

वार्षिक प्रगति प्रतिवेदन ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2025



भाकृअनुप-कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान संस्थान (अटारी), कानपुर
ICAR-AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION RESEARCH
INSTITUTE (ATARI), KANPUR
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institute

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Published by

Director
ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur

Compiled & Edited by

Raghwendra Singh
Ajay Kumar Singh
Seema Yadav
Preeti Yadav
Yemul Sanjeev N.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(A) ACHIEVEMENTS OF MANDATED TECHNICAL PROGRAMMES

Training Programmes	KVKs organized 8552 training courses with the participation of 198304 farmers, farm women, rural youths and extension functionaries. The farmers and farm women were represented in a proportion of 73.45 % and 26.55 % respectively. In all 157028 farmers and farm women and 19955 rural youths were provided skill training in different enterprises. Similarly, 21321 extension personnel were also trained in different areas. A total of 386 sponsored trainings with the participation of 18928 farmers and farm women and 329 vocational trainings with participation of 8174 rural youths were organised.
Frontline Demonstrations	A total of 51109 frontline demonstrations were organized out of which on CFLD pulses (3455) & oilseeds (27571), cereals & millets (10040), other enterprises (1597), farm Implements (515), livestock & fishery (2551), vegetables (2761), fodder (880), hybrid crops (350), commercial (763), spices (184) and fruits (142). Under FLD other than pulses and oilseeds total area covered was 7468.32 ha. In case of FLD on livestock strains and other enterprises, total units covered were 242 and 866 units respectively.
Technology Assessment	A total of 643 technologies have been assessed, with 4718 trials conducted across three key categories: crop (3337 trials), livestock (961 trials), and other enterprises (420 trials).
Extension Programmes	A total of 55918 extension activities were conducted, benefiting 16.60 lakh farmers. Additionally, 56,633 mass communication extension activities and 38759 mobile advisories (through text and voice) were delivered, reaching 17.16 lakh farmers. Soil sample analysis was carried out for 40157 samples, covering 48350 farmers. Furthermore, 2635 technology week celebrations were organized, engaging 441775 beneficiaries. Under the initiatives for rainwater harvesting and micro-irrigation systems, 35 training programs were conducted, benefitting 4951 participants
Seed Production	The KVKs of Uttar Pradesh produced a total of 37463.24 quintals of seed, comprising cereals (18760.64 q), pulses (1295.52 q), oilseeds (1206.08 q), commercial crops (8924.34 q), fodder (6970.15 q), vegetables (210.91 q), and spices (94.60 q).
Planting Material Production	The KVKs produced a total of 53.18 lakh planting materials, which included vegetable seedlings (32.75 lakh), fruit saplings (9.07 lakh), ornamental plants (4.42 lakh), fodder plants (0.74 lakh), medicinal and aromatic plants (0.28 lakh), forestry plants (4.36 lakh) and paddy seedlings (1.55 lakh).
Bio-Products	The KVKs of Uttar Pradesh produced 1558.62 q of bio-products which

	include vermi-compost (574.97 q) and NADEP compost (429.90 q). Besides, KVKs also produced 110.42 q bio-pesticides, 8.24 q bio-fungicide and 63.09 q other bio-products.
Livestock & Fingerling Production	The KVKs of Uttar Pradesh produced a total of 62.26 lakh livestock strains, including 329 dairy animals (cows, buffaloes, calves, goats, etc.); 16612 poultry (broilers, layers, dual-purpose, ducks, etc.); 44 piggery and 62.09 lakh fish. The total revenue generated from these activities amounted to ₹49.39 lakh.
Publications	A total of 29 publications including research papers (7), abstracts (3), books (1), book chapter (2), technical reports (4), technical bulletins (4), popular articles (5), newsletters (3) are published by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur whereas books (74), bulletins (172), newsletters (229), training manuals (205), book chapters (204), research papers (230), lead papers (57), seminar papers (78), popular articles (133) and proceedings (154) are published by KVKs of Uttar Pradesh
HRD	A total of 6 training under HRD are availed by four ATARI staff where as 63 training courses availed by 461 KVK staff.
Workshops and Meetings	A total of 4 workshops and 82 meetings are organised by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur where as 28 workshop and 96 meetings organised by KVKs of Uttar Pradesh. These workshops and meetings were organised and participated in both virtual and hybrid mode.
Women Empowerment in Agriculture	A range of courses (740) related to women empowerment were organized with the participation of 15020 farm women. Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening (133) attended by 2881 women followed by value addition (144) attended by 2858 women participants, followed by courses on, women and child care (66) attended by 1412 farm women, etc. The farm women also showed interest in courses like storage losses, gender mainstreaming through SHGs, processing & cooking, rural craft, developing high nutrient efficient diet, drudgery reduction, diet related courses, etc. were also conducted.
Infrastructure Facilities	Most of KVKs are having their own infrastructure facilities, in Uttar Pradesh availability of infrastructure are Administrative Building (71), Farmers Hostel (59), Staff Quarters (59), Soil Testing Labs (44), Soil Testing Kits (104), IFS (26), Demo Units funded by ICAR (240), Demo Units funded by others (61), e-connectivity (26), Technology Information Unit (23) and Four wheeler (87), Two wheeler (70), Tractor (81).
Staff Position	ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur have filled up 11 staff personnel out of total 20 vacancies. Post of RMP is vacant. Out of 6 sanctioned positions in scientific cadre, 4 positions (2 Sr. Scientist and 2 Scientist) are filled up. 1 Principal Scientist and 1 Sr. Scientist positions are lying vacant. Out of 9 positions in administrative cadre, 4 are filled up and 5 positions (PS-1, Assistant-1, LDC-2, Steno-1) are lying vacant. 1 Skilled Support Staff is filled and 1 post is vacant. Out of total sanctioned post (1424), KVKs have filled 952 posts including Head (51), Subject Matter Specialists (432), Programme Asstt. (137),

	Administrative (115), Auxiliary (122), Supporting (95). Filled positions are 66.85 % and vacant post lying as 33.15 %.
Status of Budget	During the financial year 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 14085.38 lakh was utilized/released against the allotted budget of Rs. 14782.64 lakh.

(B) ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL PROJECTS & FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

1	CFLD (Cluster frontline demonstrations) on Pulses & Oilseeds (89 KVKs)	• Total 2120.00 ha area and 3455 demonstrations were covered under CFLD on Pulses • Total 12020.11 ha area and 27571 demonstrations were covered under CFLD on Oilseeds
4	CRM (Crop Residue Management) (23 KVKs)	• Total 138 awareness camps conducted and 13545 farmers were benefitted • Total 155 training programmes organized and 1475 farmers were benefitted • Total 2733 demonstrations conducted covering an area of 2035.8 ha • Schools and colleges students mobilized through essay competition, painting, debate etc. and 97 activities conducted by participation of 12136 students • Total 19 Kisan melas organized and 14735 farmers are benefitted • Total 443 column/ articles published in newspaper and magazines • 131 hoarding fixed at mandi/ roadside/ market/ schools/ petrol pump/ panchayat etc., 1645 posters/ banners placed at different location/ buses etc. • Total 140789 publicity material such as leaflets/ pamphlets etc. distributed • Total 89 made awareness through TV and radio • 40 exposure visits conducted by benefitting 1848 farmers • Total 25 field days organized by participating 1868 farmers • Total 78 advertisement published in print media
3	CSISA project (Cereal System Initiative for South Asia)	• 360 farmers benefited through 91 activity conducted on 4 different programme plantation paddy up pulling & DSR (35 & 58), Training (4 & 110) and Kisan Mela (2 & 100).
4	DAMU (Distt. Agrometeorology Unit)	• No. of Ago. Advisory services (AAS): 1880 • No. of Farmer Awareness Programs (FAP) : 173

	(20 KVKs)	- No. of Trainings : 19 - No. of Bulletins : 1002 - No. of Whatsapp Messages: 7689 - Diagnostic Field visit : 86 - Radio & TV Talk: 03 - No. of Articles/News published in newspapers: 175
5	Natural farming (52 KVKs)	- No. of awareness programme: 150 with 10955 participants - No. of training programmes organized: 101 with 4082 participants - No. of demonstrations organized at farms of KVKs: 333
6	AgriL. Drone (10 KVKs, 4 SAUs and 11 ICAR institutes)	- Area and its demonstrations by kisan drone : 1500 ha - No. of farmers participated : 6500.
7	ASCI (Agriculture Skill Council of India)	Training courses organised: 8 courses with 185 participants (each course has 200 hour duration)
8	Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/ Liquid FOM	- Awareness programmes: 67 with 2526 participants - Lectures delivered by CBG personnel: 29 - Benchmark Survey Conducted: 238 - FOM Demonstrations laid out: 224 - Total institutes/KVK involved: 27
9	Farmer FIRST Programme (7 ICAR institutes)	- Total demonstrations: 2966 covering 3582 families - Total 150 extension activities by benefitting 10225 Farmers
10	STC (Scheduled Tribe Component)/ KSHAMTA (Knowledge Systems and Homestead Agricultural Management in Tribal Areas) (8 KVKs)	- Training programmes: 75 courses with 2165 participants - OFT: 27, FLD : 1505 - Mobile agro – advisories provided: 945 - Participation in extension activities: 2739 - Seed Production: 405.00 q, Planting material: 0.60 lakh livestock/fingerlings: 2.20 lakh - Soil Testing: 21
11	SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan) (10 KVKs)	- Training programmes: 712 courses with 17203 participants - On farm Trials: 301, FLD : 4490 - Mobile agro – advisories provided: 186621 - Participation in extension activities: 22517 - Seed production: 146.57 q, planting material production: 0.23 lakh, livestock strain: 0.05 lakh and

		Soil Testing: 1868
12	NICRA (National Innovation on Climate Resilient Agriculture) (13 KVKs)	• Demonstrations on various modules: 4725 covering 2004.28 ha area. • Training courses: 128 and 2995 farmers benefitted • Extension activities: 462 and 5802 farmers benefitted
13	NARI (Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovation) (89 KVKs)	• Trainings (courses: 395, Participants: 8498) • Extension programmes (Number 456, Participants: 19576) • Nutritional Garden units established: 1776 and 3155 farmer benefitted • Bio-fortified crops: 316 and 531 farmers benefitted • Value addition: 247 and 564 farmers were benefitted.
14	ARYA (Attracting & Retaining of Youth in Agriculture) (10 KVKs)	• Training programmes: 61 courses with 1396 participants • Entrepreneurial Units established: 715
15	Pulses Seed Hub (8 KVKs)	• Total 1292.20 quintal pulse seeds (black gram 7.25 q, green gram 11.90 q, chickpea 590.22 q, field pea 210.51 q, lentil 378.65 q and Pigeon pea 35.53)
16	KISAN SARATHI 2.0 (88 KVKs)	• Total No. of farmers registered: 5983392 • Total users: 474 • KVK Experts: 352 • Total Advisories: 7457 • Total calls: 760
17	IFS (Integrated Farming System) (13 KVKs)	• Total IFS units established: 55 with 55.45 ha area covered • Total 56 demonstrations and 98 trainings were conducted for 1590 farmers
18	MGMG (Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav) (13 ICAR institutes & DU)	• Total no. of groups or team formed: 62 • Number of Scientists involved: 275 • Number of village's covered: 344 • Number of field activities conducted: 295 • Number of messages / Advisory sent-552 • Number of Farmers benefitted: 2960
19	SBA (Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan) (All 89 KVKs)	• Programmes organised: 1058 with 21039 participants

Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION & ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE**1.1 INTRODUCTION**

ICAR-ATARI, Zone, Kanpur the erstwhile ZCU-Zone-IV (since 1979 to 2009) and ZPD, Zone-IV (Since 2009-15) takes pride to be the largest ATARI among others by serving the network of 89 KVKs spread across all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh under diversified host organizations. The institute steered the revolution in India when first nationwide programme TDHPP initiated during 2009-2014 across 130 districts of 11 states in India. The nationwide programme for dissemination of fodder production technology was also led by this institute (2014-2016). Further, the institute coordinated the first network project on application of ICT for information spread through Agripedia project (2009-2013). Also the ambitious farmer participatory and science driven Farmer FIRST Programme has been designed by this institute which is currently operational across 52 ICAR research institutes of India. This institute is also the lead center for coordinating the CFLD Pulses programme in India. The efficient leadership of this institute catapulted 4 KVKs to earn Best KVK award at National level and 10 KVKs as the Zonal level best KVK award. There are five farmers of this state who were conferred Padma Shri award and many other farmers are recognized by ICAR for different national level award (9). During last decade 6 in-house, 4 network and three competitive grant supported externally funded research projects were executed (2013-2023), besides several flagship programme of ICAR and National level projects funded MoA&FW, GOI. Two national awards by ICAR are given to the scientists of this institute, besides taking the fact in pride that two of the DDGs (AE) at ICAR are from this zone only. We lead the farmer centric frontline extension system with a blend of science and Frontier and disruptive technological options.

The major functions of the ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur are:

- Planning, monitoring and reviewing of KVK activities in the zone; to identify, prioritize and implement various activities related to technology integration and dissemination
- Coordinating with SAUs, ICAR institutes/organizations, line departments and voluntary organizations in the zone for implementation of KVK mandated activities and
- Facilitating financial and infrastructural support to KVKs for effective functioning.

KVK and its mandate

In Zone-III, 89 KVKs have been established by the ICAR in Uttar Pradesh across 75 districts. There are 15 districts of state where two KVKs are established.

The mandate of KVK is – Technology Assessment and Demonstration for its Application and Capacity Development (TADA-CD).

Besides, KVKs also act to

- Provide farm advisories using ICT and other media means on varied subjects of interest to farmers.

- Produce quality technological products (seed, planting material, bio-agents, livestock) and make it available to farmers, organize frontline extension activities, identify and document selected farm innovations and converge with ongoing schemes and programmes within the mandate of KVK.

Projects and Special programmes

This institute is involved in running ICAR supported 8 National Programmes as well as 10 flagship programmes for managing numerous research projects, networks and initiatives aimed at improving agriculture, education and extension services. A brief details of KVKs under different host Institutions are given in Table 1.2 and 1.3.

1.2 KVKs AT A GLANCE

Table 1.2: KVKs in Uttar Pradesh at a Glance

No. of Districts in U.P.	No. of KVKs under				Total KVKs
	SAU	ICAR	NGO	Other (Educational)	
75	67	7	12	3	89

Table 1.3: Host institution wise KVKs with their establishment year

S.N.	Name of the KVK	Year of establishment	S.No.	Name of the KVK	Year of establishment
NDUA&T, Faizabad (25)					
1	Bahraich	1983	14	Chandauli	2005
2	Ballia	1989	15	Jaunpur-I	2005
3	Basti	1984	16	SantKabir Nagar	2009
4	Mau	1989	17	Ambedkar Nagar	2010
5	Varanasi	1989	18	Amethi	2018
6	Siddharthnagar	1992	19	Bahraich-II	2018
7	Faizabad	2004	20	Gonda-II	2018
8	Gorakhpur	2004	21	Sultanpur-II	2018
9	Maharajganj	2004	22	Jaunpur-II	2018
10	Sonbhadra	2004	23	Ghazipur-II	2018
11	Azamgarh-I	2004	24	Shravasti	2020
12	Barabanki	2004	25	Azamgarh-II	2021
13	Balrampur	2005			
CSAUA&T, Kanpur (15)					
26	Raebareli	1984	33	Firozabad	2004
27	Fatehpur	1989	34	Lakhimpur Kheri	2005
28	Aligarh	1992	35	Farrukhabad	2005
29	Kannauj	2004	36	Hardoi-I	2005
30	Etawah	2004	37	Mahamaya Nagar	2009
31	Mainpuri	2004	38	Kasganj	2018

32	Kanpur Dehat	2004	39	Auraiya	2007
			40	Raebareli-II	2021
BUAT, Banda (7)					
41	Jhansi	1984	45	Lalitpur	2005
42	Mahoba	2004	46	Banda	2007
43	Hamirpur	2005	47	Prayagraj-II	2021
44	Jalaun	2005			
SVPUA&T, Meerut (20)					
48	Bijnor	1992	58	Moradabad-I	2005
49	Rampur	1992	59	Gautam Budha Nagar	2005
50	Badaun-I	1992	60	Bulandshahar	2004
51	Saharanpur	1992	61	Badaun-II	2018
52	Ghaziabad	1992	62	Sambhal	2018
53	Sahajahanpur	1994	63	Shamli	2018
54	Meerut	1994	64	Amroha	2018
55	Muzaffarnagar-I	1994	65	Hapur	2018
56	Pilibhit	1998	66	Muzaffarnagar-II	2019
57	Baghpat	2004	67	Moradabad-II	2020
ICAR KVKs (7)					
Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly					
68	Bareilly	1985			
Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow					
69	Lucknow	1994	70	Lakhimpur Kheri-II	2019
Indian Institute of Vegetables Research, Varanasi					
71	Kushinagar	2005	72	Deoria	2009
ICAR-National Institute of Seed Science & Technology, Mau					
73	St. Ravidas Nagar	2008			
ICAR-Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal					
74	Hardoi-II	2018			
NGO KVKs (12)					
Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur					
75	Sultanpur	1976			
RBS College, Agra					
76	Etah	1982	77	Agra	2002
Deendayal Research Institute, Gonda					
78	Gonda-I	1989	79	Chitrakoot	1992
Raja Avadesh Singh Memorial Society, Pratatgarh					

80	Pratapgarh	1999			
Kunwar Ram Bux Singh Educational Society, Lucknow					
81	Unnao	1999			
Post Graduate College, Gazipur					
82	Gazipur	2002			
Manav Vikas Evam Seva Sansthan, Lucknow					
83	Sitapur-I	2005			
Dr.Bhimrao Ambedkar Welfare Society, Allahabad					
84	Kaushambi	2006			
Ranvir Rananjay Degree College Association, Amethi					
85	Sitapur-II	2011			
Guru Gorakshnath Sewa Sansthan					
86	Gorakhpur-II	2016			
Educational KVKs (3)					
U.P. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura					
87	Mathura	1984			
SHUATS, Allahabad					
88	Allahabad	1992			
BHU, Varanasi					
89	Mirzapur	1984			

1.3 AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONES

Uttar Pradesh is divided into 9 agro climatic zones (1. Bhabhar and Tarai 2. Western Plain 3. Mid Western Plain 4. South Western Semi Arid 5. Central Plain 6. Bundelkhand 7. North Eastern Plain 8. Eastern Plain and 9. Vindhyan Zone), depicted as in figure 1.



Distribution of 89 KVKs in U.P.

◎	SAU KVKs	67
◆	ICAR KVKs	07
●	NGO KVKs	12
■	Educational KVKs	03
	Total	89

Note: Districts (15) with two additional KVKs : Azamgarh, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Budaun, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Hardoi, Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Prayagraj, Raebareli

List of Zones and distribution of KVKs:

1. **Bhabar & Tarai Zone** (Bijnor , Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Shravasti, Lakhimpur Kheri-I, Lakhimpur Kheri-II)
2. **Bundelkhand Zone** (Jhansi, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Banda, Chitrakoot)
3. **Central Plain Zone** (Raebareilly-I, Fatehpur, Kannauj, Etawah, Kanpur Dehat, Farrukhabad, Hardoi-I, Auraiyya, Lucknow, Hordoi-II, Pratapgarh, Sitapur-II, Unnao, Kaushambi, Prayagraj-I)
4. **Eastern Plain Zone** (Ballia, Mau, Varanasi, Ayodhya, Azamgarh-I, Barabanki, Chandauli, Jaunpur-I, Ambedkar Nagar, Amethi, Jaunpur-II, Sultanpur-II, Ghazipur-II, Azamgarh-II, Sultanpur-I, Ghazipur-I, Bhadohi)
5. **Mid Western Plain Zone** (Rampur, Badaun-I, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad-I, Amroha, Badaun-II, Moradabad-II, Sambhal, Bareilly)
6. **North Eastern Plan Zone** (Bahraich-I, Basti, Siddharthnagar, Gorakhpur-I, Maharajganj, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Bahraich-II, Gonda-II, Raebareilly-II, Gonda-I, Gorakhpur-II, Prayagraj-II, Kushinagar, Deoria)
7. **South Western Semi Arid Zone** (Aligarh, Mainpuri, Firozabad, Hathrus, Kasganj, Etah, Agra, Mathura)
8. **Vindhyan Zone** (Sonbhadra & Mirzapur)
9. **Western Plain Zone** (Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar-I, Baghpat, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bulandshahr, Hapur, Shamli, Muzaffarnagar-II)

1.4 ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE DURING 2025**1.4.1 Achievements of Technical Programmes at a glance**

1.	Training programmes	Courses	Participants
	• Farmers & farm women	6439	157028
	• Rural Youths	1199	19955
	• Extension Functionaries	914	21321
	Total	8552	198304
	• Sponsored Training programmes	386	18928
	• Vocational Training programmes	329	8174
2.	Frontline Demonstrations	Farmers	Area (ha)/Units (No.)
	• Pulses	3455	2120.00
	• Oilseeds	27571	12020.11
	• Cereals & millets	10040	4898.27
	• Other Enterprises	1597	1115.00/866 units
	• Livestock & fishery	2851	242 units
	• Vegetables	2761	561.10
	• Farm Implements	515	338.20

	• Fodder	880	100.10
	• Commercial	763	234.63
	• Hybrid crops	350	168.11
	• Spices	184	15.00
	• Fruits	142	37.91
	Grand Total	51109	21608.43/1108 units
3.	Technology Assessment	Technologies	Trials
	• Crops	410	3337
	• Livestock	179	961
	• Other Enterprises	54	420
	Total	643	4718
4.	Extension Programmes	Number	Beneficiaries
	• Extension activities	55918	1660395
	• Other extension programs (mass comm.)	63897	mass
	• Mobile advisories	38759	1716394
	• Soil samples	40157	48350
	• Technology week celebrations	2635	441775
	• RWHS	35	4951
	Total	201401	3871865
5.	Seed Production (quintal)	37463.24	48064
6.	Planting materials (lakh)	53.18	53464
7.	Bio-Production (quintal)	1558.62	3775
8.	Livestock strains	Quantity (lakh)	Beneficiaries
	• Livestock	0.17	875
	• Fisheries	62.09	612
	Total	62.26	1487
9.	Publications (No.)	By KVKs	By ATARI
		1536	29
10.	HRD/meetings Programmes/workshop		
	• Workshop (No./participants)	28 (1313)	4 (400)
	• Meetings (No./participants)	96 (4432)	82 (1558)
	• Trainings under HRD (No./participants)	63 (461)	6 (4)

1.5 LINKAGES AND COORDINATION

1. SAUs (SVPUAT, CSAUAT, ANDUAT & BUAT) have been assigned to organise of technological backstopping to KVKs of Uttar Pradesh on regular interval.
2. Linkage with MANAGE Hyderabad for Agri-business & Agri Clinic Scheme & also knowledge up gradation of KVK staff in ICT and Natural Farming.
3. Interface on KVK-ATMA is held at State level with Principal Secretary Agriculture & Director Agriculture for development of effective linkage.
4. IIVR, Varanasi for providing suitable technologies like improved varieties and packages for vegetable production.
5. Linkage with CRIDA, Hyderabad for promoting climate resilient technologies in 13 districts of U.P.
6. Fodder development programme is being implemented in collaboration with IGFRI, Jhansi.
7. Linkage with National Rain fed Area Authority for development of various models including watershed of Bundelkhand region.
8. Senior level interactions and meetings organized with line department officials for fruitful convergence & close linkage.
9. Multi-emphasis is given Public-Private-Peasant-Policy Partnership.

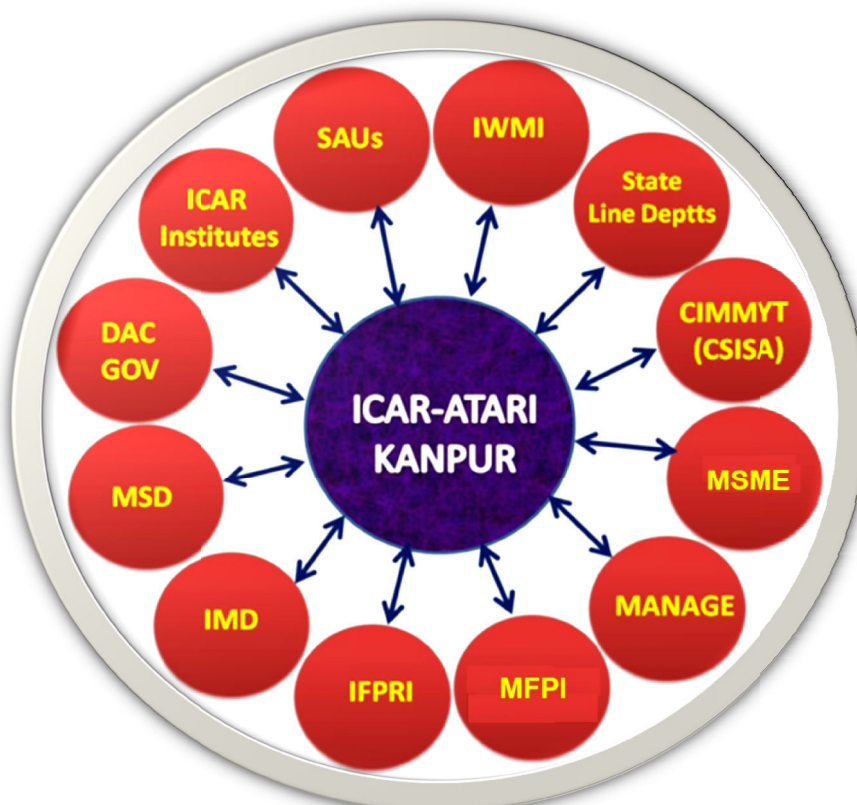


Fig-1 : Linkages of ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur with different organizations/Institutes

Chapter-2

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

KVKs organized 8552 training courses with the participation of 198304 farmers, farm women, rural youths and extension functionaries. The farmers and farm women were represented in a proportion of 73.45 % and 26.55 % respectively. In all 157028 farmers and farm women and 19955 rural youths were provided skill training in different enterprises. Similarly, 21321 extension personnel were also trained in different areas.

A total of 386 sponsored trainings with the participation of 18928 farmers and farm women and 329 vocational trainings with participation of 8174 rural youths were organised. Details of ON and OFF campus trainings of each clientele are given in Table-2.3.

Table-2.1 Physical achievement of Training Programme at a glance

Clientele	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Farmers & Farm women	6439	115338	41690	157028
Rural Youths	1199	15133	4822	19955
Extension Functionaries	914	15402	5919	21321
Total	8552	145873	52431	198304

Table-2.2: Sponsored and vocational trainings conducted at a glance

Type of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Sponsored Trainings	386	14524	4404	18928
Vocational Trainings	329	6209	1965	8174
Total	715	20733	6369	27102

Table-2.3 Clientele wise ON/OFF Campus training programmes

Clientele	Type of Campus	No. of courses	Participants								
			Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Farmers & Farm Women	ON	2888	37548	9888	47436	14095	9140	23235	51643	19028	70671
	OFF	3551	47654	13515	61169	16041	9147	25188	63695	22662	86357
	Total	6439	85202	23403	108605	30136	18287	48423	115338	41690	157028
Rural Youths	ON	680	7886	1791	9677	3310	1855	5165	11196	3646	14842
	OFF	519	2303	577	2880	1634	599	2233	3937	1176	5113
	Total	1199	10189	2368	12557	4944	2454	7398	15133	4822	19955
Extension Functionaries	ON	554	7649	3112	10761	1936	1300	3236	9585	4412	13997
	OFF	360	4702	1031	5733	1115	476	1591	5817	1507	7324
	Total	914	12351	4143	16494	3051	1776	4827	15402	5919	21321
Grand Total	ON	4122	53083	14791	67874	19341	12295	31636	72424	27086	99510
	OFF	4430	54659	15123	69782	18790	10222	29012	73449	25345	98794
	Total	8552	107742	29914	137656	38131	22517	60648	145873	52431	198304

2.1 FARMERS AND FARM WOMEN

Under trainings for farmers and farm women category, total of **6439** courses were conducted by KVKs of the Uttar Pradesh with the participation of **157028** farmers and farm women (Table 2.4). Maximum courses (1349) and participants (34879) were related to crop production. The other areas of trainings were horticulture (1130 courses and 26355 participants); livestock production management (781 courses and 19074 participants); women empowerment (740 courses and 16675 participants); soil health and fertility management (677 courses and 16463 participants); agricultural engineering (176 courses and 4382 participants); plant protection (751 courses and 17849 participants); fisheries (158 courses and 4089 participants); production of input at site (246 courses and 6247 participants); capacity building & group dynamics (359 courses and 8788 participants); agro forestry (90 courses and 2227 participants).

Table-2.4 Training of farmers and farm women

Area of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Crop Production	1349	28585	6294	34879
Horticulture	1130	21734	4621	26355
Soil Health & Fertility Management	677	13059	3404	16463
Livestock Production & Management	781	14961	4113	19074
Home Science/ Women empowerment	740	1655	15020	16675
Agril. Engineering	176	3801	581	4382
Plant Protection	751	15104	2745	17849
Fisheries	158	2995	1094	4089
Production of Input at site	246	4962	1285	6247
Capacity Building & Group Dynamics	359	6752	2036	8788
Agro forestry	90	1730	497	2227
Total	6439	115338	41690	157028

2.1.1 Crop Production

With respect to crop production, **1349** training courses were organized in Uttar Pradesh with the participation of **34879** farmers and farm women. Integrated crop management related 207 courses were organized in which 5501 farmers and farm women participated; followed by 171 courses on weed management (3975 participants), 159 on seed production (3759 participants), 117 courses on Integrated nutrient Management (3077 participants). The other important areas like cropping systems, crop diversification, integrated farming, integrated nutrient management, nursery management, production of organic inputs, etc. were also taken up.

Table 2.5: Training programmes related to crop production

Area of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Weed Management	171	3305	670	3975
RCT	111	2366	590	2956
Cropping Systems	132	2966	605	3571
Crop Diversification	85	1809	257	2066
Integrated Farming	75	1539	402	1941
Micro irrigation/irrigation	51	1138	499	1637
Seed production	159	3050	709	3759

Nursery management	68	1430	289	1719
Integrated Crop Management	207	4551	950	5501
Soil & water conservation	44	963	158	1121
Integrated nutrient Management	117	2568	509	3077
Production of organic inputs	51	932	274	1206
Others	78	1968	382	2350
Total	1349	28585	6294	34879

2.1.2 Horticulture

Training on production technologies of vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants, plantation crops, tuber crops, spices and medicinal plants were organized. 588 courses on vegetables involving 13756 and 316 courses on fruit with the participation of 7273 were held. Similarly, in case of ornamental plants, organization of 74 courses with participation of 1755 persons was ensured. In the area of plantation crops, tuber crops, spices, medicinal & aromatic plants 25, 38, 45 and 34 courses were organized with participation of 655, 885, 1032 and 999 farmers and farm women.

Table 2.6: Training on horticulture including sponsored training

Area of Training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
a) Vegetable Crops				
Production of low volume & high value crops	198	4070	900	4970
Off-season vegetables	71	1293	339	1632
Nursery raising	125	2198	548	2746
Exotic vegetables	24	406	93	499
Export potential vegetables	18	364	103	467
Grading and standardization	26	525	105	630
Protective cultivation	64	1096	289	1385
Others	62	1120	307	1427
Total (a)	588	11072	2684	13756
b) Fruits				
Training and Pruning	35	624	141	765
Layout and Management of Orchards	78	1607	263	1870
Cultivation of Fruit	58	1198	275	1473
Management of young plants/orchards	45	759	163	922
Rejuvenation of old orchards	39	697	117	814
Export potential fruits	5	104	30	134
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	23	456	60	516
Plant propagation techniques	17	379	38	417
Others	16	324	38	362
Total (b)	316	6148	1125	7273
c) Ornamental Plants				
Nursery Management	32	611	125	736
Management of potted plants	10	186	52	238
Export potential of ornamental plants	6	135	19	154
Propagation techniques of ornamental Plants	12	282	35	317
Others	14	280	30	310
Total (c)	74	1494	261	1755

d) Plantation crops				
Production and Management technology	19	371	91	462
Processing and value addition	8	131	62	193
Others	0	0	0	0
Total (d)	27	502	153	655
e) Tuber crops				
Production and Management technology	27	565	90	655
Processing and value addition	5	99	14	113
Others	5	105	12	117
Total (e)	37	769	116	885
f) Spices				
Production and Management technology	34	625	179	804
Processing and value addition	4	84	8	92
Others	6	130	6	136
Total (f)	44	839	193	1032
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants				
Nursery management	15	306	21	327
Production and management technology	17	348	24	372
Post harvest technology & value addition	8	184	19	203
Others	4	72	25	97
Total (g)	44	910	89	999
GT (a-g)	1130	21734	4621	26355

2.1.3 Soil Health and Fertility Management

Total of 677 courses were attended by 16463 participants. The courses in the area of soil fertility management (101), integrated nutrient management (123), soil & water testing (90), production & use of organic inputs (75), balanced use of fertilizer (70) and micro-nutrients deficiency in crops (59), nutrient use efficiency (30), etc. were organized with the objectives to create awareness, knowledge and skill among farmers to address various issues. These trainings involved 2406, 2862, 1973, 1801, 1693, 1314 and 827 participants respectively were benefitted.

Table 2.7: Training on soil health and fertility management

Area of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Soil fertility management	101	1826	580	2406
Integrated water management	35	670	209	879
Integrated nutrient management	123	2337	525	2862
Production and use of organic inputs	75	1474	327	1801
Management of problematic soils	40	758	226	984
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	59	1078	236	1314
Nutrient use efficiency	30	661	166	827
Balance use of fertilizer	70	1315	378	1693
Soil & water testing	90	1615	358	1973
others	54	1325	399	1724
Total	677	13059	3404	16463

2.1.4 Livestock Production Management

All together 781 courses were organized with the participation of 19074 participants. The courses related to disease management (171) were organized with the participation of 3897 cattle owners. Dairy management (191) was second preferred programme attended by 4591 participants. Feed and fodder management, animal nutrition, poultry, quality animal products, etc were other priority areas.

Table 2.8: Training on livestock production and management

Area of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Dairy Management	191	3489	1102	4591
Poultry Management	90	1409	518	1927
Piggery Management	16	330	66	396
Rabbit Management	2	25	9	34
Animal Nutrition Management	90	1759	378	2137
Disease Management	171	3192	705	3897
Feed & fodder technology	120	2158	492	2650
Production of quality animal products	40	784	252	1036
Others	61	1815	591	2406
Total	781	14961	4113	19074

2.1.5 Women Empowerment

A range of courses (740) related to women empowerment were organized with the participation of 16645 farm women. Value addition (144) attended by highest of 3229 participants followed by Household food security by kitchen gardening courses (133) were attended by farm women (3216), followed by courses on, women and child care (66) attended by 1506 farm women, etc. The farm women also showed interest in courses like storage losses, gender mainstreaming through SHGs, processing & cooking, rural craft, developing high nutrient efficient diet, drudgery reduction, diet related courses, etc. were also conducted.

Table-2.9: Training on Women Empowerment

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	133	335	2881	3216
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	50	132	917	1049
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	43	61	885	946
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	39	91	786	877
Processing and cooking	37	57	749	806
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	31	72	573	645
Storage loss minimization techniques	51	132	964	1096
Value addition	144	371	2858	3229
Women empowerment	55	81	1173	1254
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	37	62	720	782
Rural Crafts	11	8	283	291
Women and child care	66	94	1412	1506
Others	43	159	819	978
Total	740	1655	15020	16675

2.1.6 Agricultural Engineering

Total of 176 courses in various aspects related to farm machinery, implements and its maintenance, post harvest and value addition were organized by KVKs, benefiting 4382 farmers and farm women. Maximum courses on repair & maintenance of farm machinery & implements (55) were organized benefiting 1255 persons. Newer areas like installation and maintenance of micro irrigation system, use of plastics, small tools, etc. were also taken up in training programmes.

Table-2.10: Training on agricultural engineering

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Farm machinery & its maintenance	55	1148	107	1255
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	19	378	80	458
Use of plastics as mulch in farming practices	7	147	36	183
Manufacturing of small tools & implements	6	120	39	159
Repair & maintenance of farm machinery & implements	44	846	99	945
Small scale processing & value addition	8	530	55	585
Post harvest technology	15	279	75	354
Others	22	353	90	443
Total	176	3801	581	4382

2.1.7 Plant Protection

Under Plant Protection total 751 courses were organized with the participation of 17849 persons. The highlights of these programmes and others each course were on IPM (338), IDM (208), bio control of pests and diseases (73), production of bio control agents & bio pesticides (59).

Table-2.11: Training on plant protection

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Integrated Pest Management	338	6927	1139	8066
Integrated Disease Management	208	4337	646	4983
Bio-control of pests and diseases	73	1387	410	1797
Production of bio control agents & bio pesticides	59	1132	278	1410
Others	73	1321	272	1593
Total	751	15104	2745	17849

2.1.8 Fish Production

The courses on integrated fish farming (37) and composite fish culture (35) were mainly organized with the participation of 947 and 806 persons respectively. Overall 158 courses attracted participation of 4089 persons.

Table-2.12: Training on fish production

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Integrated fish farming	37	626	321	947
Carp breeding and hatchery management	15	286	105	391
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	16	339	64	403

Composite fish culture	35	658	148	806
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	3	84	21	105
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	12	248	78	326
Portable plastic carp hatchery	7	167	56	223
Pen culture of fish and prawn	4	70	29	99
Shrimp farming	3	60	25	85
Edible oyster farming	4	70	46	116
Pearl culture	2	35	14	49
Fish processing and value addition	11	197	104	301
Others	9	155	83	238
Total	158	2995	1094	4089

2.1.9 Production of inputs at site

Total 246 courses on this theme attracted participation of 6247 persons were organized. Seed production, vermi composting and organic manures attracted maximum participation.

Table-2.13: Training on production of input

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Seed Production	53	957	192	1149
Planting material production	19	385	73	458
Bio-agents production	8	160	39	199
Bio-pesticides production	10	293	49	342
Bio-fertilizer production	14	314	111	425
Vermi-compost production	39	788	232	1020
Organic manures production	17	357	87	444
Production of fry and fingerlings	3	48	4	52
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	5	92	44	136
Small tools and implements	4	108	53	161
Production of livestock feed and fodder	9	199	52	251
Production of Fish feed	6	133	35	168
Mushroom Production	30	550	181	731
Apiculture	20	416	84	500
Others	9	162	49	211
Total	246	4962	1285	6247

2.1.10 Capacity Building and Group Dynamics

359 courses were organized benefiting 8788 persons. The topics covered in the programmes included leadership development, group dynamics, SHGs, entrepreneurship development, WTO & IPR, etc.

Table-2.14: Training on capacity building and group dynamics

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Leadership development	46	864	342	1206
Group dynamics	49	899	261	1160
Formation and Management of SHGs	73	1422	533	1955

Mobilization of social capital	30	476	139	615
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	81	1482	466	1948
WTO and IPR issues	6	90	19	109
Others	74	1519	276	1795
Total	359	6752	2036	8788

2.1.11 Agro-forestry

In this area, 90 courses were organized benefiting 2227 farmers. The topics covered in the programmes included production technology, nursery management, integrated farming systems, etc.

Table 2.15: Training on agro-forestry

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Production technologies	20	333	93	426
Nursery management	24	439	143	582
Integrated Farming Systems	25	464	157	621
Others	21	494	104	598
Total	90	1730	497	2227

2.2 TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH

Total of 1199 courses involving 19955 persons were conducted. The highest participation was attracted towards the programmes like seed production (129), mushroom production (157), value addition (71), training and pruning of orchards (44), nursery management of horticultural crops (76), vermi culture (59) and organic inputs production (90). Other courses viz protected cultivation, commercial fruit production, planting material production, bee keeping, rural crafts, dairying, poultry, etc were preferred by the youth. Similarly, livestock and fisheries, crop production and management and post harvest management related programmes were also organized.

Table-2.16 Training for Rural youth

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	76	1033	273	1306
Training and pruning of orchards	44	371	60	431
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	50	600	162	762
Commercial fruit production	12	259	83	342
Integrated farming	68	630	142	772
Seed production	129	1596	282	1878
Production of organic inputs	90	935	212	1147
Planting material production	37	293	60	353
Vermi-culture	59	608	148	756
Mushroom Production	157	1868	622	2490
Bee-keeping	48	903	148	1051
Sericulture	41	198	48	246
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery & implements	18	311	31	342
Value addition	71	311	710	1021
Small scale processing	14	138	85	223
Post Harvest Technology	15	209	119	328
Tailoring and Stitching	10	0	199	199

Rural Crafts	15	41	199	240
Production of quality animal products	13	221	90	311
Dairying	47	919	267	1186
Sheep and goat rearing	58	1123	320	1443
Quail farming	1	38	2	40
Piggery	12	328	53	381
Rabbit farming	5	81	4	85
Poultry production	41	723	201	924
Ornamental fisheries	3	99	21	120
Composite fish culture	15	343	70	413
Pearl culture	4	65	15	80
Cold water fisheries	2	47	11	58
Fish harvest and processing technology	3	79	19	98
Fry and fingerling rearing	3	72	3	75
Other	38	691	163	854
TOTAL	1199	15133	4822	19955

2.3 TRAINING OF EXTENSION PERSONNEL

Total of 914 courses involving **21321** extension personnel were organized in the by the KVKs of Uttar Pradesh. Major areas in which extension personnel were trained were productivity enhancement in field crops (134), IPM (119), INM (79), production of organic inputs (55), livestock feed & fodder (50), women & child care (51) etc. Details are shown in Table 2.17.

Table-2.17 Training for extension personnel

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	134	2993	215	3208
Integrated Pest Management	119	2256	254	2510
Integrated Nutrient management	79	1768	270	2038
Rejuvenation of old orchards	21	446	29	475
Protected cultivation technology	42	837	293	1130
Production and use of organic inputs	55	1128	268	1396
Care & maintenance of farm machinery & implements	15	278	45	323
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	18	129	351	480
Formation and Management of SHGs	21	327	137	464
Women and Child care	51	53	1300	1353
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	31	66	704	770
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	5	87	11	98
Information networking among farmers	10	161	52	213
Capacity building for ICT application	20	411	44	455
Management in farm animals	56	1014	261	1275
Livestock feed and fodder production	50	968	127	1095
Household food security	41	218	760	978
Other	146	2262	798	3060
Total	914	15402	5919	21321

2.4 SPONSORED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Under sponsored training programmes, total 386 courses were organised by involving 13292 participants. Details are shown in Table 2.18.

Table-2.18: Sponsored Training Programmes organised

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Increasing production and productivity of crops	99	3057	561	3618
Commercial production of vegetables	50	1467	162	1629
Production and value addition				
Fruit Plants	22	529	121	650
Ornamental plants	2	181	3	184
Spices crops	4	121	56	177
Soil health and fertility management	23	591	245	836
Production of Inputs at site	7	275	91	366
Methods of protective cultivation	6	341	62	403
Others	29	1216	397	1613
Total	242	7778	1698	9476
Post harvest technology and value addition				
Processing and value addition	9	28	201	229
Others	4	18	27	45
Total	13	46	228	274
Farm machinery				
Farm machinery, tools and implements	18	527	184	711
Others	5	106	7	113
Total	23	633	191	824
Livestock and fisheries				
Livestock production and management	14	253	48	301
Animal Nutrition Management	14	305	36	341
Animal Disease Management	13	223	37	260
Fisheries Nutrition	1	109	17	126
Fisheries Management	11	202	45	247
Others	6	160	5	165
Total	59	1252	188	1440
Home Science				
Household nutritional security	11	0	216	216
Economic empowerment of women	1	0	17	17
Drudgery reduction of women	8	7	53	60
Total	20	7	286	293
Agricultural Extension				
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics	17	438	59	497
Others	12	415	73	488
Total	29	853	132	985
GRAND TOTAL	386	10569	2723	13292

2.5 VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Under vocational training programmes, total 329 courses were organised by involving 5639 participants. Details are shown in table 2.19.

Table-2.19 Vocational Training Programmes organised

Areas of training	Courses	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management				
Commercial floriculture	4	51	5	56
Commercial fruit production	5	67	5	72
Commercial vegetable production	15	225	30	255
Integrated crop management	20	353	33	386
Organic farming	25	481	49	530
Others	19	417	62	479
Total	88	1594	184	1778
Post harvest technology and value addition				
Value addition	18	163	152	315
Others	5	14	59	73
Total	23	177	211	388
Livestock and fisheries				
Dairy farming	15	204	21	225
Composite fish culture	12	137	21	158
Sheep and goat rearing	24	338	76	414
Piggery	7	103	2	105
Poultry farming	8	92	14	106
Others	5	76	8	84
Total	71	950	142	1092
Income generation activities				
Vermicomposting	21	237	50	287
Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers etc.	6	64	14	78
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	2	61	4	65
Seed production	3	35	5	40
Sericulture	1	16	2	18
Mushroom cultivation	26	333	121	454
Nursery, grafting etc.	3	53	0	53
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training	34	421	89	510
Others	24	275	61	336
Total	2	14	5	19
Agricultural Extension				
Capacity building and group dynamics	11	178	45	223
Total	133	1687	396	2083
Grand Total	14	210	88	298
Grand Total	329	4618	1021	5639

TRAINING PROGRAMMES



Training Programme on "Oyster & milky mushroom cultivation: KVK Lakhimpur Keri-II



Training Programme on "Motipalan": KVK Barabanki



Training on "Natural farming Jeewamitra preparation: KVK Unnao



Off campus training programme on oilseed production : KVK Kannauj



Off campus training programme on CRM: KVK Bareilly



Off Campus training programme on "CFLD Oilseed" - KVK Sitapur-II



Off campus training programme on Women empowerment-KVK Badohi



On Campus Training on "Viksit Bharat Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan -Kasganj

TRAINING PROGRAMMES



On campus training on Bio-fertilizer- KVK Kannauj



Rural Youth Training on Livestock: KVK Chitrakoot



RY Training on Stitching-weaving for income generation under SCSP- KVK Banda



On campus training under Home Science- KVK Muzafarnagar-II



Training on Mushroom: KVK Saharanpur



Training for RY on Plant Protection-KVK Badaun-II



Training on IPM: KVK Deoria



Training programme on "Honey Bee": KVK Hardoi

TRAINING PROGRAMMES



On campus Training on Vegetable- KVK Bahraich-I



Training on Mulching & Intercropping under Natural Farming- KVK Banda



Training programme under CRM: KVK Bareilly



On campus training programme on Natural Farming for Rural women: KVK Bhadoi



Trg for RY on Method Demo for Nursery Management: KVK Bhadoi



Trg on Natural Farming- KVK Basti

Chapter-3

FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

Frontline demonstration (FLD) is one of the important activities of KVKs. It shows the production potential of improved technologies to the farmers. KVKs play important role to showcase and promote the latest varieties and other technologies related to pulses, oilseeds, cereals, vegetables, fruits, etc. to enhance the production and productivity. A total of 51109 frontline demonstrations were organized out of which on CFLD pulses (3455) & oilseeds (27571), cereals & millets (10040), other enterprises (1597), farm Implements (515), livestock & fishery (2551), vegetables (2761), fodder (880), hybrid crops (350), commercial (763), spices (184) and fruits (142). Under FLD other than pulses and oilseeds total area covered was 7468.32 ha. In case of FLD on livestock strains and other enterprises, total units covered were 242 and 866 units respectively. Details are given in Table-3.1.

Table 3.1: Physical achievement of frontline demonstrations

S.No.	Enterprise	Demo	Area (ha)/units
a) CFLD on Pulses & Oilseeds			
1	Pulses	3455	2120.00
2	Oilseeds	27571	12020.11
	Total (a)	31026	14140.11
b) FLD other than pulses & oilseeds			
3	Cereals & millets	10040	4898.27
4	Other Enterprises	1597	1115.00/866 units
5	Livestock & fishery	2851	242 units
6	Vegetables	2761	561.10
7	Farm Implements	515	338.20
8	Fodder	880	100.10
9	Commercial	763	234.63
10	Hybrid crops	350	168.11
11	Spices	184	15.00
12	Fruits	142	37.91
	Total (b)	20083	7468.32/1108 units
	Grand Total (a+b)	51109	21608.43/1108 units

3.1 Cluster FLD on Pulses and Oilseeds**3.1.1 Cluster FLD on Pulses**

Technology demonstrations on pulses were organized on an area of 2120 ha involving 3455 farmers. The crop wise performance under CFLD pulses is exhibited in Table-3.2 & 3.3

Table-3.2: Performance of CFLDs on pulses.

Name of crop	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check yield (q/ha)	% increase in yield
Pigeonpea	2	300	170	17.11	13.37	27.97
Blackgram	5	1150	1150	12.11	7.94	52.52
Lentil	10	2005	800	16.58	12.54	32.22
Grand Total (Pulses)	-	3455	2120	-	-	-

Table-3.3: Economic performance of CFLDs on pulses

Name of crop	No. of KVKs	Economics of demonstration (Rs/ha)				Economics of check (Rs/ha)			
		Gross cost	Gross Return	Net return	BCR	Gross cost	Gross Return	Net return	BCR
Pigeonpea	02	30961	101585	76586	3.28	28535	77591	52820	2.72
Blackgram	05	25561	65978	40316	2.58	23929	51909	27980	2.17
Lentil	10	35480	81078	52805	2.29	26572	62727	36777	2.36

Pigeon pea: The 02 KVKs conducted 300 demonstrations on pigeon pea in ICM mode by covering an area of 170 ha, exhibited yield realization of 18.11 q/ha which was 46.42 % higher than local check with net return of Rs. 76585.74/ha.

Black gram: 05 KVKs laid out 1150 demonstrations on 460 ha area, exhibited yield levels of 11.10 q/ha against 7.94 q/ha in local checks which were 39.74% higher. A net return of Rs. 40316/ha was realized in demonstrations.

Lentil: 10 KVKs laid out 2005 demonstrations on 800 ha area with lentil crop, exhibited 15.85 q/ha of productivity in demonstrations which was 43.45% higher than local check (11.05 q/ha). A net return of Rs. 52805 q/ha was realized in demonstrations.

