

Comprehensive - District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP)

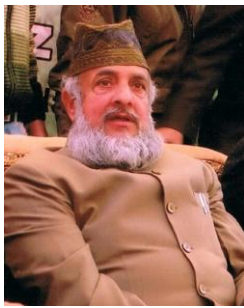


Department of Agriculture
Poonch

GOVT. OF JAMMU & KASHMIR



**Hon'ble Minister of
Horticulture
Sayed Basharat Bukhari**



**Hon'ble Dy.
Chairman
Jhangir Hussain Mir**



**Hon'ble MLA
Mendhar
Javed Ahmed Rana**



**Hon'ble MLA Poonch
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**Hon'ble MLA
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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a vital role in Indian economy. Almost 58% of rural households depend upon Agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. The sector contributes around **17.4% of GDP**. Agriculture growth rate is not keeping pace with the growth rate of the other sectors of economy. To address this vital issue, the concept of **comprehensive-District Agriculture Plan(C-DAP)** has emerged with the basic objective of grass root planning depending upon the need of the people covering entire farm sector.

In order to prepare a developmental plan, it is necessary to assemble a profile of the district. This will lead to an understanding of the development perspectives of the district viz-a-viz the vision of the growth in different sectors and related milestones. A vision document needs to be prepared, based on collective imagination for well being of local community through realizing the potential for Agriculture growth. The vision for development of agriculture should follow the collective aspiration of all the stakeholders of the area. The District Development Board under the chairmanship of **Sayed Basharat Bukhari Hon'ble Minister for Horticulture** in this back drop felt the need for an assessment of the Agriculture issues of the district and decided that a perspective plan be prepared for district Poonch for next five years. The board decision was implemented by the Agriculture and allied sectors and is now presented in the form of this document/plan

The objective of bringing out a **comprehensive district plan (C-DAP)** for next five years is to evolve an action plan for achieving sustainable agriculture growth with food security that will also improve income of the farming families. The plan is based on agro- climatic conditions, natural resources, the local needs and priorities in agriculture and allied sectors with a purpose that productivity gaps in all such sectors are reduced and returns to the farmers are maximized, leading to quantifiable qualitative changes for farming families.

LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS

District Poonch is at a distance of 240 km from winter capital **Jammu** and **184 km** from summer capital **Srinagar**. It is located on the Southern slopes of **Pir Panjal range**. It lies between **33° 25" to 34° 10" North latitude and 73° 58" to 74° 35" East longitude**. It is bounded on the north by **Baramula and Budgam** district of Kashmir valley, on its west and North-West lies **Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK)**. The district having population of **4.76 lacs (2011 census)** consists of **6 tehsils, 11 blocks and 173 villages** covering an area of **1674sq. kms**. The climate of the district varies from Sub-tropical to temperate. Strong Monsoon currents are also experienced in the district. The average annual rainfall in the District is **about 1200-1400 mm** with **56 to 73** average rainy days. The temperature of the district ranges between **-5°c to 25°c** during winters and **30°c to 39°c** during summers.

The altitude varies from **1007 m to 4700 m** above sea level.

Poonch district is one of the remotest districts of Jammu and Kashmir. Poonch is separated from Kashmir valley by the *gigantic Pir Panjal range*, whose highest peak *Tatakuti* standing at 15524 ft. falls in Poonch.

Peoples have small pieces of land for cultivation. The average land holding is 1.24 hac out of total 1.14 hac land only 30390 hac area is cultivable & 3620 hac area is irrigated. Maize is the staple food of the people and cultivated area of maize is 24000 hac. The other stapled food are paddy and wheat.

Geographical Units

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Population</i> | 476835 |
| <i>Number of Blocks</i> | 11 |
| <i>Number of Tehsils</i> | 6 |
| <i>Number of Panchayats</i> | 228 |
| <i>Number of villages</i> | 173 |
| <i>Number of Households</i> | 97000 |
| <i>Number of farming families</i> | 58845 |

TOPOGRAPHY AND AGRO CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS

Poonch district is classified into three agro-climatic zones namely: Sub-Tropical (Up to **800m**) which includes Plain areas with water logging conditions, Intermediate lower areas (**800 to 1500m**) which include **Slopy** lands with problem of soil erosion and Intermediate higher areas (**Above 1500 m**) which include High hills with gully erosion. The area under **Mendhar and Poonch tehsils** largely falls under sub tropical region and are hot and dry in summer and cold in winter. The area under **Surankote and Mandi tehsils** are fully temperate with most of the area under snow in winters.

Description of Agro-climatic Zones

| S.No | Agro Climatic Zone | Characteristics |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Sub-Tropical (Up to 800 m) | Plain area with water logging |
| 2 | Intermediate lower(Up to 800-1500) | Slopy land with problem of soil erosion |
| 3 | Intermediate higher(above 1500) | High hills with gully erosion |

Description of major Agro ecological situations

| S No. | Agro Ecological situation | Characteristics |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | AES-I | Plain topography with thick soil and canal irrigated |
| 2 | AES-II | Slopy land with thin soil cover and rainfed |
| 3 | AES-III | Thick growth of conifers & deciduous forests |

Soil Types

| S.No. | Soil Type | Characteristics |
|--------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | Silty | Soil is Silty with water logged and flood prone |
| 2 | Sandy loam | Soil is sandy to sandy loam with salt affected patches. |

GENERAL STATISTICS

| General | | | | | | Population(as per 2011 census) | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|--------|
| Block | Village | | No. of Rev. Villages | Area (Hac.) | No. of G. Panchy. | Male | Female | Total | SC | ST |
| | Inhabited | Un-inhabited | | | | | | | | |
| Poonch | 25 | 2 | 27 | 14349 | 18 | 44538 | 36172 | 80710 | 348 | 26639 |
| Nangali Sahab Sai Baba | 13 | - | 13 | 6787 | 13 | 14950 | 14075 | 29025 | 0 | 14968 |
| Mandi | 13 | - | 13 | 11903 | 16 | 19838 | 16496 | 36334 | 0 | 4613 |
| Sathra | 17 | - | 17 | 4087 | 9 | 10384 | 9712 | 20096 | 0 | 8676 |
| Loran | 8 | - | 8 | 4645 | 8 | 11522 | 10714 | 2236 | 0 | 5239 |
| Skt. | 15 | - | 15 | 7372 | 23 | 28380 | 25083 | 53463 | 9 | 23711 |
| Lassana | 14 | - | 14 | 15270 | 16 | 22578 | 21000 | 43578 | 0 | 20358 |
| Buffliaz | 15 | - | 15 | 13247 | 22 | 26402 | 23625 | 50027 | 0 | 13903 |
| Mdr. | 13 | 4 | 17 | 15783 | 23 | 42447 | 37707 | 80154 | 99 | 30029 |
| Mankote | 21 | - | 21 | 9406 | 26 | 15642 | 15595 | 31237 | 0 | 16744 |
| Balakote | 18 | 1 | 19 | 11532 | 15 | 15208 | 14767 | 29975 | 0 | 8216 |
| TOTAL | 172 | | 179 | 114381 | 189 | 251889 | 224946 | 476835 | 456 | 173096 |

LAND USE PATTERN

| Block | Geo. Area | Gross cropped area(1) | Net Sown area(2) | Area Sown more than once(1-2) | Cropping intensity (%) | Area under Forest | Area under waste land | Area under other uses |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Poonch | 14349 | 10197.00 | 4543.00 | 4346.00 | 224.46 | 2356.00 | 3740.47 | 3709.46 |
| Nangali Sahab Sai Baba | 6787 | 4656.00 | 2328.00 | 2328.00 | 200.00 | 555.00 | 3060 | 843.66 |
| Mandi | 11903 | 2068.27 | 1461.24 | 607.03 | 141.54 | 4482.80 | 3083.80 | 2875.48 |
| Sathra | 4087 | 1840.44 | 1032.33 | 810.01 | 178.28 | 288.50 | 1307.48 | 1458.47 |
| Loran | 4645 | 904.84 | 904.84 | 0 | 100.00 | 1722.00 | 730.00 | 1287.74 |
| Skt. | 7372 | 4460.60 | 2584.20 | 1889.00 | 172.61 | 1980.00 | 1395.20 | 1413.00 |
| Lassana | 15270 | 4202.40 | 2602.99 | 2165.60 | 161.45 | 6686.47 | 2263.60 | 8045.41 |
| Buffliaz | 13247 | 2643.40 | 1844.00 | 0 | 143.35 | 3746.40 | 1963.20 | 1365.64 |
| Mdr. | 15783 | 8684.40 | 5060.00 | 5060.00 | 171.63 | 2868.2 | 2055.20 | 5799.40 |
| Mankote | 9406 | 5419.60 | 2709.80 | 2709.8 | 200.00 | 1591.60 | 1030.20 | 4075.20 |
| Balakote | 11532 | 5004.00 | 2547.40 | 2548.40 | 196.44 | 3480.00 | 603.00 | 4901.60 |
| TOTAL | 114381 | 50081.00 | 27617 | 22463.80 | 181.34 | 29757 | 2123.20 | 35775.10 |

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, District Statistical and Evaluation office, Poonch

LAND HOLDINGS (AGRICULTURAL CENSUS-2011)
(HOLDINGS IN NOS. AND AREA IN HA)

| Blocks | Marginal Farmers | | Small Farmers | | Semi. Medium Farmers | | Medium Farmers | | Large Farmers | | TOTAL | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area |
| Poonch Nangali Sahab Sai Baba Mandi Sathra Loran Skt. Lassana Buffliaz Mdr. Mankote Balakote | 33859 | 21203.78 | 9097 | 12190.37 | 4505 | 11959.57 | 820 | 4279.07 | 31 | 448.21 | 48312 | 50081.00 |

Note: Less than 1 ha –marginal farmers, 1-2 ha- small farmers, 2-4- ha semi-med. Farmers, 4-10 ha- medium farmers and more than 10 ha-large farmers.

