethapyr100g/ha 15 and 30 DAS (50 g each)	T1-5.45 q/ha T2-7.2 q/ha T3-8.4 q/ha	T1-25500 T2-34500 T3-39700	T1-1:2.21 T2-1:2.72 T3-1:3.12

****Field crops – kg/ha, * for horticultural crops -= kg/t/ha, * milk and meat – litres or kg/animal, * for mushroom and vermi compost kg/unit area.***

***** Give details of the technology assessed or refined and farmer's practice***

Trial 3

2017-18

1) Title : Management of red pumpkin beetle in bottle gourd

2) Problem diagnose/defined : Low productivity in bottle gourd due to red pumpkin beetle

3) Details of technologies selected for assessment /refinement : T1-Farmer practice

T2-Acetamitrid 1gm/litre of water

T3-Spray of Chloropyriphos 20 EC@2ml/litre of water

4) Source of technology : SKUAST-J

5) Production system thematic area : Rainfed

6) Thematic area : Integrated pest management

7) Performance of the Technology with Performance indicators : T1:165 qt/ha
T2:210 qt/ha
T3:193 qt./ha

8) :Final recommendation for Technology with micro level situation : T2 gave better results (210 qt./ha) as compared to T1(165 qt./ha) & T3 (193 qt./ha)

9) Constraints identified and feedback for research : Lack of knowledge of pesticides and lack of availability of pesticides

10) Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Farmers were satisfied with the results and were ready to use this technology on their fields

B). Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bottle gourd	Rainfed	Low productivity in bottle gourd due to red pumpkin beetle	Management of red pumpkin beetle in bottle gourd	4	T1-Farmer practice T2-Acetamitrid 1gm/litre of water T3-Spray of Chloropyriphos 20 EC@2ml/litre of water	yield	T1:165 qt/ha T2:210 qt/ha T3:193 qt./ha	T2 gave better results (210 qt./ha) as compared to T1(165 qt./ha) & T3 (193 qt./ha)	Farmers were satisfied with the results and were ready to use this technology on their fields

**** No. of farmers***

Technology Assessed	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14
T1-Farmer practice T2-Acetamitrid 1gm/litre of water T3-Spray of Chloropyriphos 20 EC@2ml/litre of water	T1:165 qt/ha T2:210 qt/ha T3:193 qt./ha	T1-10100 T2-17200 T3-14100	T1-1:2.23 T2-1:2.82 T3-1:3.18

****Field crops – kg/ha, * for horticultural crops -= kg/t/ha, * milk and meat – litres or kg/animal, * for mushroom and vermi compost kg/unit area.***

***** Give details of the technology assessed or refined and farmer's practice***

Trial 4

1) Title : Management of fruit cracking in Litchi var. Dehradun

2)Problem diagnose/defined : Low production in litchi due to fruit cracking.

3)Details of technologies selected for assessment /refinement :T0= farmer practice (control)
T1=20ppm
T2= 30ppm
T3= 40ppm

4.Production system thematic area : Rainfed

5. Thematic area : Fruit Production

6. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : T2 (30ppm) gave the better results(18.75 qt/ha) as compared to T1(17.60qt./ha) ,T3(16.1 qt./ha) & T0(14.67 qt./ha) .

7. Final recommendation for micro level situation : T2 (30ppm) gave the better results(18.75 qt/ha) as compared to T1(17.60qt./ha) ,T3(16.1 qt./ha) & T0(14.67 qt./ha) .

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8. Constraints identified and feedback for research : Lack of availability of quality growth regulators in Reasi distt.

9.Process of farmers participation and

their reaction : Farmers were satisfied after observing the demonstrated fields of OFTs.

B). Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Litchi	Rainfed	Low production in litchi due to fruit cracking	Management of fruit cracking in Litchi var. Dehradun	4	T0= farmer practice (control) T1=20ppm T2= 30ppm T3= 40ppm	Yield	T0-14.67 qt./ha T1-17.60qt./ha T2-18.75 qt/ha T3-16.1 qt./ha	T2 (30ppm) gave the better results(18.75 qt/ha) as compared to T1(17.60qt./ha) ,T3(16.1 qt./ha) & T0(14.67 qt./ha) .	Farmers were satisfied with the results and were ready to use this technology on their fields

**** No. of farmers***

Technology Assessed	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14
T0= farmer practice (control) T1=20ppm T2= 30ppm T3= 40ppm	T0-14.67 qt./ha T1-17.60qt./ha T2-18.75 qt/ha T3-16.1 qt./ha	T0-54000/ha T1-62400/ha T2-71500/ha T3-61300/ha	1:2.27 1:3.18 1:2.79

Trial 5

A. Technology Assessment

1) Title : Management of Ginger Rot.

2017-18

2) Problem diagnose/defined : Low productivity due to weed in pulses

3) Details of technologies selected for assessment /refinement :T1-Farmers' practice
T2-Recommended practice

T1-Farmers' practice
T2-Recommended practice
(Seed treatment with Mancozeb+bavistin or Ridomil)
T3-Recommended practice + Drenching bavistin or ridomil

4) Source of technology : SKUAST-J

5) Production system thematic area : Rainfed

6) Thematic area : Spices production

7) Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : T1- 90 q/ha
T2- 125 q/ha
T3-140 q/a:

8) Final recommendation for micro level situation : T3-Recommended practice + Drenching bavistin or ridomil gave the better results

9) Constraints identified and feedback for research : Lack of availability of quality fungicides

10) Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Farmers were satisfied after observing the results of OFTs.

B). Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ginger	Rainfed	Low productivity of ginger due to rhizome rot of ginger	Management of Rhizome rot in Ginger.	3	T1-Farmers' practice T2-Recommended practice (Seed treatment with Mancozeb + bavistin or Ridomil) T3-Recommended practice + Drenching bavistin or ridomil	Yield	T1- 90 q/ha T2- 125 q/ha T3-140 q/a :	T3-Recommended practice + Drenching bavistin or ridomilgave the beter results	Farmers tisfied serving lts of

**** No. of farmers***

Technology Assessed	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14
T1-Farmers' practice T2-Recommended practice (Seed treatment with Mancozeb + bavistin or Ridomil) T3-Recommended practice + Drenching bavistin or ridomil	T1- 90 q/ha T2- 125 q/ha T3-140 q/a :	3,00,000 3,60,000 4,1,0000	1:2.48 1: 3.01 1: 3.35

Trial 6

1) Title : Early Detection of mastitis using California Mastitis Test and comparison of different antibiotics

2) Problem diagnose/defined : Low growth and milk productivity due to mastitis

3). Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement: T1: Enrofloxacin
T2:Gentamycin
T3: intrammamryCephalosporins

4. Source of technology : SKUAST-J

5. Production system thematic area : Poor milk yield due to mastitis
6. Thematic area : Disease Management
7. Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : Initial results were satisfactory and the whole year results awaited
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : In progress
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : Lack of awareness on use of antibiotic for mastitis control
10. Process of farmers participation and their reaction : Initial results were effective with good monitorial returns

2). Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology assessment	Parameters	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer	Justifi cation for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Livestock		Low growth and milk production	Early Detection of mastitis using California Mastitis Test and comparison of different antibiotics	5	T1: Enrofloxacin T2:Gentamycin T3: intrammamry Cephalosporins	Weight gain,growth,disease incidence ,milk yield	Disease diagnosis and normal milking	Early mastists detection helped in timely use of antibiotica	T2 gave the best results with 80 % improvement in cases followed by T1 and T3.	40 per cent of cases of subclinical cases which were considered fit having one or two degree of positive samples.

**** No. of farmers***

Technology Refined	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
12	13	14	15
T1: Enrofloxacin T2:Gentamycin	In progress	In progress	In progress

T3: intrammamry Cephalosporins			

Field crops – kg/ha, * for horticultural crops -= kg/t/ha, * milk and meat – litres or kg/animal, * for mushroom and vermi compost kg/unit area.

****** Give details of the technology assessed or refined and farmer's practice***

B. Technology Refinement

Trial 1

Trial 5:

A. Technology Assessment

1) Title : Chilli wilt disease management.

2) Problem diagnose/defined : Low yield of chilli due to chilli wilt

3) Details of technologies selected for assessment /refinement : T1-Farmers' practice (without Seed treatment).
T2-Recommended practice(Seed treatment with Carbendazim+Thiram 1:1 ratio) .
T3- T2 + Drenching with Carbendazim)

4) Source of Technology: SKUAST-J

5) Production system thematic area : Rainfed

6) Thematic area : Spices production

7) Performance of the Technology with performance indicators : Farmers were satisfied after observing the results of T3 i.e.130qt/ha

8) Final recommendation for micro level situation : T3- T2 + Drenching with Carbendazim gives the better results

9) Constraints identified and feedback for research : Lack of knowledge of seed treatment in chilli

10) Farmer participation and their reaction : Farmers were satisfied after observing the results of OFTs.

B). Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology Assessed	Parameters of assessment	Data on the parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chilli	Rainfed	Low productivity of chilli due to chilli wilt	Chilli wilt disease management.	3	T1-Farmers' practice (without Seed treatment). T2-Recommended practice(Seed treatment with Carbendazim+Thiram 1:1 ratio) .T3- T2 + Drenching with Carbendazim)	Yield	75.0 q/ha 105. q/ha 150.0 q/ha	T3 gave the better results	Farmers were satisfied after observing the results of OFTs.

**** No. of farmers***

Technology Assessed	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14
T1-Farmers' practice (without Seed treatment). T2-Recommended practice(Seed treatment with Carbendazim+Thiram 1:1 ratio) .T3- T2 + Drenching with Carbendazim)	75.0 q/ha 105. q/ha 150.0 q/ha	3,05,000 3,65,000 4,20,000	1:2.65 1: 3.50 1:3.85

****Field crops – kg/ha, * for horticultural crops -= kg/t/ha, * milk and meat – litres or kg/animal, * for mushroom and vermi compost kg/unit area.***

***** Give details of the technology assessed or refined and farmer's practice***

Trial 2

1)Title : Effect & Role of leaf meals on growth, production and parasitic control in sheep and goat

.

2) Problem diagnose/defined: Low growth and productivity due to nutrient and mineral deficiency

3). Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement:T1-Farmer practice

T2-Leaf meal
T3-Complete Feed block

4). Source of technology : SKUAST-Jammu

5). Production system thematic area : Mal nourished animals due to nutrient and mineral deficiency in feed and fodders

6). Thematic area : Feed and nutrient management in sheep and goat

7)Performance of the Technology

with performance indicators :T2 gave the better result and helped in small control of parasitic load in sheep and goats. Decrease load of Eggs in feaces and overall improvement in health status and weight gain in comparison to other animals

8) Final recommendation for

micro level situation : T2 gave the better result and helped in small control of parasitic load in sheep and goats.

9) Constraints identified and

feedback for research : Lack of awareness on use of balanced ration and quality feed and fodders.

10) Process of farmers participation

and their reaction :Farmers were satisfied with the results and were ready to use this technology on their fields

2). Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials*	Technology refined	Parameters	Data on the parameter	Results of refinement	Feedback from the farmer	Justifi cation for refinement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sheep and goat		Low growth and production	Effect & Role of leaf meals on growth, production and parasitic control in sheep and goat	5	T1-Farmer practice T2-Leaf meal T3-Complete Feed block	Improved overall health status, increase feeding, drinking, increase milk yield,	Eggs count	T1-No decrease in eggs count T2-40 % decrease in egg count T3-10 % decrease in eggs count	Results were satisfactory and farmers were ready to adopt technology	Feed block and leaf meal can help to improve the health status of the animals

**** No. of farmers***

Technology Refined	*Production per unit	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
12	13	14	15
T1-Farmer practice T2-Leaf meal T3-Complete Feed block			

****Field crops – kg/ha, * for horticultural crops -= kg/t/ha, * milk and meat – litres or kg/animal, * for mushroom and vermi compost kg/unit area.***

***** Give details of the technology assessed or refined a***

nd farmer's practice

rial 3

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** **T2-25th Dec.** **T3-15th Jan.** **T4-25th 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	: T1-140 qt/ha T2-285qt/ha T3-271 qt/ha T4-263 qt/ha
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 are ready to transplant the onion in time
8	Final recommendation for micro level situation	: Transplanting time 3rd week of Dec.(25th of Dec.) was found best with the maximum result.
9	Constraints identified and feedback for research	:
10	Process of farmer's participation and their reaction	Farmers were satisfied with the result ofOFT and were ready to transplant the onion crop in time.

