

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



2025-26

KVK JAMMU



KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA JAMMU

DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION

SHER-E-KASHMIR

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY OF JAMMU

Prepared & Compiled by

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ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

Address	Telephone		Email
	Office	FAX	
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jammu, SKUAST-J, R.S.Pura, Jammu-181102	01923-252929	01923-252929	kvkjammu@gmail.com Website- www.kvkjammu.org

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

Address	Telephone		Email
	Office	FAX	
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu, Main Campus, Chatha, Jammu	0191-2262029	0191-2262029	vc@skuast.org

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

Name	Telephone/ Contact		
	Residence	Mobile	Email
Dr. Punit Choudhary	7889710484	9419142813	kvkjammu@gmail.com

Year of sanction:1992

1.4 Staff Position (as on 31stMarch 2026)

S. N o.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Age	Discipline with highest degree obt.	Pay Band & Grade Pay (Rs.)	Date of joining at present Post	Contact Details	Category
1	Sr. Scientist & Head	Vacant					kvkjammu@gmail.com	
2	Chief Scientist (SMS)	Dr. Punit Choudhary	49	PhD Forestry	Level-14 ₹144200-218200(GP 10000)	October 2014	9419142813 pmd.choudhary@gmail.com	Gen
3	Chief Scientist (SMS)	Dr. Ravneet Kour	50	PhD Vegetable Sciences	Level-14 ₹144200-218200(GP 10000)	March 2019	9796423952 kourravneet24@yahoo.com	Gen
4	Chief Scientist (SMS)	Dr. Sheetal Badyal	51	PhD Home Science	Level-14 ₹144200-218200(GP 10000)	March 2016	9419211529 badyalsheetal10@gmail.com	Gen
5	Chief Scientist (SMS)	Dr. Pawan Sharma	49	Ph Economics	Level-14 ₹144200-218200(GP 10000)	Oct 2025	9419192958 pawanvatsya@gmail.com	
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Prem Kumar	50	PhD Fisheries	Level-13A ₹131400-217100) (GP 9000)	May 2010	9419200152 fish9897@gmail.com	Gen
7	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Muneeshwar Sharma	49	PhD Plant Pathology	Level-11 ₹68900-205500(GP 7000)	June 2021	9906235705 muneeshwarsharma@mail.com	Gen
8	Programme Assistant (Computer)	Vacant						

9	Programme Assistant (Farm)	Dr. Raju Gupta	46	PhD Agronomy	Level-10 ₹57700-182400(GP 6000)	August 2008	9906711697 rajukvkpoonch@gmail.com	Gen
10	Programme Assistant (Training)	Dr. Poonam Abrol	39	PhD Ext.Edu &Comm. Mgt	Level-10 ₹57700-182400(GP 6000)	June 2012	9419206862 Poonamabrol22@gmail.com	Gen
11	Accountant/ Superintendent	Vacant						
12	Stenographer	Sh. Sahil Talgotra	37	B.Sc.	Level-7 ₹ 44900-142400 (GP 4600)	January 2022	9419223538 talgotrasahil@gmail.com	Gen
13	Driver	Sh. Manohar Lal	52	Matric	Level-6 ₹ 35400-112400 (GP 4200)	September 2015	9906069720	Gen
14	Driver	S. Manjit Singh	57	Under Matric	Level-6 ₹ 35400-112400 (GP 4200)	Aug 2025	8082017882	
15	Supporting staff	Sh. Satnam Singh	49	Under Matric	Level-2 ₹19900-63200 (GP 1900)	April 2005	8803143001	Gen
16	Supporting staff	Sh. Sunney Kumar	34	Senior Secondary	SL1 ₹14800-47100 (GP 1300)	June 2024	9596719953	OBC

1.5 Total land with KVK (in ha):

S. No.	Item	Area(ha)
1.	Under Buildings	570 m2(0.244 ha)
2.	Under Demonstration Units	144 m2(0.0016 ha)
3.	Under Crops	8 ha
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	0.1 ha
5.	Others(specify)	Crop cafeteria, fishpond, nursery(0.2ha)

1.6 Infrastructural Development:

1.6.1 Buildings

S. No.	Name of building	Source of funding	Stage					
			Complete			Incomplete		
			Completion Date	Plinth area (Sq. m)	Exp. (Rs.)	Starti ng Date	Plinth area	Status of construc tion
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	March 1999	582	30.62 Lakh			
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	March 2007	305	19.78			Complete
3.	Staff Quarters	ICAR	March 1994	140	08.23			Complete
4.	Demonstration Units	ICAR	Dec. 1995	144	06.63	-	-	Complete
5	Fencing	ICAR			6.95			Complete

1.6.2 Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost(Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Jeep	2006-07	5,10,134.00	289180	unserviceable
Tractor	2005-06	4,13,920.00	2675(hrs.)	Working
Bolero	2023	9,41,019.00	51000	Working
Scooty	2026	63866.00	70	working

1.6.2.1 Equipment including Tractor & AV aids

Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost(Rs.)	Present status
Microscope	27-04-2000	5,500.00	Working
Overhead Projector	03-08-1995	7,425.00	Working
Slide Projector	25-05-1996	12,327.00	Working
PA System (Ahuja)	09-06-1999	19,788.00	Working
BlueStar AC(2Nos.)	12-01-1999	43116.00	Working
Photo Copier	26-03-2002	66015.00	Working
Computer with UPS & Printer	21-02-2005	69429.00	Working
OTG	17-03-2005	5695.00	Working
Sony Handy Camera	31-03-2005	33940.00	Not Working
Printer HP 5160	29-03-2005	6200.00	Working
Genset	18-08-2004	149200	Working
PanasonicKX-FT-903	05-09-2005	10500	Working
Aqua Guard	30-09-2005	8490	Not Working
LCD	29-05-2004	1,00,366	Working
UPSUniline1KVA (2 No.)	31-01-2007	9240	Working
Trolly for tractor	10-07-2007	72800	Working
Leveller	22-06-2005	8840	Working
Disc plough	22-06-2005	21500	Working
Tiller 11tynes	22-06-2005	15912	Working
Disc Harrow	22-06-2005	21000	Working
Seed-cum-fertilizer drill	12-03-2004	20000	Working
HP Laptop (2 no)	31-03-2017	115000	Working
SONYLCDprojectorSW631	31-03-2017	91800	Working
GMETEL Podium	31-03-2017	149900	Working
Handy Cam Sony	31-03-2017	21500	Working
SHARPDigitalXEROXmachine82000	31-03-2017	82000	Working
Globusceramicsteel Board	31-03-2017	44655	Working
Electro wall mounting display panel	31-03-2017	66868	Working
Magazine Rak	31-03-2017	81000	Working
Mrida Parikshak Soil testing Kits(2no)	31-03-2017	90300	Working
Electronic Weighing Balance	31-03-2019	44716	Working
PH meter	31-03-2019	21000	Working
Electric Conductivity meter	31-03-2019	29610	Working
Voltas bure purer	31-03-2019	8750	Working
Brother allinone Printer	31-03-2019	13000	Working
Digital Oxy meter	10-03-2020	10980	Working
Electro-magnetic air pump	10-03-2020	5690	Working
Monkey Repeller	19-03-2020	11000	Working
Heavy duty Planker	20-03-2020	17678	Working
Bund maker	20-03-2020	18169	Working
Chain saw	20-03-2020	15529	Working
Zero till drill	20-03-2020	50446	Working
Power weeder	20-03-2020	23276	Working
Cultivator	20-03-2020	30500	Working
Centri fugal Pump	28-01-2021	20349	Working
Brush Cutter	08-03-2021	23960	Working
Tractor Operated Boom Sprayer	22-03-2021	156000	Working
Mushroom Racks	23-03-2021	100832	Working
Spit AC4no	29-03-2021	149496	Working
Luminous battery	23-02-2021	15600	Working

Luminous inverter	12-02-2021	4983	Working
UPS(1no's)	12-02-2021	2475	Working
Pulveriser SSW	10-03-2021	24996	Working
MicrowaveovenMC-28	11-03-2021	14940	Working
Pulveriser Semi-automatic	09-03-2021	24750	Working
Gas Stove	20-03-2021	18000	Working
Water purifier	19-03-2021	18797	Working
View sonic Projector	15-03-2021	46999	Working
Interactive panal LED	22-03-2021	138500	Working
Cabinet driers16 traysSS2 no's	19-03-2021	170000	Working
Deep freezer	13-03-2021	24150	Working
PrinterHL-L32	23-03-2021	20937	Working
RefrigeratorLG3Star	22-03-2021	24980	Working
Food warmer	20-03-2021	24999	Working
Pedestral Fan (Fiveno)	24-04-2021	14975	Working
Vacuum Packing machine	21-03-2021	54870	Working
Continuous Band sealing machine	27-03-2021	38350	Working
Mixer grinder	25-03-2021	5450	Working
Gas stove	22-03-2021	6000	Working
Cooper/steel Bottle	22-03-2021	2140	Working
Pressure Cooker	07-03-2021	1900	Working
Coffee machine	26-03-2021	5400	Working
Super Seeder	29-03-2022	3,03,450	Working
Laser Land Leveler	29-03-2022	3,75,900	Working
Lawn Mover Electric	29-03-2022	15,184	Working
Mist Blower	29-03-2022	20,733	Working
Chain Saw Battery	29-03-2022	15,945	Working
Earth Auger	29-03-2022	35,405	Working
HP Laptop (3 Nos)	27-12-2022	1,79,994	Working
Dell AIO Desktop (3 Nos)	05-01-2023	1,82,700	Working
Water Dispenser	27-02-2023	7,996	Working
Microtek UPS (04 Nos.)	09-03-2023	20,000	Working
Water Purifier	14-03-2023	12,102	Working
HP Laptop (2 Nos)	24-03-2023	1,15,800	Working
Digital Signage (02 Nos.)	25-03-2023	1,49,800	Working
Revolving Chairs (25 Nos)	27-03-2023	1,00,000	Working
Split AC (01 No.)	29-03-2023	40,580	Working
Stablizer for AC	29-03-2023	7,420	Working
Modular Table (10 Nos.)	29-03-2023	49,990	Working
3Seater Sofa Set (07 Nos.)	30-03-2023	1,49,996	Working
Coolers (06)	28-12-2024	1,00,000	Working
Photocopier	30-03-2025	1,47,350	Working
Batteries	23-03-2026	8660.00	working



1.8. A). Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year 2025-26 (6th March 2026)
Action taken report of 21st SAC meeting of KVK, Jammu

S. No.	Salient Recommendations	Action taken
Suggestions/recommendations given by members		
1	• Dr. B. N. Tripathi, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor SKUAST Jammu appreciated the efforts of KVK Jammu for developing the entrepreneurship among rural youth, promoting startups and FPOs in the district. • HVC directed to compile data on KVK's impact in the district with the help of Economist in terms of outreach to number of villages, introduction of new technologies and its overall impact. • Chairman suggested that KVK should try to outreach at least 30-40 % of new farmers during the upcoming years in the Frontline extension of the KVK. • Dr B N Tripathi suggested to formulate the action plan suited to the common problems of the district along with prioritized university technologies in extension programmes of the KVK • He also suggested for displaying the sign board of the technologies at KVK farms and demonstration units depicting all features of the technology. • Hon'ble Vice Chancellor directed to repeat the trials under Veterinary sciences with more no of beneficiaries'/farmers for more validation of results. He also suggested to increase the no of Animal	Under Process

	clinical camps and no of field days during the 2026-27	
2	<u>Director-ICAR ATARI Zone-1-Ludhiana</u> • Suggested to KVK-Jammu to orient mandated training activities more towards Business /entrepreneurial skills rather than activity oriented in order to generate representative and comprehensive data wherever possible. • Emphasized on recording of Pre & Post training data of farmers and extension personnel for assessment of knowledge level, Adoption level etc. in particular for 3-5 days skill development training.	
3	<u>Director Research, SKUAST -Jammu</u> • He highly praised the work done by KVK Jammu and the elaborated action plan proposed by KVK Jammu for the year 2026-27. • He also proposed that KVK may also include new improved varieties of cereals, oilseeds and pulses/technologies from other neighbouring institutes that have potential in Jammu district institutes under OFT's/FLD programme for more viable option. He also proposed to increase Animal Clinical Camps depending upon the availability of budget. • He also proposed the include millet based training programmes for Anganwadi workers. • He suggested that KVK's and Line department should work in coordination with each other for the benefit of the farming community in the district. (Action by KVK Jammu)	
4	<u>Director Extension, SKUAST-Jammu</u> ○ Appreciated the work done by KVK Jammu and also the efforts of KVK Team for working in coordination with Line Departments for the benefits of farming community. ○ He requested Chief Agriculture Officer, Jammu to provide help to progressive farmers for organic certification through personal intervention whenever required. ○ Highlighted the need on importance and promotion of fruit crops in Jammu division in addition to vegetables and flowers and incorporation of the same in the action plan 2026-27	
5	<u>Dean Faculty of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, SKUAST - Jammu</u> • Suggested to provide the list of veterinary staff who intend to undergo training in Artificial Insemination by the department of Animal Husbandry and proposed capacity building of Veterinary	

	staff of Animal Husbandry Department. Highlighted the importance of Mastitis Prophylaxis and its management and suggested to conduct more awareness on the said topics.	
6	<u>Dean Faculty of Dairy Technology, SKUAST - Jammu</u> Proposed KVK, Jammu to design training on Nutrition and Silage for various types of animals (Sheep, Goat, Cattle etc) rather than General animal health camps.	
7	<u>Dean Faculty of Horticulture and Forestry, SKUAST Jammu</u> - Suggested to involve Faculty of Horticulture and Forestry and Advanced Centre for Horticulture Research Udheywalla for good quality seed and planting material by sending requirement for the same well in advance. - Suggested that in view of HADP projects many farmers have adopted new horticulture and fruit crops in the district. Therefore training programs on integrated nutrient management and disease management in fruits like Dragon Fruit, Strawberry and Grapes, etc. should be included with the help of faculty experts. - He also suggested including trainings on promotion of vegetables under protected and open cultivation in action plan. (Action by KVK Jammu and Faculty of Horticulture, SKUAST-Jammu)	
8	<u>Child Development Project Officer, R S Pura</u> - Suggested capacity building of Supervisors/ Anganwadi workers for setting up Poshan Vatikas. - To lay demonstration plots/poshan vaticas in anganwadi centers. (Action by KVK Jammu & Child Development Project Officer, R S Pura)	
9	<u>Chief Animal Husbandry Officer, Jammu</u> Proposed to enhance training programmes on dairy especially on Mastitis and breeding in Cattle. (Action by KVK Jammu and F.V.Sc. & A.H SKUAST-Jammu)	

10	<u>District Sheep Husbandry Officer</u> Proposed to include capacity building programme on scientific management of Sheep and Goat for the officer of the department.	
11	<u>Progressive Farmers/Farm women</u> - Sh. Sohan Lal suggested establishing of organic testing laboratories in villages. - Sh. Bir Singh sought remedial measures for monkey and Neil Gaye menace in the village. - Sh Basant Kumar sought small scale schemes for the fisheries sector (Action by KVK Jammu & Department of Agriculture, Jammu, Department of Fisheries Jammu)	

2.DETAILS OF DISTRICT 2025-26

District Profile (Jammu)

Geographical Area	2342 kms	No. of Villages	915
Population	15.30 lakh	Cultivated Area (Ha.)	176534
Sex Ratio	880	Irrigated Area (Ha.)	57748
Literacy Rate	83.45%	Cropping Intensity (%)	191.69
No. of Constituencies	11	Average Holding (ha.)	0.74
No. of Tehsils	21	FOFs	130270
No. of Blocks	20	Marginal Famers (Nos.)	101838
Agri- Sub Divisions	4	Small Farmers (Nos.)	19862
Agriculture Zones	21	Semi Medium Farmers (Nos)	7256
Agriculture Circles	130	Medium farmers (Nos.)	1256
No. of Panchayats	305	Large Farmers (Nos.)	58

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

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Rice-Wheat
2	Maize-Wheat
3	Wheat -Mash-Rice
4	Maize-Sarsoon-Wheat
5	Rice-Barseem-Vegetable
6	Sesamum-Wheat

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

S. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
	Sub-tropical Zone	Situated between 300- 450m above mean sea level having severe winter, rare occurrence of frost and a hot spell of summer with concentration of precipitation in summer months.
S. No	Agro ecological situation	Characteristics
	<i>Rainfed</i>	The average rainfall of the District Jammu ranges between 750-900 mm. Agriculture in this area is complex, diverse and risk-prone and is characterized by low levels of productivity and low input usage. Vagaries of the monsoon result in wide variation and instability in yields.

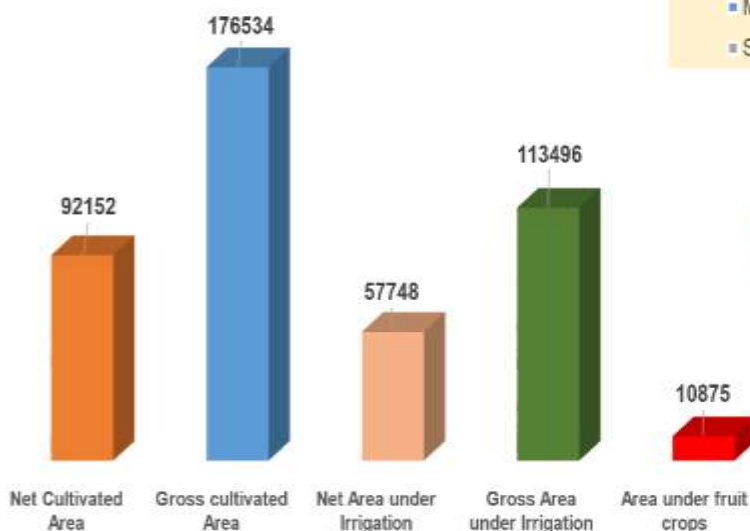
S.no.	Agro Ecological situation	Blocks	Farming system
1	(AES-I)	R.S. Pura, Satwari, Miran Sahib, Suchetgarh, Arnia	Agri+Animal Husbandry
2	(AES-II)	Bishnah, Marh, Mandal and few parts of satwari	Agri+Vegetable+AH+Horti
3	(AES-III)	Akhnoor, Chowki Choura, Maira Mandrian, Bhalwal Brahmana, Khour, Pargwal, Samwan, Kharah Bali, Mathwar	Agri+Animal Husbandry
4	(AES-IV)	Dansal, Nagrota and part of Bhalwal	Agri+AH+Horti+Poultry

Annexure “A”

Block wise Area under Irrigation

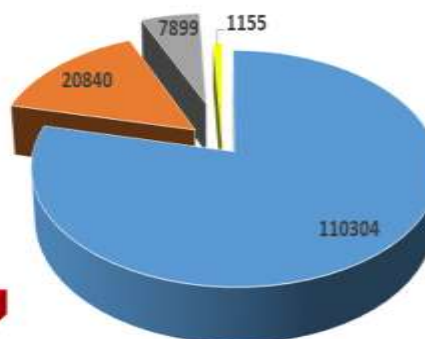
S. No.	Name of Block	Irrigated Area (ha)		Rainfed (Area in ha)
		Gross irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Un-irrigated or Rainfed Area
1	Ranbir singh Pura	12297	6937	-
2	Bishnah	11369	5700	-
3	Arnia	10295	5290	-
4	Miran Sahib	4520	2730	-
5	Suchetgarh	18834	9507	-
6	Marh	19806	11682	1284
7	Mandal	8251	4351	539
8	Bhalwal	890	757	4086
9	Mathwar	262	140	3425
10	Satwari	420	240	1064
11	Dansal	248	134	2465
12	Nagrota	205	111	3593
13	Akhnoor	560	360	3817
14	Maira Mandrian	128	84	2231
15	Bhalwal Brahmana	2986	1773	3022
16	Chowki Chowra	60	40	1816
17	Khour	5790	3845	2482
18	Samwan	904	580	653
19	Kharah Balli	24	12	2067
20	Pargwal	5118	3475	1861
	Total	102937	57748	34404

Land Use Statistics (Agri) in ha



Size of Land Holdings

- Marginal (Up to 1 Ha.)
- Small (1-2 Ha.)
- Semi-Medium (2-4 Ha.)
- Medium (4-10 Ha.)



Cropping Intensity: 191.69 %

Average size of land holding: 0.73 ha

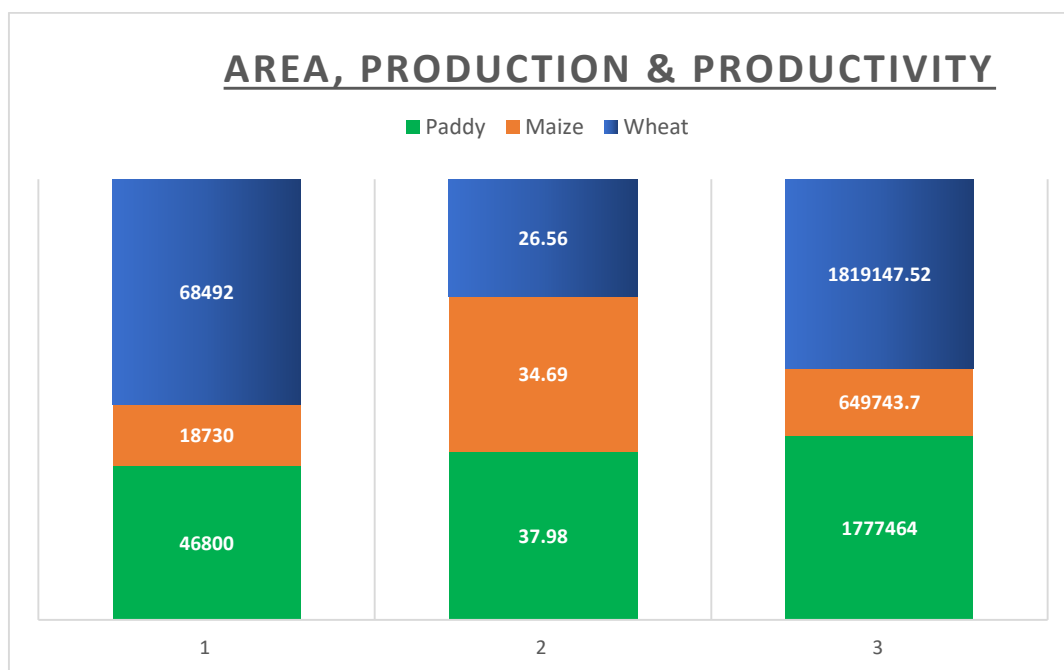
Details of crops and Cropping System in the District

Season	Crop	AES-I	AES-II	AES-III	AES-IV
		Cropping system	Cropping system	Cropping system	Cropping system
Kharif & Rabi	Paddy-Maize	Paddy-toria-wheat	Paddy-toria-wheat	Paddy-toria-wheat Maize-Potato-Wheat	Paddy-toria-wheat Maize-toria-Gobi sarson

2.3 Soil type/s

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Sandy loam	pH 7.7-8.1, EC-0.15-0.23, organic carbon 0.35-0.44 (low), N- low, P-medium, K- medium	-
2	Loamy sand	pH 7.2-7.5, EC-0.15-0.20, organic carbon 0.45-0.55 (low), N- low, P-medium, K- high	-
3	Clay loam	pH 7.1-7.8, EC-0.18-0.22, organic carbon 0.40-0.50(low), N- low, P-medium, K- medium	-
4	Silty clay loam	pH 7.4-7.6, EC-0.16-0.20, organic carbon 0.42-0.50 (low), N- low, P-medium, K- medium	-

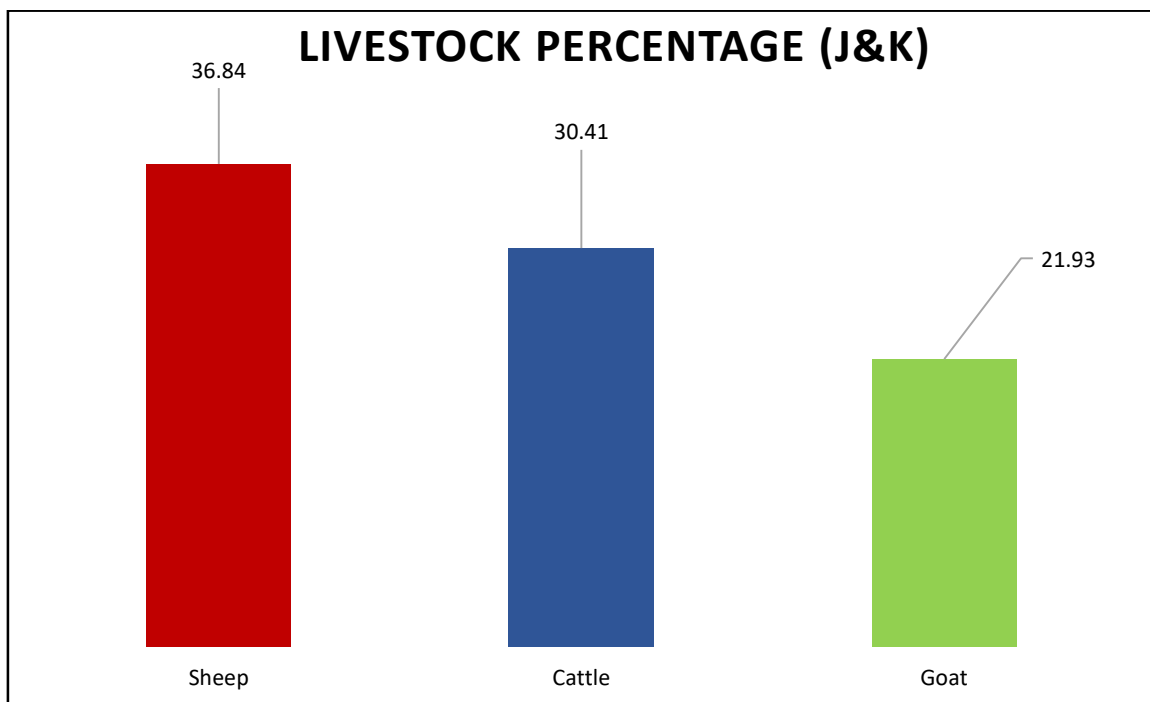
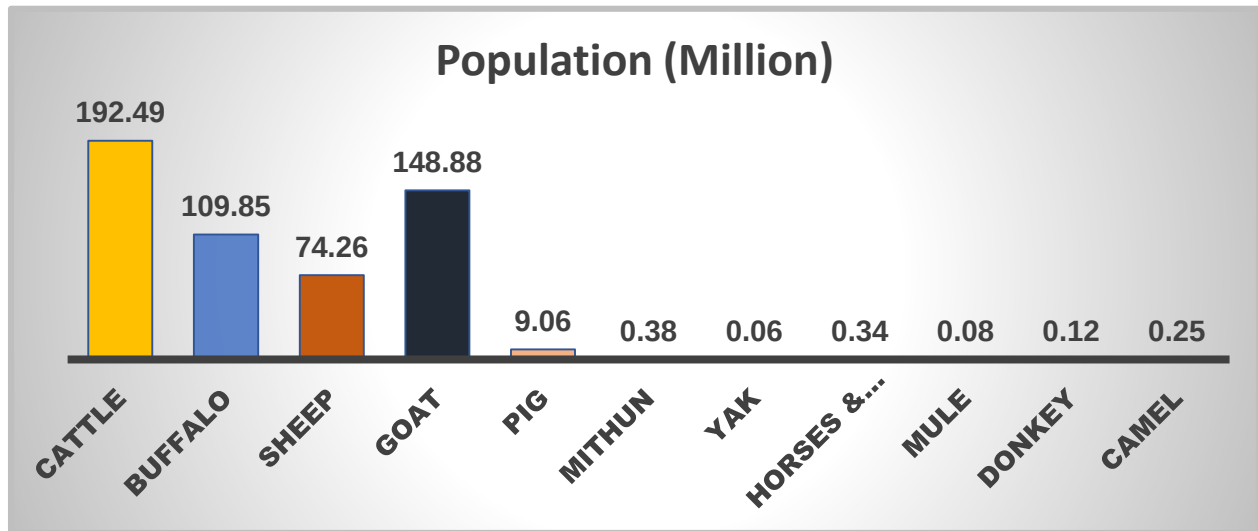
2.4 Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district



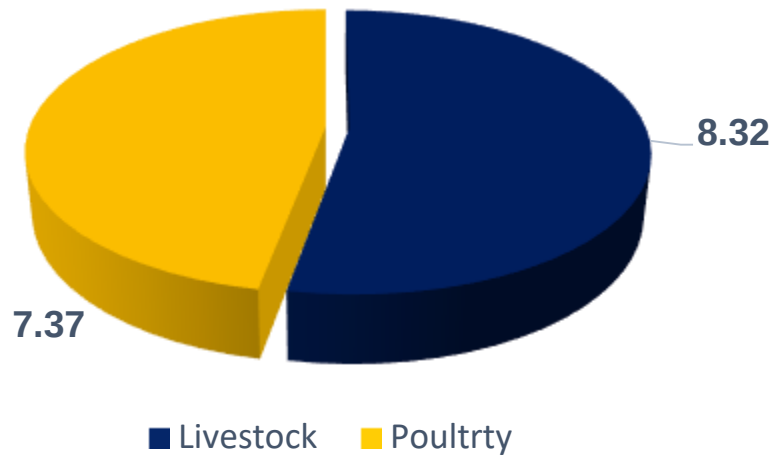
2.5 Weather data (2025-26)

MONTH	MAX.T	MIN.T	RH (M)	RH (%)	RAINFALL (mm)	RAINY DAYS
Mar-25	27.8	10.2	87	45	18.6	3
APR	36.2	16.8	68	27	7.0	1
MAY	37	22.4	68	39	87.0	7
JUN	37.4	25.1	71	45	60.6	4
JUL	33.6	26.1	87	70	275.8	13
AUG	32.2	24.7	91	73	880.6	14
SEP	33.5	24.3	89	64	131.4	4
OCT	31.3	16.6	86	53	73.4	4
NOV	26.5	8.6	92	47	3.8	1
DEC	21.3	6.6	96	55	0.0	0
Jan-26	16.6	5.4	94	66	77.2	3
FEB	24.7	8.4	94	50	0.0	0
MAR	28.3	14.1	89	53	53.2	5