CROP WISE AREA

| S.No. | Name of Crop | Season wise Area in Hac. | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Kharif | Rabi | Total |
| 1 | Paddy | 3620 | 0 | 3620 |
| 2 | Maize | 24000 | 0 | 24000 |
| 3 | Wheat | 0 | 15000 | 15000 |
| 4 | Pulses | 1000 | 500 | 1500 |
| 5 | Oil Seed | 270 | 4000 | 4270 |
| 6 | Fodder | 500 | 2000 | 2500 |
| 7 | Vegetable | 1000 | 600 | 1600 |
| 8 | Fallow Land | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 30390 | 22100 | 52490 |

PRODUCTIVITY OF CEREALS, YIELD GAPS AND TECHNOLOGY INDEX

| Crop | Yield (q/ha) | | Technology gap(q/ha) | Technology index(%) |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Potential | Average yield | | |
| Maize | 60.00 | 33.60 | 26.40 | 44.00 |
| Paddy | 40.00 | 36.76 | 3.24 | 8.10 |
| Wheat | 55.00 | 23.80 | 31.20 | 56.72 |

MAJOR CROP AND VARIETIES GROWN IN DISTRICT POONCH

| S.No. | Season | Crop | Variety |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | Kharif | Paddy | Giza-14,K-343,K-39 |
| | | Maize | Pro agro-4794,Bio Seed-9621/kh-612,Kh-517,DD |
| | | Pulses | Local rajmash |
| | | Oil Seed | - |
| | | Fodder | MP-Cherry,SS-jowar,Kh-105 |
| 2 | Rabi | Wheat | HD-2329,PBW-343,VL-892,Raj-3077,3765 |
| | | Pulses | - |
| | | OilSeed | Ks-101,Pusa bolt,Ghobi Sarson |
| | | Fodder | Oats kent,Barseem mascavi |

PRESENT SEED REPLACEMENT RATE OF MAJOR CROPS

| S.No | Name of Crop | Area under Crop(Hac.) | Present SRR(%) |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Paddy | 3620 | 31.91 |
| 2. | Maize | 24000 | 48.00 |
| 3. | Wheat | 15000 | 60.00 |
| 4. | Fodder | 2500 | 30.00 |
| 5. | Vegetable | 16008 | 80.00 |

FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE IN POONCH DISTRICT

| S.No. | Year | Season | Fertilizer Off-take(000 Qtls) | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|--------------|
| | | | N | P | K | NPK | TOTAL |
| | 2016-17 | Kharif | 1918.99 | 602.87 | 2.34 | 2497.20 | 2497.20 |
| | | Rabi | 1672.42 | 344.40 | 13.98 | 2030.80 | 2030.80 |

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS AND ISSUES IMPEDING AGRICULTURE GROWTH

The major obstacles affecting the progress and productivity of the district as identified by participatory approach are as follows.

- Dependence on rains;
- Fragmented small holdings;
- Inadequate availability of quality seeds (including vegetables) ;
- Lack of marketing facilities;
- Farmers' aversion to adopt new technologies ;
- Depleting soil fertility ;
- Rising costs and diminishing economic returns;
- Increasing infestation of insect-pest and disease complex ;
- Lack of resources with farmers;

CONSTRAINTS, POTENTIAL & STRATEGY FOR DIFFERENT CROPS

❖ **WHEAT**

Present trend potentials

- Occupies maximum area i.e. 68.18% of the total cropped area during Rabi season
- Productivity is low and yield is constant around 23.80/qtls/hac
- Potential exists to lift this yield to 55 qtls/hac.

Constraints

- Poor seed replacement rate
- Low and imbalanced fertilizer consumption

Strategy

- seed replacement with superior varieties,
- Balanced use of fertilizers
- Use of organic manures
- Demonstration for transfer of crop production
- technology
- Weed management
- Seed treatment
- Exposure visits to adopt new technologies

❖ **PADDY**

Present trend potentials

- Cultivated in 11.91 % of total cropped area (During Kharif Productivity is 36.40 q/ha).
- Potential exists to lift this yield to 40 qt/ha

Constraints

- Poor SRR
- Poor water Mgmt.
- Imbalanced fertilizer use
- Lack of irrigation facilities

Strategy

- Improve water mgmt.
- Weed management
- Supply of improved and quality seeds
- Provision of irrigation facilities through bore wells

❖ **MAIZE**

Present trend potentials

- Cultivated in 79.00 % of total cultivated area. (During Kharif Productivity is 33.60 q/ha).
- Potential exists to lift this yield to 60 qt/ha

Constraints

- Poor SRR
- Imbalanced fertilizer use
- Low use of potash fert.SS

Strategy

- SRR with hybrid seed varieties
- Transfer of improved tech. through demonstrations.

❖ **VEGETABLE**

Present trend potentials

- Only 3% of the area is under vegetable cultivation of the total cropped area during Rabi and Kharif
- There is need to boost vegetable production to increase cash flow with the farm women

Constraints

- Lack of assured irrigation facilities
- Inadequate availability of genetically pure seed.
- Poor knowledge about healthy nursery raising
- Poor timing of produce for marketing

Strategy

- Provision of irrigation facilities through bore wells, irrigation pump sets
- Transfer of tech. through hybrid vegetable seed demonstration to boost the vegetable production.
- Train farmers for healthy nursery raising of tomato, capsicum, brinjal, chillis, cole crops and onion.
- Encourage protected cultivation in poly green houses in hilly areas
Provision of off season vegetable demonstration

❖ SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS

Present trend potentials

- About 85-90 % cultivators are small and marginal

Constraints

- Lack of mechanization

Strategy

- Provision of subsidy on farm machinery and implements to promote mechanization
- Provide subsidy support for vocations like Bee-keeping and mushroom production and encourage diversification in agriculture

❖ **PULSES**

Present trend potentials

- Total area in pulses is 2.5 % of the total cropped area during Rabi & Kharif season.
- The hilly area is suitable for rajmash. There is a good scope to increase productivity and revive local germ plasm winter pulses.

Constraints

- Poor technology Intervention
- Imbalanced used of chemical fertilizers.
Use of poor quality seeds

Strategy

- Demonstrations for transformation of crop production tech.
- Extension activities to be intensified

CONSOLIDATED GIST OF COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT PLAN FOR FIVE YEARS

| S. No. | Name of the Department | Proposed Ceiling (in crores) |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Agriculture | 55.52 |
| 2 | Horticulture | 34.61 |
| 3 | Horticulture Planning & Market | 32.50 |
| 4 | Animal Husbandry | 49.02 |
| 5 | Fisheries | 0.94 |
| 6 | Sheep Husbandry | 2.51 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| 7 | Floriculture | 9.838 |
| 8 | Credit Plan | 50.114 |
| | TOTAL | 235.052 |

Means of finance

- a. Government
- b. Banks
- c. Private finance sources of farmers

COMPLETE PROJECT PROPOSAL SHOWING PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS OF ALL SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR (FOR FIVE YEARS)