3.1.2 Cluster FLD on Oilseeds

Technology demonstrations on oilseeds were organized on an area of 12020.11 ha involving 27571 farmers. The crop wise information of CFLD oilseeds is exhibited in Table-3.4 & 3.5

Table-3.4: Performance of CFLDs on oilseeds

S. No.	Name of crop	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check yield q/ha)	% increase in yield
1	Mustard	85	21763	9654.53	13.85	09.50	45.79
2	Sesamum	46	2371	990.63	10.50	06.55	60.31
3	Toria	17	1014	395.00	08.90	06.84	30.12
4	Groundnut	26	1519	522.20	30.96	20.65	49.93
5	Linseed	9	407	276.75	10.87	09.01	20.64
6	Sunflower	8	366	131.00	13.02	11.67	11.57
7	Soyabean	6	131	50.00	5.38	03.64	47.80
	Grand Total		27571	12020.11	13.35	09.69	37.77

Table-3.5: Economic performance of CFLDs on oilseeds

Name of crop	No. of KVKs	Economics of demonstration (Rs/ha)				Economics of check (Rs/ha)			
		Gross cost	Gross return	Net return	BCR	Gross cost	Gross return	Net return	BCR
Mustard	85	32875	114537	81662	03.48	31596	89488	57892	2.83
Sesamum	46	30000	123075	93075	04.10	30000	95999	65998	3.18
Toria	17	29500	81000	51200	02.71	28500	63000	34500	2.21
Groundnut	26	38500	134300	95800	03.48	37600	91800	54200	2.44
Linseed	9	21840	76050	54210	03.48	19635	54275	34640	2.76
Sunflower	8	25845	115024	89179	04.45	24834	91000	66166	3.66
Soyabean	6	52342	118530	66188	02.26	50764	104715	53951	2.06
Total/Avg.		32986	108931	75902	3.42	31847	84325	52478	2.73

Mustard: The demonstrations on mustard were laid out by 85 at 21763 farmers' fields at 9654.53 ha area by all the KVKs. On an average 13.85 q/ha of yield was recorded in demonstrations, which was 37.77% higher over local check (9.69 q/ha). A net return of Rs 81662/ha was realized in demonstrations.

Sesamum: The demonstrations on sesame were laid out by 46 KVKs at 2371 farmers' fields on 990.63 ha area. On an average 10.50 q/ha of yield was recorded in demonstrations, which was 60.31% higher over local check (06.55 q/ha). A net return of Rs. 93075/ha was realized in demonstrations.

Toria: Seventeen KVKs conducted demonstrations in an area of 395.00 ha area with involvement of 1014 farmers. On an average 08.90q/ha yield of Toria was recorded in demonstrations, which was 30.12 % higher over local check (6.84 q/ha). Net return of Rs. 51200/ha was recorded.

Groundnut: Twenty six KVKs conducted total of 1519 demonstrations in an area of 522.20 ha (summer & kharif season) with productivity level of 30.96 q/ha which was 49.93% higher over local practice. The net return of Rs. 95800/ha was realized in demonstrations while it was Rs. 54200 in local check.

Linseed : Nine KVKs conducted 407 demonstrations on linseed by covering an area of 276.75 ha, exhibited yield of 10.87 q/ha against 9.01 q/ha of local check showing an increase of 20.64% higher than local check with net return of Rs. 54210/ha.

Sunflower : Eight KVKs conducted 366 demonstrations on sunflower by covering an area of 131 ha, exhibited yield of 13.02q/ha against 11.67 q/ha of local check showing an increase of 11.57 % higher than local check with net return of Rs. 89179/ha.

Soybean : Six KVKs conducted 131 demonstrations on soybean by covering an area of 50.00 ha, exhibited average yield of 5.38 q/ha against 3.64 q/ha of local check showing an increase of 47.80% higher than local check with average net return of Rs. 66188/ha.

3.2 FLD other than oilseeds and pulses

3.2.1 FLD on Cereal crops

A total of 10040 demonstrations were demonstrated in an area 4898.27 ha on cereals covering important cereal crops like paddy (2712), scented rice (324), coarse rice (63), wheat (6202), barley (90), maize (296), bajra (258) and millet (95)(in all the cropping seasons.

Table 3.4: FLD on Cereals and Millets

Crop/ No. of KVK	Thematic area	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check Yield q/ha)	% increase
Cereal crops						
Paddy (86)	ICM	1073	376.40	46.32	39.78	16.44
	IDM	136	49.00	47.36	40.75	16.22
	INM	225	79.40	49.01	43.33	13.11
	IPM	255	98.80	49.84	44.05	13.15
	RCT	154	57.00	43.35	37.53	15.51
	VE	699	279.85	44.87	40.29	11.36
	IWM	170	67.00	46.13	39.91	16.27
	Total/Avg	2712	1007.45	46.70	40.81	14.58
Scented Rice (16)	VE	160	51.70	43.22	32.33	33.66
	ICM	20	6.00	46.55	36.50	27.53
	INM	70	22.00	51.65	47.88	7.89
	IWM	34	7.00	60.80	54.00	12.59
	IPM	40	14.00	48.62	39.78	22.22
	Total/Avg	324	100.70	50.17	42.10	20.78
Coarse Rice (3)	VE	18	5.50	57.30	48.75	17.54
	ICM	5	2.00	46.60	42.28	10.22
	INM	10	4.00	54.00	48.00	12.50
	IWM	10	4.00	49.04	41.13	19.23
	IPM	10	4.00	47.25	38.80	21.78
	IDM	10	4.00	47.12	39.02	20.76
	Total/Avg	63	23.50	50.22	43.00	16.80
Wheat (88)	ICM	2641	2508.41	36.45	30.16	26.83
	IDM	170	20.92	28.22	20.49	37.69
	INM	310	19.30	33.73	26.16	28.90
	RCT	171	22.41	23.17	15.30	51.47
	VE	2516	895.70	48.02	40.88	17.46
	IWM	300	20.38	30.05	22.38	34.26
	IPM	10	21.06	27.76	20.02	38.65
	FM	55	22.68	22.25	14.35	55.05
	DR	14	22.81	21.79	13.88	57.03
	IFS	15	22.95	21.33	13.41	59.14
	Total/Avg	6202	3576.62	29.28	21.70	40.65
Barley (9)	VE	81	25.00	39.05	33.71	15.84

	ICM	9	3.60	41.30	33.80	22.20
	Total/Avg	90	28.60	40.18	33.76	19.02
Maize (8)	IPM	30	12.00	56.25	36.00	56.25
	IWM	58	17.00	57.74	48.60	18.81
	VE	208	38.00	62.04	54.10	14.69
	Total/Avg	296	67.00	58.68	46.23	26.92
	VE	179	56.50	23.80	20.84	17.48
Bajra	ICM	36	8.10	17.88	12.95	24.05
	IWM	31	9.00	25.20	18.75	35.05
	INM	12	4.80	19.45	16.23	19.83
	Total/Avg	258	78.40	21.58	17.19	24.10
	VE	85	15.00	19.17	12.29	9.90
Finger Millete (4)	VE	85	15.00	19.17	12.29	9.90
Barnyard Millete (1)	VE	10	1.00	20.50	16.40	21.20
	Total/Avg	95	16.00	19.84	14.35	15.55
Grand Total/Avg.		10040	4898.27	39.58	32.39	22.30

Paddy: The demonstrations on 7 thematic areas were conducted at 2712 farmers' fields on 1007.45 ha area by 86 KVKs. The average yield of 46.70 q/ha was achieved in demonstrations, which was 14.28 % higher over local check (40.81 q/ha).. The highest yield of 49.84 q/ha was recorded in IPM component followed by 49.01 q/ha under INM.

Wheat: The wheat demonstrations on different thematic areas were conducted at 6202 farmers' fields covering an area of 3576.62 ha. On an average 2928 q/ha of yield was recorded in demonstrations, which was 40.65% higher over local check (21.70 q/ha). The highest yield of 48.02 q/ha was recorded under VE.

Barley: Two KVKs laid out barley demonstrations at 90 farmers' fields covering an area of 28.60 ha. On an average 40.18 q/ha of yield was obtained over local check (33.76 q/ha) which was 19.02 % higher over local check.

Maize: Seven KVKs laid out maize demonstrations at 296 farmers' field covering an area of 67.00 ha. On an average 58.68 q/ha of yield was obtained over local check (46.23 q/ha) which was 26.92 %. The demonstrations on maize were laid out on VE at 208 farmers' fields at 38.00 ha area. The highest yield 62.04 q/ha was obtained under VE.

Bajra: The demonstrations on varietal evaluation and integrated crop management of bajra were laid out at 258 farmers' fields on 78.40 ha area. On an average 21.58 q/ha of yield was recorded in demonstrations, which was 24.10 % higher over local check (17.19 q/ha). The highest yield of 25.20 q/ha was recorded under IWM.

3.3.2 FLD on Vegetable crops

A total of 2761 demonstrations on 561.10 ha were laid out on vegetables covering important crops in all the three crop seasons.

Table 3.5: FLD on Vegetables

Name of crop	No. of KVKs	Thematic area	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield q/ha	Check Yield (q/ha)	% Increase in yield
Onion	19	Varietal	320	49.65	292.95	236.78	36.98
	4	ICM	58	12.80	267.50	215.00	19.72
	1	INM	16	0.20	315.00	235.00	34.00
	1	IDM	4	1.00	246.80	230.50	6.60
Total/Avg.	25		398	63.65	280.56	229.32	24.33
Okra	2	ICM	25	14.00	141.00	117.00	19.96
	1	INM	53	6.00	65.00	97.41	30.73
	19	Varietal	272	33.48	140.54	114.36	22.52
	1	RCT	4	1.00	110.00	95.00	18.51
	2	IPM	20	6.00	212.50	164.50	29.40
Total/Avg.	25		374	60.48	133.81	117.65	24.22
Vegetable Pea	3	ICM	35	3.50	83.50	61.80	35.11
	13	Varietal	232	22.75	95.48	86.56	17.38
	2	INM	38	12.00	99.95	84.29	18.80
	2	IDM	34	8.16	105.98	94.85	10.99
Total/Avg.	20		339	46.41	96.23	81.88	20.57
Tomato	3	INM	60	18.00	418.33	236.56	34.19
	13	Varietal	160	15.60	419.11	337.90	42.90
	4	ICM	40	4.00	265.00	215	23.25
	1	RCT	4	1.50	295.00	235	25.53
	2	IPM	15	5.40	249.15	204.75	21.75
	1	IDM	20	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total/Avg.	24		299	48.50	329.32	245.84	29.52
Brinjal	2	IPM	25	4.00	275	218	26.1
	12	Varietal	221	26.40	354.94	270.38	27.43
	1	INM	20	2.00	471.8	417.2	13.08
Total/Avg.	15		266	32.40	367.25	301.86	22.20
Cauliflower	3	INM	50	20.40	117.77	102.35	15.11
	10	Varietal	100	9.59	218.74	178.21	23.68
	1	RCT	10	2.00	235.00	190.00	23.60
	2	IDM	31	6.20	270.25	216.40	17.30
	1	ICM	10	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total/Avg.	17		201	38.44	210.440	2164.00	15.74
Chilli	2	INM	20	2.00	134	97.075	38.885
	12	Varietal	131	9.65	6118.85	4994.14	24.18
	1	IPM	10	4.00	96	77	23.5
	1	ICM	10	0.03	45000	37000	21.62
Total/Avg.	16		171	171.00	85.50	106.88	133.60

Potato	1	Varietal	19	0.33	314.50	280.60	9.25
	1	INM	62	8.40	301.05	279.70	7.05
	1	IPM	25	5.00	302.50	281.40	6.90
Total/Avg.	3		106	13.73	306.02	280.57	7.73
Sponge gourd	1	ICM	10	1.00	270.00	206.00	23.70
	5	Varietal	85	12.50	646.72	542.4	18.45
	1	IPM	5	2.00	151.80	128.5	15.34
Total/Avg.	7		100	15.50	356.18	292.30	19.16
Bottle gourd	1	ICM	10	0.50	310	225	37.77
	10	Varietal	75	8.42	334.64	268.18	29.46
	1	IPM	10	0.80	724	652	11.04
	1	INM	5	0.50	305	225	20.77
Total/Avg.	13		100	10.22	418.41	342.55	24.76
Garlic	1	ICM	10	0.50	180.00	145.00	24.13
	3	Varietal	65	1.35	105.00	85.30	23.30
	1	IDM	15	4.00	68.77	62.74	9.61
Total/Avg.	5		90	5.85	117.92	97.68	19.01
Bitter gourd	4	Varietal	30	4.00	269	219.5	22.95
	1	ICM	15	1.00	295	214	27.4
	1	IPM	10	3.00	109.6	99.5	10.3
Total/Avg.	6		55	8.00	224.53	177.67	20.22
Cabbage	1	IDM	10	4.00	301.50	248.60	21.20
	3	Varietal	30	5.60	287.93	240.33	16.62
Total/Avg.	4		40	9.60	294.72	244.47	18.91
Pumpkin	1	INM	20	1.00	0	0	0
	1	Varietal	10	1.50	332.50	252.50	34.96
Total/Avg.	2		30	2.50	332.50	252.50	34.96
Broccoli	3	Varietal	30	5.00	190.00	175.00	8.60
Total/Avg.	3		30	5.00	190.00	175.00	8.60
Ridge gourd	1	Varietal	26	4.00	114.30	96.50	18.40
Total/Avg.	1		26	4.00	114.30	96.50	18.40
Carrot	1	ICM	10	1.00	0	0	0
	2	Varietal	15	3.00	276.43	220.76	20.39
Total/Avg.	3		25	4.00	276.43	220.76	20.39
French bean	1	ICM	10	0.20	128.00	95.00	34.73
	1	Varietal	10	0.20	125.00	85.00	47.00
Total/Avg.	2		20	0.40	126.50	90.00	40.87
Cucumber	1	IPM	20	8.00	219.00	196.00	10.50
Total/Avg.	1		20	8.00	219.00	196.00	10.50
Cowpea	1	Varietal	20	2.00	112.60	85.00	32.40
Total/Avg.	1		20	2.00	112.60	85.00	32.40
Pointed gourd	1	Varietal	10	0.50	185.00	145	27.58
	1	IPM	10	4.00	108.50	86	26.16

Total/Avg.	2		20	4.50	146.75	115.5	26.87
Radish	1	Varietal	7	0.86	290.65	212.00	37.09
Total/Avg.	1		7	0.86	290.65	212.00	37.09
Ash gourd	1	Varietal	7	2.56	790.50	680.80	13.80
Total/Avg.	1		7	2.56	790.50	680.80	13.80
Capsicum	1	Varietal	7	0.50	153.50	112.30	36.68
Total/Avg.	1		7	0.50	153.50	112.30	36.68
Colocasia	1	ICM	5	2.50	385.00	315.00	22.22
Total/Avg.	1		5	2.50	385.00	315.00	22.22
Elephant foot yam	1	Varietal	5	0.50	361.00	280.00	28.92
Total/Avg.	1		5	0.50	361.00	280.00	28.92
G. Total/Avg.	89	-	2761	561.10	346.52	289.00	27.37

Onion: The onion demonstrations on different thematic areas namely ICM, INM, IDM and Varietal evaluation were conducted at 398 farmers' fields covering 63.65 ha area by 25 KVKs. The average yield was obtained under demonstration was 280.56 q/ha against local check yield of 229.32 q/ha showing an increase of 24.33%.

Okra: A total of 25 KVKs conducted 374 demonstrations on 60.48 ha area with average yields of 133.81 q/ha against 117.65 q/ha in local check with an increase of 24.22 %. The highest yield was recorded in IPM as 212.50 q/ha.

Vegetable Pea: A total of 339 demonstrations laid out by 20 KVKs with four interventions namely ICM, IDM, INM and Varietal evaluation on 46.41 ha area. The average yield was observed 96.23 q/ha against 81.88 q/ha in local check with an increase of 20.57 %.

Tomato: 299 demonstrations were conducted by 24 KVKs in 48.50 ha area, exhibited 329.32q/ha of yield against local check (245.84 q/ha) showing an increase of 29.52% higher.

Brinjal: A total of 266 demonstrations were carried out by 15 KVKs on 32.40 ha area in the field of IPM, INM and varietal interventions showed yield potential of 367.25 q/ha against 301.86 q/ha in checks, showing an increase of 22.20 %. The highest yield was obtained under VE (354.94 q/ha).

Cauliflower: A total of 201 demonstrations were conducted in an area of 38.44 ha by 17 KVKs on INM, IPM, RCT, IDM, ICM and VE with yield level of 210.44 q/ha against local check yield of 2164.00 q/ha showing an increase of 15.74 % Highest yield of 270.25 q/ha was recorded under IDM by 216.40 q/ha.

Chilli: A total of 16 KVKs laid out 171 demonstrations on three different components IPM, varietal, IPM and ICM with average yield of 171.00 q/ha showing an increase of 133.60 % over local check (106.88 q/ha).

Potato: A total of 3 KVKs laid out 106 demonstrations on three different components INM, IPM, and varietal with average yield of 306.02 q/ha showing an increase of 7.73 % over local check (280.57 q/ha).

Sponge gourd: A total of 7 KVK conducted 100 demonstrations in an area of 15.50 ha with yield level of 292.30 q/ha against check yield of 292.30 q/ha showing an increase of 19.16%.

Bottle gourd: A Total 13 KVKs conducted demonstrations at 100 farmers' fields on 10.22 ha area under different thematic area. Average yield 418.41 q/ha was recorded in demonstrations, which was 24.76 % higher over local check (342.55 q/ha).

Garlic: A total of 5 KVKs conducted 90 demonstrations on 5.85 ha area with average yields of 117.92 q/ha against 97.68 q/ha in local check with an increase of 19.01 %. The highest yield was recorded in ICM (180.00 q/ha).

Bitter gourd: A Total 6 KVKs conducted demonstrations at 55 farmers' fields on 8.00 ha area under different thematic area. Average yield 224.53 q/ha was recorded in demonstrations, which was 20.22 % higher over local check (177.67 q/ha).

Cabbage: Four KVKs conducted demonstrations at 40 farmer's fields in an area of 9.60 ha on IDM and varietal evaluation with yield level of 294.72 q/ha against check yield of 244.47 q/ha showing an increase of 18.91 %.

Pumpkin: Two KVKs conducted 30 varietal demonstrations on 2.50 ha area with average yields of 332.50 q/ha against 252.50 q/ha in local check with an increase of 34.96 %.

Broccoli: A total 30 demonstrations were carried out by only 3 KVK on 5.00 ha area in the field of Varietal showed yield potential of 190.00 q/ha against 175.00 q/ha in checks, showing an increase of 8.60 %.

Pointed gourd: Two KVKs conducted 20 demonstrations on 4.50 ha area with average yields of 146.75 q/ha against 115.50 q/ha in local check with an increase of 26.87 %. The highest yield was recorded in Varietal (185.00 q/ha).

Capsicum: Okra: Only one KVKs conducted 7 varietal demonstrations on 0.50 ha area with average yields of 153.50 q/ha against 112.30 q/ha in local check with an increase of 36.68 %.

3.3.3 FLD on fruit crops

Under FLD on fruits component, a total of ten KVKs conducted 142 demonstrations on 37.91 ha area by conducting demonstrations on banana, guava, mango and papaya, strawberry and muskmelon with an average yield of 1032.63, 106.57, 128.50, 332.50, 114.00, 245 respectively. Percentage increase in yield of banana (18.68 %), guava (18.79 %), mango (28.17 %) and papaya (8.00 %), strawberry (34.59 %) and muskmelon (39.42 %) were obtained.

Table 3.6: FLD on fruits

Name of crop	No. of KVKs	Thematic area	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield q/ha	Check Yield (qha)	% Increase in yield
Banana	1	IPM	15	3.00	909.00	828.00	9.78
	1	IDM	5	0.40	1156.25	906.25	27.58
Total/Avg.	2		20	3.40	1032.63	867.13	18.68
Guava	1	INM	5	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4	IPM	30	12.00	213.13	155.7	37.57
Total/Avg.	5		35	12.50	106.57	77.85	18.79
Mango	3	IPM	25	15.50	213.6	175.5	20.65
	2	ICM	7	1.50	43.39	26.35	35.68
Total/Avg.	5		32	17.00	128.50	100.93	28.17
Papaya	2	Varietal	8	1.00	332.5	308	8
	1	ICM	8	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total/Avg.	3		16	2.00	332.50	308.00	8.00
Strawberry	2	Varietal	20	1.20	114.00	69.25	34.59
Total/Avg.	2		20	1.20	114.00	69.25	34.59
Muskmelon	1	RCT	5	1.50	245.00	175	39.42

Total/Avg.	1		5	1.50	245.00	175.00	39.42
Anola	1	Varietal	14	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total/Avg.	1		14	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
G.Total/Avg.	19	-	142	37.91	279.89	228.31	21.09

3.3.4 FLD on spices

Under FLD on spices a total of 15 KVKs conducted 184 demonstrations on 15.00 ha area by conducting demonstrations on Turmeric, garlic and coriander with an average yield of 195.43 q/ha, 82.00 q/ha and 12.18 q/ha respectively. Percentage increase in yield of turmeric (23.73 %), garlic (37.00 %) and coriander (8.40 %) were obtained.

Table 3.7: FLD on spices

Name of Crop	No. of KVKs	Thematic area	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check yield (q/ha)	% increase in yield
Turmeric	1	INM	9	0.40	280.00	210.00	33.00
	4	Varietal	40	3.80	151.00	122.15	18.71
	4	ICM	50	1.45	155.28	124.87	19.49
Total/Avg.	9	-	99	5.65	195.43	152.34	23.73
Garlic	1	Varietal	10	0.25	112.5	82.00	37.00
Total/Avg.	1	-	10	0.25	112.50	82.00	37.00
Coriander	1	Varietal	14	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	ICM	40	6.20	5.40	4.25	20.00
	1	IDM	15	2.00	37.50	32.30	5.20
Total/Avg.	4	-	69	8.70	14.30	12.18	8.40
Fenugreek	1	Varietal	6	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total/Avg.	1	-	6	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total/Avg.	15	-	184	15.00	80.56	61.63	17.28

3.3.5 FLD on commercial crops

Under FLD on commercial crops, a total of 763 demonstrations were laid out on 234.63 ha by 33 KVKs.

Table 3.8: FLD on commercial crops

Crop/ No. of KVK	Thematic area	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check Yield (q/ha)	% increase
Marigold (6)	Varietal	62	4.80	165.41	127.73	36.57
	Total/Avg.	62	4.80	165.41	127.73	36.57
Potato(15)	IDM	152	40.00	242.22	216.24	10.68
	INM	137	27.40	267.10	247.07	6.67
	IPM	45	12.00	202.63	182.13	7.38
	Varietal	69	7.83	230.19	238.33	12.99
	ICM	20	4.00	163.67	134.56	10.34
	Total/Avg.	423	91.23	221.16	203.67	9.61
Sugarcane(12)	ICM	50	7.00	355.00	296.00	6.64
	IDM	80	32.00	542.04	463.73	9.71
	IPM	53	21.20	758.67	642.80	14.35
	WM	15	6.00	424.94	408.95	43.75
	Varietal	35	13.00	692.50	543.17	17.49

	RCT	35	14.00	442.50	417.50	2.83
	IFS	10	45.40	695.00	635.00	16.60
	Total/Avg.	278	138.60	558.66	486.74	15.91
Grand Total/Avg.		763	234.63	315.08	272.71	20.70

Marigold: Six KVKs conducted 62 demonstrations in an area of 4.80 ha with varietal intervention. The average yield was obtained 165.41 q/ha in comparison to local checks where it was 127.73 q/ha, showing an increase of 36.57 %.

Potato: A total of 423 demonstrations laid out by 15 KVKs with 5 interventions namely IDM, INM, IPM, ICM and varietal on 91.23 ha area. The average yield of 221.16 q/ha with an increase of 9.61 % over local check (203.67 q/ha) was obtained.

Sugarcane: 12 KVKs conducted demonstration at 278 farmers' fields with five interventions namely ICM, IDM, IPM, WM, Varietal, RCT and IFS in an area of 138.60 ha resulted yield of 558.66 q/ha against 486.74 q/ha in local check showing an increase of 15.91%. The highest yield of 758.67 q/ha obtained under IPM.

3.3.6 FLD on Fodder crops

Under fld on fodder crops, a total of 880 demonstrations were laid out on 100.10 ha by 28 KVKs.

Table 3.9: FLD on fodder crops

Crop/ No. of KVK	Thematic area	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check Yield (q/ha)	% increase
Berseem (13)	VE	314	25.04	585.46	492.25	18.01
	ICM	80	10.00	680.00	680.00	23.61
	Total/Avg.	394	35.04	632.73	586.13	20.81
Maize-F(3)	VE	182	31.00	338.00	292.00	15.75
	ICM	30	3.00	47.80	35.70	33.90
	Total/Avg.	212	34	192.9	163.85	24.83
Oat(5)	VE	110	9.06	452.33	371.00	22.06
	ICM	30	2.00	310.00	310.00	37.00
	Total/Avg.	140	11.06	381.17	340.5	29.53
Sorghum(7)	ICM	40	5.00	311.20	243.00	28.10
	VE	94	15.00	420.73	309.17	38.56
	Total/Avg.	134	20.00	365.97	276.09	33.33
Grand Total/Avg.		880	100.10	393.19	341.64	27.12

Berseem: A total of 13 KVKs conducted 394 demonstrations on 35.04 ha area with an average yields of 632.73 q/ha against 586.13 q/ha in local check. The yield gain was 20.81 % higher over local check.

Maize-F: Three KVKs laid out 212 demonstrations on 34.00 ha area on fodder maize. The average yield was obtained by 192.90 q/ha over local check (163.85 q/ha) which was 24.83 % higher.

Oat: Five KVKs conducted 140 demonstrations on 11.06 ha area with an average yields of 381.17 q/ha against 340.50 q/ha in local check. The yield gain was 29.53 % higher over local check.

Sorghum: Seven KVKs conducted demonstration at 134 farmers' fields in an area of 20.00 ha resulted average yield of 365.97 q/ha against 276.09 q/ha in local check showing an increase of 33.33%. The highest yield of 420.73 q/ha obtained under Varietal intervention.

3.3.7 FLD on livestock

A total of 59 KVKs have conducted 2876 demonstrations by covering 242 units. Demonstrations namely, poultry (1544), buffalo (635), cattle (554), sheep & goat (84), calf (29), composite fish culture (25) and piggery(5) were covered by 39, 60, 92, 21, 4, 25 and 1 units respectively.

Table 3.10: FLD on livestock

S. No.	Category	No. of Demo	No. of Units
1	Poultry (11)	1544	39
2	Buffalo (22)	635	60
3	Cattle (23)	554	92
4	Sheep & Goat (7)	84	21
5	Calf	29	4
6	Composite fish culture (9)	25	25
7	Piggery	5	1
	Total	2876	242

3.3.8 FLD on hybrid crops

A total of 17 KVKs have conducted 350 demonstrations on 168.11 ha area with hybrid crops.

Hybrid Cereals: Five KVKs laid out demonstrations on hybrid varieties of bajra, maize, paddy and what at 249 farmers' fields in an area of 158.50 ha. The demonstration yield of paddy (66.20 q/ha), maize (52.45 q/ha) and bajra (25.50 q/ha) was recorded. The percentage yield increase was 9.06, 18.67, and 32.34 % respectively over local check.

Hybrid Vegetables & fruits: Eleven KVKs conducted 95 demonstrations on important hybrid vegetable crops in 9.11 ha area. Among the vegetables, bittergourd registered yield 263.35 q/ha, broccoli (183.42 q/ha), Bottle gourd (400.27 q/ha) and tomato (462.40 q/ha). The percentage yield increase in yield was 34.49, 10.09, 75.55 and 12.01 respectively over local check.

Table 3.11: FLD on hybrid crops

Crop/No. of KVKs	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check Yield (q/ha)	% Increase in yield
Crereal crop					
Bajra (2)	45	12.50	25.50	19.47	32.34
Maize (1)	20	8.00	52.45	44.20	18.67
Paddy (1)	28	7.00	66.2	60.70	9.06
Wheat(1)	156	131.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total/Avg.	249	158.50	36.04	31.09	15.02
Fruits					
Watermelon (1)	6	0.50	571.80	390.70	46.35
Total/Avg.	6	0.50	571.80	390.70	46.35
Vegetable					
Bittergourd (1)	4	0.10	263.35	195.80	34.49
Cabbage (2)	20	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Broccoli (1)	5	0.50	183.42	166.60	10.09

Bottlegourd (2)	29	1.57	400.27	228.73	75.55
Tomato (1)	8	0.50	462.40	412.80	12.01
Others (4)	29	1.44	252.41	178.08	35.51
Total/Avg.	95	9.11	260.31	197.00	27.94
Grand Total/Avg.	350	168.11	289.38	206.27	29.77

3.3.9 FLD on other enterprises

A total of 53 KVKs conducted 1597 demonstrations on 866 units with 1115.00 ha area. Enterprises covering Oyster mushroom (270), button mushroom (77), value addition (55), kitchen gardening (1065), women empowerment (50), vermi compost (10), drudgery reduction (15), apiculture (5), storage of grain (30) and food security (20). The highest covering area was under kitchen gardening (1115.00 ha) with 1065 farmers.

Table 3.12: FLD on other enterprises

S.No.	Category	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmer	No. of units/area (ha)
1	Oyster Mushroom	13	270	460
2	Button Mushroom	6	77	62
3	Value addition	4	55	46
4	Kitchen Gardening	20	1065	1115.00 ha
5	Women empowerment	4	50	3
6	Vermi Compost	1	10	10
7	Drudgery reduction	1	15	15
8	Apiculture	1	5	5
9	Storage of grain	2	30	245
10	Food security	1	20	20
	Total	53	1597	866 units/ 1115.00 ha

3.3.10 FLD on farm implements

A total of 25 KVKs have been covered 515 demonstrations on 338.20 ha area under farm implements. Machinery namely, Zero tillage (5), super seeder (4), seed drill (4), happy seeder (3), mulcher+RMBP (2), mini tractor rotavator (1), fertilizer broadcaster (1), paddy drum seeder (2) and others (3) demonstrated on total of 338.20 ha area.

Table 3.13: FLD on farm implements

Machinery/No. of KVKs	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Zero Tillage (5)	179	83.20
Super seeder (4)	80	87.00
Seed drill (4)	76	31.30
Happy seeder (3)	75	73.50
Mulcher+RMBP(2)	15	17.00
Mini tractor rotavator (1)	10	4.00
Fertilizer broadcaster(1)	10	0.80
Paddy Drum Seeder (2)	52	22.00
Others (3)	18	19.40
Grand Total	515	338.20

CFLD ON PULSES & OILSEEDS



CFLD on pidgeonpea (Var NA-2) - KVK Ballia



CFLD on Blackgram (Shekhar-2) : KVK Kasganj



CFLD on Fieldpea (Var Kashi Nandini):
KVK Muzaffarnagar-II



CFLD on Mustard (Var Surekha): KVK
Kannauj



CFLD on sunflower (Var KBSH-78) Chandauli



CFLD on Lentil (IPL-316): KVK Banda



CFLD on Sesame (Var GJT6)-Prayagraj



CFLD on Soyabean (Var JS 298) KVK Pilibhit

FLDs CEREALS AND VEGETABLE



FLD on Vegetable (Cabbage)-Baghpat



FLD -Okra (Var Kashi Shrishti) KVK Muzaffarnagar-II



FLD on Paddy (Shuats Dhan-2)-
KVK Prayagraj-I



FLD on Summer Maize (WD 9108)-
KVK Kasganj



FLD on wheat (Var HD 3386)- KVK Mathura



FLD on Biofortified Wheat (Var-DBW 222)
KVK Bahraich-I



FLD on Broccoli (Var Saki) : KVK
Lakhipur Kheri-II



FLD on Nutri Garden : KVK Bhadoi

FLDs FARM IMPLEMENTS AND LIVESTOCK



FLD on farm implement : KVK Bahraich-I



FLD on farm implement under CRM:
KVK Pilibhit



FLD-Sowing of Wheat using Zero Till
Machine: KVK Banda



Demo of Sugarcane Budcutting & Seed
Treatment device: KVK LakhimpurKheri-II



FLD on fisheries: KVK Chitrakoot



FLD Buffalo Calf- KVK
LakhimpurKheri-II



FLD on drone: KVK
Bareilly

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

On-farm trials assess agricultural practices under real-world conditions, predicting their performance and practical viability. They bridge small-plot research with large-scale field evaluations, validating scientific findings. By involving farmers directly, these trials act as citizen science, empowering them with evidence-based insights for improved productivity and sustainability.

The KVKs of Uttar Pradesh are actively engaged in on-farm testing to evaluate the location-specific relevance of agricultural technologies tailored to diverse micro-farming conditions. A total of 643 technologies have been assessed, with 4718 trials conducted across three key categories: crop (3337 trials), livestock (961 trials), and other enterprises (420 trials). The details of these trials are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4: Physical achievement of Technologies Assessed at a glance

Category of technologies assessed	Technology	Trials
Crop	410	3337
Livestock	179	961
Other enterprise	54	420
Total	643	4718

4.1 CROP RELATED TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

KVKs of Zone III in Uttar Pradesh conducted on-farm trials across 12 major thematic areas, assessing a total of 860 technologies with the active participation of 3337 farmers. The trials covered a wide range of crops, including cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, and cash crops. These assessments were carried out under twelve thematic areas: Varietal assessment (102), Integrated Pest Management (137), Integrated Nutrient Management (127), Integrated Disease Management (116), Integrated Crop Management (60), Weed Management (148), Resource Conservation Technologies (28), Drudgery Reduction (101), Integrated Farming System (17), Information & Communication Technology (6), and Farm Mechanization (14), among others.

Table4.1: Crop related technologies assessed by KVKs

Thematic Area	No. of Technologies	No. of Trials	No. of KVKs
Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)	127	534	51
Varietal Evaluation	102	334	39
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	137	513	49
Integrated crop management (ICM)	60	258	30
Integrated disease management (IDM)	116	358	35
Weed Management (WM)	148	468	51
Integrated Farming system (IFS)	17	60	14
Farm Mechanization (FM)	14	39	6
Drudgery reduction (DR)	101	506	1
Resouce conservation Technology (RCT)	28	84	15
Information and communication technology (ICT)	6	173	2
Storage Technology (ST)	4	10	1
Total	860	3337	88

4.2 ASSESSMENT OF LIVESTOCK TECHNOLOGIES

KVKs of Zone III, Uttar Pradesh, assessed a total of 179 technologies in livestock management with the active participation of 961 partner farmers (Table 4.2). These technologies spanned various thematic areas, including feed and fodder management (37), nutritional management (35), disease management (7), production and management (12), dairy management (8), composite fish culture (17), and health management (37).

Table 4.2: Assessment of livestock technologies

Thematic Area	Enterprises	No. of Technologies	Trial	No. of KVKs
Disease Management	Cow, buffalo, goat, calf,	7	65	4
Evaluation of breed	Cow, buffalo, goat, calf	9	34	7
Feed and Fodder management	Cattle, buffalo, fodder	37	170	19
Nutrition Management	Cattle, buffalo, goat	35	224	17
Production and Management	Goat	12	36	6
Health Management	Cow, buffalo, goat, calf,	37	268	1
Composite fish culture	Fishery	17	66	11
Dairy Management	Dairy	8	39	4
Others (pl specify)	-	17	59	5
Total		179	961	74

4.3 ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES RELATED TO ENTERPRISES

Thematic areas such as value addition (13), drudgery reduction (9), household food security (16), women empowerment (1), nutritional gardening (6), and others (6) were assessed (Table 4.3). A total of 404 beneficiaries participated in various enterprises. Economic activities, including kitchen gardening, household food security, value addition, agro forestry management, and small-scale income generation, were undertaken to enhance farmers' nutritional security.

Table 4.3: Assessment of various enterprises

Thematic Area	Enterprises	No. of Technologies	Trial	No. of KVKs
House hold food security	Vegetables	16	104	8
Value Addition	Paneer, aonla, Badi, Flour	13	103	8
Small scale income generation	Honey Production, Composite Fish Culture	3	10	2
Drudgery Reduction	Drudgery reduction	9	58	6
Women Empowerment	Women empowerment	1	30	1
Nutritional Gardening	Kitchen Gardening	6	65	3
Other (Pl specify)	Honey Production, Composite Fish Culture etc.	6	50	3
Total		54	420	31

4.4 RESULTS OF SELECTED ON-FARM TRIALS

4.4.1 VARIETAL EVALUATION

Problem definition: Lower income of mustard due to use of low yielding old variety and no use of sulphur (KVK Deoria)

Technology assessed: High yielding mustard variety Radhika (DMRR 2017 15) alongwith application of sulphur @ 20 kg/ha

Result: Sowing of HYV of mustard Radhika (DMRR 2017-15) alongwith application of sulphur@ 20 kg/ha was found effective for enhancing the number of branches per plant, no of silique per plant, 1000 seed and resulting increase the 25.9% higher seed yield over farmerspractice. Maximum net return of Rs. 59410.00/ha and BCR of 2.6 was recorded under the TO1 as compared to farmers practice.

Performance of HYV Mustard Radhika (DMRR 2017-15)

Technology Option	No.of trials	No of branches/ plant	No of silique/ plant	1000 seed weight	Yield (qt./ha)	Increase in yield (%)	Net Return (Rs./ha)	B:C Ratio
Farmers Practice- Pusa Mustard-26	5	9	321	4.17	13.25	25.09	40315	2.1
TO1- Radhika (DMRR2017-15) alongwith application of sulphur @ 20 kg/ha		11	358	4.56	16.70		59410	2.6

Problem definition: Lower productivity of Okra.

Technology Assessed or Refined (as the case may be): Yield performance of Okra thru high yielding variety.

KVK, Allahabad conducted OFTs on high yielding variety of Okra enhanced the production by 85.10 % and yielding a net profit of Rs 129008.

Table -1: Performance of Okra

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Yield increase (%)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)	Gross Return(Rs/ha)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
T1- Supergreen (Farmers Practice)	5	75.20	-	41820	75200	33380	1:1.79
T2-Kashi Lalima		139.20	85.10	51952	180960	129008	1:3.48

Problem Identified: Low yield of Onion due to no use of high yielding variety. (Azamgarh-I)

Technology Assessed: Varietal evaluation of high yielding variety of onion (NHRDF-Red-4)

Impact : The results are indicates that improved variety NHRDF Red-4 recorded maximum values of all tested parameters viz., Maturity days, Weight of bulb, and others along with 25.5% increase in yield over farmers practices. Actual net profit and BCR is found profitable and it is associated with Onion variety NHRDF Red-4 used under test parameters.

Table-3: Effect of high yielding variety of onion on yield & economics in distt. Azamgarh

Technology option	No. of trials	Maturity days	Weight/bulb (g)	Yield (q/ha)	(%) increase in yield	Net return (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
T ₁ FP : Local Variety Gaurvan	8	118	70.1	248.3	-	272269	4.29
T ₂ : HYV NHRDF-Red-4		124	76.6	311.7	25.5	358031	5.08

Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)- T1 82800/-, T2 87700/- Sale rate @ Rs./q 1430/-

Problem definition: Low production of wheat crop in late sown condition (KVK Muzaffarnagar)

Technology Assessed: : Line sowing of wheat variety HD-3298 + application of recommendation dose of fertilizer @ 80:60:40 and Zinc (on the basis of soil testing)

KVK, Muzaffarnagar took up on-farm trial on late sowing wheat variety HD 3298. The results indicated that the new late sown wheat variety HD 3298 + recommended dose 80:60:40 kg NPK/ha observed increase plant population, effective tillers per square meter, spike length and yield by 15.7%, 2.01%, 3.15% and 5.2%, respectively over farmer's practice of growing old variety DBW 173+ 100:60:0 kg NPK/ha..

Performance of new late sowing wheat variety HD 3298

Technology Option	No. of trials	Major parameter (as mentioned in the approved action plan 2024)	Results of indicators / parameter	Advantage (%) on parameters	Yield (qt/ha)	Increase in yield (%)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
Old late sown variety DBW 173+ 100:60:0 kg NPK/ha (Farmers Practice)	06	Plant population per square meter	47.0		40.4	--		49140	1.87:1
		No. of effective tillers per square meter	387.2						
		Spike length (cm)	9.2						
New late sown variety HD 3298+ recommended dose of NPK @ 80:60:40 kg/ha		Plant population per square meter	54.4	15.7%	42.5	5.2%		45840	2.11:1
		No. of effective tillers per square meter	395.0	2.0%					
		Spike length (cm)	12.1	3.1%					



4.4.2 INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Problem definition: Lower productivity of wheat in partially reclaimed sodic soils and poor soil fertility status (KVK Unnao)

Technology Assessed : Use of Salt tolerant Wheat (KRL-283) Variety with halophilic bio formulation Halo-Mix.

Use of glycophytic Wheat varieties in salt affected soils in sodic soil condition causes lower productivity because of poor soil fertility status in such soil conditions.

KVK, Unnao Introduced the halophilic bioformulation Halo-Mix with salt tolerant variety of Wheat to improve the crop productivity and soil fertility.

Source of technology- ICAR- CSSRI, Karnal

Particulars	Contents
Crop/Enterprise	Wheat
Problem Diagnosed	Lower productivity of Wheat in Partially reclaimed sodic soils and poor soil fertility status.
Major Cause	Use of glycophytic Wheat varieties (PBW-343) in salt affected soils without any specific nutrient management planning for such soil conditions.
Thematic area	INM
No. of Farmers	5
Area	2000 m ²
Source of technology	CSSRI, RRS, Lucknow (2017)
Critical input	Seed of Salt tolerant Wheat Variety: KRL-283, Halo-Mix
Details technology Identified for Solution	T1- (Farmer Practice) Use of glycophytic Wheat varieties in salt affected soils without any specific nutrient management planning for such soil conditions T2- Use of Salt tolerant Wheat Variety (KRL-283) with halophilic bio formulation Halo-Mix.

Plant Growth Parameters

Technology option	No. Of Trails	First Germination DAS	Germination % 15 DAS	No. of grains per spike	Grain weight per spike (g)	1000 grain weight (g)	Grain yield (q/ha)	% Increase in Yield
Farmer' Practice (Use of glycophytic Wheat varieties in salt affected soils)	05	10.64	82.00	46.05	1.86	40.04	37.45	11.88
Recommended Practice (Use of Salt tolerant Wheat Variety (KRL-283) with halophilic bio formulation (Halo-Mix)		8.99	88.00	47.28	1.92	42.12	41.90	

Post Harvest Soil Parameters

Technology option	Post-harvest Soil pH	Post-harvest Soil Organic Carbon (%)	Post-harvest Soil N (Kg/ha)	Post-harvest Soil P (Kg/ha)	Post-harvest soil Zn (mg/Kg)
Farmer' Practice	8.87	0.281	169.88	18.36	0.88
Recommended Practice	8.84	0.284	171.34	18.68	0.90

Benefit Cost Analysis

Technology option	Gross Cost (Rs/ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	BC Ratio
Farmer' Practice	37,800	80518	42718	2.13
Recommended Practice	38,500	90085	51585	2.34

Result: With the use of salt-tolerant variety and halophilic bio formulation Halo-Mix, the productivity of wheat increased up to 11.88% and notable improvement in different soil parameters was also recorded in post-harvest soil.

4.4.3 WEED MANAGEMENT

Problem diagnosed: Weeds pose a significant challenge to wheat production by competing for essential resources such as water, nutrients, and sunlight, leading to reduced crop growth and yield. (KVK Ghazipur-II)

Technology Assessed: Effective weed control strategies by use of Pinoxaden and Carfentrazone

Weeds pose a significant challenge to wheat production by competing for essential resources such as water, nutrients, and sunlight, leading to reduced crop growth and yield. The presence of aggressive weed species can significantly decrease wheat productivity, particularly in poorly managed fields. Additionally, certain weeds can act as hosts for pests and diseases, further complicating crop management. Effective weed control strategies are crucial to minimize competition and ensure optimal wheat growth and yield.

No. of Trial	Interventions	Yield (q/ha)	% Yield increase	No. of weed per m ²	BCR
05	T1- Sulfosulfuron 75% wg @ 33.3 g/ha + metsulfuran methyl 5% wg @ 40 g/ha	44.97	23	32.54	2.79
	T2- Pinoxaden 40 g/ha + Carfentrazone 25 g/ha after 30 DAS	58.45		8.65	3.89



Fig: Field view of farmer plots of weed management in wheat

Result: The OFT was practice in 05 farmers field of Ghazipur district during the season of 2023-24. It was observed that, the yield was increased by 23%, when compared to farmer practice. The no. of weed per m² was also significantly decreased in T2. In addition, if farmers adopt the recommended practice, then they can increase their net return almost 4 times.

Problem definition: Heavy infestation of weed in Rice (KVK Gonda-II)

Technology Assessed (as the case may be): Weed control measures on Rice yield

KVK Gonda II took up on-farm trial on chemical weed management in Rice. The results indicated that the use of Butachlor 5% @ 40kg/ha after transplanting of rice + Bispyribac sodium 10 % SC @200 ml/ha at 3 weeks after transplanting gave 14.25 per cent increase in yield over only Butachlor 5% @ 40kg/ha after transplanting of rice. Result showed that a net return of Rs.0 .92 lakh/ha as compared to the farmers practice with net returns of Rs. 0.72 lakh/ha (16.73% increase in net return per ha).

Effect of Butachlor and Bispyribac sodium on weed control and yield of Rice

Technology Option	No. of trials	Weed Count/m ² (after 30 days)	Weed Count/m ² (after 45 days)	Plant Height (cm)	No. of tillers/plant	Test Weight (g)	Yield (qt/ha)	Increase in yield (%)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
Butachlor 5% @ 40kg/ha after transplanting of rice (Farmers Practice)	05	23.15	29.63	120.83	14.73	26.13	48.16	-	60820	13355	72535	2.19
Butachlor 5% @ 40kg/ha after transplanting of rice + Bispyribac sodium 10 % SC @200 ml/ha at 3 weeks after transplanting (Recommended Practice)		6.32	9.51	123.47	19.55	26.75	56.22	16.73	62695	155673	92978	2.48

Problem Identified: Yield decreases due to weed flora *Echinochloa crusgalli* & *Commelinabenghalensis* in Rice. (KVK Azamgarh-1)

Technology Assessed: Assessment of efficacy of Penoxsulam & Cyhalofop on weed management in Rice.

Impact : Recommended practice (T₂) significantly reduced weed density (12.9% reduction). Higher tiller count (20.6% increase) was recorded under T₂. Mean yield increased by 10.4% over farmers' practice. Net return improved by approximately Rs. 9919/ha. B:C ratio improved from 2.47 to 2.60, indicating better economic viability.

Effect of Penoxsulam & Cyhalofop on weed management, yield & economics in Rice.

Technology options	No. of Trials	No. of weed per m ²	No. of tillers m ²	Yield (q/ha)	% increase in yield	Net return (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
T ₁ : FP: Bispyribac sodium 10% SC @ 250ml/ha + (Metsulfuran methyl + Chlorimuron ethyl 10%wp) @20g/ha.	05	41.2	286	49.9	-	70413	2.47
T ₂ : RP : Penoxsulam 1.02% + Cyhalofop -Butyl 5.1% @ 2500ml/ha. + Hand weeding at 30-35 DAS		18.0	345	55.1	10.4	80332	2.60

Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)- T₁ 50200/- T₂ 47800 /- Sale rate @ Rs./q

4.4.4 INTEGRATED INSECT-PEST MANAGEMENT

Problem definition Reduction in quality and yield due to heavy infestation (40-50%) of Mango leaf Webber insect. Mango is growing is more than 35000-hectare area in district. (Dasherri-55%, Amrpali-30%, Chausa- 10% Langda-3% & Local -2%) (KVK Unnao)

Technology Assessed : Removal of leaf web removing device developed by CISH, Lucknow and burning them + spray of Imada-cyhalothrin 5 EC (1-2 ml/lit of water + If the infestation persists, second spray after 15-20 days of first spray). Results reveal that with the adoption recommended practices, the yield of mango increased up to 35.16 percent

Source of technology: ICAR- CISH, Rehmankheda, Lucknow

Particulars	Contents
Crop	Mango
Problem diagnosed	Reduction in quality and yield due to heavy infestation (40-50%) of Mango leaf Webber insect. Mango is growing is more than 35000 hectare area in district. (Dasherri-55%, Amrpali-30%, Chausa- 10% Langda-3% & Local -2%)
Major Cause	Leaf webber, stem borer (Insect)
Thematic area	IPM
Farmers' Practices	No effective management adopted for mango leaf Webber (no use of appropriate insecticide (eg- Quinalphas) & they use simple log of wood)
No. of Farmers	5
Area	0.405 ha
Source of technology	ICAR- CISH, Rehmankheda, Lucknow (1991 and modified in 2024)
Critical input	Leaf web removing device developed by CISH, Lucknow & Insecticide
Details technology Identified for Solution	T ₁ -Farmers Practice (Injudicious and repetitive use of insecticide beyond ETL T ₂ - Removal of leaf web removing device developed by CISH, Lucknow and burning them + spray of Imada-cyhalothrin 5 EC (1-2 ml/lit of water + If the infestation persists, second spray after 15-20 days of first spray)

Parameters	Farmer's Practice	Recommended Practice
Yield (Q/ha)	109.2	147.6
Yield Increase (%)		35.16
Gross Cost (Rs/ha)	1,24,250	1,31,725
Gross Income (Rs/ha)	3,49,440	5,16,600
Net Income (Rs/ha)	2,25,190	3,84,875
BC Ratio	2.81	3.92

Result: With the adoption reaccommodated practices, the yield of mango increased up to 35.16 percent.