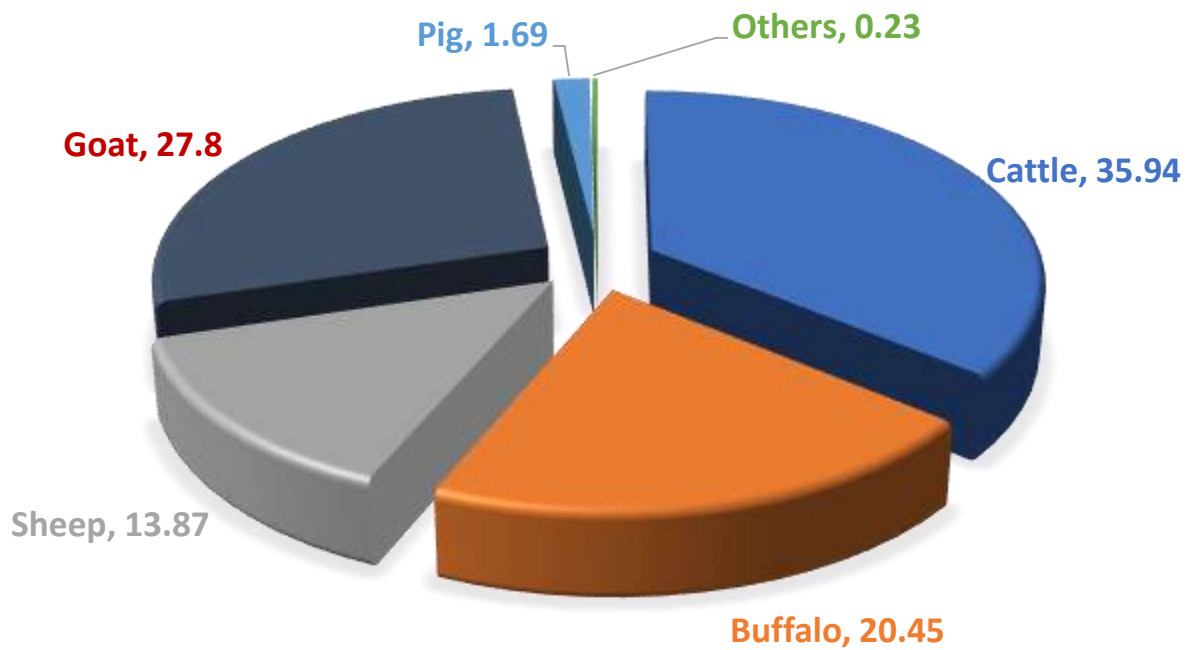
2.6 Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district



Total Livestock and Poultry Population (Million) (J&K and Ladakh)



Distribution by Percentage %



2.7 Details of Operational area / Villages (2025-26)

S.No.	Taluk	Name of the block	Name of the village	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1	R.S.Pura	R.S.Pura	Badyal, Kaloen, Suchetgarh Balachak Premachak Jindermelu Sai Kalan Chak Shia Salher,	Paddy, Wheat, Oilseeds, Dairy, Vegetable Marigold Mushroom Fodder crops	- Low productivity of cereals, oilseeds and pulses. - Improper adoption of Package of Practices - Problem of yellow rust in wheat - Old marigold varieties. - low milk yield and improper management practices in animals.	- Increasing production of cereals, oilseeds and pulses by replacing varieties. - Promotion of new and high yielding marigold varieties, - Dairy development - Value addition - Mushroom cultivation - Fodder - Composite fish farming
2	Akhnoor	Akhnoor Pargwal	Pragwal Sungal Dhok jagir Jourian Ambran	Oil seed, Chickpea, Mash, Maize Medicinal tree	- Low productivity of maize and Chickpea. - Lack of knowledge about rain-fed crop varieties	- Increasing productivity of rain-fed crops. - Promotion of INM and IDM in cereals, pulses and oilseeds - Medicinal trees - Composite fish farming
3	Bishnah	Bishnah	Harsa, Dabbar Deoli Laswara Sikandepur Batiyari	Paddy, Wheat, Mash, Oilseeds, Dairy, Fodder grasses, Poultry	- Low productivity of cereals, oilseeds and pulses. - Problem of yellow rust in wheat - Lack of knowledge of Vaccination in cattle. - Low Milk Yield	- Increasing production of cereals, oilseeds and pulses by replacing variety. - Dairy development - Value addition - Carp & Ornamental fish culture - Fodder
4	Dansal	Nagrota Dansal	Kathar Nagrota Dhok Wazir Jagti	Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Marigold, Pulses and Oilseeds Fodder grasses Fisheries	- Low seed replacement rate - Lack of quality seed of paddy - Low productivity of cereals - Old marigold varieties.	- Seed replacement - Increasing productivity of cereals - Promotion of new and high yielding marigold varieties, - Fodder
5	Bhalwal	Bhalwal	Ranjan Garota Mishriwalla	Maize Oilseed Pulses Medicinal trees Fodder grasses	- Low productivity of cereals, oilseeds and pulses - Low productivity of maize and Chickpea. - Lack of knowledge about rain-fed crop varieties	- Seed replacement - Increasing productivity of cereals - Promotion of new and high yielding varieties

2.8 Priority/thrust areas

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Rice	Preservation and promotion of Basmati 370, SKUAST-Jammu Basmati Rice varieties, SJBR 123, 118 & 138, Integrated Nutrient Management, Introduction of Pusa varieties in non-basmati growing areas. Disease and Pest management
Wheat	Introduction of High yielding varieties, Restricted irrigated variety JAUW 679 Yellow rust resistant varieties. ICM in wheat
Maize	High yielding hybrids, Disease and Pest management.
Oilseeds	Seed replacement, High yielding newly released short duration varieties.
Pulses	Weed Management, High yielding varieties, Diversification, INM
Millets	Promotion of millets production and its nutritional importance

Oats, Perennial grasses	Fodder intensification, high yielding perennial grass varieties, forage crops
Medicinal trees	Quality planting material production, production of superior clonal material
Fish farming	Promotion of composite fish culture, Ornamental fish farming and value addition
Mango, Amla, Ber, Citrus	Promotion of Horticulture in rain-fed areas
Dairy farming	Promotion of clean milk production, Milk preservation and processing.
Marigold	Introduction of high yielding varieties, increasing the area under cultivation.
Mushroom	Promotion of mushroom as an enterprise, Value addition
Backyard Poultry	Promotion of backyard poultry as an income generation activity
Resource mobilization	Promoting people's participation through community organization as Common Interest Groups (CIGs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer producer organizations (FPOs).

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

3.A. Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2026

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	14	30	43	Wheat (12)	8	73	60	73
				Oats (2.0)	1	10	10	31
				Basmati Rice (10.0)	10	33	30	33
				Black gram (10)	10	65	60	65
				Cauliflower (1)	1	15	10	15
				Marigold (0.5)	0.5	20	10	20
				Berseem (3)	3	42	20	42
				Maize (8)	8	48	8	48
				Bajra/Pearl Millet (1.85)	1.0	10	20	33
				Mushroom (300 bag)	200	10	10	15
				Poultry (376 birds)	200	20	20	29
				Vegetable (1.5 ha)	1.5	30	30	75

3.A.1 FLDs Conducted under CFLDs on Oilseed

FLD (Oilseeds) Kharif 2025			
Number of FLDs		Number of Farmers	
Seasum			
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
10.0	10.0	50	68
FLD (Oilseeds)– Rabi-2025-26			
Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievements
Gobhi sarson JGS-123 (5 ha)	5	15	35

Mustard JM-1424 (10)	15	75	105
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3.A.2 Trainings and Extension activities 2025-26

Training (including sponsored, vocational and other trainings carried under Rainwater Harvesting Unit)					Other 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	40	45	1000	1859	Diagnostic Visits	36	130	576
Rural youth	8	11	160	367	Field Day	3	1260	113
Extn. Functionaries	4	7	80	140	Group discussions	1	390	25
Certificate Course	3	3	60	73	Kisan Gosthi	7	3230	266
Sponsored	6	30	120	881	Film Show	22	2830	794
					Self help groups	1	2220	57
					Kisan Mela	5	325	26036
					Exhibition	10	75	6979
					Scientist visit to farmers field	24	140	769
					Plant/animal health camps	3	150	197
					Farm Science Club	4	100	108
					Ex-trainees Sammelan	2	50	83
					Method Demonstrations	20	10	1323
					Celebration of important days	6	200	269
					Special day celebration	5	12990	487
					Exposure visits	5	1270	247
					Others (VKSA)	135	3720	22546

Seed Production (Qtl.)		Planting material (Nos.)	
5		6	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Paddy B-370 (80 qtls.)	78 qtls.	Fodder (Napier) 1200	2000
Wheat JAUW 672 (100 qtls.)	108 qtls. (aprox.)	Setaria (1500)	2000
		MPTS	200

Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)		Bio-products (Kg)	
7		8	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		Vermicompost	4000 Kg (Rs. 45,860/-)

100	300	Mushroom	50 Kg (Rs. 5,000/-)

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	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Seed / Plant production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Management	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Integrated Crop Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Nutrient Management	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Integrated Farming System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom cultivation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drudgery reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm machineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Disease Management	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Resource conservation technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale income generating enterprises	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	10

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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Value Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Feed and Fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Small Scale income generating enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4

3.2. Achievements on technologies Assessed and Refined

3.2.1. Technologies Assessed under various Crops (2025-26)

<i>Thematic areas</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Name of the technology assessed</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Number of farmers</i>	<i>Area in ha (Per trail covering all the Technological Options)</i>
	Wheat				
Varietal Evaluation	Paddy	Evaluation of different improved Basmati varieties in distt. Jammu	3	3	
	Wheat				
	Carrot				
	Beet Root				
	Radish	Evaluation of Radish varieties in district Jammu	3	3	
	Millet				
Integrated Nutrient Management	Onion	Evaluation of Onion varieties in district Jammu	3	3	
Integrated Pest Management	Wheat	Assessment of FOM/LFOM on Wheat	5	5	
	Paddy	Assessment of FOM/LFOM on Paddy	5	5	
Integrated Crop Management	Black Gram				
Integrated Disease Management	Maize				
	Black gram	Management of Cercospora Leaf Spot on Black Gram	3	3	
	Cucumber	Management of Powdery Mildew of Cucumber	3	3	
	Onion				
	Black Gram				
Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises	-				
	-				
Weed Management	Paddy	Effect of Drone application on weedicide effectiveness	3	3	
	Maize				
Resource Conservation Technology	-	Paddy straw-based compost formulations for cultivation of button mushroom in Jammu	3	3	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total			31	31	

3.2.3. Technologies assessed under Livestock and other enterprises

<i>Thematic areas</i>	<i>Name of the livestock enterprise</i>	<i>Name of the technology assessed</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>No. of farmers</i>
Evaluation of breeds	-	-	-	-
Nutrition management	Dairy Cattle	Effect of feeding on UMMB production	3	3

		performance of Dairy Cattle		
	Dairy Cattle	Assessment of teat dip germicidal for prevention of sub clinical mastitis in dairy cattle	3	3
Disease management	-		-	-
Value addition	-	-	-	-
Production and management	Fisheries	Amplify fish feed conversion ratio through liver enhancer	3	3
		Use of O2 tablets to escape fish mortality	3	3
Total			12	12

B. Details of each On Farm Trial (2025-26)

Trial 1

A. Technology Assessment

- 1. Title of Technology Assessed** : Evaluation of different improved Basmati varieties in distt. Jammu
- 2. Problem Definition** : Unavailability of high yielding scented and fine improved Basmati varieties
- 3. Details of technologies selected for assessment** : T1 = Farmer Practice (Local Basmati 370)
T2 = 118
T3 = BB145-34
T4= 123-2-1
T5= JB123
T7= JB 121-5
- 4. Source of Technology** : SKUAST-J
- 5. Production System** : Irrigated
- 6. Thematic Area** : Improved Varieties
- 7. Performance of the technology with performance indicators** : Results recorded from the trial at farmers field revealed that the Treatment V MT 7 out yield the other varieties
- 8. Final recommendation for micro level situation** : The improved varieties such as JB-138, JB-123, JB-5 and MT-7 showed yield performance of 26, 28.50, 27.60 and 26.20 q/ha. are at par respectively. JB-138 is having more fragrance than compare to others and may be promoted.
- 9. Constraints identified and feedback for research** : Break yield barrier due to low yield and lodging in local Basmati
- 10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction** : Farmers are consented for laying OFT in their field, Assisted in monitoring and data collection. Farmers were satisfied with the performance of the varieties.



B) Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ Enterprise	Farming Situation	Problem Definition	Title of OFT	No. of Trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of Assessment	Data on the Parameter	Results of Assessment	Feedback from the farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Basmati	Irrigated	Unavailability of high yielding scented and fine improved Basmati varieties	Evaluation of different improved Basmati varieties in distt. Jammu	3	T1 = Farmer Practice (Local Basmati 370) T2 = 118 T3 = BB145-34 T4= 123-2-1 T5= JB123 T6= JB 121-5	Yield (q/ha.)	T1=19.20 T2=23.5 T3=19.0 T4=22.00 T5=28.70 T6=19.20	The improved varieties such as JB-1188, JB-123, showed yield performance at par. JB-118 is having more fragrance than compare to others and may be promoted.	Farmer's were satisfied by the performance of the varieties

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production per unit	Gross income	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1 = Farmer Practice (Local Basmati)	Farmers Practice	T1=19.20	96000.00	44000.00	1.18
T2 = 118	SKUAST-Jammu	T2=23.5	117500.00	65500.00	1.25
T3 = B145-34	SKUAST-Jammu	T3=19.0	95000.00	43000.00	1.20
T4= 123-2-1	SKUAST-Jammu	T4=22.00	110000.0	58000.00	1.98
T5= JB123	SKUAST-Jammu	T5=28.70	143500.00	915000.00	1.75
T6= JB 121-5	SKUAST-Jammu	T6=19.20	96000.00	44000.00	1.18

*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

** BCR = Gross Return/Gross Cost

Trial 2

A. Technology Assessment

- 1. Title of Technology Assessed** : **Effect of integrated nutrient management in onion**
- 2. Problem Definition** : Effect of integrated nutrient management in onion
- 3. Details of technologies selected for assessment** : T1: Farmer's Practice
T2: NPK(100:50:50) + FYM (20t/ha)
T3: T2 + sulphur 25 kg/ha
- 4. Source of Technology** : DOGR Pune
- 5. Production System** : Irrigated cereal based system
- 6. Thematic Area** : Nutrient management
- 7. Performance of the technology with performance indicators** : Irrigated cereal based system
- 8. Final recommendation for micro level situation** : Nutrient management
- 9. Constraints identified and feedback for research** : T3 registered highest yield of 250 q/ ha over the farmer's practice (T1) which recorded a mean yield of 198 q/ha
- 10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction** : Farmers are consented for laying OFT in their field, Assisted in monitoring and data collection. Farmers were satisfied with the performance of the varieties.



B : Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters	Data on the Parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Onion	Irrigated	Fertiliser management	Effect of integrated nutrient management in onion	5	T1: Farmer's Practice	Yield per hectare (q/ha)	198 q/ha		Farmers were satisfied with yield and potential of fertiliser inputs .
					T2: NPK(100:50:50) + FYM (5t/ha)		246 q/ha	T 2 registered increase in yield over farmer's practice	
					T3: T2 + sulphur 25kg/ha		250 q/ha	T 3 registered increase in yield, over farmer's practice and T2 treatment	

Technology Assessed	Production per unit	Gross income	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15
T1: Farmer's Practice	198 q/ha	277200	157200	1.76 :1
T2: NPK(100:50:50) + FYM (5t/ha)	246 q/ha	344400	224400	2.87:1
T3: T2 + sulphur 25kg/ha	250q/ha	350000	230000	2.91:1

Trial: 3

A. Technology Assessment

- 1) **Title of Technology** : **Effect of integrated nutrient management in onion**
Assessed
- 2) **Problem** : Lack of improved varieties
diagnosed/defined
- 3) **Details of technologies selected for assessment/refinement** : T1: Farmer's Practice
T2: Pusa Reshmi
T3: SJR-45
- 4) **Source of technology** : IARI New Delhi
- 5) **Production system thematic area** : Irrigated cereal based system
- 6) **Thematic area** : Varietal evaluation
- 7) **Performance of the Technology with performance indicators** : T3 registered highest yield of 395 q/ha over the farmer's practice (T1) which recorded a mean yield of 348 q/ha
- 8) **Final recommendation for micro level situation** : *SJR-45* may be recommended for cultivation under subtropical conditions of Jammu for October -November sowing as it matures in 45 days and yields well.
- 9) **Constraints identified and feedback for research** : Availability of seed of improved varieties
- 10) **Process of farmers participation and their reaction** : Farmers participated in laying out of the OFT and in providing data pertaining to OFT. They were satisfied with the varieties tried under the subtropical conditions of Jammu



B : Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem Diagnosed	Title of OFT	No. of trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters	Data on the Parameter	Results of assessment	Feedback from the farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Radish	Irrigated	Lack of improved varieties	Evaluation of Radish varieties in district Jammu	5	T1: Farmer's Practice	Yield per hectare (q/ha)	348 q/ha		Farmers were satisfied with yield potential and quality of improved varieties.
					T2: Pusa Reshmi		382 q/ha	T 2 registered increase in yield over farmer's practice	
					T3: SJR-45		395 q/ha	T 3 registered increase in yield, over farmer's practice	

Technology Assessed	Production per unit	Gross income	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15
T1: Farmer's Practice	348 q/ha	208800	88800	1.74:1
T2: Pusa Reshmi	382 q/ha	229200	109200	1.91:1
T3: SJR-45	395 q/ha	237000	117000	1.97:1

Trial 4

A. Technology Assessment

1. **Title of Technology Assessed** : Management of Cercospora Leaf Spot on Black Gram
2. **Problem Definition** : Low production in Black Gram due to Cercospora leaf spot disease
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment** : T1 = Farmer Practice (No Chemical)
T2 = Three Sprays of Carbendazim @ 2 gm/lit
T3= Three Sprays of Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 2gm/lit
4. **Source of Technology** : SKUAST-J
5. **Production System** : Rainfed
6. **Thematic Area** : Integrated Disease Management
7. **Performance of the technology with performance indicators** : Results of the trial at farmers field revealed that Cercospora leaf spot of Black Gram was effectively controlled by the Treatment T3: Three Sprays of Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 2gm/lit, that gave better results than other treatments by recording minimum per cent disease incidence (5.6) and a maximum yield of 756 Kg/ha.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation** : Cercospora leaf spot was effectively controlled with the of Three Sprays of Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 2gm/lit at a interval of 15 days after the emergence of the disease to get the optimum yield of Black Gram.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research** : Non availability of quality and new plant protection chemicals in local market and reliability of farmer on shopkeepers for selection of pesticides
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction** : Farmers actively participated in the trial and were satisfied with the performance of chemicals and were ready to use it in the future for obtaining optimum yield



B) Results of On Farm Trial

Crop/ Enterprise	Farming Situation	Problem Definition	Title of OFT	No. of Trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of Assessment	Data on the Parameter	Results of Assessment	Feedback from the farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Black Gram	Rainfed	Low production in Black Gram due to Cercospora leaf spot disease	Managemen t of Cercospora Leaf Spot on Black Gram	5	T1 = Farmer Practice	% Disease Incidence	37.8	Cercospora leaf spot disease of Black Gram can be effectively managed by the Three Sprays of Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 2gm/lt that gave better results than other treatments by recording minimum per cent disease incidence (5.6) and maximum yield (756 Kg/ha).	Farmers were not using any chemicals over the years for the control of the disease and further no new chemical was used for the management of the disease over the years but after applying the Three Sprays of Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 2gm/lt they got higher returns. Farmers are willing to follow the Three Sprays of Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 2gm/lt for the effective management of Cercospora leaf spot disease of Black Gram
					T2 = Three Sprays of Carbendazim @ 2 gm/lt		15.4		
					T3 = Three Sprays of Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 2gm/lt		5.6		
Technology Assessed				Source of Technology		Production per unit (kg/ha)	Gross income	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11				12		13	14	15	16
T1 = Farmer Practice				Farmers Practice		434	43400	21400	1.97
T2 = Three Sprays of Carbendazim @ 2 gm/lt				SKUAST-Jammu		604	60400	37400	2.63
T3 = Three Sprays of Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 2gm/lt				Intervention		756	75600	52600	3.29

*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

** BCR = Gross Return/Gross Cost

Trial 5

A. Technology Assessment

1. **Title of Technology Assessed** : Management of Powdery Mildew of Cucumber
2. **Problem Definition** : Low production due to Powdery Mildew Disease
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment** : T1 = Farmer Practice (No Chemical)
T2 = Three sprays of wettable Sulphur @ 3 gm/ml
T3 = Three sprays of Three sprays of **Trifloxystrobin 10% + Difenoconazole 12.5% + Sulphur 3% @ 1ml/lt**
4. **Source of Technology** : SKUAST-J
5. **Production System** : Irrigated
6. **Thematic Area** : Integrated Disease Management
7. **Performance of the technology with performance indicators** : Results of the trial at farmers field revealed that Powdery mildew of Cucumber was effectively controlled by the Treatment T1: Three sprays of **Trifloxystrobin 10% + Difenoconazole 12.5% + Sulphur 3% @ 1ml/lt**, that gave better results than other treatments by recording minimum per cent disease incidence (6) and maximum yield of 7230 Kg/ha.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation** : Powdery mildew of Cucumber was effectively controlled with the Three sprays of **Trifloxystrobin 10% + Difenoconazole 12.5% + Sulphur 3% @ 1ml/lt** at a interval of 15 days after the emergence of the disease to get the optimum yield.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research** : Non availability of quality and new plant protection chemicals in local market and reliability of farmer on shopkeepers for selection of pesticides
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction** : Farmers actively participated in the trial and were satisfied with the performance of chemicals and were ready to use it in the future for obtaining optimum yield



B) Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ Enterprise	Farming Situation	Problem Definition	Title of OFT	No. of Trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of Assessment	Data on the Parameter	Results of Assessment	Feedback from the farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cucumber	Irrigated	Low production in Cucumber due to Powdery mildew disease	Management of Powdery Mildew of Cucumber	5	T1 = Farmer Practice	% Disease Incidence	39	Powdery mildew disease of Cucumber can be effectively managed by the Three sprays of Trifloxystrobin 10% + Difenoconazole 12.5% + Sulphur 3% @ 1ml/l that gave better results than other treatments by recording minimum per cent disease incidence (6) and maximum yield (7230 kg/ha).	Farmers were not using any chemicals over the years for the control of the disease and further no new chemical was used for the management of the disease over the years but after applying the Three sprays of Trifloxystrobin 10% + Difenoconazole 12.5% + Sulphur 3% @ 1ml/l they got higher returns. Farmers are willing to follow the three sprays schedule of Trifloxystrobin 10% + Difenoconazole 12.5% + Sulphur 3% @ 1ml/l for the effective management of Powdery Mildew of Cucumber.
					T2 = Three sprays of wettable Sulphur @ 3 gm/l		13		
					T3 = Three sprays of Trifloxystrobin 10% + Difenoconazole 12.5% + Sulphur 3% SC Fungicide @ 1ml/l		6		

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production per unit (kg/ha)	Gross income	Net Return (Profit) in Rs. / unit	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1 = Farmer Practice	Farmers Practice	3980	47760	23760	1.99
T2 = Three sprays of wettable Sulphur @ 3 gm/l	SKUAST-Jammu	6090	73080	47580	2.86
T3 = Three sprays of Trifloxystrobin 10% + Difenoconazole 12.5% + Sulphur 3% SC Fungicide @ 1ml/l	SKUAST-Jammu	7230	86760	61260	3.40

*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

Trial 6

A Technology Assessment

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Effect of feeding UMMB on production performance of Dairy Cattle
2. Problem Definition : Low milk production
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment : T1 = Farmer Practice
T2 = Feeding Mineral Mixture @ 60g daily for 2 months
T3 = Feeding UMMB @ 350g daily for 2 months
4. Source of Technology : SKUAST-J
5. Production System : Dairy Production
6. Thematic Area : Animal Nutrition
7. Performance of the technology with performance indicators : Milk yield, Milk composition
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : Use of UMMB improves the production performance of Dairy Cattle
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : Unavailability of UMMB in nearby market
10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction : Consented for laying OFT in their Dairy Farms, assisted in monitoring and data collection. Farmers were satisfied for supplementation of UMMB for increased milk production and profitability.



B) Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ Enterprise	Farming Situation	Problem Definition	Title of OFT	No. of Trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of Assessment	Data on the Parameter	Results of Assessment(Avg.)	Feedback from the farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dairy Cattle	Unbalanc ed Ration feeding of Animals, mineral deficienc y and high cost of feed	Poor Productio n Performan ce	Effect of feeding UMMB on productio n performa nce of Dairy Cattle	3	T1 = Farmer Practice T2 = Feeding Mineral Mixture @ 60g daily for 2 months T3 = Feeding UMMB @ 350g daily for 2 months	Milk production and Milk Composition	Increased milk production from 7.90 to 9.90ltr/animal/ day Milk composition was also increased from 3.20% fat to 3.45% fat.	T1, milk production=7.90ltr/anim al/day SNF=8.10, Fat =3.20 T2, milk production=8.70ltr/anim al/day SNF=8.40, Fat =3.30 T3, milk production=9.90ltr/anim al/day SNF=8.75, Fat =3.45	- Farmer's were satisfied by the effect of UMMB on milk production and composition - Farmers reported increase in milk yield, higher fat percentage and SNF of milk. - Farmers report improved conception rate and lower incidence of diseases

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Average milk Production per cow per day	Please give the unit (kg/ha, Q/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/ palm/ year	Net Return (Profit) in two months (Rs per cow)	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16
Technology Option 1 : T1	-	7.90	litre/animal/day	11860	2.02
Technology Option 2 : T2		8.70	litre/animal/day	13995	2.34
Technology Option 3 : T3	SKUAST-J	9.90	litre/animal/day	16370	2.82

*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

** BCR = Gross Return/Gross Cost

Trial 7

A. Technology Assessment

1. Title of Technology Assessed : Assessment of teat dip germicidal for prevention of sub clinical mastitis in dairy cattle
2. Problem Definition : Low productivity due to subclinical mastitis
3. Details of technologies selected for assessment : T1 = Farmer Practice
T2 = Use of treat dip with Potassium Permanganate
T3 = Use of teat dip with povidone iodine + Glycerol solution
4. Source of Technology : SKUAST-J
5. Production System : Dairy Production
6. Thematic Area : Animal Health
7. Performance of the technology with performance indicators : Milk Productivity, CMT Score
8. Final recommendation for micro level situation : Povidone iodine + Glycerol solution prevents the sub-clinical mastitis in Dairy Cattle
9. Constraints identified and feedback for research : Farmers are not aware about maintaining teat hygiene for preventing subclinical mastitis
10. Process of farmer's participation and their reaction : Consented for laying OFT in their Dairy Farms, Assisted in monitoring and data collection. Farmers were satisfied using Povidone Iodine + Glycerol for prevention of Subclinical mastitis.



B) Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ Enterprise	Farming Situation	Problem Definition	Title of OFT	No. of Trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of Assessment	Data on the Parameter	Results of Assessment(Avg.)	Feedback from the farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dairy Cattle	Continuo us productio n losses due to Sub Clinical Mastitis without farmers realizatio n	Suboptimal milk production, poor shelf life of milk, and poor health of animal due to subclinical mastitis	Assessment of teat dip germicide for prevention of sub clinical mastitis in dairy cattle	3	T1 = Farmer Practice T2 = Use of teat dip with Potassium Permanganate T3 = Use of teat dip with povidone iodine + Glycerol solution	CMT score, Milk Yield	Disease diagnosis Use of CMT results in early detection of sub clinical mastitis	T1, milk production=7.70ltr, Subclinical mastitis was detected in 40 % animals with average CMT score of 1-2 T2, milk production=8.25ltr, Subclinical mastitis was detected in 10 % animals with average CMT score of trace T3,milk production=8.85ltr,Subclini cal mastitis was detected in 0 % animals with average CMT score of negative	- Farmer's were satisfied by use of teat dip with povidone iodine + Glycerol solution for prevention of sub clinical mastitis - Farmers reported increase in milk yield. - CMT helps in early detection of sub clinical mastitis

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Average milk Production per cow per day	Please give the unit (kg/ha, Q/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/ palm/ year	Net Return (Profit) in two months(Rs per cow)	BC Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16
Technology Option 1 :T1	-	7.70 ltr	litre/animal/day	11240	2.06
Technology Option 2 : T2	-	8.25ltr	litre/animal/day	12025	2.23
Technology Option 3 : T3	SKUAST-J	8.85ltr	litre/animal/day	13265	2.51

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

** BCR = Gross Return/Gross Cost

Trial 8

A. Technology Assessment

1. **Title of Technology Assessed** : Paddy straw-based compost formulations for cultivation of button mushroom in Jammu
2. **Problem Definition** : Less availability of Wheat straw
3. **Details of technologies selected for assessment** : T1 = 100% paddy straw-based compost
T2 = 75% paddy straw + 25% wheat straw
T3 = 50% paddy straw + 50% wheat straw
T4 = 25% paddy straw + 75% wheat straw
T5 = 100% wheat straw-based compost (Control)
4. **Source of Technology** : SKUAST-J
5. **Production System** : Indoor cropping
6. **Thematic Area** : Mushroom Cultivation
7. **Performance of the technology with performance indicators** : Results of the trial conducted at farmers' fields revealed that Treatment T3 (50% paddy straw + 50% wheat straw-based compost) performed best among all treatments. It recorded maximum yield of button mushroom, along with better compost quality, uniform spawn run and higher biological efficiency compared to other treatments.
8. **Final recommendation for micro level situation** : For cultivation of button mushroom under indoor conditions in Jammu, T3 (50% paddy straw + 50% wheat straw-based compost) is recommended as the most suitable and efficient substrate combination. This formulation ensures optimal yield, efficient resource utilization and reduced dependency on wheat straw, making it ideal under conditions of wheat straw scarcity.
9. **Constraints identified and feedback for research** : Limited availability and seasonal dependence of wheat straw
10. **Process of farmer's participation and their reaction** : Farmers actively participated in compost preparation, spawning, and crop management practices. They observed better performance and yield in T3 treatment and appreciated the use of locally available paddy straw as a partial substitute for wheat straw. Farmers showed willingness to adopt this technology in future due to its cost-effectiveness and sustainability.