| S.NO | Scheme | Components | Year 2016 to 2021 | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------|------------|
| | | | Unit | Phy. | Fin.(Lacs) |
| I | Integrated dev. Of major crops | Maize hybrid each of 0.4 ha each incentive Rs. 7500/ha | Nos. | 1650 | 495.00 |
| | | Wheat each of 0.4 ha area with incentive 7500/- per ha | Nos. | 720 | 216.00 |
| | | Pulses each of 0.2 ha area with incentive of Rs. 7500/- ha.(Kh & Rabi) | Nos. | 4000 | 60.00 |
| | | Oil seeds each of 0.2 ha area with incentive of 3000/- per ha.(Kh & Rb) | Nos. | 11000 | 66.00 |
| | | Fodder each of 0.2 ha area with incentive of 5000/- ha.(Kh & Rb) | Nos. | 16500 | 165.00 |
| | | Veg. Exotic/ Hybrid/Potato@ 50000/ ha each demon of 0.2 ha (Kh & Rabi) | Nos. | 2050 | 205.00 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Spices @ 50000/ha each dem. of 0.2 ha | Nos. | 950 | 95.00 |
| | | Revival of local garlic demo. of 0.05 hac. @ Rs 50000/hac. | Nos. | 3200 | 97.50 |
| | | Kitchen garden @ Rs. 320/ kits | Nos. | 11000 | 35.20 |
| | TOTAL | | | 51070 | 1434.7 |
| II | Farm machinery | Diesel Plough / 50% subsidy with max. asst. of Rs.40000/ unit | Nos. | 455 | 182.00 |
| | | Maize Sheller (50% subsidy with max. asst. of Rs,15000/ | Nos. | 565 | 84.75 |
| | | Chaff Cutter on 50% sub max asst. Rs 10000/- | Nos. | 660 | 66.00 |
| | | Reaper /Harvester 50% subsidy with Max.assistance of Rs.10000 | Nos. | 405 | 40.50 |
| | | Wheat Thresher (50% subsidy with max. asst. of Rs.50000./ unit. | Nos. | 285 | 114.00 |
| | | PP Machinery (Knapsack sprayer on 50% subsidy with max.asst. of Rs.600/unit | Nos. | 5300 | 31.80 |
| | | Mannual operated impl. subsidy @ Rs 500/unit | Nos. | 15000 | 75.00 |
| | TOTAL | | | 124810 | 594.05 |
| III | Water Resource management/Soil Cons. works | WHT for 50 cubic size @ Rs. 1.50 lacs/str. | Nos. | 550 | 825.00 |
| | | Renovation of existing WHT @ Rs.0.50 lacs/str. | Nos. | 110 | 55.00 |
| | | Installation of irri. Pump sets on 50% subsidy with a max. assistance of Rs. @ 15,000/- | | 310 | 48.00 |
| | | | | | |
| | | Land Dev. @ Rs. 2.50 lac/hac | Hac. | 275 | 687.50 |
| | | Installation of Sprinkler Irri. Sys. with max incentive. @20,000/- | Nos. | 195 | 39.00 |
| | | NBEC @ 0.52/hac | Hac. | 550 | 286.00 |
| | | GP/CD @ Rs. 0.50lacs | Hac. | 550 | 275.00 |
| | | DD/DB @ Rs. 0.50lacs | Hac. | 275 | 137.50 |
| | | Deep Bore Well @ Rs 20.00 lacs | Nos. | 35 | 700.00 |
| | | Shallow Bore well @ Rs. 2.00 | Nos. | 68 | 136 |
| | TOTAL | | | | 3189.00 |
| IV | Mushroom dev. | Establishment of Mushroom Production units of 100 trays @ Rs.50000/each fully equipped with instruments. | Nos. | 70 | 35.00 |
| | | Estab. of Mushroom Demo cum training centre at HQ. @ Rs. 30 lacs | Nos. | 1 | 30.00 |
| | TOTAL | | | 71 | 65.00 |

| | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|---|------|------------|---------------|
| V | Apiculture dev. | Distribution of Beehives Bee colonies, appliances, CF sheet on 50% subsidy Max 10 bee hives @ 20,000/unit | Nos. | 130 | 26.00 |
| | | 50% subsidy to unemployed youth for setting up of apiculture unit of 50 colonies @ 1.00 lacs per unit | Nos. | 6 | 6.00 |
| | TOTAL | | | 136 | 32.00 |
| VI | Other Intervention | Poly green house 8m × 5m on 75% subsidy subject to max. of Rs. 15000/- (tubular str.) | Nos. | 325 | 48.75 |
| | | Low cost Poly Green House @ Rs. 0.10 lacs on 75% subsidy subject to max. of Rs. 7500/-(wooden str.) | Nos. | 490 | 36.75 |
| | | Bower system at 75% subsidy subject to max. of Rs. 18000/- | - | 155 | 27.90 |
| | TOTAL | | | 970 | 113.40 |
| VII | Farmer Trg. | Farmer Tour Outside The State For Exposure Visit | Nos. | 150 | 22.50 |
| | | Trg. Of farm women | | 110 | 11.00 |
| | TOTAL | | | | 33.00 |
| VIII | Mission Mgmt. | Vehicle POL | - | | 5.00 |
| | | Working contingency for admin. Expenses project prep., computerization | - | | 2.50 |
| | | Purchase of load carrier | - | | 6.00 |
| | | Video camera | - | | 0.75 |
| | | Purchase of vehicle for monitoring | | | 12.00 |
| | TOTAL | | | | 26.25 |
| IX | Agri. Business units | Machinery units | | | 65.00 |
| | G.TOTAL | | | | 5552.9 |

RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS/FOCUS IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR:-

The area wise specific activities along with physical as well as financial targets of the district for the coming five years (2016-17 to 2020-2021) are proposed which will address the issues of sustainability coupled with food security, nutrition and socio economic upliftment of the society not only to check the un-employment but also to arrest the migration from the rural to urban areas in the district.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR CROPS/ VEGETABLES **DEMONSTRATIONS OF IMPROVED CROP PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY**



The demonstration of major crops/vegetables are proposed by laying emphasis on judicious use of inputs and production technology on intensive cropping system with requisite technical advice to the farmers.



AGRICULTURE MECHANIZATION

Farm Mechanization plays a very vital role in timely and precision performance of different farm operations. Machinery can greatly enhance the productivity by timely performance of various Agriculture operations and there-by improving input efficiency. The level of Mechanization in the District is low due to low level of literacy, poor economic condition, fragmentation and small holdings. There is sufficient scope for its up-gradation if, area specific machinery is proposed with maximum assistance. The various farm machineries proposed are as under:-

- Diesel Hall
- Motorized Maize Sheller
- Motorized Chaff Cutter
- Reaper cum Harvester
- Wheat Thresher
- Plant Protection Machinery
- Manual Operated implements

The target has been proposed for 22670 no. of implements during five year (2017-18 to 2021-22). There are 228 Panchayats in district, provisions have been kept to provide machinery in all Panchayats.

| S.no. | Item | Year | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | TOTAL |
| 1 | Farm Machinery & Implements | 4534 | 4534 | 4534 | 4534 | 4534 | 22670 |



ESTABLISHMENT OF FARM MECHANIZATION CENTERS (AGRI BUSINESS UNITS)

Interaction with village panchayats in the district reveals that there is need to make available farm machinery to small and marginal farmers. However, they cannot afford to purchase costly farm machinery as it will not be economically viable for their small holdings. Further lack of farm machinery at small farms brings drudgery on farm women. So Agri- business-units are proposed at zonal level with back-end subsidy of Rs 5 lacs per unit so that the machinery should be made available to the farmer on hiring basis.

There are 13 Agriculture zones in the district for which agri business units are proposed



ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRO- SERVICES CENTER AT ZONAL LEVEL:

| S.No. | Item | Year | | | | | Total |
|-------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-2020 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | |
| 1 | Set of Farm Machinery | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 |



WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Since the availability of Water is a major constraint in the district, there is urgent need to promote water conservation. Increase in irrigated area is imperative to enhance the overall Agriculture Production in order to meet the demand of food and fodder for the growing population. Ground Water will be utilized by construction of dug/ bore/ tube wells in the areas where there is

scarcity of irrigation water. Micro Irrigation system enhances irrigation and water use efficiency. Sprinkler system has been proposed in the areas where there is sufficient scope to enhance distribution efficiency that saves considerable water and provides complete control on timing and quality of irrigation.



MUSHROOM & APICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Three types of Mushroom i.e. Button, Dingri and Milky Mushroom are grown in different seasons of the year, thus making it possible to have cultivation of Mushroom round the year in the district.

Necessary infrastructure facilities are required to be created at district HQ for boosting Mushroom production in the district. The composting material can be produced in the lower regions and conveniently transported to the near-by high reaches for production of Mushrooms. There is a good potential of growing button mushroom in Mandi, Loran, Sawjian, Dogriana, Poshana areas during off-season in the district.



Bee keeping is the only activity in the agriculture which helps in increasing the crop productivity. Bees as a pollinator help to increase yield of major agricultural, horticultural and forest crops. 85% of crop plants are cross pollinated as crop needs to receive pollen from other plants of the same species with the help of honey bees. Increase in Yield of various crops due to pollination by honey bees ranges from 20-100%. Bee keeping has emerged as an important sector for diversification.



Poonch district is very rich in flora and fauna. However the scope of bee-keeping could not be exploited up to the potential level, so there is great scope for expansion of this, keeping in view the climatic and other conditions. To increase honey production, employment generation among unemployed youth and increase yield of cross-pollinated crop, the following activities under the scheme have been proposed.

- Distribution of Beehives, Bee colonies for small units.
- (10 beehives/ Bee colonies per unit)
- subsidy to unemployed youth for setting up apiculture units of 50 beehives/ Bee colonies.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Poonch district is deficient in vegetable production and there is only 1600 hac. area under vegetable crops during Rabi and Kharif. In order to increase the area under vegetables and for boosting the vegetable production especially of-season vegetables and cucur bits in the hilly and plain belts of the district , the following interventions have been proposed :

- Poly green house
- Bower System
- Hybrid vegetable seeds

SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The farmers of district Poonch will be educated regarding latest technical know-how, integrated development of Agriculture and allied sectors in and outside the state in different Agriculture Universities/ICAR Institutes of the country. The farmer's tour outside the state for 30 farmers have been proposed in each year . Beside this training for farm women are proposed for raising vegetable nursery, as the Vegetable crops including onion Cole crops, chillies, Tomatoes, cucurbits and Brinjles are raised through nursery. All these crops are high value and highly productive. This suit to the small and marginal farmers especially it is the women who take care of vegetable production. Training of the farm women will increase cash flow to the farm women through raising quality nursery of vegetable crops for own use and sale to the other farmers .





HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION.

Horticulture has gained its significance in Poonch District due to availability of enormous potential and varied agro climatic and topographic status for production of diversified fruits. Fruits have now become an important ingredient of the daily diet both in rural as well as in urban homes. Horticulture crops add more income per unit area at lower costs with lesser requirement of water than field crops. Thus shift in emphasis towards diversification of agriculture, the farmers are taking up cultivation of fruit crops. Reasonably good income from orchard has sustained the interest of growers and more farmers are diverting to horticulture crops.

Horticulture is considered a potential labour intensive sector which provides raw material for various processing industries.

The climate of the District varies from subtropical to temperate. Therefore, the district has the potential to produce a range of fruit varying from subtropical fruits like Citrus, Guava, Anar etc to temperate fruit like apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Walnut due to warm temperate climate and extremes of both temperate and subtropical climates. In district Poonch there is huge potential for Pecanut cultivation as well.

Gaps identified:

01. Lack of active participation of farming community in Extensive/Intensive Horticulture Development activities due to possession of small and fragmented land holdings.
02. Lack of cooperative bodies and mandies for horticulture .
03. Lack of processing and preservation units which could be utilized for making value added products of major produce of horticulture so that farming community could get remunerative marketing of their produce.
04. Lack of assured Irrigation infrastructure.
05. Integrated pest/nutritional management is still lacking in farming community.
06. Awareness about latest advances in organic farming, Bio-fertilizers, Composting material is comparatively in-adequate.
07. Popularization and adoption of new and advance agriculture machinery, tools and implements is in-adequate in the district.

SPECIFIC PRIORTIES (FOCUS) :

Envisaged Plans for sustained growth of fruit industry along with physical as well as financial targets for District Poonch are proposed for the coming five years (2017-2022). The plan includes all the programme laid stress on the expansion are under fruit crops. Initially huge amount of funds under various schemes were made available for the expansion of the area, however, the requisite results could not be achieved in rainfed and hilly areas of the district where water is a limiting factor.

STRENG THENING AND MANAGEMENT OF IRRIGATION RESOURCES :

Most of the area in the District is un-irrigated/rainfed and traditional food crops are cultivated without any permanent source of irrigation. The raising of Horticulture Crops on irrigated lands in the District is uncommon. Therefore there is vast potential for Horticultural Crops which can survive even with rain water, but in order to improve the survival of fruit plants and to improve productivity of fruits and its quality, the use of water in Horticulture has become imperative. It is therefore, envisaged to create critical irrigational facilities in the orchards to ward off the effect of drought like situation in future and in order to keep the present orchards commercially viable which would further help to continue the programme for further expansion of area under new orchards.

Complete Project Proposal Showing Physical/Financial details of all schemes for Horticulture Sector.

| S.No. | Proposed Project | 2016 to 2021 | | |
|-------|--|--------------|----------|-----------|
| | | Unit | Physical | Financial |
| 01 | New Area Expansion under fruit plantation | Ha | 3150 Ha | 1935 |
| 02 | Strengthening & Management of Irrigation Infrastructure | | | |
| | (I) Water Harvesting Tanks | Cubic Meter | 46750 | 311.35 |
| | (II) Deep Bore Well. | No | 120 | 360.00 |
| | (III) Shallow well/dug well | No | 565 | 421.25 |
| 03 | Establishment of vermin compost units permanent structure | No | 130 | 130.00 |
| 04 | Farm Mechanization | -- | -- | 149.75 |
| 05 | Rejuvenation of old and Senile Orchards | Ha | 65 | 26.00 |
| 06 | Awareness Camps | No | 110 | 33.00 |
| 07 | Top Working of old/inferior fruit trees with improved cultivars. | No | 1700 | 3.00 |
| 08 | Demonstration & Educational tour of | --- | --- | 22.50 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| | farmers | | | |
| 09 | Use of plastic in Horticulture | No | 220 | 33.00 |
| 10 | Mission Management | --- | --- | 36.40 |
| | TOTAL(1-10) | | | 3461.25 lacs |



Drainage / Irrigation channel



Post quarantine facility



Mechanization



DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE PLANNING & MARKETING

Proposed Projects

Establishment of terminal fruit and vegetable market at kankote Poonch

Approximate cost:12.00 crores

CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE (COLD STORE):

- Establishment of cold atmosphere store in terminal market Poonch

Approximate cost: 20.00 crores (loan 55% funded by NABARD/NHB)

FRUIT/VEGETABLE MANDI

- Establishment of fruit and vegetable Mandi at Surankote on Mughal road in between Chandimarh to Daraba (Departmental Mandi)

Approximate cost: 0.50 crores

FRUIT & VEGETABLE TERMINAL MARKET KANKOTE, POONCH

- ✓ 26 Kanal and 6 Marla land has been acquired vide order no. dcp/la/267-71 dated: 17.04.2012
- ✓ Construction of Administration block under progress.
- ✓ 70% fencing has been completed

APNI MANDI, AZMABAD TEHSIL MANDI

- ✓ 3 Kanal of land has been acquired vide order no. dcp/la/352-53 dated: 29.07.05
- ✓ 70% of the construction work has been completed

APNI MANDI ARI, TEHSIL MENDHAR

- ✓ 4 Kanal 14 Marla land has been acquired vide Govt. Order No. Rev(S)89 of 2012 Dated: 30.03.12
- ✓ Tender is awaited for fencing and other construction work

AWARENESS CAMPS AMONG GROWERS

- to make aware growers about grading according to shape, size & colour and Packing in suitable container so that they get maximum benefits.

CONTACT AWARENESS CAMPS AMONG GROWERS

- to make aware growers about grading according to shape, size & colour and Packing in suitable container so that they get maximum benefits



Proposed site of Fruit & vegetable satellite market Kankote, Poonch



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Vision:

Animal Husbandry sector plays a very important role in the economy of the district. More than 70% of the rural economy is dependent on this sector. Animal Husbandry gives an opportunity for poverty eradication, development of rural economy & alleviation of unemployment. Moreover, availability of protein for human need, sufficient and incessant economic gain for rural people and employment for unemployed youths depend upon the multifaceted programmes of Animal Husbandry.

- 1.1 The Present milk production of the district is 54750 MT per year. It has been targeted to take this production level up to 95812 Thousand MT per year by 2022. Presently the egg production in the district is 1.2 cr per annum which has been targeted to reach 9.2 cr per annum by the year 2022. The present poultry meat production is 50.8 lakh kg per annum which has been targeted to increase to 166.7 lakh kg/year by 2022.

1.2 Present & Future Status of Important Livestock Products

| Items | Present Production 2015-16 | Present Per capita Availability | Recommendations of ICMR | Requirement according to ICMR Recommendations | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | | Present | proposed |
| Milk | 54750 MT | 150ml/day, 54ltrs/person/yr | 270ml/day, 98ltrs/person/yr | 91250MT | 95812 MT |
| Eggs | 1.3 cr eggs /year 1.4 | 25eggs/person/yr | 180eggs/person/yr | 8.5 cr | 9.2 cr |
| Poultry meat | 50.8 lakh kg/year | 3.3kg/person/yr | 10 kg/person/yr | 153.93lakh kg/year | 166.7lakh kg/year |

2. To achieve above mentioned goal, special attention has been envisaged for enhancement of milk production capacity of cattle along with establishment of milk processing capacity. Breed improvement of the cattle is the priority. For enhancement of the milk production, Animal Breeding policy has been formulated. On the basis of the Breeding Policy, Artificial Insemination protocol will be implemented. By this method there will definitely be the breed improvement of the cattle thereby increasing the productivity of lakhs of cattle. In addition to this, the plan for establishment of cattle feed plant is being taken into consideration. For making availability of balance feed to the cattle one feed plant will be established at each constituency in next 5 years. In the animal husbandry sector emphasis will be on Artificial Insemination, Vaccination and Animal Feed and poultry etc. Milk processing will be emphasized and milk cooperatives will be expanded and strengthened.

3. Programmes:

3.1 Employment of Barefoot Paravets at Panchayat level:

One barefoot paravet will be employed at Panchayat Level on contract basis. They will be trained in Artificial Insemination work and will be employed for A.I. work, consultant for farmer and will also facilitate the departmental works. For this Rs. 41.9 Lakh is proposed.

3.2 Rural Backyard Poultry Development Program

150 families of three villages particularly BPL Families from three constituencies of the districts will be given 30 chicks per year. By this, in 5 years 2250 families have been targeted to be benefited. By this scheme per capita consumption of meat & egg will be increased. For this Rs. 50 Lakh has been proposed.



RURAL BACKYARD POULTRY

3.3 Artificial Insemination Programme:

Under cattle and buffalo breeding programme state has formulated the breeding policy. On the basis of breeding policy A.I. protocol will be executed. By this the breed of cattle and buffalo will be improved along with their production capacity. Under this programme A.I. will be done by departmental personnel and barefoot paravets on the basis of successful calf born. Every year 20000 cattle and buffalo will be covered under this A.I. programme. For this Rs.10 Lakh per year will be required and thus Rs. 50 Lakh is expected to expend during 5 years.