Crop/ enterprise	***Farming situation***	***Problem definition***	***Title of OFT***	***No. of trials***	***Technology Refined***	***Parameters of refinment***	***Data on the parameter***	***Results of refinement***	***Feedback from the farmer***
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.**	4	**T1-Farmers practice** **T2-25th Dec.** **T3-15th Jan.** **T4-25th Jan.**	Yield	T1-140 qt/ha T2-285qt/ha T3-271 qt/ha T4-263 qt/ha	T2 gave the better results.	Farmers were satisfied after observing the results of OFT

Technology Refined	***Source of Technology***	***Production***	***Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)***	***Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit***	***BC Ratio***
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1-Farmers practice **T2-25th Dec.** **T3-15th Jan.** **T4-25th Jan.**	SKUAST-Jammu	T1-140 qt/ha T2-285qt/ha T3-271 qt/ha T4-263 qt/ha	Qt/ha	115000 201000 172000 158000	 1:2.17 1:3.69 1:3.11 1:2.82

PART 4 - FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

4.A. Summary of FLDs implemented during 2017-18

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*	*OBC*	*Others*	*Total*	
	Oilseeds	Rainfed	Kharif 2017												
		Rainfed	Rbi 2017	Gobi Sarson	DGS-1	-	Improved varieties	Improved variety	10	10	22	4	54	82	
		Rainfed	Rbi 2017	Sesamum	Pb. Til 2 and RT-351	-	Improved varieties	Improved variety	10	10	24	3	49	76	
	Pulses	Rainfed				-									
		Rainfed	Rabi 2017	Chickpea	GNG-1581	-	Improved varieties of pulses	Improved var. of chickpea	10	10	25	5	71	101	
		Rainfed	Kharif 2017	Black Gram	Shekher-3	-	Improved varieties of Pulses	Improved var. of black gram	10	10	28	2	74	104	
	Cereals	Rainfed	Rabi 2017	wheat	PBW-175	-	High yielding varieties of wheat	Improved varieties	5	5	11	5	34	50	
		Rainfed	Kharif 2017	Maize	**Double Deklab**	Hybrid	Hybrid var.	Hybrid var	5	5	15	0	15	39	
	Millets	Rainfed	Rabi 2017-18	Oats	Kent	Improved variety	Improved varieties	Improved varieties	2	2	15	0	17	34	
		Rainfed	Kharif 2017-18	Sorghum	SSG-1	Hyb.	Improved varieties	Improved varieties	2	2	11	0	13	24	
		Rainfed	Kharif 2017-18	Marigold	Hyb,.PusaNarangi and PusaBasanti		Improved varieties	Improved varieties	2	2	15	0	19	34	
	Vegetables	Rainfed	2017-18	Okra, bottle gourd, bitter gourd	ParavaniKranti, King of Market, Pride of India, Purple Vienna, Purple Top,VarshaUphaar etc. etc		Hybrid var. of vegetables	Hybrid var and improved varieties	2	2	47	3	54	94	
	Flowers														

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*	*OBC*	*Others*	*Total*	
	Fruit														
		Rainfed	2017-18	Dhingri	Pleoratus sp.		Scientific mushroom cultivation	Pleoratus sp.	-	100 bags	0	0	12	12	
	Spices and condiments														
	Commercial														
	Medicinal and aromatic														
	Fodder														
	Dairy														
	Poultry		2017-18	Back yard Poultry birds	Kadaknath		Backyard Poultry framing	Kadaknath birds	3000	250	25	0	25	25	
	Piggery														
	Sheep and goat														
	Button mushroom														
	Vermicompost														
	IFS														

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	OBC	Others	Total	
	Apiculture														
	Implements														
	Others (specify)														

4.A. 1. Soil fertility status of FLDs plots during 2017-18

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											
	Millets											
	Vegetables											
	Flowers											
	Fruit											
	Spices and condiments											
	Commercial											

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*	
	Medicinal and aromatic											
	Fodder											
	Plantation											
	Dairy											
	Poultry											
	Piggery											
	Sheep and goat											
	Button mushroom											
	Vermicompost											
	IFS											
	Apiculture											
	Implements											

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*	
	Others (specify)											

B. Results of Frontline Demonstrations

4.B.1. Crops

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	Improved varieties	Seasmum	-	Rainfed	76	10	6.4	5.2	5.8	3.5	65.71	12400	46200	33800	01:03.7	10100	26400	16300	01:02.6
	Improved varieties	DGS-1			82	10	12.5	6.5	8.25	5.7	62.28	12700	45800	33100	01:03.6	11300	30020	18720	01:02.6
			-	Rainfed															
Pulses	Improved var. of Black Gram	Shekher-3	-	Rainfed	104	10	7.0	5.8	6.9	4.6	50	12700	45300	32600	01:03.6	12100	34300	22200	01:02.8
	Improved var. of Chickpea	GNG-1581	-	Rainfed	101	10	10.8	6.2	8.5	5.6	51.78	9540	43100	33560	01:04.5	8850	31300	22450	01:03.5
Cereals	Scientific maize cultivation	Double Deklab		Rainfed	39	5	38	17	27.5	16.3	68.71	13600	40100	26500	01:02.9	10090	22300	12210	01:02.2
	High yielding variety wheat	PBW-175		Rainfed	40	5	38.00	18.5	29.50	20	47.50	13090	37100	24010	01:02.8	9810	21300	11490	01:02.2
Millets																			

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										
Vegetables	High Yielding/Hyb. Varieties of vegetables	ParavaniKranti, King of Market, Pride of India, Purple Vienna, Purple Top,,VarshaUphaar etc. etc	Hyb./Improved	Rainfed	94	2			220	160	50								
			-	Rainfed															
Mushroom	Improved var. of Dhingri	Pleoratus	-	Rainfed	12	100 bags			3Kg/bag	-	-	-							
Flowers	Improved varieties of marigold	Hyb,.PusaNarangi and PusaBasanti	-	Rainfed	34	2			121	80	51	29500	150400	120900	01:05.1	21300	54700	33400	01:02.6
Fruit																			
Spices and condiments																			
Commercial																			
			-	Rainfed															
Medicinal and aromatic																			
Fodder	High Yielding varieties	SSG-1	-	Rainfed	34	2	320	255	287.5	220	30.65	12300	26700	14400	2.17	9050	17500	8450	01:1.9

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										
	High Yielding varieties	Sabzar		Rainfed	23	2	380	320	350	250	40	11900	24500	12600	01:02.1	9000	17300	8300	1:2.05

* 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.)

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										
Dairy																	
Poultry	Back Yard Poultry	Kadaknath	25	25			110	70	57.14	350	1215	900	01:03.6	210	500	290	01:02.4
Rabbitry																	
Pigerry																	
Sheep and goat																	
Duckery																	
Others (pl.specify)	UMMB		32	500(no)			4.5	3.5	30.55 Increase in milk yield								

* 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.)

Data on other parameters in relation to technology demonstrated		
Parameter with unit	***Demo***	***Check if any***

4. B.3. Fisheries

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	** BCR
					H	L	A										
Common carps																	
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.)

Data on other parameters in relation to technology demonstrated		
Parameter with unit	***Demo***	***Check if any***

4.B.4. Other enterprises

Enterprise	Name of the technology demonstrated	Variety/ species	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	** BCR
					H	L	A										
Button mushroom																	
Vermicompost																	
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.)

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 organised*	*Number of participants*	*Remarks*
1	Field days	7	172	
2	Farmers Training	47	1120	
3	Media coverage	57	Mass Scale	
4	Training for extension functionaries	7	165	
5	Others (Please specify) Campaigns	3	51	

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

A) **ON 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										
Resource Conservation Technologies										
Cropping Systems										
Crop Diversification	1	9	2	11	1	2	3	10	4	14
Integrated Farming										
Water management										
Seed production										
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management										
Fodder production										
Production of organic inputs										
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low volume and high value crops										
Off-season vegetables										
Nursery raising										
Exotic vegetables like Broccoli										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation (Green Houses, Shade Net etc.)										
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										
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management										
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants										
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants										
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										
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										
Poultry Management										
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Disease Management	1	0	0	0	6	8	14	7	8	15
Feed management										
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										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition										
Income generation activities for empowerment of rural Women										
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies										

Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
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 value addition										
Post Harvest Technology										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management										
Bio-control of pests and diseases										
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	1	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
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 CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development										
Group dynamics										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Mobilization of social capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	2	32	6	38	8	0	8	40	6	46
WTO and IPR issues										
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery management										

Integrated Farming Systems										
TOTAL	5	55	8	63	15	10	25	70	23	93
(B) RURAL YOUTH										
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping										
Integrated farming										
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs										
Integrated Farming										
Planting material production										
Vermi-culture										
Sericulture										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops										
Commercial fruit production	1	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops										
Training and pruning of orchards										
Value addition										
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying										
Sheep and goat rearing										
Quail farming										
Piggery										
Rabbit farming										
Poultry production										
Ornamental fisheries										
Para vets										
Para extension workers										
Composite fish culture										
Freshwater prawn culture										
Shrimp farming										
Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing technology										

Fry and fingerling rearing										
Small scale processing										
Post Harvest Technology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
TOTAL	1	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
(C) Extension Personnel										
Productivity enhancement in field crops										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Nutrient management										
Rejuvenation of old orchards										
Protected cultivation technology										
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application										
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
WTO and IPR issues										
Management in farm 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										
Gender mainstreaming										

through SHGs										
TOTAL										

B) **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	1	30	3	33	0	0	0	30	3	33
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	5	0	5	9	2	11	14	2	16
Cropping Systems	1	18	3	21	0	0	0	18	3	21
Crop Diversification	1	9	0	9	14	1	15	23	1	24
Integrated Farming	1	7	0	7	20	1	21	27	1	28
Water management										
Seed production	1	10	5	15	1	0	1	11	5	16
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	1	13	0	13	8	0	8	21	0	21
Fodder production										
Production of organic inputs	1	37	6	43	1	0	1	38	6	44
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low volume and high value crops	1	15	0	15	2	0	2	17	0	17
Off-season vegetables										
Nursery raising	1	24	0	24	1	0	1	25	0	25
Exotic vegetables like Broccoli										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation (Green Houses, Shade Net etc.)	1	11	6	17	0	0	0	11	6	17
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	1	0	0	0	13	2	15	13	2	15
Layout and Management of Orchards	1	0	0	0	24	0	24	24	0	24
Cultivation of Fruit	1	16	3	19	0	0	0	16	3	19
Management of young plants/orchards	1	13	2	15	3	0	3	16	2	18
Rejuvenation of old	1	10	2	12	4	0	4	10	2	12

orchards										
Export potential fruits										
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	1	0	0	0	17	8	25	17	8	25
Plant propagation techniques										
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	1	16	3	19	0	0	0	16	3	19
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants										
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants										
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										
Post harvest technology and value addition										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	6	0	6	14	0	14	20	0	20
Soil and Water Conservation										
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	18	0	18	7	0	7	25	0	25
Production and use of organic inputs	1	9	6	15	0	0	0	9	6	15