Results of On Farm Trials

Crop/ Enterprise	Farming Situation	Problem Definition	Title of OFT	No. of Trials	Technology Assessed	Parameters of Assessment	Data on the Parameter	Results of Assessment	Feedback from the farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Button Mushroom	Indoor cropping	Less availability of Wheat straw	Paddy straw- based compost formulati ons for cultivatio n of button mushroo m in Jammu	5	T1 = 100% paddy straw-based compost	1.Days for completion of spawn run	22 days; 30 days; flushes at 34, 41, 48 days; avg wt: 8.6 g; yield: 13 kg/q	Treatment T3 (50% paddy straw + 50% wheat straw) was found superior, while T5 remained at par. T3 recorded earliest crop stages and highest yield, indicating efficient utilization of paddy straw without compromising productivity.	Farmers actively participated and observed superior performance of T3. They appreciated reduced dependence on wheat straw and lower cost. Farmers showed willingness to adopt this formulation in future cultivation.
					T2 = 75% paddy straw + 25% wheat straw	2.Days for initiation of pinning	21 days; 29 days; flushes at 33, 40, 46 days; avg wt: 9.1 g; yield: 16 kg/q		
					T3 = 50% paddy straw + 50% wheat straw	3.Days for first, second and third flush appearance	19 days; 26 days; flushes at 30, 36, 41 days; avg wt: 9 g; yield: 22 kg/q		
					T4 = 25% paddy straw + 75% wheat straw	4.Average weight of fruit bodies	20 days; 27 days; flushes at 32, 38, 43 days; avg wt: 8.7 g; yield: 18 kg/q		
					T5 = 100% wheat straw-based compost (Control)	5.Total Yield	20 days, 26 days, flushes at 31, 38, 42 days; avg wt: 9.2 g; yield: 21.5 kg/q		

Technology Assessed	Source of Technology	Production per unit (kg/qt compost)	Gross income (Rs.)	Net Return (Profit) (Rs.)	B:C Ratio
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1 = 100% paddy straw-based compost	SKUAST-Jammu	13	26,000/-	16,244	1:2.67
T2 = 75% paddy straw + 25% wheat straw	SKUAST-Jammu	16	32,000/-	20,744	1:2.84
T3 = 50% paddy straw + 50% wheat straw	SKUAST-Jammu	22	44,000/-	31,244	1:3.45
T4 = 25% paddy straw + 75% wheat straw	SKUAST-Jammu	18	36,000/-	21,744	1:2.53
T5 = 100% wheat straw-based compost (Control)	SKUAST-Jammu	21.5	43,000/-	27,244	1:2.73

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

** BCR = Gross Return/Gross Cost

Trial 9

A. Technology Assessment

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Title of Technology Assessed | Amplify fish feed conversion ratio through liver enhancer |
| 2 | Problem Definition | Poor feed conversion ratio |
| 3 | Details of technologies selected for assessment | T1= Waste from kitchen and feed @any ratio)(Farmer practice)

T2=Rice bran & oil cake at the ratio of 1:1after soaking overnight

T3=Recommended practice + liver enhancer @ 2gm/kg of feed |
| 4 | Source of technology | :CMFRI |
| 5 | Production system and thematic area | :Fish Farming and composite fish culture |
| 6 | Thematic area | Feed conversion ratio |
| 7 | Performance of the Technology with performance indicators | :health, grow than production |
| 8 | Final recommendation for micro level situation | Farmer cause liver enhancer in fish farming for

Higher production. At smaller level, it will increase their production cost. |
| 9 | Constraints identified and Feedback for research | M i x i n g i n f e e d |
| 10 | Process of farmer's participation and their reaction | :Laid OFT in the field, monitoring and data collection with their assistance |

B). Results of On Farm Trials

<i>Crop/enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters of assessment</i>	<i>Data on the parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fishculture	Irrigated	Poor feed conversion ratio	Amplify fish feed conversion ratio through liver enhancer	3	T1= Farmer Practice T2= Rice bran& oil cake at the ratio of1:1 T3=Recommended practice + liver enhancer @ 2gm/kg of feed	Production, Growth	Production	Fish Production: TO-I- 33.0/ha.TO-II- 41.0q/haTO-III- 45.0q/ha.	Fishes are healthy with improved growth. Increased production.

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit(kg/ha,t/ha,lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return (Profit)inRs./ unit(1000m²)</i>	<i>BC Ratio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
Technology option 1:T1	-	33.00	q/ha.	41000/ 49500	3.18:1
Technology option 2:T2	CIFRI	41.00	q/ha	51000/ 61500	3.25:1
Technology option 3:T3		45.00	q/ha.	56500/ 67500	3.32:1

Trial 10

A. Technology Assessment

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1 | Title of Technology Assessed | : Use of O ₂ tablets to escape fish mortality |
| 2 | Problem Definition | : High mortality problem due to oxygen deficiency |
| 3 | Details of technologies selected for assessment | : T1=Addition of water through pumping set during O ₂ depletion (Farmer practice)
T2=Exchange of water, aeration through water beating/swimming etc.
T3=Application of O ₂ tablets @1 kg/ha |
| 4 | Source of technology | : COF, Pantnagar |
| 5 | Production system and Thematic area | : Irrigated |
| 6 | Thematic area | : Fish Farming and composite fish culture |
| 7 | Performance of the Technology with performance indicators | : O ₂ tablets helps to increase the dissolve oxygen during the emergency and stop mortality due to O ₂ depletion |
| 8 | Final recommendation For micro level situation | : Farmer can use O ₂ tablets in fish pond to increase the dissolve oxygen during the emergency. |
| 9 | Constraints identified and feedback for research | : Unavailability in nearby markets. |
| 10 | Process of farmer's Participation and their reaction | : Laid OFT in their field, monitoring and data collection with their assistance |

B). ResultsofOnFarmTrials

<i>enterprise</i>	<i>Farming situation</i>	<i>Problem definition</i>	<i>Title of OFT</i>	<i>No. Of trials</i>	<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Parameters Of assessment</i>	<i>Data on The parameter</i>	<i>Results of assessment</i>	<i>Feedback from the farmer</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fish culture	Irrigated	High mortality problem due to oxygen deficiency	Use of O ₂ tablets to escape fish mortality	3	T1= Farmer Practice T2= 15% water exchange weekly T3= Application of O ₂ tablets @1 kg/ha	Production, Growth	Production	Fish Production : TO-I- 33.0q/ha. TO-II- 41.0q/ha TO-III. 46.0q/ha.	Fishes are healthy with improved growth. Increased production.

Contd.

<i>Technology Assessed</i>	<i>Source of Technology</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Please give the unit (kg/ha, t/ha, lit/animal, nuts/palm, nuts/palm/year)</i>	<i>Net Return(Profit) in Rs. /unit(1000m²)</i>	<i>BCRatio</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16
T1= Farmer Practice	-	33.00	q/ha.	41000/ 49500	4.82:1
T2= 15% water exchange weekly T3= Application of O ₂ tablets @1 kg/ha	CIFRI	41.00	q/ha	51000/ 61500	4.85:1
T1= Farmer Practice	COF, Pantnagar	46.00	q/ha.	58000/ 69000	5.27:1

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

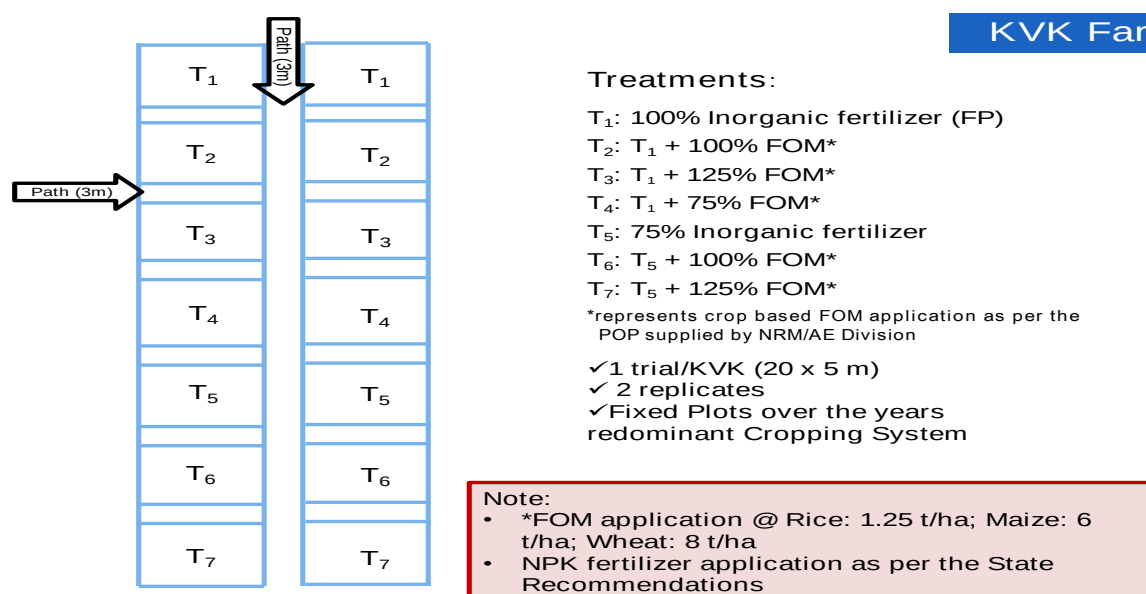
** BCR = Gross Return/Gross Cost

Coordinated Trial on the Effect of Fermented Organic Manure FOM/LFOM

Effect of Fermented Organic Manure on Basmati

During Kharif 2025, a field trial on Basmati 370 was conducted at the KVK Jammu farm to evaluate the effect of Farm Organic Matter (FOM) in combination with inorganic fertilizers. The experiment was laid out on a 20×5 m plot with seven treatments and two replications, following the Package of Practices (POP) provided by NRM/AE. The treatments included: T1 – 100% inorganic fertilizer, T2 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM, T3 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 125% FOM, T4 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 75% FOM, T5 – 75% inorganic fertilizer, T6 – 75% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM, and T7 – 75% inorganic fertilizer + 125% FOM. Among all treatments, T2 (100% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM) recorded the highest grain yield of 1920 kg/ha, followed by T1 (100% inorganic fertilizer) with a yield of 1770 kg/ha. The lowest yield of 1100 kg/ha was observed in T6 (75% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM).

Additionally, On-Farm Trials (OFTs) were conducted at 10 different farmer locations on Basmati 370 using three treatments with two replications each, as per POP recommendations. The treatments included T1 – 100% inorganic fertilizer (farmer's practice), T2 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM, and T3 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 125% FOM. Results from farmers' fields revealed that T2 consistently performed best, producing superior yields compared to the farmer's practice (T1), while T3 was the second most effective treatment. These findings indicate that the integration of 100% FOM with recommended inorganic fertilizer levels significantly enhanced the productivity of Basmati 370 under both research farm and farmer field conditions.



Treatments for the trial laid out at KVK Farm

Effect of Fermented Organic Manure on Wheat

During Rabi 2025, a field trial on wheat was conducted at the KVK Jammu farm to evaluate the effect of Farm Organic Matter (FOM) in combination with inorganic fertilizers. The experiment was laid out on a 20 × 5 m plot with seven treatments and two replications, following the Package of Practices (POP) provided by NRM/AE. The treatments included: T1 – 100% inorganic fertilizer, T2 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM, T3 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 125% FOM, T4 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 75% FOM, T5 – 75% inorganic fertilizer, T6 – 75% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM, and T7 – 75% inorganic fertilizer + 125% FOM. Among all treatments, T3 (100% inorganic fertilizer + 125% FOM) recorded the highest grain yield of 36.50 qt/ha, followed by T2 (100% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM) with a yield of 34.75 qt/ha, whereas, lowest yield of 33 qt/ha was observed in T6 (75% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM).

Additionally, On-Farm Trials (OFTs) were conducted at 10 different farmer locations on Wheat using three treatments with two replications each, as per POP recommendations. The treatments included T1 – 100% inorganic fertilizer (farmer's practice), T2 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM, and T3 – 100% inorganic fertilizer + 125% FOM. Results from farmers' fields revealed that T2 consistently performed best, producing superior yields compared to the farmer's practice (T1), while T3 was the second most effective treatment. These findings indicate that the integration of 100% FOM with recommended inorganic fertilizer levels significantly enhanced the productivity of Wheat under both research farm and farmer field conditions.

Farmer's Field (OFTs)		
Control Plot (Without FOM)	Treatment Plot-1 (With FOM)	Treatment Plot-2 (With FOM)
100% inorganic fertilizer (Farmer's Practice)	100% inorganic fertilizer + 100% FOM* application	100% inorganic fertilizer + 125% FOM* application
	*Crop based FOM application as per the POP supplied by NRM/AE Division	*Crop based FOM application as per the POP supplied by NRM/AE Division

*FOM application @
Rice: 1.25 t/ha;
Maize: 6 t/ha;
Wheat: 8 t/ha

NPK fertilizer application as per the farmers' practice

- ✓ 10 trial/KVK
- ✓ Fixed Plots over the years
- ✓ Predominant Cropping System (eg. Rice-wheat/Maize wheat system)

Treatments for the On Farm Trials laid out at Farmers Field.



AWARENESS AND DEMONSTRATIONS for POPULARIZATION of FERMENTED ORGANIC MANURE (FOM) / LIQUID FOM through KVKs (2024-2026)

KVK JAMMU Budget Allocation

No. of Demos	Area (Ha.)	Demonstration & Awareness Creation (Rs.)	Human Resources (Rs.)	Other Cost (TA Contingency, Soil Testing etc.) (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
11	4.4	195800	72000	21300	289100



PART 4 - FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

4.A. Summary of FLDs implemented during 2025-26

Other	Category	Farming Situation	Season and Year	Crop	Variety/ breed	Hybrid	Thematic area	Technology Demonstrated	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration				Reasons for short fall in achievement
									Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	OBC	Others	Total	
1	OILSEEDS														
I	Sesame	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Sesame	GJT-5	-	Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	10.0	10.0	16	1	51	68	-
II	Oilseed	Rainfed/IrrigateD	Rabi 2025-26	Gobi Sarson	JGS 123	-			5.0	5.0	17	0	18	35	
III		Irrigated/rainfed		Rapeseed Mustard	RH-1424	-			15.0	15.0	42	0	63	105	
2	CEREALS														
I	Paddy	Irrigated	Kharif 2025	Basmati	BASMATI 370		Varietal Evaluation		8.0	9.0	10	0	27	27	
II	Wheat		Rabi 2025-26	Wheat	SJBR-118		Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	1.0	1.0	0	0	6	6	
III		Irrigated			DBW-187				10	4.0	18	0	8	26	
IV		Irrigated			PB-ZN-2					40	0	1	16	17	
V		Irrigated			DBW-303					4.0	20	0	10	30	
VI	Fermented Organic Manure	Irrigated		Fermented Organic Manure	Fermented Organic Manure		Fermented Organic Manure	Fermented Organic Manure	0.5	0.5	5	1	4	10	
VIII	Maize	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Maize	DEKALB 9144	Hybrid	Varietal evaluation	Hybrid	8.0	8.0	8	4	36	48	
3	FODDER														
I	Bajra	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Bajra	K-35	Hybrid	Varietal evaluation	Hybrid Variety	1.0	1.85	19	1	13	33	
II	Oats	Rainfed	Rabi 2025-26	Oats	SFO-01	-	Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	2.0	2.0	22	1	8	31	
III	Berseem	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Berseem	BL-44		Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	3.0	3.0	31	0	11	42	
4	MILLETS														
I	Barnyard Millet	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Barnyard Millet	DHBM-93-3	Hybrid	Varietal evaluation	Improved Varietv	0.5	0.5	01	01	01	03	

II	Finger Millet	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Finger Millet	SIA-3156	Hybrid	Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	0.5	0.5	01	01	01	03	
5	VEGETABLES														
I	Brinjal	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Brinjal	PUSA Uttam	-	Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	0.5	0.5	10	0	10	20	
II	Okra	Irrigated	Kharif 2025	Okra	PUSA BHINDI A-5		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	0.5	0.5	27	0	11	48	
III	Onion	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Onion	Pusa Red		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	0.5	0.5	4	0	3	7	
6	PULSES														
I	Mash	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Mash	Pu-9	-	Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	10.0	10.0	22	4	39	65	
7	FLORICULTURE														
I	Marigold	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Marigold	PUSA BAHAR	-	Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	0.5	0.5	12	0	8	20	
8	MUSHROOM														
I	Button mushroom on Paddy Straw	-	-	Button Mushroom	U-3	-	-	-	300 bags	300 bags	13	1	1	15	-
9	POULTRY														
	Poultry	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Poultry	CHABRO	-	Varietal Evaluation	Backyard Poultry	376 birds	376 birds	29	-	-	29	-
10	FISHERIES														
I	Fisheries	Irrigation	Kharif 2025	Composite Fish Farming	Fish Seed of Indian major Carps & Exotic Carps		Varietal Evaluation	Composite Fish Farming -	10	15	15	-	-	15	

4. A. 1. Soil fertility status of FLDs plots during 2025-26

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	
1	OILSEEDS											
I	Sesame	Raifed	Kharif 2025	Sesame	GJT-5	-	Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	254	9.5	112	
II	Oilseed	Rainfed/ Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Gobi Sarson	JGS 123	-	Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	248	8.0	110	

III												
		Irrigated/ rainfed		Rapeseed Mustard	RH-1424	-	Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	248	8.0	110	
2	CEREALS											
I	Paddy	Irrigated	Kharif 2025	Basmati	BASMATI 370		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	255	9.6	114	
II					SJBR-118		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	255	9.6	114	
III	Wheat	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Wheat	DBW-187		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	248	8.0	110	
IV		Irrigated			PB-ZN-2		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	255	9.6	114	
V		Irrigated			DBW-303		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	255	9.6	114	
VI	Fermented Organic Manure	Irrigated		Fermente d Organic Manure	Fermented Organic Manure		Fermented Organic Manure	Fermented Organic Manure	255	9.6	114	
VIII	Maize	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Maize	DEKALB 9144				248	8.0	110	
3	FODDER											
I	Bajra	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Bajra	K-35	Hybrid	Varietal evaluation	Hybrid Variety	248	8.0	110	
II	Oats	Rainfed	Rabi 2025-26	Oats	SFO-01	-	Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	255	9.6	114	
III	Berseem	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Berseem	BL-44		Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	255	9.6	114	
4	MILLETS											
I	Barnyard	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Barnyard Millt	DHBM-93-3				248	8.0	110	
II	Finger Millet	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Finger Millet	SIA-3156				248	8.0	110	
5	VEGETABLES											
I	Brinjal	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Brinjal	PUSA Uttam	-	Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	248	8.0	110	
II	Okra	Irrigated	Kharif 2025	Okra	PUSA BHINDI A-5		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	248	8.0	110	
II	Onion	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Onion	Pusa Red		Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	248	8.0	110	
6	PULSES											
I	Mash	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Mash	Pu-9	-	Varietal evaluation	Improved Variety	248	8.0	110	
7	FLORICULRURE											

I	Marigold	Rainfed	Kharif 2025	Marigold	PUSA BAHAR	-	Varietal Evaluation	Improved Variety	255	9.6	114	
8	MUSHROOM											
I	Button mushroom on Paddy Straw	Rainfed	Rabi 2025-26	Button Mushroom	U-3				255	9.6	114	
9												
I	Poultry	Rainfed	Rabi 2025-26	Poultry	CHABRO	-	Varietal Evaluation	Backyard Poultry				
10	FISHERIES											
I	Fisheries	Irrigated	Rabi 2025-26	Fisheries	CIFAX							

B. Results of Frontline Demonstrations 2025-26

Crop	Name of the technology demonstrated	Variety	Hybrid	Farming situation	No. of Demos.	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase	*Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha)				*Economics of check (Rs./ha)			
							Demo												
							H	L	Av	Check		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR
1	OILSEEDS																		
I	Sesame	GJT-5		Rainfed	68	10.0	7.3	5.9	6.51	5.01	29.4	22800	91140	68340	2.99:1	22800	70140	47340	2.07:1
I	Gobi Sarson	JGS 123		Irrigated / Rainfed	35	5.0	16	15	15.5	14	10.71	31500	89900	58400	2.85:1	30500	81200	50700	1.66:1
II	Rapeseed Mustard	RH-1424		Irrigated / Rainfed	105	15.0	20	19	19.5	15.5	25.8	31500	113100	81600	3.59:1	30500	89900	59400	2.94:1
2	CEREALS																		
I	Basmati	BASMA TI 370		Irrigated	27	8.0	37.0	30.0	32.9	27.8	8.44	44500	163120	118620	2.66:1	44500	143440	98940	2.22:1
II		SJBR-118		Irrigated	6	2.0	28.60	20.75	24.55	19.68	24.75	44200.00	125194.50	80994.50	2.83	44200.00	84624.00	40424.00	1.91
III	Wheat	DBW-187		Irrigated	26	4.0	44.10	38.9	41.80	38.1	9.7	33000.00	116053	83053	2.51:1	32200.00	106488.5	74288.5	2.30
IV		PB-ZN-2		Irrigated	17	4.0	42.8	38.6	40.4	38.1	6.0	33000.00	112434	79434	2.40:	32200.00	106488.5	74288.5	2.30
V		DBW-303		Irrigated	30	4.0	42.2	38.5	40.3	38.1	5.7	33000.00	112175	79175	2.39:1	32200.00	106488.5	74288.5	2.30
VI	Fermented Organic Manure	Fermented Organic Manure		Irrigated	10	0.5	44.10	38.9	41.80	38.1	9.7	33000.00	116053	83053	2.51:1	32200.00	106488.5	74288.5	2.30

VII	Maize	DEKAL B 9144	Hybrid	Rainfed	48	8.0	27.90	20.40	24.20	21.8	9	24700	70080	45380	1.84:1	24700	64320	39620	1.60:1
3	FODDER																		
I	Bajra	K-35		Rainfed	33	1.85	18.0	15.0	16.5	14.8	10.7	19500	65787	46787	2.37:1	19500	56070	36570	1.87:1
I	Oats	SFO-01		Rainfed	31	2.0	288	244	259	219	18	22000	64750	42750	1.94	22000	54750	32750	1.49:1
II	Bersee m	BL-44		Irrigated	42	3.0	665	582	631	560	12.6	24000	78875	54875	2.6:1	24000	70000	46000	1.91:1
4	MILLETS																		
I	Barnyard Millet	DHBM-93-3		Rainfed		1.0	22.0	15.0	18.0	16.0	12.5	19500	72000	52500	2.69:1	19500	64000	44500	2.28:1
II	Finger Millet	SIA-3156		Rainfed		1.0	30.0	25.0	22.0	20.0	10.0	19500	79200	59700	3.06:1	19500	72000	52500	2.69:1
5	VEGETABLES																		
I	Brinjal	PUSA Uttam		Irrigated	20	0.5	380	360	370	349	6	148000	296000	148000	2:1	148000	279200	134200	1.8:1
II	Okra	PUSA BHINDI A-5		Irrigated	48	0.5	180	160	170	152	11.84	118000	204000	86000	1.72:1	118000	182400	64400	1.54:1
III	Onion	Pusa Red		Irrigated	7	0.5													
6	PULSES																		
I	Mash	Pu-9		Rainfed	65	10.0	11.10	9.40	10.08	8.20	22.9	18900	78624	59724	3.16:1	18900	63960	45060	2.38:1
7	FLORICULRURE																		
I	Marigold	PUSA BAHAR		Irrigated	20	0.5	180	160	170	140	21.42	175000	510000	335000	2.91:1	175000	420000	245000	2.4:1
8	MUSHROOM																		
I	Button Mushroom	U-3		Rainfed	15	300 bags													
9	POULTRY																		

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

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

4.B.2. Livestock and related enterprises

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	Backyard Poultry	CHABRO	29	378	157 eggs per year per bird	132 eggs per year per bird	150 eggs per year perbird	82 eggs per year perbird	82	985	2720	1735	2.76	894	2196	1302	2.45

4. B.3. Fisheries

*Economics of demonstration Rs./unit) or (Rs./m2																		*Economics of check Rs./unit) or (Rs./m2			
Type of Breed	Name of the technology demonstrated	Breed	No. of Demo	Units/ Area (m ²)	Yield (q/ha)				% Increase												
					Demo			Check if any		Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	** BCR				
					H	L	A														
IMC & Exotic	Composite Fish farming	Fish Seed of Indian major Carps&Exotic Carps	15	1.5	53.50	40.00	46.75	35.00	33.57	278500	701250	422750	2.52	250000	525000	275000	2.1				
Trees planted near bunds. Economic return will start after few years.																					

* 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

TECHNOLOGICAL DEMONSTRATIONS (FLD)

2024-25

Crop	Area (ha)
Wheat	8.8
Basmati Rice	10.2
Black gram	10
Cauliflower	1
Marigold	2.5
Berseem	5
Oat	2
Maize (CFLD)	20
Bajra/Pearl Millet	12.5
Sesamum	10
Oilseed (CFLD)	50

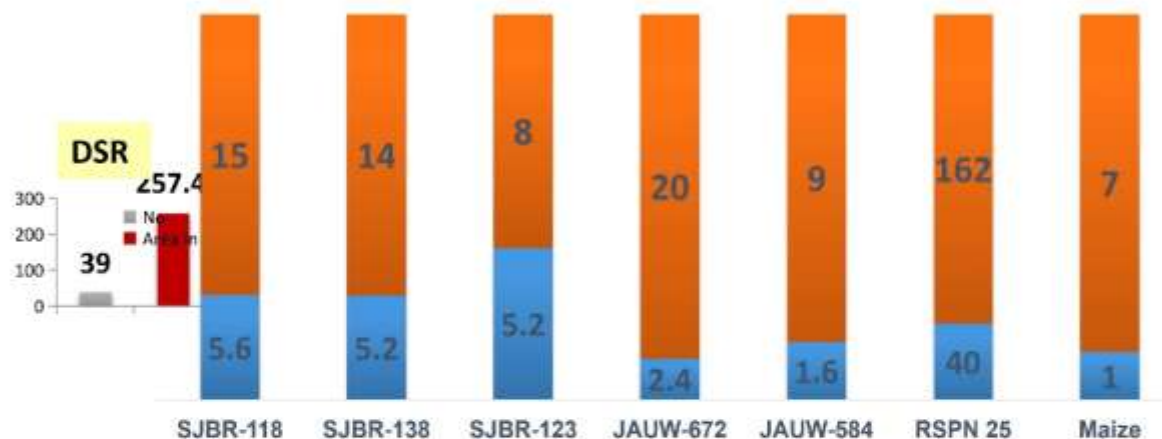
Fisheries 24000 no
Poultry 500 birds

2025-26

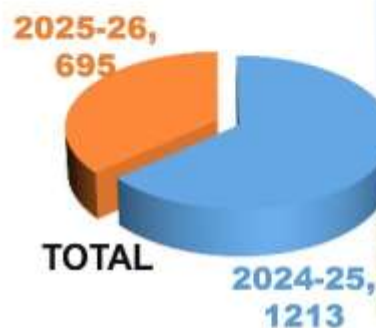
Crop	Area (ha)
Wheat (CFLD BIOFORTIFIED)	12.0
Basmati Rice	8.0
Brinjal	0.5
Oka	0.5
Marigold	0.5
Berseem	5
Oats	2.0
Maize	10
Sesamum	10
Mushroom	500 bags
Mash	10
Oilseed (CFLD)	20

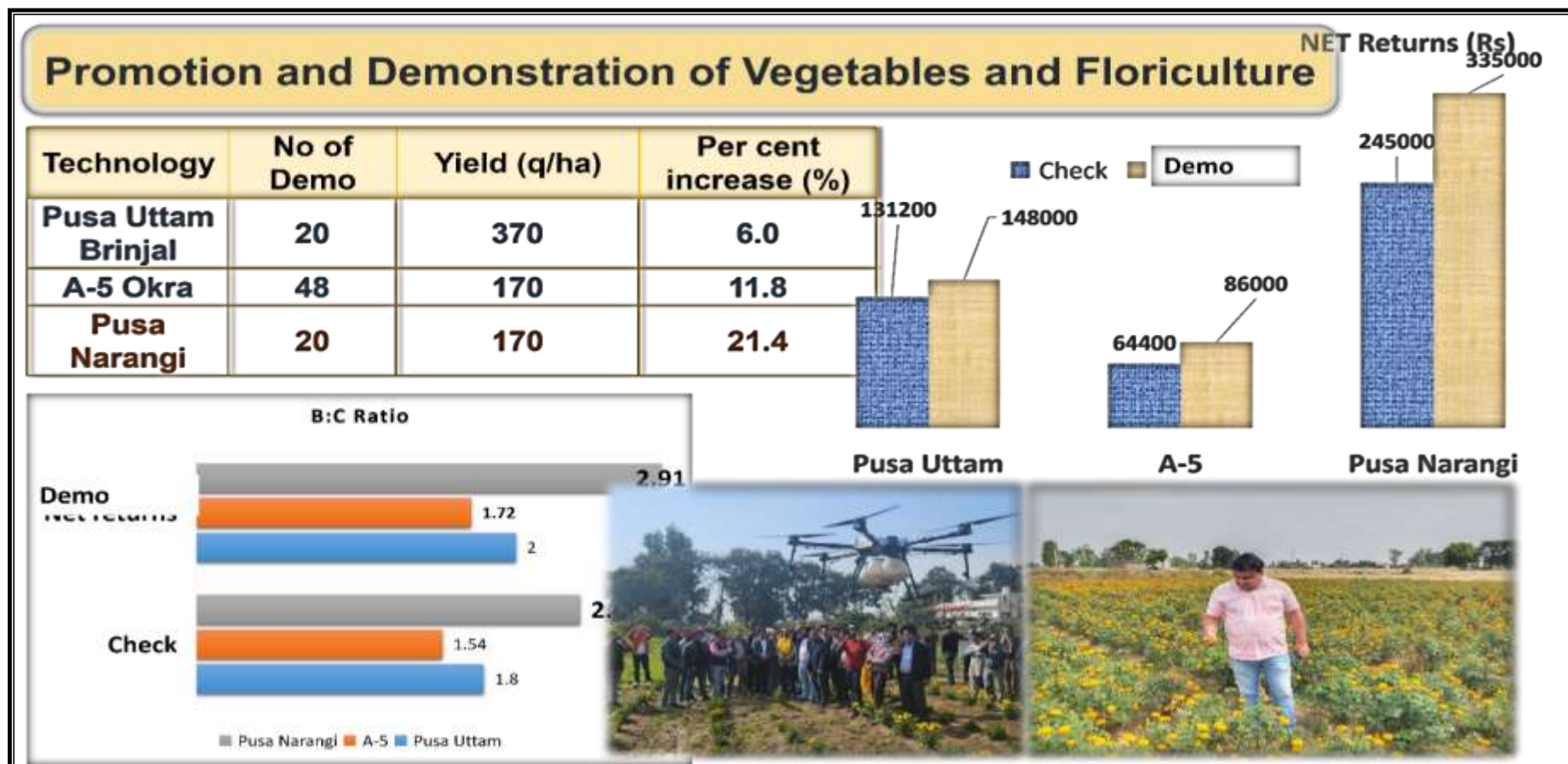
Fisheries CIFAX
Poultry 376 birds

SKUAST J TECHNOLOGIES: Taken up for Demonstration



NO OF BENEFICIARY





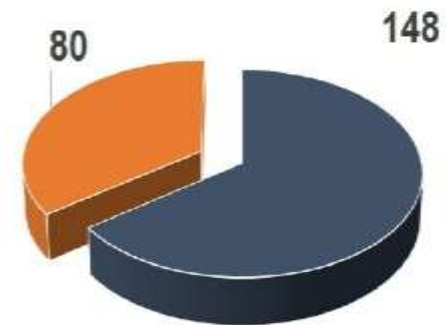
4.B.5. Extension and Training activities under FLD

Sl.No.	Activity	No. of activities organised	Number of participants
1	Field days	0	185
2	Farmers Training	08	264
3	Media coverage	25	
4	Training for extension functionaries	01	19

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF IMPROVED VARIETY OF POULTRY BREED IN JAMMU DISTRICT.