3.4 Cattle Feed & Fodder Development Scheme:

In the district there is high deficiency of high quality dry fodder, green fodder and suitable concentrates depending upon the topographic and soil conditions of the region. To cater to this gap one cattle feed plant at each constituency with 50% subsidised rate is proposed. For this Rs. 150 Lakh

(subsidy) is proposed. Fodder development through introduction of hybrid varieties of grasses has also been proposed at the field level.



CATTLE FEED PLANT

3.5 Training:

Working vets, Para vets, selected barefoot paravets of the district will be trained at reputed institutions of the state and outside of the state in different batches. In this way their working quality will be increased. For this year wise Rs. 10 lakh per year a sum total of Rs. 50 Lakh is expected to be spent.

3.6 Animal Health:

Every year for the health coverage of livestock population of district 6.28 lakh cattle population will be vaccinated against HS BQ and FMD disease. For this Rs.209.64 lakh expected expenditure is proposed.

3.7 Establishment of Modern Slaughter House:

For clean and hygienic meat production in the state establishment of modern slaughter house at each constituency is proposed. For this Rs. 50.00 lakh per slaughter house is expected expenditure.

3.8 Emu, Turkey and Quail Farming:

For establishment of Emu, Turkey and Quail Breeding farm in the district, farmers will be provided subsidy to propagate Emu farming. For this Rs. 100.00 lakh is to be earmarked.



EMU FARMING



QUAIL FARMING



TURKEY FARMING

3.9 Goshala Development Scheme:

Numerous stray cattle have been found in the district at different places. For this establishment of Goshalas has been proposed. One goshala per constituency is being proposed to be established. These goshalas will be strengthened for purchase, protection, development of indigenous cows, development of infrastructure, vermin compost production and for fodder production. For this scheme a sum of Rs. 150 lakh (3x50) has been proposed.



GOSHALA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

3.10 Introduction of Sahiwal breed:

Since sahiwal breed of cattle is an indigenous cattle breed famous for its disease resistance and high milk production, it has been proposed to introduce this indigenous breed of cattle in the district to upgrade the local non-descript cattle breed that has low productivity. The sahiwal bulls will be stationed at selected villages of each constituency and will be used for breeding with the non-descript cattle of those areas. For this purpose a sum of Rs 50 lakhs has been proposed



SAHIWAL CATTLE

3.11 Introduction of Sexed Semen:

It has been proposed to introduce sexed semen of high quality germplasm in the district to raise sex specific calves (especially female calves) to increase milk production. For this purpose a sum of Rs 50 lakh has been proposed.

3.12 Establishment of Poly Clinics, Advanced Diagnostic Tools:

One poly clinic with advanced diagnostic tools per constituency has been proposed to strengthen the diagnostics and treatment facilities of the district. A sum of Rs. 50 lakh per poly clinic has been proposed for this scheme

3.13 Establishment of Small Scale Dairy Industries:

To make dairy production at the district level profitable, it has been proposed to establish small scale dairy industries for value addition to milk such as paneer, khoa, kaladi preparations. For this it has been proposed to establish 5 such industries at each constituency. A sum of Rs. 50 lakh per industry has been proposed for this scheme.

3.14 Ambulatory services for Artificial Insemination Facilities at door step:

For providing AI services at doorstep in far flung areas of the district, adequate number of vehicles are required that eases the accessibility. For this vehicles/ambulances/motor cycles fitted with cryopreservation equipments have been proposed for each constituency. One ambulance for each constituency is proposed. For this scheme 50 lakh have been proposed.



AMBULATORY VAN FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

3.15 Intensive High Tech Poultry Farms for both layers and broilers in private sector to augment egg and meat production:

There is high deficiency of both eggs (7.3 crore eggs per year) and poultry meat (100 lakh kgs per year) in the district. To counter this deficiency problems intensive high tech poultry farms are being proposed to be established throughout the district. It has been proposed to establish 5 such poultry farms in each constituency. For this a sum of Rs 50 lakh per farm has been proposed.



INTENSIVE HIGH TECH POULTRY FARMS

3.16 Inspection of Milk and Meat so that wholesome animal products are available:

Good quality milk and meat is the foremost requirement of the consumer and to ensure it, there should be availability of suitable inspection and monitoring facilities at the milk collection centres and slaughter houses respectively. Therefore, it has been proposed to set up milk as well as meat inspection facilities at constituency level which includes adequate and necessary tools and equipments. A sum of Rs 3 lakh has been proposed

3.17 Tagging of Entire Livestock for better records maintenance:

To maintain proper and sufficient recording of the livestock, there is an essential requirement of tagging the livestock so that their record keeping becomes feasible and effective. For this purpose, tagging of entire cattle and buffalo population of the district has been proposed with the estimated expenditure of Rs 60 lakh.

3.18 Imparting Training to the Farmers regarding fodder preservation like Silage and Hay Making:

To cater to the problem of deficit feed and fodder during stress periods of the year, suitable methods should be incorporated to bridge the gap of deficiency for preservation of fodder during

surplus years. One such method of preservation of fodder is silage and hay making that is economical and one of the best methods. A scheme of training the farmers at field level regarding hay and silage making is being proposed for making them self sufficient in terms of feeds and fodder. Visits to reputed institutes like NDRI, PAU-Punjab, etc will be organized for training purpose. For this scheme Rs 10 lakh have been proposed.

3.19 Strengthening Existing Infrastructure:

To strengthen and upgrade the existing veterinary institutions of the district so as to provide better and modern animal health care practices and facilities, a scheme for strengthening the existing infrastructure has been proposed with an estimated cost of Rs 300 lakh:

3.20 Building Modern Hatchery:

A scheme for setting up of modern hatchery with enhanced capacity for eggs loading has been proposed with modern technological inputs so as to increase the hatching capacity. For this scheme Rs 50 lakhs have been proposed



MODERN HATCHERY

3.21 Model Disease investigation lab at Poonch:

To augment the disease diagnosis and confirmatory diagnosis of the livestock, it is imperative to have modern diagnostic tools and equipments at the district level that includes latest instruments and chemical substances etc that helps/assist in confirmation and quicker diagnosis of the diseases. A model disease investigation lab is being proposed to be set up at district level with an estimated cost of Rs 200 lakhs.

3.22 Establishment of New Dispensaries in Remote Areas

It has been proposed to set up 4 new dispensaries in each constituency in far flung and remote areas of the district which didn't have animal health care facilities until now. A sum of Rs 600 lakh rupees have been proposed for establishment.

3.23 Establishment of Transit Sheds for Migratory Livestock.

During summer season more than 60% livestock of the district migrates to highland pastures and dhokes and during their transit to dhokes it has been proposed to set up transit sheds along their migratory routes. These transit sheds will be equipped with necessary health care facilities including first aid kits, medicine, vaccines, dosing etc. a total of 11 transit sheds have been proposed with an estimated cost of Rs 110 lakh.

3.24 Establishment of Bulk Liquid Nitrogen Storage Centers:

To cater to the need of door step Artificial insemination services to the remote and topographically inaccessible areas of the district, it has been proposed to set up one bulk liquid nitrogen storage centre at each constituency which will serve as mother liquid nitrogen centre for refilling of small and portable cryocans for assisting in Artificial insemination. For this scheme a sum of 5 lakh per centre has been proposed.

ROAD MAP FOR 5 YEARS COMPREHENSIVE PLANS IN RESPECT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR DISTRICT POONCH (SUMMARY)

| S.No | Programmes | Estimated requirement upto 2017-22 |
|------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Employment of barefoot paravets at Panchayat level | Rs. 41.9 Lakh |
| 2 | Rural Backyard poultry development program | Rs. 50 Lakh |
| 3 | Artificial Insemination Programme | Rs. 50 Lakh |
| 4 | Cattle Feed & Fodder Development Scheme(cattle feed plant) | Rs. 150 Lakh |
| 5 | Training(Working vets, Para vets, Selected barefoot paravets) | Rs 50 Lakh |
| 6 | Animal Health(Vaccination Programme) | Rs.209.64 lakh |
| 7 | Establishment of Modern Slaughter House | Rs. 150.00 lakh |
| 8 | Emu, Turkey and Quail Farming | Rs. 100.00 lakh |
| 9 | Goshala Development Scheme | Rs. 150.00 lakh |
| 10 | Introduction of sahiwal breed | Rs 50 lakhs |
| 11 | Introduction of sexed semen. | Rs 50 lakhs |
| 12 | Establishment of poly clinics, advanced diagnostic tools | Rs. 150.00 lakh |
| 13 | Establishment of small scale dairy industries | Rs. 750.00 lakh |
| 14 | Ambulatory services for artificial insemination | Rs. 150.00 lakh |
| 15 | Intensive high tech poultry farms | Rs 750 lakh |
| 16 | Inspection of milk and meat | Rs 3 lakh |

| | | |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 17 | Tagging of entire livestock | Rs 60 lakh. |
| 18 | Imparting training to the farmers | RS 10 Lakh |
| 19 | Strengthening existing infrastructure | Rs 300lakh |
| 20 | Building modern Hatchery | Rs 50 lakh |
| 21 | Model Disease investigation lab at Poonch. | Rs 200 lakh |
| 22 | Establishment of New Dispensaries in Remote Areas | Rs 600 lakh |
| 23 | Establishment of transit sheds for migratory livestock. | Rs 110 lakh |
| 24 | Establishment of bulk liquid nitrogen storage centres | Rs 15 lakh |
| | Total | Rs 4199.54 lakh |

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1. Vision:

Dairy development is important for strengthening of the rural economy and for creation of rural employment. The milk production during 2015-16 was only 54750 MT. During 2015-16 the per capita per day milk availability was 150 ml in Poonch in comparison to the country average of 263 gram. Indian Medical Research Institute has recommended 220 gram milk per day per capita. This shows a gap of 70 gram per capita per day. The vision of the road map is to cover 60 percent villages in the milk cooperatives and to cover all milk producers in the milk cooperative network. The democratic nature of the milk cooperatives will be strengthened and it will be extended to all districts.

