**Sher-e-Kashmir**

**University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu**

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| Title of the Thesis | : | **Study on okra cultivation practices followed by the farmers in Jammu district of Jammu and Kashmir** |
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**ABSTRACT**

The present study entitled, “**Study on okra cultivation practices followed by the farmers in Jammu district of Jammu and Kashmir**.”Simple random sampling technique was employed to draw a sample of 120 okra growing farmers. Semi- structured interview schedule was used for collection of the primary data. The results reveal that majority of the respondents belonged to 42-60 years of age, matriculate, had joint families with family size 5-7. Average farming experience was 17.36 years whereas average okra farming experience was 7.64 years. The average operational size of land holding of okra farmers in R.S. Pura was 0.15 ha while in Marh, it was 0.13 ha. Majority (72 per cent) of the farmers had marginal land holding. Canal was the main source of irrigation for okra farmers (100 per cent). Majority (54 per cent) of the respondents had agriculture as their main occupation. Department of Agriculture (100 per cent)was observed the main source of information of okra farmers followed by relatives (45 per cent). Majority (73 per cent) of the respondents belonged to medium level of knowledge. Majority (82 per cent) of the respondents belonged to medium level of adoption. Majority (82 per cent) of the respondents had adopted hybridsof okra and only 18 per cent of the respondents were adopting open pollinated varieties. 100 per cent of the respondents were applying urea in okra cultivation. Majority of the respondents (73 per cent) were applying insecticides. Cost Benefit ratio of okra hybrids was highest in R.S. Pura sub-division (1:3.5) than Marhsub-division (1:3.4).cost benefit ratio of open pollinated varieties of okra was highest in Marh sub- division (1:2.6) than R.S. Pura sub- division (1:2.5). Non remunerative price of the produce (92 per cent), high price of hybrid seed, fertilizers, herbicides and plant protection chemicals (90 per cent), high cost of labour (86 per cent) and unavailability of labour (84 per cent) were the most important constraints faced by the respondents.

**Keywords**: Okra, knowledge, adoption, cost benefit ratio, constraints

**Signature of Major Advisor Signature of the Student**