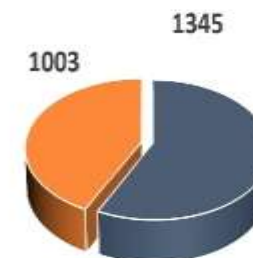
Poultry Strain	No. of Birds Distributed	Technology Demonstrated	No. of Farmers	Year	Performance	
					Demo	Local Strain
Chabro	878	Improved Variety of Dual Purpose Chicken	79	2024 & 2025	Weight Gain = 3.1 Kg/year Age of Laying eggs = 22 weeks	Weight Gain = 1.5 Kg/year Age of Laying eggs = 22 weeks

Egg Production/bird for laying period



■ Chabro ■ Local Strain

Net Returns/Bird for 18 months



Ranbir Singh Pura
Jammu, Ranbir Singh Pura, 181002
Lat 32.6113° Long 74.740385°
Friday, 28/11/2025 12:47 PM GMT +05:30

5. ACHIEVEMENTS ON TRAINING (INCLUDING THE SPONSORED, VOCATIONAL, FLD AND TRAININGS UNDER RAINWATER HARVESTING UNIT for the year 2025-26):

A) ON Campus

a) Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (ON Campus)										
Area of training	No. of courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop Production										
Cropping Systems	1	0	0	0	1	24	25	1	24	25
Crop Diversification	1	17	22	39	0	0	0	17	22	39
Production of organic inputs	1	2	0	2	6	3	9	8	3	11
Others	1	11	15	26	23	6	29	34	21	55
Total	4	30	37	67	30	33	63	60	70	130
Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low volume and high value crops	1	8	1	9	7	1	8	15	2	17
Total (a)	1	8	1	9			8	15	2	17
b) Fruits										
Layout and Management of Orchards	1	48	3	51	20	9	29	68	12	80
Cultivation of Fruit	1	5	17	22	2	33	35	7	50	57
Total (b)	2	53	20	73	22	42	64	75	62	137
c) Ornamental Plants										
Management of potted plants	3	44	13	57	73	20	93	117	33	150
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	1	19	31	50	0	0	0	19	31	50
Others	4	139	1	140	95	12	107	234	13	247

Total (c)	8	202	45	247	168	32	200	370	77	447
Total(a0C)	11	263	66	329	190	74	272	460	141	601
h. Soil Health and Fertility Management										
Soil & water testing	1	18	0	18	8	3	11	26	3	29
Total	1	18	0	18	8	3	11	26	3	29
Others	1	11	0	11	17	0	17	28	0	28
Total	1	11	0	11	17	0	17	28	0	28
Fisheries										
Aquaculture	1	0	0	0	12	2	14	12	2	14
Total	1	0	0	0	12	2	14	12	2	14
Production of Input at site										
Production of livestock feed and fodder	1	1	1	2	3	15	18	4	16	20
Apiculture	1	14	2	16	12	11	23	26	13	39
Total	2	15	3	18	15	26	41	30	29	59
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	2	0	45	45	0	35	35	0	80	80
Total	2	0	45	45	0	35	35	0	80	80
Agro forestry										
Fodder	1	17	0	17	17	0	17	34	0	34
Total	1	17	0	17	17	0	17	34	0	34
Grand Total	23	354	151	505	289	173	470	650	325	975
b) Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (ON Campus)										
Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Integrated farming	1	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Mushroom Production	1	2	0	2	5	11	16	7	11	18

Beekeeping	2	29	2	31	32	11	43	61	13	74
Value addition	1	0	16	16	0	10	10	0	26	26
Rural Crafts	1	0	21	21	0	21	21	0	42	42
Production of quality animal products	1	0	17	17	0	5	5	0	22	22
Poultry production	1	0	0	0	21	3	24	21	3	24
Ornamental fisheries	1	2	0	2	20	0	20	22	0	22
Other	3	26	27	53	10	21	31	36	48	84
Total	12	74	83	157	88	82	170	162	165	327
c) Training programmes for Extension Personnel including sponsored training programmes (ON Campus)										
Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	1	17	1	18	0	0	0	17	1	18
Integrated Pest Management	1	16	2	18	0	0	0	16	2	18
Care and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	1	14	6	20	0	0	0	14	6	20
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	1	0	19	19	4	5	9	4	24	28
Livestock feed and fodder production	1	17	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	17
Other	2	36	2	38	0	0	0	36	2	38
Total	7	100	30	130	4	5	9	104	35	139
d) Sponsored training programmes										
Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management										
Increasing production and productivity of crops	1	33	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	33

Commercial production of vegetables	1	8	1	9	7	1	8	15	2	17
Fruit Plants	1	48	3	51	20	9	29	68	12	80
Ornamental plants	3	116	0	116	5	84	89	121	84	205
Other	3	104	1	105	27	8	35	131	9	140
Total	9	309	5	314	59	102	161	368	107	475
Farm machinery										
Farm machinery, tools and implements	1	17	0	17	17	0	17	34	0	34
Other	1	11	0	11	17	0	17	28	0	28
Total	2	28	0	28	34	0	34	62	0	62
Livestock and fisheries										
Other	1	14	2	16	22	11	33	36	13	49
Total	1	14	2	16	22	11	33	36	13	49
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics	1	65	0	65	11	0	11	76	0	76
Other	1	0	29	29	0	25	25	0	54	54
Total	2	65	29	94	11	25	36	76	54	130
Grant Total	14	416	36	452	126	138	264	542	174	716
Please do not insert or delete rows (and columns)										
OFF Campus										
a) Farmers' Training including sponsored training programmes (OFF Campus)										
Area of training	No. of Courses	No. of Participants								
		General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop Production										

Cropping Systems	6	148	20	168	28	12	40	176	32	208
Crop Diversification	1	7	3	10	17	5	22	24	8	32
Total	7	155	23	178	45	17	62	200	40	240
Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Off0season vegetables	3	49	29	78	10	6	16	59	35	94
Exotic vegetables	1	15	1	16	0	0	0	15	1	16
Total (a)	4	64	30	94	10	6	16	74	36	110
b) Fruits										
Layout and Management of Orchards	1	7	8	15	3	19	22	10	27	37
Total (b)	1	7	8	15	3	19	22	10	27	37
Total	5	71	38	109	13	25	38	84	63	147
Livestock Production and Management										
Dairy Management	1	1	1	2	23	10	33	24	11	35
Animal Nutrition Management	1	0	0	0	6	23	29	6	23	29
Feed & fodder technologies	1	5	1	6	17	8	25	22	9	31
Total	3	6	2	8	46	41	87	52	43	95
Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	1	4	0	4	7	12	19	11	12	23
Women empowerment	1	0	2	2	4	14	18	4	16	20
Others				0			0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	2	6	11	26	37	15	28	43
Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	2	29	4	33	1	0	1	30	4	34
Total	2	29	4	33	1	0	1	30	4	34
Fisheries										
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	1	0	1	1	10	9	19	10	10	20
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	1	20	2	22	5	0	5	25	2	27

Total	2	20	3	23	15	9	24	35	12	47
Grand Total	21	285	72	357	131	118	249	416	190	606
b) Training for Rural Youths including sponsored training programmes (OFF Campus)										
Area of training	No. of	No. of Participants								
	Courses	General			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KKG and krishi Udhaymi	3	63	64	127	0	0	0	63	64	127
Total	3	63	64	127	0	0	0	63	64	127

Annexure 'B'







CMVK

GJ LOCAL

KVK Jammu holds 21st Scientific Advisory Committee meeting

GJ REPORT

JAMMU, MAR 6: Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Jammu, under the aegis of Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu, conducted its 21st Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting on March 6, 2026, at KVK Jammu, R.S. Pura. The session was chaired by Prof. B. N. Tripathi, Vice Chancellor, SKUAST-Jammu, and attended by senior university officials, heads of line departments, deans of various faculties, and two progressive farmers from Jammu district.

Dr. Punit Choudhary, Chief Scientist and Head of KVK Jammu, welcomed the dignitaries and presented a PowerPoint on the KVK's activities for 2025-26 and the proposed action plan for 2026-27. The event also included the inauguration of the KVK's Hi-Tech Polyhouse by Prof. Tripathi.

In his presidential address, Prof. Tripathi emphasized SAC's role



Prof. B. N. Tripathi, VC, SKUAST-Jammu chairing 21st Scientific Advisory Committee meeting on Friday.

in reviewing KVK initiatives, providing guidance, and shaping location-specific technologies and training programs for farmers. Dr. Parvinder Sheoran, Director ICAR-ATARI Zone I, highlighted KVKs as the frontline extension system bridging research and farmer adoption through on-farm testing, demonstrations, capacity building, and advisory services.

Dr. S. K. Gupta, Director Research, SKUAST-Jammu, praised KVK Jammu's contributions in transferring scientific knowledge to farmers and suggested using solar fencing to mitigate monkey-related crop damage. Dr. Amrisha Vaid, Director

Extension, acknowledged expert inputs from line departments and faculties, reinforcing the committee's critical role in identifying district-specific challenges and prioritizing agricultural interventions.

The meeting also saw active participation from scientists like Dr. Ravneet Kour, Dr. Sheetal Badyal, Dr. Pawan Sharma, Dr. Prem Kumar, and other KVK staff, alongside progressive farmers, who shared their experiences and feedback. The session concluded with actionable recommendations aimed at enhancing productivity, income generation, and sustainable agriculture in Jammu district.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURE

Replacing the 36-year-old National Policy of Education with the new National Education Policy of 2020 (NEP), India aimed to create a sector, not only inclusive and interactive but rather holistic, with the overview of promoting the nation's development. A new set of vision and dimensions has been given to this policy, especially on the entrepreneurial front. NEP re-imagines Vocational Education, which was essentially perceived to be inferior to mainstream education. The role of entrepreneurship in economic development is substantial. After all, entrepreneurs don't just build businesses and grow their personal wealth; they also impact the economy by creating new jobs and opportunities, driving innovation, and developing new markets, products, and services. As per Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) India Report (21-22), India's entrepreneurial activity expanded in 2021, with its Total Entrepreneurial Activity rate (percentage of adults (aged 18–64) who are starting or running a new business) increased to 14.4% in 2021, up from 5.3% in 2020.

KVK Jammu is also contributing in developing new entrepreneurs by conducting various vocational training programmes for Rural Youth/Progressive farmers with a goal to develop entrepreneurship qualities among the trainees and also provide them initial support for establishing their enterprise in Mushroom cultivation, Beekeeping, fisheries, Poultry and processing of fruits and vegetables. Details of the training programmes are given below:

Crop / Enterprise	Training title*	No. of trainings conducted	Total trainees	Units Established
Mushroom Production	Mushroom Cultivation Techniques	4	154	27
Nursery management	Nursery raising as an enterprise	1	17	2
Integrated Nutrient Management	INM for Input Dealers	3	135	18
Agroforestry	Medicinal and aromatic plants	1	26	5
Home Science	Milk by products and post-harvest management	1	37	7
Value addition	Processing and value addition of fruits, vegetables and milk	1	25	5
Fisheries	Fabrication of aquarium and its maintenance	1	42	3

➤ ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN PROCESSING & PRESERVATION OF SEASONAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

One vocational training programme on Processing & Preservation of seasonal fruits & vegetables was conducted by KVK Jammu. In which, 25 farm women were trained and out of which ten established their own processing centers and extended their outreach towards local market at small scale. In coming

year they will try to approach new and bigger markets after the popularization of their product at local market. Adoption per cent of 40 was recorded among the trained candidates.

➤ **ENTERPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN BACKYARD POULTRY:**

A training programme on promotion of backyard poultry for rural youth and dropouts to earn their livelihood was conducted by the KVK Jammu in which 40 number of rural youths from village Salehar, Block R.S. Pura participated. As a support to develop their own enterprise 30 numbers of poultry birds of (Variety-Chabroo) were distributed to each participant. Twenty four units of poultry were established by the trainees with an Adoption of 60 %.

➤ **ENTERPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN POST HARVEST HANDLING AND VALUE ADDITION IN FRESH WATER FISHERIES:**

Eight vocational trainings sponsored by CIPHET were conducted on Post harvest handling and value addition in fresh water fisheries to train rural youth for earning their livelihood and development of entrepreneur capabilities. A hands-on training was given to the participants. A total of 60 rural youths from different villages of Jammu District participated and 15 of them successfully established their fisheries enterprise. Adoption of 25 % was recorded among the participants after the completion of training programme

Details of Vocational Trainings conducted during 2025-26

S.no	Date	Topic	Venue	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	30.06.25 to 04.07.25	05 Days training programme on Dried Flower decoration and value addition	On Campus	0	21	21	0	21	21	2	2	4	2	44	46
2	18.08.25 to 24.08.25	07 days training programme on "Scientific Bee keeping, Integrated with Oil seed Mission, under NBHM Sponsored by National Bee Board	J&KUT/ On Campus	22	11	33	14	2	16	4	2	6	40	15	55
3	22.09.25 to 26.09.25	05 days vocational training on Round the year Mushroom cultivation	KVK Jammu	5	11	16	2	0	2	2	0	2	9	11	20
4	14.11.25 to 19.11.25	05 Days vocational training programme on Empowerment of rural youth/Women through training on value addition of Milk & Milk products womens	KVK Jammu	0	10	10	00	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	26
5	27.11.25 to 29.11.25	03 Days Vocational Training Programme On Backyard Poultry Farming	KVK Jammu	21	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
6	16-17/02/26	Two days training programme on Capacity Building of KUs at Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22	43	21	22	43
7	18-19/02/26	Two days training programme on Capacity Building of KUs at Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22	43	21	20	41
8	23-24/02/26	Two days training programme on Capacity Building of KUs at Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22	43	21	22	43
9	10-11/03/26	Two days vocational training programme on Processing and value addition of Milk & Milk products	KVK Jammu	0	5	5	0	17	17	0	0	0	5	17	22

10	13-21/03/26	07 Days training programme on Role of Bee Keeping/ Apiculture & Pollination under NBHM	KVK Jammu	10	0	10	15	0	15	0	0	0	10	15	25
11	21-23/03/26	3 Days vocational training programme on Ornamental Fish Breeding & Culture	KVK Jammu	20	0	20	2	0	2	0	0	0	20	2	22
Total				78	61	139	33	56	89	71	70	141	149	168	367

(E) Sponsored Training Programmes conducted by KVK during 2025-26

A. With ATMA Jammu

S.no	Date	Topic	Venue	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	04.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Samba & Kathua	KVK Jammu	29	0	29	31	0	31	6	1	7	66	1	67
2.	08.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Reasi & Udhampur	KVK Jammu	21	5	26	54	0	54	8	2	10	83	7	90
3.	09.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Jammu	KVK Jammu	29	0	29	31	0	31	6	1	7	66	1	67
4.	11.09.25	One day training programme cum demonstration under ATMA	KVK Jammu	17	0	17	17	0	17	5	1	6	39	1	40
5.	30.09.25	One day training programme under CSS MIDH.	KVK Jammu	20	9	29	48	3	51	8	3	11	76	15	91
6.	03.10.25	One day training programme on recent trends in Agriculture under ATMA	KVK Jammu	11	0	11	65	0	65	4	3	7	57	3	60
7.	11.03.26	One day training programme under ATMA on "Resilient Agriculture and Entrepreneurship for Livelihood Security.CAD	KVK Jammu	0	25	25	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	54	54
Total				127	39	166	246	32	278	37	11	48	387	82	469

B. Under Holistic Agriculture Development Proramme

S.no	Date	Topic	Venue	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	26.06.25	Kisan Goshti on various schemes for the welfare of Farmer under HADP Project UT of Jammu & Kashmir	Daksha Akhnoor	7	0	7	34	0	34	1	0	1	42	0	42
2.	02.08.25	Capacity building & training programme within state/UT under promotion of commercial floriculture project of HADP	On Campus	16	7	23	23	1	24	2	2	4	41	10	51
3.	31.10.25	One day training cum awareness programme for farmers under HADP on Alternate Agriculture system for sustainability.	KVK Jammu	23	6	29	11	15	26	2	2	4	36	232	59
4.	10.11.25	One day training programme cum awareness on production technology of Millets for climate resilience under HADP	KVK Jammu	0	0	0	17	22	39	0	0	0	17	22	39
5.	19.11.25	One day training programme on different Government Schemes for Empowerment of farmers & farm women HADP	KVK Jammu	0	10	10	0	16	16	0	1	1	1	26	27
6.	03.12.25	One day training programme on "Protected cultivation of cut flower crops" organized by Division of Floriculture & Landscaping" under HADP	KVK Jammu	27	8	25	14	1	15	4	3	7	45	12	57
7.	17.12.25	One day Farmers/Farm women training programme on "Cultivation of cut flower crops" organized by Division of Floriculture & Landscaping" under HADP	KVK Jammu	6	0	6	31	10	41	2	1	3	39	11	50
8.	17.12.25	One day training programme on Production of major & minor flower crops under open field conditions under project HADP (Commercial Floriculture)	KVK Jammu	5	2	7	35	6	41	3	1	4	43	9	52
Total				84	33	107	165	71	236	14	10	24	264	322	377

C Under MIDH

S.no	Date	Topic	Venue	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	23.03.26	One day state level event on commercial Floriculture under CSS MIDH 2025	KVK-Jammu	66	36	102	166	32	188	6	4	10	238	72	310

D Other Sponsored Training Programmes

S.no	Date	Topic	Venue	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1)	30.01.26	Training programme on Production of Quality Planting material of Ornamental Plants Deptt. Of Horticulture	KVK Jammu	0	0	0	19	31	50	3	2	5	22	33	55
2)	19.02.26	Training programme on Imparting High Tech Training on Fruit Tree Management Deptt. Of Horticulture	KVK Jammu	1	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	25
3)	20.02.26	Training programme on Imparting High Tech Training on Fruit Tree Management Deptt. Of Horticulture	KVK Jammu	2	33	35	5	17	22	2	1	3	9	51	60
Total				3	57	60	24	48	72	5	3	8	32	108	140

समान विकास के लिए मा.आ.पर.क. के अंतर्गत आ.क. के अंतर्गत

बंदरों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए सोलर फेंसिंग के प्रयोग पर दिया जोर

संवाद सहयोगी, जागरण
आरएसपुरा : केवीके के कुलपति प्रो. बीएन त्रिपाठी ने कहा कि वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच है, जहाँ वैज्ञानिक, प्रशासक और फील्ड स्तर के अधिकारी एकत्रित होकर केवीके की गतिविधियों की प्रगति की समीक्षा करते हैं और भविष्य की योजनाओं के लिए मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि समिति द्वारा दिए गए सुझाव और सिफारिशें किसानों की जरूरतों के अनुसार तकनीकों और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने में सहायक होती हैं। उन्होंने जम्मू जिले के किसानों के लिए केवीके जम्मू द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्यों की सराहना की। उन्होंने बंदरों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए सोलर फेंसिंग के उपयोग पर भी जोर दिया।

वह कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र जम्मू में शुक्रवार को 21वीं वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक को संबोधित कर रहे थे। इस अवसर पर केवीके जम्मू के हाई-टेक पॉलीहाउस का भी उद्घाटन किया गया। बैठक में निदेशक विस्तार, निदेशक अनुसंधान, चिकित्सा एवं पशुपालन संकाय, बागवानी एवं एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री संकाय, कृषि अभियांत्रिकी संकाय तथा डेयरी विज्ञान संकाय के डीन, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर एक्सटेंशन, मुख्य कृषि अधिकारी जम्मू, मुख्य बागवानी अधिकारी जम्मू, मुख्य पशुपालन अधिकारी जम्मू, सीडीपीओ आरएसपुरा, विभिन्न विभागों के जिला प्रमुख, कृषि संकाय के विभागाध्यक्ष तथा जिला जम्मू के दो प्रगतिशील किसान भी उपस्थित रहे। वर्चुअल माध्यम से आइसीएआर-

वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में वैज्ञानिकों ने दिए सुझाव | **केवीके जम्मू के हाई-टेक पॉलीहाउस का किया उद्घाटन**



वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की 21वीं बैठक में अपने सुझाव रखते कृषि वैज्ञानिक • जागरण

सलाहकार समिति की बैठक चर्चा का प्रमुख मंच

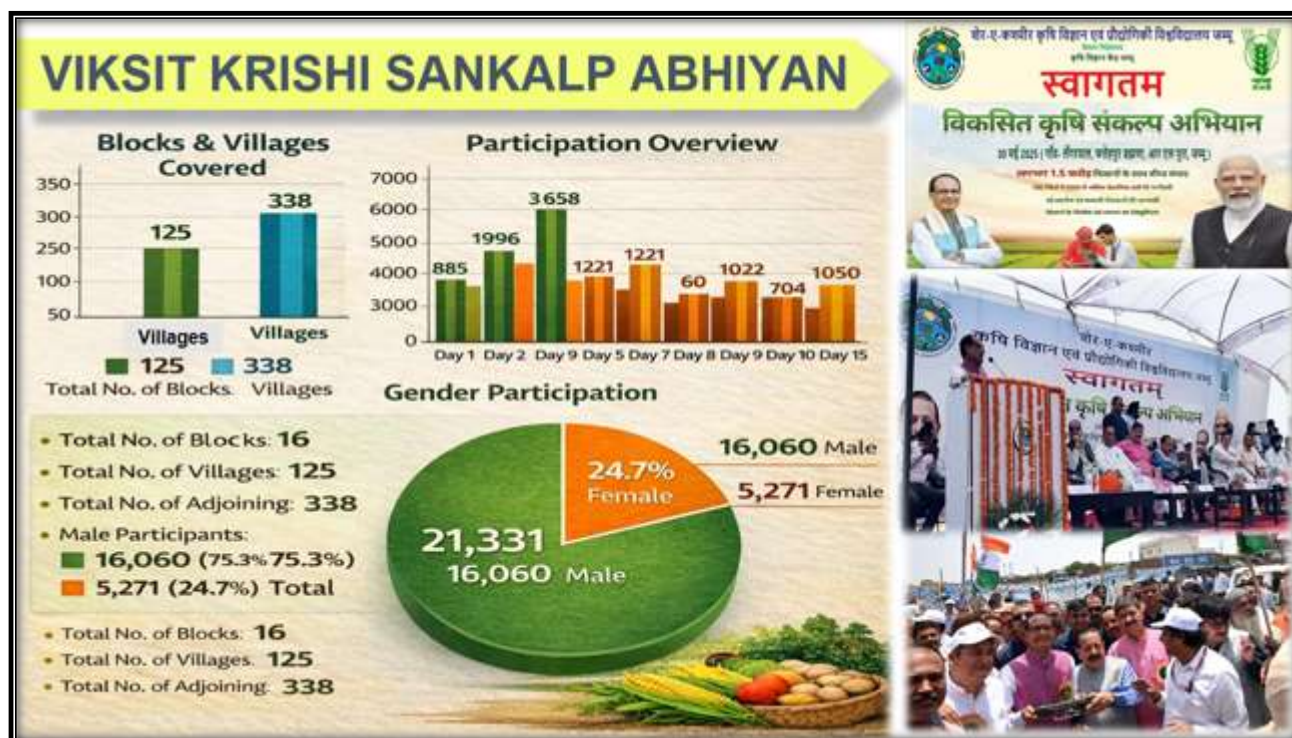
केवीके जम्मू के मुख्य वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रमुख डा. पुनीत चौधरी ने सभी गणमान्य अतिथियों, वैज्ञानिकों, अधिकारियों, किसानों और समिति के सदस्यों का स्वागत किया। उन्होंने वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान केवीके की गतिविधियों के बारे में जानकारी दी और वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्ययोजना के बारे में बताया। उन्होंने कहा कि वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक केवीके की गतिविधियों के मार्गदर्शन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है और यह कृषि क्षेत्र की नई चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करने तथा विशेषज्ञों से सुझाव प्राप्त करने का एक

प्रभावी मंच है। बैठक में विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारियों ने अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों से संबंधित विस्तार गतिविधियों की आवश्यकताओं और सुझावों को साझा किया। वहीं प्रगतिशील किसानों और महिला किसानों ने भी केवीके की गतिविधियों के साथ अपने अनुभव साझा किए। इस अवसर पर डा. रवीनीत कौर, डा. शीतल बड़वाल, डा. पवन शर्मा, डा. प्रेम कुमार, डा. मुनीश्वर शर्मा, डा. इमरान गनई, सहायक प्रो. सतवीर सिंह, डा. पूनम अबरोल (प्रोग्राम असिस्टेंट ट्रेनिंग) और साहिल तलगोत्रा भी उपस्थित रहे।

अटारी जौन-1, लुधियाना के निदेशक डॉ. परविंदर श्यौराण ने कहा कि कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद की अग्रिम पंक्ति की विस्तार

प्रणाली है, जो प्रयोगशालाओं में विकसित नई तकनीकों को किसानों के खेतों तक पहुंचाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।

6. EXTENSION ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OF FLD PROGRAMMES) 2025-26



Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan-2025 of KVK Jammu

Day	Date	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	No. of Adjoining Villages	No. of Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1	29.05.2025	Akhnoor, Arnai, Bishnah, Bhalwal, Dansal, Jammu, Jammu South, KharahBalli Khour, MairaMandran, Mandal, Marh, Nagrota, R.S. Pura, Suchetgarh Pargwal	9	30	686	199	885
2	30.05.2025		1	4	3658	2544	6202
3	31.05.2025		9	25	1586	264	1850
4	01.06.2025		9	29	1062	60	1122
5	02.06.2025		9	22	882	44	926
6	03.06.2025		9	30	1081	120	1201
7	04.06.2025		9	25	898	152	1050
8	05.06.2025		9	25	1000	70	1070
9	06.06.2025		9	23	671	501	1172
10	07.06.2025		7	18	646	230	876
11	08.06.2025		9	20	820	200	1020
12	09.06.2025		9	17	694	200	894
13	10.06.2025		9	19	734	74	808
14	11.06.2025		9	29	1067	271	1338
15	12.06.2025		9	22	575	342	917
Total		16	125	338	16060	5271	21331



कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की तरफ से गांव चक सियां में किसान जागरूक कैंप का किया गया आयोजन



कटुआ केसरी ब्यूरो

आरएस पुरा। कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र आरएस पुरा जम्मू की तरफ से शुक्रवार को मीरा साहिब क्षेत्र के गांव चक सियां में एक दिवसीय किसान जागरूक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें किसानों को फसल की बेहतर देखभाल संबंधी जागरूक कि गया। किसान नेता सतपाल मांडी की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित इस किसान जागरूक कार्यक्रम के दौरान कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के प्रमुख वैज्ञानिक पुनीत चौधरी मुख्य तौर पर उपस्थित रहे इसके

अलावा वैज्ञानिक डॉ मुनेश्वर के अलावा गंचायत के पूर्व पंच विशन दास, बच्चन लाल, सत्या देवी, चरणदास, जनक गज, महेंद्र सिंह, मोहन लाल, मेहरा दर्शन सिंह, विशन दास अंगुराना तथा महेंद्र भगत सहित काफी सख्या में किसान उपस्थित रहे। इस मौके पर कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की तरफ से गांव के किसानों में सब्जियों के पौधे भी वितरित किए गए तथा किसानों को विश्वास दिलाया गया कि कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र आने वाले दिनों में भी गांव के किसानों को नौज तथा अन्य कृषि सामग्री उपलब्ध करवाने में पूरा प्रयास करेगा। मुख्य



अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के प्रमुख वैज्ञानिक पुनीत चौधरी ने कहा कि कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की तरफ से गांव के किसानों को गेहूँ का बीज उपलब्ध करवाया गया था और आज गांव का दौरा कर जानकारी हासिल की गई है कि गेहूँ की फसल किस तरह से तैयार हुई है और किसानों को कितना फायदा पहुंचा है। इस अवसर पर किसान नेता सतपाल मांडी ने कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र आरएस पुरा जम्मू के वैज्ञानिक पुनीत चौधरी तथा निर्देशक अमरीश नैथ का धन्यवाद करते हुए कहा कि कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र हमेशा

किसानों की बेहतरी के लिए काम करता है। उन्होंने कहा कि कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की तरफ से किसानों को जो गेहूँ का बीज उपलब्ध करवाया गया था उस बीज से गेहूँ की फसल काफी अच्छी हुई है, लेकिन पिछले दिनों हुई बारिश के कारण फसल को कुछ नुकसान पहुंचा है। उन्होंने सरकार से मांग करते हुए कहा कि जिन किसानों की फसल को नुकसान पहुंचा है उन्हें सरकार की तरफ से उचित मुआवजा भी मिलना चाहिए। कार्यक्रम के दौरान अन्य किसानों ने भी अपने-अपने निवार रखे।

Details of Other Extension Activities conducted during 2025-26

Nature of Activity	No. of Activities	SC/ST (Farmers)			OBC/Other (Farmers)			Extension Officials			Grand Total		
		(I)			(II)			(III)			(I+II+III)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diagnostic Visits	36	192	71	163	215	45	260	35	18	53	442	134	576
Field Day	3	22	5	27	82	0	82	3	1	4	107	6	113
Group discussions	1	0	0	0	16	6	22	2	1	3	18	7	25
Kisan Gosthi	7	73	38	11	112	23	135	12	8	20	197	69	266
Film Show	22	130	138	342	273	93	366	87	73	160	490	304	794
Self help groups	1	21	27	48	4	1	5	3	1	4	28	29	57
Kisan Mela	5	6400	9600	16000	4800	5200	10000	24	12	36	11224	14812	26036
Exhibition	10	1765	543	2308	3753	839	4592	59	20	79	5577	1402	6979
Scientist visit to farmers field	24	194	182	376	285	72	357	24	12	36	503	266	769
Plant/animal health camps	3	97	28	125	21	22	43	20	9	29	138	59	197
Farm Science Club	4	46	33	79	16	7	23	4	2	6	66	42	108
Ex-trainees Sammelan	2	17	0	17	53	9	62	3	1	3	73	10	83
Farmers seminar/workshop	2	5	0	7	58	0	58	2	1	3	65	1	0
Method Demonstrations	20	312	287	599	520	184	704	14	6	20	846	477	1323
Celebration of important days	6	131	66	197	33	36	69	4	1	5	168	103	269
Special day celebration	5	144	23	165	304	9	313	5	2	7	453	34	487
Exposure visits	5	73	2	75	136	12	148	5	1	6	214	33	247
Others (VKSA)	135	9636	3163	12799	6424	2108	8532	810	405	1215	16870	5676	22546
TOTAL	291	19258	14206	33338	17105	8666	25771	1116	574	1689	37479	23464	60875

6. B. Kisan Mobile Advisory Services

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
Jammu	12000	104	-	-	48	-	48	6	-

6.C. DETAILS OF TECHNOLOGY WEEK CELEBRATIONS 2025-26

No. of Technology week celebrated	Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Participants		
			M	F	Total
1.	Gosthies	5	179	281	460
2.	Lectures organized				
3.	Exhibition	5			
4.	Film show	5			
5.	Distribution of Literature (No.)	2000			
6.	Distribution of Seed (q)	500			
10.	Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	500			
11.	Bio Product distribution (Kg)				
12.	Bio Fertilizers (q)	50			
15.	Total number of farmers visited the technology week		179	281	460
	TOTAL	5	179	281	460

MAJOR OTHER EXTENSION ACTIVITIES:

1. 21st Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Jammu under the aegis of Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu (SKUAST-J) conducted 21st Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) Meeting on 06th of March, 2026 under the Chairmanship of Prof. B. N. Tripathi, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, SKUAST-Jammu at KVK Jammu, R. S. Pura. The meeting was attended by Director Extension, SKUAST-Jammu, Director Research, SKUAST-Jammu, Dr. Parvinder Sheoran, Director, ICAR-ATARI, Zone 1, Dean, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences & Registrar SKUAST-Jammu, Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandary, SKUAST-Jammu, Dean, Faculty of Horticulture & Agroforestry, SKUAST-Jammu, Dean, Faculty of Agricultural Engineering, SKUAST-Jammu Dean, Faculty of Dairy Sciences, SKUAST-Jammu, Deputy Director Extension, SKUAST-Jammu, Chief Agriculture Officer, Jammu, Chief Horticulture Officer, Jammu, Chief Animal

husbandry Officer, Jammu, CDPO, R. S. Pura, District Heads of Line Departments, Heads of Divisions of Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of SKUAST-Jammu and two Progressive Farmers of District Jammu



2. Agriculture Summit and Kisan Mela 11-13 Feb, 2026

Agriculture Summit and Kisan Mela 11-13 Feb, 2026 under the patronage of Prof. B N Tripathi Hon'ble Vice Chancellor SKUAST J, able guidance of Dr Amrish Vaid Director Extension and Dr S K Gupta Director Research SKUAST J. KVK Jammu played important role in depicting the latest technologies, Exhibitions and Drone demonstraions, mobilization of maximum no of farmers from Jammu district in collaboration with Department of Agriculture, Studens with Bureau of Indian Standars for its maximum outreach and also awarded for the effort.