2. Strategy

The strategy for organisation of dairy co-operative societies will be geographical expansion so as to spread the network. All the milk producers of the villages under co-operative network will be targeted for bringing them under dairy network. The operations of dairy co-operative society will be made transparent by installation of automatic milk collection units which will test the quality of milk in the presence of milk pourer

Breed improvement of the milch animals will be taken up through artificial insemination with quality frozen semen. This service will be provided at the doorstep of the milk producer by village youth who will be trained at the training institutes of the state or other organisations of repute. The inseminations done will be recorded for accessing the impact of Artificial Insemination program and formulation of policies.

Fodder production will be taken up in the villages by providing breeder and foundation seed with assured buy back of the seed produced which will be used for fodder production. Cattle feed plants will be installed in the area of operation of milk unions so that regular supply of quality feed can be maintained. All the cattle feed plants will be equipped with technology for formaldehyde treatment for increased availability of rumen un-degradable protein for animals. Mineral mapping of the district will be done so that for each constituency the cattle feed plants can produce specific mineral mixture. The natural calamities will be faced through establishment of fodder banks near flood prone areas where fodder blocks will also be stored.

The milk processing capacity will be created in the milk sheds based on their estimated potential during next five years. The bulk milk coolers will be installed at strategic locations so that milk from these areas can be accepted till late hours and also in rainy season. The strategy for milk marketing will be to reach near the consumer and maintain quality of milk through cold chain.

The Artificial Insemination Training will be provided in training centre of states' different organizations and at other training centres of repute outside the State. In villages, Awareness Programs will be conducted so that farmers can know about dairy cooperative network and basics of animal husbandry. The milk producers will be sent to other States also who have done good work in dairy development so that our producers can learn by seeing things. The union personnel will be sent for specialised trainings in institutions of repute.

3. Programmes :

3.1 Organisation of Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS):

Dairy Co-operative Societies will be organised to give an impetus to milk production and collection, providing artificial insemination facilities and inputs to the farmers for increasing farmer's income through dairying. A total of 30 DCS will be organised @ Rs. 35.00 thousand per DCS and total expenditure is expected to be Rs. 1050 thousands till 2022-23.

3.2 Dairy farming Scheme :

To generate the rural employment & increase the socio-economic condition of the farmer, dairy farming scheme is being proposed to be implemented the district. Under this scheme upgraded/cross breed animals are procured and supplied to the farmers. 90 families of three villages particularly BPL Families from three constituencies of the districts will be given 2 cattle/buffalo units per year. By this, in 5 years 450 families have been targetted to be benefited. By this scheme per capita consumption of milk will be increased. For this Rs. 99 Lakhs per year has been proposed.

3.3 Installation of Bulk Coolers:

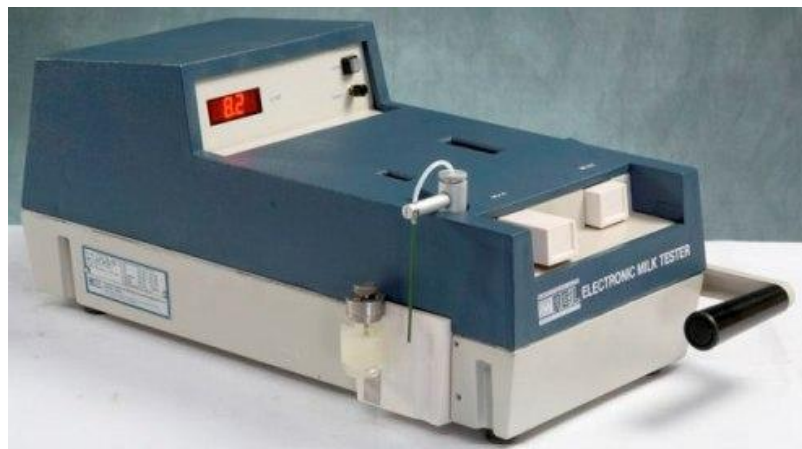
Since last three years emphasis has been given on the installation of bulk milk coolers (BMC) at village level. With the installation of BMCs it will be possible to collect milk from remote villages also. It has been proposed to set up 1 new bulk coolers per constituency of 5000 litres capacity till 2022-23. A sum of Rs. 30 lakh has been proposed for this scheme



BULK MILK COOLER

3.4 Electronic Milkotesters:

The milkotester automatically tests the quality of milk. It ensures proper payment of milk value to the farmer based on its quality and thus increases transparency in the operations at DCS. It has been proposed to install 30 electronic milkotesters with solar battery in DCS till 2022-23. A sum of Rs. 30 lakh has been proposed for this scheme



ELECTRONIC MILKOTESTERS

3.5 Establishment Of Milk Collection Centre:

Under this scheme improvement of quality and shelf life of milk will result in easy transportation from remote areas to urban area. . This will increase the confidence of the farmers in the system and will result in increased milk collection at the DCS. A sum of Rs. 22 lakh have been proposed for this scheme and 11 units of milk collection centre will be established during 2017-22



MILK COLLECTION CENTRE

ROAD MAP FOR 5 YEARS COMPREHENSIVE PLANS IN RESPECT OF DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR FOR DISTRICT POONCH(SUMMARY)

| S.No | Programmes | Estimated requirement upto 2017-22 |
|------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Organisation of Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) | Rs. 10.50 lakh |
| 2 | Rural Backyard poultry development program | Rs 490 Lakh |
| 3 | Installation of Bulk Coolers | Rs. 30 lakh |
| 4 | Electronic Milkotesters | Rs. 150 Lakh |
| 5 | Establishment Of milk collection centre | Rs. 22 lakh |
| | Total | Rs 702.5 lakh |

VISION DOCUMENTS BY FISHERIES DEPARTMENT FOR THE COMING 5 YEARS:-

The word “Fisheries” means exploitation of all type of water resources for the benefit of human consumption . The water resources in District Poonch consist of rivers, streams and high altitude lakes. The Fisheries department exploits these resources to yield optimum fish production. In district Poonch two types of water resources are available. Water with temperature below 20 C round the year is known as cold water and that with above 20C temperature is known as warm water. In district Poonch ,Buffliaz, Fazlabad , Mandi , Loran, Sawajjian, Marhote and Hari streams are known as cold water streams and the fish species such as Schizothorax , Crossocheilus etc. inhabit these streams. and these streams are fit for Trout fish. Every year Fisheries department Poonch stocks 6000 nos. of Rainbow Trout seed in these streams as a result of which the Trout fish has successfully established in nallah Bataalkote in Loran, nallah Purani in Buffliaz and Sawjian nallah. The department has totally banned fishing in these nallahs so that the fish may establish itself well in these nallahs, its population may increase and may be available to the common masses and fulfil the demand of the area. In coming 5 Years, the Fisheries department Poonch will identify more cold water streams for stocking them with trout fish seed. The Fisheries department Poonch is providing livelihood to more than 1600 souls by way of issuing licences to 428 fishermen every year. All these fishermen are benefitted by various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, by covering them under “Janta Accidental Life Insurance Scheme”, and providing low cost houses under RKVY and Welfare Scheme for fishermen. 92 nos. of Low Cost Houses have been provided to the fishermen as yet and in coming 5 years the department will construct at least 5 nos. of Low Cost Houses subject to allotment of funds by the government every year. Under “Blue Revolution” scheme the Fisheries department Poonch has prepared a list of 20 nos. of fishermen for the year 2016-17 for issue of bicycles and ice boxes to them for facilitating transport of fish to the market for sale.

In coming 5 Years the Fisheries department Poonch has planned to cover more than 100 fishermen under the said scheme @20 fishermen every year. All the registered fishermen are provided nylon twine under Welfare Scheme for fishermen for weaving nets. The Fisheries department has proposed for opening of fish sale counter in the district In order to facilitate sale of fish. In coming 5 years the department will gear up the anti poaching drive more effectively to control illegal fishing practices and the rivers and streams will be stocked with exotic carps in order to increase fish population as a result the fish catch will increase and boost the income of fishermen community. The golden Mahaseer which is very delicious and liked by consumers is at the verge of extinction due to depletion in water level in the district. In order to conserve this fish the department will declare some areas of river Poonch and streams as “banned” for fishing so that the population of Mahaseer may increase , which will ultimately secure the livelihood of poor fishermen.