Management of Problematic soils										
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops										
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Soil and Water Testing	2	41	8	49	1	0	1	42	8	50
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	1	17	1	18	0	0	0	17	1	18
Poultry Management	2	9	11	20	17	5	22	26	16	42
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Disease Management										
Feed management										
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										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	1	6	12	18	0	0	0	6	12	18
Income generation activities for empowerment of rural Women										
Location specific drudgery reduction										

technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
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 value addition										
Post Harvest Technology										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management										
Bio-control of pests and diseases										
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										
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production										
Bio-pesticides production										
Bio-fertilizer production										
Vermi-compost production	1	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20
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 CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	1	13	0	13	5	0	5	18	0	18
Group dynamics	1	7	3	10	0	0	0	7	3	10
Formation and Management of SHGs	3	37	14	51	6	0	6	43	20	63
Mobilization of social capital	2	27	0	27	24	0	24	51	0	51
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	5	39	35	74	8	5	13	47	40	87
WTO and IPR issues	2	10	11	21	0	3	7	10	14	24
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										
Nursery										

management										
Integrated Farming Systems										
TOTAL	42	493	134	627	199	27	226	692	161	853
(B) RURAL YOUTH										
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping										
Integrated farming	2	48	10	58	8	3	11	56	13	69
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs										
Integrated Farming										
Planting material production	1	0	0	0	28	5	33	28	5	33
Vermi-culture	1	26	7	33	7	0	7	33	7	40
Sericulture										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops										
Commercial fruit production										
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	1	2	0	2	25	4	29	27	4	31
Training and pruning of orchards										
Value addition										
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying										
Sheep and goat rearing										
Quail farming										
Piggery										
Rabbit farming										
Poultry production										
Ornamental fisheries										
Para vets										
Para extension workers										
Composite fish culture										
Freshwater prawn culture										
Shrimp farming										
Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and processing										

technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
Small scale processing										
Post HarvestTechnology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
TOTAL	5	76	17	93	68	12	80	144	29	173
(C) Extension Personnel										
Productivity enhancement in field crops	1	29	1	30	0	0	0	29	1	30
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Nutrient management	1	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28
Rejuvenation of old orchards	1	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	27
Protected cultivation technology	1	10	1	11	0	0	0	10	1	11
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application										
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
WTO and IPR issues	1	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	30
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production	1	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Household food security										
Women and Child care										
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Production and use of organic inputs	1	24	1	25	0	0	0	24	1	25
Gender										

mainstreaming through SHGs										
TOTAL	7	162	3	165	0	0	0	162	3	165

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	1	30	3	33	0	0	0	30	3	33
Resource Conservation Technologies	1	5	0	5	9	2	11	14	2	16
Cropping Systems	1	18	3	21	0	0	0	18	3	21
Crop Diversification	2	18	2	20	15	3	18	33	5	38
Integrated Farming	1	7	0	7	20	1	21	27	1	28
Water management										
Seed production	1	10	5	15	1	0	1	11	5	16
Nursery management										
Integrated Crop Management	1	13	0	13	8	0	8	21	0	21
Fodder production										
Production of organic inputs	1	37	6	43	1	0	1	38	6	44
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low volume and high value crops	1	15	0	15	2	0	2	17	0	17
Off-season vegetables										
Nursery raising	1	24	0	24	1	0	1	25	0	25
Exotic vegetables like Broccoli										
Export potential vegetables										
Grading and standardization										
Protective cultivation (Green Houses, Shade Net etc.)	1	11	6	17	0	0	0	11	6	17
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	1	0	0	0	13	2	15	13	2	15
Layout and Management of Orchards	1	0	0	0	24	0	24	24	0	24
Cultivation of Fruit	1	16	3	19	0	0	0	16	3	19
Management of young plants/orchards	1	13	2	15	3	0	3	16	2	18

Rejuvenation of old orchards	1	10	2	12	4	0	4	10	2	12
Export potential fruits										
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	1	0	0	0	17	8	25	17	8	25
Plant propagation techniques										
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	1	16	3	19	0	0	0	16	3	19
Management of potted plants										
Export potential of ornamental plants										
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants										
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										
Post harvest technology and value addition										
III Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil fertility management	1	6	0	6	14	0	14	20	0	20
Soil and Water Conservation										
Integrated Nutrient Management	1	18	0	18	7	0	7	25	0	25
Production and use	1	9	6	15	0	0	0	9	6	15

of organic inputs										
Management of Problematic soils										
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops										
Nutrient Use Efficiency										
Soil and Water Testing	2	41	8	49	1	0	1	42	8	50
IV Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	1	17	1	18	0	0	0	17	1	18
Poultry Management	2	9	11	20	17	5	22	26	16	42
Piggery Management										
Rabbit Management										
Disease Management	1	0	0	0	6	8	14	7	8	15
Feed management										
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										
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
Storage loss minimization techniques										
Value addition	1	6	12	18	0	0	0	6	12	18
Income generation activities for empowerment of rural Women										
Location specific										

drudgery reduction technologies										
Rural Crafts										
Women and child care										
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 value addition										
Post Harvest Technology										
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Disease Management										
Bio-control of pests and diseases										
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	1	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Planting material production										
Bio-agents production										
Bio-pesticides production										
Bio-fertilizer production										
Vermi-compost production	1	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20
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 CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	1	13	0	13	5	0	5	18	0	18
Group dynamics	1	7	3	10	0	0	0	7	3	10
Formation and Management of SHGs	3	37	14	51	6	0	6	43	20	63
Mobilization of social capital	2	27	0	27	24	0	24	51	0	51
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	7	71	41	112	16	5	21	87	46	133
WTO and IPR issues	2	10	11	21	0	3	7	10	14	24
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies										

Nursery management										
Integrated Farming Systems										
TOTAL	47	548	142	690	214	37	251	762	179	941
(B) RURAL YOUTH										
Mushroom Production										
Bee-keeping										
Integrated farming	2	48	10	58	8	3	11	56	13	69
Seed production										
Production of organic inputs										
Integrated Farming										
Planting material production	1	0	0	0	28	5	33	28	5	33
Vermi-culture	1	26	7	33	7	0	7	33	7	40
Sericulture										
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops										
Commercial fruit production	1	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	1	2	0	2	25	4	29	27	4	31
Training and pruning of orchards										
Value addition										
Production of quality animal products										
Dairying										
Sheep and goat rearing										
Quail farming										
Piggery										
Rabbit farming										
Poultry production										
Ornamental fisheries										
Para vets										
Para extension workers										
Composite fish culture										
Freshwater prawn culture										
Shrimp farming										
Pearl culture										
Cold water fisheries										
Fish harvest and										

processing technology										
Fry and fingerling rearing										
Small scale processing										
Post HarvestTechnology										
Tailoring and Stitching										
Rural Crafts										
TOTAL	6	91	17	108	68	12	80	159	29	188
(C) Extension Personnel										
Productivity enhancement in field crops	1	29	1	30	0	0	0	29	1	30
Integrated Pest Management										
Integrated Nutrient management	1	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28
Rejuvenation of old orchards	1	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	27
Protected cultivation technology	1	10	1	11	0	0	0	10	1	11
Formation and Management of SHGs										
Group Dynamics and farmers organization										
Information networking among farmers										
Capacity building for ICT application										
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements										
WTO and IPR issues	1	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	30
Management in farm animals										
Livestock feed and fodder production	1	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Household food security										
Women and Child care										
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing										
Production and use of organic inputs	1	24	1	25	0	0	0	24	1	25

Gender mainstreaming through SHGs										
TOTAL	7	162	3	165	0	0	0	162	3	165

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

Date	**Clientele**	**Title of the training programme**	**Discipline**	**Thematic area**	**Duration in days**	**Venue (Off / On Campus)**	**Number of other participants**			**Number of SC/ST**			**Total number of participants**		
							Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
24-4-2017	Farmers	Backyard poultry farming for sustainable income	Animal Husbandry	Backyard Poultry Farming	1	Off Campus	0	0	0	16	4	20	16	4	20
3-5-2017	Farmers	Micro-irrigation in fruits/vegetables	Horticulture	Micro-irrigation	1	Off Campus	0	0	0	17	8	25	17	8	25
5-5-2017	Farmers	Formation and management of SHGs	Extension Education	Formation and management of SHGs	1	Off Campus	3	14	17	0	0	0	3	14	17
8-5-2017	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in vegetables growing	Extension Education	Entrepreneurship development	1	On Campus	4	0	4	12	0	12	16	0	16
9-5-2017	Farmers	Production of vermicompost in a low cost vermicompost unit	Agronomy	Vermicompost as an enterprise	1	Off Campus	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	20
16-5-2017	Farmers	Training programme on water	Extension Education	Water Conservation	1	Off Campus	12	0	12	1	0	1	13	0	13

		conserv ation													
18-5-2017	Farmers	IWM in Kharif Crops	Agronomy	IWM	1	Off Campus	30	3	33	0	0	0	30	3	33
23-5-2017	Farmers	Layout and management of orchards	Horticulture	Layout and management of orchards	1	Off Campus	0	0	0	24	0	24	24	0	24
30-5-2017	Farmers	Scientific cultivation of apricot and walnut	Horticulture	Scientific cultivation of temperate fruits	1	Off Campus	13	2	15	3	0	3	16	2	18
16-6-2017	Farmers	Disease management in large ruminants	Animal Husbandry	IDM	1	On Campus	1	0	1	6	8	14	7	8	15
28-6-2017	Farmers	IFS for small and marginal farmers	Agronomy	IFS	1	Off Campus	6	0	6	14	0	14	20	0	20
29-6-2017	Farmers	Importance of soil health	Agronomy	Soil Health Management	1	Off Campus	0	0	0	6	6	12	6	6	12
30-6-2017	Farmers	Strategies to double the farmers income	Extension Education	Doubling the farmer income	1	Off Campus	6	7	13	0	0	0	6	7	13
6-7-2017	Farmers	Planting of mango hybrid	Horticulture	Introduction of mango hybrids	1	Off Campus	0	0	0	13	2	15	13	2	15
7-7-2017	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in	Extension Education	Entrepreneurship development	1	Off Campus	6	9	15	3	2	5	9	11	20

		agriculture													
11-7-2017	Farmers	Electronic media for rural development	Extension Education	ICTs for Rural Development	1	Off Campus	7	3	10	1	1	2	8	4	12
12-7-2017	Farmers	Organic farming as an enterprise	Agronomy	Organic Farming	1	Off Campus	37	6	43	1	0	1	38	6	44
1-8-2017	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in organic farming	Extension Education	Organic Farming	1	Off Campus	4	3	7	3	3	6	7	6	13
2-8-2017	Farmers	Conservation Agriculture	Agronomy	RCT	1	Off Campus	5	0	5	9	2	11	14	2	16
10-8-2017	Farmers	Diversification in agriculture for small and marginal farmers	Agronomy	Diversification in agriculture	1	Off Campus	9	0	9	14	1	15	23	1	24
17-8-2017	Farmers	Nursery management in vegetables crops	Horticulture	Nursery management	1	Off Campus	24	0	24	1	0	1	25	0	25
5-9-2017	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in commercial floriculture	Agronomy	Commercial floriculture	1	Off Campus	16	3	19	0	0	0	16	3	19
6-9-2017	Farmers	Entrepreneurship develop	Extension Educati	Mushroom cultivatio	1	On Campus	28	6	34	0	0	0	28	6	34

		ment in mushroom cultivation	on	n											
26-9-2017	Farmers	INM in Rabi Crops	Agronomy	INM	1	Off Campus	13	0	13	8	0	8	21	0	21
9-10-2017	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in vegetables growing	Extension Education	Entrepreneurship development	1	Off Campus	18	12	30	0	0	0	18	12	30
11-10-2017	Farmers	Regulation of flowering in guava fruit	Horticulture	Commercial Horticulture	1	Off Campus	10	2	12	4	0	4	14	2	16
13-10-2017	Farmers	Training programme on commercial organic farming	Extension Education	Organic Farming	1	Off Campus	9	6	15	0	0	0	9	6	15
26-10-2017	Farmers	Formation ,management and strengthening of SHGs	Extension Education	SHGs	1	Off Campus	24	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	24
28-10-2017	Farmers	INM in Rabi Crops	Agronomy	INM	1	Off Campus	18	3	21	0	0	0	18	3	21
2-11-2017	Farmers	INM in fruit crops	Horticulture	INM	1	Off Campus	16	3	19	0	0	0	16	3	19
8-11-201	Farmers	Scientific cultivati	Horticulture	Commercial Vegetabl	1	Off Campus	11	6	17	0	0	0	11	6	17