3. Participation in One day Awareness Programme on Agriculture and allied sector under JKCIP at Gujar Desh Cheritable Trust



4. Participation in Mega Kisan Mela cum Kisan Gosthi organised by J&K State Advisory Board for Development of Kisans at Bishnah. Mr. Javid Ahmad Dar Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture Production, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Cooperative, Election along with Dr Rajiv Bhagat MLA Bishnah, Sh Dharminder Kumar DDC Bishnah and Sh Sandeep Kumar (IFS) MD HADP interacted regarding knowledge exchange, initiatives, encouragements and commitment towards the empowerment and welfare of farmers of Jammu



5. **The Annual Zonal Workshop of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of ICAR-(ATARI), Zone-I** Dec, 2025. Release of Book *Agri Entrepreneurship: Transforming Farmers into Agripreneur* during Inaugural session by Janab Javid Ahmad Dar Minister for Agriculture Production Department, Rural Development Department and Panchayati Raj, Cooperative and Election Departments august presence of Dr. Rajbir Singh, Deputy Director General (Agricultural Extension), ICAR, New Delhi, Prof. B. N. Tripathi, Vice-Chancellor, SKUAST-Jammu Dr. Parvender Sheoran, Director, ICAR-ATARI, Ludhiana and Dr. Amrish Vaid, Director Extension, SKUAST-Jammu





6. Participation in Lead JK Mahotsav 2025 Jammu



7. Technology cum Drone Demonstration Week"

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Jammu working under the able leadership of Prof. B. N. Tripathi, Vice Chancellor, SKUAST-Jammu started "Technology cum Drone Demonstration Week" w.e.f 4-8th December, 2025. Dr Anil Sharma Registrar cum Dean Faculty of Agriculture SKUAST J and Dr Amrish Vaid Director Extension SKUAST J kick started the Technology cum Drone Demonstration Week a comprehensive event that will showcases the latest trends, innovative solutions, and startup initiatives in the agricultural technology sector at KVK Jammu.



8 Certificate Course for Input Dealers 2025-26

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jammu successfully conducted 15 days' certificate course on "Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)" for Input dealers. In this certificate course various numbers of participant's rural youth, progressive farmers, members of co-operative societies, KKGs, JKRLM Members and FPO's from the Jammu, Samba, Kathua, Udhampur, Poonch, Rajouri, Kishtwar, Doda and Rambam districts of Jammu Division participated overwhelmingly.

	Year Jan 2025-March 26	Topic	Participants
Batch 1	19-05-2025-04-06-2025	15 Days Certificate Course on "Integrated Nutrient Management	18
Batch 2	04-08-2025-23-08-2025		23

Batch 3-	15-10-2025-03-11-2025		18
Total			

GLIMPSES OF INM TRAINING PROGRAMMES AT KVK JAMMU



9 Special Campaign 5.0 for institutionalizing Swachhata 2nd October 2025 to 31st October, 2025

Swachh Bharat mission was started in India in, 2014 as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and is a massive Mass Movement with encouragement from PM to fulfil Mahatma Gandhi's vision of Clean India. KVK, Jammu is closely engaged in activities related to General Cleaning of Campus, Swacchta workshops, Digitalization of Records, curbing single use plastics, conducting awareness programs on swacchta and best use of Agri- waste for sustainable development. However, in 2025 also swacchta awareness programs, lectures, campaigns etc. were conducted and entire team of KVK, voluntarily participated in Swacchta Pakhwaras observed all over country along with administration of swacchta pledge to remain committed towards cleanliness and devote time for maintaining cleanliness both at office, farm and entire District to its fullest capacity.





10 Animal Clinical Camps:

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Jammu working under the able leadership of Prof. B. N. Tripathi, Vice Chancellor, SKUAST-Jammu, and guidance of Dr. Amrish Vaid, Director Extension, SKUAST-Jammu organized an Animal Clinical Camp at Akhnoor Dhok jagir, dedicated to providing free treatment and medicines to livestock owners in the region. The initiative aimed to support farmers and animal rearers by ensuring accessible veterinary care and promoting better animal health management practices.



11. Sewa Parv" 2025

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jammu working under the able leadership of Prof. B. N. Tripathi, Vice Chancellor, SKUAST-Jammu, and guidance of Dr Amrish Vaid Director Extension organised Krishi Vikas Mela, 2025 during the celebration of "Sewa Parv" 2025 in collaboration with Department of Agriculture Jammu. Exhibition, kisan Ghoshti, interactive lectures on Protected cultivation, kitchen gardenining, MSP, Natural farming, Mushroom cultivation and Practical demonstrations were the main highlights. The programme was attended by Sh. Progressive farmers, farm women, rural youth from different villages and members of various FPOs also partricipated in this programme. Sesions on cleanliness campaign to promote hygiene and sanitation, aiming to improve public health and environmental cleanliness and agriculrtural waste management, drone demonstrations were the main attraction.



7. PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS 2025-26



INSTRUCTIONAL FARM

Seed Production (Qtl.)	Planting material (Nos.)	
Target	Target	Achievement
Paddy B-370 (78 q)	Fodder (Napier)	2000
Wheat	Setaria	1000
Breeder seed Production		
JAUW-672	Medicinal plants	400
150 q		






A) SEED MATERIALS

Major group/class	Crop	Variety	Quantity (qtl.)	Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
CEREALS	Paddy	B-370	78 q	350000	Provided to Mega Seed Projects SKUAST Jammu for onward submission to DoA
	Wheat	JAUW 672	108q	350000	

B) PLANTING MATERIALS

Major group/class	Crop	Variety	Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
FRUITS	Guava	L-49	50	2500	10
VEGETABLES	Bottle Guard	-	200-	10000	-
FOREST SPECIES	Fodder (Napier)		2000 No. of Strips	40000	10
	Seteria		2000 No. of Strips	40000	10
	Medicinal plants				
	Harad Amla Lemon Grass Aloe-vera		200	5000	20

C) BIO PRODUCTS

Major group/class	Product Name	Species	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			No	(kg)		
BIOFERTILIZERS						
1	Vermi-compost	-	-	60q	60000	-

LIVESTOCK:

Sl. No.	Type	Breed	Quantity		Value (Rs.)	Provided to No. of Farmers
			(Nos)	Kgs		
FISHERIES	Mixcarp		7000		35000	35

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

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

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

- Vishal Mahajan, Pawan Kumar Sharma, Meenakshi Gupta, Vivek Sharma, **Punit Choudhary**, AnamikaJamwal, BerjeshAjrawat, Renu, Ahmed Gaber, Akbar Hossain.oil Carbon Stock and Quality Indicators as Influenced by Land Use Systems and Soil Depths in Rainfed Areas of the Northwestern Himalayas, India.Soil Use and Management, 2025; 41:e70098 <https://doi.org/10.1111/sum.70098>
- Reddy, Boreddy Jayachandra, SarabdeepKour, Meenakshi Gupta, Vikas Sharma, Kanik Kumar Bansal, Brijeshwar Singh, **Puneet Choudhary**, and SugandhaKhajuria. 2025 Impact of Different Nano-Fertilizers on Agronomic Traits of Wheat under Jammu Subtropics. Journal of Advances in Biolog
- Akshay Kumar, Meenakshi Gupta, L M Gupta, **Punit Choudhary**, SarabdeepKour 2025. EVALUATION OF GROWTH, YIELD ATTRIBUTES AND YIELD OF WHEAT VARIETIES UNDER Terminalia chebula TREE Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, section L
- Poonam Abrol**, Ritu Mittal Gupta and Ramandeep Singh 2025Passion drives progress: A success case study of a woman leading an SHG enterprise in Ludhiana district of PunjabJournal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development

- Mahajan, M., Bharat, **R., Gupta**, M., Kaur, S., Bhagat, V., Sharma, M., Banti and Sharma, A. 2025. Effect of Fertility Levels and Integrated Nutrient Management on Productivity, Profitability and Quality of Indian Mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.). Journal of Advances in Biology and Biotechnology (2025), Vol. 28, Issue 8, Pages 1159-1166.
- Sharma, V., Sharma, A.K., Bharat, **R., Gupta**, M., Banti, Bhagat, V., Sharma, M., and Sharma, A. 2025. Performance evaluation of different Indian Mustard (*Brassica juncea*) Varieties to Various Fertilizer rates under Late Sowing Irrigated Conditions in the Jammu Region. International Journal of Plant and Soil Science (2025), Vol. 37, Issue 8, Pages 680-686.
- **Poonam Abrol**, Ritu Mittal Gupta. 2025 Harvesting success through oilseed processing: An inspiring journey of an educator to agri-entrepreneur. International Journal of Research in Agronomy
- N Krishna Priya Krina Patel, **Poonam Abrol**, N. Nagendra Babu, Kadari Kavyasree, Deena Bijoy, Khan Chand and Anil Kumar 2025. A Review of Gender-Responsive **Extension** Approaches for Enhancing Women's Participation and Empowerment in Food Technology Systems. Archives of Current Research International Volume 26, Issue 1, Page 261-280,
- Yogita, Rajesh Jalwania, Chiragbhai Suresh bhai Prajapati, Sanchita Roy, **Poonam Abrol**, Khan Chand, Anil Kumar and Sudha Darbha. 2025. Extension strategies to promote post-harvest management and value addition: A review. International Journal of Advanced Biochemistry Research 2025; 9(4): 577-587
- Raju Gupta, Punit Choudhary, Vipin Tanwar, Poonam Abrol, Ravneet Kour, Sheetal Badyal and Satbir Singh Drone-based field demonstrations and farmer's response towards precision spraying technology in Jammu and Kashmir. International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development. 2026, Vol. 9, Issue 3 321-324

Technical Bulletin/poplar article

1.	Sashakt bhavishy kee khetee	Technical Bulletins	Ravneet Kour, Sheetal Badyal, Prem Kumar, Muneeshwar Sharma, Amitesh Sharma, Raju Gupta, Poonam Abrol Satbir Singh
2.	Nutri-Mix Reciepes / Formulas for Pregnant and Lactating Women	Technical Bulletins	Punit Choudhary Ravneet Kour, Sheetal Badyal, Prem Kumar, Muneeshwar Sharma, Amitesh Sharma, Raju Gupta, Satbir Singh
3.	Krshi aadhaarit udyamon ke maadhyam se sashakt aur samrddh bhavishy Ki kheti	Technical Bulletins	Ravneet Kour, Sheetal Badyal, Prem Kumar, Muneeshwar Sharma, Amitesh Sharma, Raju Gupta, Poonam Abrol Satbir Singh
4.	Gappi Fish Breeding and care guide	Technical Bulletins	Punit Choudhary & Vinodita Sharma.
5.	Malawi Chichlit fish breeding and culture	Technical Bulletins	Punit Choudhary & Vinodita Sharma.
6.	Prevention and treatment of Foot and mouth-diseases	Technical folder	Punit Choudhary Ravneet Kour, Sheetal Badyal, Amitesh Sharma Prem Kumar, Muneeshwar Sharma, Dr. Poonam Abrol
7.	Santulit Pashu Ahaar	Folder	Punit Choudhary Ravneet Kour, Sheetal Badyal, Amitesh Sharma Prem Kumar, Muneeshwar Sharma, Dr. Poonam Abrol

8.	Management of Lumpy Skin Disease	Folder	Punit Choudhary Ravneet Kour, Sheetal Badyal, Amitesh Sharma Prem Kumar, Muneeshwar Sharma, Dr. Poonam Abrol
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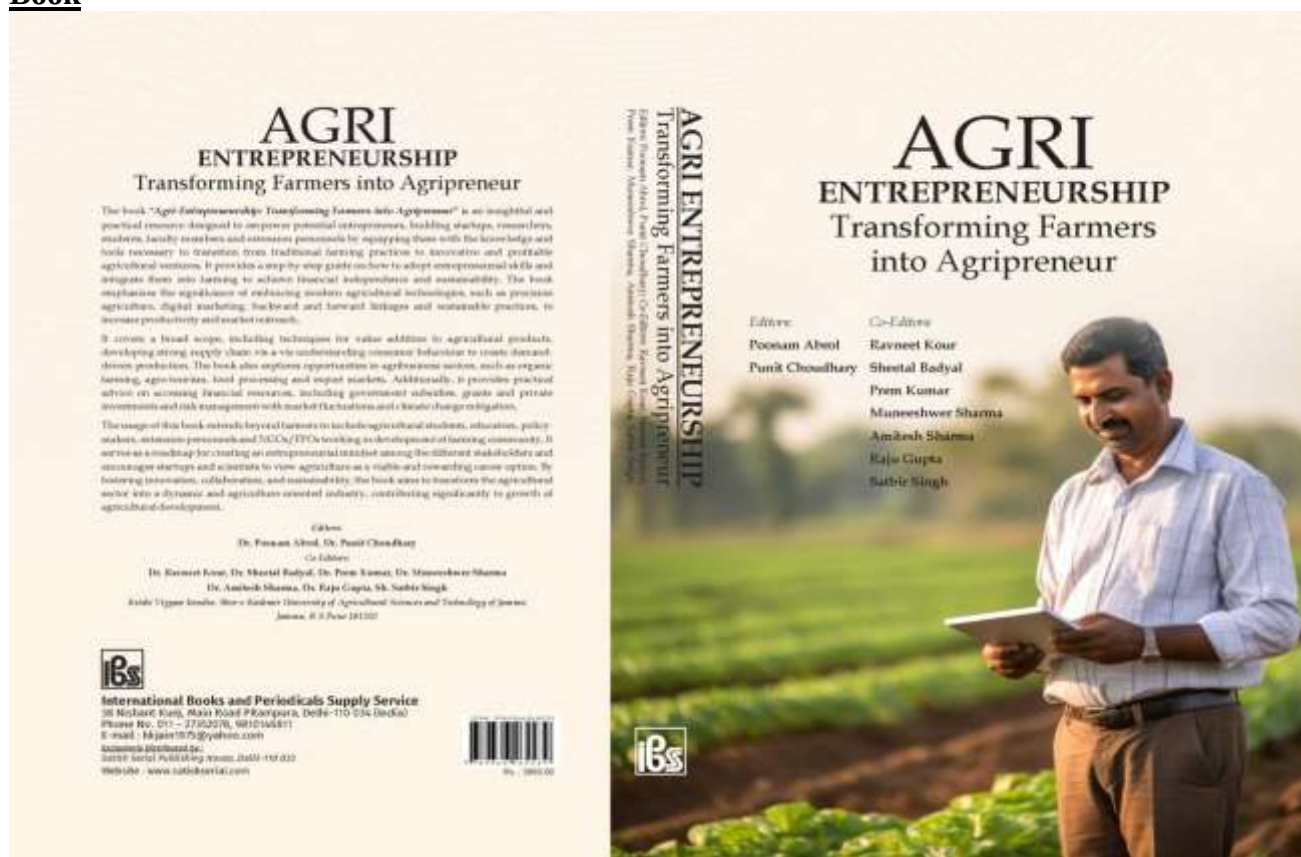


(B) Details of Electronic Media Produced: 18

Developed Videos of Progressive Farmers of Jammu District

S. No.	Name	Village	Crop
1	Nirmala Kumari	Jagwal	Bee Keeping
2	Kulbhushan Khajuria	Sohanjana	Dairy Farming, Vermicompost
3	Vinod Kumar	Kaloen	Mushroom, Floriculture
4	Joginder Singh	Qutab Nizam	Diversification
5	Puran Singh	Purobana	Pulses
6	Ramesh Chander	Purobana	Diversification
7	Santosh Kumari	Qutab Nizam	Mushroom
8	Sohan Lal Sharma	Badyal Brahmna	Broccoli
9	Suresh Kumar	Qutab Nizam	Paddy
10	Swarn Lal	Suchetgarh	Organic Basmati
11	Tarsem Kumar Sharma	Badyal Brahmna	Vegetables
12	Balraj Singh	Dabbar	Fish Farming
13	Kuldeep Raj	Kotli Charkan	Fish Farming
14	Rameshwar Singh	DeolianKhour	Fish Farming
15	Kamla Kumari	Hassarwan, Mishriwala	Vertical Farming
16	Som Dutt	Hassarwan, Mishriwala	Integrated farming
17	Girdhari Lal	RS Pura	Mushroom Farming
18	Ajit Singh	Bishnah	Diversification

Book



MASS MEDIA COVERAGE 2025-26		
NAME OF THE KVK	Nature of Activity	No. of Activities
Jammu	Electronic media (CD/DVD)	16
	Extension Literature	500
	News paper coverage	24
	Popular articles	8
	Radio Talks	6 (12000)
	TV Talks	1
	Animal health camps (no. of animal treated)	2(125)

केंद्रीय मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान ने कहा जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों का भी मैं मामा

शिव टाइम्स संवाददाता

आरएस पुरा। केंद्रीय कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान ने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश का मामा होने के साथ-साथ मैं जम्मू कश्मीर का भी मामा हूँ और जम्मू कश्मीर के सभी नौजवान मेरे भाजे हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि मंत्री के साथ-साथ मामा बनकर भी जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों की समस्याओं को दूर करना उनकी प्राथमिकता रहेगी। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भारत पाक सीमा के साथ लगते गांव में रहने वाले लोगों की जमकर प्रशंसा की और कहा कि जम्मू कश्मीर के लोग हमेशा पाकिस्तान की नापाक हरकतों का डटकर मुकाबला करते हैं।



9.0 SUCCESS STORIES/ CASE STUDIES

Success Story: 1

Transforming Livelihoods through Ornamental Fish Farming in Jammu

Introduction:

The rural areas of Jammu district are mainly dependent on agriculture and small-scale farming for livelihood. For many years, farmers in these areas relied mostly on traditional crop cultivation to support their families. However, due to increasing costs of farming, limited land holdings, changing weather conditions, and low profit from conventional agriculture, many small and marginal farmers faced financial difficulties. In such a situation, there was a strong need for alternative income-generating activities that required less land, lower investment, and could provide better economic returns. In the fertile border blocks of the Jammu district, traditional crop farming has long been the mainstay but now a shift toward high-value aquaculture is providing small and marginal farmers with a sustainable path to economic independence. The "Entrepreneurship in Ornamental Fish Farming" initiative has demonstrated that with minimal infrastructure and technical guidance, local residents can transition from subsistence activities to profitable enterprise. This success story highlights the journey of farmers in border regions like Ranbir Singh Pura, Kotli Charkan, Bhaw, and Pragwal, who have embraced the culture and breeding of ornamental species.

Ornamental fish are colourful and attractive fishes that are generally kept in home aquariums, offices, hotels, restaurants, and public places for decoration and relaxation. These fishes are often called "living jewels" because of their beautiful colours and patterns. The demand for ornamental fish has increased rapidly in recent years due to growing interest in aquarium keeping among people. This rising demand has created good business opportunities for farmers and entrepreneurs involved in ornamental fish culture.

Empowering the Marginal Farmer

The core objective of this initiative was to address the livelihood challenges faced by farmers in the Jammu region by introducing inexpensive, scalable technology. By focusing on ornamental fish—often referred to as "living jewels"—KVK Jammu tapped into a growing market for home aquaria. The strategy centered on distributing adult fish and fry to small-scale participants, allowing them to start entrepreneurship with low initial barriers. One of the major strengths of this initiative was its simple and cost-effective infrastructure. Instead of constructing large earthen ponds or purchasing expensive glass aquariums, farmers used circular concrete tanks for rearing ornamental fishes. These tanks were durable, easy to maintain, and suitable for backyard farming. Since the tanks occupied very little space, farmers could easily manage them near their homes. This also allowed women and elderly family members to participate actively in the daily management of the units. Even small backyard spaces can be converted

into productive units using circular concrete tanks or small rearing structures. This made the activity suitable for marginal farmers with limited land availability.

The training programme focused on training farmers in all important aspects of ornamental fish farming. Farmers were taught about fish species selection, tank preparation, water management, feeding practices, breeding techniques, disease management, and marketing of ornamental fishes.

1. **Water Management:** Proper water management played a very important role in the success of ornamental fish farming. Farmers were trained to maintain clean and healthy water conditions for fish growth and breeding. Regular cleaning of tanks, removal of waste materials, and timely water exchange helped maintain water quality. Farmers also learned the importance of temperature, oxygen levels, and pH balance in fish culture. By following proper water management practices, farmers were able to reduce fish mortality and improve production.
2. **Feeding Regimes:** Feeding management was another important aspect of the programme. Farmers used a combination of commercial fish feed and supplementary feed materials to ensure healthy growth and bright coloration of ornamental fishes. Proper feeding improved fish quality and increased their market value. Farmers were also trained to avoid overfeeding because excess feed can pollute the water and create health problems for fishes. Balanced feeding practices helped farmers reduce unnecessary expenditure while maintaining good fish growth.
3. **Breeding and Rearing:** KVK Jammu focused on hardy and high-demand ornamental fish species that were suitable for the subtropical climate of Jammu. Species such as Zebrafish, Guppy, Molly, Platy, and Goldfish were selected because of their easy breeding behaviour, attractive appearance, and strong market demand. These species are also comparatively easy to rear and require less technical expertise, making them ideal for beginners. Live-bearer fishes like Guppy, Molly, and Platy reproduce quickly, which helped farmers increase production within a short period of time.

Demonstrations and practical training sessions helped the farmers gain confidence and technical knowledge. Adult fishes and fish fry were also distributed among selected beneficiaries so that they could start their own units with minimum investment.

Financial Analysis: The Economics of Success

The data from the field reveals a compelling economic case for ornamental fish farming. The financial summary of a typical small-scale unit illustrates a healthy "Net Income" relative to the initial investment. The financial analysis of ornamental fish farming clearly demonstrated its profitability and sustainability. The expenditure involved in establishing a small-scale ornamental fish unit was comparatively low. The recurring costs mainly included fish fry, feed, live fish feed, hand nets, and miscellaneous expenses.

Cost-Benefit Ratio

The **Financial Summary Overview** provides a clear picture of the profitability:

- **Fixed Cost:** Approximately Rs. 20,000, covering the initial setup of tanks and basic equipment.
- **Recurring Cost:** Managed at approximately Rs. 7,500 per cycle.
- **Gross Income:** Reaching over Rs. 20,000 per cycle.
- **Net Income:** Resulting in a profit of approximately Rs. 12,500.

This data suggests that after the first few cycles, the farmer can completely recover the fixed investment, leading to a high-return, low-maintenance business model. This clearly indicated that farmers could recover their initial investment within a few production cycles and thereafter continue earning regular profits. Such high returns from a small area and low investment made ornamental fish farming an attractive livelihood option for rural households.



Income Diversification

The income generated by farmers came from different sources, which reduced the risk of dependency on a single fish species or buyer. Goldfish sales contributed around Rs. 16,000 through the sale of approximately 400 fish units. Live-bearer fishes contributed an additional income of about Rs. 4,500 from the sale of nearly 300 units. This diversified income structure provided economic stability to farmers and protected them from market fluctuations.

One of the most positive outcomes of this initiative was the improvement in the socioeconomic condition of participating families. Many farmers who earlier struggled with irregular income began earning a stable monthly income through ornamental fish farming. Families used the additional earnings to support household expenses, children's education, healthcare, and other daily needs. In some cases, farmers were able to expand their businesses and establish larger ornamental fish units after gaining experience and confidence.

Conclusion

By converting small backyards into productive aquaculture units, farmers in border areas and surrounding blocks have found a way to significantly augment their household income. The initiative also encouraged unemployed youth to take interest in aquaculture-based entrepreneurship. Many young people who were searching for self-employment opportunities found ornamental fish farming to be a practical and profitable option. With proper training and guidance, they learned modern fish breeding and rearing techniques and started their own small enterprises. Some youth even began supplying ornamental fishes to aquarium shops and local markets, thereby creating new employment opportunities in the region.

Another important achievement of the programme was the adoption of scientific aquaculture practices by farmers. Through regular interaction with experts and extension workers, farmers became aware of improved management practices, disease prevention methods, and water quality management techniques. This scientific approach helped increase fish survival rates and production efficiency. Farmers also developed confidence in using modern aquaculture technologies and became more willing to adopt innovative farming practices in the future.

In addition to economic benefits, ornamental fish farming also created awareness about biodiversity and aquatic life among rural communities. Farmers developed interest in fish breeding, aquarium management, and conservation of ornamental fish species. Children and youth in farming households also became curious about aquaculture practices, which helped create awareness and interest in fisheries-related activities. This educational and environmental impact further added value to the programme.

The programme also highlighted the importance of extension services and frontline demonstrations in promoting new technologies among rural communities. Farmers were more willing to adopt ornamental fish farming after observing successful demonstrations and practical results in nearby villages. Continuous support from experts, regular monitoring, and hands-on training played a major role in building farmers' confidence and ensuring the long-term success of the initiative.

The ornamental fish sector in Jammu and Kashmir has strong future potential because of increasing market demand and growing interest in aquarium keeping. With proper marketing support, transportation facilities, and training programmes, more farmers can be encouraged to adopt ornamental fish farming.

Success Story 2:

IMPACT OF FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS OF WHEAT VARIETY DBW-222 ON PRODUCTION AND FARMER'S INCOME

Introduction:

Wheat is grown on 13 percent of the cropped area of India. India is the fourth largest producer of wheat in the world after Russia, the USA and China and accounts for 8.7% of the world's total production of wheat. Next to rice, wheat is the most important food-grain of India and is the staple food of millions of Indians, particularly in the northern and north-western parts of the country. Likewise in Jammu district of Jammu and Kashmir, it is also main crop grown in rabi season. It is rich in proteins, vitamins and carbohydrates and provides balanced food. India is the fourth largest producer of wheat in the world after Russia, the USA and China and accounts for 8.7% of the world's total production of wheat.

The total area under wheat cultivation in Jammu & Kashmir is 286.02 thousand hectares. Within this, 282.5 thousand hectares are cultivated in Jammu division only. The average wheat production in J&K from 1981 to 2020 was 382.450 thousand metric tons. The overall average productivity of wheat in Jammu and Kashmir is 1541.13 kg per hectare. In the Jammu and Kashmir region, wheat is a vital food grain crop, particularly in the Jammu division. While the region has the potential for higher yields, current productivity falls below the national average, with efforts underway to revive cultivation in some areas. The Jammu division, specifically, cultivates a significant portion of the total wheat area in the union territory, with the majority of the cultivation happening in the subtropical regions of Jammu. The Jammu division is the major wheat-growing region, with its plains adjacent to Punjab, making wheat a staple food. It is grown in all the blocks of Jammu district. The Kashmir Valley, despite having favorable conditions, has historically shown lower cultivation levels.

KVK intervention

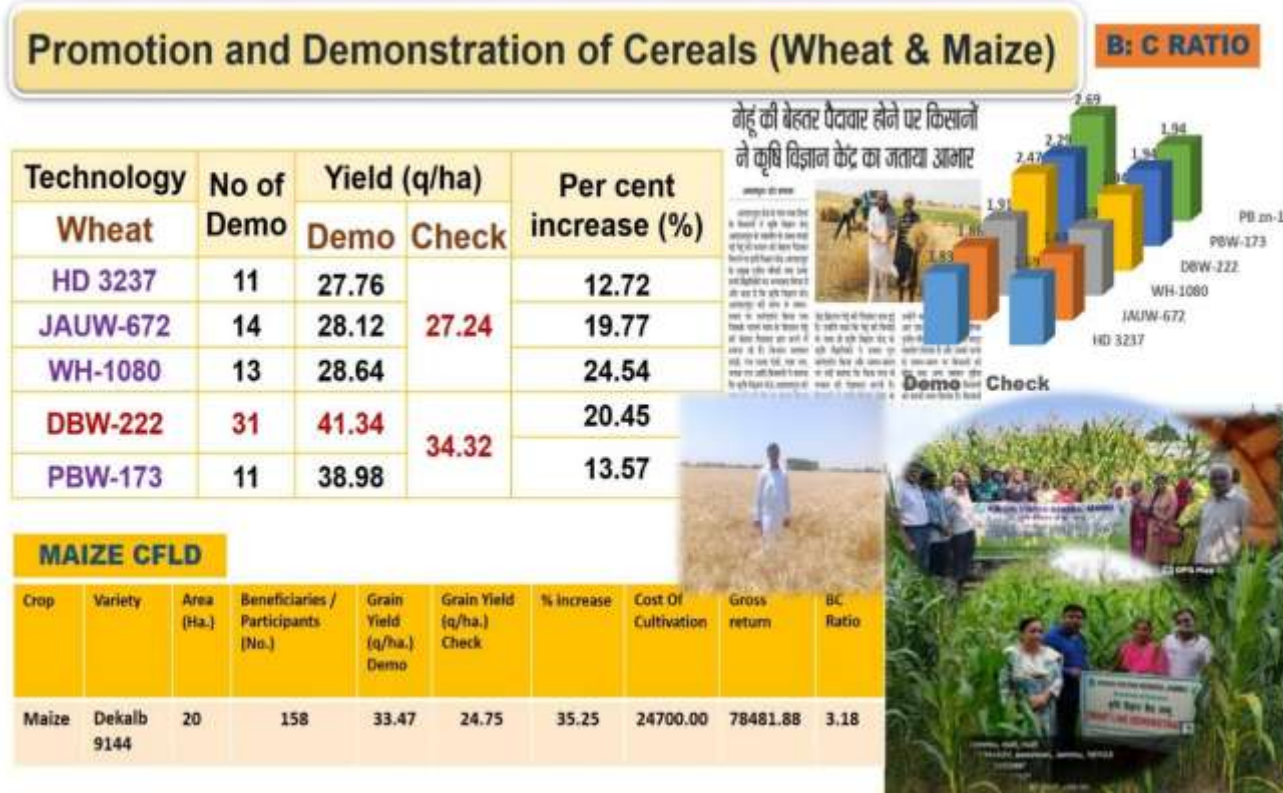
KVK, Jammu as per mandate to extend best technologies in the district through Frontline demonstration approach laid FLD's on wheat variety DBW-222 in various irrigated villages of district Jammu. KVK Jammu laid frontline demonstrations of DBW-222 of wheat variety on farmer's fields in the *Rabi* season 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 as this variety has characteristics of more yield. DBW 222 released in (2020) is recommended for cultivation of wheat except in sub-mountainous regions. It is moderately susceptible to yellow rust and resistant to brown rust. Its average yield is about 22.3 quintal per acre. Since frontline demonstrations are novel approaches that provide a direct interface between researchers and farmers for execution and monitoring of technologies developed by them and receiving direct feedback from the farmers about the crop. The main reasons for low productivity of Wheat crop are unavailability of high

yielding varieties and poor management of diseases. The improved varieties and scientific cultivation technologies are capable of increasing the productivity levels of any crop. In order to increase the area, production and productivity of wheat, front line demonstrations were laid in different villages of various blocks viz. Arnia, Bishnah, Miransahib, R.S Pura of district by KVK Scientists. In irrigated farming situations wheat DBW- 222 was promoted under FLD programme. KVK Jammu continuously provided trainings and conducted awareness programmes.

Output;KVK Jammu laid frontline demonstrations of DBW-222 of wheat variety on farmer's fields in the *Rabi* season 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 and it yielded better than farmer's practice. The results are as under;

Table 1. Grain Yield performance of frontline demonstrations Wheat (Var. DBW-222).