Problem definition: High sucking pest infestation due to Poor Pest Defender Ratio (10:1) (KVK Sitapur-II)

Technology Assessed : Major sucking pest Thrips & Leaf hoppers management Groundnut

Groundnut is an important crop of Sitapur District. However, there is high incidence of Thrips and Leaf Harper sucking pest resulting in yield loss. An on farm trial has been conducted to asses the impact of Ecological Engineering method for sucking pest management in groundnut. The results revealed that bordered crop with 4 dense row of maize followed by single row of sunflower and 2 spray of neem oil 3000ppm at 20 DAS & 45 DAS reduces pest incidence >50% compared to control and increase in C:B reatio 1: 3.11 compared to control i.e 1: 2.79.

Effect of Ecological engineering in groundnut on control of Thrips & Leaf hoppers-

Technology Option	No. of Trial	Groundnut Production q/Ha	Increase in yield compared to farmers practices q/ Ha	Advantage on parameters		Gross Income (Rs/ha)	Net Income (Rs/ha)	C:B Ratio
				Thrips population / Plant at 30 DAS & 60 DAS	Leaf Hoppers population / Plant at 30 DAS & 60 DAS			
T1: Farmers Practices - Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 0.5Lit/ Ha	05	16.87	2.55	8 & 10	3 & 9	101220	64970	2.79
T2:Bordered crop with 4 Dense Row of Maize + single row of Sunflower + two spray of Neem oil 3000 ppm @ 2ml/ lit water + detergent at 20 DAS & 45 DAS		19.42		2 & 6	2 & 4	116520	79120	3.11

Problem definition: Infestation of insect pests causes heavy yield losses in chickpea (KVK Mahoba)

Technology Assessed or Refined: Integrated Pest Management of chickpea pod borer.

Chickpea is a very important pulse crop . India is the largest chickpea producer as well as consumer in the world. Chick pea is attacked by various insect pest among them chickpea pod borer causes huge losses. To combat these losses we planned a OFT on integrated pest management of chickpea pod borer. The data revealed that maximum yield obtained in treatment T2 and less pod damage

was recorded in T2. Maximum B:C ratio was obtained in treatment T2. Farmers were satisfied with this technology and willing to adopt in coming season.

Effect of IPM module on chickpea pod borer.

Technology option	% Pod damage	Yield Q/ha	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	Gross return (Rs./ha)	B C Ratio
T1-Farmer's practice(Chloropyrifos 20EC@ 1 liter/ha)	15.62	9.85	33000	55652	1.68
T2-IPM module + need based application of insecticide (Enamectin benzoate 05.00SG@ 200.0 g/ha in 500L of water)	4.75	13.50	35500	76275	2.14

4.4.5 INTEGRATED DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Problem diagnosed: Late blight, caused by the pathogen *Phytophthora infestans*, is one of the most devastating diseases affecting potato crops, leading to rapid destruction of foliage and tubers (KVK Ghazipur-II)

Technology Assessed: Evaluation of fungicides against late blight of potato

Late blight, caused by the pathogen *Phytophthora infestans*, is one of the most devastating diseases affecting potato crops, leading to rapid destruction of foliage and tubers. This disease thrives in cool, wet conditions and can spread swiftly, causing severe yield losses if not managed promptly. The disease's resistance to certain fungicides has become a growing concern, necessitating the evaluation of new and existing fungicides for their efficacy. Effective fungicide application is critical for controlling late blight, reducing crop damage, and ensuring sustainable potato production.

No. of Trial	Interventions	Yield (q/ha)	Incidence of late blight disease (%) before intervention	Incidence of late blight disease (%) 7 days after spray	Cost of cultivation (Rs.)	Gross return (Rs.)	Net return (Rs.)	BCR
10	T-1: Mancozeb 75% WP @ 2 g/L	156.84	33.85	15.47	138350	314780	300930	2.27
	T2: Azoxystrobin 11% + Tebuconazole 18.3% W/W SC @ 1 ml/L	302.49	24.79	2.45	156630	602580	445950	3.85



Fig: Field view of farmer plots of fungicides against late blight of potato

Result: The OFT was practice in 10 farmers field of Ghazipur district during the season of 2023-24. It was observed that, the yield was increased by 49%, when compared to farmer practice. The Incidence of late blight disease was also significantly decreased in RP. In addition, if farmers adopt the recommended practice, then they can increase their net return almost 4 times.

Problem definition: Integrated management of Vector Borne virus disease of Chilli (KVK Mathura)

Technology assessed: Rotational spray of insecticides (Acephate @ 1.5 gm/lit + Neem Oil @ 2.00 ml/lit. and Fipronil @ 1 ml./ lit. + Neem Oil @ 2.00 ml/lit. at 2 spray 10 days interval till fruit formation.

KVK, Mathura U.P. conducted on-farm trial to find the performance of yield of Chilli.

Performance of yield of Chilli.

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Increase in Yield (%)	Net return	B:C Ratio
T1-Farmers practice: Spray of Confidor 17.8 SL	5	82.5	-	62750	1.02
T2- 1. Spray of insecticides (Acephate @ 1.5 gm/lit + Neem Oil @ 2.00 ml/lit. 2. Fipronil @ 1 ml./ lit. + Neem Oil @ 2.00 ml/lit. at 2 spray 10 days interval till fruit formation.		96.8	17.33	79700	1.21

The Chilli variety BNR-332 (Ankur) and spray of insecticides (Acephate @ 1.5 gm/lit + Neem Oil @ 2.00 ml/lit.. and Fipronil @ 1 ml./ lit. + Neem Oil @ 2.00 ml/lit. at 2 spray 10 days interval till fruit formation gave the high yield over the control and reduce the incidence of leaf curl 11.07 %

Selling price of Chilli Rs. 1500/q., Gross Cost of Cultivation of T1: Rs. 61500 /ha & T2- 65500 /ha respectively.

Problem definition: A severe outbreak of false smut (*Ustilaginoideavirens*) causes chalkiness of grains which leads to reduction in grain weight, yield loss upto 25% and seed germination (KVK Jaunpur-I)

Technology Assessed : Management of false smut in paddy.

Rice is one of the vital food crop that is important for the global economy, food security and employment it is a staple food for more than half of the worlds population. India is the second largest producer of rice. False smut is a severe disease in recent years in damp weather, the disease can be severe and losses can reach 25%. kvkbuxa conducted on farm trial to management of false smut the result indicated that the use of carbendazim @ 2gm/kg seed for seed treatment with propiconazole 13.9ec and difenoconazole 13.9 ec @1ml/lit. at the time of panicle initiation gave 18.86% more yield than farmer practice.

Effect of carbendazim, propiconazole and difenoconazole in control of false smut in paddy

Technology Option	No. of trials	Days taken to panicle initiation	Infected panicle (No./m ²)	Yield (q/ha.)	Incidence of false smut (%)	% Increase in yield over farmer's practice	Cost Culti	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
Spray of mancozeb and carbendazim @ 2gm/lt. water	05	46	6.50	21.50	23	--	21430	46934	25504	2.19
Seed treatment with carbendazim @ 2g/Kg. seeds + spray with propiconazole 13.9 ec and difenoconazole 13.9 ec @1ml/lt.		44	2.35	27.75	6	18.86	22210	57849	35639	2.62

Problem definition: Loss in cane yield (10-24%) of the crop leading to reduction in farmer's income due to incidence of shoot borer, top borer in sugarcane (KVK Pilibhit)

Technology Assessed: Assessment of IPM module for the management of shoot borer, top borer in sugarcane.

Sugarcane is an important cash crop of Pilibhit. However, there is high incidence of shoot borer & top borer in sugarcane resulting in yield loss. An on farm trial was conducted to assess the management measures.

Assessment of IPM module for the management of top borer & early shoot borer in sugarcane:

Technology option	No. of trials	Germination (%)	No. of tillers / 10 m ²	Height (m) of healthy cane	Height (m) of infested cane	Cane girth (cm) of healthy cane	Cane girth (cm) of infested cane	Weight (g) of healthy cane (per 05 canes)	Weight (g) of infested cane (per 05 canes)	Infestation of top borer	Infestation of shoot borer	Infestation of other pests
T ₁	05	45.67	141.61	2.58	1.56	5.37	3.24	6.87	4.62	13.76	15.83	12.85
T ₂		51.56	162.59	2.82	1.63	6.46	3.56	11.54	9.56	4.63	5.78	3.54

Technology Options	No. of trials	Area (ha.)	Yield (q/ha)	Increase in yield (%)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha.)	Gross returns (Rs/ha.)	Net returns (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
T ₁ : Farmers practice- Carbofuran 3G @ 30 kg/ha and Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @375 ml/ha	05	0.4	765.67	23.21	154576	283298	128722	1.83
T ₂ : Seed treatment, Soil application, Installation of Pheromone traps			943.41		161365	349062	187697	2.16

- **Seed treatment:** Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 40ml and carbendazim @50g/10lit water
- **Soil application:** Chlorantraniliprole 0.4 G @22.5 kg/ha at planting and drenching of chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @375 ml/ha in 700 lit. of water at 60 DAP
- **Installation of Tricho-cards** @7.5 card/ha(@50000 parasitoid/ha) at 45, 60, 75, 150 and 180 DAP
- **Pheromone traps** @ 27/ha at 45 DAP (lure change at an interval of 45 days)

(*Sale price- Rs. 370/q)

Farmers Reactions & Recommendations:

1. The assessed technology of seed treatment with chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 40ml and carbendazim @50g/10lit water and Soil application with chlorantraniliprole 0.4 G @22.5 kg/ha at planting and drenching of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @375 ml/ha in 700 lit. of water at 60 DAP reduced the percentage of insect infestation of top borer from 13.76 to 4.63% & shoot borer from 15.83 to 5.78 and yield increased by 23.21%.
2. Farmers appreciated the technology, application of Tricho-cards @7.5 card/ha(@50000 parasitoid/ha) at 45, 60, 75, 150 and 180 DAP and Pheromone traps @ 27/ha at 45 DAP manage the shoot borer in sugarcane as it reduced the insect infestation effectively and significantly increased the yield of sugarcane.

4.4.6 RESOURCE CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY

Problem definition: In Basti district 10000 ha area is direct seeded. Major problem is infestation of weeds (Echinochloa sp., commelina sp. and Cyprus sp.) due to intermittent rainfall, weed compete with the main crop, becomes primary cause of low yield of rice (KVK Basti)

Technology Assessed: Weed Management in Direct Seeded Rice

The KVK Basti of UP conducted on-farm trial on Direct Seeded Rice. T₂ - Pendimethaline 30% EC @3.25 lit (PE) fb. Cyhalofop-Butyl 5.1% + Penoxsulam 1.02% OD 2.0 lit.(PoE) result indicates that maximum yield 46.65 qt/ha and maximum return Rs. 101836 with B:C ratio of 2.30 and lower weed population as compare to Bispyri bac Sodium 10% SC (PoE) (FP).

Effect of DSR on yield and income of Rice

Technology option	No.of Trials	Weed population Species wise						Yield qt/ha	Cost of cultivation Rs./ ha.	Gross Return Rs./ ha.	Net Return Rs./ ha.	Increase in Yield (%)	B.C. ratio
		Echinochloa spp.	Panicum repens	Commelina benghalensis	Eclipta alba	Cyperus species	Other weeds						
T ₁ - Bispyri bac Sodium 10% SC @250ml/ha (PoE) (FP)	05	10	7	4	10	5	5	39.40	43300	86010	443610	-	1.98
T ₂ (Pendimethaline 30% EC @3.25 lit (PE) fb. Cyhalofop-Butyl 5.1% + Penoxsulam 1.02% OD 2lit. /ha(PoE)		6	4	3	6	3	3	46.65	44300	101836	58536	18.40	2.30

4.4.7 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Problem definition: High incidence of repeat breeding, Postpartum Anestrous and Low milk yield (KVK Unnao)

Technology Assessed: Effect of Ethno-Veterinary Formulation & Mineral Mixture on Repeat Breeding, Postpartum Anestrous and Milk Production in Mid Lactating Crossbred Cows

KVK Unnao conducted 20 trial to find suitable control measure for reproductive problem and low milk yield in mid lactating crossbred cows. The results revealed that Milk yield and their composition were numerically higher in Treated group as compared to Farmer Practice (control) along with farm economics. But the Reproductive Performance (Non return rate and Conception

rate) was significantly higher Treated group as compared to Farmer Practice (control). It is concluded that the supplementation of Satavari root powder and Mineral mixture was superior as compare to farmer practice.

Milk yield, Composition and Reproductive performance during the trial

Technology Option	No. of Animal Treated	Lactation Length (Days)	Milk yield (Kg/day)	Milk Composition			Reproductive Performance	
				Fat (%)	SNF (%)	Total Solid (%)	Non-Return rate (%)	Conception rate (%)
T1: Farmer Practice (Mustard cake, Bran, Straw and Fodder) with only Allopathic medicine use for treatment of animals	10	272	8.90	3.47	8.31	11.78	59	52
T2: Farmer Practice along with Mineral mixture supplementation @ 50 g/animal/day and Satavari (<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>) root powder feeding @ 40 g/animal/day along with Jaggery (250 g) for 60 days	10	279	9.40	3.69	8.49	12.18	81	74

Table-2 Economics and Social Adaptability during the trial

Technology Option	No. of Animal Treated	Economics				Social Adaptability
		Cost (Rs./day)	Gross return (Rs./day)	Net Return (Rs./day)	BCR	
T1: Farmer Practice (Mustard cake, Bran, Straw and Fodder) with only Allopathic medicine use for treatment of animals	10	174.56	236.51	61.95	1.35:1	-
T2: Farmer Practice along with Mineral mixture supplementation @ 50 g/animal/day and Satavari (<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>) root powder feeding @ 40 g/animal/day along with Jaggery (250 g) for 60 days	10	201.56	312.17	110.61	1.55:1	68.57

Problem Diagnosed : Low milk production by lactating buffalo during summer season (KVK Ghazipur-II)

Technology Assessed : Evaluation of Bio-fortified Pearl Millet variety (HHB-311) rich in Iron content to combat nutritional deficiency anaemia prevailing in rural sector

Lactating buffaloes often experience a significant drop in milk production during the summer due to heat stress. High temperatures lead to reduced feed intake, dehydration, and metabolic disturbances, all of which negatively affect milk yield. Additionally, the physiological stress from heat can cause hormonal imbalances that further reduce lactation efficiency. Providing proper cooling systems, adequate hydration, and a balanced diet during the summer are crucial to minimizing the impact of heat stress and maintaining milk production levels. The detail of trial is as-

Species	Treatment	No. of demo	No. of animal	Milk Yield (l/d)	Increased %	Gross cost (Rs.)	Gross return (Rs.)	Net return (Rs.)	BCR
Lactating Buffalo	T1: Farmer practice (MP Chari 20Kg + 2kg Concentrate + Wheat straw/animal day)	08	08	5.50	-	140.0	275.00	135.00	1.96
	T2 : T1+ 10 kg MP Chari +10Kg. Lobia / animal day)	08	08	7.00	27.27	160.0	350.00	190.00	2.18



Fig: Distribution of lobia and MP chari for animal milk production

Result: with this recommended practice the milk of the animal was increased by 27.27% along with this income of farmer was also doubled.

Problem definition: Low production of fish due to unmanaged water and soil quality (KVK Gonda-II)

Technology Assessed : Effect of water and soil probiotics on water quality of fish ponds

KVK, Gonda II conducted trial to assess the effect of water and soil probiotics on water quality of fish ponds. Use of water and soil probiotics @ 1.25 kg/ha of pond per month is recommended to farmers in comparison to use of only lime and cow dung. Result is given below

Table- Effect of probiotics on economics of Indian Major Carp in composite fish culture T1- Farmers practices, T2- Probiotics supplemented group

Treatment	Yield (q/ha)	% increase over T1	Gross cost (₹/ha)	Gross return (₹/ha)	Net return (₹/ha)	B:C ratio
T1-Lime and cow dung (Farmers Practice)	18.87	-	75,723	2,26,440	1,50,717	2.99
T2-Use of water and soil probiotics @ 1.25 kg per ha of pond (per month)	21.58	14.36	80,734	2,58,960	1,78,226	3.21

Effect of probiotics on plankton density of Indian Major Carp in composite fish culture T1- Farmers practices, T2- Probiotics supplemented group.

Treatment	Water Filtered (L)	Plankton Collected (ml after net concentration)	Plankton Density (ml/L or relative units)	Observation / Comment
T1 (Farmer's practice)	100	1.2	$1.2 \div 100 = 0.012$	Lower plankton density, less natural feed availability
T2 (Probiotics)	100	2.4	$2.4 \div 100 = 0.024$	Higher plankton density, indicating improved primary productivity

Effect of probiotics on water quality parameters of Indian Major Carp in composite fish culture T1- Farmers practices, T2- Probiotics supplemented group

Parameter	Unit	T1	T2	Research-Supported Effect
Ph	-	8-9	7-8	Probiotics help stabilize pH in optimal range for <i>Clarias magur</i> growth (MDPL, 2023)
Ammonia ($\text{NH}_3/\text{NH}_4^+$)	mg/L	0.3-0.8	0.1-0.4	Reduced ammonia due to enhanced nitrification by probiotics (MDPL, 2023)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	Higher DO in probiotic ponds due to reduced organic load (Springer, 2022)
Plankton Density	cells/L (qualitative)	Moderate	High	Increased plankton abundance due to improved nutrient cycling and water quality (UPIOZ, 2023)

Problem definition: Under exploitation of fish culture pond/ extensive aquaculture (KVK Bareilly)

Technology Assessed or Refined (as the case may be): Evaluation of Six species aquaculture technology (ICAR-CIFRI) Kolkata.

KVK, bareilly started OFT in March 2024-25 at the field of four farmers (0.4 ha each) in the 04 village viz. khadoua, Badsahanagar, Veerpur makruka and Chandpur Jogiyan. Under this, all the four farmers were supplied critical inputs like fish seed (4000 fingerlings) and KVK is providing the technical support from time to time as required by the farmers.

Technology	No.of replication	Production q/h	Cost of Production	Production Growth	Total Income	Pure Income	Benefit Cost Ratio
T-1 FP - cultivating 1-3 fish species Catla, Rohu & Grass carp	4No @0.4ha each	11.5	37500	-	172500.00	135000	4.6
T-2- (i)-Catla : Silver Carp-20:15(35%) (ii)-Rohu: Grass Carp-25:10 (35%) (iii)-Mirigal:Common carp 15:15(30%)		18.75	45650	63%	281250.00	235600	6.16

Farmer's Reaction: Farmers actively participated in the trial and were satisfied with improved fish production.

Problem definition: Management of CRD Disease in broiler of rainy season (KVK Azamgarh-II)

Technology Assessed: Assessed Amoxicillin antibiotic to control the mortality rate of broiler in rainy season.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ledaura, Azamgarh conducted on farm trial to find out the suitable technology for getting lower mortality rate in broiler production in rainy season. Assessed technology to use of Amoxicillin Antibiotics 10 mg /kg body weight at 17, 18 & 19 days and liver tonic 20 ml/ 100 chicks. To gain 21.42 % body weight over farmer's practice. Technology recorded mortality only 02 % (percent) while in farmers practice it was increase at 11 percent.

Assessment of Amoxicillin antibiotics and liver tonic to reduce mortality rate in broiler of rainy season,

Technology	No. of trial	No. of chicks	Mortality %	Total weight at 45 days (Kg)	% increase over FP	Average cost up to 45 days	Gross return (Rs./day)	Net return (Rs/day)	B:C Ratio
T1 No use of proper antibiotic (FP)	5	200	11	2.10	-	33600	46200	12600	1.37
T2= Amoxicillin Antibiotics 10 mg /kg body weight at 17, 18 & 19 days and liver tonic 20 ml/ 100 chicks	5	200	2	2.55	21.42	35800	56100	20300	1.57

Sale Rate @ Rs. 110.0 /kg live weight

Problem definition: Higher incidences of repeat breeding due to deficiency of crucial trace minerals and vitamins (KVK Deoria)

Technology Assessed (as the case may be): Use of Feed Supplement (Chelated mineral-vitamin mixture) @50 gm /day / animal for 3 months

Result: Use of feed supplement (Chelated mineral-vitamin mixture) @50 gm /day /animal for 3 months improved non-return rate (50% vs 20%), conception rate (50% vs 20%) and reduced calving to conception interval (120 vs 180) than farmer's practice.

Management of repeat breeding in dairy animals

Technology Option	No. of trials	Non Return Rate	Calving to conception interval (days)	Conception rate
Farmers Practice: Use of choker and common salt	10	20%	180	20%
TO1: Dewormer + Use of Feed Supplement (Chelated mineral-vitamin mixture) @50 gm /day /animal for 3 months+ Hormonal treatment if needed		50%	120	50%

4.4.8 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Problem definition: High prevalence of nutritional deficiency anaemia among rural women (KVK Unnao)

KVK, Unnao assessed Bio-fortified Pearl Millet variety (HHB-311) rich in Iron content. The production data reveals that biofortified variety of pearl millet assessed is similar to production of pearl millet variety opted by the farmers. Variety taken as T2 is rich in iron content so cultivation and consumption of this variety in daily diet will be helpful in combating nutritional deficiency anaemia prevailing in rural sector.

Performance of biofortified variety of pearl millet (HHB-311)

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Increase in Yield (%)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross Income (Rs/ha)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
T1- (Farmer Practice) hybrid variety pioneer 86M94	10	25.8	1.55	27500	59340	31840	2.157
T2- HHB-311 (Rich in Iron Content)		26.2		27500	60260	32760	2.191

Problem definition: Low productivity of Tomato due to imbalance use of Calcium and Boron on Tomato.(KVK Bahraich-I)

Technology Assessed : Nutrient management in Tomato

KVK, Bahraich-I in Uttar Pradesh conducted on-farm trial to Assessment of effectiveness and use of Calcium and Boron in Tomato. The **assessed or refined (as the case may be)** practice of Foliar Spray of Calcium and Boron on Tomato Crop. Mix Foliar Spray of Calcium @ 2mg/liter and Boron @ 3 ml/liter was found to be better with 12.87 % increase in yield.

Effect of Calcium and Boron in Tomato.

Technology Option	No. of trials	Major parameter (as mentioned in the approved action plan 2024)	Results of indicators/ parameter)	Fruits weight (g)	Plant height at flowering stage (cm)	Yield (q/ha)	Increase in Yield (%)	Gross cost ((Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ ha)	B:C Ratio
T1: No application of calcium and boron (Farmers Practice)	05	Fruits / plant	Fruits weight	45.6	82.6	255.6	-	56000	148480	3.65
T2: Foliar spray of Calcium @ 2 mg/liter And Foliar spray of boron @ 3 ml/liter				88.9	91.2	265.3	3.79	57900	152642	3.73

T ₂ : Mix Foliar Spray of Calcium @ 2mg/liter and Boron @ 3 ml/liter (Recommended Practice)				92.7	94.4	288.5	8.74	59000	171800	3.91
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Problem definition: Lower yield in mango orchard due to imbalance application of nutrients. (KVK Bahraich-II)

Technology assessed: Integrated Nutrient Management in mango orchard for quality mango production.

Result: KVK Nanpara assess the technology of integrated nutrient management by the application of effect of application of Urea @ 2.2 kg/plant + SSP @ 3.0 kg/tree + Potash @ 0.8 kg/tree + Micronutrient/ Mango special @ 100 ml/tree in two split doses as balanced nutrition in Dashari variety of Mango and found that the enhanced the yield by 23.83 percent compared to farmer's practice.

Table: Performance of Mango to integrated nutrient management:

Technology Option	No of trails	Fruit weight (gm)	Yield/Tree	Yield increases (%)	Yield (Ton/ha)	Gross Income (Rs./ha)	B:C Ratio
T ₁ : Urea @ 2 kg/tree + DAP @ 1 kg/tree (Farmer Practice)	04	153.20	213.74	23.83	21.37	534350	1:3.09
T ₂ - Urea @ 2.2 kg/plant + SSP @ 3.0 kg/tree + Potash @ 0.8 kg/tree + Micronutrient/ Mango special @ 100 ml/tree in two split doses .		190.75	264.68		26.46	661700	1:3.38

Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha): T₁-172700 , T₂- 195250, Market Price @ 2500 Rs./q



Problem definition: Management of False Smut in Rice (KVK Bahraich-II)

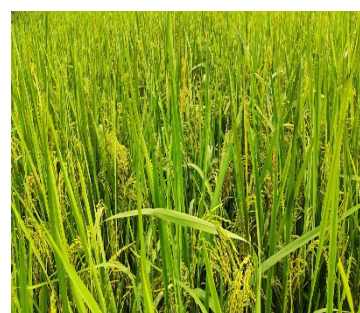
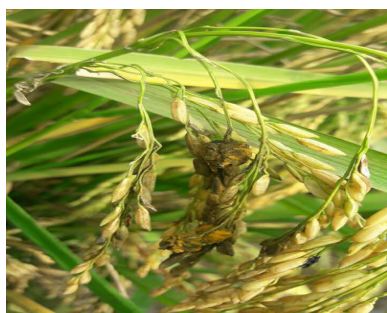
Technology assessed or refined: Management of False Smut in rice through seed treatment and Fungicide Azoystrobin11% + Tebuconazole 18.3% SC.

KVK, Bahraich-II in Uttar Pradesh conducted on-farm trial to assess effect of management of False Smut on net return in rice. The Experimental Trial conducted to evaluate IPM tools specially seed treatment before and after sowing of the crop against False Smut in rice. It is evident from table that yield production (52.23q/ha) is greater than other control (41.63q/ha). False Smut significantly reduces the grain yield as well as quality of produce which further contribute to low net return. The occurrence of False smut is maximum at tillering, panicle initiation stage and in form of rest before harvest, which may be spread up to on 50% crop.

Table: Performance Management of False smut in Rice.

Technology Option	No. of trials	Major parameter (as mentioned in the approved action plan 2024)	Results of indicators/ parameter	Incidence of leaf curl (%)	Yield (q/ha)	% Increase in yield over farmer's practice	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
T1 = Spray of Mencozeb @ 2 gm /lit of Water (Farmers Practice)	05	Infestation of False Smut	Percent infestation before & after at randomly 10 selected plants	17.11	41.63	--	48944	49678	1:2.01
T2 =Seed treatment WithStreptocycline @ 10 g in 45 lit waters for 25kg seeds+ Azoystrobin11% +Tebuconazole18.3% @ 1.5 ml in a litre of water(Recommended Practice)				4.37	52.23	24.16	47315	76418	1:2.62

MSP @ Rs.2369/q

**Problem definition: Low production in late sown condition (KVK Bijnor)**

Technology Assessed : Evaluation of nutrient management and sowing method under late sown condition in wheat.

KVK, Bijnor conducted on-farm trial to address the problem of Low production in late sown condition of wheat due to inappropriate method of sowing and imbalanced use of fertilizers. Late sown variety HD-3298 was sown between 25th December-10 January and was harvested between 15-

20 April 2025. The treatment with line sowing of wheat variety HD-3298 + application of recommendation dose of fertilizer @ 80:60:40 and Zinc (on the basis of soil testing) recorded the higher yield of 45.3 qt per ha which gave around 7.15 % yield advantage over broadcasting with blanket application of nutrients.

Effect of balanced fertilization and method of sowing in late sown condition in wheat.

Technology Option	No. of trials	Major parameter			Yield (kg/ha)	Increase in Yield (%)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs./ha)	B:C Ratio
			T1	T2					
T1: Farmer’s practice – Use of old variety (HD-3298) and application of 100:60:0 kg NPK	05	Seed rate (Kg)	130-135	115-120	41.04	--	48800	66280	2.35
T2: Line sowing of wheat variety HD-3298 + application of recommendation dose of fertilizer @ 80:60:40 and Zinc (on he basis of soil tes ting)		Days taken to maturity	108-115	104-110	44.1	71.5	46760	76552	2.61
		Number of effective tillers per m²	250	295					



4.4.9 FARM MACHINERY

Problem definition: Crop residue burning after paddy is harvested by combine and then sowing wheat after pre-sowing irrigation and land preparation (KVK Prayagraj-I)

Technology Assessed: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Allahabad conducted in situ management of paddy crop residue by direct sowing of wheat in the harvested paddy field. Pre sowing irrigation was also not required as paddy fields usually have sufficient moisture after it is harvested. Happy seeder itself is such a sowing machine that it sows wheat and the paddy residue acts as mulch for the wheat crop.

Comparison and effect of sowing wheat by conventional seed drill and happy seeder

Technology Options	No. of trials	Seed rate (kg/ha)	Field capacity (ha/hr)	Labour, man hrs/ha (no.)	Cost of cultivation (Rs)	Yield (t/ha)	Increase in yield %	Net return (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
Sowing by conventional Seed drill T1	3	108	0.13 - 0.14	8(1)	35000	2.6	-	28350	1.81
Sowing by happy seeder T2		108	0.12 - 0.13	8(1)	35000	3.0	15.38	47600	2.36

4.4.10 NATURAL FARMING

Problem definition: High cost of Production of wheat and low organic carbon in soil (KVK Prayagraj-I)

Technology Assessed or Refined: Soil Health improvement, low cost of Production and quality of Wheat grain.

KVK, Allahabad conducted OFTs on Natural Farming in Wheat crop. The result indicated that the use of (Beejamrit, Ghanjeevamrit and Jeevamrit) given in below

Performance of Natural Farming inputs in wheat

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Yield Increase (%)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)	Gross Returns (Rs/ha)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)	BC Ratio
T1-Farmer Practice Conventional (Use of Chemical Fertilizer)	5	41.52	-	36000	100686	64686	2.79:1
T2-Natural Farming (Use of Natural Farming inputs - Beejamrit, Jeevamrit, & Ghanjeevamrit, etc.		32.60	-21.48	30400	79055	48655	2.60:1

- As a result of OFT Natural Farming, Soil health improving (OC), the cost of production decreased and enhanced quality of wheat grains. The yield is low as compared to conventional farming but improving year by year.

Natural Farming OFT on Wheat

Name of district	Name of village	Name of farmer	Mobile no. of farmer	Area under demo. on NF (ha)	Co-ordinates of the field		Ph	EC	OC	N	P	K	S	Zn	Fe	Mn	B	Cu
					Latitude ($^{\circ}$ E)	Longitude ($^{\circ}$ N)												
Prayagraj	Budawa,	Tribhuvan Nath Patel	9838842290	0.25	25.28465 $^{\circ}$	81.784366 $^{\circ}$	7.3	0.662	0.378	170.1	18.4	179.3	19.51	3.16	18.41	4.16	0.37	0.41
Prayagraj	Budawa	Pawan Kumar	8429121271	0.25	25.286778 $^{\circ}$	81.7854 $^{\circ}$	6.6	0.725	0.341	161.97	21.4	135.3	29.14	6.21	24.02	5.71	0.15	5.19
Prayagraj	Budawa,	Uma Shankar Patel	9598222443	0.25	25.286305 $^{\circ}$	81.7851362 $^{\circ}$	6.8	0.617	0.921	322.3	47.9	261	32.65	6.48	20.26	8.17	0.57	5.23
Prayagraj	Maohariy	Shankar Lal	8957091852	0.25	25.269758 $^{\circ}$	81.78121 $^{\circ}$	7.3	0.715	0.315	149.62	24.7	219.5	26.26	8.21	25.15	8.61	0.26	6.17

Name of district	Name of village	Name of farmer	Mobile no. of farmer	Area under demo. on NF (ha)	Co-ordinates of the field		Ph	EC	OC	N	P	K	S	Zn	Fe	Mn	B	Cu
					Latitude (° E)	Longitude (° N)												
Prayagraj	Maohariy	Shiv Pujan Patel	8858116356	0.25	25.28682°	81.785373°	7.2	0.542	0.387	174.15	16.7	151.2	17.44	1.28	19.36	3.14	0.19	0.27

4.4.11 NUTRITIONAL GARDEN

Problem definition: Farm families suffer from poor nutritional status due to limited access to diverse, nutrient-rich vegetables and lack of awareness about nutri-garden planning, leading to gaps in daily recommended intake of vitamins, iron, and other micronutrients. (KVK Deoria)

Technology assessed: A planned Nutri-garden using high-nutrient vegetables and fruits to fulfill complete family nutrition requirements from vegetables

Result: Higher vegetable production and nutritional intake were recorded under T₂ (Improved Nutritional Garden) compared to T₁ (Farmers' Practice). Vegetable availability increased by 29.3%, meeting 81.92% of the daily vegetable requirement, while average household consumption increased from 950 g/day to 1,228 g/day. The improved nutritional garden emphasized the cultivation of nutrient-dense vegetables, including leafy greens, root, tuber, and fruit vegetables, which enhanced the availability of essential micronutrients, vitamins and minerals, thereby strengthening household nutritional security. Economically, the Benefit-Cost (B:C) ratio improved from 1.50 (T₁) to 2.10 (T₂), indicating that the improved nutritional garden increased farm family income along with nutritional benefits, using minimal investment.

Topic- Assessment of nutritional values obtained by a farm family from nutrition garden- Requirement of Vegetables/day/person 300 g (5 household/farm family)-

Effect of Nutritional Garden management on vegetable availability and economics

Technology	No. of Trials	Vegetable Production during 90 days (kg)	Vegetable Availability (g/day)	Vegetable Requirement (g/day)	Gap (g/day)	% Requirement Fulfilled	Economics (Cost-Gross-Net-B:C)	Dietary Diversity & Nutrients
T ₁ - Farmers' Practice (general vegetables without planning)	10	85.50 kg	950	1,500	550	63.33	Cost: ₹1,600; Gross: ₹2,565; Net: ₹965; B:C = 1.60	Limited diversity, common vegetables, lower intake of nutrients

T2 – Improved Nutrition Garden (high-nutrient veg + fruits, planned cropping)		110.60 kg	1,228.90		271.10	81.92	Cost: ₹2,000; Gross: ₹3,318; Net: ₹1,318; B:C = 1.66	Higher diversity, planned vegetables including leafy greens, roots, legumes and fruits, improved intake of nutrients
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4.4.12 DRUDGERY REDUCTION

Problem definition: High level of drudgery among farmers, time consuming and labor intensive (KVK Mahoba)

Technology Assessed : Manual Seedling Transplanter

Seedling transplanter reduced the energy expenditure from 12.94 to 8.85 kj/min. Average percent increase in efficiency was 31.14% and Average of percent reduction in drudgery was 31.61% with use of Seedling Transplanter.

Effect of manual seedling transplanter on drudgery reduction among farm women

Technology Option	Average of output (m ² /hr)	Average of % increase in efficiency	Average WHR (beats/min.)	Est. energy expenditure (kj/min.)	Average of % reduction in drudgery	Cardiac cost of work
T ₁ – Farmers practice (Manual Transplanting)	578.12	12.94	136.25	-	-	60.25
T ₂ – Manual Seedling Transplanter	839.59	8.85	110.5	31.14	31.61	34.50

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT



OFT in Wheat under SCSP: KVK Banda



OFT on intercropping Sugarcane + mustard- KVK Bahraich-I



OFT on IPM Module for the management of shoot borer & top borer in Sugarcane: KVK Hapur



Use of Hand Operated culti weeder under OFT Programme: KVK Kasushambi



OFT on Potato: KVK Etah



OFT on chilli: KVKBahraich-II



OFT on Livestock: KVK Unnao



OFT on livestock: KVK LakhimpurKheri-II

Chapter-5

EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

Extension programmes are among the key mandated activities undertaken by the KVKs of Uttar Pradesh. A total of 55918 extension activities were conducted, benefiting 16.60 lakh farmers. Additionally, 56,633 mass communication extension activities and 38759 mobile advisories (through text and voice) were delivered, reaching 17.16 lakh farmers. Soil sample analysis was carried out for 40157 samples, covering 48350 farmers. Furthermore, 2635 technology week celebrations were organized, engaging 441775 beneficiaries. Under the initiatives for rainwater harvesting and micro-irrigation systems, 35 training programs were conducted, benefitting 4951 participants (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Physical achievement of extension programmes

S.No.	Programmes	Number	Beneficiaries
1	Extension activities	55918	1660395
2	Other extension programs (mass communication)	63897	mass
3	Mobile advisories	38759	1716394
4	Soil samples	40157	48350
5	Technology week celebrations	2635	441775
6	Trainings and Demonstrations under Rain Water Harvesting & Micro Irrigation System	35	4951
Total		201401	3871865

5.1 Extension activities

Agricultural extension services provide technical assistance to farmers on a wide range of agricultural issues, offering essential inputs and support to enhance agricultural productivity. Through these services, new ideas and techniques developed by agricultural research centres are disseminated to farmers. In Uttar Pradesh, the KVKs organized a significant number of extension activities—**55918** in total—benefiting 16.60 lakh farmers and extension personnel. Key activities included advisory services (30423), diagnostic visits (4484), field days (1006), group discussions (857), Kisan Gosthis (1841), film shows (473), self-help group meetings (417), Kisan Melas (318), exhibitions (726), scientist visits (8197), plant/animal health camps (203), farm science club activities (64), ex-trainees meets (121), farmers' seminars (177), method demonstrations (516), important day celebrations (687), special day celebrations (488), and exposure visits (867). Altogether, 16.08 lakh farmers and 0.52 lakh extension personnel were directly benefited from these activities (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Extension activities conducted in KVKs of Uttar Pradesh

Activities	No. of programmes	No. of farmers	No. of Extension Personnel	TOTAL (farmer+ ExtnPersonnel)	No of KVKs
Advisory Services	30423	405128	8086	413214	88
Diagnostic visits	4484	36512	1551	38063	83
Field Day	1006	31653	1460	33113	85
Group discussions	857	18189	1017	19206	74
Kisan Ghosthi	1841	215189	6826	222015	88
Film Show	473	35240	1074	36314	58
Self -help groups	417	10747	540	11287	65
Kisan Mela	318	178873	5152	184025	68
Exhibition	726	152600	4886	157486	77
Scientists' visit to farmers field	8197	73238	2081	75319	87
Plant/animal health camps	203	15288	548	15836	51
Farm Science Club	64	2817	130	2947	25
Ex-trainees Sammelan	121	6964	204	7168	38
Farmers' seminar/workshop	177	17665	727	18392	51
Method Demonstrations	516	11497	580	12077	64
Celebration of important days	687	55624	2838	58462	87
Special day celebration	488	47165	2987	50152	85
Exposure visits	867	18060	814	18874	71
Others	4053	276428	10017	286445	68
Total	55918	1608877	51518	1660395	88

5.2 Other extension activities

Mass media plays a crucial role as an effective tool for information dissemination in agriculture. Agricultural extension and information delivery are essentially processes of communicating improved skills, practices, innovations, technologies, and knowledge to farmers. To support this objective, the KVKs of Uttar Pradesh organized 63897 additional extension activities. Major initiatives included the use of electronic media (194 programs), publication of extension literature (49277 materials), newspaper coverage (9994 articles), popular articles (821), radio talks (296), TV talks (260), and the organization of animal health camps (2845).

Table 5.2: Other mass communication activities conducted in KVKs of Uttar Pradesh

Particulars	Number	No. of KVKs
Electronic Media (CD./DVD)	194	30
Extension Literature	49277	77
News paper coverage	9994	88
Popular articles	821	71
Radio Talks	296	60

TV Talks	260	51
Animal health amps (No. of animals treated)	2845	43
Others	210	27
Total	63897	88

5.3 Kisan mobile advisory services

Kisan mobile advisory services (KMAS) deliver vital information to the farming community of Uttar Pradesh by leveraging mobile network-based information and communication technologies. This tool enables information to reach farmers instantly, enhancing their access to critical knowledge and helping them meet emerging challenges. The primary aim of KMAS is to provide timely, high-quality, and need-based information on various agricultural and allied sector topics, in the right quantity and appropriate format. This empowers farmers with the knowledge needed to make informed decisions. The information shared is location-specific and crop- or enterprise-specific, and is delivered to registered farmers through mobile Short Message Services (SMS). During the reporting period, KVKs disseminated 74209 text messages, 30325 voice messages, and a total of 38759 messages (text and voice combined), reaching 17.16 lakh farmers (Table 5.3).

Table-5.3: Physical achievement of Kisan Mobile Advisory Services provided to farmers

Type of messages	No. of Text messages sent	No. of voice messages sent	No. of Text+Voice messages sent both	No. of farmers benefitted
Crop	29214	14475	17103	823908
Livestock	3718	3047	3659	114994
weather	10953	830	1745	253453
Marketing	2930	2028	2858	182229
Awareness	25806	7659	10398	263138
Other enterprise	1588	2286	2996	78672
Total	74209	30325	38759	1716394

5.4 Other extension programmes

5.4.1 Soil, water and plant samples analysis/SHC

Soil analysis provides critical information essential for improving soil quality. By accurately tracking soil nutrient levels, farmers can adjust fertilization practices to meet the specific needs of their soil and crops. A total of 40157 soil samples, along with 312 water samples and 60 plant/manure samples, were analysed by 55 KVKs across Uttar Pradesh. These samples were collected from 2342 villages and 48350 farmers' fields.

The Soil Health Card (SHC) is a tool used to assess the current status of soil health and, over time, to monitor changes influenced by land management practices. Each SHC presents key soil health indicators along with corresponding descriptive terms. In total, 30,306 Soil Health Cards were issued to farmers by the KVKs to support better soil management practices.

Table 5.4.1: Soil, water, plant and manure analysis by KVKs.

Sl. No.	Samples	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized (Rs.)	No. of Soil Health Card Issued to farmers	No. of KVKs
1	Soil	39785	48140	2184	1588707	31549	45
2	Water	312	150	98	800	8	7
3	Plant	60	60	60	0	0	3
	Total	40157	48350	2342	1589507	31557	55

5.4.2 Technology week celebrations

In Uttar Pradesh, 2635 activities were organized by the KVKs, benefiting 4.41 lakh farmers. The key activities included the distribution of seeds (1008 quintals), bio-fertilizers (35 quintals), and bio-products (56.68 quintals). Other initiatives under the program comprised Kisan Gosthies (506), lectures (663), exhibitions (106), film shows (81), fairs (33), farm visits (895), diagnostic practical sessions (352), distribution of literature (14895 copies), distribution of planting materials (38.86 lakh), distribution of fingerlings (2567), and distribution of livestock specimens (263). Further details are provided in Table 5.4.2.

Table 5.4.2: Details of technology week celebrations by KVKs

S.No.	Type Activities	No. of activities	No. of participants	No of KVKs
1	Gosthies	506	37433	43
2	Lectures organised	663	21571	37
3	Exhibition	106	51366	32
4	Film show	81	7283	22
5	Fair	33	19326	19
6	Farm Visit	895	16766	38
7	Diagnostic Practicals	352	5476	30
8	Distribution of Literature (No.)	14895	56728	33
9	Distribution of Seed (q)	1008	7690	29
10	Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	388580	163368	34
11	Bio Product distribution (Kg)	5668	1980	17
12	Bio Fertilizers (q)	35	3908	12
13	Distribution of fingerlings	2567	19731	2
14	Distribution of Livestock specimen (No.)	263	176	6
15	Total number of farmers visited the technology week	1056	28974	32
	Grand Total	2635 (Activities)	441775	88

5.4.3 Rain water harvesting & micro irrigation system

A total of 35 training programs and 20 demonstrations were conducted, benefiting 4951 farmers and 167 officials who visited the systems. Additionally, 1.31 lakh planting materials were produced in the zone in connection with rainwater harvesting and micro-irrigation initiatives.

Table 5.4.3: Details of rain water harvesting & micro irrigation system

S.No.	Activities	Number
1	Training Programmes	35
2	Demonstrations	20
3	Plant Materials Produced	130544
4	Visit by Farmers	4951
5	Visit by Officials	167

EXTENSION PROGRAMMES



Celebration of Dhan Dhanya Yojna -Kannauj



Celebration of Poshan Saptah-Banda



Celebration of Yoga Day: KVK Basti



Special Day Celebration: KVK Hapur



Celebration of Kisan Samman Divas: KVK Kannauj



Off Campus Diagnostic of livestock: KVK Bareilly



Satarkta Jagruk Saptaha: KVK Bareilly



Live telecast PM Samman Nidhi: KVK Kasganj

EXTENSION PROGRAMMES



Diagnostic visit to farmer's field: KVK Banda



Distribution of Soil Health Card: KVK Jhansi



Farmers Scientist Interaction: KVK Pilibhit



Seed distribution Programme: KVK Bareilly



Kisan Mela: KVK Kaushambi



SAC meeting at KVK Sitapur-II



Kisan Gosthi at KVK Lakhimpur Kheri-II



Kisan Mela under CRM: KVK Barabanki

Chapter-6

SEED & PLANTING MATERIAL PRODUCTION

The KVKs of Uttar Pradesh have placed strong emphasis on the production of seeds, seedlings, livestock strains, bio-products, and other essential inputs suited to the specific needs of each district. By ensuring the quality of technological products produced at their instructional farms—using a revolving fund—they supply these products to farmers, promoting the large-scale adoption of quality seeds and planting materials. The enterprise-wise total production includes 37463.24 quintals of seed, 53.18 lakh planting materials, 1558.62 quintals of bio-products, and 62.26 lakh livestock strains, as detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: Seed, planting material, bio-product and livestock strain production at a glance

Production type	Quantity	Value in lakh Rs	Procured by the farmers (No.)
Seed Production (q)	37463.24	673.13	48064
Planting material production (Lakh)	53.18	61.69	53464
Bio-product production (q)	1558.62	14.41	3775
Livestock (lakh)			
Livestock	0.17	32.97	875
Fisheries	62.09	16.42	612
Total (Livestock strains)	62.26	49.39	1487

6.1 SEED PRODUCTION

Seed production is one of the key activities undertaken by the KVKs. In agriculture, any plant part used for raising a crop—such as true seeds, seedlings, cuttings, rhizomes, grafts, or roots—is considered a seed. Seed is a critical and fundamental input for increasing crop yields per unit area. The availability of quality seeds of improved cultivars is essential for achieving higher productivity and facilitating the adoption of improved varieties across different agro-climatic zones. High-quality seed alone can contribute to a 10–15% increase in productivity. However, the lack of quality seed remains one of the major barriers to narrowing the significant yield gap.

In the year 2025, the KVKs of Uttar Pradesh produced a total of 37463.24 quintals of seed, comprising cereals (18760.64 q), pulses (1295.52 q), oilseeds (1206.08 q), commercial crops (8924.34 q), fodder (6970.15 q), vegetables (210.91 q), and spices (94.60 q).

Table 6.1.1: Enterprise wise physical achievement of seed production (U.P.)

Enterprise	Quantity (q)	Value (Rs. in lakh)	Procured by farmers (No.)	No. of Villages covered	No. of KVKs
Cereals	18760.64	46027742	16779	8620	88
Pulses (Seed Hub)	1295.52	11663101	3344	262	46
Oilseeds	1206.08	6463040	6450	49130	58
Commercial crops	8924.34	1696768	141	20	9
Fodder/fibre crop	6970.15	308185	232	60	10
Vegetables	210.91	998958	20791	46	88
Spices	94.60	155280	328	92	18
Total	37463.24	67313074	48064	58230	88

6.1.1 Cereals

The KVKs produced a total of 18760.64 quintals of cereal seeds, as detailed in Table 6.1.2. The seed production for important cereal crops included paddy (6519.55 q), wheat (11311.81 q), jowar (4.30 q), bajra (112.06 q), barley (32.87 q), among others. Key wheat varieties in the seed production program included K-1006, PBW 107, K-402, Raj 4120, K-7903, HD-3086, HD-2967, DBW-39, K-1317, HD-3090, Mandakini, PBW 502, HD-2643, PBW 343, PBW 154, HUW-234, DBW 17, PBW 550, UP 2382, NW-2036, KRL-210, Mahi, and Unnat Halna (K-9423). Notable paddy varieties included JKRH-401, Sava-127, PR 113, BPT 5204, PB-1509, NDR-2065, Pusa Basmati-1121, Pant Ballabh Dhan-1, HUR-917, HUR-105, Sahbhagi, HUBR 2-14, Shusk Samrat, HUBR 4-3, Sarju-52, Damini, Mahsuri, Old Kalanamak, DRR 44, DRH-775, Sambha Sub 1, CSR-46, CSR-36, Pusa-2511, PR-113, NDR-3112, AZ 6444 Gold, BH-21, PB-1121, and PB 1637. Other crop varieties included barley (Mahamana-113), maize (DKC-9144, Azad Uttam, African Tall, Bio 9544, HQPM-1).

6.1.2 Pulses

A total of 1296.52 quintals of pulse seeds were produced. Key pulse crops in the seed production program included field pea (216.52 q), chickpea (225.80 q), lentil (198.24 q), pigeon pea (225.54 q), urdbean (151.40 q), and moongbean (277.80 q). The major varieties selected for seed production were:

- **Chickpea:** RVG-202, RVG-203, Ujjwal, Pant Chana-1
- **Pigeon pea:** TJT-501, Prakash-IPA 203, N.A-2, Pant-291
- **Field pea:** Prakash, Aman, IPFD 10-12, Rachna, Pusa Prabhat, IPFD 4-9, Aman
- **Lentil:** KLB 320, IPL-316, HUL-57, PL-406, PL-08, Pusa Masoor Ageti
- **Urdbean:** PU-40
- **Moongbean:** Virat, IPM 2-3, IPM 2-14, HUM-16, PU 36

6.1.3 Oilseeds

The KVKs produced 1206.08 quintals of oilseeds. The key oilseed crops included mustard (1141.92 q), sesame (17.25 q), groundnut (5.50 q), linseed (14.07 q), and toria (24.91 q). Important mustard varieties included Pitambari, RH-749, RH-406, Pusa Tarak, PM 30, Pusa Vijay, CS 56, Bayer Mustard 5210, RH 406, NRCHB-101, YSH-0401, PYS-1, etc. Other oilseed varieties included Tapeswari, Uttara, Til-Pragati, Mau Azad-1, R.T-351, SHEKHAR, RT351, and Tarun, along with linseed varieties Padmini and LMS 9-2.

6.1.4 Vegetables

A total of 210.91 quintals of vegetable seeds were produced. The KVKs produced seeds of key vegetable varieties, including vegetable pea (60.54 q), onion (10.70 q), and suran (61.50 q). Notable vegetable varieties included:

- **Vegetable pea:** Arkil, AP 3, Kashi Uday
- **Okra:** VRO-6, Ankur-41, VNR 999, Kashi Kranti, Shitla Uphar, Parbhani Kranti, Arka Anamika
- **Suran:** G-1, Gajendra
- **Onion:** Pusa Red, ADR, N 53, Funsungi, NHRDF Red 3

6.1.5 Fodder/Fibre Crops

The KVKs produced 6971.15 quintals of fodder and fibre crops. Key fodder crops included berseem (Vardan, JB-2, Shipra), Napier grass, and other fodder crops, which produced 1200 q, 2.0 q, and 10.0 q, respectively.