7		on of tomato		es Cultivation											
20-11-2017	Farmers	Training programme on agril. schemes /programmes	Extension Education	Agril. Schemes/ Programmes	1	Off Campus	18	0	18	8	0	8	26	0	26
21-11-2017	Farmers	Training programme on climate change and sustainable agriculture	Extension Education	Sustainable agriculture	1	Off Campus	7	4	11	3	0	3	10	4	14
22-11-2017	Farmers	Scientific cultivation of Rabi Crops	Agronomy	Commercial Agriculture	1	Off Campus	7	0	7	20	1	21	27	1	28
30-11-2017	Farmers	Ration formulation of dairy animals	Animal Husbandry	Balanced Diet	1	Off Campus	17	1	18	0	0	0	17	1	18
12-12-2017	Farmers	Strategies to double the farmers income	Extension Education	Doubling the Farmers Income	1	Off Campus	9	0	9	16	0	16	25	0	25
13-12-2017	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in organic farming	Extension Education	Organic farming	1	Off Campus	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11
19-12-2017	Farmers	Disease management in ruminants	Animal Husbandry	IDM	1	On Campus	16	0	16	10	0	10	26	0	26

21-12-2017	Farmers	Training programme on agril. schemes /programmes	Extension Education	Agril. Schemes/ Programmes	1	Off Campus	3	0	3	31	0	31	34	0	34
22-12-2017	Farmers	Resource Conservation Technologies	Agronomy	Resource Conservation Technologies	1	Off Campus	22	0	22	5	0	5	27	0	27
4-1-2018	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in poultry farming	Animal Husbandry	BYP	1	On Campus	21	0	21	5	0	5	26	0	26
9-1-2018	Farmers	Propagation techniques in fruit crops	Horticulture	Propagation in fruits crops	1	Off Campus	31	0	31	0	0	0	31	0	31
20-1-2018	Farmers	Commercial floriculture as an enterprise	Horticulture	Commercial floriculture	1	Off Campus	30	5	35	29	6	35	59	11	70
22-1-2018	Farmers	Efficient nutrient management in improving soil health	Agronomy	Soil Health Management	1	Off Campus	19	0	19	14	5	19	33	5	38
8-2-2018	Farmers	Entrepreneurship development in organic farming	Extension Education	Organic farming	1	Off Campus	5	4	9	2	0	2	7	4	11
14-2-201	Farmers	Scientific cultivati	Horticulture	Commercial Vegetabl	1	Off Campus	15	0	15	2	0	2	17	0	17

8		on of vegetables		es Cultivation											
22-2-2018	Farmers	Importance of micro-nutrients for crops production	Agronomy	INM	1	Off Campus	18	0	18	7	0	7	25	0	25
28-2-2018	Farmers	Role of communication for rural development	Extension Education	ICTs for rural development	1	Off Campus	13	0	13	5	0	5	18	0	18
1-3-2018	Farmers	Climate change and sustainable agriculture	Extension Education	Sustainable agriculture	1	Off Campus	3	7	10	0	0	0	3	7	10
15-3-2018	Farmers	Importance of soil testing	Agronomy	Soil Health Management	1	Off Campus	29	8	37	0	0	0	29	8	37
18-3-2018	Farmers	Principles and methods of fruit preservation	Horticulture	Value addition in fruit crops	1	Off Campus	6	12	18	0	0	0	6	12	18
23-3-2018	Farmers	Organic poultry farming	Animal Husbandry	BYP	1	Off Campus	9	11	20	1	1	2	10	12	22
30-3-2018	Farmers	Formation and management of farmers club	Extension Education	Formation and management of farmers club	1	Off Campus	10	0	10	6	0	6	16	0	16
22-11-2017	Extension Personnel	Impact of climate change	Extension Education	Climate Change	1	Off Campus	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	30

		on agriculture and its mitigation													
23-11-2017	Extension Personnel	Influence of climate change in fruit growth	Horticulture	Climate Change	1	Off Campus	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	27
13-12-2017	Extension Personnel	Conservation agriculture	Agronomy	RCT	1	Off Campus	29	1	30	0	0	0	29	1	30
8-1-2018	Extension Personnel	Role of balance formulation and feed block making in improving overall health status of animals	Animal Husbandry	INM	1	Off Campus	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
22-3-2018	Extension Personnel	Entrepreneurship development in organic farming	Extension Education	Entrepreneurship development	1	Off Campus	24	1	25	0	0	0	24	1	25
23-3-2018	Extension Personnel	Planning and layout of orchards	Horticulture	Planning and layout of orchards	1	Off Campus	10	1	11	0	0	0	10	1	11
24-3-2018	Extension Personnel	Vermicompostin g	Agronomy	Vermicomposting	1	Off Campus	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28

(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	
Floriculture	14-7-2017 to 19-7-2017	Commercial floriculture	Floriculture as an enterprise	4 days	37	1	38		25	20	3
Fruit Crops	25-7-2017 to 28-7-2017	Nursery raising techniques in horticultural crops	Nursery raising techniques for employment generation	4 days	27	4	31		8	6	1
Fruit Crops	16-11-2017 to 18-11-2017	Advance horticulture	Commercial Horticulture	3 days	15	0	15		5	3	1
Floriculture	25-9-2017 to 28-9-2017	Entrepreneurship development in floriculture	Floriculture as an enterprise	4 days	18	13	31		20	14	2
Floriculture	23-11-2017 to 28-11-2017	Commercial floriculture as an enterprise	Floriculture as an enterprise	4 days	28	5	33		13	8	1
Vermicomposting	23-2-2018 to 26-2-2018	Entrepreneurship development in vermicomposting	Vermicomposting as an enterprise	4 days	33	7	40		19	4	1

*training title should specify the major technology /skill transferred

(E) Sponsored Training Programmes conducted by KVK

Sl. No	Date	Title	Discipline	Thematic area	Duration (days)	Client (PF/RY/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		
1	29-1-2018 to 2-2-2018	Training programme on Organic Farming	Ext. Edu.	Organic Farming	5	Farmers	5	7	7	14	10	6	16	17	13	30	ICAR, New Delhi & SKUAST-J	1 lac

2.	13-18-2-2017	Training programme on Organic Farming	Ext. Edu.	Organic Farming	6	Farmers	5	20	8	28	2	0	2	22	8	30	ICAR,New Delhi & SKUAST-J	1 lac
3.	26-2-2018 to 2-3-2018	Training programme on Organic Farming	Ext. Edu.	Organic Farming	5	Farmers		11	2	13	8	9	17	19	11	30	ICAR, New Delhi & SKUAST-J	1 lac
4.	10-3-2018 to 14-3-2018	Training programme on Organic Farming	Ext. Edu.	Organic Farming	5	Farmers	5	15	4	19	10	1	11	25	5	30	ICAR,New Delhi & SKUAST-J	1 lac
5.	21--3-2018 to 25-3-2018	Training programme on Organic Farming	Ext. Edu.	Organic Farming	5	Farmers	5	22	8	30	0	0	0	22	8	30	ICAR,New Delhi & SKUAST-J	1 lac
6.	March ,2018	Training programme on Organic Horticulture	Hort.	Organic Hort.	3	Farmers	5	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15	Deptt. of Hort. ,Samba	
7	2-11-2017	Training programme on commercial agriculture	Agri.	Commercial agriculture	1	Farmers	1	35	0	35	0	0	0	35	0	35	Deptt. of Agri. ,Reasi	

8.	Dec.,2018	Training programme on commercial agriculture	Agri.	Commercial agriculture	1	Farmers	2	15	28	43	7	3	10	22	31	53	Deptt. of Agri.,Reasi	
9	6-12-2017	Commercial floriculture	Floriculture	floriculture	1	Farmers	3	44	7	51	25	9	34	49	16	65	Deptt of floriculture	
10	March,2018	Commercial floriculture	Floriculture	floriculture	1	Farmers	3	25	0	25	15	0	15	40	0	40	Deptt of floriculture	

(F) Skill Development Training under ASCI Conducted by selected KVKs

Sl.No	Date	Title	Discipline	Thematic area	Duration (days)	Client (PF/RY/EF)	No. of courses	No. of Participants								
								Others			SC/ST			Total		
								Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total																

6. Extension Activities (including activities of FLD programmes)

Sl. No.	Nature of Extension Activity	Topic/ crop	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
1.	Field Day	**Wheat,24-4-2017**	**1**	**7**	**11**	**18**	**-**	**-**	**--**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**11**	**18**
2.	Field Day	**Oat,24-4-2017**	**1**	**15**	**3**	**18**	**16**	**0**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31**	**3**	**34**
3.	Field day	**Chickpea,26-4-2017**	**1**	**11**	**3**	**14**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15**	**4**	**19**
4.	Field Day	**Mango Day,10-04-2017**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**-**	**8**
5.	Field Day	**Maize,19-9-2017**	**1**	**8**	**11**	**19**	**5**	**2**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13**	**13**	**26**
6.	Field Day	**Maize,23-9-2017**	**1**	**15**	**2**	**17**	**25**	**6**	**31**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**8**	**48**
7.	Field Day	**Blackgram,10-10-2017**	**1**	**14**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18**	**2**	**20**
	Total		**7**	**75**	**32**	**107**	**57**	**9**	**66**	**--**	**-**	**-**	**132**	**41**	**173**
8.	KisanMela														
9.	KisanMela		**4**												**2650**
	Total		**4**												**2650**
10.	KisanGhosthi		2												46
11.	Exhibition		7												2760
12.	Film Show		10												272
13.	Method Demonstrations														
14.	Farmers Seminar														

15.	Workshop		2												
16.	Group meetings		4												40
17.	Lectures delivered as resource persons		25												370
18.	Newspaper coverage		57												
19.	Radio talks		1												
20.	TV talks		4												
21.	Popular articles		82												
22.	Extension Literature		6												3200
23.	Advisory Services		12												
24.	Scientific visit to farmers field		30												72
25.	Farmers visit to KVK														1072
26.	Diagnostic visits														71
27.	Exposure visits		2												122
28.	Ex-trainees Sammelan														
29.	Soil health Camp														
30.	Animal Health Camp														
31.	Agri mobile clinic														
32.	Soil test campaigns		2												85
33.	Farm Science Club Conveners meet														
34.	Self Help Group Conveners meetings		4												55
35.	MahilaMandals Conveners meetings		3												30
36.	Celebration of important days (specify),World Soil Day,World Honey Bee Day,Mahila Kisan Divas,Nutrition Week,National Youth Day,Sankalp Se Siddhi etc.														876
	Grand Total														

* Example for guidance only

6. B. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services

APR 2017-18

Kisan Mobile Advisory									
Name of the KVK	No. of farmers Covered	No. of Advisories Sent	Type of messages						
			Crop	Livestock	Weather	Marketing	Awareness	Other enterprise	Any other
KVK,Reasi	75	75	30	25		10	10		

6.C. DETAILS OF TECHNOLOGY WEEK CELEBRATIONS during 2017-18

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)			
	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	PBW-175	14qt(approx.)	40600	70
	Maize	Double Deklab	25qt.	24000	
OILSEEDS					
	Mustard	DGS-1	0.80 qt		
PULSES					
	Blackgram	Shekher-3	1.50	14400	101
	Chickpea	GNG-1581	2.00 qt.	18294	50
VEGETABLES					
	Okra	Varsha Uphar	0.15 qt	900	15
FLOWER CROPS					
OTHERS (Specify)					

*An example for guidance only

B) PLANTING MATERIALS

Major group/class	Crop	Variety	Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
FRUITS					
SPICES					
VEGETABLES					
	Vegetables Seedlings	**Rupali, King of Market, Pride of India,N-53 etc**	**4500**		
FOREST SPECIES					
ORNAMENTAL CROPS					
	Marigold Seedlings	**Hybrid,Pusa Narangi & Pusa Basati**	**7500**		
PLANTATION CROPS					
Others (specify)					

*An example for guidance only

C) BIO PRODUCTS

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						

4						

D) LIVESTOCK

Sl. No.	Type	Breed	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			(Nos	Kgs		
Cattle						
SHEEP AND GOAT						
POULTRY						
FISHERIES						
Others (Specify)						

*** An example for guidance only**

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.)