Year	Area (ha)	No. of farmers	Yield (q/ha)			Per cent increase over farmer's practices
			Potential	Recommended Practice	Farmer's practice	
2021-21	1.0	8	55.5	48.6	37.0	31.35
2022-23	4.0	40	55.5	51.2	42.6	20.18
2023-24	4.0	31	55.5	52.6	43.4	21.19



Outcome: The outcome of technology demonstrated by the KVK Jammu helped the farmers to get yield @ 50.8 q/ha which is more than any other traditional wheat variety . Moreover, it matures in 143 days. It is tolerant to lodging. It has outperformed all other varieties grown in the district.

Impact: The cultivation of DBW-222 of wheat variety helped the farmers to earn a net profit of more than Rs 1,00000/ha. The performance of this variety motivated other farmers to adopt the same. The farmers are replacing the old varieties with DBW-222. From the last 2 years, the demand of this variety has increased manyfold. The department of agriculture , Jammu is also providing this variety to the farmers. More and more famers are adopting the variety depending upon its performance and the monetary benefits they are getting.

Success Story 3

OILSEED PRODUCTION FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Background / Situation Analysis: - Socio-economic condition; Badyal Brahmana was one of the cluster villages adopted by KVK Jammu and the farmers were facing problems in terms of low productivity, low quality and low net income etc. The major farming system of the area is Paddy-Wheat. Few of them were growing vegetable crops and some are rearing milch animals on a small scale. Lack of awareness regarding new enterprises, new improved varieties, diversification methods, skill development etc. led to backwardness among the farmers and their low socio economic status. Surinder kumar is also one of the inhabitant of that village

- Existing farming practices; Paddy wheat is the existing farming practice in the village and Surinder kumar is also following the same.
- Resources available; The land has irrigation facilities and good road connectivity.
- Constraints faced before intervention; Lack of awareness about high yielding varieties and new enterprises and lack of motivation also.

Problem Identified:- Low productivity; Productivity was low due to lack of improved varieties , no recommended use of fertilisers and plant protection measures, unstable market rates, high cost of cultivation

- Low income; Income was low due to traditional farming of paddy and wheat and other factors mentioned above.

Lack of knowledge/technology, Lack of knowledge regarding recommended doses of fertilisers, plant

protection chemicals at proper stage and proper dose Resource constraints Unavailability of fertilizers on time and and spurious and costly pesticides.

Intervention / Plan Implemented / Support Provided Training programs conducted ; The team of scientists of KVK Jammu while addressing the grievances of the farmers suggested that there is need to alter their cropping system. The KVK experts suggested that instead of cereals, oilseed crops, pulse crops, new vegetable crops, improved varieties, and mushroom cultivation, dairy farming, vermicomposting, new diversified enterprises, should be incorporated in the existing system that will enrich their soil as well as will be more profitable than Paddy and wheat crops only. KVK Jammu organized many training programmes and awareness programmes for farmers and farm women of the village to update their knowledge about scientific agriculture. Exposure visits for the farmers of the village were also organized. Cluster Frontline demonstrations of rapeseed mustard and gobhisarson were laid in the village . The scientific literature was also distributed among the farmers. Kissan melas and farmers scientist interactions were also conducted for the famers to update them about new technologies as well as to facilitate their interaction with the innovative farmers as well as other stakeholders in the farming. Field diagnostic visits were conducted to address the problems of insects, pests and diseases. Agro advisory and consultancies were given from time to time. Awareness and training programmes were conducted regarding importance of oilseeds, schemes/incentives by Govt. of India and diversification in agriculture and its role in enhancing the income of farmers. Demonstrations organized; CFLD's conducted in the entire village on oil seed crops

Technology introduced; New improved location specific varieties like Rh 725 in rapeseed mustard and RSPN 25 in gobhisarson, Use of sulphur @8 kg/acre in oilseeds, recommended doses of fertilisers @24:12:6 kg/acre and plant protection chemicals like dimethoate @2ml/litre and imidacloprid @0.5 ml /litre

- Inputs/support provided. Inputs like seed, sulphur and plant protection chemicals provided
- Advisory services Advisory services were provided regarding attack of pest and its management

Implementation Process / Pathway to Progress (Output)- Steps taken for adoption; Inputs were provided for conducting demonstrations and trainings conducted- Technologies/practices adopted; New improved high yielding variety seeds of oilseeds were introduced and use of fertilizers and proper cultural practices were implemented .Changes in management practices; Plant protection measures were adopted to control the pest/aphid infestation to prevent yield losses.

Results / Outcome (Productivity & Income Enhancement): The production was 12 q/ha before intervention and 16q/ha after intervention in gobhi sarson and 18 q/ha before intervention and 22 q/ha after intervention in rapeseed mustard. It was due to intervention of package of practices recommended by SKUAST-Jammu. Diversifying his farming with oilseeds has given remarkable results by getting remunerative prices and increase in income by 8%.

Cost of cultivation ;12800 per acre

Area covered ; 0.5 acres of his own land brought under oilseeds and 12 percent of total cultivable area of the village.

Impact:- Economic impact (income increase) Annual income of the farmer increased by 8 percent

- Social impact; The condition of the farmer has improved socially. In Kharif season he is cultivating Paddy and vegetables and in rabi season he is growing wheat, vegetables, fodder and oilseeds. The farmer has improved his standard of living and is able to educate his children. Sh. Surinder has started horizontal spread of the technology in different ways by training fellow farmers, youth and involving others. More and more farmers are adopting this enterprise and have attended the different programmes being organised by the KVK from time to time. Large scale changes have been found in the area thereby raising of social as well as economic status. The farmers have pucca houses, have purchased machinery and are able to educate their children. Oilseed cultivation has been followed in the area to sustain though on small scale and add on their income.

Personal empowerment; the economic upliftment has led to personal empowerment of the farmer.

Employment generation; Oilseed production has generated about 40 mandays for the farming family.

Sustainability benefits; Oil seed production has been followed in the area to sustain and add on the income throughout the year. The diversification with oilseeds has led to sustainability benefits also.

Influence on Other Farmers - Number of farmers motivated; More than 100 farmers have been motivated by the farmer.

Technology spread; Technology has spread to the village level through CFLD and awareness programmes and through the farmer to fellow farmers. He has started horizontal spread of the technology in different ways by training fellow farmers, youth and involving others in oilseed farming.

Community adoption; More and more farmers are adopting this enterprise and have attended the different programmes being organised by the KVK from time to time. Large scale changes have been found in the area of oilseed production, raising of social as well as economic status of the farmers and 40 percent of community has adopted the oil seed farming and various recommendations made from time to time.

Conclusion: Diversification with oilseed production leads to income enhancement thereby raising the social and personal status of the farmer. Not only he fulfills his own needs but also sells to others thereby creating a balance in demand and supply. Consequently it will lead to self-sustainability.



10.0 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)

ITK 1: Traditional Management of Animal Health Care

- To protect the cattle's against cold during harsh winters is given chapatti with old one or two years mango pickle (100 gm).

Symptoms: Cattle skin hair shows prickled appearance.

Repetition: After every month



ITK 2: Traditional Management of Animal Health Care

- To cure the indigestion in cattle's, 500 ml syrup made from boiling of 20 gms Ajwain and 20 gms Soeha (Sounf) in 1000 ml of water. The whole solution when remains half (500 ml) is administered orally through 500 ml bottle.

Symptoms: Blotting .

Repetition: If needed after 4-5 days.



ITK 3: Management of different Diseases and Pests in vegetable crops

- To cure the infestation of aphids in Solanaceous, Brassicaceae, Cucurbits etc. crop fields (such as Potato, Radish etc). In potato crop aphids are the main cause for transmitting plant diseases. So, the sprinkling of Kitchen ash on potato plant at initial appearance of 5 aphids/leaves in the field is the best remedial measure to minimize the loss and prevent hazardous health issues caused due to residual effect of insecticides sprinkled on infected leaves.

Symptoms: Leaves not open properly and remain less in size

Repetition: Repeat sprinkling of Kitchen ash, If needed after 3-4 days of insect scouting.



ITK 4 Indigenous Technology Knowledge (ITK`s)

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Title of the ITK | Indigenous Wastewater management system |
| 2. | Description of the ITK | Farmer is using waste water from the village for use in production of vegetables |
| 3. | Innovativeness | Diverted waste water from the whole village and used drilled plastic bottles along with sand for purification and further use in the production of vegetables in the rainfed kandi areas of Jammu district |
| 4. | Location/Area of use of the ITK(village/distt.) | Jandial Village of Bhalwal Block of Jammu |
| 5. | Name and address of the discloser/facilitator or Farmers(s) Name if any? | Sh Santok Chan S/o Pidu Ram |
| 6. | Rationality and Cost effectiveness | Very limited cost is involved |
| 7. | Extent of use | For use in 0.5 acres of farm |



11.0 Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for

- **Identification of courses for farmers/farm women:** Group discussion and PRA was conducted at the village level. In this, assessment of village existing situation, assessment of their agricultural needs, trainings they have already participated, trainings they wish to participate, requirement of farmers, etc. These are recorded in the village and later analyzed in the office. Later on action programmes are formulated for successive years.
- **Rural Youth:** The training needs of rural youth were identified through discussions. Then priorities of the village youth are identified, looking into their resources, their trainings are finalized
- **In-service personnel:** During SAC meetings, the district heads were consulted before finalization of the action plan.

11.1 Field activities

- i. Number of villages adopted: 21

- ii. No. of farm families selected: 650
- iii. No. of survey/PRA conducted: 25

11.2 Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory / Plant Health Clinic

Status of establishment of Lab : Functional

- 1. Year of establishment :2006
- 2. List of equipment purchased with amount :

Sl. No	Name of the Equipment	Qty.	Cost
1	Water distillation unit	1	31667
2	Willy Grinding Mill	1	19406
3	P.H. meter	1	16706
4	Precisa analytical balance	1	52594
5	Kahn Shaking Machine	2	29358
6	Oven	1	12900
7	Spectrophotometer	1	151340
8	Flamephotometer	1	31149
9	EC meter	1	15729
10	Hot plate	1	1153
11	Kjeldhal Distillation and digestion unit	2	37695
	Total	13	399397

3. Details of samples analyzed / Soil Health Cards issued during 2022(January-December) :

Details	No.	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples	72	48	8	-
Water Samples	67	37	6	-
Plant Samples	-	-	-	-
Soil Health Cards Issued	-	-	-	-

- 1. Status of mini soil testing labs/kit : 2
- 2. Year of procurement of lab/kit : 2016-17
- 3. No. of mini labs with the KVK : 2
- 4. Type of mini labs (Name of lab/Kkt) : mridaparikshak

4 Details of samples analyzed through mini soil kit / Soil Health Cards issued during 2019-20 (April-December) :

Details	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples	50	50	5	-
Water Samples	-	-	-	-
Soil Health Cards Issued	-	-	-	-

12.0 IMPACT

12.1 Impact of KVK activities

- Impact of technology assessment of Basmati Varieties on yield and economics of the paddy crop.

Introduction: Basmati rice is a scented variety of superfine rice grown in R.S. Pura, Bishnah, Satwari, Miran Sahib Teshils of Jammu district. Basmati rice is preferred by consumers all over the world due to its flavour and palatability. Basmati rice is highly priced in the domestic as well as international markets. In Jammu and Kashmir State, basmati rice is being grown in Jammu region, in three districts namely, Jammu, Samba and Kathua. The area under basmati cultivation is 29840 hectares with production of 923250 quintals and productivity of 30.94 quintals per hectare. The basmati 370 variety of paddy takes 155 days for maturity. Thus, late maturity of B-370 effects the timely sowing of wheat.

Output: KVK Jammu laid on farm trails of Basmati 123 and 138 paddy varieties on farmers field in the *kharif* 2019, 2020 and 2021 as these varieties have similar characteristics as of basmati 370 with added features of more yield and matures 20-25 days earlier than basmati 370. The grain quality of basmati 123 and 138 is at par with that of basmati 370.

Outcome: The outcome of trails conducted by the KVK Jammu helped the farmers to get yield @ 30.7 and 32 q/ha respectively which is 36.4 and 42.2 percent more than the traditional basmati 370. Moreover, it got matures earlier than Basmati 370 by 20-25 days.

Impact: The results of basmati 123 and 138 helped farmer's earned a net profit of Rs. 54430 and 58200/ha, respectively. Thus if these varieties will be adopted by the basmati growers of Jammu district, there will be an additional income of Rs 23780 and 27550 per ha more than Basmati 370.

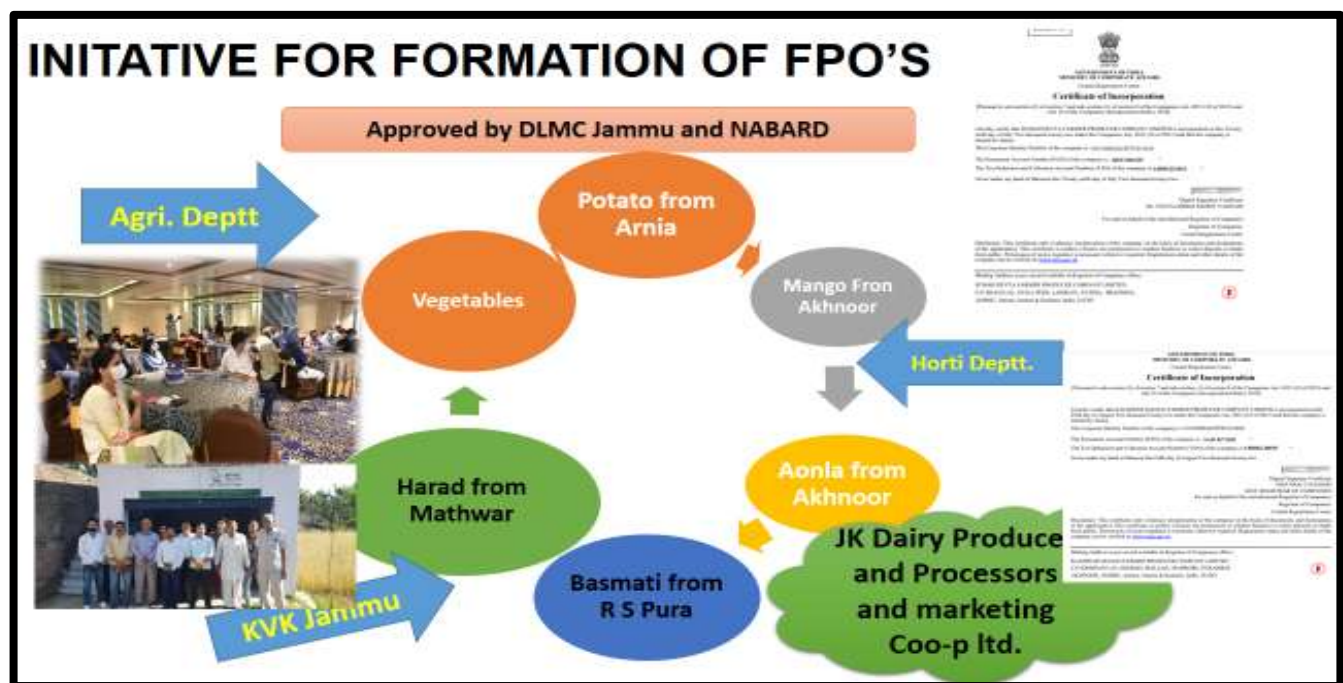


➤ FARMERS PRODUCER ORGANISATION

Six FPO's have been registered with the collaboration of KVK Jammu and CBBO's are working in close coordination with KVK for all procedures.

FPO's	Focused Crop	No of members
SUMAH DEVTA FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED	Amla	226

DANSAL AGRO FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED	Maize	234
KALIDHAR MANGO FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED	Mango	120
PROGRESSIVE MUSHROOM GROWERS FARMERS PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE LTD	Mushroom	130
J&K BASMATI FARMERS PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE LTD.	Rice	130
SHOWAMATA FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED	Harad	100



➤ **BRANDING AND MARKETING OF PRODUCE OF FARMER**

Focus of KVK Jammu is on the adoption of proper branding, linking marketing of produce of farmers and later on mobilization of farmers into Farmers Producer organization. An initiative of Vice Chancellor Prof J P Sharma regarding Branding and marketing of products of SHG's supported by KVK Jammu. KVK Jammu has established a sale counter at KVK and facilitate the University sale center for farmers produce. KVK as already been awarded by Krishi Alert Award during 2021 for its initiative.

12.1 Large Scale Impact:

IMPROVED BASMATI VARIETIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN JAMMU

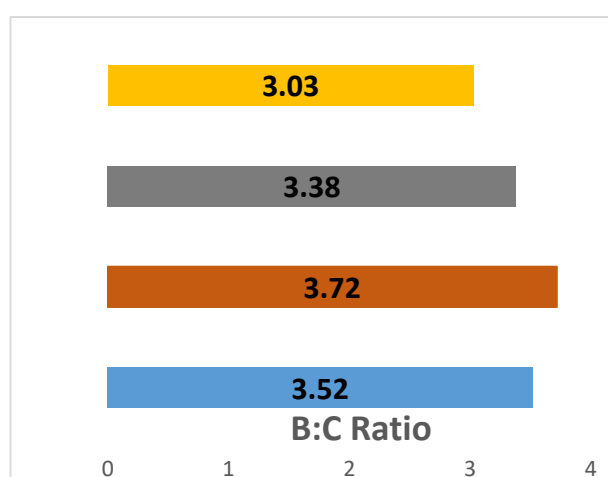
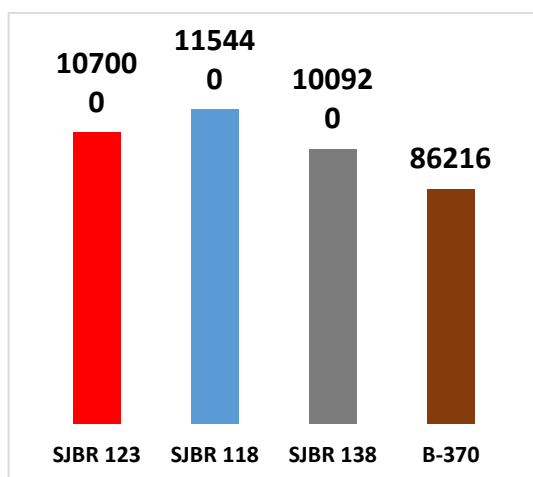
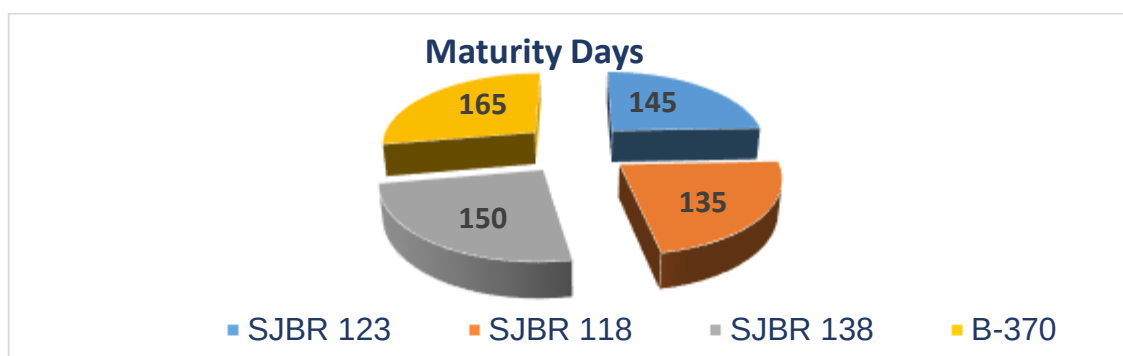
Introduction: Basmati rice cultivated in Jammu & Kashmir is one of the major sources of income of the people living in this hilly and sub-mountainous Union Territory. The unique agro-climatic conditions in the basmati growing areas of Jammu result in a distinct aroma and taste in the rice, setting it apart from the basmati varieties grown in neighbouring Punjab and other regions of the country. As a result, the Basmati rice produced in the Ranbir Singh Pura (R.S. Pura) area of Jammu holds a prominent position in the market due to its exceptional quality and palatability. The basmati rice of R.S. Pura area is well-known in the national and international markets because of its richness in aroma, soft texture, relish and high palatability. Moreover, the lower sub-tropical part of Jammu region falls in geographical indication area of basmati (GI No. 145 on 15 February 2016) further enhancing its reputation. The areas near the Indo-Pak border are particularly known for cultivating these local basmati cultivars, which have been cherished for generations. Most of the farmers are cultivating traditional basmati rice variety particularly, Basmati 370 and other local varieties. These traditional basmati rice varieties are tall, low yielding and prone to lodging and diseases. Low grain yield and lodging at the time of flowering are the main constraints for production of export quality basmati in this region. Recently, SKUAST-Jammu has developed three dual type basmati rice varieties, namely Jammu Basmati 118, Jammu Basmati 123, and Jammu Basmati 138. Shifting from production centric to quality production, sustainable better soil health and quality productivity farmers of R S Pura synchronized the indigenous technology knowledge with them by adding scientifically proven organic solutions from KVK Jammu experts.

KVK Intervention: Released in 2021, Jammu, Samba and Kathua undertaken OFT's during 2021, 2022 & Promoted under frontline demonstration during 2023, 2024 and 2025. KVK Jammu, Samba and Kathua through On farm trials and Frontline demonstrations assessed the varietal performance of three SKUAST Jammu Basmati namely 118, 138 and 123 with respect to basmati 370 at farmers field and other organic adjuvant for seed and soil treatments provided fruitful results and sustained the scope of increasing the farmer income manifold through organic Basmati. A notable achievement involves constitution of J&K Basmati Farmers Producer Cooperative Limited for the branding.

Assessment of High Yielding Varieties of Jammu Basmati by KVK Jammu

Technology	Desirable Characters	Yield (q/ha)		Per cent increase (%)
		Demo	Check	
SJBR 123	Head Rice	32.85	23.60	39.19
SJBR 118	Recovery (HRR)	34.96	23.60	48.14

SJBR 138	Grain length, Consistency, Resistance to Lodging & aroma.	31.33	23.60	32.75
B-370		25.14	23.60	6.53



Economic Net Returns (Rs/ha)

OUTCOME: Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Jammu, plays a pivotal role in the conservation, preservation, and promotion of traditional Jammu Basmati rice, particularly the iconic 'Basmati 370' variety and newer strains developed by the university. KVK Jammu conducted various training programs, field days, to educate farmers on best agricultural practices, safe pesticide use, and modern cultivation techniques for Basmati rice. These varieties have been officially recognized under Section 5 of the Seed Act, 1966 of India, through the Notification No. 2986(E) – 20.7.2021. Additionally, they have received approval for export from the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the All India Rice Exporters' Association (AIREA). These newly developed basmati varieties are derived from locally grown traditional basmati rice and offer a grain yield advantage of 15-20% over Basmati 370. Moreover, their quality characteristics are comparable to the traditionally cultivated Basmati 370 and superior to most semi-dwarf basmati varieties. Jammu Basmati 118, Jammu Basmati 123, and Jammu Basmati 138 require fewer agro-chemicals compared to semi-dwarf basmati rice varieties and also exhibit excellent performance under organic farming conditions.

Variety	Govt. Notification No.	Year of induction in seed chain	Approximate areas in Jammu (ha)
Jammu Basmati 118	2986(E) – 20.7.2021	2022	6000
Jammu Basmati 123	2986(E) – 20.7.2021	2022	1500
Jammu Basmati 138	2986(E) – 20.7.2021	2022	1000

In order to safeguard the GI status of basmati rice of this region, it is crucial to cultivate basmati varieties that exhibit resilience to climate change while preserving their inherent elegant characteristics. Opting for newly developed basmati varieties is the most favourable approach to uphold the reputation of the world-renowned Jammu basmati. These varieties not only contribute to the preservation of the basmati GI in the region but also offer farmers a 15-20% increase in grain yield and superior quality fodder. Notably, Jammu Basmati 118 demonstrates lodging tolerance (with plant height of 130-135 cm) and matures 25 days earlier than Basmati 370, making it an ideal choice for timely sowing of wheat crops. This variety not only aligns well with the rice-wheat cropping system but also aids in saving time and irrigation water. Regarding grain quality Jammu Basmati 118 has high hulling (79.77%), milling (71.70%) and head rice recovery (HRR) (61.00%) compared to Basmati 370. Moreover, Jammu Basmati 118 has long slender grain with grain length of 7.20 mm compared to 6.80 mm of Basmati 370 (ICAR-AICRIP).

2.0 CFLD'S under Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jammu 2023-25

Cluster frontline demonstration is a unique approach by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on Oilseed and Pulse crops to provide a direct interface between scientists and farmers where farmers are guided by the KVK scientists during demonstrations in implementation of improved technologies like seed treatment, IPM, INM, land preparation etc. Demonstrated fields are regularly monitored by the scientists. Cluster Frontline Demonstration project started since 2015-16 under NFSM and NMOOP.

Salient features of CFLD oilseeds by KVK Jammu:

Under ATARI Ludhiana CFLD Pulses Programme was implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jammu in district Jammu in 2016-17.

- I. In 2023-24, 20 ha area in 120 demonstrations under oilseeds was laid in Rabi season. The oilseed crops demonstrated were Mustard and Gobi-sarson.
- II. In 2024-25, cluster frontline demonstrations (40 ha. area in 388 Demonstrations) under oilseeds were laid in Rabi season. The oilseed crops demonstrated were Rapeseed-Mustard and Gobi-sarson.
- III. More than 12 villages were covered under the programme covering irrigated and rainfed areas. The farmers were facing problems in terms of low productivity, improved variety, low quality and low net income etc. The major farming system of the areas were Paddy-Wheat and Paddy-Maize. Diversification in crops was brought under CFLD programme.
- IV. The farmers were guided regarding the scientific cultivation of crops during the training programmes. Several awareness programmes and trainings were conducted for the farmers to update them about new technologies as well as to facilitate their interaction with the innovative farmers as well as other stakeholders in the farming. Field diagnostic visits were conducted to address the problems of insects, pests and diseases. Agro advisory and consultancies were given from time to time.
- V. New improved varieties of oilseeds viz. RH-725 (released in 201), JM-135 and RSPN -25 (SKUAST -J Varieties in Rapeseed-mustard and gobhi sarson released in 2022 and 2015 resp.) were introduced and demonstrated under CFLD programme 2024.
- VI. Two technology modules were tried. Bentonite sulphur was also used as basal application as one of technology module during field preparation alongwith recommended dose of NPK fertilisers. New improved varieties of oilseeds viz. RH-1424 (released in 2022 by CCS HAU Hisar) and gobhisarson JGS 123 released in 2022 by SKUAST- J) were introduced and demonstrated under

CFLD programme 2025 and 2026. Recommended dose of NPK fertilisers @ RDF = N:P:K = 24:12:15 Kg/acre with Plant protection = Dimethoate = 2ml/litre for aphid control were used.

FINAL YIELD REPORT OF CFLD OILSEED 2024-25

Technology module 1

RDF = N:P:K:S = 24:12:15:6 Kg/acre

Plant protection = Dimethoate = 2ml/litre for aphid control

FINAL YIELD REPORT OF CFLD OILSEED RABI 2024-25

S. n o	Crop variety	No. of beneficiaries	Area	Average Yield	Gross cost	Gross returns	Net returns	B:C Ratio	Yield increase over check	Net income increase
1	Mustard JM-135	50	5 ha	16.6 q/ha		92960	44560	1.90 :1	10.6%	26.5%
2	Check variety	50	5 ha	15 q/ha	48800	84000	35200	1.72:1		
3	Mustard RH-725	150	15 ha	20 q/ha	48800	112000	63200	2.29 :1	33%	51.7%
4	Check variety	150	15 ha	15q/ha	48800	84000	35200	1.72:1		
5	Gobhi sarson RSPN -25	25	2.5 ha	17.4 q/ha	48800	97440	49040	1.99:1	15%	37.75%
6	Check variety	25	2.5 ha	15 q/ha	48400	84000	35600	1.73:1		

FINAL YIELD REPORT OF CFLD OILSEED 2024-25

Technology module 2

RDF = N:P:K = 24:12:15 Kg/acre

Plant protection = Dimethoate = 2ml/litre for aphid control

S. n o	Crop variety	No. of beneficiaries	Area	Average Yield	Gross cost	Gross returns	Net returns	B:C Ratio	Yield increase over check	Net income increase
1	Mustard JM-135	38	5 ha	16.0 q/ha	48400	89600	41200	1.85 :1	15%	35.9%
2	Check variety	38	5 ha	15 q/ha	48400	84000	35600	1.57:1		
3	Mustard RH-725	100	10 ha	20 q/ha	48400	105280	56880	2.17 :1	25.3%	59.7%
4	Check variety	100	10 ha	15q/ha	48400	84000	35600	1.57:1		

5	Gobhi sarson RSPN -25	25	2.5 ha	16.9 q/ha	48000	94640	46640	1.97:1	11.6%	29.5%
6	Check variety	25	2.5 ha	15 q/ha	48000	84000	36000	1.73:1		

FINAL YIELD REPORT OF CFLD OILSEED 2025-26

Technology module 1

RDF = N:P:K:S = 24:12:15:6 Kg/acre

Plant protection = Dimethoate = 2ml/litre for aphid control

FINAL YIELD REPORT OF CFLD OILSEED RABI 2025-26

S. n o	Crop variety	No. of beneficiaries	Area	Average Yield	Gross cost	Gross returns	Net returns	B:C Ratio	Yield increase over check	Net income increase
1	Mustard RH 1424	105	14 ha	20 q/ha	48800	116100	67200	2.37:1	29.03%	56.64%
2	Check variety	105	14 ha	15.5 q/ha	47000	89900	42900	1.91:1		
3	Gobhi sarson RSPN -25	35	6 ha	15.7 q/ha	48400	91060	42260	1.86:1	12.14%	23.56%
4	Check variety	35	6 ha	14 q/ha	47000	81200	34200	1.72:1		

Technology module 2

RDF = N:P:K = 24:12:15 Kg/acre

Plant protection = Dimethoate = 2ml/litre for aphid control

FINAL YIELD REPORT OF CFLD OILSEED RABI 2025-26

S. n o	Crop variety	No. of beneficiaries	Area	Average Yield	Gross cost	Gross returns	Net returns	B:C Ratio	Yield increase over check	Net income increase
1	Mustard RH 1424	105	14 ha	19.5 q/ha	48800	113100	65100	2.35:1	25.80%	51.74%
2	Check variety	105	14 ha	15.5 q/ha	47000	89900	42900	1.91:1		
3	Gobhi sarson RSPN -25	35	6 ha	15.5 q/ha	48500	89900	41400	1.85:1	10.71%	21.05%
4	Check variety	35	6 ha	14 q/ha	47000	81200	34200	1.72:1		



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

- The focus of KVK activities have been on agri-based enterprises in view of doubling farmer's income through mushroom cultivation, marigold production, vegetable production, cereal production, oilseed production, pulses production, backyard poultry, fisheries, animal husbandry medicinal plants/trees, food processing and value addition etc.
- Promotion and assessment of newly developed basmati varieties namely Jammu Basmati 118, Jammu Basmati 123 and Jammu Basmati 138 helped the farmers to get maximum benefits from their produce and rebuild their shattering confidence. These varieties possessed desirable basmati quality characters like Head Rice Recovery (HRR), grain length, desirable amylose content, soft gel consistency and aroma. During kharif 2024 and 2025 more than 5000 hectare area was under SKUAST Jammu Basmati 118 in Jammu.
- Large scale impetus has been given to oilseed and pulse production through cluster frontline demonstrations under CFLD scheme and short and long duration trainings owing to focus on Oilseed and pulse production.
- During the period under report, a boost has been observed in farmers particularly farm women's endeavour towards adoption of commercial floriculture in marigold production. KVK has introduced new improved varieties of Pusa Bahar and Pusa Narangi in new areas of Jammu district and promoted round the year cultivation through frontline demonstrations. An overwhelming response has been received by the farming community owing to their yield potential and hence economic benefits.