6.1.6 Spices

A total of 94.60 quintals of spice seeds were produced. Notable spice varieties included turmeric (Megha Haldi 1, 78.48 q) and coriander (0.93 q). Detailed spice-wise data is provided in Table 6.1.2.

6.1.7 Commercial Crops

The total quantity of commercial crop seeds produced was 8924.34 quintals. The seed production of sugarcane (2508.72 q), potato (660.62 q), and veg pea (5755.00 q) was recorded. Important varieties for potato seed production included Kufari Bahar, Kufri Sutlaj, K. Sinduri, Kashi Kanchan, Kufri Chipsona-3, Kufri Khayati, Chipsona-1.

Table 6.1.2: Crop wise seed production by the KVKs (U.P.)

Enterprise	Name of crop	Quantity (q)	Value (Rs)	Distributed to No. of farmers	No of Village Covered	No of KVKs
Cereals	Wheat	11311.81	30924920	5793	6033	56
	Paddy	6519.55	14498351	4800	2520	43
	Maize	196.12	258786	96	7	7
	Jower	4.30	33818	75	2	4
	Bajra	112.06	57165	72	15	7
	Barley	32.87	101788	82	15	5
	Mandua	2.35	15000	51	19	2
	Barnyard millet	13.73	64451	121	8	5
	Finger Millet	7.57	36873	92	1	5
	Other	560.28	36590	78	0	4
	Total	18760.64	46027742	16779	8620	88
Oilseeds	Mustard	1141.92	5906838	5349	48998	40
	Toria	24.91	191247	506	39	6
	Linseed	14.07	208244	163	22	3
	Seasum	17.25	96500	266	52	6
	Groundnut	5.50	29400	26	11	1
	Other	2.43	30811	140	8	2
	Total	1206.08	6463040	6450	49130	58
Pulses	Pigeon pea	225.54	1562499	982	132	15
	Lentil	198.24	3958193	1150	33	8
	Moongbean	277.80	2902165	387	8	3
	Field pea	216.52	1141592	319	44	1
	Chick pea	225.80	1240927	306	30	7

	Cowpea	0.22	8860	12	0	1
	Urdbean	151.40	848865	188	15	11
	Total	1295.52	11663101	3344	262	46
Vegetables	Vegetable					
	Pea	60.54	749478	347	15	6
	Okra	3.49	87530	201	17	6
	Suran	61.50	35500	29	4	2
	French bean	2.00	2400	12	0	1
	Radish	5.00	10000	20	0	1
	Onion	10.70	32075	20056	9	88
	Chilli	5.09	15225	22	0	2
	Other	62.59	66750	104	1	3
	Total	210.91	998958	20791	46	88
Spices	Turmeric	78.48	119950	125	30	6
	Coriander	0.93	15605	49	12	3
	Garlic	0.85	6275	105	37	4
	Fenugreek	10.70	11850	24	6	3
	Other	3.65	1600	25	7	2
	Total	94.60	155280	328	92	18
Fodder/Fibre crops	Jower	0.15	233500	25	9	2
	Sudan	0.30	3100	50	16	2
	Napier grass	1200.00	1200	5	0	1
	Dhaincha	2.85	3000	46	15	2
	Sesbania	10.00	42500	11	3	1
	Other	5756.85	24885	95	17	2
	Total	6970.15	308185	232	60	10
Commercial crops	Potato	660.62	436238	14	3	3
	Sugarcane	2508.72	1249020	47	0	5
	Veg Pea	5755.00	11510	80	17	1
	Total	8924.34	1696768	141	20	9
	Grand Total	37463.24	67313074	48064	58230	88

6.2 PLANTING MATERIAL PRODUCTION

Quality planting material (QPM) is a critical input in agriculture and forestry, playing a key role in maximizing revenues, enhancing adaptability to adverse environmental conditions, and meeting the market's demand for quality raw materials. The availability of high-quality planting material is also vital for the successful establishment of profitable fruit and vegetable enterprises. The KVKs of Uttar Pradesh produced a wide range of planting materials, including vegetables, fruits, ornamentals, forestry plants, medicinal and aromatic plants, and fodder plants. In the year 2025, the KVKs produced a total of 53.18 lakh planting materials, which included vegetable seedlings (32.75 lakh), fruit saplings (9.07 lakh), ornamental plants (4.42 lakh), fodder plants (0.74 lakh), medicinal and aromatic plants (0.28 lakh), forestry plants (4.36 lakh) and paddy seedlings (1.55 lakh). Details of planting material production are provided in Table 6.2.1.

Table 6.2.1: Physical achievement of planting material production (U.P.)

Enterprise	Quantity (in lakh)	Value (Rs. in lakh)	Procured by farmers (No.)	No. of villages covered	No. of KVKs
Vegetables	3274620	2380452	31850	1781	88
Fruits	907033	2748321	16658	1257	88
Ornamental	442312	216340	1843	247	69
Fodder	74447	167152	562	71	14
Medicinal & Aromatic	28009	48935	569	59	15
Forestry/plantation	436462	604675	1960	228	45
Cereals (Paddy seedlings)	155200	3425	22	0	1
Total	5318083	6169300	53464	3643	88

6.2.1 Vegetables

The KVKs produced a substantial number of vegetable seedlings (32.75 lakh), including varieties of brinjal (Pusa Kranti, Neelam, Pusa Syamla, NavKiran, Nishant, Pusa Hybrid-6, Pusa Purple Round, Pusa Shyamala, Pant Rituraj, PPC, Kashi Taru, Kashi Uttam, Kashi Arun, Kashi Sandesh, Mahi Rubi, Kalyanpur Long, Karan, Sapna, Ramnagari), chilli (Tycon, Shola, K-2, Pari Hot/Indum, Mahabharta, Arka Meghana, Kashi Anmol, Arka Meghna, Akanksha, Kullu, S-78, G-4, Azad Mirch-1, Pusa Jwala, VNR 200, Kashi Anmol, Kashi Tez), tomato (Avinash-3, Kashisharad, Arka Samrath, Pusa Gaurav, Shivalik, Selection 22, Pusa Hybrid-8, Solan Lalima/Roma, Kashi-Aman, Vaishnavi, NP7715, Azad T-6, Kashi Abhiman, Arka Rakshak, Arka Vishal, Hy-Deo, Namdhari, Mahavir, Himsona, Pusa Ruby, Pusa Rasmi, Rohini, NDT-60), cabbage (Cabbage GA, Pusa Drumhead, NHCB-505, KGMR-1, Diamond Express, BC-90, Snowball, Sankar Tej, Pride of India, Golden Acre, Ajanta/S-92, Kaveri, G Ball 65), cauliflower (Pusa Posija, Pusa Early Kuwari, GS-75/Girija, PSBKT-25, Girza, Madhav, Snowball, Pusa Kunwari, Pusa Deepali, Hy Empire, Early Winter, Madhuri, SB. 16, Pusa Deepali, Sabour Agrim, Ketaki, Poosi, Maghi), broccoli (Green Mazic, KTS 1, Quistro, Dynasty, Green Hut), capsicum, onion (Bheema Kiran, Bhima Sakti, AFLR, Gauran, Pusa Red, Agri Found Light Red, Nasik Red, Nasik 53, NHRDF Red-3), cucumber (Green Slam, Kamini), bottle gourd (Varuna, Sharad, Narendra Rashmi, Nova, Pusa Naveen), and sponge gourd (Kashi Divya, Alok). These quality seedlings were made available to farmers to enhance their profitability and livelihood. The detailed quantities of vegetable seedlings produced are given in Table 6.2.2.

6.2.2 Fruit

The KVKs in Uttar Pradesh produced a total of 9.07 lakh fruit saplings. The variety selection for different fruit crops included mango (Chausa, Kapoori, Gaurjeet, Dushari, Lungra, Amrapali), aonla (Chakaiya, NA-6, 7, 10), guava (Lalit, Sweta, L-49), lemon (Kagzhi Lime, Eureka, Rangpur Lime, Pant Lemon), papaya (Ranchi Selection, Sinta-1, Mayuri, Red Lady, Madhu, Lalpari, Coorg Honey Due, Pusa Dwarf, Pusa Delicious), litchi (Shahi, China, Rose Scented), bael (NB-4, 5, 7, 9, CISH B-1, CISH B-2), pomegranate (Bhagwa), and karonda (Gulabi). The details of fruit sapling production are provided in Table 6.2.2.

6.2.3 Ornamental, Forestry, Medicinal & Other Plant Saplings

KVKs produced 4.42 lakh ornamental plants, 0.28 lakh medicinal and aromatic plants, 4.36 lakh forestry plants, and 0.74 lakh fodder plants. The forestry saplings included Shisham (Deshi), teak (local), poplar (S7-Series pp-5, ph-1, ph-2, G-48, Bareilly clones, G-48, L-Series), neem (Deshi), eucalyptus (local), and Cajurina. Ornamental plants such as rose (Grief Template), marigold (African Marigold, Pusa Narangi, Pusa Basanti, Pusa Narangi), rajnigandha, calendula, croton, poppy, and harshingar were also produced. Additionally, lemon grass (Pragati) and aloe vera (Jafarabad) were cultivated. The details are given in Table 6.2.2.

Table 6.2.2: Enterprise and crop-wise planting material production by the KVKs (U.P.)

Enterprise	Name of crop	Quantity (No.)	Value (Rs)	Distributed to No. of farmers	No of Village Covered	No of KVKs
Vegetables	Brinjal	322013	312071	3525	299	22
	Chilli	401312	322896	4562	264	10
	Tomato	554512	440505	6238	272	43
	Cabbage	222004	153666	4817	230	38
	Cauliflower	166139	149891	2367	135	29
	Broccoli	124542	85692	1740	121	23
	Capsicum	46712	42914	4047	89	15
	Onion	940930	251993	569	49	17
	Cucumber	115422	103466	713	80	9
	Bottle gourd	181373	143548	698	70	18
	Bitter gourd	26316	60628	342	40	13
	Sponge gourd	10128	19068	232	29	7
	Pumpkin	16046	18370	235	52	11
	Knolkhole	955	2145	63	14	2
	Summer Squash	1700	7580	35	7	2
	Marrow	75	75	15	0	1
	Mushroom	5353	163220	352	15	4
	Others	139088	102724	1300	15	6
	Total	3274620	2380452	31850	1781	88
Fruits	Aonla	115717	161203	2056	88	16
	Litchi	149529	265380	964	59	15

	Mango	583791	950198	8024	690	100
	Papaya	17412	370575	878	62	14
	Guava	4486	126730	458	61	12
	Jack fruit	447	23710	229	12	3
	Beal	3829	72485	675	68	9
	Citrus	1028	700	78	22	2
	Lemon	2974	51515	483	17	6
	Mausammi	5182	524830	140	19	3
	Karonda	11918	570	74	30	4
	Pomegranate	256	6505	84	22	5
	Custard apple	173	1460	86	14	2
	Apple	312	37440	16	7	1
	Ber	73	5060	15	4	1
	Jamun	1083	7680	430	16	4
	Others	8823	142280	1968	66	18
	Total	907033	2748321	16658	1257	88
Ornamental	Marigold	216912	71755	724	109	19
	Rajnigandha	200	2000	13	0	1
	Chrysanthmum	9860	61540	217	51	12
	Rose	14419	10615	118	27	8
	Gudhal	3123	2080	62	19	3
	Crotan	170306	34150	36	1	6
	Calandula	3397	3140	39	7	3
	Vervina	500	0	0	0	1
	Bougain villia	3565	2300	35	0	3
	Durenta Golden	357	3570	19	0	1
	Gladiolus	800	8000	20	0	1
	Harshingar	50	0	0	0	1
	Glardia	4000	0	10	0	1
	Poppy	2000	0	12	0	1
	Ashok	1903	2120	10	8	1
	Others	10920	15070	528	25	7
	Total	442312	216340	1843	247	69
Medicinal & Aromatic	Lemon Grass	10090	11050	63	29	3
	Aswagandha	10	150	120	7	1
	Satawar	1500	0	0	0	1
	Mahogani	840	12150	28	16	2
	Turmeric	1420	2325	26	3	3
	Others	14149	23260	332	4	5
	Total	28009	48935	569	59	15
Forestry/ plantation	Poplar	3585	2775	35	0	2

	Arjun	332960	125415	225	21	25
	Mahua	362	2750	36	12	2
	Neem	5173	18045	361	75	5
	Teak	4002	40065	101	0	2
	Eucalyptus	83770	277750	687	89	3
	Saguan	5875	114550	72	17	3
	Samel	130	1950	40	0	1
	Seasum	205	1375	153	2	1
	Other forestry	400	20000	250	12	1
	Total	436462	604675	1960	228	45
Fodder	Napier	65047	138432	421	25	10
	Others	9400	28720	141	46	4
	Total	74447	167152	562	71	14
Cereals	Paddy seedling	155200	3425	22	0	1
	Total	155200	3425	22	0	1
	Grand Total	5318083	6169300	53464	3643	88

6.4 PRODUCTION OF BIO-PRODUCT

The KVKs of Uttar Pradesh produced 1558.62 q of bio-products which include vermicompost (574.97 q) and NADEP compost (429.90 q). Besides, KVKs also produced 110.42 q bio-pesticides, 8.24 q bio-fungicide and 63.09 q other bio-products. The details are given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Bio-product production by the KVKs

Bio-product category	Bio-product	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Rs)	No. of farmers	No of Villages Covered	No of KVKs
Bio-fertilizer	Vermicompost	57497.00	444095	1243	172	15
	Nadep compos	42990.00	95100	95	21	2
	AzotoBactor	922.00	7200	17	0	1
	Rhizobium	815.00	14000	25	9	2
	FYM	34000.00	41500	18	5	1
	Other	1463.20	5520	55	5	2
	Total	137687.20	607415	1453	212	23
Bio-pesticide	Beauveria bassiana	7047.00	131300	245	20	5
	Trichoderma Viridi	685.00	61425	330	0	1
	Beauveria bassiana	750.00	7500	25	9	1
	Botanicals	650.00	6500	320	20	1
	Other	1910.00	126600	255	7	3
	Total	11042.00	333325	1175	56	11
Bio-fungicide	Trichoderma harzianum	604.00	90000	420	0	1

	Other	220.00	1000	0	0	1
	Total	824.00	91000	420	0	2
Other bio-product	Bio Agents	4869.00	46940	67	0	8
	Honey	371.00	109800	199	65	3
	Lemon pickle	133.00	19925	100	5	1
	Vermiculture	10.00	3000	4	0	1
	Worms	820.50	228350	257	41	6
	Vermis	105.50	31650	100	7	1
	Total	6309.00	439665	727	118	20
	Grand Total	155862.20	1471405	3775	386	56

6.5 LIVESTOCK& FINGERLING PRODUCTION

The KVKs of Uttar Pradesh produced a total of 62.26 lakh livestock strains, including 329 dairy animals (cows, buffaloes, calves, goats, etc.) by 18 KVKs; 16612 poultry (broilers, layers, dual-purpose, ducks, etc.) by 31 KVKs; 44 piggery by 2 KVK and 62.09 lakh fish by 19 KVKs. The total revenue generated from these productions amounted to Rs 49.39 lakh. The details are provided in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Livestock and fingerling production by the KVKs

Livestock category	Livestock	Number	Value (Rs)	No. of farmers	No of Villages Covered	No of KVKs
Dairy animals	Cows	27	330000	0	0	1
	Buffaloes	3	70000	0	0	1
	Calves	22	90000	0	0	0
	Goat	178	1117250	70	18	11
	Others	99	627840	32	9	5
	Total	329	2235090	102	27	18
Poultry	Broilers	1856	132190	82	90	9
	Layers	10496	208465	413	11	15
	Duals (broiler and layer)	4136	634937	229	47	4
	Japanese Quail	55	4500	17	9	1
	Ducks	38	17000	0	0	2
	Others	31	5000	10	0	0
	Total	16612	1002092	751	157	31
Piggery	Piglets	22	6600	0	0	1
	Others	22	52800	22	15	1
	Total	44	59400	22	15	2
Fisheries	Indian carp	6199906	1163871	367	122	14
	Exotic carp	6439	146664	67	0	3
	Others	2728	331632	178	2	2
	Total	6209073	1642167	612	124	19
	Grand Total	6226058	4938749	1487	323	69

CASE STUDIES/SUCCESS STORIES

Success stories play a vital role for farmers as they highlight the potential for increased productivity, higher income, and sustainable practices. These stories inspire others to adopt innovative techniques and technologies, ultimately benefiting both the agricultural sector and farmers' livelihoods.

7.1 Drone Didi of Ayodhya: Giving Wings to Rural Women through Agri-Entrepreneurship



Miss Shabina Khatoon

Age 36 years Graduate
Village Sandwa, Block Mawai, District Ayodhya,
Uttar Pradesh
Mobile: 7054051729

Enterprise: Drone spraying in horticultural and field crops

Background/ Situation Analysis

Coming from a farming family, Shabina initially practiced traditional farming with low productivity and limited income, earning only about ₹2.0–2.5 lakh annually. She faced several constraints, including limited capital, low exposure to advanced agricultural technologies, and social hesitation toward women adopting technology-driven enterprises. Access to mechanization and modern agri-services was also limited in her area.

Catalysts of Change

Her turning point came through continuous engagement with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Ayodhya, which provided technical guidance, motivation, and exposure to innovative agricultural technologies. With institutional support, she was selected under the NAMO Drone Didi Scheme of the Government of India and received an agricultural drone free of price, marking a major shift in her entrepreneurial journey.

Pathway(s) to Progress

In 2020, Miss Shabina established a 2,000 sq. m polyhouse, adopting scientific packages of practices for the cultivation of capsicum, strawberries, and seasonal vegetables. Protected cultivation helped her achieve higher productivity, better quality produce, and efficient resource use. Simultaneously, she began using agricultural drones for pesticide and herbicide application in crops such as pigeon pea, oilseeds, sugarcane, and horticultural crops like banana and mango, where manual spraying is difficult due to crop height and dense canopy. Recognizing the demand for this technology, she started providing drone-spraying services on a custom-hiring basis across villages of Ayodhya district. Charging a nominal rate (about ₹400 per acre), her services became popular among farmers due to reduced labour cost, precision application, and time efficiency. Today, she earns ₹4,000–5,000 per spraying operation, with even higher income during peak agricultural seasons. Additional earnings come from training programmes and on-field demonstrations conducted for farmers and rural youth.

Marketing and Recognition

For promoting her drone services, Miss Shabina effectively uses social media platforms, banners, and posters, which has enhanced her visibility not only in the district but also at the state level.

Productivity & income enhancement:

Today, her enterprise generates an annual gross income of ₹8.00–10.00 lakh, with a net income of ₹5.50–6.50 lakh. Compared to her pre-intervention income of ₹2.00–2.50 lakh, this reflects a fourfold increase in income, clearly highlighting the economic impact of KVK-led technological interventions. Her initiative has also created seasonal employment opportunities, particularly for local women, through involvement in drone demonstrations, training activities, and peak-season support operations.

Social/Personal Empowerment/Awards & Recognition:

Beyond income enhancement, Miss Shabina Khatoon has emerged as a role model for rural women and youth in Ayodhya district. Her improved standard of living and confidence has motivated many others to adopt agriculture as a viable enterprise. So far, she has trained 80 women farmers in drone operation and application in agriculture. Remarkably, she has also trained six women from her village Self-Help Group as “Drone Didis”, who are now independently operating drones and providing spraying services in farmers’ fields, marking a significant step towards women’s participation in technology-driven agriculture.

Influence to Other Farmers:

Farmers fondly recognise her as “Drone Didi”, symbolises women’s leadership and technological empowerment in agriculture. In a predominantly male-dominated domain, she has earned the trust and respect of farmers, with many male farmers regularly approaching her for drone-based spraying services as well as hands-on training on the use of agricultural drones in their fields. Her role has effectively challenged gender stereotypes and demonstrated the growing acceptance of women as skilled professionals in advanced farm mechanisation and precision agriculture.

- Shifted from traditional farming to advanced protected cultivation and drone technology via the NAMO Drone Didi Scheme.
- Increased her annual income fourfold, jumping from ₹2.5 lakh to a gross of ₹10 lakh.
- Launched a successful drone-hiring business, providing efficient pesticide spraying for tall crops like sugarcane and mango.
- Empowered over 80 women through drone training, creating a new generation of female agri-entrepreneurs.
- Stereotype Breaker: Earned the title “Drone Didi,” gaining respect in a male-dominated field.



Ms. Shabiba using drones in her own field



Ms. Shabiba demonstrating “how to use of drone” to farm women and farmers



Ms. Shabiba Demonstrating pesticides application in dense canopy crop like in sugarcane and banana



Ms. Shabibaparticipation in state-level farmers fair



Ms. Shabiba demonstrating “how to use of drone” for monitoring purposes in farm field.



7.2. From Waste to Wealth: Women Driving Sustainable Livelihoods through Vermicomposting and Kitchen garden"



Smt. PushpaGautam

Age: 45 years, Post graduate
Village Bihra, Block Kaptanganj, District
Basti, U.P.
+91 9721224486

Enterprise: Vermicompost production (Major Enterprise), Agro-Processing and SHG-based enterprise development

Background/ Situation Analysis

Smt. PushpaGautam belongs to a small farmer family with a limited landholding of 0.6 ha, where livelihoods depended mainly on traditional agricultural practices. Initially, she faced several challenges, including low productivity and insufficient income from conventional farming, which made the household economically vulnerable. There was limited awareness and technical knowledge regarding vermicompost production and food processing, along with the absence of an organized marketing system further reduced income prospects due to low price realization. In addition, she faced social constraints and traditional mindsets that discouraged women from stepping out of the household to engage in entrepreneurial or business activities, which further limited her opportunities for economic independence and growth.

Catalysts of Change

The major catalyst for her change was desire to become economically independent while improving family nutrition and utilizing farm waste effectively. The intervention by ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Basti was the major turning points in her journey. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Basti played a crucial role in transforming Smt. PushpaGautam's livelihood through capacity building, demonstrations, and continuous handholding support. The KVK provided technical training on scientific vermicompost production, along with value addition and food processing trainings to enhance income from surplus farm produce. Regular on-farm demonstrations, supply of quality inputs, and need-based advisory services strengthened her technical confidence and skills. Equally important was the motivational support and entrepreneurship development guidance provided by KVK scientists, which encouraged her to overcome social barriers and adopt entrepreneurial activities.

Pathway(s) to Progress:

- **Vermicompost Production (Major Enterprise)**

She established a vermicompost unit by efficiently utilizing on-farm waste, crop residues, and animal dung, converting farm waste into a valuable organic input. The produced vermicompost is used for her own fields and kitchen garden,

Highlights

- ❖ **Waste to wealth model:** Farm waste converted into income-generating organic manure
- ❖ **From subsistence to success:** Rural woman builds a green enterprise through vermicomposting and food processing
- ❖ **Women-led change:** Inspired 78 SHG women to adopt vermicompost, kitchen gardens, and value addition
- ❖ More than doubled her annual income through women-led entrepreneurship

significantly improving soil fertility, and lowering cultivation costs. Surplus vermicompost is sold regularly to local farmers, kitchen garden growers, and nursery owners, ensuring steady income. Her unit produces approximately **8–10 tonnes** of vermicompost annually, making it a reliable and sustainable enterprise.

- **Kitchen Garden as Raw Material Support: A new approach towards Agro-processing**

Using surplus produce from her kitchen garden and locally sourced raw materials, she prepares a range of nutritious, and market-oriented food products. Major products include pickles (mango, lemon, mixed vegetable, chilli), multigrain and roasted grain flours, amla and seasonal fruit murabba, traditional jaggery-based (gur) products, sahjan (drumstick) leaf powder, chai masala, sabji masala, and other seasonal processed items. She follows traditional recipes integrated with scientific processing techniques imparted by KVK Basti, with strong emphasis on hygiene, quality control, proper drying, grinding, and packaging. All products are prepared without chemical preservatives, making them safe and consumer-friendly.

She has established a **diversified nutrition garden** which serves as a low-cost and assured source of raw materials such as chilli, lemon, drumstick leaves, vegetables, fruits, and herbs, enabling continuous production and minimizing input costs for value addition.

- **Marketing and Market Linkages:**

Her value-added products are marketed through local village markets, direct household sales, SHG networks, and nearby villages, while vermicompost is sold directly to farmers and gardeners. The products enjoy strong local demand due to their organic nature, good taste, assured quality, and trust-based marketing, enabling sustainable income generation and gradual enterprise scaling.

Productivity & income enhancement:

Income Sources: Sale of vermicompost and sale of pickles, flours, murabba, masala powders, jaggery-based product

Before initiating her entrepreneurial activities, Smt. PushpaGautam's family primarily practiced subsistence farming, with most of the produce consumed at the household level and very limited marketable surplus. The family could manage savings of only ₹3,000–4,000 per month, reflecting low and unstable income. Following KVK interventions and adoption of vermicompost production and value-added food processing, there has been a significant improvement in household income. At present, her enterprise generates an annual gross income of approximately **₹1.20–1.50 lakh** from combined vermicompost sales and value-added products, with an annual net income of about **₹80,000–1,00,000**, demonstrating a substantial shift from subsistence to sustainable, market-oriented livelihood.

Employment generation:

- Self-employment
- Family labor
- Part-time employment for SHG women

Social/Personal Empowerment/Awards & Recognition:

SHG-based Enterprise Development and Leadership:

She expanded her activities through women Self Help Groups (SHGs), engaging members in processing, packaging, labeling, and pricing activities.

Smt. Pushpa Gautam has promoted organic farming and efficient waste recycling by popularizing vermin composting at the village level. Her interventions have contributed to the improvement of nutritional security and economic well-being of rural households through

kitchen gardens and value-added food products. She has inspired and mobilized 78 women members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) to adopt vermin compost units, nutrition gardens, and food processing activities, thereby strengthening women-led micro-enterprises.

Awards/Recognition: Smt. Pushpa Gautam's entrepreneurial achievements in vermin composting and value addition have been widely covered in print and electronic media, highlighting her receipt of prestigious recognitions such as the 'Krishi Samman' Award (Krishi Vipanan category) and the 'Sushil Devi Shobha Award' for her outstanding contribution to women-led agri-entrepreneurship and sustainable rural livelihoods



Organic compost unit & displaying the branded Vermi Compost bags ready for distribution



High-quality organic compost, prepared by the PushpaGautam-led Self-Help Group (SHG)



A glimpse into the Gram Dukan (Village Shop) featuring a range of organic products manufactured by Self-Help Group led by Smt Pushpa Gautam



Smt. PushpaGautam receiving the 'Krishi Samman' Award for excellence in agricultural marketing and value-added enterprises.



Smt. Pushpa Gautam exhibited the products developed by her in various district-level programmes.

7.3 Drone Didi of Sitapur: A Women-Led Model of Eco-Entrepreneurship and Precision Agriculture



Smt. Sunita Verma

Age 39, Graduate
Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Katiya,
District Sitapur (U.P.)

Enterprise: Drone spraying services, eco-friendly herbal color products, SHG-based enterprises
Background / Situation Analysis

Smt. Sunita Verma belongs to a financially weak rural family and is landless, cultivating 2.5 bigha of leased land for household sustenance. With two school-going children and limited livelihood options, the family faced economic insecurity. Social resistance, misinformation in the village, lack of infrastructure, and limited exposure to modern technologies further constrained her opportunities. Catalysts of Change (Institutional & Capacity-Building Support)

The turning point in her journey came through continuous support from Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Sitapur. Under the Rural Women Technical Park, she received skill-based training in eco-friendly enterprises. In 2023, she was selected under the Government of India's Drone Didi Scheme and received professional drone pilot training at IFFCO CORDET, Phulpur. Continuous handholding, demonstrations, motivation, and institutional linkage provided by KVK enabled her to adopt technology-driven entrepreneurship.

- Selected and trained under the Drone Didi Scheme
- Certified drone pilot providing precision spraying services
- Developed eco-friendly products from agricultural waste
- Active mobiliser and mentor of women SHG members
- Recognised as a role model for rural women and youth

Pathway(s) to Progress (Innovations, Scaling & Success)

Smt. Sunita Verma diversified her livelihood through multiple enterprises. She produces eco-friendly products such as herbal gulal, cow-dung diyas, dhoopbatti, candles, pots, and charcoal briquettes using agricultural residues. Alongside, she practices crop cultivation on leased land to support household income and food security. After completing certified training, she began offering drone spraying services to farmers, ensuring timely and precise application of plant protection chemicals. Her husband actively supports drone operations using an electric van, making the enterprise family-based and sustainable. She also motivates and mobilises SHG women for income-generating activities.

Marketing Strategy

Eco-friendly products are sold through local markets, nearby villages, SHG networks, and exhibitions. Drone spraying services are promoted through farmer meetings, on-field demonstrations, word-of-mouth publicity, and KVK programmes, ensuring growing demand and trust among farmers.

Productivity & Income Enhancement

The adoption of diversified enterprises and drone services significantly improved her livelihood.

- **Annual Gross Income** : ₹3.50 lakh
- **Annual Net Income** : ₹2.00 lakh
- **Increase in income after intervention** : ₹1.50 lakh
- **Employment generation:** Self-employment, family employment (husband), and indirect opportunities for SHG women

The enterprise reduced drudgery, promoted precision agriculture, and ensured stable income.

Social/Personal Empowerment & Recognition

Smt. Sunita Verma has emerged as a symbol of women's leadership in agricultural technology. Popularly known as "Drone Didi", she actively mentors rural women, promotes eco-friendly practices, and popularises modern farm mechanisation. Her enhanced decision-making role, confidence, and social recognition reflect strong women-led entrepreneurship. She was honoured by the Hon'ble Governor on National Farmers' Day (23 December 2025) at Integral University for her outstanding contribution to agriculture and women empowerment.

Influence on Other Women / Farmers: Her success has inspired rural women and youth to adopt technology-based agri-services, waste-based enterprises, and SHG-led livelihoods, strengthening community-level entrepreneurship.

Media & Recognition

- DD Kisan – "Bharat Ki Farm Lady, Dharti Ki Shaan"
- Broadcast Date: 15 December 2025; Theme: Women empowerment through modern agriculture and drone technology



Smt. Sunita Verma demonstrates the deployment of an agricultural drone for localized pesticide application



Smt. Sunita Verma demonstrating the operational features of an agricultural drone at a technology exhibition



Media coverage in newspaper





SHG members of Smt. Sunita group decorating handmade diyas for marketing



Miss Sunita Verma invited as guest speaker on DD-National Krishi Darshan programme

7.4 A Women-Led Rural Food Processing Business Transforming Livelihoods in Jaunpur



Smt. Durga Maurya

Age 57 years Graduate
Village Baksha, Block Baksha, District
Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh

Enterprise: Namkeen Making & Food Processing Unit

Background/ Situation Analysis

The entrepreneur belongs to a small rural farming family where income was mainly dependent on seasonal agriculture. Due to limited landholding and uncertain crop returns, family income remained irregular and insufficient to meet household needs. Like many rural women, she had limited access to formal employment opportunities and financial resources, which motivated her to explore self-employment options within her local environment.

Challenges faced initially (financial, social, technical, etc.)

- At the initial stage, the entrepreneur faced multiple challenges including lack of technical knowledge related to food processing, standardization of recipes, hygiene practices, and quality control.
- Limited financial resources restricted the purchase of basic machinery and raw materials.
- She also lacked awareness about proper packaging, labelling, pricing, and market linkage, which made it difficult to compete with established products in the local market.

The primary motivation was to generate a regular and reliable source of income to support her family and reduce dependency on agriculture alone. She aspired to become financially independent and contribute meaningfully to household decision-making. The growing demand for ready-to-eat snacks and namkeen products in rural and semi-urban areas further encouraged her to take up this enterprise.

Catalysts of Change

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Baksha, Jaunpur played a decisive role in transforming Smt. DurgaMaurya from a home-based activity into a skilled and confident food processing entrepreneur. The KVK provided, need-based training on scientific namkeen processing, covering selection of quality raw materials, standardized formulations, improved processing techniques, oil management, and safe frying practices to ensure uniform taste and product quality. Emphasis on hygiene, sanitation, and food safety standards enabled her to maintain cleanliness at the production unit and comply with essential quality norms. KVK further supported her in adopting improved packaging and labelling practices, highlighting accurate weight measurement, attractive packaging, basic branding, and regulatory information. Training on cost economics and pricing helped her calculate production costs, fix competitive prices, and ensure profitability.

Pathway(s) to Progress

Smt. DurgaMaurya has emerged as a successful rural woman entrepreneur by establishing a Namkeen Making Factory with brand name “Shresth” with continuous technical support from KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Baksha, Jaunpur.

• Namkeen Production Unit

She is actively engaged in the production of a variety of namkeen products such as sev, bhujia, mixture, and fried snacks. With technical guidance from KVK, she adopted improved processing methods, ensured the use of quality raw materials, and followed standardized recipes to maintain uniform taste and quality. Emphasis on hygienic preparation practices has enhanced product acceptability and consumer trust.

• Packaging and Quality Control

To improve shelf life and market appeal, proper grading, weighing, labelling, and attractive packaging practices are followed. Quality control measures introduced by KVK have helped in maintaining consistency, reducing wastage, and improving overall product presentation.

• **Marketing and Market Linkages:** Products are marketed under an organised FPO platform, Shiv Shakti Producer Company, Baksha, Jaunpur. The products are marketed through local retail shops, village markets, weekly haats, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), exhibitions, fairs, and direct consumer orders.

Productivity & income enhancement: The adoption of scientific namkeen processing and value addition resulted in a substantial enhancement in productivity and income for Smt. DurgaMaurya. Standardized processing techniques, improved oil management, and better quality control significantly reduced wastage and lowered the cost of production, while improved packaging and shelf-life enhancement increased product demand and market acceptance. As a result, her annual income witnessed a remarkable rise—from ₹3.00–4.00 lakh before intervention to ₹10.00–12.50 lakh after intervention, reflecting a more than threefold increase in earnings. During the same period, the enterprise achieved an annual gross income of ₹45.00 lakh, with a net income of ₹10.00–12.50 lakh, ensuring a stable and sustainable livelihood.

- Established a women-led rural food processing enterprise (Namkeen Making Unit) under the brand “Shresth”.
- Transitioned from seasonal agriculture-dependent livelihood to a sustainable agri-processing business
- Annual income increased more than threefold, from ₹3.00–4.00 lakh to ₹10.00–12.50 lakh after intervention
- Actively supports and motivates Self-Help Groups (SHGs) by sharing technical knowledge & experiences.

Social/Personal Empowerment/Awards & Recognition: Smt. DurgaMaurya has emerged as a recognized role model for rural women in her village and surrounding areas by successfully establishing a food processing enterprise through scientific practices. Her journey has inspired

many women to explore self-employment opportunities particularly namkeen production. She actively promotes women's participation in income-generating activities and supports Self-Help Group (SHG) initiatives by sharing her experiences, technical knowledge, and motivational guidance.

Awards and Recognition: Smt. DurgaMaurya was honoured with a Certificate of Appreciation (Samman Patra) by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh, District Jaunpur, in the year 2025. The recognition was awarded for her outstanding performance and highest production of ragi in Jaunpur. In addition, she successfully completed the Training of the Trainers (ToT) Programme on Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) conducted by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at the IRRI South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC), Varanasi.

Influence to Other Farmers

By promoting hygienic and safe food production practices, she has raised awareness of food safety and quality standards at the village level. Adoption of improved processing, packaging, and cleanliness norms has positioned her enterprise as a model of responsible and sustainable rural entrepreneurship, contributing to women-led enterprise development and inclusive rural growth.



Ms. DurgaMaurya conducting a village-level awareness session to educate women on nutrition



Inspection of equipments by KVK officials at "ShrestaNamkeen factory" started by Ms. DurgaMauraya



Ms. DurgaMaurya displaying branded and packaged namkeen products ready for sale



Mrs Durga receiving certificate of appreciation from Hon'ble Governor of Uttar Pradesh

Products from Smt Durga Mauraya agro-processing unit



Participation in various state and national exhibitions and conferences



Smt Durga Mauraya presenting her products to Hon'ble CM of Uttar Pradesh



Smt. DurgaMaurya representing her enterprise at the IRRI South Asia Regional Centre

7.5. From Crisis to Compliance: Building a Women-Led Spice Enterprise - The Journey of Priyanka Saini



Ms. Priyanka Saini

Age 35 years M.A.
Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
priya90saini@gmail.com

Enterprise : Agri-processing – Spice processing, packaging and marketing
Brand Name : *RootZest*

Background/ Situation Analysis

Priyanka Saini comes from a middle-class family with limited financial resources and no established business background. The post-COVID period brought significant economic stress due to job loss in the family and losses in a previous business venture. Household income became uncertain, and opportunities for formal employment were limited. Despite having

motivation and basic skills, she initially faced challenges such as lack of capital, limited market access, regulatory complexities, and balancing household responsibilities with entrepreneurial aspirations.

Catalysts of Change (Institutional & Capacity-Building Support)

A major catalyst in Priyanka's journey was her engagement with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Saharanpur, which provided training and handholding support in food processing, hygiene, packaging, and basic business management. KVK guidance helped her understand statutory compliance requirements, quality standards, and branding essentials. Motivated to build a legitimate and scalable enterprise, she formally registered her brand *RootZest*, obtained GST registration and an FSSAI licence, enabling her to transition from an informal activity to a compliant, professional food-processing enterprise.

Pathway(s) to Progress (Innovations, Scaling & Success)

Priyanka Saini is engaged in the processing, packaging, and marketing of food-grade spices under the registered brand *RootZest*. The enterprise involves sourcing raw spices from reliable suppliers, cleaning and grading, grinding and blending, and hygienic packaging with proper labelling. Emphasis is placed on quality control, regulatory compliance, and transparency, which has helped build customer confidence.

Marketing Linkages : Marketing is primarily done through direct channels, supported by attractive packaging, consistent quality, word-of-mouth promotion, customer feedback, and participation in local exhibitions and trade fairs. Rather than aggressive advertising, the enterprise focuses on trust-based marketing and repeat customers.

- Established *RootZest*, a women-led spice brand in the post-COVID period
- Formalisation through GST and FSSAI licensing
- Focus on quality, hygiene, and consumer trust rather than heavy promotion
- Supported by KVK Saharanpur through training and handholding
- Recognised by district administration and featured in regional media

Productivity & Income Enhancement

The establishment of a formal, compliant spice enterprise significantly improved Priyanka's livelihood security. The enterprise generates an annual gross income of approximately ₹12 lakh with a net income of about ₹3.6 lakh. The enterprise also contributes to employment generation for family members and other women, while improving access to safe, unadulterated spice products.

Social/Personal Empowerment & Recognition

Priyanka's journey represents a strong example of women-led entrepreneurship in agri-processing. By building a compliant and quality-driven enterprise, she has enhanced her decision-making role within the family and gained social recognition. She actively shares practical knowledge related to food processing, packaging, and compliance, encouraging other women to explore income-generating activities. Her success has positioned her as a role model for aspiring women entrepreneurs in Saharanpur and nearby areas.

Media Coverage & Recognition

- Featured story: "*Saharanpur woman builds spice business from home*"
- Recognised by the District Magistrate, Saharanpur (Shri Manish Bansal) on 14 August 2025 during an exhibition at *Jan-Manch*

Participation in Exhibitions/Fairs

- Khadi GramodyogMela, 2024 – Company Garden, Saharanpur

- ITC Mela, 2025 – Saharanpur
- KrishiMela, 2 February 2025 – Saharanpur
- Khadi GramodyogMela, 2025 – Company Garden, Saharanpur
- Exhibition at MaaShakumbhari University, Saharanpur

Influence on Other Women

Her enterprise demonstrates that women can build compliant, scalable, and trustworthy agri-food businesses even after economic setbacks, inspiring other women to adopt formal entrepreneurship in food processing.



Packaging of spices at Root Zest with proper sanitation



Masala Stall in MaaShakumbhari University Exhibition Saharanpur



Training on Value addition at KVK Saharanpur by Ms Priyanka as Master Trainer



Ms. Priyanka Shahi showcasing products during the ITC Mission SunehraKal (RSETI) Rural Self Employment Training Programme



Awarded by Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of Maa Shakumbhari University Saharanpur

7.6 Distress Sale to Sustainable Livelihoods: A Women-Led Value Addition Model from Unnao



Smt. Tarawati (W/o Shri Prahalad Saini)

Age 50 years 8th Pass

Virendra Kumar Singh KrishiVigyan

Kendra, Dhaura, Distt. Unnao U.P.

Enterprise: Mango value addition, candle making, nutrition garden, livestock and allied farm enterprises

Background / Situation Analysis

Smt. Tarawati, a resident of Dhaura village in Hasanganj block of Unnao district, was a simple housewife and farmwoman till 2008. Her family owned only 0.2 hectare of land, including a small mango orchard. Due to frequent windstorms during the mango season, nearly 20–25% of mango produce was damaged every year. The absence of organised markets forced distress sale of raw mangoes at ₹5–7 per kg and ripe mangoes at ₹7–9 per kg, resulting in an annual income of only ₹3,000–4,000 from the orchard. The family's overall income remained very low and irregular, making livelihood security a major challenge.

Catalysts of Change (Institutional Support)

In search of solutions, Smt. Tarawati approached KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Dhaura, Unnao, where she regularly participated in trainings organised by the Home Science Department. In 2009, she was selected under the DBT-sponsored project "Empowerment of Rural Women through Value Addition of Mango Fruit". KVK provided continuous capacity building, hands-on demonstrations, technical guidance, and access to processing, packaging and labelling facilities at nominal charges, enabling her to start value addition without heavy capital investment.

- Shift from distress sale of mangoes to diversified value-added processing
- Utilisation of a small mango orchard for processing and intercropping
- Expansion into candle making, nutrition gardening and livestock
- Continuous handholding by KVK Unnao
- Emerged as a Master Trainer and role model for women entrepreneurs

Pathway(s) to Progress (Innovations, Scaling & Success)

Smt. Tarawati began preparing mango-based value-added products such as mango pickle, mango leather (aampapad), mango candy, mango slices and mango powder. She also adopted intercropping of turmeric in mango orchards, converting it into turmeric powder for additional income. To diversify income further, she started candle making, producing plain, fancy and scented candles, especially during festive seasons. In addition, she manages a "nutrition garden" (*PoshanVatika*) for year-round vegetable production and maintains a small livestock unit, ensuring both nutritional security and regular cash flow. KVK-facilitated exhibitions, sale counters, and SHG-run outlets provided strong market linkages and visibility.

Productivity & Income Enhancement

Through value addition and enterprise diversification, Smt. Tarawati's livelihood transformed significantly.

- **Annual Gross Income** : ~₹4.40 lakh
- **Annual Net Income** : ~₹2.06 lakh
- **Earlier family income (2008-09)** : ₹45,000–65,000 per annum
- **Employment generation** : Self and family employment

Summary of Economic Impact (2024)				
Enterprise / Product	Key Output	Gross Income (₹)	Net Income (₹)	B:C Ratio
Mango Pickle	470 kg product	75,200	30,550	1.68 : 1
Mango Leather (AamPapad)	175 kg product	70,000	31,500	1.8 : 1
Mango Candy	125 kg product	56,250	24,750	1.8 : 1
Mango Slices	250 kg product	37,500	18,750	2.0 : 1
Total (Value Addition)	—	2,38,950	1,05,550	—
Turmeric Intercropping (Powder)	90 kg powder	22,500	19,350	—
Product Type	Wax Used (kg)	Packets Sold	Gross Income (₹/year)	Net Income (₹/year)
Plain Paraffin Candles	150	600	39,000	15,000
Fancy / Scented Candles	75	250	23,750	7,500
Total	—	—	62,750	22,500

Marketing Linkage: Smt. Tarawati markets her value-added products through a sale counter established at the ICAR-VKS KrishiVigyan Kendra, Dhaura, Unnao campus and by participating in district-level exhibitions and fairs organized by various agencies. Local marketing is further strengthened through support from her husband, who facilitates sales in nearby haats and offices. In addition, two women SHG-managed sale counters developed at Barakhera (Hasanganj block) and Parauri (Auras block) with technical and financial support from KVK Dhaura, Unnao and ICAR-NBFGR, Lucknow under the SCSP scheme, provide wider market access. These platforms ensure enhanced visibility, collective marketing, and increased sales opportunities for her products.

Social/Personal Empowerment & Recognition

She has inspired other rural women to adopt food processing instead of distress sale of produce. At present, two women have established independent food processing units, and 25 women from her village are preparing mango-based products under her guidance. Five SHGs in Unnao district have adopted her as a role model for women-led entrepreneurship. Recognizing her expertise, KVK Unnao has associated her as a “Master Trainer, enabling wider dissemination of scientific food processing practices.

Influence on Other Women / Farmers

Her enterprise serves as a demonstration model of women-led value addition, motivating farm women to diversify livelihoods, adopt scientific practices, and improve household income sustainably.

Media & Recognition

- Nominated for Best Farm Women Award under Doordarshan Kisan – Krishi Reality Show
- Featured during visits of Hon’ble Ministers, ICAR and State officials at KVK Unnao
- Widely covered in local and regional media during exhibitions and programmes



Demonstration of candle-making by KVK-Incharge Archana Singh and Smt. Tarawati as master trainer



Sri Dinesh Pratap Singh, Hort. Minister of UP Govt. in discussion with Ms. Tarawati regarding mango candy



Mango processing centre led by Smt-Tarawati; providing employment to farm/village women



Packaged final products of Mango ready for sale



Dr. Ranjaysingh, ADG, ICAR, Dr. Parmendra Singh, DDG, UPCAR and Sri Bhavesh Kumar Singh Ex DGP, UP Police, visiting Stall of Ms. Tarawati



Dr. Sanjay Singh, DG, UPCAR, Lucknow visiting the stall of Ms. Tarawati

7.7 From Subsistence to Sustainability: The Journey of a Women Farmer Leader



Ms. Anita Roy

Age 47 years Bachelor of Arts (Hindi)
Village: Banraha Pachim Patti, Seorahi,
Distt. Kushinagar, U.P.

Enterprise: Shri Mythili Enterprises (Banana-based food products & banana fibre handicrafts)

Background/ Situation Analysis

Ms. Anita Roy and her husband were actively exploring suitable entrepreneurial opportunities that could ensure sustainable income, particularly leveraging Anita's strong skills in culinary arts and food processing. Initially, they ventured into banana cultivation, as Kushinagar is a major banana-producing district with favourable agro-climatic conditions. However, they soon realised that farmers in the region largely depended on selling raw banana fruits, facing unstable prices, limited buyers and weak market linkages. A significant portion of the banana plant such as the pseudostem, flower, peel and core was routinely discarded as waste, resulting in low overall returns.

Catalysts of Change

A major turning point in Ms. Anita Roy's entrepreneurial journey came with the launch of the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, under which banana fibre and banana-based products were identified as the focus enterprise for Kushinagar district. This policy intervention provided the much-needed direction and confidence to transform her idea into a viable agri-enterprise. To strengthen her technical capabilities, Ms. Anita Roy underwent specialised hands-on training at the ICAR-National Research Centre for Banana (NRCB), Tiruchirapalli, where she acquired knowledge and skills in banana fibre extraction and processing of banana-based food products. Further, to enhance the quality and market appeal of fibre products, she received advanced training in weaving and dyeing technology at the Ministry of Textiles, Chennai and Salem. Throughout her journey, continuous handholding and institutional support from Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Kushinagar played a crucial role. The KVK facilitated capacity building through trainings, provided exposure through exhibitions and Krishi Melas, and supported wide publicity via mass media platforms.

Pathway(s) to Progress

Ms. Anita Roy established Shree Mythili Enterprises in 2018 under the brand name "Karpura", marking a strategic shift from primary banana production to value-added agri-processing. Through process innovation, the enterprise successfully developed six value-added banana-based food products, including banana chips, ready-to-serve (RTS) banana juice, pickles prepared from banana flower, stem and peel, banana flour, and banana vermicelli. In parallel, Ms. Roy diversified the enterprise by introducing banana fibre-based handloom and handicraft products, thereby creating a circular and zero-waste production model. With technical support from ICAR-National Research Centre for Banana (NRCB), she promoted the cultivation of diversified banana varieties such as Red Banana and Nendran in Kushinagar, challenging the prevailing perception that only G-9 varieties were suitable for the region. This intervention helped expand varietal choice and improved farmers' income potential.

Productivity & income enhancement:

For market expansion, the enterprise adopted multi-channel marketing strategies, including direct-to-consumer (D2C) and business-to-consumer (B2C) models, participation in exhibitions and fairs, establishment of a retail outlet at Gorakhpur Zoo, and use of digital and social media platforms. As a result of these innovations and scaling efforts, the enterprise recorded a significant increase in income, rising from ₹5.91 lakh during 2023–24 to ₹7.44 lakh in 2024–25. During 2024–25, the gross income reached ₹12.00 lakh, with a net income of ₹5.00 lakh.

Social/Personal Empowerment/Awards & Recognition:

Ms. Anita Roy received strong institutional support under the Nari Shakti and One District One Product (ODOP) initiatives, which significantly strengthened her entrepreneurial journey. In recognition of her technical competence, leadership qualities and contribution to banana-based value addition, she was designated as the ODOP District Master Trainer, enabling her to guide and mentor other aspiring entrepreneurs in the district. Her enterprise has emerged as a major source of women-led employment, currently providing regular livelihood opportunities to 40–50 rural women, with a clear vision to scale this number to 200 women in the coming years. Beyond direct employment, Ms. Roy has played a pivotal role in capacity building, having trained more than 500 women in banana processing and banana fibre-based product development.