(B) KVK e-News Letter – (Name, Date of start, periodicity, Name of the Website uploaded)

(C) Literature developed/published

Item	***Title***	***Authors name***	***Number of copies***
Research papers(published in 2017-18)	Use of Information and Communication Technologies by the farmers of hilly areas of J&K. Journal of Krishi Vigyan.pp.244-246	Dr.Banarsi Lal & Sh. Jagdish Kumar	
	Impact of Vocational Training Programmes on Income of the Rural Youth, Journal of Communication Studies pp.69-72	Dr.Banarsi Lal, Dr. Vikas Tandon and Dr.Shahid Ahmed	
	Training strategies preferred by	Dr.Arvinder Kumar,Dr.	

Item	*Title*	*Authors name*	*Number of copies*
	the Horticulture Extension Personnel in Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir State. Journal of Krishi Vigyan.pp238-243	SK Kher, Dr.Banarsi Lal,Dr.Rakesh Nanda, Dr.R.Sharma & Dr.Akash Sharma	
	Information source utilization pattern of horticulture extension personnel for seeking and dissemination of horticultural technology in Jammu region of J&K, India. International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Science pp.33-38	Dr.Arvinder Kumar, Dr. SK Kher, Dr.Rakesh Nanda,Dr. Akash Sharma, Dr.SEH Rizvi &Dr. Hafeez Ahmad	
	Exploring the differences in agricultural productivity among Northern states of India, Maharashtra Jr. of Agril. Economics 172-177.	Dr. Pawan Kumar Sharma, Dr. RK Arora, Dr. RG Deshmukh, Dr.SC Nagpure and Dr.Banarsi Lal	
Technical reports			
Technical bulletins	1.Vermicomposting	Smt.Shalini Khajuria and Dr.Banarsi Lal	300
	2.Badam ki sciencedani kheti	Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi and Dr.Banarsi Lal	350
	3. Pecannut ki sciencedani kheti	Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi and Dr.Banarsi Lal	350
	4.Akhrot ki sciencedani kheti	Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi and Dr.Banarsi Lal	350
	5.Commercial marigold cultivation	Dr.Banarsi Lal and Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi	100
Popular articles			Mass Scale dailies of J&K
(2017-18)	Communication for agricultural development	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Rural migration and employment opportunities	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State times
	Preservation of heritage monuments and sites	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Organic farming for sustainable development	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Protect the planet earth	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Impact of climate change on agricultural production	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Challenges and opportunities in agriculture sector	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times

Item	*Title*	*Authors name*	*Number of copies*
	Need of smart villages	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Rabindernath Tagore: The Universal Man	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Nau Devian Shrine: pilgrims destination	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Rural tourism-An income generation avenue	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State times
	Importance of environmental education	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State times
	Opportunities in contract farming	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	
	Consequences of declining sex ratio	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State times
	Baisakhi Mela at Dera Baba Shrine	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State times
	Can we get rid of corruption?	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State times
	Importance of soil and water conservation	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Protect the green gold of J&K	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Transformation in rural areas through agricultural extension	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Challenges and opportunities in floriculture industry	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	
	Conservation of biological diversity	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Is violence really the answer?	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Need of self-sufficiency in pulses, oilseeds	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Swachh Bharat Mission and Rural Sanitation	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Challenges and opportunities in urban agriculture	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Technological empowerment of rural women	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State times
	Technology transfer for rural development	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Transformation of body through yoga	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Electricity generation from fruits, vegetables	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Problems and prospects of agricultural marketing	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior

Item	*Title*	*Authors name*	*Number of copies*
	Combat the heinous crime of child labour	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Why not equal education education for all?	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Connection between humans and nature	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Self Help Groups for income, employment	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Prevention of road accidents	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Rural entrepreneurship-A catalyst for rural prosperity	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Electronisation of communication technology	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Vision of peace for development	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Sustainable rural development through farmers organisations	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Sustainable Rural Development through Farmers Organisations	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Olive oil for a healthy heart	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Organic farming-The only way for healthy life	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Strategy to double farmers income	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	KVKs-Harbingers of second green revolution	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Organic farming-The only way for healthy life	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Maize – a potential source of nutrition	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Why do farmers commit suicide?	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Diversified farming in Reasi District	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Save water ,save life	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Impact of population on climate change, cont.	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Impact of overpopulation on climate change(Concluded)	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Participatory approach for poverty eradication	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Participatory approach for poverty eradication	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times

Item	*Title*	*Authors name*	*Number of copies*
	Entrepreneurship development in agriculture	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Save earth ,save life	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Efforts towards pulses and oilseeds production	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Empowering farmers through horticulture	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Empowering hilly areas farmers of J&K	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Rural technology dissemination	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Causes and impact of Quit India Movement	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily Excelsior
	Disaster management for sustainable development	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Empowering the rural women	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	From waste to wealth	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Rural youths empowerment	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Income and employment generation through beekeeping	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Effects and management of Parthenium (Congress Grass)	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Need to avoid wastage of food	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Vegetables cultivation in urban areas of J&K	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Pledging to double the farmers income	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Contribution of teachers for the development of society	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Empowering farmers	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Dream of higher education	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Issues of food and nutrition security	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Reasi in nature's lap	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Issues of food and nutrition security	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Promoting Information and Communication Technologies(ICTs) for	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times

Item	*Title*	*Authors name*	*Number of copies*
	Agricultural Development		
	Need of social and economic development of rural women	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Gender equality-Need of the hour	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Food wastage is a social delinquency	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Attracting rural youth in agriculture	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Integrated approach for Parthenium(Congress Grass) management	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Role of television in rural development	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Empowering tribal farmers through dairy farming	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Cricket – a religion or a game in India	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Ethics of non-violence	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Poultry farming- a source of better livelihood for farmers	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Saving the girl child	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Empowering women farmers for food security	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Monkey menace in Jammu	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Need to celebrate the organic Diwali	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Potential of sericulture in J&K	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs)-Engines of skill intensive agriculture	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Daily excelsior
	Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs)-Engines of Skill Intensive Agriculture	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Promotion of agricultural education through farmers fairs	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
	Promotion of agricultural education through farmers fairs	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Broccoli-an anticancer vegetable	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Need to promote group entrepreneurship for rural development	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times

Item	*Title*	*Authors name*	*Number of copies*
	Need to promote group entrepreneurship for rural development	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	state Times
	Importance of infotainment for effective communication	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	Early Times
	Jhiri Mela-A Tribute to Revolutionary Farmer	Dr.Banarsi lal & Pawan Sharma	State Times
Training Manual	5 days training programmes at Talwara	Dr.Banarsi Lal & Dr. R K Arora	
Extension literature			
Folders /leaflets			
TOTAL			

(C) Details of Electronic Media Produced

S. No.	Type of media (CD / Software)	Title of the programme	Number

(D) Mobile App developed by KVK

S.No.	Name of KVK	Name of Mobile App Developed	Year in which App is Developed	No. of Users downloaded the App	Type of information offered by the App(seeds, fertilizers, market prices, weather etc.)

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 with good action photographs (with captions) should be on the following topics

a) ***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***
b) ***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***
c) ***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

Output

Outcome

Impact

SUCCESS STORY
Commercial Floriculture in Kanjali Village of Reasi District of J&K (Adopted by KVK, Reasi)

Introduction: Jammu and Kashmir is a mountainous state in which Jammu region is predominantly sub-tropical while Kashmir and Ladakh regions are temperate. The state is blessed with an immense natural beauty and is located between 32.17 and 37.06 North latitude and 73.2 and 80.36 East longitude in the Himalayan region. This state is characterized by benevolent people, scenic natural beauty, natural waterfalls, folded mountains, alpine pastures, lush green forests, rich wild life, snow clad fields, carpet green turfs, gushing fountains, lofty skying grounds, charming gardens, cool pollution free fresh air, fresh cool water, shimmering lakes, apple orchards etc. The state has 1069mm average annual rainfall in sub-tropical Jammu region, 660mm in temperate valley and 80-90mm in arid Ladakh region respectively. The average temperatures of these three regions are 24.5, 13.3 and 5.3 centigrade respectively. The state is endowed with ample natural resources including soil, water, climatic condition, diversity, topography, rich natural flora etc. which are conducive for the cultivation of a wide range of flowers. The state is considered as the paradise on the earth because of its natural glamour. The state has undergone many changes through the ages, influenced by the different kinds of cultures, religions and rulers during various periods of history. It is this scenic beauty and bountiful nature that lured the Mughals and they were impressed by the beauty of the state and they established many gardens in the valley along their main sites and journey routes. Beautiful gardens in the state are being enjoyed by the tourists across the globe. Keeping the demand of flowers in view there is need to increase the flower production in the state. With the strenuous efforts of government organizations awareness on floriculture industry has been created among the farmers and some farmers especially from the young generation are showing keen interest in floriculture sector. A good number of progressive farmers in almost all the districts of the state have been trading flowers in the local and outside markets. In 1990 the area under floriculture in J&K was only 80 ha and now it has increased around 350 ha with an annual turnover of about 1350 lakhs.

Flowers have their importance because of their aesthetic value in their use in decorating homes, in social events such as marriages, social gathering and funerals, in religious rituals etc. Main floriculture crops such as marigold, gladiolus, lilies, tulips, carnations, roses and gerberas are being cultivated in the state to generate additional income. KrishiVigyanKendras(KVKs) of SKUAST-J and State Department of Floriculture provide technical assistance to the floriculture farmers and impart training to start the entrepreneurship in floriculture in the region. Technical guidelines on cut flowers, seeds, bulbs and ornamental plants, introduction of new technologies like high-tech poly structures etc. are provided to the farmers by these organizations. These organizations also demonstrate some advance floriculture farms to the farmers through exposure visits.

There is dire need to increase the income and employment of the farmers of the hilly state of J&K. There is possibility to increase the production and productivity of floricultural crops and to enable the farmers to diversify their crops production by adopting the modern technologies and establishing the infrastructure for the farm production in hilly areas of J&K.There is urgent need to promote the commercial cultivation of marigold in the state as there is immense potential of marigold cultivation in the state. It is matter of grave concern that the interest of younger generation in the state is dwindling towards agriculture.