- Focus on onfarm testing of various technologies like disease management in blackgram and cucumber, use of O2 for escaping fish mortality, integrated management in onion, evaluation of radish varieties has been given.
- Similarly, during this period Mushroom cultivation has been popularized in near and far villages of the district by organising short training courses ranging from 2-5 days and also one week to 35 days as per farmer's needs. 35 to 44% participating farmers have shown keen interest in adopting mushroom cultivation. However, 10-14 % to the growers have adopted this enterprise ranging from 5qtls to 65 qtls. The farmers have reported to gain double rather more than that of their investment from this venture.
- Large scale impetus has been given to vermicomposting technology through short and long duration trainings owing to focus on Organic agriculture. KVK has promoted and assisted progressive farmers in various villages in setting up of vermicompost units also by providing worms and other technical inputs. Encouraging 15-18% progressive farmers have adopted the technology for domestic and about 5-6% has started commercial units at small scale.
- KVK has introduced Wheat varieties DBW 222 and 187 in the district. However, farmers have highly appreciated both the varieties owing to high yielding potential and therefore high economic gains. Farmers have reported 5- 10 % additional yield in comparison to Wheat 2967 traditionally grown in these areas.
- Backyard poultry and kitchen gardening has been promoted at micro level in various areas in view of ensuring nutritional adequacy for the farm family particularly vulnerable groups like women and children and additional income to women through value addition and micro processing for domestic and village level marketing.
- Diversification through dissemination of vegetable cultivation technologies like protected cultivation were demonstrated.
- Women empowerment programs have also been in focus for the reporting period. A large number of women have been mobilized in agriculture and allied activities through vocational and skill trainings in value addition micro- processing of cereals & pulses, fruits & vegetables, milk & milk products as well as skill training in handicraft making, stitching and tailoring etc, through SHG formation approach in coordination with allied departments and local NGO's.
- KVK has also focused on fisheries activities through front line demonstrations and trainings on rearing of cultivable fish species, ornamental fishes and value addition after harvesting of Fishes. Many farmers launched their own enterprises in value addition of fishes and earning handsome income. Fish production of Jammu district is rising every year due to awareness and adoption.
- KVK- Jammu has facilitated the drone with a target of covering the 250 hectares of land through drone demonstrations. This target was successfully achieved with 184 demonstrations, covered 256 hectares area and reaching to 18,599 farmers. Findings indicate that drone technology can significantly enhance operational efficiency and promote precision agriculture in the region, highlighting the need for policy support and service-based delivery models to strengthen adoption.

13.1 Functional linkage with different organizations

13.2 Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district **Yes**

S. No.	Programme	Nature of linkage	Remarks
1	Training Programme	Recourse Person	
2	Kisan mela	Coordination	

ATMA/CSS Trainings

S.no	Date	Topic	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	04.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Samba & Kathua	29	0	29	31	0	31	6	1	7	66	1	67
2.	08.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Reasi.& Udhampur	21	5	26	54	0	54	8	2	10	83	7	90
3.	09.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Jammu	29	0	29	31	0	31	6	1	7	66	1	67
4.	11.09.25	One day training programme cum demonstration under ATMA	17	0	17	17	0	17	5	1	6	39	1	40
5.	30.09.25	One day training programme under CSS MIDH.	20	9	29	48	3	51	8	3	11	76	15	91
6.	03.10.25	one day training programme on recent trends in Agriculture under ATMA	11	0	11	65	0	65	4	3	7	57	3	60
7.	11.03.26	One day training programme under ATMA on “Resilient Agriculture and Entrepreneurship for Livelihood Security. CAD	0	25	25	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	54	54
Total			127	39	166	246	32	278	37	11	48	387	82	469

MIDH

Date	Topic	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
23.03.26	One day state level event on commercial Floriculture under CSS MIDH 2025	66	36	102	166	32	188	6	4	10	238	72	310

14.0 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN BY THE KVK, WHICH HAVE BEEN FINANCED BY STATE GOVT./OTHER AGENCIES

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA JAMMU has been a facilitation center for most of the Holistic Agriculture Development Programme initiated in the UT of J&K having a total layout of Rs 5013 Crores with convergence of all Center Sector Schemes, UT level and CAPEX Schemes with integration of all the line department.



15.0 Utilization of hostel facilities: Fully functional
Accommodation available (No. of beds) = 34

16.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

16.1 Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Account Number
With Host Institute	J&K Bank, R.S.pura	R.S.pura	0025040100040224
With KVK	J&K Bank	R.S.pura	0025040500026430

16.2 Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2025-26 (Amount in Rupees)

Budget and Expenditure Statement of Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jammu for the financial year 2025-26

S. No.	Budget Head	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025	Budget Estimate 2025-26				Total Release (incl. O.B) 2025-26	Expenditure 2025-26				Closing Balance as on 31.03.2026
			Other than TSP,SCSP	TSP	SCSP	Total		Other than TSP,SCSP	TSP	SCSP	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (4+5+6)	8	9	10	11	12 (9+10+11)	13 (8-12)
1	Works											
2	Equipment											
3	Information Technology											
4	Library Books and Journals											
5	Vehicle & Vessels		69117			69117	69117	68984			68984	133
6	Farm/Small Implements											
7	Furniture & fixtures											
8	Others											
	Total - CAPITAL		69117			69117	69117	68984			68984	133
9	Pay & Allowances		23118199			23118199	23118199	23118199			23118199	0
	Grants in Aid – General											
10	Travelling Allowance (Domestic)	6034	64000			64000	64000	59251			59251	4749
11	A. Research Expenses		46000			46000	46000	43600			43600	2400
	B. Operational Expenses		243000			243000	243000	242789			242789	211
	C. Infrastructure (Rent,Electricity, Water charges, Veh running exp, insurance)		15000			15000	15000	14935			14935	65
	D. Communication (Postage and telephone)		10000			10000	10000	9721			9721	279
	E. Others (excluding TA) (Printing and stationery consumable, Advertising, Legal Professional charges)		65000			65000	65000	64762			64762	238
	F. Publicity & Exhibitions											
	G. Guest House- Maintenance (recurring only)		80000			80000	80000	79934			79934	66
	H. Other Miscellaneous		105000			105000	105000	104177			104177	823
	I. Repair & Maintenance											
	(i) Equipment , Vehicle & Others		40000			40000	40000	39913			39913	87
	(ii) Office building		10000			10000	10000	9930			9930	70
	Contingency SCSP				1196000	1196000	1196000			1195122	1195122	878
	Total Grand-in-aid General (Recurring)		678000		1196000	1874000	1874000	669012		1195122	1864134	9866
	Grand Total (Capital + Salary +General)	6034	23865316		1196000	25061316	25061316	23856195		1195122	25051317	9999

16.3 Revolving fund status of KVK Jammu for the year 2023-24 to 2025-26

Financial Year	Opening Balance	Receipts	Withdrawals	Closing Balance
2023-24	970285.87	1417521.00	552887.00	1834919.87
2024-25	1834919.87	2307992.00	955430.37	3187481.50
2025-26 (Saving)	3187481.50	1349703.00	462516.00	4074668.50
2025-26 (FDR)	7909018.00 (Principal Amount)	569960.00 (Interest)	116566.00 (TDS)	8362412.00 (Maturity Amount)
Total 2025-26	11096499.50	1919663.00	579082.00	12437080.50

FDR as on date @ ₹=79,09,018/-

17.0 DETAILS OF HRD ACTIVITIES ATTENDED BY KVK STAFF DURING 2025-26

S no	Name of the Scientist	Title of capacity building trainings attended by the KVK staff	Name of workshops/ meetings/ Interface attended by the staff	Name of conferences/ seminars/ symposia attended by the staff
1.	Dr Punit Choudhary		Annual Zonal Workshop of KVK's of Zone 1 held at SKUAST J, 22-24 th Dec, 2025	TREESCAPES 2026: 1 st South Asian Agroforestry and Trees Outside Forests Congress 5-7 th Feb 2026
2.	DrPunitChoudhary Dr Prem Kumar	Capacity building programme for Innovation 8-12 Jan 2026 at IIT Hyderabad Capacity building programme for Innovation 29 th March at IIM Jammu		
3.	Dr PunitChoudhary Dr Prem Kumar S Satbir Singh	Remote Pilot Training at Astrovega Aviation Private Limited 16-20 th Feb 2026		
4.	DrPunit Choudhary DrRavneet Kour DrSheetal Badyal DrPrem Kumar DrMuneeshwar Sharma DrPoonamAbrol		Kisan Sarathi: Content Creation Dissemination and Advisory Services 26 th Feb, 2026	

5.	DrRavneetKour	Training Programme on		
6.	DrSheetalBadyal	Protected Cultivation at ACHR Udehwalla		
7.	DrPrem Kumar	21 Days ICAR Course on Molecular Mapping of genome and Genes with special reference to abiotic stresses 20 th Jan to 9 th Feb 2026 at Institute of Biotechnology SKUAST J		
8.	DrMuneeshwar Sharma	10 days ICAR sponsored short course entitled Entrepreneurship and Start-up opportunities in Entomology" scheduled to be held w.e.f. 19-28th February, 2025. 5 days training Programme under HADP Project Innovative Extension approaches for Revitalising Agriculture in Jammu on Training of Trainers (TOT) Capacity Building of FPO`s in J &K w.e.f. 16th to 20th Dec. 2024. in collaboration with SKUAST-Jammu and MANAGE, Hyderabad held at Division of Agricultural Extension Education SKUAST-Jammu. Advance statistical modeling AI/ML techniques for precise forecasting in agriculture 7-27 January 2026 at IASRI New Delhi		
9.	Dr. PoonamAbrol			The Global Conference on Women in Agri-Food Systems (GCWAS–2026) March 12-13, 2026

18. Any other important and relevant information which has not been reflected above

18.0 NUTRITION SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE RESOURCE INNOVATION (NARI) 2025-26

As we are all aware that Agriculture and Nutrition are intricately linked and outcome of one directly influences the other. In pursuit of achieving National developmental goals, Nutrition and health status plays an important role. However among the two the strongest linkage is the farm women. Women are important drivers of change in stimulating production and consumption diversity in rural population. They tend to value household nutrition more than men and are primary decision makers on consumption diversity .. Owing to magnitude of malnutrition in children and chronic energy deficiencies in adults, micro nutrient malnutrition and diet related diseases are highly prevalent. Therefore under NARI (Nutrition sensitive Agriculture Resource Innovation) Flagship program of ICAR , KVK Jammu is also implementing the same in two village viz. phallin Mandal in Mandal tehsil and village Hakal of Mandal tehsil and jinder Melu in Tehsil R.S.Pura of Jammu district. These Nutri- Smart villages under this flagship program are being given special coverage. During current year these villages have been widely advocated nutritional sensitive agriculture practices, improved crop varieties, and crop led nutritional security. In this endeavour KVK -Jammu has promoted Nutri -smart kitchen gardens and also distributed agriculture implements like Khurpa, scateurs, large number of Vegetable Seed Kits (Rabi-Kharif) , KVK has also Demonstrated various nutritive recipies practically from locally available and garden grown raw fruits and vegetables. Various farmer training programs, Frontline demonstrations like cereals including oilseeds crops , Fruit seedlings etc. have been distributed along with promotion of organic agricultural practices for healthy and sustainable food and nutritional availability for all particularly vulnerable groups.

Summary NARI

	Area (ha/ no. of Unit/Enterprise)	No. of farmers/ beneficiaries
FLD		
Nutritional Garden	1.5	30
Bio-fortified Crops	3	18
Value addition (in no. of Unit or no. of Enterprise)	3	60
Other Enterprises (in no. of Unit or no. of Enterprise)-3	1.2	12
Kitchen Garden Kits		43
	Number of Programme/activity	No. of farmers/ beneficiaries
Training Programs	9	240

Extension Activities	4	185
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B. Details of Nutrition Garden

State	KVK District	Name of Nutri Smart Village	Types	2025-26			
				Type of Activity (OFT/FLD)	Established (Number)	Area (Sqm)	No of beneficiaries
J&K	Jammu	Phllian Mandal	Backyard/ Kitchen garden	FLD	30	15000	30

C. Biofortified crops in Nutri Smart Village

Type of Activity (OFT/FLD)	Category of crop (cereal/pulses/oilseed/ fruits & vegetables/others)	Name of Crop	Name of variety	Area (ha)	No of Beneficiaries
FLD	vegetables	carrot	PC161,PC162	0.2	33
	cereals	wheat	PBZn1	0.5	10

D. Value Addition

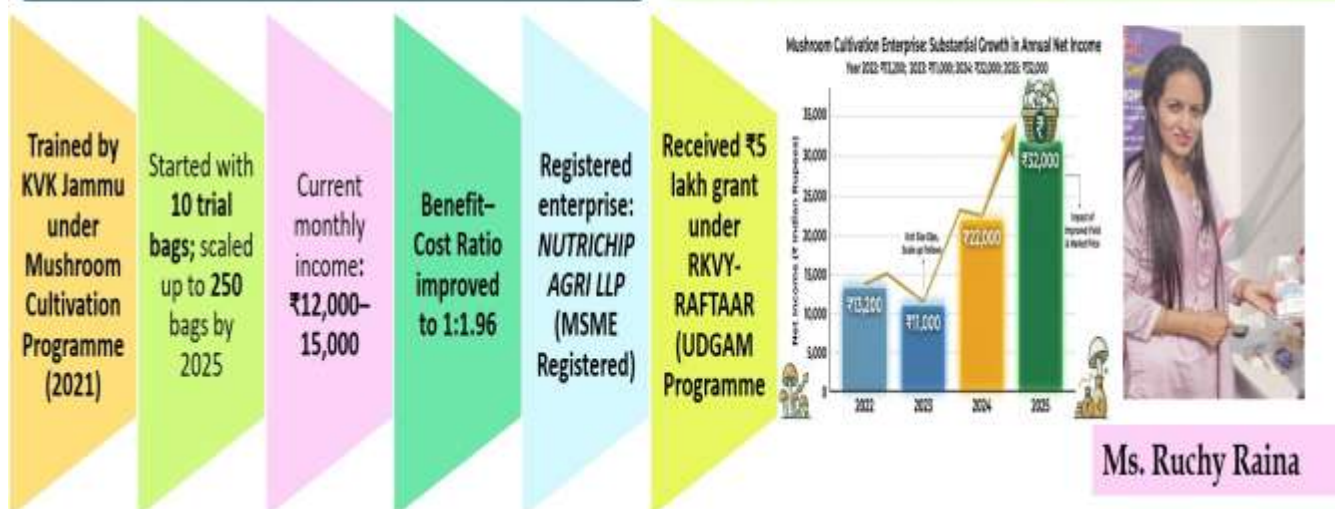
Type of Activity (OFT/FLD)	Name of Crop/vegetables/fruits/others	Name of Value added product	No. of farmers/ beneficiaries
Demonstration on enhancing Nutritive Value of pulses	pulses	sprouts	22
Demonstration on processing of Wheat	Wheat	Dalia	36
Value addition of Rice	Rice	Poha	23

2025-26			
Area of Training/Programme	No of courses	No. of beneficiaries	
		Male	Female
Nursery management in vegetables	1	0	20
Processing of Wheat	1	0	36
Processing of Milk, Fruits Vegetables and cereals	1	0	22



Women Empowerment

From Aspiring Graduate to a successful Mushroom Entrepreneur: An Intervention by KVK-Jammu, R S Pura



19.0 DBT project “Ornamental fish breeding and culture for livelihood development in the Jammu region”

Activities conducted under entitled “Ornamental fish breeding and culture for livelihood development in the Jammu region” funded by DBT, Gov of India, India (BT/NER/95/SP45252/2022 dated 10/01/2023)

The project was implemented under Himalayan Bio resource Mission for a period of three years with the objectives of

- To document the locally available native ornamental fish species of Jammu region
- To standardize and establishment of breeding unit for ornamental fishes at KVK Jammu.
- Transfer of technology and promotion of ornamental fish farming at field level.

Keeping the objectives of the project in mind various activities were performed during the first four quarters of the year starting from the recruitment of the staff followed by allocation of the budget to Estate Division to start construction of cistern tanks, survey for the site selection for taking fish fauna and water sample for monthly sample collection, identification and preservation, procurement of aerators, procurement of water storage tank (2000 lit. capacity), procurement of digital water analyser and Sun cool Geo Membrane Pond Liner (HDPE Sheet)

- **Construction of Cemented cistern tanks.**

A total of 56 cement cistern tanks are constructed as part of this project and will be distributed to the farmers. Each selected farmer will receive five tanks to raise ornamental fish and entrepreneurship will be developed under the DBT initiative.



- **Procurement of ornamental fish for breeding:** A small number of ornamental fish were procured to for first-hand experience in handling ornamental fish, setting up and maintaining an aquarium and its water parameters, breeding and preserving the fry, and potential illnesses that may arise over time.

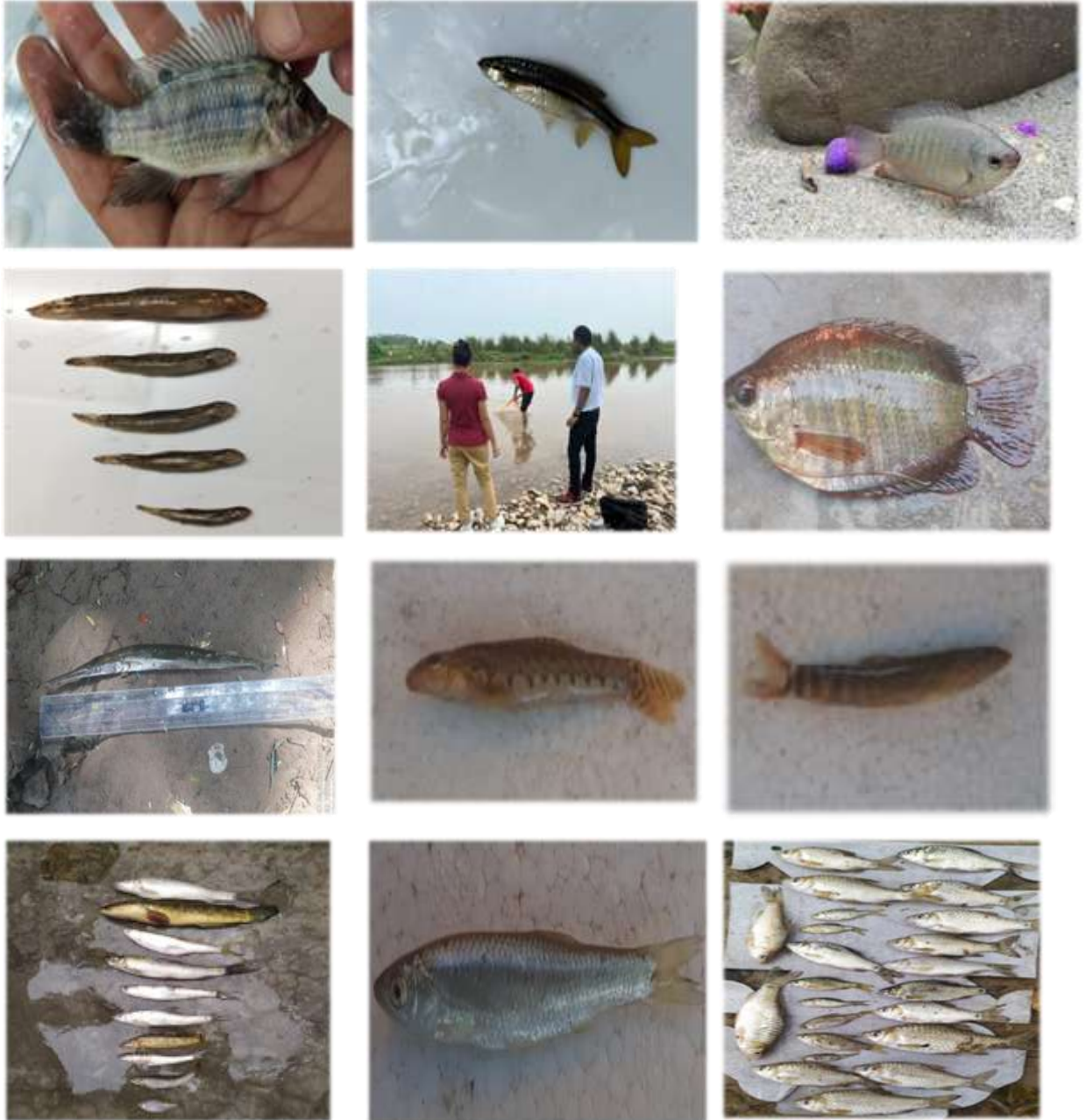


- **Construction of shade with green net and iron structure.**



- **Survey for the site selection for taking fish Fauna samples and Monthly sample collection, identification, preservation.**

A total of 105 species were detected during our monthly survey and sample collection; many of these were ornamental grade fish, which can be tamed and kept as home pets in aquariums. Here are a few of the images that are shown.



19.2 Agri-drone Project of KVK Jammu

The Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Zone I, facilitated drone demonstrations across different districts of Jammu division to promote awareness and adoption among farmers. In this project, KVK-Jammu has facilitated the drone with a target of covering the 250 hectares of land through drone demonstrations. This target was successfully achieved with 184 demonstrations, covered 256 hectares area and reaching to 18,599 farmers. Among different demonstrations, the application of nano urea and herbicide spraying constituted the highest share (33%) whereas among the crops the wheat and paddy showed the highest share (35%). The maximum demonstrations and farmers gathering were takes place during 2025 due to large-scale awareness campaigns and training programmes. This results revealed that it helps in time savings, reduced labour requirement, and more judicious application of inputs such as glyphosate, nano urea plus, and sticker formulations. In this aspect, the majority of the farmers agreed on better performance of this technology in comparison with others and also improve their knowledge by 60-70%. This helps in effective management of *Saccharum spontaneum* (Sarkanda) weed by optimized chemical use. Although, the several constraints faced by farmers for individual ownership of drones may be due to small landholdings and financial conditions but they showed strong interest in accessing drone services through government-supported schemes. These findings indicate that drone technology can significantly enhance operational efficiency and promote precision agriculture in the region, highlighting the need for policy support and service-based delivery models to strengthen adoption.



EXTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECTS AT KVK JAMMU

Title	Funding Agency	Year	Duration of Project	Total approved budget of the Project (Lacs)	PI of the Project
Augmenting livelihood opportunities for Scheduled Caste Community of Bishnah Block of Jammu District through agro-technological interventions submitted under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SC-SP) of Agricultural Education Division, ICAR, New Delhi	Agricultural Education Division, ICAR, New Delhi	2020-25	3 years	294.0 Lakh	PI-Dr. Punit Choudhary Co-PI's Dr. Ravneet Kour Dr. Sheetal Badyal Dr. Prem Kumar Dr. Muneeshwar Sharma Dr. Amitesh Sharma
Ornamental fish breeding and culture for livelihood development in the Jammu region	DBT GOI	2022-25	3 Years	52.55 Lakhs	PI Dr. Prem Kumar Co-PI Dr. Punit Choudhary Dr. Sheetal Badyal
Innovation Extension Approaches for Revitalizing Agricultural Extension"	HADP	2023-27	5 Years	460 cr	Co-PI Dr. Punit Choudhary Dr Prem Kumar
Promotion of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (MAP)	HADP	2023-27	5 Years	62.0 Cr	Co-PI Dr. Punit Choudhary
Fish Disease Diagnosis and Prophylaxis	HADP	2023-27	5 Years	87.0 Lkhs	Dr Prem Kumar
Agri Drone Project	ICAR ATARI	2022-26	5 Years	17.50 lakhs	Dr. Punit Choudhary

Other Trials/Projects associated

➤ Assessment and Evaluation of Open Pollinated Varieties Of Vegetables – 2025

S.No.	Characteristics		Observations	
		Bitter Gourd var. Keshav	Sponge gourd var. Pusachikni	Cucumber var. Long green
1.	Growth habit	Vigorous, well branched vines	Vigorous, well branched vines	Vigorous, well branched vines
2.	Fruit shape	12- 14 cm	Cylindrical medium	11 - 18 cm
3.	Skin colour	Medium Green	Medium Green	Light Green
4.	Fruit weight (g)	100-130	180 -200 g	Long cylindrical
5.	Fruit length	Moderate	26-33 cm	150 -180 g
6.	Fruit flesh colour	Pointed blossom end	White	Vigorous
7.	Skin type	White	Non variegated	Crisp tender flesh
8.	First picking DAS	Non variegated	50-55	blunt blossom end
9.	Quality	55-65	Smooth texture, tender flesh	55-60
10.	Yield per plant (Kg)	3.4	5.2	4.8
11.	Yield per ha (q/ha)	120-125	175-180	160-170

Assessment and Evaluation of Improved Basmati Varieties Of Institute Of Biotech - Kharif 2025

S. No.	Variety	No of days to Tillering	Average no of Grains per spike	Days to maturity	Yield q/ha
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1	SJBR 118	28	70	116	16.0
2	Paddy BB145	31	70	83	15.0
3	34SJBR 123	29	65	117	18.0
4	Paddy BB-121-5	30	60	10	16.2

Trials with IFFCO Jammu

- Effect of Nano DAP on yield attributes in Paddy 2025
- Effect of Nano Urea on yield attributes in Paddy 2025

Trial under HADP

- Assessment and Evaluation of new strain of Mustard (JM-16-5) and Toria (JT-17-1) under HADP Project no 11

Trial under Drone Demonstration

- Management of Sarkanda (*Saccharum spontaneum*) in Border area of Jammu region in in collaboration with AICRP-Weed Management

20.0 AWARDS& APPRECIATIONS 2025-26



ANNEXURE “A”

District Profile – I

Jammu district is situated on the banks of the river Tawi and is surrounded by the Himalayas in the north and the northern plains in the south. Jammu is the second most populous city of the union territory. Jammu is known as the City of Temples for its ancient temples. Jammu district is extended along the whole length of the international border with Pakistan. It shares its border with Kathua, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, and Samba district in the north, in the east and in the southeast respectively. The climatic conditions of the area are humid subtropical with extreme summer highs reaching 46°C, and temperatures in the winter months occasionally falling below 4°C. June is the hottest month with average highs of 40.6°C, while January is the coldest month with average lows reaching 7°C. Average yearly precipitation is about 42 inches (1,100 mm) with the bulk of the rainfall in the months from June to September.

Total geographical area of Jammu district is 1070 km² with 21 tehsils. It is the most populous district in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir and the largest city is Jammu. As of 2011 it is the most populous district of Jammu and Kashmir. District has a population of around 15.29 Lacs out of which rural population is 7.65 lakhs and urban population is 7.64 as per census 2011 and district is further divided into 4 Agriculture Sub-Divisions, 21 agriculture zone, 20 blocks, 305 Panchayats and 915 revenue villages. The rural population depends mainly on agriculture and the land of an area is irrigated and fertile except for the Kandi. So it becomes a challenge to increase agriculture production to produce more & more from less and less of land without compromising with quality and quantity. The Research & Extension efforts made so far have concentrated in improving the productivity of single crop/enterprise without paying much attention to the associated areas. During the last two decades the agriculture scenario has changed in the district. The overall cropping intensity has increased which is an indicator to show the efforts laid by researchers, Extension agency & farmers. The productivity of major food grain crops has registered considerable increase over the years. However, the trends have changed farmers by shifting from traditional crops to high value vegetables, medicinal plants, Horticulture, Mushroom, Apiculture, etc. Wheat, paddy and maize are mainly grown crops while pulses, oilseeds, fodder and vegetables are the other crops grown in Jammu district. One of the most famous local [Basmati rice](#) is produced in the Ranbir Singh Pura tehsil and is highly in demand across the country for its aromatic and organic nature.

Location:

Jammu is located at [32.73°N 74.87°E](#). It has an average elevation of 300 m (980 ft). Jammu lies at uneven ridges of low heights at the [Shivalik hills](#). It is surrounded by the Shivalik range to the north, east, and southeast while the Trikuta Range surrounds it in the northwest.

Population Density

As per the census of 2011, the district has a population of 15.29 lakh. The average density of population in the district as per census of 2011 is 653 persons per sq km. Schedule caste population in the district is 3.78 lakh which works out to be 24.71% of total population. (census 2011)

Occupation Pattern

According to census of 2001 the occupation pattern of the District is such that the number of Cultivators is 112480.

District at a Glance

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Total
A	Administration Setup		
1.	Administrative Sub-Divisions	No.	8
2.	Tehsils	No.	21
3.	Agriculture Sub Divisions	No.	4
4.	Agri -Circles	No.	128
5.	Agri-Zones	No.	21
6.	Rural Development Blocks	No.	20
7.	Panchayats/ villages	No.	305/915
8.	Villages electrified	No.	915
9.	Villages connected by roads	No.	915
B	Population & Farm Operating Families		
1	Population	Lacs	15.30
(i)	Rural population	%	50
2	Farm Operating Families	Lacs	1.30
3	Cultivators	Lacs	0.48
4	Agricultural Labourers	Lacs	0.16
5	BPL Population	Lacs	1.59
6	SC Population	Lacs	3.78
7	ST Population	Lacs	0.69
C	Land Use Classification		
1	Total Geographical area	Km ²	1070
2	Area as per village papers	Ha	99634
3	Area Under different Crops (Food Crops & Vegetables)	Ha	176534
4	Area under Fruit Crops	Ha	10875
5	Area not available for cultivation	Ha	69072
6	Land put to Non Agricultural uses	Ha	34816
7	Barren and uncultivable land (Waste land)	Ha	34256
8	Marshy and water logged area	Ha	NA
9	Land under still water	Ha	NA
10	Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	Ha	26605
(i)	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Ha	2861
(ii)	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in area sown	Ha	8005
(iii)	Culturable waste land	Ha	15739
	Total (i-iii)		26605
11	Fallows Lands		

(i)	Fallow land other fallows than current	Ha	851
(ii)	Current Fallows	Ha	11557
	Total (i-ii)	Ha	12408
D	Land Use Statistics(Agri)		
1	According to Village Papers	Ha	-
2	Net Cultivated Area	Ha	92152
3	Gross cultivated Area	Ha	176534
4	Net Area under Irrigation	Ha	57748
5	Gross Area under Irrigation	Ha	113496
6	Cropping Intensity	%	191.69
7	Area under fruit crops	Ha	10875
E	Size of Land Holdings (2021-22)		
1	Marginal (Upto 1 Ha.)	No.	110304
2	Small (1-2 Ha.)	No.	20840
3	Semi-Medium (2-4 Ha.)	No.	7899
4	Medium (4-10 Ha.)	No.	1155
5	Large (10 & Above Ha.)	No.	-
6	All Classes	No.	140246
7	Average size of land holding	Ha	0.73
F	Livestock Population	Lacs	Total livestock population- 3.09 lac (Cattle - 1.86 lac , Buffaloes –1.23 lac, Poultry-16.4 crores)

Agricultural and allied census

The total area of Jammu district is 2342 square kilometers (census 2011). In 2011-12, the net area sown was 0.91 lakh hectare. Adding to it, the area sown more than once which was of the order of 0.951 lakh hectare. The gross cultivated area works out to be 1.857 lakh hectare.