- Established Shree Mythili Enterprises (2018) under the brand “Karpura”, focusing on banana-based value addition and fibre products
- Converted banana waste marketable food products and handicrafts, promoting a zero-waste circular economy model
- Annual income increased from ₹5.91 lakh (2023–24) to gross income of ₹12.00 lakh and net income of ₹5.00 lakh (2024–25)
- Created sustainable employment for 40–50 rural women

Awards / certificates / recognition received

- She is the recipient of the NRCB Best Entrepreneur Award (2023), the Shakti Sankalp Sanman (2024) by Jagriti Enterprises, and accolades from Hindustan Agency and Prithvipur Thejasvitha Sanmar. Her story has been featured in prominent media such as DD Channel, APN News, and Dainik Jagran.
- To increase production capacity, she secured grant support of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakhs from Jagriti Enterprise Center and Avishkar Foundation respectively.

Influence to Other Farmers

Anita Roy's enterprise has inspired banana growers to adopt whole-plant utilisation, shift towards sustainable value addition, and explore women-led agri-enterprises, contributing to income diversification and circular agriculture in the region.



Banana and its bi-products launched by Shree Mythili Enterprise



NRCB Best Entrepreneur Award (2023), Shakti Sankalp Sanman (2024)



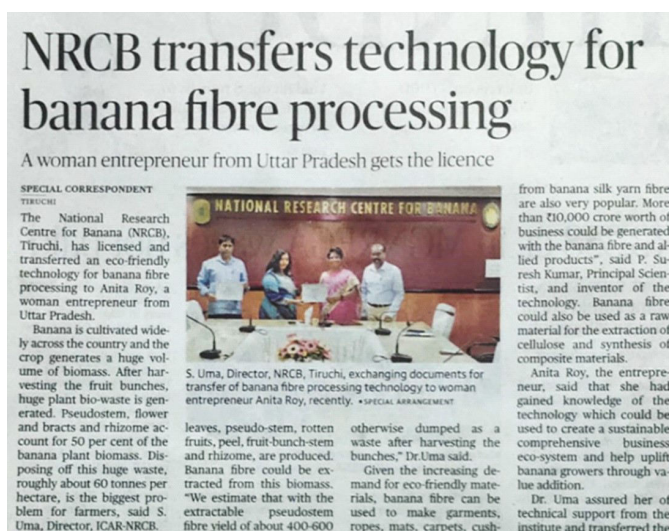
Ms. Anita showing her products to honourable chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Yogi Adityanath



Ms. Anita leading awareness lecture on use of banana and its by-products as business opportunities



Anita Roy is processing banana products with the self-help group women



Stories published in print media about the Shree Mythili Enterprises

7.8 Green Products, Strong Women: A Waste-to-Wealth Enterprise from Muzaffarnagar



Smt. Aarzo Siwach

Age 32 years Intermediate
Village NangliMhasi, Block Jansath,
Distt. Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)

Enterprise: Cow-dung-based eco-friendly products (Waste-to-Wealth)

Background / Situation Analysis

Smt. Aarzo Siwach belongs to a middle-class agrarian family where women were largely confined to domestic and supportive roles in dairy activities. Despite reverence for cattle, cow dung was viewed as a low-value waste, offering little economic return. Limited livelihood opportunities, social stigma attached to dung-based work, lack of technical knowledge, and weak market access restricted income generation and women's financial independence.

Catalysts of Change (Institutional Support)

The turning point came through KrishiVigyan Kendra, Muzaffarnagar-II, which provided structured training, demonstrations, and continuous handholding. KVK support enabled her to overcome technical hurdles in processing cow dung using natural binders and herbal additives, adopt semi-mechanised moulding for scale, and improve product quality. Training on value addition, hygiene, packaging, and enterprise management transformed a home-based experiment into a structured women-led enterprise.

- Developed a diversified product range:eco-friendly diyas, organic dhoop, samrani cups, hawanupley, puja batti, and Vedic art (idols, wall hangings)
- Adopted a multi-channel marketing strategy: local markets, SHG door-to-door outreach,B2B e-commerce via IndiaMart.
- Achieved Annual Gross Income of ₹80.60 lakh and Annual Net Income of ₹62.40 lakh, demonstrating high economic viability.

Pathway(s) to Progress (Innovations, Scaling & Success)

Guided by Swadeshi principles, Smt. Aarzo developed a diversified portfolio of 100% biodegradable, chemical-free products made primarily from cow dung and herbs, including:

- Eco-friendly Diyas (convert to manure after use)
- Organic Dhoop&Samrani Cups (charcoal-free, air-purifying)
- HawanUpley& Puja Batti
- Vedic Art: Cow-dung idols, wall hangings (Om / Shubh-Labh), paintings and customised name plates

KVK-facilitated exposure to manual and semi-automatic moulding significantly increased production capacity, while herbal enrichment created differentiated, premium products with strong consumer acceptance.

Marketing Strategy

A multi-layered marketing approach was adopted:

- Local grassroots markets in Muzaffarnagar to build trust
- SHG door-to-door marketing, doubling as awareness on sustainable living
- B2B e-commerce via IndiaMart, enabling national-level bulk orders
- Direct supply to temples and religious institutions, positioning products as authentic, chemical-free ritual essentials

Productivity & Income Enhancement / Economic Significance

- **Annual Gross Income** : ₹80.60 lakh
- **Annual Net Income** : ₹62.40 lakh
- **Employment generation** : Self-employment and livelihoods for 20 SHG

The enterprise demonstrates a scalable, high-return **waste-to-wealth model**, converting organic waste into premium eco-products while dismantling social stigma and ensuring strong profitability.

Social / Personal Empowerment & Community Impact

Smt. Aarzo has empowered over 20 SHGs, transitioning women from unpaid domestic roles to regular earners with dignity. She mentors SHG members in processing, mould handling, herbal blending, basic accounting, and professional communication—creating a self-sustaining micro-enterprise ecosystem. Her model promotes a circular economy, replacing plastic and charcoal-based items with biodegradable alternatives and fostering a green lifestyle.

Recognition & Leadership

Recognised as a pioneer role model in Muzaffarnagar block, she is frequently consulted by local authorities for women-centric programmes. Her journey—from a small shed to Pan-India sales which exemplifies women-led rural innovation. She has received **Innovative Awards on KisanSammanDiwas** and wide media coverage in Hindi dailies and exhibitions.

Influence on Other Women / Farmers

Her success has inspired rural women to adopt **eco-friendly enterprises**, strengthened SHG-based livelihoods, promoted cow protection (GauSeva), and demonstrated that traditional resources can power modern, sustainable businesses.



Diya making in process led by Ms. Aarzo



By-products of enterprise started Ms. Aarzo



Diya making training led by Ms. Aarzo as Master trainer



Diya making in process led by Ms. Aarzo

7.9 Natural Farming: Improved in soil health in terms of chemical, physical and biological condition of soil due to zero budget



Mr. Manoj Kumar Singh

Village Bahadurpur, Block Trivediganj,
Distt. Barabnki (U.P.)

Introduction: Mr. Manoj Kumar Singh of Bahadurpur village, block Trivediganj, district barabnki is a farmer who is practising natural farming since 2018 and developed a model natural farming model with the technical support of KVK Barabanki.

KVK Intervention: KVK, Barabanki created awareness and train him with the technical knowledge of Natural farming and motivated him to do it in commercial level. KVK helped him for soil testing of his natural farming field and chemical farming field. He was totally satisfied with the result of natural farming. KVK barabanki trained and encouraged him for value addition and processing of natural farming products like mustard oil, wheat flour, mix flour (gram, wheat and barley), lentil daal, Rice (*kaala namak* and *sambha masoori*), raab, turmeric, coriander powder and seasonal leafy vegetables.

Practices adopted

- Reared 03 desi cows and had 3 acre landholding
- Sugarcane is cultivated in inter-crops with lentils, urad and paddy under natural farming
- Ghanjivamrit, Bijamrit and Jeevamrit are used for crop production and Neemastra and Agnistra are used for pest control.
- Paddy straw residues are used for mulching crops to prevent weed infestation and moisture loss.
- The main crops grown under natural farming are rice, wheat, sugarcane, mustard, urad, moong, potato, kidney beans and vegetables.

- Established 2 cement tanks in the field for jeevaamrit application in the crop.
- Participated in Farmers training, Gosthies, exposure visits, kisan mela and exhibitions.
- Use Whatsapp, youtube for creating awareness about natural farming methods in public domain.
- Value addition of natural farming crops.
- Direct door to door approach was used to sale natural mustard oil, wheat flour, mix flour (gram, wheat and barley), lentil daal, Rice (kaala namak and sambha masoori), raab, turmeric, coriander powder and seasonal leafy vegetables.

Comparison between Natural Farming and Conventional Farming

Parameters	Natural farming (1 ha)	Conventional farming (1 ha)
Crop	Paddy	Paddy
Cost of cultivation (₹)	20500	27650
Production (q)	38	32
Gross return (₹)	87400	69,856
Net return (₹)	68900	42206
B.C Ratio	4.26	2.52

Outcome

- Improved in soil health in terms of chemical, physical and biological condition of soil.
- Farming costs and input costs were reduced.
- Use of chemical inputs was reduced to zero.
- Harvested more nutritious and tastier food.
- Chemical free food was produced.
- Created awareness among farmers by participating in farmer fairs, farmer club meetings organized by KVK Barabanki and Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Barabanki District.
- Earned higher profits by garnering regular income, sustainably





Mr. Subhash Chandra Gangwar

Age 50 year

Village Rampura, PO Berampur, Bahedi Tehsil,
Distt. Bareilly (U.P.)

Introduction : Mr. Subhash Chandra Gangwar, a 50-year-old farmer from Rampura village, Post Office Berampur, Bahedi Tehsil, Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh, comes from a farming background deeply rooted in tradition. Being B.Sc. Agriculture graduate, he cultivated 27 bigha of land with rice, wheat, masoor, chana and chilli following the conventional path of chemical-based agriculture for years. However, rising input costs, soil degradation and pest problems gradually eroded his profits. Seeking a sustainable way of farming, he adopted natural farming practices on 10 bigha of land, making agriculture both profitable and environmentally sound.

Training and Technological Intervention : He initially relied on conventional, chemical-based methods for crop production. His turning point came when he watched a YouTube video by the National Organic Centre, Ghaziabad, which introduced him to the concept of natural farming. Inspired to make a change, he reached out to the subject expert of KVK Bareilly and participated in a natural farming training program in 2022. With technical guidance from KVK professionals, he mastered practical skills of producing organic inputs and gradually shifted to natural practices. Today, his fields flourish with inputs prepared from cow dung and cow urine, completely replacing chemical fertilizers.

Achievements : Subhash ji's journey wasn't without challenges. In the first year, his yields were lower than expected. But with persistence and experience, the production results reported to be improved. Over time, significant improvement in production levels as well as his income is reported. Now, he is earning ₹8-9 lakhs annually, with a profit of ₹ 2.5-3 lakhs. By cutting production costs by one-third and eliminating dependence on chemicals, he has built a more sustainable and profitable farming model.

Impact on Other Farmers : His success with adoption of natural farming has made him a role model within his community. Farmers from nearby villages often visit his fields to learn from his methods. He regularly conducts trainings and demonstrations for farmers, sharing his knowledge about natural inputs and eco-friendly practices. By observing his results directly, such as reduced production costs, improved soil health and increased profits, other farmers also getting motivated for adopting natural farming practices on their own small parcels of land.

Recognition and Awards : Subhash ji was conferred the *Progressive Farmer Award* at the KVK-IVRI Kisan Sammelan. His fields have also been visited by district administrative officers and agricultural scientists, who acknowledged his contribution as a progressive farmer and recognized natural farming as a means to achieve both profitability and sustainability.



7.10 Mustard Variety (Pusa Mustard-33) : A Successful cultivation



Mr. Shubham Kumar S/o Mahendra Singh

Age 27 year

Village- Budhawala, Block-Kotwali,

Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)

Introduction: Mr. Subham Kumar is 27 years old progressive farmer. He is cultivated Rice, Wheat, Mustard and Pulses but he faced low income due to low price of their produce. He has land holding 1.75 ha.

Details of technology demonstrated: Double Zero variety Pusa Mustard-33 for timely Sown Irrigated Conditions with average seed yields of 26.44 q/ha. The seeds are medium size (3.9 g/1000 seeds) with 38.0% Oil content. It matures in about 141 days. It is having both erucic acid (<2% and glucosinolate (<30 ppm) content as per international standards, making the oil as well as seed meal better for both human beings and animals.

Institutional Involvement: The area under Mustard is about 10,000 to 15, 000 ha in district Bijnor. Commonly grown Mustard varieties are PYS-1, YSH-0401 and Other private Sector Varieties. **Pusa Mustard-33** variety was developed and released by IARI, New Delhi during 2022 and was introduced and demonstrated by KVK Bijnor during Rabi-2022.

Success Point: This technology may be capable for increasing extra net return of farmers due higher yield and higher enrichment with low erucic acid and low glucosinolate that resulted better quality of oil comparison to other varieties. The area under this variety has now spread to more than 3500 ha in just two year.

Farmer Feedback:

- Farmers like very much Mustard variety PM-33 due to high yield and high nutritional quality against other Mustard varieties.
- Disease incidence in PM-33 is not seen while it is about 7-15% in Check variety.
- Market potential of PM-33 is better than other mustard variety due to their high demand.

Outcome Yield (q/ha): The average yield at Farmer field was 22.50 qt per ha with cost of cultivation of Rs. 33500.00 per ha. The average net profit per ha was recorded Rs. 112750.00 per ha.

Potential yield of variety/technology: 26.44 q/ha

District average (Previous year): 14.11 **State average (Previous year):** 12.90

Performance of technology vis-a-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Specific Technology	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
Farmer practices	12.50	31500.00	81250.00	49750	2.57
Demonstration	22.50	33500.00	146250.00	112750.00	4.36
% Increase	80.00	--	--	--	--



FLD of Pusa Mustard-33 on farmers field



Visit of KVK officials

7.11 Success of bio-fortified wheat variety DBW-187



Shri Mahadev Yadav s/o late Late Jagesar Yadav

Village- Seergaura
Block – Mankapur
Distt. – Gonda (U.P.)

Introduction: Wheat var. DBW-187 is very popular among farmers in Gonda district for better quality chapati as well as more yield. It is a bio-fortified variety having iron 43.10 ppm and resistant to yellow and brown rust disease. It was developed in Year 2019 by Indian Institute of Wheat and barley, Karnal Haryana.

KVK intervention : Shri Mahadev Yadav, a progressive farmer was selected for Front Line Demonstration of Wheat var. DBW-187 in year Rabi, 2024-25. Earlier he was used old var. PBW-343, which is lower in yield than DBW -187. One acre plot with sandy loam soil was selected for demonstration. A training on scientific cultivation of wheat was given to selected farmers of FLDs before conducting FLD wheat. KVK scientist advised the farmer for soil test. Recommended dose of fertilizers was applied. FYM was applied at the time of field preparation. The crop was sown on 16-11-2026 through Seed drill machine @ 100 kg seed per ha. Line to line distance was 22.50 cm. Seed was procured from AND University of Agriculture & technology Kumarganj Ayodhya. A one third dose of nitrogen, full dose of SSP and full dose of MOP was applied at sowing time. One third dose of nitrogen was applied after first irrigation. Rest one third dose of urea was given at tillering stage.

Output: Mr. Mahadev Yadav applied the balanced dose of chemical, fertilizer on recommendation of soil test (N:P:K::150:60:40) kg/ha. in wheat crop as advised by KVK's scientist for his 0.40 ha. plot. Five irrigations were done as per need of the crop. Spraying of Sulfosulfuron 75 WG and metsulfuron methy 5% WG @ 20 g / ha. was done after first irrigation for control of narrow as well as broad leaf weeds. No spraying of any insecticide or fungicide was done. Wheat demonstration was harvested on 16th April 2025. Demonstration yield was 59.26 q./ha. while local yield was 45.64 q. Yield increased was 29.84% over local check.

Impact: Wheat crop is the major food grain crop of Rabi season of the Gonda district. Demonstration crop was harvested on 17 th April 2026.KVK Mankapur had conducted 22 demonstrations in 10.0 ha. area in 08 villages covered 03 blocks during Rabi 2024-25. Mr. Mahadev Yadav is very happy to see the results of wheat var.DBW-187. Now the most of the farmers have sown DBW-187 in Rabi 2025-26.



Demonstration of Wheat Var. DBW 187

7.12 Success of high yielding Soyabean variety JS 2098



Sri Rakshpal

Village: Parsurampur
Block: Puranpur
Pilibhit, U.P.

Introduction: Mr. Rakshpal of Pilibhit district after completion his education up to graduate, engaged himself in agriculture in his own land for running his family. He possesses 1.3 ha of land, out of which he cultivates Paddy and wheat. But income generated from his farm was not enough for smooth running of his family.

Details of technology demonstrated:

- High yielding Soyabean variety JS 2098
- Vermicompost @ 2.5 q/ha
- Rrecommended dose of NPK at regular intervels IPM and IDM

Institutional Involvement: KVK Pilibhit has demonstrated the high yielding Soyabean variety JS 2098 along with other technology mentioned above in the land during Kharif 2024 under CFLD on oilseeds.

Success Point : All of the land possessed by Rakshpal was being used for the cultivation of traditional varieties of paddy and wheat. Mr. Rakshpal along with some of his neighbors came to KVK Pilibhit and they expressed their willingness to utilize their land for improved crop production to fetch more returns than whatever they were getting. Then a team of scientists from KVK, Pilibhit visited the village and after discussion with the farmers and necessary

survey, conducted a training programme for them. Later, they were provided with seeds of high yielding Soyabean variety JS 2098 and other necessary inputs for demonstration.

Farmers feedback: After successful implementation of the technology, farmers in the village were highly impressed and motivated by the performance of the new Soyabean variety JS 2098 of oilseed with improved cultivation practices due to its higher net income. He is now a role model not only in his village but also for the entire farming community of the nearby villages. Farmers from other villages are motivated by the success of this farmer and showing keen interest to implement oilseed production programme with proven HYV seeds in their villages. These interventions have the potential to create positive impact on oilseed production in Pilibhit district which will benefit the farmers at large.

Outcome Yield (q/ha)

- Demonstration: 24.27
- Potential yield of variety/ technology : 28.76
- District average (Previous year): 19.22
- State average (Previous year): 12.00

Performance of technology vis-à-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Specific Technology	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Farmers practices	23.27	50764	104715	53951	2.06
Demonstration	26.34	52342	118530	66188	2.26
% increase	11.65	--	--	--	--



Farmers field visit at soyabean demo field

7.12 Transformation of Subsistence Farming into a Sustainable Agri-Enterprise through Varietal Innovation and Multi-Tier Cropping Systems



Shri Abdul Hadi Khan

Age 55 year

Village – Bakharia, Tehsil Biswan

Distt. Sitapur (U.P.)

Introduction: Sitapur district in Uttar Pradesh is traditionally dominated by sugarcane and cereal monocropping. While productive, these systems often face challenges of soil fatigue, depleting water tables, and market volatility. Shri Abdul Hadi Khan, a 55-year-old visionary farmer from Bakharia village (Tehsil Biswan), has redefined the agricultural landscape of the region. Managing 8 hectares of fully irrigated land, Shri Khan transitioned from traditional practices to a scientifically managed Integrated Farming System (IFS). His approach focuses on the "three pillars of sustainability": Varietal Diversity, Resource Conservation, and Value Addition. With a formal education limited to the 8th grade but a profound scientific intuition, he has become a key collaborator for the ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR) and KVK-II, Sitapur.

Intervention:

The intervention strategy by KVK-II Katia, Sitapur was designed to address three specific gaps: High input costs in sugarcane, low land-use efficiency in orchards, and the disappearance of indigenous germplasm.

A. Seed and Planting Material Innovation: KVK introduced Shri Khan to the Single Bud Chip Technology for sugarcane. Traditionally, farmers used 60-70 quintals of seed cane per hectare; the KVK intervention reduced this to just 15-20 quintals via tray-raised nurseries. Furthermore, he was trained in seed production for high-yielding wheat varieties (DBW-187, DBW-303) and mustard (RH-725).

B. Multi-Tier Horticultural Engineering: To maximize the "vertical space" in mango orchards, KVK scientists helped design a Multi-Tier Cropping Model. This involved intercropping **Pineapple** within traditional Mango and Guava groves. This utilized the filtered sunlight and maintained a micro-climate conducive to both crops.

C. Integrated Pest and Nutrient Management (IPNM): The intervention replaced chemical dependency with bio-agents. Shri Khan was trained in the on-farm production of:

- **Bio-pesticides:** *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, and *Beauveria bassiana*.
- **Bio-fertilizers:** *Azolla* (for nitrogen fixation and moisture retention), Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB), and Waste Decomposers for *in-situ* residue management.

Output:

The scientific outputs of these interventions have been documented as follows:

1. **Intellectual Property & Varietal Conservation:** In a rare feat for a smallholder farmer, Shri Khan conserved and stabilized a unique Pearl Millet variety. On **June 9, 2023**, he was granted the Certificate of Registration for AH-PM Bajra by the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA), Government of India. This provides him legal ownership and recognizes his role as a "Plant Genome Savior."
2. **Resource Conservation Center:** He established a permanent **Vermicompost Unit** and an *Azolla* cultivation tank. The use of *Azolla* as a green mulch has scientifically proven to reduce water consumption by **50%** and chemical nitrogen requirement by **25%**.
3. **Establishment of a Seed Hub:** His farm now serves as a local "Seed Hub" for the district, supplying high-quality seeds of sugarcane (varieties Co 0238, Co 0118, Co 15023) and Bajra (AH-PM) to neighboring farmers.
4. **Mechanization:** Adoption of a "Machine Bank" including Laser Land Levelers, Trench Openers, and Multi-crop Planters, which has reduced labor costs by 40%.

Outcome:

The economic transformation is quantified below, showcasing the superiority of the integrated model over traditional mono-cropping

Enterprise	Net Income (per Ha/Year)	Benefit-Cost (B:C) Ratio	Key Scientific Driver
Sugarcane	₹7,02,500	4.30	Single Bud / Trench Method
Guava (High Density)	₹6,34,375	3.85	Canopy Management
Mango + Pineapple	₹5,78,125 (Combined)	4.10	Multi-tier Land Use Efficiency
Wheat (DBW Series)	₹76,375	2.50	Varietal Purity

Additional Income Streams : Dairy: Establishment of "Umang Dairy Sales Center" providing stable daily cash flow, Vermicompost: Sale of organic manure and earthworms to local farmers.

Impact: The impact of Shri Abdul Hadi Khan's work extends across three dimensions:

- **Socio-Economic Impact:** He has empowered the local community by forming the "Sharda" Women Self-Help Group (SHG). This group focuses on value addition and provides employment to 12-15 rural women, fostering financial independence at the grassroots level.
- **Environmental & Ecological Impact:** By adopting a "Zero-Burn" policy and using Waste Decomposers, he has significantly improved the soil organic carbon (SOC) levels of his farm. The replacement of chemical pesticides with pheromone traps and bio-agents has restored the local population of "friendly insects" (pollinators and predators).
- **Horizontal Spread & Recognition:** His farm has become a "School without Walls."
- **Training:** He has successfully trained **33 progressive farmers** in pineapple cultivation, leading to the certification and adoption of the crop across Sitapur.

CASE STUDIES/SUCCESS STORIES

Success stories play a vital role for farmers as they highlight the potential for increased productivity, higher income, and sustainable practices. These stories inspire others to adopt innovative techniques and technologies, ultimately benefiting both the agricultural sector and farmers' livelihoods.

7.1 Drone Didi of Ayodhya: Giving Wings to Rural Women through Agri-Entrepreneurship



Miss Shabina Khatoon

Age 36 years Graduate
Village Sandwa, Block Mawai, District Ayodhya,
Uttar Pradesh
Mobile: 7054051729

Enterprise: Drone spraying in horticultural and field crops

Background/ Situation Analysis

Coming from a farming family, Shabina initially practiced traditional farming with low productivity and limited income, earning only about ₹2.0–2.5 lakh annually. She faced several constraints, including limited capital, low exposure to advanced agricultural technologies, and social hesitation toward women adopting technology-driven enterprises. Access to mechanization and modern agri-services was also limited in her area.

Catalysts of Change

Her turning point came through continuous engagement with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Ayodhya, which provided technical guidance, motivation, and exposure to innovative agricultural technologies. With institutional support, she was selected under the NAMO Drone Didi Scheme of the Government of India and received an agricultural drone free of price, marking a major shift in her entrepreneurial journey.

Pathway(s) to Progress

In 2020, Miss Shabina established a 2,000 sq. m polyhouse, adopting scientific packages of practices for the cultivation of capsicum, strawberries, and seasonal vegetables. Protected cultivation helped her achieve higher productivity, better quality produce, and efficient resource use. Simultaneously, she began using agricultural drones for pesticide and herbicide application in crops such as pigeon pea, oilseeds, sugarcane, and horticultural crops like banana and mango, where manual spraying is difficult due to crop height and dense canopy. Recognizing the demand for this technology, she started providing drone-spraying services on a custom-hiring basis across villages of Ayodhya district. Charging a nominal rate (about ₹400 per acre), her services became popular among farmers due to reduced labour cost, precision application, and time efficiency. Today, she earns ₹4,000–5,000 per spraying operation, with even higher income during peak agricultural seasons. Additional earnings come from training programmes and on-field demonstrations conducted for farmers and rural youth.

Marketing and Recognition

For promoting her drone services, Miss Shabina effectively uses social media platforms, banners, and posters, which has enhanced her visibility not only in the district but also at the state level.

Productivity & income enhancement:

Today, her enterprise generates an annual gross income of ₹8.00–10.00 lakh, with a net income of ₹5.50–6.50 lakh. Compared to her pre-intervention income of ₹2.00–2.50 lakh, this reflects a fourfold increase in income, clearly highlighting the economic impact of KVK-led technological interventions. Her initiative has also created seasonal employment opportunities, particularly for local women, through involvement in drone demonstrations, training activities, and peak-season support operations.

Social/Personal Empowerment/Awards & Recognition:

Beyond income enhancement, Miss Shabina Khatoon has emerged as a role model for rural women and youth in Ayodhya district. Her improved standard of living and confidence has motivated many others to adopt agriculture as a viable enterprise. So far, she has trained 80 women farmers in drone operation and application in agriculture. Remarkably, she has also trained six women from her village Self-Help Group as “Drone Didis”, who are now independently operating drones and providing spraying services in farmers’ fields, marking a significant step towards women’s participation in technology-driven agriculture.

Influence to Other Farmers:

Farmers fondly recognise her as “Drone Didi”, symbolises women’s leadership and technological empowerment in agriculture. In a predominantly male-dominated domain, she has earned the trust and respect of farmers, with many male farmers regularly approaching her for drone-based spraying services as well as hands-on training on the use of agricultural drones in their fields. Her role has effectively challenged gender stereotypes and demonstrated the growing acceptance of women as skilled professionals in advanced farm mechanisation and precision agriculture.

- Shifted from traditional farming to advanced protected cultivation and drone technology via the NAMO Drone Didi Scheme.
- Increased her annual income fourfold, jumping from ₹2.5 lakh to a gross of ₹10 lakh.
- Launched a successful drone-hiring business, providing efficient pesticide spraying for tall crops like sugarcane and mango.
- Empowered over 80 women through drone training, creating a new generation of female agri-entrepreneurs.
- Stereotype Breaker: Earned the title “Drone Didi,” gaining respect in a male-dominated field.



Ms. Shabiba using drones in her own field



Ms. Shabiba demonstrating “how to use of drone” to farm women and farmers



Ms. Shabiba Demonstrating pesticides application in dense canopy crop like in sugarcane and banana



Ms. Shabibaparticipation in state-level farmers fair



Ms. Shabiba demonstrating “how to use of drone” for monitoring purposes in farm field.



7.2. From Waste to Wealth: Women Driving Sustainable Livelihoods through Vermicomposting and Kitchen garden"



Smt. PushpaGautam

Age: 45 years, Post graduate
Village Bihra, Block Kaptanganj, District
Basti, U.P.
+91 9721224486

Enterprise: Vermicompost production (Major Enterprise), Agro-Processing and SHG-based enterprise development

Background/ Situation Analysis

Smt. PushpaGautam belongs to a small farmer family with a limited landholding of 0.6 ha, where livelihoods depended mainly on traditional agricultural practices. Initially, she faced several challenges, including low productivity and insufficient income from conventional farming, which made the household economically vulnerable. There was limited awareness and technical knowledge regarding vermicompost production and food processing, along with the absence of an organized marketing system further reduced income prospects due to low price realization. In addition, she faced social constraints and traditional mindsets that discouraged women from stepping out of the household to engage in entrepreneurial or business activities, which further limited her opportunities for economic independence and growth.

Catalysts of Change

The major catalyst for her change was desire to become economically independent while improving family nutrition and utilizing farm waste effectively. The intervention by ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Basti was the major turning points in her journey. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Basti played a crucial role in transforming Smt. PushpaGautam's livelihood through capacity building, demonstrations, and continuous handholding support. The KVK provided technical training on scientific vermicompost production, along with value addition and food processing trainings to enhance income from surplus farm produce. Regular on-farm demonstrations, supply of quality inputs, and need-based advisory services strengthened her technical confidence and skills. Equally important was the motivational support and entrepreneurship development guidance provided by KVK scientists, which encouraged her to overcome social barriers and adopt entrepreneurial activities.

Pathway(s) to Progress:

• Vermicompost Production (Major Enterprise)

She established a vermicompost unit by efficiently utilizing on-farm waste, crop residues, and animal dung, converting farm waste into a valuable organic input. The produced vermicompost is used for her own fields and kitchen garden,

Highlights

- ❖ **Waste to wealth model:** Farm waste converted into income-generating organic manure
- ❖ **From subsistence to success:** Rural woman builds a green enterprise through vermicomposting and food processing
- ❖ **Women-led change:** Inspired 78 SHG women to adopt vermicompost, kitchen gardens, and value addition
- ❖ More than doubled her annual income through women-led entrepreneurship

significantly improving soil fertility, and lowering cultivation costs. Surplus vermicompost is sold regularly to local farmers, kitchen garden growers, and nursery owners, ensuring steady income. Her unit produces approximately **8–10 tonnes** of vermicompost annually, making it a reliable and sustainable enterprise.

- **Kitchen Garden as Raw Material Support: A new approach towards Agro-processing**

Using surplus produce from her kitchen garden and locally sourced raw materials, she prepares a range of nutritious, and market-oriented food products. Major products include pickles (mango, lemon, mixed vegetable, chilli), multigrain and roasted grain flours, amla and seasonal fruit murabba, traditional jaggery-based (gur) products, sahjan (drumstick) leaf powder, chai masala, sabji masala, and other seasonal processed items. She follows traditional recipes integrated with scientific processing techniques imparted by KVK Basti, with strong emphasis on hygiene, quality control, proper drying, grinding, and packaging. All products are prepared without chemical preservatives, making them safe and consumer-friendly.

She has established a **diversified nutrition garden** which serves as a low-cost and assured source of raw materials such as chilli, lemon, drumstick leaves, vegetables, fruits, and herbs, enabling continuous production and minimizing input costs for value addition.

- **Marketing and Market Linkages:**

Her value-added products are marketed through local village markets, direct household sales, SHG networks, and nearby villages, while vermicompost is sold directly to farmers and gardeners. The products enjoy strong local demand due to their organic nature, good taste, assured quality, and trust-based marketing, enabling sustainable income generation and gradual enterprise scaling.

Productivity & income enhancement:

Income Sources: Sale of vermicompost and sale of pickles, flours, murabba, masala powders, jaggery-based product

Before initiating her entrepreneurial activities, Smt. PushpaGautam's family primarily practiced subsistence farming, with most of the produce consumed at the household level and very limited marketable surplus. The family could manage savings of only ₹3,000–4,000 per month, reflecting low and unstable income. Following KVK interventions and adoption of vermicompost production and value-added food processing, there has been a significant improvement in household income. At present, her enterprise generates an annual gross income of approximately **₹1.20–1.50 lakh** from combined vermicompost sales and value-added products, with an annual net income of about **₹80,000–1,00,000**, demonstrating a substantial shift from subsistence to sustainable, market-oriented livelihood.

Employment generation:

- Self-employment
- Family labor
- Part-time employment for SHG women

Social/Personal Empowerment/Awards & Recognition:

SHG-based Enterprise Development and Leadership:

She expanded her activities through women Self Help Groups (SHGs), engaging members in processing, packaging, labeling, and pricing activities.

Smt. Pushpa Gautam has promoted organic farming and efficient waste recycling by popularizing vermin composting at the village level. Her interventions have contributed to the improvement of nutritional security and economic well-being of rural households through

kitchen gardens and value-added food products. She has inspired and mobilized 78 women members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) to adopt vermin compost units, nutrition gardens, and food processing activities, thereby strengthening women-led micro-enterprises.

Awards/Recognition: Smt. Pushpa Gautam's entrepreneurial achievements in vermin composting and value addition have been widely covered in print and electronic media, highlighting her receipt of prestigious recognitions such as the 'Krishi Samman' Award (Krishi Vipan category) and the 'Sushil Devi Shobha Award' for her outstanding contribution to women-led agri-entrepreneurship and sustainable rural livelihoods



Organic compost unit & displaying the branded Vermi Compost bags ready for distribution



High-quality organic compost, prepared by the PushpaGautam-led Self-Help Group (SHG)



A glimpse into the Gram Dukan (Village Shop) featuring a range of organic products manufactured by Self-Help Group led by Smt Pushpa Gautam



Smt. PushpaGautam receiving the 'Krishi Samman' Award for excellence in agricultural marketing and value-added enterprises.



Smt. Pushpa Gautam exhibited the products developed by her in various district-level programmes.

7.3 Drone Didi of Sitapur: A Women-Led Model of Eco-Entrepreneurship and Precision Agriculture



Smt. Sunita Verma

Age 39, Graduate
Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Katiya,
District Sitapur (U.P.)

Enterprise: Drone spraying services, eco-friendly herbal color products, SHG-based enterprises
Background / Situation Analysis

Smt. Sunita Verma belongs to a financially weak rural family and is landless, cultivating 2.5 bigha of leased land for household sustenance. With two school-going children and limited livelihood options, the family faced economic insecurity. Social resistance, misinformation in the village, lack of infrastructure, and limited exposure to modern technologies further constrained her opportunities. Catalysts of Change (Institutional & Capacity-Building Support)

The turning point in her journey came through continuous support from Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Sitapur. Under the Rural Women Technical Park, she received skill-based training in eco-friendly enterprises. In 2023, she was selected under the Government of India's Drone Didi Scheme and received professional drone pilot training at IFFCO CORDET, Phulpur. Continuous handholding, demonstrations, motivation, and institutional linkage provided by KVK enabled her to adopt technology-driven entrepreneurship.

- Selected and trained under the Drone Didi Scheme
- Certified drone pilot providing precision spraying services
- Developed eco-friendly products from agricultural waste
- Active mobiliser and mentor of women SHG members
- Recognised as a role model for rural women and youth

Pathway(s) to Progress (Innovations, Scaling & Success)

Smt. Sunita Verma diversified her livelihood through multiple enterprises. She produces eco-friendly products such as herbal gulal, cow-dung diyas, dhoopbatti, candles, pots, and charcoal briquettes using agricultural residues. Alongside, she practices crop cultivation on leased land to support household income and food security. After completing certified training, she began offering drone spraying services to farmers, ensuring timely and precise application of plant protection chemicals. Her husband actively supports drone operations using an electric van, making the enterprise family-based and sustainable. She also motivates and mobilises SHG women for income-generating activities.

Marketing Strategy

Eco-friendly products are sold through local markets, nearby villages, SHG networks, and exhibitions. Drone spraying services are promoted through farmer meetings, on-field demonstrations, word-of-mouth publicity, and KVK programmes, ensuring growing demand and trust among farmers.

Productivity & Income Enhancement

The adoption of diversified enterprises and drone services significantly improved her livelihood.

- **Annual Gross Income** : ₹3.50 lakh
- **Annual Net Income** : ₹2.00 lakh
- **Increase in income after intervention** : ₹1.50 lakh
- **Employment generation:** Self-employment, family employment (husband), and indirect opportunities for SHG women

The enterprise reduced drudgery, promoted precision agriculture, and ensured stable income.

Social/Personal Empowerment & Recognition

Smt. Sunita Verma has emerged as a symbol of women's leadership in agricultural technology. Popularly known as "Drone Didi", she actively mentors rural women, promotes eco-friendly practices, and popularises modern farm mechanisation. Her enhanced decision-making role, confidence, and social recognition reflect strong women-led entrepreneurship. She was honoured by the Hon'ble Governor on National Farmers' Day (23 December 2025) at Integral University for her outstanding contribution to agriculture and women empowerment.

Influence on Other Women / Farmers: Her success has inspired rural women and youth to adopt technology-based agri-services, waste-based enterprises, and SHG-led livelihoods, strengthening community-level entrepreneurship.

Media & Recognition

- DD Kisan – "Bharat Ki Farm Lady, Dharti Ki Shaan"
- Broadcast Date: 15 December 2025; Theme: Women empowerment through modern agriculture and drone technology



Smt. Sunita Verma demonstrates the deployment of an agricultural drone for localized pesticide application



Smt. Sunita Verma demonstrating the operational features of an agricultural drone at a technology exhibition



Media coverage in newspaper





SHG members of Smt. Sunita group decorating handmade diyas for marketing



Miss Sunita Verma invited as guest speaker on DD-National Krishi Darshan programme

7.4 A Women-Led Rural Food Processing Business Transforming Livelihoods in Jaunpur



Smt. Durga Maurya

Age 57 years Graduate
Village Baksha, Block Baksha, District
Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh

Enterprise: Namkeen Making & Food Processing Unit

Background/ Situation Analysis

The entrepreneur belongs to a small rural farming family where income was mainly dependent on seasonal agriculture. Due to limited landholding and uncertain crop returns, family income remained irregular and insufficient to meet household needs. Like many rural women, she had limited access to formal employment opportunities and financial resources, which motivated her to explore self-employment options within her local environment.

Challenges faced initially (financial, social, technical, etc.)

- At the initial stage, the entrepreneur faced multiple challenges including lack of technical knowledge related to food processing, standardization of recipes, hygiene practices, and quality control.
- Limited financial resources restricted the purchase of basic machinery and raw materials.
- She also lacked awareness about proper packaging, labelling, pricing, and market linkage, which made it difficult to compete with established products in the local market.

The primary motivation was to generate a regular and reliable source of income to support her family and reduce dependency on agriculture alone. She aspired to become financially independent and contribute meaningfully to household decision-making. The growing demand for ready-to-eat snacks and namkeen products in rural and semi-urban areas further encouraged her to take up this enterprise.

Catalysts of Change

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Baksha, Jaunpur played a decisive role in transforming Smt. DurgaMaurya from a home-based activity into a skilled and confident food processing entrepreneur. The KVK provided, need-based training on scientific namkeen processing, covering selection of quality raw materials, standardized formulations, improved processing techniques, oil management, and safe frying practices to ensure uniform taste and product quality. Emphasis on hygiene, sanitation, and food safety standards enabled her to maintain cleanliness at the production unit and comply with essential quality norms. KVK further supported her in adopting improved packaging and labelling practices, highlighting accurate weight measurement, attractive packaging, basic branding, and regulatory information. Training on cost economics and pricing helped her calculate production costs, fix competitive prices, and ensure profitability.

Pathway(s) to Progress

Smt. DurgaMaurya has emerged as a successful rural woman entrepreneur by establishing a Namkeen Making Factory with brand name “Shresth” with continuous technical support from KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Baksha, Jaunpur.

• Namkeen Production Unit

She is actively engaged in the production of a variety of namkeen products such as sev, bhujia, mixture, and fried snacks. With technical guidance from KVK, she adopted improved processing methods, ensured the use of quality raw materials, and followed standardized recipes to maintain uniform taste and quality. Emphasis on hygienic preparation practices has enhanced product acceptability and consumer trust.

• Packaging and Quality Control

To improve shelf life and market appeal, proper grading, weighing, labelling, and attractive packaging practices are followed. Quality control measures introduced by KVK have helped in maintaining consistency, reducing wastage, and improving overall product presentation.

• **Marketing and Market Linkages:** Products are marketed under an organised FPO platform, Shiv Shakti Producer Company, Baksha, Jaunpur. The products are marketed through local retail shops, village markets, weekly haats, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), exhibitions, fairs, and direct consumer orders.

Productivity & income enhancement: The adoption of scientific namkeen processing and value addition resulted in a substantial enhancement in productivity and income for Smt. DurgaMaurya. Standardized processing techniques, improved oil management, and better quality control significantly reduced wastage and lowered the cost of production, while improved packaging and shelf-life enhancement increased product demand and market acceptance. As a result, her annual income witnessed a remarkable rise—from ₹3.00–4.00 lakh before intervention to ₹10.00–12.50 lakh after intervention, reflecting a more than threefold increase in earnings. During the same period, the enterprise achieved an annual gross income of ₹45.00 lakh, with a net income of ₹10.00–12.50 lakh, ensuring a stable and sustainable livelihood.

- Established a women-led rural food processing enterprise (Namkeen Making Unit) under the brand “Shresth”.
- Transitioned from seasonal agriculture-dependent livelihood to a sustainable agri-processing business
- Annual income increased more than threefold, from ₹3.00–4.00 lakh to ₹10.00–12.50 lakh after intervention
- Actively supports and motivates Self-Help Groups (SHGs) by sharing technical knowledge & experiences.

Social/Personal Empowerment/Awards & Recognition: Smt. DurgaMaurya has emerged as a recognized role model for rural women in her village and surrounding areas by successfully establishing a food processing enterprise through scientific practices. Her journey has inspired

many women to explore self-employment opportunities particularly namkeen production. She actively promotes women's participation in income-generating activities and supports Self-Help Group (SHG) initiatives by sharing her experiences, technical knowledge, and motivational guidance.

Awards and Recognition: Smt. DurgaMaurya was honoured with a Certificate of Appreciation (Samman Patra) by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh, District Jaunpur, in the year 2025. The recognition was awarded for her outstanding performance and highest production of ragi in Jaunpur. In addition, she successfully completed the Training of the Trainers (ToT) Programme on Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) conducted by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at the IRRI South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC), Varanasi.

Influence to Other Farmers

By promoting hygienic and safe food production practices, she has raised awareness of food safety and quality standards at the village level. Adoption of improved processing, packaging, and cleanliness norms has positioned her enterprise as a model of responsible and sustainable rural entrepreneurship, contributing to women-led enterprise development and inclusive rural growth.



Ms. DurgaMaurya conducting a village-level awareness session to educate women on nutrition



Inspection of equipments by KVK officials at "ShresthaNamkeen factory" started by Ms. DurgaMauraya



Ms. DurgaMaurya displaying branded and packaged namkeen products ready for sale



Mrs Durga receiving certificate of appreciation from Hon'ble Governor of Uttar Pradesh

Products from Smt Durga Mauraya agro-processing unit



Participation in various state and national exhibitions and conferences



Smt Durga Mauraya presenting her products to Hon'ble CM of Uttar Pradesh



Smt. DurgaMaurya representing her enterprise at the IRRI South Asia Regional Centre

7.5. From Crisis to Compliance: Building a Women-Led Spice Enterprise - The Journey of Priyanka Saini



Ms. Priyanka Saini

Age 35 years M.A.
Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
priya90saini@gmail.com

Enterprise : Agri-processing – Spice processing, packaging and marketing
Brand Name : *RootZest*

Background/ Situation Analysis

Priyanka Saini comes from a middle-class family with limited financial resources and no established business background. The post-COVID period brought significant economic stress due to job loss in the family and losses in a previous business venture. Household income became uncertain, and opportunities for formal employment were limited. Despite having

motivation and basic skills, she initially faced challenges such as lack of capital, limited market access, regulatory complexities, and balancing household responsibilities with entrepreneurial aspirations.

Catalysts of Change (Institutional & Capacity-Building Support)

A major catalyst in Priyanka's journey was her engagement with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Saharanpur, which provided training and handholding support in food processing, hygiene, packaging, and basic business management. KVK guidance helped her understand statutory compliance requirements, quality standards, and branding essentials. Motivated to build a legitimate and scalable enterprise, she formally registered her brand RootZest, obtained GST registration and an FSSAI licence, enabling her to transition from an informal activity to a compliant, professional food-processing enterprise.

Pathway(s) to Progress (Innovations, Scaling & Success)

Priyanka Saini is engaged in the processing, packaging, and marketing of food-grade spices under the registered brand *RootZest*. The enterprise involves sourcing raw spices from reliable suppliers, cleaning and grading, grinding and blending, and hygienic packaging with proper labelling. Emphasis is placed on quality control, regulatory compliance, and transparency, which has helped build customer confidence.

Marketing Linkages : Marketing is primarily done through direct channels, supported by attractive packaging, consistent quality, word-of-mouth promotion, customer feedback, and participation in local exhibitions and trade fairs. Rather than aggressive advertising, the enterprise focuses on trust-based marketing and repeat customers.

- Established RootZest, a women-led spice brand in the post-COVID period
- Formalisation through GST and FSSAI licensing
- Focus on quality, hygiene, and consumer trust rather than heavy promotion
- Supported by KVK Saharanpur through training and handholding
- Recognised by district administration and featured in regional media

Productivity & Income Enhancement

The establishment of a formal, compliant spice enterprise significantly improved Priyanka's livelihood security. The enterprise generates an annual gross income of approximately ₹12 lakh with a net income of about ₹3.6 lakh. The enterprise also contributes to employment generation for family members and other women, while improving access to safe, unadulterated spice products.

Social/Personal Empowerment & Recognition

Priyanka's journey represents a strong example of women-led entrepreneurship in agri-processing. By building a compliant and quality-driven enterprise, she has enhanced her decision-making role within the family and gained social recognition. She actively shares practical knowledge related to food processing, packaging, and compliance, encouraging other women to explore income-generating activities. Her success has positioned her as a role model for aspiring women entrepreneurs in Saharanpur and nearby areas.

Media Coverage & Recognition

- Featured story: "*Saharanpur woman builds spice business from home*"
- Recognised by the District Magistrate, Saharanpur (Shri Manish Bansal) on 14 August 2025 during an exhibition at *Jan-Manch*

Participation in Exhibitions/Fairs

- Khadi GramodyogMela, 2024 – Company Garden, Saharanpur

- ITC Mela, 2025 – Saharanpur
- KrishiMela, 2 February 2025 – Saharanpur
- Khadi GramodyogMela, 2025 – Company Garden, Saharanpur
- Exhibition at MaaShakumbhari University, Saharanpur

Influence on Other Women

Her enterprise demonstrates that women can build compliant, scalable, and trustworthy agri-food businesses even after economic setbacks, inspiring other women to adopt formal entrepreneurship in food processing.



Packaging of spices at Root Zest with proper sanitation



Masala Stall in MaaShakumbhari University Exhibition Saharanpur



Training on Value addition at KVK Saharanpur by Ms Priyanka as Master Trainer



Ms. Priyanka Shahi showcasing products during the ITC Mission SunehraKal (RSETI) Rural Self Employment Training Programme



Awarded by Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of Maa Shakumbhari University Saharanpur

7.6 Distress Sale to Sustainable Livelihoods: A Women-Led Value Addition Model from Unnao



Smt. Tarawati (W/o Shri Prahalad Saini)

Age 50 years 8th Pass

Virendra Kumar Singh KrishiVigyan

Kendra, Dhaura, Distt. Unnao U.P.

Enterprise: Mango value addition, candle making, nutrition garden, livestock and allied farm enterprises

Background / Situation Analysis

Smt. Tarawati, a resident of Dhaura village in Hasanganj block of Unnao district, was a simple housewife and farmwoman till 2008. Her family owned only 0.2 hectare of land, including a small mango orchard. Due to frequent windstorms during the mango season, nearly 20–25% of mango produce was damaged every year. The absence of organised markets forced distress sale of raw mangoes at ₹5–7 per kg and ripe mangoes at ₹7–9 per kg, resulting in an annual income of only ₹3,000–4,000 from the orchard. The family's overall income remained very low and irregular, making livelihood security a major challenge.

Catalysts of Change (Institutional Support)

In search of solutions, Smt. Tarawati approached KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Dhaura, Unnao, where she regularly participated in trainings organised by the Home Science Department. In 2009, she was selected under the DBT-sponsored project "Empowerment of Rural Women through Value Addition of Mango Fruit". KVK provided continuous capacity building, hands-on demonstrations, technical guidance, and access to processing, packaging and labelling facilities at nominal charges, enabling her to start value addition without heavy capital investment.

- Shift from distress sale of mangoes to diversified value-added processing
- Utilisation of a small mango orchard for processing and intercropping
- Expansion into candle making, nutrition gardening and livestock
- Continuous handholding by KVK Unnao
- Emerged as a Master Trainer and role model for women entrepreneurs

Pathway(s) to Progress (Innovations, Scaling & Success)

Smt. Tarawati began preparing mango-based value-added products such as mango pickle, mango leather (aampapad), mango candy, mango slices and mango powder. She also adopted intercropping of turmeric in mango orchards, converting it into turmeric powder for additional income. To diversify income further, she started candle making, producing plain, fancy and scented candles, especially during festive seasons. In addition, she manages a "nutrition garden" (*PoshanVatika*) for year-round vegetable production and maintains a small livestock unit, ensuring both nutritional security and regular cash flow. KVK-facilitated exhibitions, sale counters, and SHG-run outlets provided strong market linkages and visibility.

Productivity & Income Enhancement

Through value addition and enterprise diversification, Smt. Tarawati's livelihood transformed significantly.