Reasi is a hilly district of Jammu and Kashmir which is located around 72 km away from Jammu and is at 1528 meter above mean sea level. Its population is 3, 14,714 as per 2011 census. It was carved from

Udhampur district on 1st April, 2007.This district is surrounded by Udhampur, Rajouri, Jammu, Ramban and Shopian districts. This district of Jammu and Kashmir is world famous because of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine. Every year millions of devotees visit this holy shrine to pay homage. The Chenab River passes through this district which is another centre of attraction in the district. Salal Power Project has been constructed over this river and this generates around 690 MW power.Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir is an abode of Mata Vaishno Devi and blessed with vast biodiversity.Internationally renowned places like Mata Vaishno Devi, Katra along with some historical places like Shiv Khori Shrine, Dera Baba Banda Bahadur, Baba AgharJittoJi, Siarh Baba, NaoDevian, Dhansar Baba, ZiaratBaji Ismail etc. come under Reasi district and tourists from all over the world used to come in the district throughout the year. Being the hub of religious spots, Reasi district is having immense scope in floriculture. The prestigious Salal Hydro Electric Project located at Jyotipuram, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Katra, KrishiVigyan Kendra, Tanda, and Cancer Hospital, Katra are centres of attraction in the district. The proposed train to Kashmir passes through this district and makes it an important place in the national atlas.The district is watershed of the River Chenab and its major tributaries are Banganga, Anji. Ans, Rudd, Plassu and Pai.

Most of the farmers of Reasi district are small and marginal and crops are mostly cultivated under rain fed (about 94%) conditions. Major crops grown in this area are maize, wheat, paddy, mash and potato. Farmers of this district are having very limited resources and mostly they adopt the traditional system of agriculture. The yield of all the crops is low as compared to the national and state average yields. The adoption percentage of modern agricultural technologies is low resulting in the low socio-economic status of the farmers. There are various insect-pests and disease problems in the district. Boars and monkeys too damage the crops to a large extent in this particular district causing a huge loss to the farmers.

Kanjali village is about 36 km away from world famous religious place Katra in Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir. The village is around 6 km. away from KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Reasi. This village is situated in the remote area of Reasi district and is lacking the road and communication connectivity. There are around 150 families in the village. The major occupation of the people is agriculture and there is a natural source of irrigation in the village where the marigold cultivation can be done. There are two Govt. schools, three Angadwadicentresand one PanchayatGhar in the village. There are many progressive floriculturists in the village who are producing the marigold flowers at a commercial level. The village is having around 150 hectares of land. Initially the villagers were growing maize, wheat and few local varieties of vegetables as their forefathers were doing. They were using the traditional agricultural technologies in their fields and monkeys and wild boars were the great threats in their fields. All the agricultural produce was consumed by their families with very little surplus to sell. Their farming system was deteriorating and they were unable to mitigate the basic needs of their families. Some farmers of the village were on the threshold to leave the agriculture profession.

KVK intervention

Before the KVK interventions the farmers of Kanjali village were doing the unscientific agriculture on a small scale. They were endouvering to increase their farm income. They were using the local resources and were growing the maize, wheat, fruits, vegetables, marigold etc. with the traditional methods resulting in the poor yield of the crops. They were lacking the scientific knowledge in agriculture. After establishing the KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Reasi near their village, they came in contact with the KVK, Reasi scientists. KVK, Reasi became a ray of hope for these farmers. KVK scientists started regularly visiting their farms and developed a good rapport with the farmers of this village. A benchmark study was conducted by the KVK scientists in the village. The farmers were guided and motivated for the scientific marigold cultivation. They were encouraged for commercial marigold cultivation.KVK, Reasi organised the trainings/awareness programmes/kisanghosties/field days/exposure visits/farmers fairs etc. on commercial floriculture at Kanjali village of Reasi distt of

J&K. KVK, Reasi scientists laid Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) and On Farm Trials (OFTs) on marigold crop in the village. The technical guidelines on marigold cultivation were provided to the farmers. The farmers were fascinated by observing the results of FLDs and OFTs on marigold crop and they showed keen interest in the adoption of the technologies for marigold crop. The technical literature on commercial floriculture was provided to the farmers of the village and special video shows on scientific floriculture were organised for them. The KVK work was synergised by the Department of Floriculture. Scientific cultivation of marigold changed their life. KVK, Reasi also introduced some new varieties of marigold in the area gave some scientific recommendations on commercial marigold farming. Marigold cultivation helped to overcome the problem of monkeys menace in the village as the crop is not damaged by the monkeys.

Output

Before KVK interventions farmers of Kanjali village were growing only maize, wheat and few vegetables by using the traditional technologies and they were lacking the technical skills and knowledge on agriculture. There was heavy infestation of diseases and insects-pests and farmers were earning only Rs.81, 200/ha as their crops productivity was low but with the commercial marigold cultivation they raised their annual income up to Rs. 2,53,000/ha in 2014-15,Rs.2,73,900/ha in 2015-16 to Rs.3,00,500 in 2016-17. By growing the marigold crop, the farmers are generating more income as compared to their traditional farming.

Before KVK intervention:

S. No.	Enterprise taken	Operational Expenses(Rs./ha)	Total Output(Rs./ha)	Net Profit(Rs./ha)
1.	Traditional methods of agriculture	82,500	1,63,700	81,200

After KVK Intervention:

S. No.	Year	Enterprise taken	Operational Expenses(Rs./ha)	Total Output(Rs./ha)	Net Profit(Rs./ha)
1.	2014-15	Scientific methods of marigold cultivation	1,18,000	3,71,000	2,53,000
2.	2015-16	Scientific methods of marigold cultivation	1,21,100	3,95,000	2,73,900
3.	2016-17	Scientific methods of marigold cultivation	1,23,200	4,23,700	3,00,500

Outcome

By observing the successful results of marigold crop in Kanjali village, the other farmers of the district villages such as Rajwal, Bhabber, Bhakta, Sool, KansiPatta etc. are also showing keen interest in marigold cultivation. With the introduction of scientific technologies for marigold cultivation the farmers are able to generate extra income and employment. With the generation of extra income, the farmers developed confidence to mitigate their basic problems. A self- reliance and entrepreneurial spirit has been developed among the farmers. Their new attitude towards scientific marigold cultivation has been developed.Kanjali farmers' success in commercial floriculture is inspiring the other farmers of the area and they are shifting towards the commercial floriculture in a scientific way for better economic returns. The other farmers of the area take opinion from them about the scientific marigold cultivation practices. With the scientific marigold cultivation, the socio-economic status of the farmers has been improved.

Impact

KVK in the form of farmer's trainings, vocational trainings, Front Line Demonstrations(FLDs),On Farm Trials(OFTs), farmers-scientists interaction, farmers' exposure visit, field days, KisanGhosties, campaigns, dissemination of production technologies through radio, TV, extension literature etc. have led to start the commercial floriculture in Kanjali village. Gradually many farmers of the area are becoming interested in scientific marigold cultivation. They have developed a good rapport with the KVK scientists and always participate in the agricultural extension activities conducted by the KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Reasi. Year- by- year they have started to generate more income and employment by growing the marigold crop at commercial level. Number of farmers including Sh.Shail Singh, a progressive floriculturist in the village was highly impressed with the technical guidelines given by the KVK scientists and presently he is guiding the other farmers of the area on commercial marigold cultivation. He grows marigold in around 60 Kanals of the area. He has established one vermicompost unit at his home. There are many other farmers in the village who have become entrepreneurs in floriculture like Sh. Shail Singh. They used to sale their marigold flowers at world famous place Katra, Udhampur and Jammu. Now the village farmers have developed confidence in themselves and they are having lot of credibility on KVK scientists as from to time they provide technical advice on commercial marigold cultivation. The village farmers have become an example of success and motivating factor for other farmers in adjoining areas. KVK scientists also motivated other farmers of the village for the commercial floriculture as it can change their socio-economic status. Farmers were facilitated to develop the marketing channels to sale their farm produce in local markets,Katra and even in Jammu. Katra has an immense potential for the marketing of marigold flowers as the tourists from across the globe visit this holy spot and pay homage to the Vaishno Devi Shrine.

Sh.Shail Singh, a progressive farmer of this village was felicitated by the Hon'ble Union Minister of India, Sh. Jatinder Singh in a farmer fair organised by theKrishiVigyan Kendra(KVK),Reasi ofSher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Jammu (SKUAST-J) as a progressive floriculturist in the year 2016-17. He was also appreciated by theHon'ble Ex-Director General of the ICAR, Dr.S. Ayappan andHon'bleVice Chancellor of SKUAST-Jammu Dr.P.K.Sharma for his efforts for commercial floriculture during their visit at KVK, Reasi. Smt. Maya Devi, a woman farmer from the same village was also appreciated by theHon'ble Ex-Director General of the ICAR, Dr.S. Ayappan for her efforts for commercial floriculture during his visit at KVK, Reasi. Efforts of the KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Reasi scientists and progressive farmers of Kanjali village have given a new shape to the marigold farming and the quantity and quality of marigold crop have been increased with new interventions. By observing the results of scientific marigold cultivation at Kanjali village the other

farmers of the `adjoining villages are also attracted towards scientificmarigold cultivation. With the increase in the income of the farmers by growing the marigold crop their respect and reconisation have also been increased in the society. They have built their Pucca houses and their children education status is also improving year after year. They exhibit their marigold produce in different farmers' fairs organised by SKUAST-J& allied departments and recognised by the different organisations. Their efforts for commercial farming were highly appreciated by Hon'ble ex-DG, ICAR, Dr.S. Ayappan, Hon'ble Union Minister, Dr. Jatinder Singh, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of SKUAST-J Dr.P.K.Sharma and Hon'ble J&K Min., Sh. Ajay Nanda during the farmers' fairs and other extension activities conducted by KVK, Reasi. KVK, Reasi is making strenuous efforts for the farmers' welfare through commercial floriculture in the hilly district Reasi of Jammu and Kashmir.


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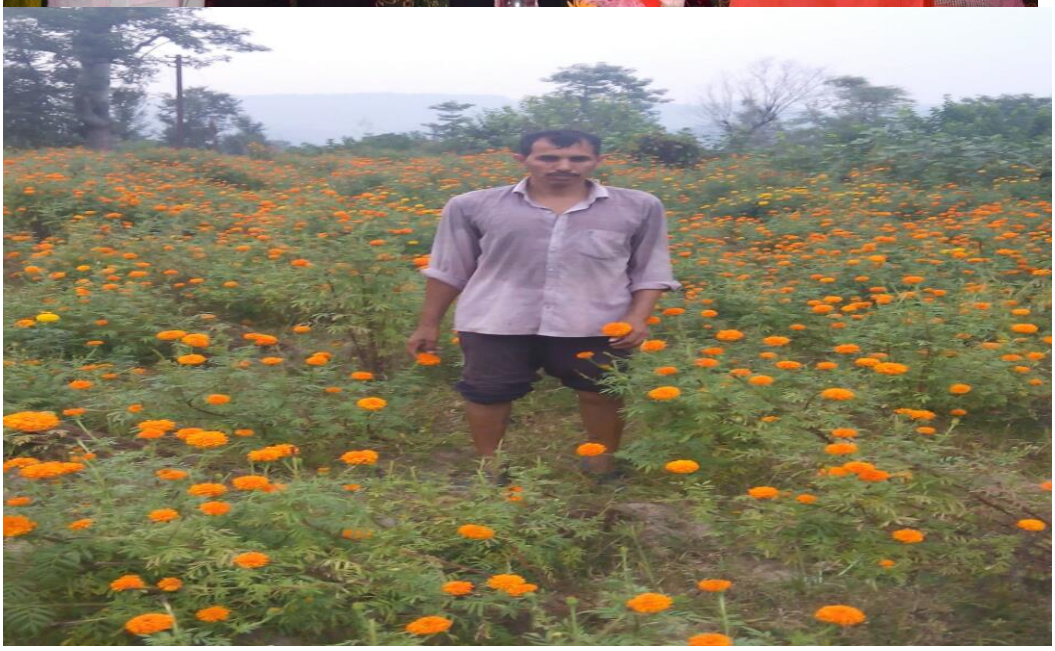

Success Story

Commercial Vegetables Cultivation in Hilly Areas for Farmers Prosperity

Writers are: Dr. Banarsi Lal*, I/C, Sr., Scientist&Head, KVK, Reasi and Dr.R.K.Arora**
Associate Director and Incharge KVK s of SKUAST-J

Introduction:

S. Gurdev Singh S/O S. Chatter Singh is a 62 years old progressive farmer of village Bharakh which is about 40 km away from Reasi town of Jammu and Kashmir. His family comprises his wife, one daughter and one son. He is having 4 acres of land holding. He was growing maize, wheat, few medicinal and aromatic plants and few local varieties of vegetables. All his agricultural produce was almost consumed by his family with very small surplus. The traditional farming was not generating extra income for him.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra Intervention

A base line survey of village Bharakh was done by the KVK scientists and it was observed that majority of varieties of different cops including vegetables used by the farmers were traditional which their forefathers were using from years ago. There were no proper scientific agricultural technologies to be utilized by the villagers and production was very poor. The KrishiVigyan Kendra, Reasi scientists along with the allied departments imparted awareness/ training programmes on “Commercial Vegetables Growing” and introduced the improved and hybrid seeds of the vegetables by laying Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs).The farmers were also taken for the exposure

visits at KVK, Reasi and SKUAST-J. It was intensively done to improve the vegetable production in the village so that the farmers can earn their livelihood and improve their socio-economic status and can also mitigate their own nutritional problems. The KrishiVigyan Kendra Scientists were constantly guiding the farmers for the scientific commercial vegetables growing and assessing and refining the new technologies suitable for the farmers of Bharakh village.