Land use statistics

1. Population	:	15.29 lakh (as per census 2011)
2. Area according to village paper	:	2.37 lakh ha
3. Area under forests	:	0.30 lakh ha
4. Land put to non-agricultural use	:	0.35 lakh ha
5. Barren and uncultivable land	:	0.34 lakh ha
6. Permanent pastures and grazing	:	0.04 lakh ha
7. Cultivable waste land	:	0.12 lakh ha
8. Current follow	:	0.17 lakh ha

Size of holdings

	Size/class (ha)	Nos (%)	Area (%)
a)	Below 0.5	61532	48.68
b)	0.5-1.0	34903	27.62
c)	1.0-2.0	19925	15.76
d)	2.0-3.0	6621	5.24

e)	3.0-4.0	2403	1.90
f)	4.0-5.0	597	0.47
g)	5.0-7.5	308	0.24
0	07.5-10.0	58	0.05
h)	10.0-20.0	22	0.02
i)	20.0 and above	20	0.02
All size classes		126389	100.0

Irrigation facilities from different sources (ha)

S.No	Source	Area (ha)
1.	By Canal	49886
2.	By Well/Tubewell/others	2405
3.	Springs/Tanks	1627
4.	Others	2161
Total irrigated area		56079

1. Agro-climatic zones

Jammu District has a sub tropical climate with hot and dry climate in summer and cold climate in winter.

Being in the foothills of the mountains, nights are generally cooler than what they are in the neighbouring areas of Punjab. Minimum and Maximum temperature is around 4°C respectively. Rainy season usually starts from the end of June or the beginning of July. Average rainfall in the district is about 1246 mm.

Irrigated Sub-Tropical Zone

It includes irrigated areas of Satwari, Bishnah, R.S.Pura, Marh and Bhalwal. The unirrigated area falls Akhnoor, Dansal and Khour blocks.

2. Agro-ecosystems

Existing Farming systems in different blocks

S. No.	Agro Ecological Situation	Blocks	Farming System
1	(AES-I)	R.S. Pura and Bishnah	Agri + Animal Husbandry
2	(AES-II)	Marh and Satwari	Agri + Vegetable +AH Horti
3	(AES-III)	KhourandAkhnoor	Agri + Animal Husbandry
4	(AES-IV)	Bhalwal and Dansal	Agri+AH+Horti+ Poultry

3. Major and micro-farming systems

Season	Crop	AES-I	AES-II	AES-III	AES-IV
		Cropping System	Cropping System	Cropping System	Cropping System
Kharif& Rabi	Paddy-Maize	Paddy-Oilseed-wheat	Paddy-Oilseed-wheat	Maize-Oilseed-wheat Maize-Patato-wheat	Maize-Oilseed-wheat Maize-Mustard

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

- Paddy-Maize
- Paddy-Oilseed-wheat
- Paddy-Oilseed-wheat
- Maize-Oilseed-wheat
- Maize-Patato-wheat
- Maize-Mustard

Block wise Crop Calendar of Major Agriculture Crops in Jammu District

Crops	AES-I			AES-II			AES-III			AES-IV		
	R.S. Pura, Satwari, Miran Sahib, Suchetgarh, Arnia			Bishnah, Marh, Mandal and few parts of satwari			Akhnoor, Chowki Choura, Maira Mandrian, Bhalwal Brahmana, Khour, Pargwal, Samwan, Kharah Bali, Mathwar			Dansal, Nagrota and part of Bhalwal		
	Sowing	Harvesting	Peak Marketing	Sowing	Harvesting	Peak Marketing	Sowing	Harvesting	Peak Marketing	Sowing	Harvesting	Peak Marketing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Paddy Basmati-370	June -July	Oct- Nov	Nov- Dec	June -July	Oct- Nov	Nov- Dec	June- July	Oct- Nov	Nov- Dec	-	-	-
Paddy other fine varieties	June -July	Oct- Nov	Nov- Dec	June -July	Oct- Nov	Nov- Dec	June- July	Oct- Nov	Nov- Dec	June -July	Oct- Nov	Nov- Dec
Maize	-	-	-	Mar- Apr	Jun- July	July	June- July	Oct	Nov	June -July	Oct	Nov
Wheat	Nov- Dec	Apr- May	May	Nov- Dec	Apr- May	May	Nov- Dec	Apr- May	May	Nov- Dec	Apr- May	-
Bajra	-	-	-	-	-	-	June- July	Oct	Nov	June -July	Oct	Nov
Pulses	June -July And Oct- Nov	Oct And Mar	Mar	Feb- Mar, June -July And Oct- Nov	Jun, Oct And Mar	Jun, Oct And Mar	June- July And Oct- Nov	Oct And Mar	Oct And Mar	June -July And Oct- Nov	Oct And Mar	Oct- Mar
Oil seeds	June -July And Oct- Nov	Oct And Mar- Apr	Apr	June -July And Oct- Nov	Oct And Mar- Apr	Oct And Apr	June- July And Oct- Nov	Oct And Mar- Apr	Oct And Apr	June -July And Oct- Nov	Oct And Mar- Apr	Nov And Apr
Potato	Oct- Nov	Feb- Mar	Mar	Oct- Nov	Feb- Mar	Mar	June- July And Oct- Nov	Oct And Mar	Mar	-	-	-
Vegetables	Mar- Apr And Sep- Oct	June- July And Jan - Feb	July And Feb	Mar- Apr And Sep- Oct	June- July And Jan - Feb	July And Feb	Mar- Apr And Sep- Oct	June- July And Jan - Feb	July And Feb	Jun- July	Oct- Nov	Oct- Nov
Sugarcane	-	-	-	Jun- July	Nov- Dec	Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-

Block wise nutrient status under Soil Health Card Scheme Model Village -1(2019-20) in respect of District –Jammu
A: MACRONUTRIENTS:

S.N O	Name of the Block	Targ et	Organic Carbon %			Nitrogen (Kg/ha)			Phosphorus (Kg/ha)			Potash(Kg/ha		
			L (<0.50)	M (<0.75)	H (>0.75)	L (<280)	M (280-560)	H (>560)	L (<10)	M (10-25)	H (>25)	L (<120)	M (120-280)	H (>280)
1	Akhnor	1100	1079	21	0	884	216	0	1079	21	0	108	971	21
2	Bhalwal	694	626	68	0	532	162	0	630	62	2	82	605	7
3	Bishnah	399	390	9	0	325	74	0	398	1	0	23	373	3
4	Dansal	33	32	1	0	27	6	0	33	0	0	27	6	0
5	Khour	1127	1113	14	0	885	242	0	1122	3	2	20	1107	0
6	Marh	249	203	46	0	177	30	42	206	42	1	204	41	4
7	Nagrota	29	19	6	4	15	7	7	4	18	7	9	20	0
8	R.S.Pura	862	835	26	1	669	193	0	861	0	1	15	841	6
9	Satwari	303	294	9	0	230	73	0	294	4	5	75	214	14
10	Suchetgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4796	4591	200	5	3744	1003	49	4627	151	18	563	4178	55

B: Micronutrients:

S. No.	Name of the Block	Targ et	Sulphur		Zinc		Copper		Manganese		Iron		pH			Electrical Conductivity		
			Def. (<10 ppm)	Suff. (>10 ppm)	Def. (<0.6 ppm)	Suff. (>0.6 ppm)	Def. (<0.2 ppm)	Suff. (>0.2 ppm)	Def. (<2.0 ppm)	Suff. (>2 ppm)	Def. (<4.5 ppm)	Suff. (>4.5 ppm)	Acidic (<7.0)	Alkaline (>7.0)	Neutral	Slight (<2.0)	Moderate (2.0-3.0)	Strong (>3.0)
1	Akhnor	1100	16	1084	27	1073	1	1099	3	1097	1	1099	162	810	128	1100	0	0
2	Bhalwal	694	0	694	80	614	64	630	63	631	63	631	151	292	251	694	0	0
3	Bishnah	399	51	348	7	392	399	0	399	0	399	0	27	318	54	399	0	0
4	Dansal	33	10	23	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	5	23	5	33	0	0
5	Khour	1127	28	1099	29	1098	2	1125	1	1126	3	1124	288	634	205	1127	0	0
6	Marh	249	2	247	44	205	42	207	42	207	42	207	71	99	79	249	0	0
7	Nagrota	29	0	29	5	24	1	28	3	26	3	26	0	0	29	29	0	0
8	R.S.Pura	862	46	816	26	836	3	859	1	861	0	862	162	577	123	862	0	0
9	Satwari	303	49	254	3	300	0	303	0	303	0	303	31	180	92	303	0	0
10	Suchetgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4796	202	4594	221	4575	512	4284	512	4284	511	4285	897	2933	966	4796	0	0

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

Details of PRA:

S.No	Name of the cluster	Major crops and enterprises	Major problems identified	Intervention needed
1	R.S.Pura	Paddy, wheat, fodder, dairy, Fish Production	Problem of yellow rust in wheat, lack of knowledge of vaccination in cattle, low milk yield, traditional fish farming system, low fish production, unavailability of fish seeds, poor management, lack of knowledge of use of fish feed, unavailability of fish feed, poor post harvest Management. Low productivity and poor quality of fodder	• Promotion of yellow resistant varieties • Dairy development • Scientific Fish farming • Feed management • Pond management • Value addition • Ornamental fish culture • Promotion of high yielding Oats varieties
2	Akhnoor	Gobhisarson, Mustard, Gram, Mash, Wheat, Maize, Mango, Ber, Anola&Grasses	Low productivity of oilseeds, pulses and cereals, Poor germination and problem of cutworm damage in maize, Unscientific practices in ber, post harvest management in Mango and Anola, low productivity and poor quality of fodder	• Increasing productivity of rain-fed crops • INM and IDM • Promotion of PHT on Mango and Anola • Promotion of perennial grasses
3	Bishnah	Paddy, wheat, mash, moong, potato, grasses, dairy, Fish Production	Low productivity of cereals and pulses, proper package of practices not followed, problem of yellow rust in wheat, lack of knowledge of Vaccination in cattle, low Milk Yield	• Increasing production of cereals and pulses by replacing variety and INM. • Dairy development • Potato seed promotion • Ornamental fish culture • Promotion of perennial grasses
4	Dansal	Paddy, wheat, vegetables, Mushroom, Marigold, Oats	Lack of quality seed in vegetables and marigold, Low productivity of cereals, Insect Pest and Disease, Post Harvest Management in vegetables and Diseases in mushroom and its management. low productivity and poor quality of fodder	• Replacement of seed. • INM and IDM • Promotion of PHT • Increasing productivity of cereals • Promotion of vegetables& Marigold • Promotion of high yielding Oats varieties
5	Bhalwal	Wheat, Maize, Chick Pea, Mash, Oats	Low productivity of cereals, pulses and poor quality of fodder	• Replacement of seed. • INM and IDM • Increasing productivity of cereals • Promotion of high yielding Oats varieties

Blockwise Area Sown Data 2025																		
S.N o.	Block	Pad dy	Mai ze	Wh eat	Pulses		Oilseed		Fodder		Vegetables		Potato		Bajra		Sugarc ane	Tota l
					Kha rif	Rabi	Kha rif	Rabi	Kha rif	Rabi	Kha rif	Rabi	Kha rif	Rab i	Kha rif	Ra bi		
1	Akhnoor	320.00	2780.00	3700.00	240.00	400.00	0.00	220.00	0.00	719.00	230.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8634.00
2	Maira Mandrian	64.00	2522.00	1552.00	235.00	365.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	449.00	169.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5474.00
3	Bhalwal Brahmana	1493.00	2280.00	4500.00	300.00	400.00	0.00	260.00	0.00	679.00	342.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10272.00
4	Chowki Choura	20.00	1105.00	1084.00	235.00	320.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	320.00	172.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371.00
5	Khaur	2885.00	1641.94	5700.00	440.00	425.00	0.00	305.00	0.00	875.00	1124.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13418.94
6	Samwan	451.00	350.00	780.00	100.00	200.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	55.00	91.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2079.00
7	Kharah Balli	8.00	890.00	1852.00	70.00	30.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	118.00	108.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3207.00
8	Pargwal	2559.00	310.11	2800.00	40.00	60.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	959.00	212.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6990.11
9	RS Pura	5494.40	0.00	4050.00	60.00	8.00	0.00	305.00	0.00	540.00	272.00	0.00	0.00	14.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	10744.20
10	Bishnah	4874.10	240.00	5211.00	90.00	32.00	0.00	340.00	0.00	470.00	510.00	0.00	0.00	100.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	11867.30
11	Arnia	5644.00	2.00	4500.00	120.00	31.00	0.00	240.00	0.00	650.00	540.00	0.00	0.00	58.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	11785.85
12	Miran sahib	3062.00	15.35	3220.00	20.00	7.00	0.00	155.00	0.00	405.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	11.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	7000.55
13	Suchetgarh	7025.50	7.60	5663.00	50.00	10.00	0.00	385.00	0.00	766.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14035.10
14	Dansal	0.00	1698.30	2360.46	327.54	76.86	149.99	230.34	351.99	105.34	64.28	51.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5416.67
15	Nagrota	150.00	1911.30	2209.54	150.42	122.04	339.96	184.29	774.13	383.18	81.37	95.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6401.88
16	Marh	7357.00	560.00	8498.00	194.00	169.50	53.00	216.50	1040.00	1336.00	1332.00	2584.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	23373.00
17	Mandal	3754.00	25.00	3420.00	92.00	31.00	2.00	43.00	455.00	920.00	245.00	450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	9439.00
18	Bhalwal	757.00	1850.00	3852.00	134.00	152.07	134.00	158.50	396.00	475.00	27.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	8037.57
19	Mathwar	102.00	1926.00	2650.00	188.00	232.00	138.00	188.00	344.00	295.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	6215.00
20	Satwari	391.00	202.05	655.00	5.55	6.05	8.90	21.90	229.50	243.50	26.05	10.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	46411.00	20316.65	68257.00	3091.51	3077.52	825.85	3622.53	3590.62	10763.02	5835.70	3293.22	0.00	365.05	0.00	0.00	112.00	167762.17

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

Include

- Names of villages, focus area, target area etc.
- Survey methods used (survey by questionnaire, PRA, RRA, etc.)
- Various techniques used and brief documentation of process involved in applying the techniques used like release transect, resource map, etc.
- Analysis and conclusions
- List of location specific problems and brief description of frequency and extent/ intensity/severity of each problem
- Matrix ranking of problems

7. List of location specific thrust areas
8. List of location specific technology needs for OFT and FLD
9. Matrix ranking of technologies
10. List of location specific training needs

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats involved in any venture. SWOT also encompasses a comprehensive analysis of the development parameters linked with economic performance of the State thereby enabling the policy makers and researchers to reorient themselves to the prevailing conditions. Thus while discussing the problems of the district it is important to look also at its strengths first. In this endeavor an in-depth analysis of SWOT was undertaken in a participatory manner to place the extension and technology dissemination efforts in perspective so that success can be achieved in pursuit of serving farming community.

SWOT Analysis of Agriculture and Allied Sector

Strengths

1. The factors required for successful cultivation of paddy (Basmati) are available in the district.
2. Productive and fertile soils with 62% irrigated area.
3. The soils are fit for intensive cultivation.
4. Good scope for diversification in agriculture, which will generate employment especially rural employment.
5. Farmers are respective and willing to adopt improved farm technologies.
6. Agriculture has forward and backward linkages with other activities particularly the agro based activities. As per the latest census, out of 100 main workers 27.5% exclusively dependent upon agriculture.
7. Large number of skilled and semi skilled agricultural labour.

Weaknesses

1. As against the national average of 382 persons per sq.km, density of population of the district Jammu is 653 persons per sq. km (aindegas per 2011 census).
2. Area under commercial crops is very less.
3. Average farm size very less and more than 90% farmers are marginal and small category.

4. The small and fragmented holdings make the adoption of farm mechanization very difficult that influences adversely the farmer's income.
5. Inadequate soils health management practices.
6. Inefficient and improper water management especially in paddy crop.
7. Critical technological gaps in specific areas of crop production viz, seed treatment, balance fertilization, weeds control and disease management.
8. Basic infrastructure like roads and communication are miserably poor.
9. Marketing facilities are inadequate.
10. Poor adoption level of FYM, green-manuring, vermi-composting and crop/farm residues
11. Inadequate availability of quality seeds for various crops.
12. Non exploitation of potential man power, especially youths.
13. Lack of proper knowledge and indifferent attitude towards crucial farm/crop management practices/operations.
14. The dependency of farmers on monsoons due to inadequate irrigation facilities.
15. Access of small and marginal farmers to agricultural credit is limited.
16. Wastage of agricultural produce due to lack of processing units.

Opportunities

1. Concentrating issues confronting agriculture like seed replacement ratio, irrigation facilities, marketing etc.
2. Quality seed can increase yield by 25-30 %.
3. Immense scope for increasing the cropping intensity.
4. Wide scope of co-operative farming system.
5. There is an opportunity in the diversification of land.
6. High demand for basmati rice in the international market because of taste and flavour.
7. HYV seeds of different crops are suitable for the situation.

8. There is scope for opening more outlets, establishing new units of vermi-compost.

Threats

1. Agriculture is already over-laboured, warrants check and controls.
2. Alarming depletion of ground water in the middle reaches and rising alkalinity and salinity problem in the lower belts of district.
3. Degradation of soil fertility with declining status of potash and micro nutrients (imbalance use of fertilizers)
4. Excessive soil erosion which results into loss in soil fertility.
5. Imbalance fertilizer application deteriorates soil health and effects productivity.
6. Declining factor productivity and rising cost of cultivation.
7. Increasing farmers inability to invest in agriculture production system as majority of the farmers are marginal or small and moreover resource poor.

Horticulture Sector

Strengths

1. Abundant potential and infrastructure for horticulture development in the district.
2. District is abounding in fruit crops like Mango, Ber, Jamun and Citrus which have high commercial value

Weaknesses

1. Insufficient availability of quality planting material
2. Lack of assured irrigation in more than 60 % area of district.
3. Inadequate popularization of advance mechanization
4. Poor soil status in the district
5. Poor economic status of farming community
6. Lack of integrated pest management (IPM) technology for horticulture crops
7. Inadequate post-harvest infrastructure results in wastage of the produce.

8. Inadequacy of agro-processing facility

Opportunities

1. Soil and agro-climatically there exists immense scope for increasing the area under horticulture.
2. Establishment of Cold Storage facilities to improve price stabilization, manipulation of supply to the advantage of the seller and for better sorting, grading and packaging facilities.

Threats

1. Changing climatic scenario may adversely affect horticulture crops and disinterest farming community
2. Poor market infrastructure for marketing the fruit crops
3. Inadequate post harvest/ value addition units

Animal Husbandry Sector

Strength

1. Traditional expertise in cattle rearing with almost every farm household possessing milch animals in variable numbers
2. Ample marketing avenues of animal based products and by products in and around the district
3. Poultry expansion has potential as main feed ingredient “Yellow maize” is available in abundance.
4. Livestock sector engages a sizeable number of workforce in processing, transportation and sale of animal products

Weakness

1. Absence of organized viable milk marketing network.
2. High mortality and poor growth in calves
3. Infertility and delayed calving
4. Repeated breeding and long calving interval
5. Poor disease management and breed up-gradation services

6. Low milk yield of buffalos and cows
7. Lack of proper management and feeding practices
8. Low availability of good quality feed & green fodder.
9. High cost of feed, medicines/vaccines and chicks
10. Small and scattered herds
11. Unscientific practices

Opportunity

1. High demand for milk and other animal based products offers higher returns.
2. Tremendous scope for self employment and income generation.
3. Increased availability of organic manure for vermin-compost units
4. Bridging yield gaps

Threats

1. Non-descript poor graded bulls used for Breeding of cattle
2. Economic loss due to threat of outbreaks of Poultry Diseases
3. Poultry feed expensive on account of import of other feed stuffs from other parts of country.

Fisheries Sector

Strengths

1. Fish production, productivity and acreage increasing steadily over years
2. Vast unfulfilled demand for fish with easy market accessibility
3. Greater people participation and generation of employment opportunities especially for landless and marginal farmers

Weakness

1. Weak infrastructure for fish seed production and genetic up-gradation
2. Lack of farmer oriented activities e.g. trainings, demonstrations, exposure visits, awareness camps etc. to update farmer's practices of fish production and management

3. Inadequate quality seed availability of high yielding fresh water fish

Opportunity

1. Immense scope for fish seed (fingerling) production to cater the needs of fish farmers
2. Ample scope for mobilizing untapped water resources such as water logged area and soil for aquaculture
3. Integrated fish farming

Threats

1. High mortality in juvenile and adult fish
2. Absence of any reputed centre/ source of fish feed, fisheries management institute
3. Lack of post harvest management practices by farmers
4. Poor facilities for soil and water sample testing, disease diagnosis and post harvest infrastructures

ANNEXURE “B”

Farmer Training Programmes-2025-26

S.no	Date	Topic	Venue	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	16.04.25	Promotion of Nutri Garden among rural farmer & farm women in view of Nutri sensitive Agriculture production.	Bega	7	12	19	4	0	4	0	2	2	11	14	25
2	17.04.25	Management of stored grain pest in Cereals	Lower Ranjan	1	0	1	12	0	12	2	0	2	15	0	15
3	24.04.25	One day Farmer Training on Animal Udder Health	Kutab Nizam	6	23	29	0	0	0	3	0	3	32	0	32
4	02.05.25	Scientific Management of Dairy Animals	Arnia	23	10	33	1	1	2	1	0	2	25	11	36
5	03.05.25	Livestock feed and Fodder management	Trewa	17	8	25	5	1	6	3	1	4	25	10	35
6	19.05.25	Promotion Empowering Farm Women through Agrienterpriseurship.	Bega	4	14	18	0	2	2	0	2	2	4	18	22
7	24.05.25	Training and Demonstration of Vegetables and Fodder production through Hydroponic System in Jammuregion of J&K under NABARD Funded Project.	On Campus	7	1	8	8	1	9	1	0	1	16	2	18
8	18.06.25	Agricultural practices in Mash and Til (Sesamum)	Panjgrain	17	5	22	7	3	10	5	0	5	29	8	37
9	20.06.25	Awareness programme on Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) / LFOM	On Campus	6	3	9	2	0	2	1	0	1	9	3	12
10	23.06.25	Good Agricultural practices in Til	Pragalta	7	0	7	11	4	15	1	0	1	19	4	23
11	26.06.25	Good Agricultural practices in Til and Mash	Dasgal	11	0	11	21	0	21	5	0	5	37	0	37
12	01.07.25	Good Agricultural practices in Til and Mash	Pahariwali	7	12	19	0	0	0	5	1	6	12	13	25
13	02.07.25	Scientific cultivation of Okra and Marigold	Kattal Batal	4	6	10	3	22	25	0	1	1	7	29	36

14	09.07.25	Laying out and management of Orchards	Kolan	3	19	22	7	8	15	0	1	1	10	28	38
15	10.07.25	Carp fry and fingerling rearing	Khawarkha	10	9	19	0	1	1	1	0	1	11	10	21
16	24.07.25	Training programme on ornamental Fish farming	Balachack	5	0	5	20	2	22	1	0	1	26	2	28
17	02.08.25	Capacity building & training programme within state/UT under promotion of commercial floriculture project of HADP	On Campus	16	7	23	23	1	24	2	2	4	41	10	51
18	20.08.25	Training programme on Scientific Bee Keeping integrated with Oil Seed.	KVK Jammu	22	11	33	14	2	16	4	2	6	40	15	55
19	04.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Samba & Kathua	KVK Jammu	29	0	29	31	0	31	6	1	7	66	1	67
20	08.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Reasi & Udhampur	KVK Jammu	21	5	26	54	0	54	8	2	10	83	7	90
21	09.09.25	One day training programme on Commercial Floriculture under CSS ATMA of Distt. Jammu	KVK Jammu	29	0	29	31	0	31	6	1	7	66	1	67
22	11.09.25	One day training programme cum demonstration under ATMA	KVK Jammu	17	0	17	17	0	17	5	1	6	39	1	40
23	30.09.25	One day training programme under CSS MIDH.	KVK Jammu	20	9	29	48	3	51	8	3	11	76	15	91
24	03.10.25	one day training programme on recent trends in Agriculture under ATMA	KVK Jammu	11	0	11	65	0	65	4	3	7	57	3	60
25	15.10.25	One day training programme under project entitled competitiveness improvement of Agriculture and allied sector on Gap in Basmati	Suchetgarh	23	0	23	10	0	10	2	0	2	35	0	35
26	28.10.25	Scientific cultivation of Cole crops	Magowali	1	0	1	20	6	26	0	1	1	21	7	28
27	29.10.25	Scientific cultivation of Root & Oil Seed crops	Sai Kalan	5	0	5	26	1	27	0	1	1	31	2	33
28	30.10.25	Scientific cultivation of Rabi Fodder & traditional varieties crops	KVK Jammu	3	15	18	1	1	2	1	0	1	4	16	20
29	31.10.25	One day training cum awareness programme for farmers under HADP on Alternate Agriculture system for sustainability.	KVK Jammu	23	6	29	11	15	26	2	2	4	36	232	59
30	03.11.25	Bio floc RAS fish farming	KVK Jammu	12	2	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	15	0	15
31	07.11.25	Scientific cultivation of exotic vegetables	Pragwal	0	0	0	15	1	16	0	1	1	15	2	17
32	10.11.25	One day training programme cum awareness on production technology of Millets for climate resilience under HADP	KVK Jammu	0	0	0	17	22	39	0	0	0	17	22	39
33	13.11.25	One day training programme ON Seed treatment of Rabi cereals and stored grain pest management of Kharif crops	Marh	0	0	0	17	4	21	1	0	1	18	4	22
34	19.11.25	One day training programme on different Government Schemes for Empowerment of farmers & farm women	KVK Jammu	0	10	10	0	16	16	0	1	1	1	26	27
35	03.12.25	One day training programme on "Protected cultivation of cut flower crops" organized by Division of Floriculture & Landscaping" under HADP	KVK Jammu	27	8	25	14	1	15	4	3	7	45	12	57
	12.12.25	One day training programme on Mushroom Cultivation	KVK Jammu	9	37	46	6	14	20	2	0	2	15	51	66
36	17.12.25	One day Farmers/Farm women training programme on "Cultivation of cut flower crops" organized by Division of Floriculture & Landscaping" under HADP	KVK Jammu	6	1	7	28	12	40	3	2	5	34	15	49
37	17.12.25	One day training programme on Production of major & minor flower crops under open field conditions under project HADP (Commercial Floriculture)	KVK Jammu	15	6	21	28	4	32	3	2	5	46	12	58
38	20.01.26	Session on dissemination technology and innovation sensitization in collaboration with KVK Jammu organised by National Innovation Foundation (NIF) Goi	KVK Jammu	17	0	17	11	0	11	3	2	5	31	2	33
39	29.0.126	Scientific cultivation practices in Rapeseed- Mustard	Sai Kalan		0	0	39	12	51	0	3	3	39	15	54

				0												
40	30.01.26	Training programme on Production of Quality Planting material of Ornamental Plants	KVK Jammu	0	0	0	19	31	50	3	2	5	22	33	55	
41	02.02.26	Scientific cultivation practices in Rapeseed- Mustard & traditional varieties.	Magowali	3	0	3	44	4	48	0	3	3	47	7	54	
42	19.02.26	Training programme on Imparting High Tech Training on Fruit Tree Management	KVK Jammu	1	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	25	
43	20.02.26	Training programme on Imparting High Tech Training on Fruit Tree Management	KVK Jammu	2	33	35	5	17	22	2	1	3	9	60	69	
44	11.03.26	One day training programme under ATMA on "Resilient Agriculture and Entrepreneurship for Livelihood Security.	KVK Jammu	0	25	25	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	54	54	
45	20.03.26	Soil testing techniques and its importance	KVK Jammu	8	3	11	18	0	18	0	0	0	26	3	29	
Total				455	324	769	713	241	954	99	47	147	1264	804	1859	

In-Service Trainings -2025-26

S.no	Date	Topic	Venue	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	26.05.25	Meeting of District Nodal officers & Co-Nodal officers for formation of action plan VKSA-25	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	26	25	1	26
2	13.10.25	Capacity building programme on Good Agriculture practices for Cereals and Oilseed crops (Rabi season)	On Campus	0	0	0	17	1	18	1	0	1	19	0	19
3	16.10.25	Capacity building programme on Safety parameters in Insecticide Usage	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	18	16	2	18
4	24.10.25	Capacity building programme for officers of Animal & Sheep Husbandry on Nutritional Interventions for Augmenting Livestock Health and Production.	On Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	17	14	3	17
5	27.10.25	In-Service Training programme cum workshop on Assessment of farm mechanization and prospects of Custom Hiring in India	KVK Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	14	6	20
6	04.11.25	In-Service Training programme on Processing of Cereals, Pulses & Kitchen gardening for mitigating malnutrition.	KVK Jammu	0	0	0	0	19	19	4	5	9	4	24	28
7	10.12.25	Bio flock Fish Farming	KVK Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	12	11	1	12
Total				0	0	0	17	20	37	71	26	89	103	37	140

Vocational Trainings -2025-26

S.no	Date	Topic	Venue	SC/ST			Other			Extension Officers			Grand Total		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	30.06.25 to 04.07.25	05 Days training programme on Dried Flower decoration and value addition	On Campus	0	21	21	0	21	21	2	2	4	2	44	46
2	18.08.25 to 24.08.25	07 days training programme on "Scientific Bee keeping, Integrated with Oil seed Mission, under NBHM Sponsored by National Bee Board	J&KUT/ On Campus	22	11	33	14	2	16	4	2	6	40	15	55
3	22.09.25 to 26.09.25	05 days vocational training on Round the year Mushroom cultivation	KVK Jammu	5	11	16	2	0	2	2	0	2	9	11	20
4	14.11.25 to 19.11.25	05 Days vocational training programme on Empowerment of rural youth/Women through training on value addition of Milk & Milk products womens	KVK Jammu	0	10	10	00	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	26
5	27.11.25 to 29.11.25	03 Days Vocational Training Programme On Backyard Poultry Farming	KVK Jammu	21	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
6	16-17/02/26	Two days training programme on Capacity Building of KUs at Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22	43	21	22	43
7	18-19/02/26	Two days training programme on Capacity Building of KUs at	Kisan Kendra,	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22	43	21	20	41

		Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	Talab Tillo Jammu												
8	23-24/02/26	Two days training programme on Capacity Building of KUs at Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	Kisan Kendra, Talab Tillo Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22	43	21	22	43
9	10-11/03/26	Two days vocational training programme on Processing and value addition of Milk & Milk products	KVK Jammu	0	5	5	0	17	17	0	0	0	5	17	22
10	13-21/03/26	07 Days training programme on Role of Bee Keeping/ Apiculture & Pollination under NBHM	KVK Jammu	10	0	10	15	0	15	0	0	0	10	15	25
11	21-23/03/26	3 Days vocational training programme on Ornamental Fish Breeding & Culture	KVK Jammu	20	0	20	2	0	2	0	0	0	20	2	22
Total				78	61	139	33	56	89	71	70	141	149	168	367