- **Annual Gross Income** : ~₹4.40 lakh
- **Annual Net Income** : ~₹2.06 lakh
- **Earlier family income (2008-09)** : ₹45,000–65,000 per annum
- **Employment generation** : Self and family employment

Summary of Economic Impact (2024)				
Enterprise / Product	Key Output	Gross Income (₹)	Net Income (₹)	B:C Ratio
Mango Pickle	470 kg product	75,200	30,550	1.68 : 1
Mango Leather (AamPapad)	175 kg product	70,000	31,500	1.8 : 1
Mango Candy	125 kg product	56,250	24,750	1.8 : 1
Mango Slices	250 kg product	37,500	18,750	2.0 : 1
Total (Value Addition)	—	2,38,950	1,05,550	—
Turmeric Intercropping (Powder)	90 kg powder	22,500	19,350	—
Product Type	Wax Used (kg)	Packets Sold	Gross Income (₹/year)	Net Income (₹/year)
Plain Paraffin Candles	150	600	39,000	15,000
Fancy / Scented Candles	75	250	23,750	7,500
Total	—	—	62,750	22,500

Marketing Linkage: Smt. Tarawati markets her value-added products through a sale counter established at the ICAR-VKS KrishiVigyan Kendra, Dhaura, Unnao campus and by participating in district-level exhibitions and fairs organized by various agencies. Local marketing is further strengthened through support from her husband, who facilitates sales in nearby haats and offices. In addition, two women SHG-managed sale counters developed at Barakhera (Hasanganj block) and Parauri (Auras block) with technical and financial support from KVK Dhaura, Unnao and ICAR-NBFGR, Lucknow under the SCSP scheme, provide wider market access. These platforms ensure enhanced visibility, collective marketing, and increased sales opportunities for her products.

Social/Personal Empowerment & Recognition

She has inspired other rural women to adopt food processing instead of distress sale of produce. At present, two women have established independent food processing units, and 25 women from her village are preparing mango-based products under her guidance. Five SHGs in Unnao district have adopted her as a role model for women-led entrepreneurship. Recognizing her expertise, KVK Unnao has associated her as a “Master Trainer, enabling wider dissemination of scientific food processing practices.

Influence on Other Women / Farmers

Her enterprise serves as a demonstration model of women-led value addition, motivating farm women to diversify livelihoods, adopt scientific practices, and improve household income sustainably.

Media & Recognition

- Nominated for Best Farm Women Award under Doordarshan Kisan – Krishi Reality Show
- Featured during visits of Hon’ble Ministers, ICAR and State officials at KVK Unnao
- Widely covered in local and regional media during exhibitions and programmes



Demonstration of candle-making by KVK-Incharge Archana Singh and Smt. Tarawati as master trainer



Sri Dinesh Pratap Singh, Hort. Minister of UP Govt. in discussion with Ms. Tarawati regarding mango candy



Mango processing centre led by Smt-Tarawati; providing employment to farm/village women



Packaged final products of Mango ready for sale



Dr. Ranjaysingh, ADG, ICAR, Dr. Parmendra Singh, DDG, UPCAR and Sri Bhavesh Kumar Singh Ex DGP, UP Police, visiting Stall of Ms. Tarawati



Dr. Sanjay Singh, DG, UPCAR, Lucknow visiting the stall of Ms. Tarawati

7.7 From Subsistence to Sustainability: The Journey of a Women Farmer Leader



Ms. Anita Roy

Age 47 years Bachelor of Arts (Hindi)
Village: Banraha Pachim Patti, Seorahi,
Distt. Kushinagar, U.P.

Enterprise: Shri Mythili Enterprises (Banana-based food products & banana fibre handicrafts)

Background/ Situation Analysis

Ms. Anita Roy and her husband were actively exploring suitable entrepreneurial opportunities that could ensure sustainable income, particularly leveraging Anita's strong skills in culinary arts and food processing. Initially, they ventured into banana cultivation, as Kushinagar is a major banana-producing district with favourable agro-climatic conditions. However, they soon realised that farmers in the region largely depended on selling raw banana fruits, facing unstable prices, limited buyers and weak market linkages. A significant portion of the banana plant such as the pseudostem, flower, peel and core was routinely discarded as waste, resulting in low overall returns.

Catalysts of Change

A major turning point in Ms. Anita Roy's entrepreneurial journey came with the launch of the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, under which banana fibre and banana-based products were identified as the focus enterprise for Kushinagar district. This policy intervention provided the much-needed direction and confidence to transform her idea into a viable agri-enterprise. To strengthen her technical capabilities, Ms. Anita Roy underwent specialised hands-on training at the ICAR-National Research Centre for Banana (NRCB), Tiruchirapalli, where she acquired knowledge and skills in banana fibre extraction and processing of banana-based food products. Further, to enhance the quality and market appeal of fibre products, she received advanced training in weaving and dyeing technology at the Ministry of Textiles, Chennai and Salem. Throughout her journey, continuous handholding and institutional support from Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Kushinagar played a crucial role. The KVK facilitated capacity building through trainings, provided exposure through exhibitions and Krishi Melas, and supported wide publicity via mass media platforms.

Pathway(s) to Progress

Ms. Anita Roy established Shree Mythili Enterprises in 2018 under the brand name "Karpura", marking a strategic shift from primary banana production to value-added agri-processing. Through process innovation, the enterprise successfully developed six value-added banana-based food products, including banana chips, ready-to-serve (RTS) banana juice, pickles prepared from banana flower, stem and peel, banana flour, and banana vermicelli. In parallel, Ms. Roy diversified the enterprise by introducing banana fibre-based handloom and handicraft products, thereby creating a circular and zero-waste production model. With technical support from ICAR-National Research Centre for Banana (NRCB), she promoted the cultivation of diversified banana varieties such as Red Banana and Nendran in Kushinagar, challenging the prevailing perception that only G-9 varieties were suitable for the region. This intervention helped expand varietal choice and improved farmers' income potential.

Productivity & income enhancement:

For market expansion, the enterprise adopted multi-channel marketing strategies, including direct-to-consumer (D2C) and business-to-consumer (B2C) models, participation in exhibitions and fairs, establishment of a retail outlet at Gorakhpur Zoo, and use of digital and social media platforms. As a result of these innovations and scaling efforts, the enterprise recorded a significant increase in income, rising from ₹5.91 lakh during 2023–24 to ₹7.44 lakh in 2024–25. During 2024–25, the gross income reached ₹12.00 lakh, with a net income of ₹5.00 lakh.

Social/Personal Empowerment/Awards & Recognition:

Ms. Anita Roy received strong institutional support under the Nari Shakti and One District One Product (ODOP) initiatives, which significantly strengthened her entrepreneurial journey. In recognition of her technical competence, leadership qualities and contribution to banana-based value addition, she was designated as the ODOP District Master Trainer, enabling her to guide and mentor other aspiring entrepreneurs in the district. Her enterprise has emerged as a major source of women-led employment, currently providing regular livelihood opportunities to 40–50 rural women, with a clear vision to scale this number to 200 women in the coming years. Beyond direct employment, Ms. Roy has played a pivotal role in capacity building, having trained more than 500 women in banana processing and banana fibre-based product development.

- Established Shree Mythili Enterprises (2018) under the brand “Karpura”, focusing on banana-based value addition and fibre products
- Converted banana waste marketable food products and handicrafts, promoting a zero-waste circular economy model
- Annual income increased from ₹5.91 lakh (2023–24) to gross income of ₹12.00 lakh and net income of ₹5.00 lakh (2024–25)
- Created sustainable employment for 40–50 rural women

Awards / certificates / recognition received

- She is the recipient of the NRCB Best Entrepreneur Award (2023), the Shakti Sankalp Sanman (2024) by Jagriti Enterprises, and accolades from Hindustan Agency and Prithvipur Thejasvitha Sanmar. Her story has been featured in prominent media such as DD Channel, APN News, and Dainik Jagran.
- To increase production capacity, she secured grant support of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakhs from Jagriti Enterprise Center and Avishkar Foundation respectively.

Influence to Other Farmers

Anita Roy's enterprise has inspired banana growers to adopt whole-plant utilisation, shift towards sustainable value addition, and explore women-led agri-enterprises, contributing to income diversification and circular agriculture in the region.



Banana and its bi-products launched by Shree Mythili Enterprise



NRCB Best Entrepreneur Award (2023), Shakti Sankalp Sanman (2024)



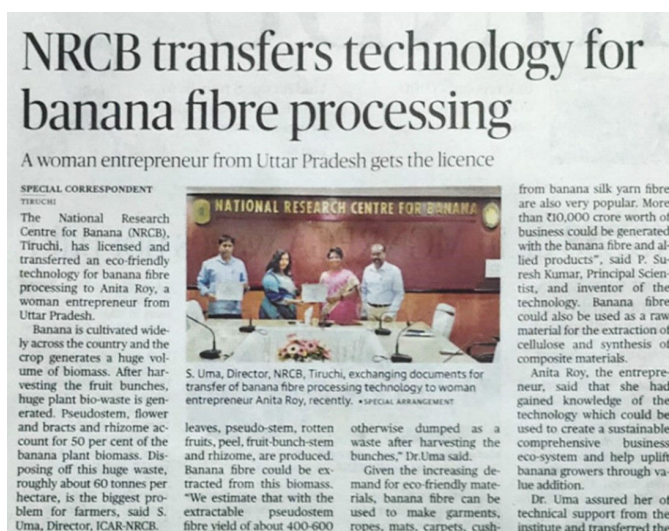
Ms. Anita showing her products to honourable chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Yogi Adityanath



Ms. Anita leading awareness lecture on use of banana and its by-products as business opportunities



Anita Roy is processing banana products with the self-help group women



Stories published in print media about the Shree Mythili Enterprises

7.8 Green Products, Strong Women: A Waste-to-Wealth Enterprise from Muzaffarnagar



Smt. Aarzo Siwach

Age 32 years Intermediate
Village NangliMhasi, Block Jansath,
Distt. Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)

Enterprise: Cow-dung-based eco-friendly products (Waste-to-Wealth)

Background / Situation Analysis

Smt. Aarzo Siwach belongs to a middle-class agrarian family where women were largely confined to domestic and supportive roles in dairy activities. Despite reverence for cattle, cow dung was viewed as a low-value waste, offering little economic return. Limited livelihood opportunities, social stigma attached to dung-based work, lack of technical knowledge, and weak market access restricted income generation and women's financial independence.

Catalysts of Change (Institutional Support)

The turning point came through KrishiVigyan Kendra, Muzaffarnagar-II, which provided structured training, demonstrations, and continuous handholding. KVK support enabled her to overcome technical hurdles in processing cow dung using natural binders and herbal additives, adopt semi-mechanised moulding for scale, and improve product quality. Training on value addition, hygiene, packaging, and enterprise management transformed a home-based experiment into a structured women-led enterprise.

- Developed a diversified product range:eco-friendly diyas, organic dhoop, samrani cups, hawanupley, puja batti, and Vedic art (idols, wall hangings)
- Adopted a multi-channel marketing strategy: local markets, SHG door-to-door outreach,B2B e-commerce via IndiaMart.
- Achieved Annual Gross Income of ₹80.60 lakh and Annual Net Income of ₹62.40 lakh, demonstrating high economic viability.

Pathway(s) to Progress (Innovations, Scaling & Success)

Guided by Swadeshi principles, Smt. Aarzo developed a diversified portfolio of 100% biodegradable, chemical-free products made primarily from cow dung and herbs, including:

- Eco-friendly Diyas (convert to manure after use)
- Organic Dhoop&Samrani Cups (charcoal-free, air-purifying)
- HawanUpley& Puja Batti
- Vedic Art: Cow-dung idols, wall hangings (Om / Shubh-Labh), paintings and customised name plates

KVK-facilitated exposure to manual and semi-automatic moulding significantly increased production capacity, while herbal enrichment created differentiated, premium products with strong consumer acceptance.

Marketing Strategy

A multi-layered marketing approach was adopted:

- Local grassroots markets in Muzaffarnagar to build trust
- SHG door-to-door marketing, doubling as awareness on sustainable living
- B2B e-commerce via IndiaMart, enabling national-level bulk orders
- Direct supply to temples and religious institutions, positioning products as authentic, chemical-free ritual essentials

Productivity & Income Enhancement / Economic Significance

- **Annual Gross Income** : ₹80.60 lakh
- **Annual Net Income** : ₹62.40 lakh
- **Employment generation** : Self-employment and livelihoods for 20 SHG

The enterprise demonstrates a scalable, high-return **waste-to-wealth model**, converting organic waste into premium eco-products while dismantling social stigma and ensuring strong profitability.

Social / Personal Empowerment & Community Impact

Smt. Aarzo has empowered over 20 SHGs, transitioning women from unpaid domestic roles to regular earners with dignity. She mentors SHG members in processing, mould handling, herbal blending, basic accounting, and professional communication—creating a self-sustaining micro-enterprise ecosystem. Her model promotes a circular economy, replacing plastic and charcoal-based items with biodegradable alternatives and fostering a green lifestyle.

Recognition & Leadership

Recognised as a pioneer role model in Muzaffarnagar block, she is frequently consulted by local authorities for women-centric programmes. Her journey—from a small shed to Pan-India sales which exemplifies women-led rural innovation. She has received **Innovative Awards on KisanSammanDiwas** and wide media coverage in Hindi dailies and exhibitions.

Influence on Other Women / Farmers

Her success has inspired rural women to adopt **eco-friendly enterprises**, strengthened SHG-based livelihoods, promoted cow protection (GauSeva), and demonstrated that traditional resources can power modern, sustainable businesses.



Diya making in process led by Ms. Aarzo



By-products of enterprise started Ms. Aarzo



Diya making training led by Ms. Aarzo as Master trainer



Diya making in process led by Ms. Aarzo

7.9 Natural Farming: Improved in soil health in terms of chemical, physical and biological condition of soil due to zero budget



Mr. Manoj Kumar Singh

Village Bahadurpur, Block Trivediganj,
Distt. Barabanki (U.P.)

Introduction: Mr. Manoj Kumar Singh of Bahadurpur village, block Trivediganj, district barabanki is a farmer who is practising natural farming since 2018 and developed a model natural farming model with the technical support of KVK Barabanki.

KVK Intervention: KVK, Barabanki created awareness and train him with the technical knowledge of Natural farming and motivated him to do it in commercial level. KVK helped him for soil testing of his natural farming field and chemical farming field. He was totally satisfied with the result of natural farming. KVK barabanki trained and encouraged him for value addition and processing of natural farming products like mustard oil, wheat flour, mix flour (gram, wheat and barley), lentil daal, Rice (*kaala namak* and *sambha masoori*), raab, turmeric, coriander powder and seasonal leafy vegetables.

Practices adopted

- Reared 03 desi cows and had 3 acre landholding
- Sugarcane is cultivated in inter-crops with lentils, urad and paddy under natural farming
- Ghanjivamrit, Bijamrit and Jeevamrit are used for crop production and Neemastra and Agnistra are used for pest control.
- Paddy straw residues are used for mulching crops to prevent weed infestation and moisture loss.
- The main crops grown under natural farming are rice, wheat, sugarcane, mustard, urad, moong, potato, kidney beans and vegetables.

- Established 2 cement tanks in the field for jeevaamrit application in the crop.
- Participated in Farmers training, Gosthies, exposure visits, kisan mela and exhibitions.
- Use Whatsapp, youtube for creating awareness about natural farming methods in public domain.
- Value addition of natural farming crops.
- Direct door to door approach was used to sale natural mustard oil, wheat flour, mix flour (gram, wheat and barley), lentil daal, Rice (kaala namak and sambha masoori), raab, turmeric, coriander powder and seasonal leafy vegetables.

Comparison between Natural Farming and Conventional Farming

Parameters	Natural farming (1 ha)	Conventional farming (1 ha)
Crop	Paddy	Paddy
Cost of cultivation (₹)	20500	27650
Production (q)	38	32
Gross return (₹)	87400	69,856
Net return (₹)	68900	42206
B.C Ratio	4.26	2.52

Outcome

- Improved in soil health in terms of chemical, physical and biological condition of soil.
- Farming costs and input costs were reduced.
- Use of chemical inputs was reduced to zero.
- Harvested more nutritious and tastier food.
- Chemical free food was produced.
- Created awareness among farmers by participating in farmer fairs, farmer club meetings organized by KVK Barabanki and Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Barabanki District.
- Earned higher profits by garnering regular income, sustainably





Mr. Subhash Chandra Gangwar

Age 50 year

Village Rampura, PO Berampur, Bahedi Tehsil,
Distt. Bareilly (U.P.)

Introduction : Mr. Subhash Chandra Gangwar, a 50-year-old farmer from Rampura village, Post Office Berampur, Bahedi Tehsil, Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh, comes from a farming background deeply rooted in tradition. Being B.Sc. Agriculture graduate, he cultivated 27 bigha of land with rice, wheat, masoor, chana and chilli following the conventional path of chemical-based agriculture for years. However, rising input costs, soil degradation and pest problems gradually eroded his profits. Seeking a sustainable way of farming, he adopted natural farming practices on 10 bigha of land, making agriculture both profitable and environmentally sound.

Training and Technological Intervention : He initially relied on conventional, chemical-based methods for crop production. His turning point came when he watched a YouTube video by the National Organic Centre, Ghaziabad, which introduced him to the concept of natural farming. Inspired to make a change, he reached out to the subject expert of KVK Bareilly and participated in a natural farming training program in 2022. With technical guidance from KVK professionals, he mastered practical skills of producing organic inputs and gradually shifted to natural practices. Today, his fields flourish with inputs prepared from cow dung and cow urine, completely replacing chemical fertilizers.

Achievements : Subhash ji's journey wasn't without challenges. In the first year, his yields were lower than expected. But with persistence and experience, the production results reported to be improved. Over time, significant improvement in production levels as well as his income is reported. Now, he is earning ₹8-9 lakhs annually, with a profit of ₹ 2.5-3 lakhs. By cutting production costs by one-third and eliminating dependence on chemicals, he has built a more sustainable and profitable farming model.

Impact on Other Farmers : His success with adoption of natural farming has made him a role model within his community. Farmers from nearby villages often visit his fields to learn from his methods. He regularly conducts trainings and demonstrations for farmers, sharing his knowledge about natural inputs and eco-friendly practices. By observing his results directly, such as reduced production costs, improved soil health and increased profits, other farmers also getting motivated for adopting natural farming practices on their own small parcels of land.

Recognition and Awards : Subhash ji was conferred the *Progressive Farmer Award* at the KVK-IVRI Kisan Sammelan. His fields have also been visited by district administrative officers and agricultural scientists, who acknowledged his contribution as a progressive farmer and recognized natural farming as a means to achieve both profitability and sustainability.



7.10 Mustard Variety (Pusa Mustard-33) : A Successful cultivation



Mr. Shubham Kumar S/o Mahendra Singh

Age 27 year

Village- Budhawala, Block-Kotwali,

Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)

Introduction: Mr. Subham Kumar is 27 years old progressive farmer. He is cultivated Rice, Wheat, Mustard and Pulses but he faced low income due to low price of their produce. He has land holding 1.75 ha.

Details of technology demonstrated: Double Zero variety Pusa Mustard-33 for timely Sown Irrigated Conditions with average seed yields of 26.44 q/ha. The seeds are medium size (3.9 g/1000 seeds) with 38.0% Oil content. It matures in about 141 days. It is having both erucic acid (<2% and glucosinolate (<30 ppm) content as per international standards, making the oil as well as seed meal better for both human beings and animals.

Institutional Involvement: The area under Mustard is about 10,000 to 15, 000 ha in district Bijnor. Commonly grown Mustard varieties are PYS-1, YSH-0401 and Other private Sector Varieties. **Pusa Mustard-33** variety was developed and released by IARI, New Delhi during 2022 and was introduced and demonstrated by KVK Bijnor during Rabi-2022.

Success Point: This technology may be capable for increasing extra net return of farmers due higher yield and higher enrichment with low erucic acid and low glucosinolate that resulted better quality of oil comparison to other varieties. The area under this variety has now spread to more than 3500 ha in just two year.

Farmer Feedback:

- Farmers like very much Mustard variety PM-33 due to high yield and high nutritional quality against other Mustard varieties.
- Disease incidence in PM-33 is not seen while it is about 7-15% in Check variety.
- Market potential of PM-33 is better than other mustard variety due to their high demand.

Outcome Yield (q/ha): The average yield at Farmer field was 22.50 qt per ha with cost of cultivation of Rs. 33500.00 per ha. The average net profit per ha was recorded Rs. 112750.00 per ha.

Potential yield of variety/technology: 26.44 q/ha

District average (Previous year): 14.11 **State average (Previous year):** 12.90

Performance of technology vis-a-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Specific Technology	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio
Farmer practices	12.50	31500.00	81250.00	49750	2.57
Demonstration	22.50	33500.00	146250.00	112750.00	4.36
% Increase	80.00	--	--	--	--



FLD of Pusa Mustard-33 on farmers field



Visit of KVK officials

7.11 Success of bio-fortified wheat variety DBW-187



Shri Mahadev Yadav s/o late Late Jagesar Yadav

Village- Seergaura
Block – Mankapur
Distt. – Gonda (U.P.)

Introduction: Wheat var. DBW-187 is very popular among farmers in Gonda district for better quality chapati as well as more yield. It is a bio-fortified variety having iron 43.10 ppm and resistant to yellow and brown rust disease. It was developed in Year 2019 by Indian Institute of Wheat and barley, Karnal Haryana.

KVK intervention : Shri Mahadev Yadav, a progressive farmer was selected for Front Line Demonstration of Wheat var. DBW-187 in year Rabi, 2024-25. Earlier he was used old var. PBW-343, which is lower in yield than DBW -187. One acre plot with sandy loam soil was selected for demonstration. A training on scientific cultivation of wheat was given to selected farmers of FLDs before conducting FLD wheat. KVK scientist advised the farmer for soil test. Recommended dose of fertilizers was applied. FYM was applied at the time of field preparation. The crop was sown on 16-11-2026 through Seed drill machine @ 100 kg seed per ha. Line to line distance was 22.50 cm. Seed was procured from AND University of Agriculture & technology Kumarganj Ayodhya. A one third dose of nitrogen, full dose of SSP and full dose of MOP was applied at sowing time. One third dose of nitrogen was applied after first irrigation. Rest one third dose of urea was given at tillering stage.

Output: Mr. Mahadev Yadav applied the balanced dose of chemical, fertilizer on recommendation of soil test (N:P:K::150:60:40) kg/ha. in wheat crop as advised by KVK's scientist for his 0.40 ha. plot. Five irrigations were done as per need of the crop. Spraying of Sulfosulfuron 75 WG and metsulfuron methy 5% WG @ 20 g / ha. was done after first irrigation for control of narrow as well as broad leaf weeds. No spraying of any insecticide or fungicide was done. Wheat demonstration was harvested on 16th April 2025. Demonstration yield was 59.26 q./ha. while local yield was 45.64 q. Yield increased was 29.84% over local check.

Impact: Wheat crop is the major food grain crop of Rabi season of the Gonda district. Demonstration crop was harvested on 17 th April 2026.KVK Mankapur had conducted 22 demonstrations in 10.0 ha. area in 08 villages covered 03 blocks during Rabi 2024-25. Mr. Mahadev Yadav is very happy to see the results of wheat var.DBW-187. Now the most of the farmers have sown DBW-187 in Rabi 2025-26.



Demonstration of Wheat Var. DBW 187

7.12 Success of high yielding Soyabean variety JS 2098



Sri Rakshpal

Village: Parsurampur
Block: Puranpur
Pilibhit, U.P.

Introduction: Mr. Rakshpal of Pilibhit district after completion his education up to graduate, engaged himself in agriculture in his own land for running his family. He possesses 1.3 ha of land, out of which he cultivates Paddy and wheat. But income generated from his farm was not enough for smooth running of his family.

Details of technology demonstrated:

- High yielding Soyabean variety JS 2098
- Vermicompost @ 2.5 q/ha
- Recommended dose of NPK at regular intervals IPM and IDM

Institutional Involvement: KVK Pilibhit has demonstrated the high yielding Soyabean variety JS 2098 along with other technology mentioned above in the land during Kharif 2024 under CFLD on oilseeds.

Success Point : All of the land possessed by Rakshpal was being used for the cultivation of traditional varieties of paddy and wheat. Mr. Rakshpal along with some of his neighbors came to KVK Pilibhit and they expressed their willingness to utilize their land for improved crop production to fetch more returns than whatever they were getting. Then a team of scientists from KVK, Pilibhit visited the village and after discussion with the farmers and necessary

survey, conducted a training programme for them. Later, they were provided with seeds of high yielding Soyabean variety JS 2098 and other necessary inputs for demonstration.

Farmers feedback: After successful implementation of the technology, farmers in the village were highly impressed and motivated by the performance of the new Soyabean variety JS 2098 of oilseed with improved cultivation practices due to its higher net income. He is now a role model not only in his village but also for the entire farming community of the nearby villages. Farmers from other villages are motivated by the success of this farmer and showing keen interest to implement oilseed production programme with proven HYV seeds in their villages. These interventions have the potential to create positive impact on oilseed production in Pilibhit district which will benefit the farmers at large.

Outcome Yield (q/ha)

- Demonstration: 24.27
- Potential yield of variety/ technology : 28.76
- District average (Previous year): 19.22
- State average (Previous year): 12.00

Performance of technology vis-à-vis Local check (Increase in productivity and returns)

Specific Technology	Yield (q/ha)	Gross cost (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
Farmers practices	23.27	50764	104715	53951	2.06
Demonstration	26.34	52342	118530	66188	2.26
% increase	11.65	--	--	--	--



Farmers field visit at soyabean demo field

7.12 Transformation of Subsistence Farming into a Sustainable Agri-Enterprise through Varietal Innovation and Multi-Tier Cropping Systems



Shri Abdul Hadi Khan

Age 55 year

Village – Bakharia, Tehsil Biswan

Distt. Sitapur (U.P.)

Introduction: Sitapur district in Uttar Pradesh is traditionally dominated by sugarcane and cereal monocropping. While productive, these systems often face challenges of soil fatigue, depleting water tables, and market volatility. Shri Abdul Hadi Khan, a 55-year-old visionary farmer from Bakharia village (Tehsil Biswan), has redefined the agricultural landscape of the region. Managing 8 hectares of fully irrigated land, Shri Khan transitioned from traditional practices to a scientifically managed Integrated Farming System (IFS). His approach focuses on the "three pillars of sustainability": Varietal Diversity, Resource Conservation, and Value Addition. With a formal education limited to the 8th grade but a profound scientific intuition, he has become a key collaborator for the ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR) and KVK-II, Sitapur.

Intervention:

The intervention strategy by KVK-II Katia, Sitapur was designed to address three specific gaps: High input costs in sugarcane, low land-use efficiency in orchards, and the disappearance of indigenous germplasm.

A. Seed and Planting Material Innovation: KVK introduced Shri Khan to the Single Bud Chip Technology for sugarcane. Traditionally, farmers used 60-70 quintals of seed cane per hectare; the KVK intervention reduced this to just 15-20 quintals via tray-raised nurseries. Furthermore, he was trained in seed production for high-yielding wheat varieties (DBW-187, DBW-303) and mustard (RH-725).

B. Multi-Tier Horticultural Engineering: To maximize the "vertical space" in mango orchards, KVK scientists helped design a Multi-Tier Cropping Model. This involved intercropping **Pineapple** within traditional Mango and Guava groves. This utilized the filtered sunlight and maintained a micro-climate conducive to both crops.

C. Integrated Pest and Nutrient Management (IPNM): The intervention replaced chemical dependency with bio-agents. Shri Khan was trained in the on-farm production of:

- **Bio-pesticides:** *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, and *Beauveria bassiana*.
- **Bio-fertilizers:** *Azolla* (for nitrogen fixation and moisture retention), Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB), and Waste Decomposers for *in-situ* residue management.

Output:

The scientific outputs of these interventions have been documented as follows:

1. **Intellectual Property & Varietal Conservation:** In a rare feat for a smallholder farmer, Shri Khan conserved and stabilized a unique Pearl Millet variety. On **June 9, 2023**, he was granted the Certificate of Registration for AH-PM Bajra by the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA), Government of India. This provides him legal ownership and recognizes his role as a "Plant Genome Savior."
2. **Resource Conservation Center:** He established a permanent **Vermicompost Unit** and an *Azolla* cultivation tank. The use of *Azolla* as a green mulch has scientifically proven to reduce water consumption by **50%** and chemical nitrogen requirement by **25%**.
3. **Establishment of a Seed Hub:** His farm now serves as a local "Seed Hub" for the district, supplying high-quality seeds of sugarcane (varieties Co 0238, Co 0118, Co 15023) and Bajra (AH-PM) to neighboring farmers.
4. **Mechanization:** Adoption of a "Machine Bank" including Laser Land Levelers, Trench Openers, and Multi-crop Planters, which has reduced labor costs by 40%.

Outcome:

The economic transformation is quantified below, showcasing the superiority of the integrated model over traditional mono-cropping

Enterprise	Net Income (per Ha/Year)	Benefit-Cost (B:C) Ratio	Key Scientific Driver
Sugarcane	₹7,02,500	4.30	Single Bud / Trench Method
Guava (High Density)	₹6,34,375	3.85	Canopy Management
Mango + Pineapple	₹5,78,125 (Combined)	4.10	Multi-tier Land Use Efficiency
Wheat (DBW Series)	₹76,375	2.50	Varietal Purity

Additional Income Streams : Dairy: Establishment of "Umang Dairy Sales Center" providing stable daily cash flow, Vermicompost: Sale of organic manure and earthworms to local farmers.

Impact: The impact of Shri Abdul Hadi Khan's work extends across three dimensions:

- **Socio-Economic Impact:** He has empowered the local community by forming the "Sharda" Women Self-Help Group (SHG). This group focuses on value addition and provides employment to 12-15 rural women, fostering financial independence at the grassroots level.
- **Environmental & Ecological Impact:** By adopting a "Zero-Burn" policy and using Waste Decomposers, he has significantly improved the soil organic carbon (SOC) levels of his farm. The replacement of chemical pesticides with pheromone traps and bio-agents has restored the local population of "friendly insects" (pollinators and predators).
- **Horizontal Spread & Recognition:** His farm has become a "School without Walls."
- **Training:** He has successfully trained **33 progressive farmers** in pineapple cultivation, leading to the certification and adoption of the crop across Sitapur.

Chapter-8

PUBLICATIONS, HRD, WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS

Publications facilitate the dissemination of findings, validate scientific innovations, ensure accountability for public funds, and foster evidence-based agricultural policy. They are a vital tool for showcasing the transfer of technology and the impact of research on the farming community. A total of 29 publications including research papers (7), abstracts (3), books (1), book chapter (2), technical reports (4), technical bulletins (4), popular articles (5), newsletters (3) are published by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur whereas books (74), bulletins (172), newsletters (229), training manuals (205), book chapters (204), research papers (230), lead papers (57), seminar papers (78), popular articles (133) and proceedings (154) are published by KVKs of Uttar Pradesh

Human Resource Development (HRD) ensures that ATARI officials, KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) scientists and staff are equipped with modern, specialized skills required to transfer scientific technologies from lab to land, ultimately aiming to enhance farmers' income and tackle emerging agricultural challenges. A total of 6 training under HRD are availed by four ATARI staff whereas 63 training courses are availed by 461 KVK staff.

Workshops and meetings are also very important for planning, reviewing, and scaling up agricultural technologies via Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). A total of 4 workshops and 82 meetings are organised by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur whereas 28 workshop and 96 meetings are organised by KVKs of Uttar Pradesh. These workshops and meetings were organised and participated in both virtual and hybrid mode.

8.1. PUBLICATIONS BY ATARI**8.1.1 Papers in research journals**

1. Yadav, S., Dubey, S. K. ., Singh, S. K. ., Singh, R. ., Yemul, S. N. ., Singh, M. ., Singh, S. K. ., Srivastava, A. K. ., & Singh, S. (2025). Farmer participatory assessment of nutritional interventions for productivity and profitability enhancement of dairy animals at small farms. *The Indian Journal of Animal Sciences*, 95(3), 262–269.
2. Thakur, R., Tarafdar, A., Yadav, S., Godara, R., Singh, M., Deo, C., & Narayan, R. (2025). From litter to energy: Effect of alkali pretreatment on biogas production from poultry litter and slurry characteristics. *Energy for Sustainable Development*, 88, 101799.
3. Yadav P, Padaria RN, Burman RR, Sarkar S, Biswas A, Yadav R, Kumar SN, Shrivani K, Roy SK, Gorai S, Pundir S, Singh R, Singh AK and Yadav S (2026) Preserving agrobiodiversity: socio-cultural and economic drivers of landrace conservation in Odisha, India. *Front. Sustain. Food Syst.* 10:1769950. doi: 10.3389/fsufs.2026.1769950
4. Devi, R., Srivastava, D. S., Tomar, S. P., Singh, S., Singh, A., Dubey, S. K., & Yadav, S. (2025). Reviving Traditions Knowledge and Food Biodiversity in Sitapur District Via Millets Recipe Contests. *Ecology, Environment & Conservation* (0971765X), 31.
5. Yadav, P., Padaria, R.N. Burman, R.R. Sarkar, S, Biswas; A. Yadav, R. Kumar, S.N. Shrivani, K. Roy, S.K. Gorai, S. Pundir, S. Singh, R. Singh, A.K. & Yadav, S (2026). Preserving agro biodiversity; Socio-cultural and economic drivers of landrace

- conservation in Odisha, India. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 10, 1769950. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2026.1769950>
6. Shrivani, K., Padaria, R.N. Singh, R., Sarkar, S., Praveen, K.V., Varghese, C., Rakshit, S., Aishwarya, S., Yadav, P., Saini, S., & Mukharjee, S. (2025). Effectiveness of virtual learning system in agricultural education in India. *Frontiers in Education*, 10, 1588899
 7. Pundir, S., Padaria, R.N., S.A. Singh, R., Mahra, G.S., Bishnoi, S., Ghosh, B., Yeasin, M., K.V.P., Rakshit, S., Priyadarshani, P., Gorai, S.K., Yadav, P., Mukharjee, S., Ranjan, A., Shrivani, K., Jahan, N., & Bishnoi, S.K. (2025). Exploring the socio-psychological drivers of climate adaptation among rural women in Uttarakhand: A TPB framework approach. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 9, 1558178. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2025.1558178>

8.1.2 Conference/Seminar abstract

1. Yadav, S., Chandrahas, Thakur, R., Singh, A., Somagond, A., & Dubey, S. K. (2025). Effect of organic loading rate (OLR)/dilution rate on biogas production from pig feces at field level. In *Proceedings of the 12th National Seminar on "Futuristic Agriculture: Technology, Sustainability and Beyond"*. Society for Community Mobilization for Sustainable Development (MOBILIZATION), New Delhi.
2. Yadav, S., Dubey, S. K., Singh, R., Singh Kunwar, A. K., & Singh, A. P. (2025). Heralding the path of agri-preneurship: Experiences of ARYA project. In *Proceedings of the 12th National Seminar on "Futuristic Agriculture: Technology, Sustainability and Beyond"*. Society for Community Mobilization for Sustainable Development (MOBILIZATION), New Delhi.
3. Yadav, P., Singh, R., Singh, A. K., & Yadav, S. (2026). Guardians of agrobiodiversity: Decoding the role of women in farmer-led conservation of landraces in Odisha and Uttarakhand. In *Book of Abstracts, Global Conference on Women in Agri-Food Systems (GCWAS 2026)* (pp. 282). Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Trust for Advancement of Agricultural Sciences (TAAS), New Delhi.

8.1.3 Books

1. Yadav, S., Biswal, P., Panda, P. and Dubey S.K. (2025). *Livestock Development in India: Programmes and Policies*. Biotech Books.

8.1.4 Book Chapter

1. Yadav, S. (2025). Climate-Smart Forage Banking through Farmer Cooperatives Using Drought-Tolerant Species and Crop Residue: Enhancing Resilience in Cattle Production Systems. In R. Venkattakumar, U. Hudedamani, & G. Lal (Eds.), *A Monograph on Concept Notes for Agricultural Research (Braindrops of 114th FOCARS)* (pp. 214-219). ICAR-National Academy of Agricultural Research Management.
2. Aditi, Yadav, S., Ramteke, P., Warwate, S., Bhawna, & Nandal, S. (2025). Indigenous resource management and health practices in Haryana: Integrating crop residue utilization, low-cost storage, renewable energy, and herbal remedies. In R. Kumar, N. Pradeepkumara, N. V. Anumala, P. Venkatesan, R. Venkattakumar, U. Hudedamani, & G. Lal (Eds.), *Wealth of Indigenous Agricultural Science (ITKs identified by 114th*

FOCARS probationers) (pp. 88–100). ICAR-National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM).

8.1.5 Technical Report:

- 1 S.K. Dubey, Ajay Kumar Singh, Raghwendra Singh, Seema Yadav and S.N. Yemul(2024). Annual Progress Report of KVKs Published by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur. Pp.1-177.
- 2 Rajbirsingh, R. K. Singh, S.K. Dubey, Raghwendra Singh, Ajay Kumar Singh, SeemaYadav,Arvind Kumar & S.N. Yemul. 2025. Dissemination of improved pulses Production Technologies: step towards ensuring pulses sufficiency in Indian (2023-24). ICAR-Division of Agricultural Extension, New Delhi. Pp 1-113.
- 3 DARE Report 2025-26. Compiled at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur. Pp. 1-246
- 4 ATR on Research Data Management Policy, ICAR Communication Policy and Strategy, Gender Strategy for National Agricultural Research, Education and Extension System and MELIA Framework (Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Impact Assessment). 2025-26. Prepared at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur. Pp. 1-10

8.1.6 Technical Bulletin

- 1 S.K. Dubey, Raghwendra Singh, Ajay Kumar Singh, Seema Yadav, Preeti Yadav, Yemul Sanjeev N., KAP Singh. 2025. Empowering Rural Youth by Attracting them in Agriculture (An Approach Towards Youths Empowerment): ARYA Project 2024-25. ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur .Pp 76.
- 2 Raghwendra Singh, Ajay Kumar Singh, SeemaYadav, PreetiYadav, YemulSanjeev N., KAP Singh. 2025. Minimizing Social Vulnerability of Tribal Farmers: Experiences of Tribal Sub-Project (TSP) (Uttar Pradesh) TSP Project 2019-24. ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur .Pp 110.
- 3 S.K. Dubey, S.K. Singh, Raghwendra Singh, SeemaYadav, S.N. Yemul and Nikhil Vikram Singh.2025. Performance of Pulses Demonstrations in Uttar Pradesh. ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur. Pp 76.
- 4 Dubey S.K. and Das P. (2025). Transdisciplinary Analysis of DSR-Zero Till-Wheat Production System in North-Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh. ICAR-ATARI, ZoneIII, Kanpur and ITC Partnership based publication, Pp: 1-99

8.1.7 Popular articles

1. Yetendra Kumar, Swati Deepak Dubey & Seema Yadav; 2025. *Sabji ki kheti. Bhartiya Krishi Darpan* (October-December, 2024). Prakashan Sankhya 02/2025. ICR-ATARI, Guwahati, 781017.
2. Raghwendra Singh, Seema Yadav, S.K. Dubey, A.K.Singh & Raghwendra Singh (2025). *Kharif Dalhani Faslon mein Unnat Khatpatwar Prabhandhan*, Krishak Bharati, Kharif Visheshank, CSAUAT, Kanpur (U.P.)
3. Seema Yadav, S.K. Dubey, A.K. Singh, Raghwendra Singh (2025) *Vaigyanik Padhati dwara Bakri Palan tatha tatkalik paridrusha mein uske labh*, Krishak. B harati, Kharif Visheshank, CSAUAT, Kanpur (U.P.)

4. Seema Yadav, S.K. Dubey, A.K. Singh, Raghwendra Singh. (2025). *Govanshiy Rog Prabhandh Hetu Samagra Drushtikon*, Krishak Bharati, Rabi Visheshank. CSAUAT, Kanpur (U.P.)
5. Anushi, Singh, Raghwendra Singh ., Dubey, S. K. ., Singh, A. K. ., & Yadav, S. (2026). Case studies: Adoption of machinery-based interventions for crop residue management in Uttar Pradesh. *Indian Farming*, 76(01), 37-40.

8.1.7 Newsletters

1. S.K. Dubey, Ajay Kumar Singh, Raghwendra Singh, Seema Yadav & S.N. Yemul (2025). News Letter ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur published by ICAR-ATARI, Zone-III, Kanpur (U.P.). Volume- 38, pp 1-12.
2. S.K. Dubey, Ajay Kumar Singh, Raghwendra Singh, Seema Yadav & S.N. Yemul (2025). News Letter ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur published by ICAR-ATARI, Zone-III, Kanpur (U.P.). Volume- 39, pp 1-20.
3. Raghwendra Singh, Ajay Kumar Singh, Seema Yadav, Preeti Yadav & S.N. Yemul (2025). News Letter ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur published by ICAR-ATARI, Zone-III, Kanpur (U.P.). Volume- 40, pp 1-12.

8.2 TRAININGS UNDER HRD

1. Four days Training programme on capacity building for NARI Project during 22-25 April 2025 at NAAS, New Delhi.
2. 114 FOCARS at NAARM Hyderabad and PAT ICAR- NDRI, Karnal by SeemaYadav, Scientist, Livestock Production Management, during 07-07-2025 to 16-10-2025 and 01-12-2025 to 27-02-2026 respectively.
3. 115th Foundation Course for Agricultural Research Scientists at ICAR-NAARM, Hyderabad by Preeti Yadav, Scientist (AE) during 11th August, 2025 to 26th November, 2025
4. Stress Management training taken by Shri Yemul S.N., CTO under Mission Karmayogi (iGOT Portal) on 29 December, 2025 provided by IIT, Dhanbad
5. Training on “Do’s and Dont’s for Government Employees (Hindi)” by Shri Yemul S.N., CTO under Mission Karmoyogi (iGOT Portal) on 31 December, 2025 provided by Institute of Secretariat Training and Management.
6. Training on “GenAI for Everyone” by Shri Yemul S.N., CTO under Mission Karmoyogi (iGOT Portal) on 31 December, 2025.

8.3 WORKSHOPS

1. National Workshop cum Review Meeting of ARYA Project on 22nd January 2025 at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
2. National Seminar on “Trash to Cash (T2C-25): A Sustainable Pathway for Prosperous Agriculture” organized at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur on 19th March, 2025
3. Public harvesting and one-day farmer awareness programme on Zero Tillage Wheat (ZTW) at Chanvar village, Ghazipur was organized under the CSISA (Cereal Systems

Initiative for South Asia) project by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC), under the technical guidance of ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur on 05.04.2025

4. National Workshop on "Technical Integration for sustainable Agriculture Development and Farmer Buyer-Seller Meet" at Chitrakoot. The workshop was jointly organized by the Deendayal Research Institute (DRI) and Vindhyaachal Farmer Producer Co. Ltd., Gwalior during 15-16 June 2025

8.4 MEETINGS PARTICIPATED/CONDUCTED

S.No.	Date	Details
1	03.01.2025	Online Meeting on FOM project at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
2	18.01.2025	SAC Meeting of KVK Ganiwan, Chitrakoot attended by Dr. S.K. Dubey, Director
3	26.01.2026	Republic Day Celebrations of ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
4	10.02.2025	Technical and Financial Review Meeting of NICRA Project on 10th February 2025 at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
5	18.02.2025	Online Meeting regarding live viewing of PM KISAN event and Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Govt. of India's interaction with KVKs organized by ICAR, New Delhi
6	24-25 Feb. 2025	Visit of Zonal Monitoring Committee (ZMC) of NICRA Project at District Jalaun and Chitrakoot
7	21 and 25 Feb., 2025	Review of Actual Expenditure & RE Finalization organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
8	26-27 Feb., 2025.	Participation in 15th Punyatithi of Nana Ji Deshmukh organized by DRI Chitrakoot
9	19.03.2025	'17 th Institute Foundation Day' and National Seminar on "Trash to Cash (T2C-25): A Sustainable Pathway for Prosperous Agriculture" organized at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
10	09.01.2025	Participation in virtual review meeting scheduled under the chairpersonship of Additional Secretary (MKD), DA&FW to discuss key issues concerning ATARI, Kanpur and its KVKs for the implementation of CFLD and the Oilseed Model Village during 2024-25 under NMEO-Oilseeds
11	07.01.2025	Online meeting on Natural Farming Mission Project organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
12	10.01.2025	Online meeting on Review of expenditure and refund of unspent Balance organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
13	15.01.2025	Online participation in Review of status of Expenditure against Budget allocation 2024-25
14	16-18 Jan., 2025	Participation in Second Interactive meeting with NGO KVKs
15	24.01.2025	Participation in meeting under the Chairmanship of Additional

		Secretary (DARE) & Secretary (ICAR) to discuss the administrative issues with the ATARIs
16	25.01.2025	Participation in online discussion on the FOM project
17	27.01.2025	Online participation in IP awareness week for ATARIs organized by ICAR-IISWC, Dehradun and ICAR-CIWA
18	05.02.2025	Online participation in Meeting held under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
19	05.02.2025	Online SAC Meeting of KVK Hamirpur
20	07.02.2025	Online participation in Meeting on finalize of action plan 2025-26 of CFLD Oilseed organized by ICAR-ATARI, Jabalpur
21	12.02.2025	Online participation in NHF-2025 Meeting with DDG (AE) and Directors ATARI
22	17.02.2025	Online participation in Meeting regarding live viewing of PM KISAN event on 24th February
23	19.02.2025	Online participation in meeting under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble DDG (AE)
24	19.02.2025	Online meeting on CRM Project Review organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
25	20.02.2025	Meeting on Project Fermented Organic Manure organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
26	21.02.2025	Online meeting on Review of Actual Expenditure 31/01/2025 & RE Finalization 24-25 organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
27	27.02.2025	Online participation in Orientation Workshop on Mission Karmayogi organized by DARE/ICAR
28	28.02.2025	Online participation in Review meeting of CFLD oil seed & Pulses, Model village oilseed & Pulses, FOM & CRM, Project under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
29	28.02.2025	Online attending Address by Secretary, DARE & Director General, ICAR
30	01.03.2025	Online participation in Post Budget Webinar-2025 Agriculture and Rural Prosperity
31	05.03.2025	Online meeting on NICRA Review of expenditure 2024-25 organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
32	05.03.2025	Online participation in Meeting to discuss Action Plan for CRM 2024-25
33	06.03.2025	Online participation in National Conference on Extension Strategies for Sustainable Food Systems in Dryland Areas organized by RLBCAU, Jhansi
34	08.03.2025	Online participation in IMC Meeting ICAR-IIFSR, Modipuram
35	10.03.2025	Participation in Meeting with ICAR to discuss the Annual Action Plan 2025-26 on Crop Residue Management in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi

36	12.03.2025	Online participation in Review of status of expenditure for the financial year 2024-25 by Director (Agri. Extn.), ICAR, New Delhi
37	17.03.2025	Online participation in Meeting for ICAR-MAHI Federation Collaborative FPO Convention
38	20.03.2025	Online participation in meeting of ICAR-Bayer Crop Science collaboration for DSR Demonstrations under the chairmanship of DDG (AE)
39	24.03.2025 to 25.03.2025	Participation in National Training Programme on Model Pulse Village, Conceptual and Methodological Orientation of Model Pulse Village Approach, organized by ICAR-IIPR Kanpur
40	22.04.2025	Participation in online Interaction Meeting by DG, ICAR with all ADGs of ICAR Hqrs. & all Directors of ICAR Institutes
41	28.04.2025	Participation in online meeting under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India
42	30.04.2025	Online meeting of National Mission on Natural Farming (U.P.) organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
43	14.05.2025	Online meeting on VKSA under the chairmanship of DDG (Horticulture) ICAR, New Delhi and all the Directors and Heads of ICAR Institute and Regional Centers in Uttar Pradesh along with the Directors of Extension
44	29.05.2025	Participation in the 15-day national campaign Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (29.05.2025 to 12.06.2025) which was virtually launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi.
45	24.06.2025	Online participation in Interaction meeting regarding VKSA under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India
46	03.04.2025	SAC Meeting of KVK Shahjahanpur
47	04.04.2025	SAC Meeting of KVK Gorakhpur-II
48	11.04.2025	Online meeting on Conceptual and Methodological orientation of MPV for ensuring self sufficiency of pulses in India organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
49	17.04.2025	Visit to Lucknow for Interaction with delegation of World Bank on DSR.
50	30.04.2025	Online participation in meeting of ATARI Nodal Officers for Revision of 2025 Kharif Agro-Advisories organized by Ext. Division, ICAR
51	06.05.2025	Online participation in XXVI Meeting of Extension Council of ICAR-IVRI
52	12.05.2025	Participation in online meeting by ICAR on Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA)
53	14.05.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. Interaction with ATARI Directors under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)

54	15.05.2025	SAC Meeting of KVK Kushinagar
55	16.05.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. Interaction with ATARI Directors under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
56	16.05.2025	Online participation in meeting with AAOs of ATARIs regarding Review of MoU organized by Div. of Agril. Ext. ICAR
57	20.05.2025	Visit to New Delhi to attend VCs and Directors Conference of ICAR
58	20.05.2025	Participation in Meeting of All Directors of ATARIs, ADGs & Pr. Scientists of AE SMD
59	21.05.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. Intraction on ABHIYAN (VKSA) on points raised by PMO under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
60	22.05.2025	Visit to Lucknow for Meeting with Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of UP regarding preparation for Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan
61	23.05.2025	Online Meeting with All Director Extension to planning the activities of VKSA (29 may to 12 june) organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
62	26.05.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. VKSA under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
63	28.05.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. VKSA under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
64	30.05.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. VKSA under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
65	01.06.2025	Participation in Online Interaction Meeting on VKSA under the Chairmanship of Secretary DARE and DG, ICAR.
66	02.06.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. VKSA under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
67	06.06.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. VKSA under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
68	08.06.2025	Visit to Fatehpur to attend the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan program in village Kharanda, Fatehpur
69	11.06.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. VKSA under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
70	13.06.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. VKSA under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
71	18.06.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. Observation for Stubble burning draft of Rajya Sabha under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
72	19.06.2025	Online Meeting on Submission of Utilization Certificates organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
72	20.06.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. Interaction with ATARI Directors under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
74	26.06.2025	Participation in Online Meeting reg. Interaction with ATARI Directors under the Chairmanship of DDG (AE)
75	11.10.2025	ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur organized live telecast of the inauguration of

		the “PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana” and the “Pulses Self-Reliance Mission”
76	24.10.2026	ICAR-ATARI Kanpur Reviews Progress of Fermented Organic Manure Project with KVKs
77	31.10.2025-01.11.2025	ATARI Kanpur and Uttar Pradesh KVKs participated in NICRA-TDC Review Workshop
78	7 to 14 Nov. 2025	ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur organized a special programme to commemorate 150 years of the national song <i>Vande Mataram</i> .
79	13.11.2025	Review meeting of Actual Expenditure Main Scheme & All Project organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
80	26.11.2025	Review meeting of National Mission on Natural Farming organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur
81	23.12.2025	KVKs Across Uttar Pradesh Celebrate Rashtriya Kisan Diwas with Wide Farmer Participation
82	31.12.2025	ICAR-ATARI Kanpur organized Review Meeting on National Pulses Mission

8.5 PUBLICATIONS BY KVK

S.No.	Category	Number	No. of KVKs
1	Book published	74	45
2	Bulletins	172	45
3	Newsletters	229	32
4	Training Manual	205	35
5	Book chapters	204	45
6	Research papers	230	64
7	Lead papers	57	16
8	Seminar papers	78	15
9	Popular Articles	133	42
10	Proceedings	154	80
Total Publications		1536	88
11	Extension folder	30057	44

8.6 HRD/WORKSHOPS/MEETINGS BY KVKs

S.No.	Name of evens	Number	No. of Participants
1	Workshops	28	1313
2	Meetings	96	4432
3	Trainings for KVK officials	63	461

Chapter-8

NATIONAL PROJECTS AND FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

This institute is involved in running ICAR supported 8 National Programmes as well as 10 flagship programmes for managing numerous research projects, networks and initiatives aimed at improving agriculture, education and extension services with the following objectives –

Sustainable Agriculture: Promoting Natural Farming, Integrated Farming Systems (IFS and Soil Health Management.