Under culture fisheries the department has constructed 55 nos. of Carp fish ponds in the district under various schemes such as PM Package, RKS, SCA to TSP and State plan. It has increased fish production in the district. The fish caught from the rivers and streams cannot cope up with the increasing demand of fish consumers and as such the department is trying to boost up fish culture in private sector by constructing at least 5 nos. of Carp ponds every year in coming 5 years subject to feasibility and allotment of funds. Moreover, the department has proposed 5 nos. of carp

ponds and 1 no. of Trout rearing unit under RKVY Scheme every year for coming 5 years. The farmers are provided seed every year for stocking in their ponds. In the district there are 15 nos. of private carp ponds which the farmers have constructed at their own expenditure.

The department also provide seed to private fish farmers. 250 nos. of fishermen will be given training of Fish Farming @ 50 farmers each year. The department organizes awareness camps and tour programmes for the farmers every year and this practice shall be increased in coming five years as per the availability of funds Under cold water fisheries Rainbow trout is cultured in trout rearing units constructed by the department under various schemes in Buffliaz, Fazlabad, Loran, Mandi and sawajjian areas. 11 nos. of trout rearing units have been constructed in the district up to 2015-16 and during the current financial year one trout unit will be constructed under “Blue Revolution” scheme. During the period of coming 5 years 2 nos. of trout rearing unit will be constructed every year in the district subject to feasibility and allotment of funds.

ABSTRACT

| YEARS | NAME OF BLOCKS | ACTIVITIES TO BE TAKEN UP | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | CARP PONDS | | TROUT UNIT | | LOW COST HOUSES | |
| | | Phy | Fin. | Phy | Fin. | Phy | Fin. |
| 2017-2022 | Poonch | 4 | 7.20 | ... | .... | 4 | 4.25 |
| 2017-2022 | N/sahab | 2 | 4.00 | ... | ... | 2 | 2.00 |
| 2017-2022 | Lassana | 2 | 4.00 | ... | ... | 2 | 1.75 |
| 2017-2022 | Surankote | 2 | 4.00 | .... | .... | 2 | 2.00 |
| 2017-2022 | Buffliaz | .... | .... | 5 | 15.40 | 5 | 5.25 |
| 2017-2022 | Mendhar | 3 | 6.00 | ... | .... | 1 | 1.25 |
| 2017-2022 | Balakote | 2 | 3.50 | ... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2017-2022 | Mankote | 2 | 4.00 | .... | .... | 2 | 1.75 |
| 2017-2022 | Sathra | 1 | 2.00 | ... | ... | 1 | 1.25 |
| 2017-2022 | Mandi | ... | ... | 4 | 13.00 | 3 | 2.00 |
| 2017-2022 | Loran | .... | ... | 5 | 9.40 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | | 18 | 34.70 | 14 | 37.80 | 22 | 21.50 |

G.TOTAL

Phy.:-54 Nos.

Fin.:- 94.00 Lacs

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Poonch District is bestowed with cool climate ample meadows lush green pastures and vast hilly terrain. The geographical condition is quite conducive for rearing small ruminants and an overwhelming segment of population involved in rearing sheep and goats. Some of the families are wholly and solely engaged in the rearing of sheep but majority of breeders rear sheep as subsidiary profession coupled with agriculture and allied sectors. Sheep rearing becoming a major source of income to farmers as there is huge demand of the products of sheep and goats. Besides this it is believed to be a source of employment available to jobless rural youth at their door steps.

Under cross breeding programmed local sheep are breed with exotic rams of superior germ plasma to boost production of wool and mutton. The cross breed sheep produce +100% of more wool and 50% higher mutton than local sheep. Thus all efforts are being made to bring the entire sheep population under cross breeding to achieve the twin objectives of increase in mutton and wool production.

The sheep and goat population of poonch district as per department estimate is 5.77338 lacs. Total Sheep population is 4.10067 lacs and total goat population is 1.67271 lacs .Greater attention has been paid for providing necessary health care back up facilities to sheep farmer which in turn has resulted in supplementing their income.

One sheep breeding farm existing at Balnoi which acts as nucleus for production of stud rams for Poonch district need to be taken for further development on scientific line. 3.023 lac kg of wool and 13.861 lac kg mutton production was estimated during 2015-16, 2.89 lacs dipping, 7.803 lac dosing, and 1.25 lac vaccinations were provided during the year 2015-16 besides 0.289 animals were castrated and 1.411 lac animal treated against various ailments. To cater the ever increasing demands of good quality breeding rams and to minimize the chances of inbreeding 434 good quality germ plasma rams and 36 bucks are put for breeding during 2016-17.





AIMS & OBJECTIVE OF THE DEPTT.-

The main aims and objectives of the deptt. are:

1. To improve the production of wool and mutton both qualitatively and quantitatively so as to improve the socio-economic status of sheep rearing communities on one hand and to meet the demand of wool and mutton to maximum level on other hand by way of extensive cross breeding programme.
2. To study the problems of Sheep Husbandry sector in respect of feeding, management & Disease control and to implement the programmes accordingly.
3. Provision of latest technical know how through extension, shearing, marketing of wool and other products.
4. Improving fodder resources/pasture development.
5. To provide better health care facilities.
6. To improve nutritional status.
7. To provide assistance in combating natural calamities thereby increasing survivability and production.
8. Employment generation.

Species Wise Sheep and Goat Population of District Poonch.

| S.No | Const. | Block | Cross Breed | Local | Total | Goat Pop. | Total |
|------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|
| 1. | Poonch | Poonch | 40133 | 30178 | 70311 | 27500 | 97811 |
| | | Mandi | 36100 | 26188 | 62288 | 25433 | 87721 |
| 2. | Surankote | Surankote | 40250 | 29450 | 69700 | 28530 | 98230 |
| | | Bufliaz | 38651 | 27915 | 66566 | 27403 | 93969 |
| 3. | Mendhar | Mendhar | 40910 | 30280 | 71190 | 28960 | 100150 |
| | | Balakote | 39256 | 28089 | 67345 | 26974 | 94319 |
| | Total:- | | 2.353 | 1.721 | 4.074 | 1.648 | 5.722 |

No of Sheep Ext. Center Run by Internal adjustment and needs to be regularized

| S.NO | Consti-tuency | Block | Name of SEC being run by Int. Adj. | Sheep and Goat population |
|------|---------------|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Poonch | Poonch | Chandak | Sheep:- 3697 Goat:- 2839 Total:- 6536 |
| | | | Salotri | Sheep 3470 Goat 3365 Total 6835 |
| 2. | -DO- | Mandi | Chella-Dangri | Sheep 6643 Goat Total:- 6643 |
| | | | Galipandi | Sheep 2356 Goat 1933 Total:- 4289 |
| 3. | Skt. | Bufliaz | Tarara-Wali | Sheep 5975 Goat 4353 Total 10328 |

No of proposed Sheep Ext. Center to be opened

| Constituency | Block | Name of new proposed center | Sheep and Goat Population. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
| Poonch | Poonch | Begyal dhara | Sheep:- 3959 Goat 1282 Total 5241 |
| --do-- | Mandi | | |
| Surankote | Surankote | Bachanwali | Sheep 3052 Goat 1165 Total:- 4217 |
| --do-- | Bufliaz | Dharamorha | Sheep 3898 Goat 2160 Total 6058 |
| Mendhar | Mendhar | Dharana | Sheep 3636 Goat 1962 Total 5598 |
| | | Sarooti | Sheep 3070 Goat 2662 Total: 5732 |
| | | Kasblari/Saloni | Sheep 3610 Goat 2666 Total:- 6276 |
| --do-- | Balakote | Sandote | Sheep 2855 Goat 2630 Total 5485 |
| | | J wali Galli | Sheep 4525 Goat 3035 Total:- 7560 |

No of Veterinary hospitals(VASs) Proposed to be opened

| Constituency | Block | Name of new veterinary Hospitals proposed |
|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| Poonch | Poonch Mandi | 1.Khanethar 1.Sathra 2.Gagrian |
| Surankote | Surankote Bufliaz | 1.Lassana 2.Hari 1.Faizalbad |
| Mendhar | Mendhar Balakote | 1.Golad 2.Harni 3.Mankote 1.Nar |

MASS DOSING



OPERATION

DISTRIBUTION OF TERPAULIN TO MIGRATORY BREEDERS



SUMMER MIGRATORY CAMP AT PIR GALI AREA





CAMP AT ITI GROUND ON THE EVE OF ID-UL-AZHA



STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FLORICULTURE SECTOR IN DISTRICT POONCH

A) UP-GRADATION/RENOVATION OF EXISTING GARDENS/PARKS AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW GARDENS/PARKS:

1) Krishan chander park (fowara garden)

- I) Repair/Revival of Fountain system**
- li) Repair and raising height of grill fencing**
- lii) Earth filling and turfing**
- Iv) Provision of modern lighting system**
- V) Revival of irrigation system**
- Vi) Repair/renovation of mali hut**
- Vii) Provision of public toilet/urinal in the park**
- Viii) Provision of a cafeteria inside the park**
- Ix) Plantation of specimen trees, ornamental plants/bushes, bulbous
plants etc**

2) Brigadier Pritam Singh Zanana Park

- i) Replacement of main gate**
- ii) Installation of modern children equipments**
- iii) Repair of tile paths and chain link fencing**
- iv) Earth filling and turfing**
- v) Provision of modern garden lights**
- vi) Revival of irrigation system**
- vii) Plantation of specimen trees, ornamental plants/bushes, bulbous
plants etc**

2) Development of one garden/park in each tehsil. Sites for two parks (one Near degree college mendhar and another at kotan in tehsil mendhar) have been identified sofar.