Output

20 interested vegetable growers (including S.Gurdev Singh) were identified and hybrid /improved vegetables seeds were provided by the KVK scientists with technical guidelines. They were also guided how to save their vegetable crops from insect-pests and diseases. They were constantly motivated how they can raise their socio-economic status by growing the vegetable crops.

Table: Income difference between the traditional methods of vegetables growing and scientific methods vegetables growing provided by the KVK.

S. No.	Component	Intervention	Gross Cost(Rs./ha)	Gross Return(Rs./ha)	Net Profit(Rs./ha)	B:C Ratio
1.	Traditional method of vegetables growing	Use of local varieties seeds of vegetables	79700	1,45,400	65,700	1:1.82
2.	New method of vegetables growing	Use of improved/hybrid varieties of seeds of vegetables	1,17,300	3,54,600	2,37,300	1:3.02

S. Gurdev Singh is having around 4 acres of fertile land which is suitable for the vegetable growing. When he initiated the vegetables growing in his land, he was using the traditional technologies. The result was that the yield was very poor. He was not having assured source of irrigation. As is evident from the above table, by using the local varieties he was able to earn only Rs.65, 700/ha annually. Then he established a bore well at his farm. He followed the scientific guidelines provided by the KVK, Reasiscientists and he used the improved/hybrid varieties of vegetables he was able to earn Rs.2, 37,300/ha annually from the same piece of land. A transformation happened in his life. Now S. Gurdev Singh is confident as his income has increased and he is feeling more secure by growing the vegetables under the guidance of KVK scientists. He has started applying FYM and other organic inputs in his fields for organic vegetables. S. Gurdev Singh has established a vegetables sale counter at his home which he uses to sale his vegetables. Now S. Gurdev Singh has become a motivating factor for other farmers of his area and they have started to adopt the same technologies as used by him.A self-reliance and entrepreneurial spirit has been developed by him.

Outcome

S. Gurdev Singh has gained recognition by winning many exhibition awards farmers' fairs held at district and state level. He has exhibited some outstanding materials in different exhibitions conducted by the SKUAST-J and also by state department of agriculture/horticulture. He has emerged as a progressive farmer of his area.With the increase in his income by the vegetables growing his respect and reconisation has also been increased in the area. Keeping his performance in vegetables growing in view, he was awarded by Hon'ble Union Minister, Dr.Jatinder Singh as progressive vegetables grower in the farmers fair organised by KrishiVigyan Kendra, Reasi at its campus in 2016-17.S.Gurdev Singh is very eager to learn scientific vegetables growing. He is very hard working and have positive attitude towards agriculture. He has become a role model farmer of his area.

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

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 and vegetable crops to increase the yield	to supply nutrients in cucurbits and 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	to increase the fertility in maize and

		the fertility in maize and wheat crop	wheat crop
6	Wheat	Leaves of Neem plant , Bana(Vytusnigundu) 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-8
ii. No. of farm families selected-120
iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted-20

9.F. Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory / Plant Health Clinic

Status of establishment of Lab :The soil testing lab has been established and is in working condition

1. Year of establishment :2016-17
2. List of equipments purchased with amount :Different reagents, soil testing equipment, weighing machine etc.

Sl. No	Name of the Equipment	Qty.	Cost
1	Soil Testing Kit	1	86,000
2	Soil Testing Kit	1	86,000
3	Soil Testing Kit	1	86,000
Total		3	2,58.000

3. **Details of samples analyzed / Soil Health Cards issued during 2017-18 :**

Details	No.	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples	74	74	8	
Water Samples				
Plant Samples	20	20	4	
Soil Health Cards Issued	74	74	8	

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)**
Commercial organic vegetables growing	85	52	1,27,000	2,91,000
Commercial floriculture	53	12	77,000/ha	2,32,000
Scientific mushroom cultivation	14	12	-	83,000/unit
Fruit and vegetables processing	46	22	-	91,000
Poultry farming	159	34	40,000-50,000/per year/per 1000bird unit	100000-1,25000/per year/per 1000 bird unit(6-7 lots per year)

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

10.2. Cases of large scale adoption
(Please furnish detailed information for each case)

1.**Hybrid maize adoption**

KVK Reasi is laying out the demonstrations of maize hybrids from the last seven years in both the districts Udhampur and Reasi. Every year more than 5 hectares of hybrid maize is laid out at the farmers' fields as FLDs. These are followed by the trainings imparted to the farmers and awareness camps and field days organized to promote hybrid maize culture in the district. Data collection and regular monitoring of crop has resulted in establishing of the facts that these hybrids have the potential to change the maize culture in hilly districts of J&K. people of the district were very less aware of the yield potentials of the hybrid maize and less than 10 percent farmers were sowing the hybrid maize. But now with the strenuous efforts of the KVK more than eighty per cent of the farmers are sowing these hybrids. The farmer is so impressed with the hybrids that they are ready to pay the high prices for single cross hybrids maize seeds. The yellow seeded maize hybrids have found special have found special preference from the poultry industry in the district. The buyers are satisfied with the grain size and offer good price to growers at their farm itself. People have preference to white maize for their own consumptions and white hybrids are also gaining popularity. KVK's efforts were synergized by the activities of the state department of Agriculture. Seeing the need the government also offered subsidy on these seeds. This year huge quantity of maize hybrid seeds were lifted from the government stores in district Reasi alone and similar was the position in district Udhampur as well. The productivity which used to hover around 10-12q/ha is now raised to 20-25 q/ha and in some demonstrations we have harvested up to 40q/ha of maize grain. Cultivation of these new hybrids has also increased the fodder availability in the district. These hybrids are tall and sturdy and along with higher yield also offer higher biomass and thus solve the fodder problems in these hilly districts. We may say that hybrid maize culture is the single technology that has spread very quickly to far furlong areas of the districts.

2. Organic Vegetables Growing: KVK has developed certain pockets for organic vegetables where the farmers are producing the organic vegetables and fetching more prices. .KVK scientists imparted specific trainings on organic vegetables growing. They were trained for the preparation of organic inputs such as Panchgavaya, Jeevamrit, Beejamrit, Cow Urine, Neemoil, Vermicompost etc. Now the farmers are growing commercial vegetables and selling in local market and also in Jammu. An organic training centre established at Talwara village is also co-ordinated by the KVK where the farmers from every nook and corners are coming for the training purpose on organic farming.

3. Development of floriculture in the district:

Another case of large scale adoption is cultivation of marigold in the district Reasi especially in Katra area. KVK Reasi actively took up promotion of floriculture since 2009. Through continuous awareness and trainings camps people of the area were motivated to cultivate marigold on commercial scale. Since the area is famous for holy shrine of Vaishno Devi there is immense demand of flowers which are often imported from other states. Thus efforts were made to encourage farmers to this enterprise. A village Chamyara in Reasi was particularly chosen for laying out demonstrations and also for creating awareness about benefits of flower cultivation. Improved seeds of new varieties were brought from IARI, New Delhi and were distributed among growers who were till then growing local marigold breeds. Farmers were convinced about the yield potential and the quality of the bloom.An average farmer gets around Rs 8to10 thousand from one Kanal flower cultivation and this income increases to about 10,000

per kanal in diwali season. No other enterprise is giving this return to farmers of this area. Many families are now cultivating marigold and they earn anything between 50,000 to 75,000 within three months during the festival season. KVK is also introducing new cultivars so that the season of cultivation may further be increased.

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.

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

11.0 LINKAGES

11.1 Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
1.Department of Agriculture	Trainings/FLDs/OFTs/KissanMelas /ATMA/ RKVY etc.
2.Department of Horticulture	Trainings/FLDs/OFTs/ KissanMelas/ 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 sef-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.)

11.3 Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district Yes

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Remarks

1.	KisanMela	Deptt. of agriculture	KVK experts gave the technical advice to the farmers
2.	**FFS**	Deptt. of agriculture	**Provided technical guidelines to the farmers**
3.	**Farmers-Scientist Interaction**	Deptt. of agriculture	**Interacted with the farmers on scientific agriculture in the district**

Coordination activities between KVK and ATMA during 2017-18

S. No.	*Programme*	*Particulars*	*No. of programmes attended by KVK staff*	*No. of programmes Organized by KVK*	*Other remarks (if any)*
01	**Meetings**	4	4		
02	**Research projects**				
03	**Training programmes**	6	6	2	
04	**Demonstrations**	2	2	1	
05	**Extension Programmes**				
	KisanMela	1	1		
	Technology Week				
	Exposure visit	2	2		
	Exhibition	3	3		
	Soil health camps				
	Animal Health Campaigns				
	FFS	3	3		
06	**Publications**				
	Video Films	4			
	Books				
	Extension Literature	500			
	Pamphlets	100			
	Others News coverage	6			
07	**Other Activities**				

11.4 Give details of programmes implemented under National Horticultural Mission

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Constraints if any
1.	Awareness/training programmes on organic horticulture	Provided technical guidelines on organic horticulture	

11.5 Nature of linkage with National Fisheries Development Board

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Remarks

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	Awareness programmes	Provided technical guidelines			

12. PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVK

12.1 Performance of demonstration units (other than instructional farm)

Sl. No.	Demo Unit (Mention the name of Demo Unit)	Year of estt.	Area	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	Vermicompost unit	2015				15 qt.			
2.	Dhingri unit	2016				50 bags			
3	Poultry	2014	200 birds	Chabrown, NakedneckVanraja and Kadaknath		500 chicks			
4.	Greenshade/poly house net unit	2016		For hort. Crops seedlings	In progress	1500 plants of pecan nut walnut and almond			

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	Nov.26	April,25	1.5ha	PBW-175	Seed and straw	14qt	21000	60600	
Maize	June 10	Sept.28	1.5 ha	Plant Gene	Grain and straw	25qt.	12,000	24000	
Pulses									
Blackgram	June 17	Oct.8	0.3ha	Shekhar-3	Seed	1.5 qt.	3500	14400	

Chickpea	Nov.10	April 16	0.3ha	GNG-1581	Seed	2.0 qt.	4200	18294	
Oilseeds									
	Nov.7	April 8	0.3	DGS-1	Seed	0.80	4100		
Fibers									
Floriculture									
Oats	Oct.15	March 15	0.4ha	Sabzar	Seed	3 qt.	3400		
Sorghum	June,6	June 6	0.5 ha	SSG-1	Fodder	-	2500	6500	
Fruits									
Vegetables	Nov. 8 and 5 April	March.10 and June 15	0.1 ha and 0.1 ha	N-53 and Varsha Uphaar	Vegetables	1.50 qt. and 1qt.	1520	2420	
Others (specify)									