Climate Change Resilience: Developing and testing technologies to handle abiotic stresses like drought and floods.

Technology Transfer: Ensuring last-mile delivery of innovations through KVKs to enhance farmers income

Capacity Building: Training farmers, scientists and professionals in modern techniques

The list of National Programmes and ICAR Flagship Programmes are given below and subsequently explained its brief objectives and its technical achievements also. The detail data tables are given in Annex-II.

A) National programmes

1. Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLD) on Pulses and Oilseeds (DAC, GOI)
2. Crop Residue Management (CRM) Project (DAC, GOI)
3. Cereal Systems Initiatives for South East Asia (CSISA-KVK Network)
4. District Agro-Meteorology Unit (DAMU)
5. Natural Farming
6. Agril. Drone
7. Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI Programme)
8. Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid FOM

B) ICAR Flagship Programmes

- 9 Farmer FIRST (Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology)
10. Tribal Sub Plan/Knowledge system & Home Stead Agricultural Management in Tribal Areas and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (TSP/KSHAMTA)
11. SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan)
12. National Innovation on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA Project)
13. Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav (MGMG)
14. Nutrition-sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovation (NARI)
15. ARYA programme
16. Pulses Seed Hub Programme
17. KISAN SARATHI 2.0
18. Swaccha Bharat Mission

Achievements of different programmes:

(1) Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLD) on Pulses and Oilseeds

Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLD) on pulses and oilseeds are specialized, science-led demonstrations initiated in 2015-16 by ICAR to bridge the yield gap between research stations and farmer fields. They demonstrate new, climate-resilient technologies and high-yielding varieties to increase production through a cluster approach in major agricultural regions. Scientist from KVKs and SAUs directly guide farmers, ensuring technology adoption on a least 10-hectare clusters.

Technical Achievements:

Technology demonstrations on pulses were organized on an area of 2120 ha involving 3455 farmers as well as oilseeds were organized on an area of 12020.11 ha involving 27571 farmers.

Most of the KVKs are involved in cluster frontline demonstrations

(2) CRM (Crop Residue Management)

Aim of this scheme, is to protect the environment from pollution, microbial flora and fauna of the soil and carbon deterioration by burning paddy, straw and husk especially in paddy and wheat growing areas, the residues are suppressed with the help of high-tech agricultural equipments such as happy seeder, paddy straw chopper/shader/mulcher, reversible M B plough, zero till drill and rotavator and mixed in the field so that productivity of farm land may be improved and environment may be protected from the pollution.

Technical Achievements:

- (i) Total 138 awareness camps conducted and 13545 farmers were benefitted
- (ii) Total 155 training programmes organized and 1475 farmers were benefitted
- (iii) Total 2035 demonstrations conducted covering an area of 2733.00 ha
- (iv) Schools and colleges students mobilized through essay competition, painting, debate etc. and 97 activities conducted by participation of 12136 students
- (v) Total 19 Kisan melas organized and 14735 farmers are benefitted
- (vi) Total 443 column/ articles published in newspaper and magazines
- (vii) 131 hoarding fixed at mandi/ roadside/ market/ schools/ petrol pump/ panchayat etc., 1715 posters/ banners placed at different location/ buses etc.
- (viii) Total 140789 publicity material such as leaflets/ pamphlets etc. distributed
- (ix) Total 89 made awareness through TV and radio
- (x) 40 exposure visits conducted by benefitting 1848 farmers
- (xi) Total 25 field days organized by participating 1868 farmers
- (xii) Total 78 advertisement published in print media

KVKs involved: 28 KVKs of Uttar Pradesh namely Azamgarh -I, Azamgarh-II, Bahraich- I, Bahraich- II, Barabanki, Bareilly, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Chandauli, Etah, Etawah, Hardoi- I, Hardoi- II, Jaunpur- I, Jaunpur- II, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur Khiri- I, Maharajganj, Mathura, Muzaffarnagar- II, Pilibhit, Raebareli- I, Raebareli- II, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Siddhartnagar, Varanasi are involved.

(3) Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA)

The Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) was initiated in 2009 with a goal of benefiting more than 8 million farmers. The project is led by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and implemented jointly with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

Technical Achievements: Under CSISA 360 farmers benefited through 91 activity conducted on 4 different programme plantation paddy up pulling & DSR (50 & 92), Training (4 & 110) and Kisan Mela (2 & 100).

(4) DAMU (Distt. Agrometeorology Unit)

Agro meteorology is an important multidisciplinary subject. Hence, KVKs maintains Agromet observatories as well as Automated Weather station (AWS) and record Agro met observations at their centre to generate agro meteorological information for use in studies on crops, pests and diseases, soil, agro forestry, livestock, horticulture, agriculture physics, soil science, etc. Such data will help to study crop-weather relationship, relationship between crop weather and pest/disease and develop region/ location specific agro met predictive models. KVKs are involved to deliver crop and location specific AAS to farmers at block level.

Technical achievements: Under DAMU KVKs achievements are as follows –

- Number of Ago. Advisory services (AAS): 1880
- Number of Farmer Awareness Programs (FAP) : 173
- Number of Trainings : 19
- Number of Bulletins : 1002
- Number of Whatsapp Messages: 7689
- Diagnostic Field visit : 86
- Radio & TV Talk: 5
- Number of Articles/News published in newspapers: 175

Total 20 KVKs namely Bhadoi, Kushinagar, Sonbhadra, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Sidharthnagar, Balrampur, Chandauli, Kannauj, Fatehpur, Mainpuri, Bulandshahr, Shahjahanpur, Baghpat, Chitrakoot, Ghazipur, Lucknow, Agra, Etah are involved in this DAMU project

(5) Natural farming

It is a diversified farming system that integrates crops, trees and livestock, allowing the optimum use of functional biodiversity. Natural Farming if done effectively enhances farmers' income while delivering many other benefits, such as restoration of soil fertility and environmental health, and mitigating and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Natural Farming builds on natural or ecological processes that exist in or around farms. Keeping its needs & importance, this zone starts natural farming at 52 KVKs. In future 100% KVKs will be covered.

Technical achievements: Under Natural Farming KVKs achieved as follows –

- No. of awareness programme: 245 with 21482 participants

- No. of training programmes organized: 43 with 1874 participants
- No. of demonstrations organized at farms of KVKs: 395 with 768 farmers

Following total 52 host wise KVKs are involved in Natural farming in the first phase –

- ANDUAT, Ayodhya (13):** Bahraich-I, Basti, Ballia, Mau, Varanasi, Siddharthnagar, Ayodhya, Sonbhadra, Azamgarh-I, Barabanki, Chandoli, St. Kabir Nagar, Amethi
- BUAT, Banda (6):** Jhansi, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Banda
- CSAUT Kanpur (7):** Fatehpur, Aligarh, Kannauj, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kasganj, Raibareilly-II
- SVPuat, Meerut (9):** Bijnore, Budaun-I, Shahjahanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Amroha, Hapur, Sambhal
- ICAR KVKs (5):** Bareilly, Lucknow, Kushinagar, St. Ravidas Nagar, Hardoi-II
- NGO & other KVKs (12):** Sultanpur-I, Mirzapur, Gonda-I, Chitrakoot, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Unnao, Ghazipur-I, Etah, Kaushambi, Sitapur-II, Gorakhpur-II

(6) Drone Project

In order to boost and promote precision farming in India, the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has issued guidelines to make drone technology affordable to the stakeholders of this sector. The drones can help farmers increase production through prevention of environmental degradation; effective monitoring of crop health; getting insights into the soil health; planning irrigation and the proper use of available resources. The guidelines of “Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization” (SMAM) have been amended which envisages granting upto 100% of the cost of agriculture drone or Rs. 10 lakhs whichever is less, as grant for purchase of drones by the Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes, ICAR institutes, KVKs and State Agriculture Universities for taking up large scale demonstrations of this technology on the farmers’ fields. Keeping the view of its importance this zone initiated to use drones at KVKs/SAUs/ICAR Institutes and promoting farmers to its use also.

Total 32 drones have been sanctioned in this zone.

Technical achievements: (i) Area (ha) and its demonstrations by kisan drone : 1600 ha, (ii) No. of farmers participated : 6690.

In the initial phase following 10 KVKs, 4 SAUs and 11 ICAR institutes are included in the drone project.

- 10 KVKs (Bijnor, Shamili, Bahraich-I, Lucknow, Bareilly, Agra, Sitapur-II, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot & Mirzapur)
- 4 SAUs (SVPuat, Meerut, ANDUAT, Ayodhya, CSAUAT, Kanpur, RLBCAU, Jhansi)
- 11 ICAR Institutes (IISR, Lucknow; IVRI, Bareilly; IGFRI, Jhansi; IIPR, Kanpur; IISS, Mau; NBFGR, Lucknow, CISH, Lucknow; IIVR, Varanasi; IIFSR, Meerut; CARL, Jhansi and CIRG, Mathura)

(7) Skill Training Programme (ASCI)

Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI) working under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). ASCI works towards capacity building by bridging gaps and upgrading skills of farmers, wage workers, self-employed & extension workers engaged in organized / unorganized segments of Agriculture & Allied Sectors. Under this program, skill based training is being provided to farmers by registered trainers of KVKs. So that they can establish and set up their own business.

Technical Achievements: Under ASCI programme KVKs organised total 34 training programmes benefitting 280 participants on Agriculture Extension Service Provider, Agriculture Machinery Demonstrator, Animal Health Worker, Beekeeper, Broiler Farm Worker, Mushroom Grower, Nursery Worker, Organic Grower, Quality Seed Grower etc.

KVKs/ICAR Institutes involved: Under this programme total 42 KVKs and 6 ICAR institutes namely Bahraich, Basti, Varanasi, Siddharthnagar, Sonbhadra, Balrampur, Chandoli, Jaunpur, Fatehpur, Kanpur Dehat, Jhansi, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Banda, Mathura, Bijnour, Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, GB Nagar, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Gonda, Chitrakoot, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Unnao, Lucknow, Ghazipur, Sitapur-I, Kaushambi, Auraiya, Sitapur-II, Gorakhpur-II, IIPR, Kanpur, IISS, Mau, IGFR, Jhansi, NBAIM, Mau, NBFGR, Lucknow, IVRI, Barielly are involved.

(8) Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid FOM

The project aims to promote sustainable and eco-friendly nutrient management practices by encouraging the use of Fermented Organic Manure and Liquid FOM as alternatives or supplements to chemical fertilizers. The initiative focuses on improving soil health, enhancing crop productivity, reducing input costs, and promoting environmentally safe agricultural practices.

The major components of the project include organizing awareness programmes, conducting benchmark surveys to assess baseline conditions, and laying out frontline demonstrations during Kharif and Rabi seasons to evaluate field performance of FOM.

Technical Achievements:

During the reporting year, a total of 67 awareness programmes were organized across ATARI and the KVKs, covering 2,526 farmers. These programmes played a significant role in sensitizing farmers about the importance of FOM in sustainable agriculture and soil health management. A total of 29 lectures were delivered by CBG personnel, which strengthened the technical component of the awareness activities. Some KVKs such as Ghaziabad, Hapur, Auraiya and Muzaffarnagar-II demonstrated strong outreach in terms of number of programmes and farmer participation, while a few centres reported limited or no activities during the period.

With respect to the benchmark survey component, most KVKs reported conducting surveys prior to laying out demonstrations. Altogether, 238 farmers were surveyed to assess existing practices and establish baseline data for comparison. However, minor inconsistencies were observed in reporting, as some centres indicated that surveys were conducted but recorded very few or no farmers surveyed. One KVK reported that the survey was not conducted. This indicates the need for improved accuracy and uniformity in reporting.

Under the demonstration component, a total of 224 FOM demonstrations were laid out across seasons, including 59 demonstrations during Kharif 2025 in Wheat crop and 165 demonstrations during Rabi 2025 in Paddy. The Rabi season accounted for a substantially higher number of demonstrations, indicating better implementation and adoption during that season. Several KVKs actively implemented demonstrations in both seasons, while a few did not conduct demonstrations in Kharif.

Overall, the physical progress reflects satisfactory implementations of the project with substantial farmer outreach and field-level demonstrations. The higher number of demonstrations during Rabi suggests increased acceptance and operational convenience during that season. At the same time, uniform participation of all KVKs and improved reporting consistency will further strengthen project outcomes in the coming year.

The project is being implemented across 25 KVKs namely, Barabanki, Kanpur Dehat, Meerut, Bareilly, Hapur, Muzaffarnagar-I, Muzaffarnagar-II, Amethi, Lucknow, Etawah, Auraiya, Kannauj, Shamli, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Shahjahanpur, Amroha, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Sonbhadra, Jaunpur-I, Ghazipur-I, Prayagraj-I, Varanasi, Chandauli in different districts of Uttar Pradesh along with ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur, Zone-III.

(9) Farmer FIRST Programme

In order to improve agricultural productivity and livelihood security of small and marginal farmers, ICAR has started the scheme in its selected research institutes. Under this scheme, work is done in the risk prone areas to increase production and productivity in participant mode and reduce the losses in agriculture with the help of agricultural scientists.

Technical achievements: During the year 2025, agricultural interventions covered 4,199 farm families across multiple domains, including Crop Production (No. of Demo. 1731 & Farm Families covered 1685), Horticulture (No. of Demo. 1656 & Farm Families covered 535), Livestock & Poultry (No. of Demo. 850 & Farm Families covered 729), and Integrated Farming System (No. of Demo. 683 & Farm Families covered 730). Total 1960 Extension Activities were also conducted which benefitted 6406 farmers.

Total 7 ICAR institutes namely ICAR-CISH, Lucknow, ICAR-IVRI, Bareilly, ICAR-IGFRI, Jhansi, ICAR-IIFSR, Meerut, ICAR-CIRC, Meerut, ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur, ICAR-IIVR, Varanasi are working on this project.

(10) TSP (Tribal Sub Plan)/ KSHAMTA (Knowledge system & Home based Agricultural Management in Tribal Areas)

This scheme is being implemented for tribal upliftment in Tribal dominated districts. In order to create awareness among farmers, various programme like FLD, OFT, trainings, seed production, planting material production, capacity building and extension activities are being organised by KVKs. Major goal of this programme is to improve the livelihood of tribal farmers.

Technical Achievements:

A brief achievements under TSP programme is as under -

Farmers Training (Courses: 44, Participants: 1312), (ii) Women Farmer Training (Courses: 18, Participants: 553), (iii) Rural youths (Courses: 12, Participants: 274), (iv) Extension Personnel (Courses: 1, participants: 26), (v) Involvement of farmers in (OFT: 27, FLD: 1505, mobile

advisories: 945 farmers), (vi) Participation in extension activities: 2739, (vii) Production of seed: 405q, (viii) Production of planting materials: 0.6 lakh, (ix) Production of Livestock strains: 1.2 lakh, Production of fingerlings (No. in lakh) 1 lakh, Soil testing: 21

A total of 8 villages were adopted under KSHAMTA programme. Also 600 farmers are benefitted by providing 25 training programmes and 420 demonstrations under this programme.

Total 7 KVKs namely Chitrakoot, Lakhimpur Kheri- I, Sonbhadra, Balrampur, Bahraich- II, Jhansi, Lalitpur are selected for this project.

(11) SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan)

The main objective of the scheme is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line, by providing resources for filling the critical gaps.

Technical achievements: Following activities have been conducted under SCSP programme

- (i) Farmers Training: 463 and 12148 beneficiaries
- (ii) On farm trails: 301
- (iii) Frontline demonstrations: 4490
- (iv) Mobile advisories to the farmers: 186621
- (v) Participants in extension activities: 22517
- (vi) Production of seed: 14657q
- (vii) Production of planting material: 23053 lakh
- (viii) Testing of Soil, water, plant, manures samples: 1868

KVKs involved: 31 (Raebareli-II, Lucknow, Hardoi- I , Barabanki, Sonbhadra, Unnao, , Kaushambi, Chandauli, Mirzapur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Mohba, Chitrakoot, Kanpur dehat, Azamgarh- I, Hardoi- II, Azamgarh- II, Jaunpur - II, Bahraich - I, Varanasi, Mau, Ghazipur - II, Ghaziabad, Bulandsahar, Lakhimpur kheri- I, Firozabad, Auraiya, Banda, Agra, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur- I).

(12) NICRA (National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture)

NICRA is aimed at making the farmers self reliant by use of climate resilient agricultural technologies and management of natural and manmade resources for sustaining agriculture in the era of climate change empowered by four modules of NICRA-natural resource management, crop production, livestock and Institutional Intervention. Scope also covers specific environment assessment and generating meaningful products from crop residues with different energy conversion process.

Technical Achievements:

Under different modules of NICRA total 8797 farmers were benefitted. In this project, total 4725 demonstrations were made under three modules namely NRM (515), Crop Production (3124) and Livestock & fisheries (1086 demonstrations/1518 animals) by covering an area of 379.6 ha, 1624.68 ha & 492.7 ha respectively.

Under Capacity Building module, total 128 training courses were conducted for 2995 farmers and under Extension Activities 462 programmes were organised by covering 5802 farmers.

Total 17 KVKs namely Kushinagar, Sant Ravidash Nagar (Bhadohi), Bahraich-I, Gorakhpur-I, Sonbhadra, Maharajganj, Basti, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Kanpur Dehat, Baghpat, Gonda-I, Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh, are working on this project.

(13) MGMG (Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav)

An innovative initiative “Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav” has been planned to promote the direct interface of scientists with the farmers to hasten the lab to land process. The objective of this scheme is to provide farmers with required information, knowledge and advisories on regular basis by adopting villages. The participation of small and marginal farmers in Indian agriculture is very important. Small farmers put forth their desire on various forums to have timely information on investment in agriculture, loans, availability of other basic amenities, market rates, extension activities and facilities provided by different agencies, new research findings and technologies, etc.

Technical achievements: Total no. of groups or team formed-62, Number of Scientists involved-275, Number of village's covered-345, Number of field activities conducted 295, Number of messages / Advisory sent-498, Number of Farmers benefitted -2775.

Total 13 ICAR institutes and DU namely ICAR-IISR Lucknow, CISH Lucknow, C.S.S.R. Lucknow, SHUATS Allahabad, B.H.U. Varanasi, PDDSR Mau, I.I.P.R. Kanpur, CAFRI Jhansi, I.G.F.R.I. Jhansi, BPKS Almora, IISWCRT Agra, CARI Bareilly, IVRI Bareilly and NBAIM Maunath Bhanjan are working on MGMG project.

(14) NARI (Nutrition- sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovation)

NARI is a flagship programme of AE division of ICAR which has been conceptualized to promote nutri gardens, biofortified crops and varieties and Nutri - thali. ICAR is working with the Ministry of women and child development to take the benefit of this project to farm women, farmers and other stakeholders across the country. following activities are being conducted under this programme on priority.

- Establishment of one nutri - garden in each KVK and its maintenance throughout the year.
- Conducting training programmes by each KVK involving 100 Aganwadi workers.
- Preparation of nutrition map of the district in terms of location specific commodities grown and development of different nutri thali recipies in consultation with experts and sharing the map and nutri thali recipes to stakeholders.

ICAR-ATARI has started NARI programme in all KVKs for empowerment of women farmers. During the year under report, following five major activities were taken place.

- (i) Trainings on Nutritional Garden, Nutri-thali, Value addition, Bio-fortified crops, etc (courses: 395, Participants: 8498)
- (ii) Extension programmes (Number 456, Participants: 19576)
- (iii) Nutritional Garden units established: 1776 and 3155 farmer benefitted
- (iv) Demonstrations under Bio-fortified crops: 316 and 531 farmers benefitted
- (v) Value addition: 247 and 564 farmers were benefitted.

(15) ARYA (Attracting Rural Youths in Agriculture)

The main objective of this project is to -

- (i) To attract and empower the youth in rural areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and services sector enterprises for sustainable income generation and gainful employment in selected districts.
- (ii) To enable the Farm Youth to establish network groups to take up resource and capital intensive activities like processing, value addition and marketing and
- (iii) to demonstrate functional linkage with different institutions and stakeholders for convergence of opportunities available functional linkage with different institutions and stakeholders for convergence of opportunities available under various scheme/ program for sustainable development of youth

Technical Achievements

- (1) No. of entrepreneurial units established: 541 (mushroom production- 223, horticulture nursery: 7, poultry: 121, goat farming: 167, bee keeping: 54, Seed Production: 50 and Vermi composting: 12,)
- (2) No. of training programs organized: 61 with 1396 participants
- (3) No. of rural youth trained: 1396

Total 10 KVKs namely Lucknow, Basti, Gorakhpur-I, Deoria, Varanasi, Saharanpur, Ghazipur-I, Pratapgarh, Kaushambi, Muzaffarnagar-I are working under this project.

(16) Pulses Seed Hub Programme

For the purpose of maintaining self-sufficiency in seeds, ICAR has initiated for establishment of seed hubs of pulses in the year 2016, so that seed of improved varieties could be produced at agricultural farm and farmers fields and processed under the supervision of scientists and ensure availability at the appropriate cost. This scheme is very much beneficial in providing prices to the farmers more than market price or MSP along with bonus on the purchase of their seeds and making it available after processing. Under this scheme eight KVKs have been selected.

Technical Achievements: During year 2025 total 1292.20 quintal pulse seeds (black gram 7.25 q, green gram 47.43 q, chickpea 426.18 q, field pea 210.51 q, lentil 378.65 q and Pigeon pea 35.53 q) are produced by 8 seed hubs.

KVKs involved: 8 (Deoria, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Fatehpur and Mirzapur)

(17) Kisan Sarathi 2.0

Kisan Sarathi 2.0 (<https://kisansarathi.in/>) serves as a comprehensive management and advisory platform for Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), focusing on resolving farmer queries and streamlining administrative activities. The platform facilitates communication between experts and farmers through diverse advisory formats and maintains a massive database of registered agricultural users.

Its point wise core functionalities stated as follows –

- Personnel Management: Overseeing transfers for KVK experts and Heads.

- User Administration: Activating and deactivating Kisan Sarathi user accounts.
- Workflow Tracking: Managing call closures and providing detailed reporting to KVKs via ATARI (Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute).
- User Base and Advisory Statistics
- The platform supports a robust network of personnel and a vast community of farmers:
- Infrastructure: The network consists of 474 total users, primarily driven by 352 KVK Experts and 89 KVK Heads of U.P.
- Advisory Outreach: A total of 7,457 advisories have been issued. This includes 4,013 SMS-based advisories and 3,444 multimedia messages.
- Engagement: The system has handled 760 total calls to assist the farming community.

Technical Achievements :

Farmer Registration Overview : The program has achieved a significant reach, with a total of 5,983,392 farmers registered across various districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Top KVK Districts of Uttar Pradesh by Farmer Registration: Pratapgarh -439,888; Sultanpur-I- 266,100; Agra- 228,310; Sitapur-II- 213,340; Kushinagar- 205,240. While some districts show massive engagement, others like Prayagraj-II (1,870) and Gorakhpur-I (2,100) represent the smaller segments of the registered database.

(18) SBA (Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan)

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is being organised every Saturday in all KVKs and ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur under which awareness regarding cleanliness is being created among common public so that they can understand their responsibility towards cleanliness. Under this programme all 88 KVKs worked on total 130 adopted villages including their office campus. Major works included in this programmes are - Cleaning of village, Drainage, Road, Campaign for swachhta action plan in village, Nukar natak for swachhta, In rural areas nearby KVK campus the training has been given to the farmers about cleaning and their importance for healthy environment, Awareness campaign on cleanliness, Awareness campaign on water management, Awareness campaign on Waste management, To create awareness camp in school & village, Create awareness about Vermi compost and NADEP, Awareness programme on Cleanliness, Training on Crop residue management and animal Waste management, Training Kitchen waste management, introduction of waste decomposer techniques in adopted village, to aware the farming community regarding Swachhta Abhiyan, To aware the school children regarding the use of safe water for drinking, to aware the cleaning of houses and surrounding, training Kitchen waste management, awareness programme conducted at village level for cleaning around house of farm families, management of decomposable waste by converting it in compost, awareness programme for school students.

Technical Achievements:

No. of programmes and their participation is given below :

(i) Toilet maintenance (82, 867) (ii) Road, drain cleaning(179, 2359) (iii) Garbage disposal (187, 1865), (iv) Door to door awareness(104, 1585), (v) Awareness campaign(328, 9017), (vi) Nookkad Drama(1, 313), (vii) School Drama(8, 867), (viii) School rally(23, 2046), (ix) Writing painting slogans(24, 238), (x) Composting(53, 637),(xi) Other(109, 1245).

NATIONAL AND FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES



Demonstration of Drone: KVK Chandauli



FLD on vegetables under Natural farming:
KVK Bahraich-I



Paddy residues in-situ mulching by
mulcher under CRM: KVK Prayagraj



Seed distribution under NICRA: KVK Maharajganj



Training on Animal Sci. under ARYA
Project: KVK Saharanpur



CFLD under SCSP Project: KVK Bahraich-I



Oilseed Model Village Prog- KVK Sitapur-II



Demo. on FOM in Kharif season-Prayagraj-I

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Women constitute nearly 50% of the global population, yet in many parts of the world, including India, they continue to face social and economic inequalities. While Western societies have largely progressed toward gender equality across all sectors, gender disparities and discrimination persist in India. Economic empowerment of women is crucial, as they have the potential to significantly contribute to the nation's development. However, before women can be truly empowered, it is essential to ensure their health and well-being, particularly by addressing issues of malnutrition among farm women. In Uttar Pradesh, a robust network of 89 KVKs is actively engaged in empowering women farmers, rural girls, and women extension personnel. Through a range of initiatives, including training programmes, frontline demonstrations, and on-farm trials, KVKs impart knowledge and skills related to agriculture, home science and allied fields. These efforts aim to enable women to contribute equally alongside men, while also improving their nutritional status, reducing drudgery and combating malnutrition.

10.2 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

A range of courses (740) related to women empowerment were organized with the participation of 15020 farm women. Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening (133) attended by 2881 women followed by value addition (144) attended by 2858 women participants, followed by courses on, women and child care (66) attended by 1412 farm women, etc. The farm women also showed interest in courses like storage losses, gender mainstreaming through SHGs, processing & cooking, rural craft, developing high nutrient efficient diet, drudgery reduction, diet related courses, etc. were also conducted.

Table-10.1: Training on Women Empowerment

S.No.	Areas of training	Courses	Female
1	Household food security by kitchen gardening & nutrition gardening	133	2881
2	Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	50	917
3	Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	43	885
4	Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	39	786
5	Processing and cooking	37	749
6	Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	31	573
7	Storage loss minimization techniques	51	964
8	Value addition	144	2858
9	Women empowerment	55	1173
10	Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	37	720

11	Rural Crafts	11	283
12	Women and child care	66	1412
13	Others	43	819
	Total	740	15020

10.2.1 TRAINING OF FARM WOMEN ON AGRICULTURAL RELATED ENTERPRISES

Under trainings for farmers and farm women category, total of 6439 courses were conducted by KVKs of the Uttar Pradesh with the participation of 41690 farm women (Table 2.4). Maximum courses (1349) were related to crop production with 6294 women participants and maximum women participants (15020) were related to Home Science/ Women empowerment (740 courses). The other areas of trainings were horticulture (1130 courses and 4621 women participants); livestock production management (781 courses and 4113 women participants); soil health and fertility management (677 courses and 3404 women participants); plant protection (751 courses and 2745 women participants); capacity building & group dynamics (359 courses and 2036 women participants); production of input at site (246 courses and 1285 women participants); fisheries (158 courses and 1094 women participants); agricultural engineering (176 courses and 581 women participants) and agro forestry (90 courses and 497 women participants).

Table-10.2: Training of farmers and farm women

S.No.	Area of training	Courses	Female
1	Crop Production	1349	6294
2	Horticulture	1130	4621
3	Soil Health & Fertility Management	677	3404
4	Livestock Production & Management	781	4113
5	Home Science/ Women empowerment	740	15020
6	Agril. Engineering	176	581
7	Plant Protection	751	2745
8	Fisheries	158	1094
9	Production of Input at site	246	1285
10	Capacity Building & Group Dynamics	359	2036
11	Agro forestry	90	497
	Total	6439	41690

(i) Crop Production

With respect to crop production, **1349** training courses were organized in Uttar Pradesh with the participation of **6294** farm women. Integrated crop management related 207 courses were organized in which 950 farm women participated; followed by 171 courses on weed management (670 women participants), 159 on seed production (709 women participants), 117 courses on Integrated nutrient Management (509 women participants). The other important areas like cropping systems, crop

diversification, integrated farming, integrated nutrient management, nursery management, production of organic inputs, etc. were also taken up.

(ii) Horticulture

Training on production technologies of vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants, plantation crops, tuber crops, spices and medicinal plants were organized. 588 courses on vegetables involving 2684 women participants and 316 courses on fruit with the 1125 women participation were held. Similarly, in case of ornamental plants, organization of 74 courses with participation of 261 women participants was ensured. In the area of plantation crops, tuber crops, spices, medicinal & aromatic plants 25, 37, 44 and 44 courses were organized with 153, 116, 193 and 89 women were participated.

(iii) Soil Health and Fertility Management

Total of 677 courses were attended by 3404 women participants. The courses in the area of soil fertility management (101), integrated nutrient management (123), soil & water testing (90), production & use of organic inputs (75), balanced use of fertilizer (70) and micro-nutrients deficiency in crops (59), nutrient use efficiency (30), etc. were organized with the objectives to create awareness, knowledge and skill among farmers to address various issues. These trainings involved 580, 525, 358, 327, 378, 236, 166 farm women participants were benefitted.

(iv) Livestock Production Management

All together 781 courses were organized with the participation of 4113 farm women. The courses related to disease management (171) were organized with the participation of 705 women cattle owners. Dairy management (191) was second preferred programme attended by 1102 women participants. Feed and fodder management, animal nutrition, poultry, quality animal products, etc were other priority areas.

(v) Agricultural Engineering

Total of 176 courses in various aspects related to farm machinery, implements and its maintenance, post harvest and value addition were organized by KVKs, benefiting 581 farm women. Maximum courses on repair & maintenance of farm machinery & implements (55) were organized benefiting 107 farm women. Newer areas like installation and maintenance of micro irrigation system, use of plastics, small tools, etc. were also taken up in training programmes.

(vi) Plant Protection

Under Plant Protection total 751 courses were organized with the participation of 2745 women participants. The highlights of these programmes and others each course were on IPM (338), IDM (208), bio control of pests and diseases (73), production of bio control agents & bio pesticides (59).

(vii) Fish Production

The courses on integrated fish farming (37) and composite fish culture (35) were mainly organized with the participation of 321 and 148 women participants respectively. Overall 158 courses attracted participation of 1094 farm women.

(viii) Production of inputs at site

Total 246 courses on this theme attracted 1283 farm women. Seed production, vermi composting and organic manures attracted maximum participation.

(ix) Capacity Building and Group Dynamics

Total 359 courses were organized benefiting 2036 farm women. The topics covered in the programmes included leadership development, group dynamics, SHGs, entrepreneurship development, WTO & IPR, etc.

(x) Agro-forestry

In this area, 90 courses were organized benefiting 497 farm women. The topics covered in the programmes included production technology, nursery management, integrated farming systems, etc.

10.2.2 TRAINING OF RURAL GIRLS

Total of 1199 courses were conducted involving 4822 rural girls. The highest participation was attracted towards the programmes like value addition (71), followed by mushroom production (157), sheep and goat rearing (58), seed production (129), nursery management of horticulture crops (76), dairy (47), production of organic inputs (90) and poultry production (41). Other courses viz protected cultivation, commercial fruit production, planting material production, bee keeping, rural crafts, poultry, etc were preferred by the rural girls. Similarly, livestock and fisheries, crop production and management and post harvest management related programmes were also organized.

Table-10.3: Training for Rural youth

S.No.	Areas of training	Courses	Female
1	Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	76	273
2	Training and pruning of orchards	44	60
3	Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	50	162
4	Commercial fruit production	12	83
5	Integrated farming	68	142
6	Seed production	129	282
7	Production of organic inputs	90	212
8	Planting material production	37	60
9	Vermi-culture	59	148
10	Mushroom Production	157	622
11	Bee-keeping	48	148
12	Sericulture	41	48
13	Repair and maintenance of farm machinery & implements	18	31
14	Value addition	71	710
15	Small scale processing	14	85
16	Post Harvest Technology	15	119
17	Tailoring and Stitching	10	199
18	Rural Crafts	15	199
19	Production of quality animal products	13	90
20	Dairying	47	267

21	Sheep and goat rearing	58	320
22	Quail farming	1	2
23	Piggery	12	53
24	Rabbit farming	5	4
25	Poultry production	41	201
26	Ornamental fisheries	3	21
27	Composite fish culture	15	70
28	Pearl culture	4	15
29	Cold water fisheries	2	11
30	Fish harvest and processing technology	3	19
31	Fry and fingerling rearing	3	3
32	Other	38	163
TOTAL		1199	4822

10.2.3 TRAINING OF EXTENSION PERSONNEL

Total of 914 courses were organized involving **5919** women extension personnel by the KVKs of Uttar Pradesh. Major areas in which extension personnel were trained were productivity enhancement in field crops (134), IPM (119), INM (79), production of organic inputs (55), livestock feed & fodder (50), women & child care (51) etc. Details are shown in Table-10.4.

Table-10.4 Training for extension personnel

S.No.	Areas of training	Courses	Female
1	Productivity enhancement in field crops	134	215
2	Integrated Pest Management	119	254
3	Integrated Nutrient management	79	270
4	Rejuvenation of old orchards	21	29
5	Protected cultivation technology	42	293
6	Production and use of organic inputs	55	268
7	Care & maintenance of farm machinery & implements	15	45
8	Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	18	351
9	Formation and Management of SHGs	21	137
10	Women and Child care	51	1300
11	Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	31	704
12	Group Dynamics and farmers organization	5	11
13	Information networking among farmers	10	52
14	Capacity building for ICT application	20	44
15	Management in farm animals	56	261
16	Livestock feed and fodder production	50	127
17	Household food security	41	760
18	Other	146	798
Total		914	5919

10.3 NARI PROGRAMME (Nutri-sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovation)

Nutri-Sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovation (NARI) Programme is a flagship programme initiated by ICAR at national level. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture is an important part of ending malnutrition through multi-sectoral action. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture puts nutritionally rich foods, dietary diversity, and food fortification at the heart of overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. This approach stresses the multiple benefits derived from enjoying a variety of foods, recognizing the nutritional value of food for good nutrition, and the importance and social significance of the food and agricultural sector for supporting rural livelihoods. The overall objective of nutrition-sensitive agriculture is to make the global food system better equipped to produce good nutritional outcomes. Nutrition-sensitive agricultural approach through homestead nutrition garden aims to make food more available, accessible, diverse and nutritious. SMS Home science along with other subject matter specialists are conducting various activities for benefiting women farmers, children and other family members under this program.

During 2025, 40 KVKs conducted technology demonstrations, trainings and various extension activities under NARI program. A total of 1776 nutri-gardens were established with 3155 women families were benefited under FLD and OFT activity.

Similarly, 316 demonstrations were conducted on nutri-rich bio-fortified varieties of different crops (cereals, millets, oilseeds, pulses, and vegetables) to improve nutritional status to the farming community benefited 531 farmers. KVKs also conducted 247 demonstrations on value addition of different crops viz cereal, millets, vegetables and fruits and 564 farmers were benefited.

KVKs organized different training program and extension activities under different areas like Promotion of Nutritional Garden, Nutri-thali, Value addition, Bio-fortified crops, etc. Total 395 training programs were organized benefited 8498 participants and 456 extension activities were organized benefited 19576 participants at farmers fields for creating awareness on nutrition literacy (Table).

Table-10.5: Various program organized under NARI during 2025

ICAR-ATARI, Zone-III, Kanpur (40) KVKs	Nutritional Garden		Bio-fortified crops/variety		Value addition		Training programmes		Extension Activities	
	No. of NG established	No. of farmers	No. of Demo.	No. of farmers	No. of Demo.	No. of farmers	No. of Courses	No. of farmers	No. of activity	No. of farmers
	1776	3155	316	531	247	564	395	8498	456	19576

Under this program total 6 bio-fortified crops were used for nutritional security. Total 77.855 ha area was used by benefitting 491 women farmers under various biofortified crop. Details are given in following Table .

Table-10.5: Details of demonstrations organized on bio-fortified varieties

Category	Bio-fortified crop	Area (ha)	Name of variety	No. of farmers
Cereals	Wheat	64.850	PBW 373, DBW-303, PBW-343, HD-2967, WH 147, DBW-187	285
Millets	Bajra	8.000	Pioneer 86M94	116
Pulses	Lentil	2.000	Pusa Masoor Ageti	48
Oilseed	Mustard	2.000	Type-9	22
Vegetables	Potato	0.005	Kufri Badshah	5
	Moringa	1.000	PKM-1	15
Total		77.855		491

10.4 SUCCESS STORIES

10.4.1 Nutri Kitchen garden (Backyard Kitchen Garden)

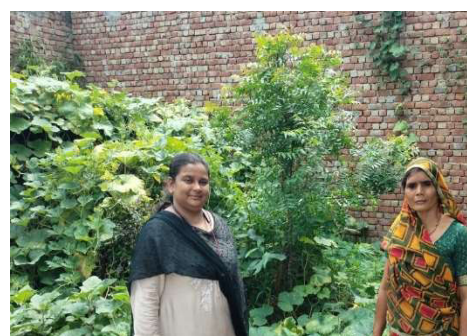


Smt. Dharamwati

Age: 42, Education: 8th

Village-Sahai. Block –Acchnera

Distt. Agra



Size of nutrition garden (sqm): 100 sqm

Production and consumption of nutrition garden crops

S. No.	Name of crops	Varieties	Area grown (sqm)	Production (kg)	Consumption (kg)
1	Bottle gourd	PUSA Naveen	25	35	30
2	Pumpkin	PUSA Vishwas	25	50	35
3	Ridge gourd	PUSA Chikani	25	45	40
4	Spinach	PUSA Harit	25	55	45
5	Fenugreek	RMT-1	25	45	35
6	Okra	PUSA Bhindi-5	25	40	30
7	Brinjal	PUSA Navkiran	25	30	22
8	Carrot	PUSA Kesar	25	15	15
9	Radish	PUSA Chetki	25	20	20
10	Tomato	PUSA Hybrid 2	25	25	22

Success point:

1. Capacity Building Training program at KVK
2. Availability of timely of improved/Hybrid quality and variety of vegetable seeds.

3. Availability of good quality of Seedlings and planting material at KVK.
4. Regular advise and time to time visit at Nutri-kitchen garden,

Feedback:

1. Availability of chemical free & good quality of vegetables.
2. Availability of fresh vegetables on daily bases for family members.
3. Vegetable included in every meal.
4. Amount of money which is used in purchasing vegetables is cut down.
5. Increasing social being by distributing extra vegetables.



10.4.2 Nutri Kitchen garden



Smt. Kamini Devi

Age: 38, Education: 12th

Village-Deverpur, Bhagyanagar

Distt. Auraiya

Size of nutrition garden (sqm): 200 sqm

Cost of cultivation: Rs 3000 **Gross Income:** 13780 **BC Ratio:** 4.61

Vegetables sales average rate : 20 per kg

Success point: They adopted new technologies related to the agriculture and hence productivity of their land and also support their family and children's.

Feedback: Now days women of every village are more conscious about malnutrition. They focused on Balanced Nutrition diet of their children and their family. After realizing the importance of nutrition garden. Now they use their waste land for preparing Nutritional garden and increase their income. They also realizes the importance of SHG in village and improve their self-confidence.

Crops grown in nutrition garden

S.No.	Karifvegetables	June – Sep Production	Rabi Vegetables	Oct- Jan. Production	Zaid Vegetables	Feb –May Production
1	Spinach	10	Spinach	10	Spinach	08
2	Coriander	05	Coriander	10	Coriander	05
3	Radish	25	Radish	30	Radish	20
4	Tomato	30	Tomato	25	Tomato	20
5	Brinjal	20	Brinjal	20	Brinjal	15
6	Cucumber	20	Fenugreek	10	Cucumber	15
7	Bottle guard	15	Sugar beet	15	Bottle guard	35
8	Sponge guard	10	Chili	15	Tori	18
9	Bitter Gourd	20	cauliflower	30	Bitter Gourd	22
10	pumpkin	50	cabbage	30	pumpkin	30
11	Bean	08	carrot	20	Bean	05
12			Shimla	18	Tindey	08
13					kakadi	10
14					Sem	05
Total		213		260		216



10.4.3 Nutri Kitchen garden

**Smt. Asha Devi**

Age: 45 Education: 8th

Village- Chota Bhulara, Block- Balha

Dist.- Nanpara, Bahraich

Size of nutrition garden (sqm): 150

Production and consumption of nutrition garden crops:

S. No.	Name of crops	Varieties	Area grown (sqm)	Production (kg)	Consumption (kg)	Sell of produce (kg)	Income from sell of produce (Kg)
1	OKRA	PUSA BHINDI-5	15	27	18	6	180
2	PUMPKIN	NARENDRA AGRIM	15	45	22	23	575
3	CHILLI	KASHI ANMOL	15	10	4	6	330
4	RIDGE GOURD	KASHI SHIVANI	15	24	16	8	200
5	SPONGE GOURD	KASHI DIVYA	15	22.5	8	14.5	435
6	BRINJAL	KASHI SANDESH	15	37.5	26.5	11	330
7	BOTTLE GOURD	KASHI GANGA	15	25.5	19	6.5	260
8	BITTER GOURD	NARENDRA KARELA BARAMASI-1	15	15	9	6	270
9	CLUSTER BEANS	PUSA NAVBAHAR	15	15.5	4	11.5	460
10	COWPEA	KASHI NIDHI	15	15	10	5	150
11	RADISH	KASHI SHWET	15	15	8	7	175
12	TOMATO	KASHI AMAN	15	37.5	18	19.5	390
13	SPINACH	ALL GREEN	15	22.5	16	6.5	195
14	FENUGREEK	NARENDRA RICHAN-NDM-79	15	12	7	5	175
15	VEGETABLE PEA	KASHI UDAY	15	18	8	10	750

16	CARROT	PUSA VRADHI	15	22.5	7	15.5	465
17	GARLIC	AGRIFOUND WHITE-G-41	15	15	10	5	400
18	CAULIFLOWER	PUSA SARAD	15	22.5	17	5.5	248
19	CABBAGE	PUSA MUKTA	15	30	19	11	550
20	CORIANDER	NARENDRA DHANIA-2	15	12	3	9	450
21	ONION	PUSA RED	15	30	17	13	650

Success point: She came in the contact with the home scientist of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nanpara, Bahraich-II in the year 2021-22 during a training programme in her village on management and care of nutritional garden. She got inspired with advantages and opportunities of organic vegetable cultivation. She established 150 sq. m. nutritional garden at their backyard and attended training programme at KVK to enhance their knowledge in organic cultivation and many other related areas

Feedback: She is a self-aware and hard-working woman. After getting fully trained in organic cultivation techniques and their advantages from KVK, Nanpara, Bahraich-II. She is motivating other farm women in nearby areas to proceed towards organic cultivation through nutritional garden. She is the regular resource person for training and meeting to enlighten the women on organic farming.

Award & Recognition:

- She was honoured at District level for her outstanding work on nutritional garden
- Mahila kisan Divas 15 October 2021 at KVK, Nanpara, Bahraich-II.
- Kisan Samman Diwas-23 December 2021 at KVK, Nanpara, Bahraich-II.
- International Women's Day-08 March 2022 at KVK, Nanpara, Bahraich-II.
- Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsava Programme- Kisan Ki Bhagidaari Prathmikta Humari-26 April 2022 at KVK, Nanpara, Bahraich-II.



10.4.4 Backyard to bounty: A Kitchen Gardening success



Smt. Bhagwandevi

Age: 56 Education: Below Primary
Madarikheda, Sandila,
District: Hardoi (U.P.)

Size of nutrition garden (sqm): 100

Production and consumption of nutrition garden crops

S.No.	Name of crops	Varieties	Area grown (sqm)	Production (kg)	Consumption (kg)	Sell of produce/Gift (kg)	Income from sell of produce (Kg)
1	Spinach	Pusa All Green	9	111.90	70.0	41.90	410.00
2	Chilli	K-2	10	21.76	21.76	-	
3	Radish	Pusachetki	On ridges	45.14	20.00	25.14	250.00
4	Sponge gourd	KashiDivya	9	108.80	60.00	48.80	240.00
5	Brinjal	PusaUttam	9	94.44	61.00	33.44	330.00
6	Bottle gourd	Kashi Ganga	9	121.23	68.00	53.23	260.00
7	Pumpkin	KashiHarit	9	56.00	12.00	44.00	440.00
8	Okra	Pusa Bhindi-5	9	39.45	30.00	09.45	190.00
9	Tomato	Pusa Ruby	9	87.36	56.00	31.36	310.00
10	Onion	A.Rose/ADR	9	44.50	44.50	-	
11	Coriander	GDLC-1	9	49.32	31.00	28.32	280.00
12	Cowpea	KashiKanchan	9	20.00	20.00	-	-
12	Cabbage	Golden Acre	9	32.0	21.00	11.00	110.00
13	Pea	GS-10	9	09.0	09.0	-	
14	Methi	RMT-305	9	22.0	22.0	-	
15	Drumstick	PKM-1	2.5	3.0	2.00	1.0	30.00
	Drumstick leaves			8.0	8.00	-	
Total				873.9	556.26	327.64	2850*

Success points:

- **Active Family Participation:** The involvement of family members in the management of the kitchen garden, supported by the provision of quality seeds from the KVK, played a key role in its success.
- **Optimal Use of Free Time:** Establishing the kitchen garden close to home enabled productive utilization of the family's free time.

- **Chemical-Free Cultivation:** The complete avoidance of chemical inputs contributed to the overall health and well-being of the family, promoting a safer and more sustainable lifestyle.

Beneficiary Feedback:

- Green leafy vegetables emerged as high-yielding crops, rich in essential dietary minerals and well-suited for multiple harvests.
- Creating kitchen gardens in available spaces has proven to be a valuable asset, enabling families to access fresh, nutritious vegetables regularly, thereby supporting better health and nutrition.
- The consistent availability of green vegetables led to a noticeable increase in their consumption within the household.
- However, the timely availability of good-quality seeds remains a crucial factor in ensuring the continued success of such initiatives.



10.4.5 Kitchen Gardening



Smt. Shyama Devi

Age: 55 Education: Primary

Village fanda, Post Bairi, Block Maitha

District Kanpur Dehat (U.P.)

Size of nutrition garden (sqm): 400 sq/ mt

Growing condition (conventional/organic/natural farming) : Organic farming

Production and consumption of nutrition garden crops

S. No.	Name of crops	Varieties	Area grown (sqm)	Production (kg)	Consumption (kg)	Sell of produce (kg)	Income from sell of produce (Kg)
1	Spinach	Kashi Baramasi	5x7	82.2	45.0	37.2	372.0
2	Chili	Divyajyoti	5x7	72.6	47.0	20.0	500.0
3	Vegetable pea	Azad pea -3	5x7	90.6	48.9	37.8	567.0
4	Carrot	Pusa Rudhira	5x7	80.5	48.0	27.6	276.0
5	Beetroot	Cylindra	5x7	82.0	45.5	35.0	350.0
6	Methi	HM 219	5x7	73.5	38.0	33.5	335.0
7	Radish	Jaunpuri (Deshi)	5x7	90.5	40.5	50.0	600.0
8	Coriander	Azad Dhnia-2	5x7	63.5	35.0	28.5	285.0
9	Cauliflower	Shentha	5x7	90.0	53.5	30.0	200.0
10	cabbage	Pusa drum head	5x7	88.5	49.5	25.0	210.0
11	Brinjal	Kalyan pur type 3	5x7	100.5	62.5	35.5	320.0
12	Tomato	Yuvraj	5x7	100.0	63.1	34.0	300.0
13	Knolkhol	Early white vienna	5x7	70.8	45.2	25.6	256.0

Success point:

- She is in depression because of large family and less land holding. After selling vegetables received more than 4000/- in one cropping season.
- She felt happiness in taking care of plants so came out of depression
- Frequency of getting ill decreased
- Since vegetables are organic so taste is better
- Economic empowerment increase self confidence. This year she planted kitchen garden in 0.5 acre land
- Mooli was liked very much because of its size and sold in highest price

Feedback:

- Vegetable improve health and increase taste of meal.
- Kitchen garden provides a source of income and reducing household expenses on vegetables. Usually consumption of leafy vegetables and green vegetables was less than potato but after kitchen garden potato consumption got down by more than 40.00 percent.