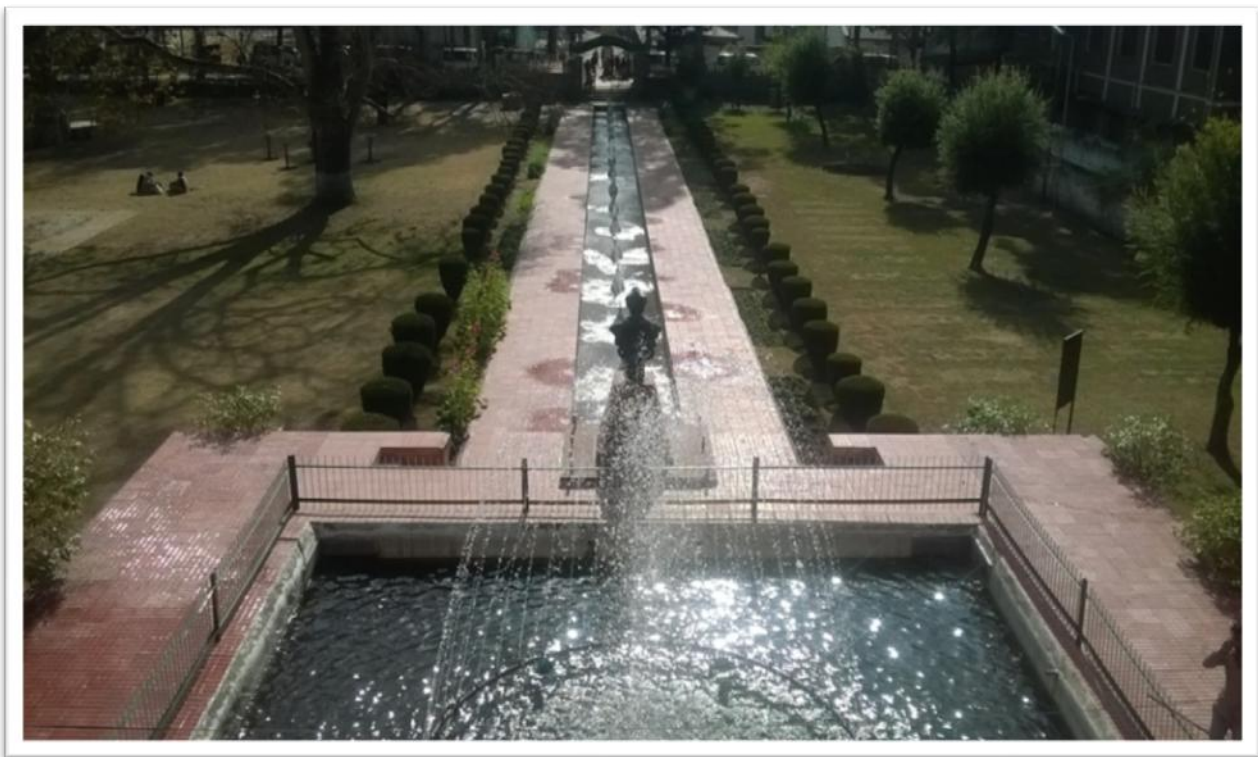
B) Commercialization of floriculture:

- 1) Creating interest and awareness of commercial floriculture among the farming community by arranging training and exposure visit programmes both within as well as outside the state.
- 2) Increasing area under loose flower crops like marigold to make availability of fresh flowers round the year and consequently improve the socio-economic status of farmers.
- 3) Commercial cultivation of zone specific cut flower crops like gladiolus, gerbera, rose, liliun, carnation and tulip etc.
- 4) Identification of suitable areas for the cmmercial cultivatin of aromatic crops like lavender, rose etc.
- 5) Establishment of a commercial floriculture nursery at a suitable place in the district to meetout the basic floriculture related needs of the farmers/general public.
- 6) Establishment of model hi-tech green houses.
- 7) Provision of cold storage structures for temporary storage of harvested flowers before transportation.

ARRANGEMENT OF REFRIGERATR VANS FOR SAFE AND EASY TRANSPORTATION OF CUT AS WELL AS LOOSE FLOWERS FROM POONCH TO JAMMU.



MAIN ENTRANCE OF KRISHAN CHANDER PARK, POONCH



FOUNTAIN SYSTEM AT KRISHAN CHANDER PARK, POONCH

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN FOR NEXT 05 YEARS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FLORICULTURE IN DISTRICT POONCH

(Rs. in Lacs)

| S. N o. | Activity | Year | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | |
| | | Phy | Fin | Phy | Fin | Phy | Fin | Phy | Fin | Phy | Fin |
| 01 | Area Expansion | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Under Loose Flowers | 15 Ha | 3.00 | 20 Ha | 4.00 | 25 Ha | 5.00 | 30 Ha | 6.00 | 35 Ha | 7.00 |
| b. | Under Cut Flowers | - | - | 01 Ha | 0.50 | 02 Ha | 1.00 | 04 Ha | 2.00 | 06 Ha | 3.00 |
| 02 | Cultivation of Aromatic Crops | - | - | 0.5 Ha | 0.10 | 01 Ha | 0.20 | 02 Ha | 0.40 | 03 Ha | 0.60 |
| 03 | Protected Cultivation | - | - | 0.5 Ha | 0.25 | 01 Ha | 0.50 | 02 Ha | 1.00 | 03 Ha | 1.50 |
| 04 | Creation of Water Resource | 01 No. | 0.90 | 03 No. | 2.70 | 05 No. | 4.50 | 07 No. | 6.30 | 09 No. | 8.10 |
| 05 | Organic Farming Units | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Size 30F x 8F x 2.5F | - | - | 03 No. | 1.50 | 06 No. | 3.00 | 09 No. | 4.50 | 12 No. | 6.00 |
| b. | Size 12F x 4F x 2F | - | - | 03 No. | 0.15 | 06 No. | 0.30 | 09 No. | 0.45 | 12 No. | 0.60 |
| 06 | Human Resource Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Training of Farmers including women | | | | | | | | | | |
| i | Within the District | 200 No. | 0.50 | 250 No. | 0.63 | 300 No. | 0.75 | 350 No. | 0.88 | 400 No. | 1.00 |
| ii | Within the State | 50 No. | 0.50 | 100 No. | 1.00 | 150 No. | 1.50 | 200 No. | 2.00 | 250 No. | 2.50 |
| iii | Outside the State | - | - | 25 No. | 0.31 | 50 No. | 0.63 | 100 No. | 1.25 | 150 No. | 1.88 |
| b. | Exposure Visit of Farmers including women | | | | | | | | | | |
| i | Within the District | 16 No. | 0.48 | 100 No. | 0.30 | 200 No. | 0.60 | 300 No. | 0.90 | 400 No. | 1.20 |
| li | Within the State | 06 No. | 0.24 | 50 No. | 0.20 | 100 No. | 0.40 | 150 No. | 0.60 | 200 No. | 0.80 |
| iii | Outside the State | - | - | 25 No. | 0.18 | 50 No. | 0.35 | 100 No. | 0.70 | 150 No. | 1.05 |
| | Total | - | 5.62 | - | 11.82 | - | 18.73 | - | 26.98 | - | 35.23 |



MARIGOLD CROP AT BAGHYAL DARA, POONCH



MARIGOLD CROP AT KHANETER, POONCH



TRAINING PROGRAMME OF FARMERS AT IIIM JAMMU



EXPOSURE VISIT OF FARMERS AT SKUAST JAMMU



EXPOSURE VISIT OF FARMERS AT A GERBERA UNIT IN JAMMU

DISTRICT CREDIT PLAN 2016-17 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

| MACHINERY | Block wise distribution(Phy in nos. & Fin in lacs) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Poonch | | Mandi | | Surankote | | Mendhar | | Balakote | | Buffliaz | |
| | Phy. | Fin. | Phy. | Fin. | Phy. | Fin. | Phy. | Fin. | Phy. | Fin. | Phy. | Fin. |
| Pumpset | 25 | 12.51 | 7 | 3.50 | 2 | 1.00 | 10 | 6.00 | 2 | 2.00 | 10 | 10.00 |
| Lift Irrigation | 11 | 83.40 | 6 | 6.50 | 1 | 1.50 | 6 | 6.50 | 1 | 1.50 | 4 | 4.50 |
| Soil cons. measure | 30 | 82.10 | 6 | 2.50 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.70 | 1 | 1.00 | 6 | 3.00 |
| Power Tiller | 35 | 38.92 | 9 | 15.50 | 2 | 2.00 | 11 | 19.00 | 3 | 4.50 | 25 | 45.00 |
| Thresher | 26 | 27.50 | 8 | 10.10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 19.00 | 3 | 4.50 | 20 | 45.00 |
| Maize Sheller | 23 | 10.31 | 8 | 4.50 | 2 | 1.00 | 5 | 4.00 | 3 | 1.10 | 25 | 20.00 |
| TOTAL | | 254.74 | | 42.6 | | 5.5 | | 56.2 | | 14.6 | | 127.5 |

G.TOTAL: 501.14 lacs