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Qty	Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
			Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Vermicompost	5qt			

12.4 Performance of instructional farm (livestock and fisheries production)

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 2017			
May 2017			
June 2017			
July 2017			
August 2017			
September 2017			
October 2017			
November 2017	15	3days	KVK is located in the far-flung area of the district.
December 2017			
January 2018			
February 2018			

March 2018			

12.6. Database management

S. No	*Database target*	*Database created by the KVK*

12.7 Rainwater Harvesting

Training programmes conducted using Rainwater Harvesting Demonstration Unit

Date	Title of the training course	Client (PF/RY/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

Date	Title of the Demonstration	Client (PF/RY/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

Name of the crop	Quantity of seed produced (q)

Plant materials produced using Rainwater Harvesting Demonstration Unit

Name of the crop	Number of plant materials produced

Other activities organized using Rainwater Harvesting Demonstration Unit

Activity	No. of visitors
Visit of farmers	
Visit of officials	

13. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

13.1 Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Account Number
With Host Institute	J&K Bank	Chatha	SB 003
With KVK	J&K Bank	Reasi	0029040500018557 IFSC- JAKA0REASSI
	J&K Bank	Dera baba	0707040500000036 JAKA0DERABAB

13.2 Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2017-18 (up to March 2018)

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	**Pay & Allowances**	85.60	85.60	85.60
2	**Traveling allowances**	1.40	1.40	1.40
3	**Contingencies**			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)			
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments			
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	15.00	15.00	15.00
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)			
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)			
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)			
G	Training of extension functionaries			
H	Maintenance of buildings	4.50	4.50	4.50
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory			
J	Library			
TOTAL (A)				
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	**Works**			
2	**Equipments including SWTL & Furniture**			
3	**Vehicle** (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)			
4	**Library** (Purchase of assets like books & journals)			
TOTAL (B)		111.8	111.8	111.80
C. REVOLVING FUND				
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		**111.8**	**111.8**	**111.80**

5.3

13.3 Status of revolving fund (Rs. in lakhs) for the last five years

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 2013 to March 2014	4,68156.00	2,07781.00	27,559,00	6,48378.00
April 2014 to March 2015	6,48378.00	1,93250.00	323413 + (1 lac paid to ICAR)=423413.00	4,16,092.00
April 2015 to March 2016	4,16,092.00	213855.00	50799.00	6,22,829.00
April 2016 to March 2017	6,22,829.00	130256.00	5880.00	768531.00
April 2017 to March 2018	768531.87	149770 .00	-	933274.87

14. Details of HRD activities attended by KVK staff during 2017-18

Name of the staff	*Designation*	*Title of the training programme*	*Institute where attended*	*Date*
Dr.Banarsi Lal, Dr.Sanjay Kaushal, Dr.Mandeep Singh Azad and Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi	I/C,PC and SMSs	National Workshop on Livestock Farming	SKUAST - Jammu	10-14 April,2014
Dr.MSAzad	SMS, Animal Science	Milking potential	SKUAST - Jammu	Wageningn,15-26 May,2017
Dr .Banarsi Lal	I/C, Sr.Scientist-cum-Head	2 days workshop of tribal KVKs	NASC Complex, New Delhi	7-8 June,2017
Dr.Banarsi Lal, Dr.Sanjay Kaushal, Dr.Mandeep Singh Azad	I/C,PC and SMSs	Training programme on Mridhaprikhak	KVK,RS Pura	21-6-2017
Dr .Banarsi Lal	I/C, Sr.Scientist-cum-Head	Workshop on skill development	Chandigarh	15—9-2017
Dr.Banarsi Lal, Dr.Sanjay Kaushal, Dr. Mandeep Singh Azad and Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi	I/C,PC and SMSs	National Conference of MSAE	SKUAST - Jammu	23-24 Oct.,2017
Dr.Banarsi Lal and Dr.Sanjay Kaushal	I/C,PC and SMS	National Symposium of IPS	SKUAST - Jammu	13-14-Nov.,2017

Dr .Banarsi Lal	I/C,Sr.Scientist-cum-Head	Training programme on digitalization of accounts	SKUAST - Jammu	30-10-2017
Dr.SajayKoushal	SMS,Agronomy	Training programme on nematode management	SKUAST - Jammu	18-19 Dec.,2017
Dr.Banarsi Lal, Dr.Sanjay Kaushal, Dr. Mandeep Singh Azad and Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi	I/C,PC and SMSs	Zonal Workshop of KVKs	SKUAST - Jammu	28-30-Dec.,2017
Dr.Banarsi Lal, Dr.Sanjay Kaushal, Dr. Mandeep Singh Azad and Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi	I/C,PC and SMSs	National Conference of SIDAVES	SKUAST - Jammu	8-10 Feb.,2018
Dr .Banarsi Lal	I/C,Sr.Scientist-cum-Head	National Conference of KVKs	IARI,New Delhi	15-3-2017
Dr.Banarsi Lal, Dr.Sanjay Kaushal, Dr. Mandeep Singh Azad and Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi	I/C,PC and SMSs	Workshop of KVKs	SKUAST - Jammu	28-3-2018
Dr.Banarsi Lal, Dr.Sanjay Kaushal, Dr. Mandeep Singh Azad and Dr.Suja Nabi Qureshi	I/C,PC and SMSs	Training programme on marketing intelligence	SKUAST - Jammu	31-3-2018

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

Annexures

District Profile - I

Include the details of

1. General census :District Udhampur and Reasi 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. Both the district have a population of 869652 lakhs as per 2011 census. The district has recorded population growth rate of 27.73% during the decade 19991-2001. population is mostly rural and only 15.68% of it resides in the towns. Udhampur district had 23 blocks and Reasi has 12 blocks.

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 kand 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

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 ^{0}C and 10-12 ^{0}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 ^{0}C and 10-12 ^{0}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.

4. Agro-ecosystems

5. Major and micro-farming systems

6. 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

7. Major production systems like rice based (rice-rice, rice-green gram, etc.), cotton based, etc.

Backyard poultry, organic vegetables and fishery in some pockets of the district.
Some enterprises like seasonal floriculture, dairy farming, sericulture and vegetable cultivation has been adopted as the 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.

8. Major agriculture and allied enterprises: 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. Talwara,Dheerti,Judd, Bharakh, Gran More, Tanda, Sirah, Bhakta, Kansi Patta

2. Survey methods used (survey by questionnaire, PRA, RRA, etc.) :PRA, base line survey
3. Various techniques used and brief documentation of process involved in applying the techniques used like release transect, resource map, etc. :Transact walk,social mapping, timeline gap
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- Mahore,Dharmari,Chenanai,Talwara,Bharakh
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

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, HPKVV, Palampur.

g. PAU, Ludhiana.

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, CSKHPKVV	
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	Fodder spp.	-	SKUAST-J	

	management for round the year availability.				
10.	Introduction of high yielder marigold in the district.	Merigold		IARI, New Delhi	

PS * an example for guidance only

2. Activity Chart

Crop/Animal/Enterprise	Problem	Cause	Solution	Activity	Reference of Technology
Wheat	Low productivity of wheat under rainfed conditions	1) Imbalance fertilizer application 2) disease occurance 3) Low yield due to nutrient deficiency	1. Application of recommend dose of Nutrients 2. Integrated Disease Management	1. Single component FLD to demonstrate effect of recommended dose of nutrients 2. Training and FLD programme on integrated disease management in wheat 3. OFT on disease management in wheat	
Soybean					
Mulberry					
Jersy Cow					

1. 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

1.8. A). Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year 2017-18

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING OF KVK, REASI

The 10th Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting of Krishi Vigyan Kendra Reasi was held in the meeting hall of KVK, Reasi on 09-03-2018 under the chairmanship of Dr. R.K. Arora, Associate Director Extension (KVKs)& I/C KVKs. District Heads and officers of various line departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Forestry, Soil conservation, Social forestry, Social welfare, Lead bank, Fisheries, Small scale industries etc. and progressive farmers attended the meeting (List of participants enclosed).
Dr.BanarsiLal, I/C, Sr. Scientist & Head, KVK, Reasi formally welcomed the chairman and members of Scientific Advisory Committee. He then apprised the house about the importance of SAC meeting and sought valuable suggestions in reforming the action plan of KVK, Reasi for the year 2018-19.

Agenda Item No.1. Confirmation of the Proceedings

The proceedings of 9th Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of KVK Reasi held on 08-03-2017 at KVK, Reasi have already been circulated to all the SAC members. Since no comments were received from the members, the proceedings were unanimously confirmed by the house.

Agenda Item No.2. Action Taken Report and Presentation of Annual Progress Report.
Dr.BanarsiLal,I/C, Sr. Scientist & Head, KVK Reasi presented the action taken report on the issues raised in the 9th SAC meeting. He apprised the house about the various activities undertaken by the KVK in two districts of Reasi and Udhampur.The glimpses of all the activities including awareness/training programmes, important days, field days, campaigns, KisanGhosties etc. were also shown during the presentation.The action taken points were discussed in detail by the members of the SAC.The various suggestions and recommendations given by the Chairman and others members are given below:

- Chairman instructed for the mapping/demarcation of KVK land by the revenue deptt.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**
- Chairman suggested to provide the dubbed CDs/DVDs in Dogri language to the farmers and line departments.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**
- CAO, Reasi suggested to adopt a village near Dera Baba for the demonstration of hybrid maize variety.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**
- CAO, Reasi asked for the study and documentation of the success story on pickle making of Karua farmer.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**
- DDM, NABARD asked for the submission of project on the entrepreneurship development for rural development.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**
- Chairman asked for the promotion of Composite Variety JMC-3.
  (Action: KVK, Reasi)

- CAO, Reasi asked for the promotion of electric fencing to overcome the problem of monkey menace.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**
- Chairman asked to replace wheat var. PBW-175.
  (Action: KVK, Reasi)
- CAO, Reasi asked for the OFT on PBW-154 and VL-907.
  (Action: KVK, Reasi)
- Chairman asked to demonstrate the SKUAST-J recommended varieties of different crops. **(Action: KVK Reasi)**

- Chairman asked for the documentation of village wise record of Kadaknath beneficiaries. **(Action: KVK Reasi)**

- Chief Sheep Husbandry, Reasi asked for the initiatives for the eradication of Lantana Camera.**(Action: KVK Reasi)**

- Chairman instructed to conduct training programmes in both Udhampur and Reasi distts.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**

- Chairman asked to organise animal clinical camps in the infested villages after doing the benchmark survey.
  (Action: KVK, Reasi)

- Chairman suggested to incorporate soil solarisation treatment in the OFT on management of rhizome rot in ginger.

(Action: KVK, Reasi)

- Chairman instructed to consult with the HOD of Div. of Plant Pathology for the OFT on management of chilli.
  (Action: KVK, Reasi)
- Chairman suggested to adopt 5 villages near KVK under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan.**(Action: KVK Reasi)**
- Chairman instructed to submit the per day income of poultry unit and find out B:C ratio.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**
- Chairman suggested to contact with the Div. of Entomology for the OFT on management of pod borer in chickpea.
  (Action: KVK, Reasi)
- CHO, Reasi asked for the recommendation of new varieties of citrus and olives and suggested to recommend zone wise varieties of fruit crops.
  (Action: KVK, Reasi)
- J&K Bank Manager said that farmers should be guided to use the crop loan properly and repay their dues as per the bank norms.**(Action: KVK, Reasi)**
- Chairman asked for the water testing of Gran More village so that crop damaged by the infected water can be prevented.
  (Action: KVK, Reasi)