Chapter-10

STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE, STAFF & BUDGET**12.1 INSTRUCTURE FACILITIES AT KVK**

Most of KVKs are having their own infrastructure facilities, in Uttar Pradesh availability of infrastructure are Administrative Building (71), Farmers Hostel (59), Staff Quarters (59), Soil Testing Labs (44), Soil Testing Kits (104), IFS (26), Demo Units funded by ICAR (240), Demo Units funded by others (61), e-connectivity (26), Technology Information Unit (23) and Four wheeler (87), Two wheeler (70), Tractor (81). Physical status of infrastructure facilities at a glance are shown in following Table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Physical status of infrastructure at a glance

S. No.	Name of Infrastructure	Host Institutions								Total KVKs (89)
		SAUs					ICAR KVKs	CU BHU	NGO/ Other KVKs	
		NDUAT, Ayodhya	BUAT, Banda	CSAUAT, Kanpur	DUVASU, Mathura	SVPDAT, Meerut				
		(25)	(7)	(15)	(1)	(20)				
1.	Administrative Building	18	6	14	1	12	6	1	13	71
2.	Staff Quarter	16	5	10	1	13	3	1	10	59
3.	Farmers Hostel	15	3	11	1	13	4	1	11	59
4.	Threshing Floor	15	2	5	1	13	0	1	5	42
5.	Tube well	17	6	13	1	13	5	1	11	67
6.	Drip Irrigation	6	-	1	-	-	5	-	3	15
7.	S&W Testing Lab	14	2	5	1	10	2	1	9	44
8.	Fencing	13	2	9	1	13	3	1	8	50
9.	Soil Testing Kit (Proc.)	6	12	27	1	23	4	3	28	104
10.	Rain Water Harv. Stru.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
11.	Demo Units (ICAR)	71	12	33	4	41	21	1	57	240
12.	Demo Units (Others)	22	6	11	1	10	-	2	9	61
13.	IFS	1	6	1	1	6	4	-	7	26
14.	Minimal Processing fac.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
15.	e-Conn. (ERNET)	-	6	1	1	7	3	1	7	26
16.	Carp Hatchery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
17.	Solar Panel	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	11
18.	Tech. Inf. Unit	-	4	-	1	10	2	-	6	23
19.	Micro Nut. Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20.	Mini Seed Proc. Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
21.	Four Wheeler	25	7	13	1	20	7	1	13	87
22.	Two Wheeler	21	4	14	1	14	2	1	13	70
23.	Tractor	23	6	14	1	19	5	-	13	81
24.	Agri Drone	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	7
25.	Genset	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	7

12.2 STATUS OF STAFF POSITION

12.2.1 Staff Position of ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur

ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur have filled up 11 staff personnel out of total 20 vacancies. Post of RMP is vacant. Out of 6 sanctioned positions in scientific cadre, 4 positions (2 Sr. Scientist and 2 Scientist) are filled up. 1 Principal Scientist and 1 Sr. Scientist positions are lying vacant. Out of 9 positions in administrative cadre, 4 are filled up and 5 positions (PS-1, Assistant-1, LDC-2, Steno-1) are lying vacant. 1 Skilled Support Staff is filled and 1 post is vacant. Position wise details are given in following Table 12.2.1.

Table 12.2.1: Status of staff position in ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur

Sr.No.	Positions	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Discipline of Vacant Post
1	RMP	1	0	1	-
2	Principal Scientist	1	0	1	Agril. Extension
3	Sr. Scientist	3	2	1	Agril. Extension
4	Scientist	2	2	0	-
5	Technical	2	2	0	-
6	Administrative	9	4	5	PS-1, Assistant-1, LDC-2, Steno-1
7	Supporting	2	1	1	SSS-1
	Total	20	11	9	-

Table 12.2.2: Details of ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur staff

Category	Name of employee with designation	
RMP	-	-
Scientific Staff	1. Dr. Raghwendra Singh 2. Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh 3. Dr. Seema Yadav 4. Dr. Preeti Yadav	Principal Scientist (Agronomy) Principal Scientist (Horticulture) Scientist (LPM) Scientist (AE)
Technical Staff	5. Mr. Yemul Sanjeev N. 6. Mr. Pramod Kumar Rai	Chief Technical Officer (Computer) Technical Officer (Driver)
Administrative Staff	7. Mr. Raman Tripathi 8. Ms. Neetha Joy Cheeran 9. Mr. R.K.P. Sinha 10. Mr. Shravan Kumar Yadav	Asstt. Administrative Officer Asstt. Finance & Accounts Officer Assistant U.D.C.
Supporting Staff	11. Mr. Bal Kishun	Skilled Supporting Staff

12.3 Staff Position in KVKs of Uttar Pradesh

Out of total sanctioned post (1424), KVKs have filled 952 posts including Head (51), Subject Matter Specialists (432), Programme Asstt. (137), Administrative (115), Auxiliary (122), Supporting (95). Filled positions are 66.85 % and vacant post lying as 33.15 %. Category wise staff positions are given in Table 12.3.

Table 12.3: KVK staff Position at a glance

Category	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Head	89	51	38
Subject Matter Specialist	534	432	102
Programme Assistant	267	137	130
Administrative	178	115	63
Auxiliary	178	122	56
Supporting	178	95	83
Total	1424	952	472
Total % filled		66.85 %	33.15 %

12.4 STATUS OF BUDGET

During the financial year 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 14085.38 lakh was utilized/ released against the allotted budget of Rs. 14782.64 lakh.

Table 12.4.1: Head wise allocation funds for ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur and KVKs of U.P. for 2024-25

(Rs in lakh)

S. No.	Heads	ATARI	KVK	DE	Total
A	Revenue				
i	Pay & Allowances	419.14	12426.00	-	12845.14
ii	Pension	-	-	-	0.00
iii	T.A.	7.72	69.05	3.50	80.27
iv	H.R.D.	5.62	30.13	2.50	38.25
v	Contingency	238.49	662.49	18.50	919.48
	Total (A)	670.97	13187.67	24.50	13883.14
B	Capital				
i	Furniture/Equipment	1.89	-	-	1.89
ii	Works	24.40	220.36	-	244.76
iii	Library	-	-	-	0.00
iv	Vehicle	-	103.34544	-	103.34544
	Total (B)	26.29	323.70544	0.00	349.99544
C	Revolving Fund	-	-	-	0.00
	Total (C)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	TSP - Capital	-	-	-	0.00
	TSP - General	-	155.00	-	155.00
	Total (D)	0.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
E	SCSP - Capital	-	-	-	0.00
	SCSP - General	-	394.50	-	394.50
	Total (E)	0.00	394.50	0.00	394.50
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	697.26	14060.87544	24.50	14782.63544

Table 12.4.2: Actual Expenditure/Release for 2024-25

(Rs in lakh)

S. No.	Heads	ATARI	KVK	DE	Total
A	Revenue				
i	Pay & Allowances	419.14	12426.00	-	12845.14
ii	Pension	-	-	-	0.00
iii	T.A.	7.72	69.05	3.50	80.27
iv	H.R.D.	5.62	30.13	2.50	38.25
v	Contingency	238.49	662.49	18.50	919.48
	Total (A)	670.97	13187.67	24.50	13883.14
B	Capital				
i	Furniture/Equipment	1.89	-	-	1.89
ii	Works	24.40	220.36	-	244.76
iii	Library	-	-	-	0.00
iv	Vehicle	-	103.34544	-	103.34544
	Total (B)	26.29	323.70544	0.00	349.99544
C	Revolving Fund	-	-	-	0.00
	Total (C)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	TSP - Capital	-	-	-	0.00
	TSP - General	-	155.00	-	155.00
	Total (D)	0.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
E	SCSP - Capital	-	-	-	0.00
	SCSP - General	-	394.50	-	394.50
	Total (E)	0.00	394.50	0.00	394.50
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	697.26	14060.87544	24.50	14782.63544

ATARI EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

Institute has finalized the road map for important technical and financial execution related to the FOM (Fermented Organic Manure) project, participated in National Review Workshop on ARYA Project, organized PM KISAN event, ZMC of NICRA Project and celebrated 17th Institute Foundation Day' with National Seminar on "Trash to Cash (T2C-25): A Sustainable Pathway for Prosperous Agriculture" etc.

How the farming System Typology based interventions in NICRA project shall be instrumental in bringing desirable changes at the ground level was witnessed in NICRA ZMC visits. Under ARYA Project, KVKs are enabling the successful Agri-entrepreneurs. On the occasion of PM KISAN event, all KVKs organized small exhibition on Natural farming/organic farming/GI tag etc. in their respective districts.

Under Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan, the economic development of the Scheduled Caste families living below the poverty line is being done by providing necessary technical investment according to their needs and problems. Weekly review meeting of FOM project is being conducted by this ATARI.

The Head of KVK-II, Sitapur Dr. Daya Shankar Srivastava, who earned laurels for outstanding contribution of KVK on IPM under various projects & schemes of ICAR-NRIIPM, New Delhi.

This institute organized some important events like public harvesting to create awareness among farmers about ZTW as a climate-smart, cost-effective and resource-conserving practice, especially when compared to conventional tillage methods.

During the interaction in the month of April, the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, GoI announced the implementation of a "Field First" approach, under which scientists of KVKs are expected to spend at least three days a week in the field, directly engaging with farmers, understanding their problems and facilitating real-time solutions.

Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) was one of the important national campaign organized during 29-5-2025 to 12.06.2025 in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The strategic importance of this campaign was to accelerate science-led agricultural growth and taking cutting-edge innovations directly to farmers' fields. Through this initiative, farmers across the nation were engaged directly by scientists, extension workers and KVK teams, promoting sustainable practices, innovative solutions and farmer-centric interventions. In this zone, all KVKs were actively mobilized to organize outreach activities in collaboration with District Agriculture Departments, other line departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other key stakeholders. At the state level, ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur led the planning and execution of VKSA supported with Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. At the district level, the Deputy Director of Agriculture (DDA), Government of Uttar Pradesh, served as the Nodal Officer, while the Senior Scientist & Head of the respective KVK acted as the Co-Nodal Officer. ICAR-ATARI facilitated the formation of implementation teams in all 75 districts, with the consent and support of both the DDA and concerned KVKs. The research scientists of all 18 ICAR Institutes and their regional stations played very key role in the campaign. Detailed route charts were prepared to ensure comprehensive coverage of all targeted areas within each district. A total of 20850 villages were covered across all 75 districts, with active involvement of 18 ICAR institutes, 88 KVKs, Department of Agriculture and line departments at the district, block and village levels. A total of

23.88 lakh farmers participated in VKSA activities, including exhibitions, demonstrations, awareness programmes and interactive sessions with agricultural scientists and experts. Special attention was given to involving women farmers, marginal and smallholders, members of FPOs, SHGs and young agripreneurs, ensuring inclusive participation. The massive scale of outreach not only amplified awareness about improved technologies and flagship schemes but also strengthened the connection between farmers and institutional support systems, contributing to the broader vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

In the 3rd quarter of financial year 2025, ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur organized a live telecast of the inauguration of the “PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana” and the “Pulses Self-Reliance Mission”. During his address in the live broadcast, the Hon’ble Prime Minister highlighted the significance of the two major schemes, stating that more than ₹35,000 crore would be invested by the Government of India under the *PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana* and the *Pulses Self-Reliance Mission*. ATARI also organized an online review meeting under the project “Awareness and Demonstrations for Popularization of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid FOM through KVKs” to assess implementation progress and strengthen field activities across Uttar Pradesh.

In the *NICRA-TDC* Review Workshop held at ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad, where progress made over the last five years in climate-resilient agriculture was reviewed and future strategies were discussed. The interaction meeting of CRM reaffirmed ICAR-ATARI Kanpur’s commitment to promoting sustainable residue management practices through coordinated efforts of KVKs, farmer engagement, and technology-driven demonstrations across Uttar Pradesh.

ATARI organized a special programme to commemorate 150 years of the national song *Vande Mataram*. The meeting of “*National Mission on Natural Farming*” reinforced the collective commitment of KVKs to promote sustainable agriculture through well-coordinated field demonstrations, farmer capacity building, and data-driven monitoring. The coordinated efforts are expected to strengthen the adoption of natural farming practices and improve farm livelihoods across the state.

The successful organization of *Rashtriya Kisan Diwas* across Uttar Pradesh once again demonstrated the vital role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras as grassroots institutions for technology transfer, policy awareness, and farmer empowerment. Through coordinated efforts, KVKs continue to serve as a strong link between agricultural research, government initiatives, and farming communities.



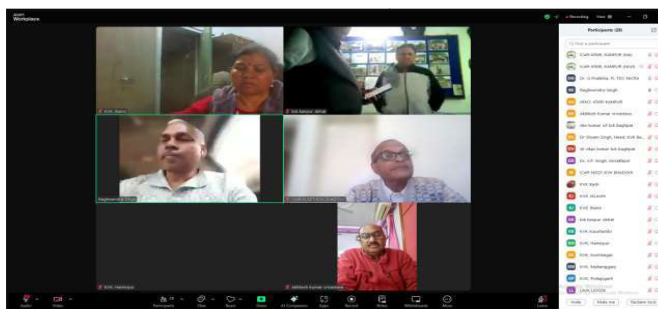
Online Meeting on FOM project on 3rd January 2025 at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur



Republic Day Celebrations of ICAR-ATARI, KANPUR



National Workshop cum Review Meeting of ARYA Project on 22nd January 2025



Technical and Financial Review Meeting of NICRA Project



Visit of Zonal Monitoring Committee (ZMC) of NICRA Project during 24-25 February 2025



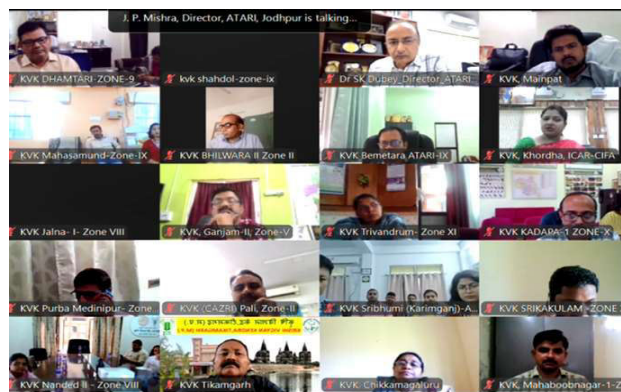
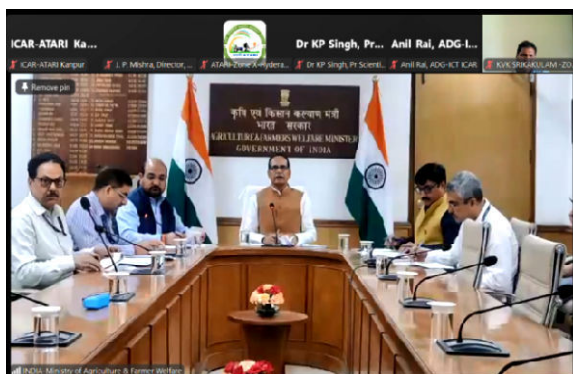
‘17th Institute Foundation Day’ and National Seminar on “Trash to Cash (T2C-25): A Sustainable Pathway for Prosperous Agriculture” organized at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur on 19th March 2025



Public harvesting of wheat crop under CSISA Project dated 05.04.2025



Online Interaction Meeting by DG, ICAR with all ADGs of ICAR Hqrs. & all Directors of ICAR Institutes dated 22.04.2025



Online meeting under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India on 28th April 2025



Online meeting of National Mission on Natural Farming (U.P.) organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur dated 30.04.2025

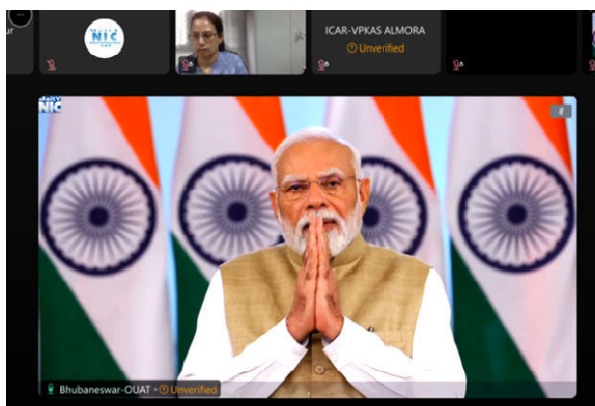


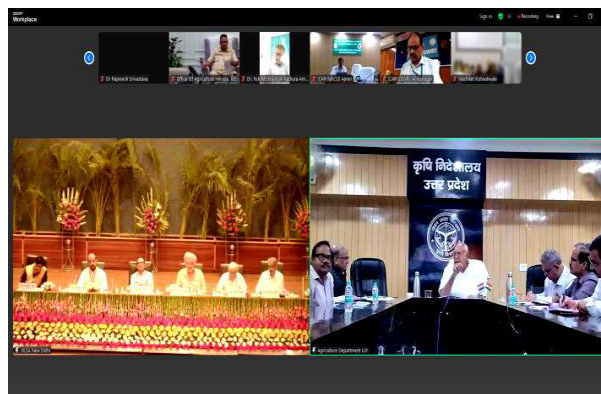
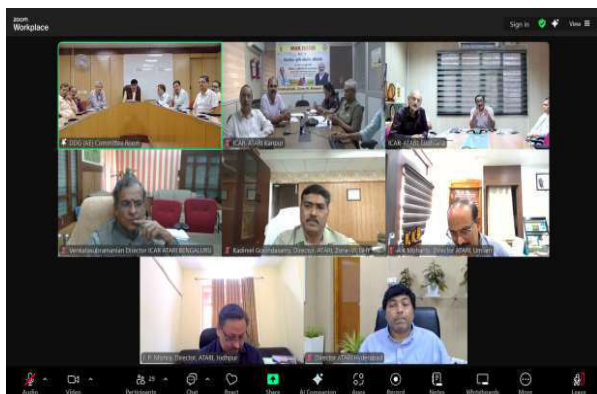
National Workshop on "Technical Integration for sustainable Agriculture Development and Farmer Buyer-Seller Meet" at Chitrakoot during 15-16 June 2025 at DRI, Udyamita Vidyapeeth, Chitrakoot.



ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur organized live telecast of the inauguration of the "PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana" and the "Pulses Self-Reliance Mission" on 11 October 2025

Glimpses of 'Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan' organised during 29.05.2025 to 12.06.2025



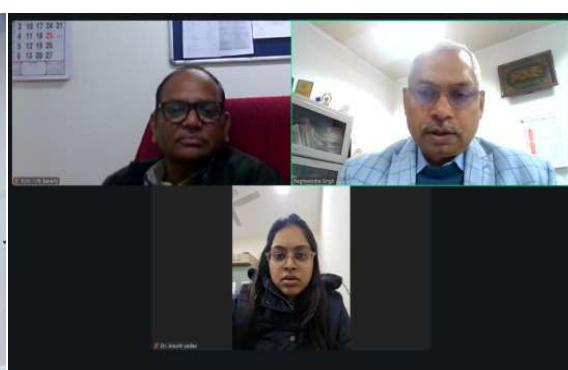




ICAR-ATARI Kanpur Reviews Progress of Fermented Organic Manure Project with KVKs on 24.10.2025



ATARI Kanpur and Uttar Pradesh KVKs participated in NICRA-TDC Review Workshop during 31.10.2025-01.11.2025



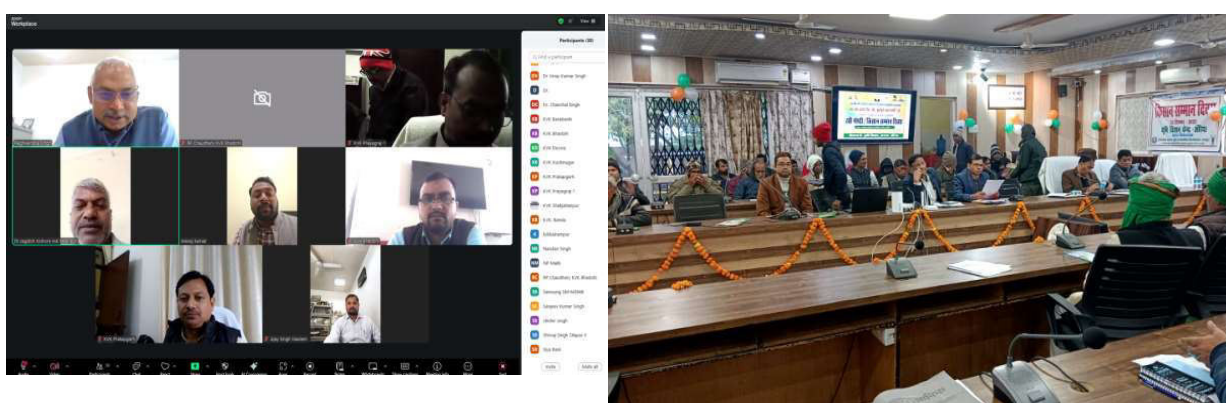
ICAR-ATARI Kanpur Reviews Progress of Crop Residue Management Programme with KVKs



ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Kanpur organized a special programme to commemorate 150 years of the national song *Vande Mataram* was organized from 7-14 November 2025 at ICAR-ATARI, Zone-III, Kanpur.



Review meeting of Actual Expenditure Main Scheme & All Project organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur on 13 November 2025



Review meeting of National Mission on Natural Farming organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur on 26, November 2025

KVKs Across Uttar Pradesh Celebrate Rashtriya Kisan Diwas with Wide Farmer Participation on 23 December 2025



KVK Scientists Honoured by State Govt. on Kisan Diwas in Uttar Pradesh 23 December 2025



ICAR-ATARI Kanpur organized Review Meeting on National Pulses Mission on 31.12.2025,

ANNEXURE

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A) Farmer and & farm women (ON Campus trainings)

Thematic area	No. of courses	ON CAMPUS								
		Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	71	979	132	1111	375	191	566	1354	323	1677
Resource Conservation Technologies	47	665	109	774	336	175	511	1001	284	1285
Cropping Systems	70	1322	151	1473	396	218	614	1718	369	2087
Crop Diversification	41	659	61	720	231	99	330	890	160	1050
Integrated Farming	38	536	76	612	232	198	430	768	274	1042
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	24	366	61	427	232	299	531	598	360	958
Seed production	78	1095	146	1241	357	198	555	1452	344	1796
Nursery management	36	591	83	674	199	55	254	790	138	928
Integrated Crop Management	106	1789	87	1876	742	610	1352	2531	697	3228
Soil & water conservatioin	27	447	65	512	151	47	198	598	112	710
Integrated nutrient management	46	795	119	914	246	105	351	1041	224	1265
Production of organic inputs	18	250	28	278	71	81	152	321	109	430
Others	30	508	57	565	239	192	431	747	249	996
Total	632	10002	1175	11177	3807	2468	6275	13809	3643	17452
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high valume crops	83	1218	243	1461	464	182	646	1682	425	2107
Off-season vegetables	42	544	84	628	221	109	330	765	193	958
Nursery raising	67	849	181	1030	248	160	408	1097	341	1438
Exotic vegetables	12	164	18	182	47	17	64	211	35	246
Export potential vegetables	8	129	43	172	32	14	46	161	57	218
Grading and standardization	19	281	32	313	98	40	138	379	72	451
Protective cultivation	34	414	59	473	165	107	272	579	166	745
Others	21	249	53	302	91	48	139	340	101	441
Total (a)	286	3848	713	4561	1366	677	2043	5214	1390	6604
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	19	255	36	291	50	50	100	305	86	391
Layout and Management of Orchards	29	450	54	504	142	66	208	592	120	712
Cultivation of Fruit	25	430	54	484	107	91	198	537	145	682
Management of young plants/orchards	23	294	39	333	84	50	134	378	89	467
Rejuvenation of old	21	306	35	341	74	22	96	380	57	437

orchards										
Export potential fruits	1	15	0	15	5	0	5	20	0	20
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	13	176	18	194	61	19	80	237	37	274
Plant propagation techniques	6	110	3	113	18	2	20	128	5	133
Others	10	155	13	168	44	11	55	199	24	223
Total (b)	147	2191	252	2443	585	311	896	2776	563	3339
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	14	208	23	231	67	25	92	275	48	323
Management of potted plants	7	100	21	121	11	11	22	111	32	143
Export potential of ornamental plants	1	18	0	18	2	0	2	20	0	20
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	4	69	0	69	24	0	24	93	0	93
Others	3	33	4	37	12	4	16	45	8	53
Total (c)	29	428	48	476	116	40	156	544	88	632
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	9	124	21	145	35	11	46	159	32	191
Processing and value addition	5	51	26	77	23	21	44	74	47	121
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (d)	14	175	47	222	58	32	90	233	79	312
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology	11	176	27	203	66	16	82	242	43	285
Processing and value addition	3	52	2	54	12	1	13	64	3	67
Others	3	46	11	57	20	1	21	66	12	78
Total (e)	17	274	40	314	98	18	116	372	58	430
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	14	134	24	158	82	21	103	216	45	261
Processing and value addition	4	69	6	75	15	2	17	84	8	92
Others	3	59	2	61	9	0	9	68	2	70
Total (f)	21	262	32	294	106	23	129	368	55	423
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management	12	169	15	184	75	3	78	244	18	262
Production and management technology	11	186	9	195	32	8	40	218	17	235
Post harvest technology and value addition	5	94	4	98	49	1	50	143	5	148
Others	3	37	18	55	12	1	13	49	19	68
Total (g)	31	486	46	532	168	13	181	654	59	713
GT (a-g)	545	7664	1178	8842	2497	1114	3611	10161	2292	12453
III Soil Health and Fertility Mangmt.										
Soil fertility management	43	581	99	680	189	118	307	770	217	987

Integrated water management	16	212	39	251	98	72	170	310	111	421
Integrated Nutrient Management	58	802	125	927	269	130	399	1071	255	1326
Production and use of organic inputs	30	443	57	500	174	70	244	617	127	744
Management of Problematic soils	18	249	55	304	123	36	159	372	91	463
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	29	408	67	475	121	43	164	529	110	639
Nutrient Use Efficiency	13	219	40	259	58	23	81	277	63	340
Balance use of fertilizers	34	499	85	584	153	54	207	652	139	791
Soil and Water Testing	27	402	44	446	181	63	244	583	107	690
Others	25	392	24	416	119	26	145	511	50	561
Total	293	4207	635	4842	1485	635	2120	5692	1270	6962
IV Livestock Production and Mangmt.										
Dairy Management	75	1055	236	1291	386	226	612	1441	462	1903
Poultry Management	39	414	120	534	200	114	314	614	234	848
Piggery Management	10	94	8	102	110	19	129	204	27	231
Rabbit Management	1	9	0	9	6	0	6	15	0	15
Animal Nutrition Management	36	536	82	618	185	71	256	721	153	874
Disease Management	57	759	130	889	307	136	443	1066	266	1332
Feed & fodder technology	43	545	77	622	259	133	392	804	210	1014
Production of quality animal products	18	223	90	313	92	49	141	315	139	454
Others	30	465	65	530	155	41	196	620	106	726
Total	309	4100	808	4908	1700	789	2489	5800	1597	7397
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	60	126	835	961	68	417	485	194	1252	1446
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	21	14	220	234	29	131	160	43	351	394
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	12	18	157	175	13	98	111	31	255	286
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	12	31	143	174	18	54	72	49	197	246
Processing and cooking	24	7	371	378	29	132	161	36	503	539
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	14	14	157	171	20	86	106	34	243	277
Storage loss minimization techniques	22	59	283	342	11	106	117	70	389	459
Value addition	77	82	990	1072	72	552	624	154	1542	1696
Women empowerment	24	40	266	306	14	225	239	54	491	545
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	8	21	83	104	5	30	35	26	113	139
Rural Crafts	5	1	82	83	2	91	93	3	173	176

Women and child care	22	22	350	372	8	161	169	30	511	541
Others	19	58	181	239	57	90	147	115	271	386
Total	320	493	4118	4611	346	2173	2519	839	6291	7130
VI Agril. Engineering										
Farm Machinery and its maintenance	23	342	42	384	112	23	135	454	65	519
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	11	178	21	199	60	19	79	238	40	278
Use of Plastics in farming practices	4	47	10	57	40	11	51	87	21	108
Production of small tools and implements	3	36	29	65	28	5	33	64	34	98
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	22	309	31	340	109	20	129	418	51	469
Small scale processing and value addition	4	72	17	89	9	1	10	81	18	99
Post Harvest Technology	7	90	9	99	35	9	44	125	18	143
Others	10	102	44	146	29	15	44	131	59	190
Total	84	1176	203	1379	422	103	525	1598	306	1904
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	134	2165	272	2437	622	241	863	2787	513	3300
Integrated Disease Management	74	1045	125	1170	402	149	551	1447	274	1721
Bio-control of pests and diseases	31	484	94	578	96	73	169	580	167	747
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	25	338	53	391	109	106	215	447	159	606
Others	40	510	74	584	165	107	272	675	181	856
Total	304	4542	618	5160	1394	676	2070	5936	1294	7230
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming	18	224	53	277	94	104	198	318	157	475
Carp breeding and hatchery management	10	115	30	145	76	28	104	191	58	249
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	9	133	16	149	60	17	77	193	33	226
Composite fish culture	12	185	27	212	61	19	80	246	46	292
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	2	26	6	32	25	6	31	51	12	63
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	7	129	27	156	35	7	42	164	34	198
Portable plastic carp hatchery	4	49	16	65	39	15	54	88	31	119
Pen culture of fish and prawn	3	27	12	39	22	13	35	49	25	74
Shrimp farming	2	22	8	30	6	5	11	28	13	41
Edible oyster farming	3	14	10	24	26	26	52	40	36	76
Pearl culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish processing and value addition	6	77	52	129	31	28	59	108	80	188

Others	1	17	1	18	12	2	14	29	3	32
Total	59	1018	258	1276	487	270	757	1505	528	2033
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production	25	268	60	328	166	44	210	434	104	538
Planting material production	9	124	19	143	45	13	58	169	32	201
Bio-agents production	3	42	11	53	23	7	30	65	18	83
Bio-pesticides production	4	61	8	69	27	4	31	88	12	100
Bio-fertilizer production	9	157	26	183	59	38	97	216	64	280
Vermi-compost production	17	210	36	246	84	78	162	294	114	408
Organic manures production	9	118	24	142	52	28	80	170	52	222
Production of fry and fingerlings	1	12	2	14	3	2	5	15	4	19
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	1	15	5	20	6	18	24	21	23	44
Small tools and implements	2	32	13	45	26	7	33	58	20	78
Production of livestock feed and fodder	6	80	17	97	48	17	65	128	34	162
Production of Fish feed	4	48	13	61	34	12	46	82	25	107
Mushroom Production	19	240	44	284	118	66	184	358	110	468
Apiculture	15	201	21	222	125	24	149	326	45	371
Others	6	71	14	85	30	9	39	101	23	124
Total	130	1679	313	1992	846	367	1213	2525	680	3205
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	23	339	87	426	72	54	126	411	141	552
Group dynamics	23	322	67	389	102	55	157	424	122	546
Formation and Management of SHGs	36	411	74	485	197	127	324	608	201	809
Mobilization of social capital	16	213	39	252	50	44	94	263	83	346
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	38	419	102	521	231	109	340	650	211	861
WTO and IPR issues	3	34	6	40	15	4	19	49	10	59
Others	28	425	89	514	170	51	221	595	140	735
Total	167	2163	464	2627	837	444	1281	3000	908	3908
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies	16	174	46	220	78	18	96	252	64	316
Nursery management	11	126	30	156	72	27	99	198	57	255
Integrated Farming Systems	15	162	38	200	116	52	168	278	90	368
Others	3	42	4	46	8	4	12	50	8	58
Total	45	504	118	622	274	101	375	778	219	997
GRAND TOTAL	2888	37548	9888	47436	14095	9140	23235	51643	19028	70671

B) Farmers and farm women (OFF Campus Trainings)

Thematic area	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	100	1407	185	1592	544	162	706	1951	347	2298
Resource Conservation Technologies	64	918	176	1094	447	130	577	1365	306	1671
Cropping Systems	62	1015	127	1142	233	109	342	1248	236	1484
Crop Diversification	44	705	73	778	214	24	238	919	97	1016
Integrated Farming	37	588	55	643	183	73	256	771	128	899
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	27	389	48	437	151	91	242	540	139	679
Seed production	81	1238	172	1410	360	193	553	1598	365	1963
Nursery management	32	474	83	557	166	68	234	640	151	791
Integrated Crop Management	101	1569	130	1699	451	123	574	2020	253	2273
Soil & water conservatioin	17	294	33	327	71	13	84	365	46	411
Integrated nutrient management	71	1196	137	1333	331	148	479	1527	285	1812
Production of organic inputs	33	475	68	543	136	97	233	611	165	776
Others	48	935	102	1037	286	31	317	1221	133	1354
Total	717	11203	1389	12592	3573	1262	4835	14776	2651	17427
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high valume crops	115	1768	285	2053	620	190	810	2388	475	2863
Off-season vegetables	29	370	60	430	158	86	244	528	146	674
Nursery raising	58	817	134	951	284	73	357	1101	207	1308
Exotic vegetables	12	143	27	170	52	31	83	195	58	253
Export potential vegetables	10	151	23	174	52	23	75	203	46	249
Grading and standardization	7	104	14	118	42	19	61	146	33	179
Protective cultivation	30	392	55	447	125	68	193	517	123	640
Others	41	621	125	746	159	81	240	780	206	986
Total (a)	302	4366	723	5089	1492	571	2063	5858	1294	7152
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	16	227	29	256	92	26	118	319	55	374
Layout and Management of Orchards	49	777	88	865	238	55	293	1015	143	1158
Cultivation of Fruit	33	505	73	578	156	57	213	661	130	791
Management of young plants/orchards	22	306	46	352	75	28	103	381	74	455
Rejuvenation of old orchards	18	218	37	255	99	23	122	317	60	377

Export potential fruits	4	32	16	48	52	14	66	84	30	114
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	10	166	18	184	53	5	58	219	23	242
Plant propagation techniques	11	166	16	182	85	17	102	251	33	284
Others	6	105	11	116	20	3	23	125	14	139
Total (b)	169	2502	334	2836	870	228	1098	3372	562	3934
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	18	273	41	314	63	36	99	336	77	413
Management of potted plants	3	54	13	67	21	7	28	75	20	95
Export potential of ornamental plants	5	87	9	96	28	10	38	115	19	134
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	8	125	14	139	64	21	85	189	35	224
Others	11	199	14	213	36	8	44	235	22	257
Total (c)	45	738	91	829	212	82	294	950	173	1123
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	10	154	22	176	58	37	95	212	59	271
Processing and value addition	3	44	9	53	13	6	19	57	15	72
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (d)	13	198	31	229	71	43	114	269	74	343
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology	16	251	14	265	72	33	105	323	47	370
Processing and value addition	2	27	6	33	8	5	13	35	11	46
Others	2	24	0	24	15	0	15	39	0	39
Total (e)	20	302	20	322	95	38	133	397	58	455
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	20	316	101	417	93	33	126	409	134	543
Processing and value addition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	34	2	36	28	2	30	62	4	66
Total (f)	23	350	103	453	121	35	156	471	138	609
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management	3	50	2	52	12	1	13	62	3	65
Production and management technology	6	108	4	112	22	3	25	130	7	137
Post harvest technology and value addition	3	33	11	44	8	3	11	41	14	55
Others	1	18	4	22	5	2	7	23	6	29
Total (g)	13	209	21	230	47	9	56	256	30	286
GT (a-g)	585	8665	1323	9988	2908	1006	3914	11573	2329	13902
III Soil Health and Fertility Mangmt.										
Soil fertility management	58	841	285	1126	215	78	293	1056	363	1419
Integrated water management	19	254	56	310	106	42	148	360	98	458

Integrated Nutrient Management	65	905	163	1068	361	107	468	1266	270	1536
Production and use of organic inputs	45	621	150	771	236	50	286	857	200	1057
Management of Problematic soils	22	259	57	316	127	78	205	386	135	521
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	30	412	88	500	137	38	175	549	126	675
Nutrient Use Efficiency	17	272	40	312	112	63	175	384	103	487
Balance use of fertilizers	36	505	144	649	158	95	253	663	239	902
Soil and Water Testing	63	730	153	883	302	98	400	1032	251	1283
Others	29	552	233	785	262	116	378	814	349	1163
Total	384	5351	1369	6720	2016	765	2781	7367	2134	9501
IV Livestock Production and Mangmt.										
Dairy Management	116	1491	275	1766	557	365	922	2048	640	2688
Poultry Management	51	589	126	715	206	158	364	795	284	1079
Piggery Management	6	71	20	91	55	19	74	126	39	165
Rabbit Management	1	10	5	15	0	4	4	10	9	19
Animal Nutrition Management	54	754	126	880	284	99	383	1038	225	1263
Disease Management	114	1717	261	1978	409	178	587	2126	439	2565
Feed & fodder technology	77	1060	173	1233	294	109	403	1354	282	1636
Production of quality animal products	22	340	60	400	129	53	182	469	113	582
Others	31	1025	389	1414	170	96	266	1195	485	1680
Total	472	7057	1435	8492	2104	1081	3185	9161	2516	11677
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	73	87	966	1053	54	663	717	141	1629	1770
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	29	33	407	440	56	159	215	89	566	655
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	31	10	428	438	20	202	222	30	630	660
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	27	20	333	353	22	256	278	42	589	631
Processing and cooking	13	15	204	219	6	42	48	21	246	267
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	17	18	205	223	20	125	145	38	330	368
Storage loss minimization techniques	29	33	403	436	29	172	201	62	575	637
Value addition	67	127	877	1004	90	439	529	217	1316	1533
Women empowerment	31	9	408	417	18	274	292	27	682	709
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	29	11	406	417	25	201	226	36	607	643
Rural Crafts	6	4	91	95	1	19	20	5	110	115
Women and child care	44	51	684	735	13	217	230	64	901	965

Others	24	14	343	357	30	205	235	44	548	592
Total	420	432	5755	6187	384	2974	3358	816	8729	9545
VI Agril. Engineering										
Farm Machinery and its maintenance	32	543	24	567	151	18	169	694	42	736
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	8	95	27	122	45	13	58	140	40	180
Use of Plastics in farming practices	3	42	7	49	18	8	26	60	15	75
Production of small tools and implements	3	32	2	34	24	3	27	56	5	61
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	22	362	39	401	66	9	75	428	48	476
Small scale processing and value addition	4	354	25	379	95	12	107	449	37	486
Post Harvest Technology	8	106	44	150	48	13	61	154	57	211
Others	12	187	24	211	35	7	42	222	31	253
Total	92	1721	192	1913	482	83	565	2203	275	2478
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	204	3278	258	3536	862	368	1230	4140	626	4766
Integrated Disease Management	134	2193	202	2395	697	170	867	2890	372	3262
Bio-control of pests and diseases	42	585	131	716	222	112	334	807	243	1050
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	34	513	63	576	172	56	228	685	119	804
Others	33	484	38	522	162	53	215	646	91	737
Total	447	7053	692	7745	2115	759	2874	9168	1451	10619
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming	19	217	60	277	91	104	195	308	164	472
Carp breeding and hatchery management	5	55	31	86	40	16	56	95	47	142
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	7	94	17	111	52	14	66	146	31	177
Composite fish culture	23	301	60	361	111	42	153	412	102	514
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	1	16	5	21	17	4	21	33	9	42
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	5	54	33	87	30	11	41	84	44	128
Portable plastic carp hatchery	3	43	14	57	36	11	47	79	25	104
Pen culture of fish and prawn	1	15	4	19	6	0	6	21	4	25
Shrimp farming	1	18	4	22	14	8	22	32	12	44
Edible oyster farming	1	18	4	22	12	6	18	30	10	40
Pearl culture	2	21	10	31	14	4	18	35	14	49
Fish processing and value addition	5	69	14	83	20	10	30	89	24	113
Others	8	74	39	113	52	41	93	126	80	206

Total	81	995	295	1290	495	271	766	1490	566	2056
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production	28	348	46	394	175	42	217	523	88	611
Planting material production	10	152	18	170	64	23	87	216	41	257
Bio-agents production	5	71	11	82	24	10	34	95	21	116
Bio-pesticides production	6	150	25	175	55	12	67	205	37	242
Bio-fertilizer production	5	65	12	77	33	35	68	98	47	145
Vermi-compost production	22	360	76	436	134	42	176	494	118	612
Organic manures production	8	145	23	168	42	12	54	187	35	222
Production of fry and fingerlings	2	28	0	28	5	0	5	33	0	33
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	4	48	10	58	23	11	34	71	21	92
Small tools and implements	2	28	20	48	22	13	35	50	33	83
Production of livestock feed and fodder	3	44	7	51	27	11	38	71	18	89
Production of Fish feed	2	31	4	35	20	6	26	51	10	61
Mushroom Production	11	131	40	171	61	31	92	192	71	263
Apiculture	5	43	15	58	47	24	71	90	39	129
Others	3	34	11	45	27	15	42	61	26	87
Total	116	1678	318	1996	759	287	1046	2437	605	3042
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	23	309	96	405	144	105	249	453	201	654
Group dynamics	26	391	95	486	84	44	128	475	139	614
Formation and Management of SHGs	37	574	223	797	240	109	349	814	332	1146
Mobilization of social capital	14	181	17	198	32	39	71	213	56	269
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	43	624	115	739	208	140	348	832	255	1087
WTO and IPR issues	3	35	5	40	6	4	10	41	9	50
Others	46	739	67	806	185	69	254	924	136	1060
Total	192	2853	618	3471	899	510	1409	3752	1128	4880
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies	4	39	15	54	42	14	56	81	29	110
Nursery management	13	175	44	219	66	42	108	241	86	327
Integrated Farming Systems	10	132	30	162	54	37	91	186	67	253
Others	18	300	40	340	144	56	200	444	96	540
Total	45	646	129	775	306	149	455	952	278	1230
GRAND TOTAL	3551	47654	13515	61169	16041	9147	25188	63695	22662	86357

C) Farmers and farm women (Consolidated ON+OFF Campus trainings)

Thematic area	No. of courses	ON+OFF CAMPUS								
		Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Crop Production										
Weed Management	171	2386	317	2703	919	353	1272	3305	670	3975
Resource Conservation Technologies	111	1583	285	1868	783	305	1088	2366	590	2956
Cropping Systems	132	2337	278	2615	629	327	956	2966	605	3571
Crop Diversification	85	1364	134	1498	445	123	568	1809	257	2066
Integrated Farming	75	1124	131	1255	415	271	686	1539	402	1941
Micro Irrigation/irrigation	51	755	109	864	383	390	773	1138	499	1637
Seed production	159	2333	318	2651	717	391	1108	3050	709	3759
Nursery management	68	1065	166	1231	365	123	488	1430	289	1719
Integrated Crop Management	207	3358	217	3575	1193	733	1926	4551	950	5501
Soil & water conservatioin	44	741	98	839	222	60	282	963	158	1121
Integrated nutrient management	117	1991	256	2247	577	253	830	2568	509	3077
Production of organic inputs	51	725	96	821	207	178	385	932	274	1206
Others	78	1443	159	1602	525	223	748	1968	382	2350
Total	1349	21205	2564	23769	7380	3730	11110	28585	6294	34879
II Horticulture										
a) Vegetable Crops										
Production of low value and high valume crops	198	2986	528	3514	1084	372	1456	4070	900	4970
Off-season vegetables	71	914	144	1058	379	195	574	1293	339	1632
Nursery raising	125	1666	315	1981	532	233	765	2198	548	2746
Exotic vegetables	24	307	45	352	99	48	147	406	93	499
Export potential vegetables	18	280	66	346	84	37	121	364	103	467
Grading and standardization	26	385	46	431	140	59	199	525	105	630
Protective cultivation	64	806	114	920	290	175	465	1096	289	1385
Others	62	870	178	1048	250	129	379	1120	307	1427
Total (a)	588	8214	1436	9650	2858	1248	4106	11072	2684	13756
b) Fruits										
Training and Pruning	35	482	65	547	142	76	218	624	141	765
Layout and Management of Orchards	78	1227	142	1369	380	121	501	1607	263	1870
Cultivation of Fruit	58	935	127	1062	263	148	411	1198	275	1473
Management of young plants/orchards	45	600	85	685	159	78	237	759	163	922
Rejuvenation of old orchards	39	524	72	596	173	45	218	697	117	814

Export potential fruits	5	47	16	63	57	14	71	104	30	134
Micro irrigation systems of orchards	23	342	36	378	114	24	138	456	60	516
Plant propagation techniques	17	276	19	295	103	19	122	379	38	417
Others	16	260	24	284	64	14	78	324	38	362
Total (b)	316	4693	586	5279	1455	539	1994	6148	1125	7273
c) Ornamental Plants										
Nursery Management	32	481	64	545	130	61	191	611	125	736
Management of potted plants	10	154	34	188	32	18	50	186	52	238
Export potential of ornamental plants	6	105	9	114	30	10	40	135	19	154
Propagation techniques of Ornamental Plants	12	194	14	208	88	21	109	282	35	317
Others	14	232	18	250	48	12	60	280	30	310
Total (c)	74	1166	139	1305	328	122	450	1494	261	1755
d) Plantation crops										
Production and Management technology	19	278	43	321	93	48	141	371	91	462
Processing and value addition	8	95	35	130	36	27	63	131	62	193
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (d)	27	373	78	451	129	75	204	502	153	655
e) Tuber crops										
Production and Management technology	27	427	41	468	138	49	187	565	90	655
Processing and value addition	5	79	8	87	20	6	26	99	14	113
Others	5	70	11	81	35	1	36	105	12	117
Total (e)	37	576	60	636	193	56	249	769	116	885
f) Spices										
Production and Management technology	34	450	125	575	175	54	229	625	179	804
Processing and value addition	4	69	6	75	15	2	17	84	8	92
Others	6	93	4	97	37	2	39	130	6	136
Total (f)	44	612	135	747	227	58	285	839	193	1032
g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants										
Nursery management	15	219	17	236	87	4	91	306	21	327
Production and management technology	17	294	13	307	54	11	65	348	24	372
Post harvest technology and value addition	8	127	15	142	57	4	61	184	19	203
Others	4	55	22	77	17	3	20	72	25	97
Total (g)	44	695	67	762	215	22	237	910	89	999

GT (a-g)	1130	16329	2501	18830	5405	2120	7525	21734	4621	26355
III Soil Health and Fertility Mangmt.										
Soil fertility management	101	1422	384	1806	404	196	600	1826	580	2406
Integrated water management	35	466	95	561	204	114	318	670	209	879
Integrated Nutrient Management	123	1707	288	1995	630	237	867	2337	525	2862
Production and use of organic inputs	75	1064	207	1271	410	120	530	1474	327	1801
Management of Problematic soils	40	508	112	620	250	114	364	758	226	984
Micro nutrient deficiency in crops	59	820	155	975	258	81	339	1078	236	1314
Nutrient Use Efficiency	30	491	80	571	170	86	256	661	166	827
Balance use of fertilizers	70	1004	229	1233	311	149	460	1315	378	1693
Soil and Water Testing	90	1132	197	1329	483	161	644	1615	358	1973
Others	54	944	257	1201	381	142	523	1325	399	1724
Total	677	9558	2004	11562	3501	1400	4901	13059	3404	16463
IV Livestock Production and Mangmt.										
Dairy Management	191	2546	511	3057	943	591	1534	3489	1102	4591
Poultry Management	90	1003	246	1249	406	272	678	1409	518	1927
Piggery Management	16	165	28	193	165	38	203	330	66	396
Rabbit Management	2	19	5	24	6	4	10	25	9	34
Animal Nutrition Management	90	1290	208	1498	469	170	639	1759	378	2137
Disease Management	171	2476	391	2867	716	314	1030	3192	705	3897
Feed & fodder technology	120	1605	250	1855	553	242	795	2158	492	2650
Production of quality animal products	40	563	150	713	221	102	323	784	252	1036
Others	61	1490	454	1944	325	137	462	1815	591	2406
Total	781	11157	2243	13400	3804	1870	5674	14961	4113	19074
V Home Science/Women empowerment										
Household food security by kitchen gardening and nutrition gardening	133	213	1801	2014	122	1080	1202	335	2881	3216
Design and development of low/minimum cost diet	50	47	627	674	85	290	375	132	917	1049
Designing and development for high nutrient efficiency diet	43	28	585	613	33	300	333	61	885	946
Minimization of nutrient loss in processing	39	51	476	527	40	310	350	91	786	877
Processing and	37	22	575	597	35	174	209	57	749	806

cooking										
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	31	32	362	394	40	211	251	72	573	645
Storage loss minimization techniques	51	92	686	778	40	278	318	132	964	1096
Value addition	144	209	1867	2076	162	991	1153	371	2858	3229
Women empowerment	55	49	674	723	32	499	531	81	1173	1254
Location specific drudgery reduction technologies	37	32	489	521	30	231	261	62	720	782
Rural Crafts	11	5	173	178	3	110	113	8	283	291
Women and child care	66	73	1034	1107	21	378	399	94	1412	1506
Others	43	72	524	596	87	295	382	159	819	978
Total	740	925	9873	10798	730	5147	5877	1655	15020	16675
VI Agril. Engineering										
Farm Machinery and its maintenance	55	885	66	951	263	41	304	1148	107	1255
Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems	19	273	48	321	105	32	137	378	80	458
Use of Plastics in farming practices	7	89	17	106	58	19	77	147	36	183
Production of small tools and implements	6	68	31	99	52	8	60	120	39	159
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	44	671	70	741	175	29	204	846	99	945
Small scale processing and value addition	8	426	42	468	104	13	117	530	55	585
Post Harvest Technology	15	196	53	249	83	22	105	279	75	354
Others	22	289	68	357	64	22	86	353	90	443
Total	176	2897	395	3292	904	186	1090	3801	581	4382
VII Plant Protection										
Integrated Pest Management	338	5443	530	5973	1484	609	2093	6927	1139	8066
Integrated Disease Management	208	3238	327	3565	1099	319	1418	4337	646	4983
Bio-control of pests and diseases	73	1069	225	1294	318	185	503	1387	410	1797
Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides	59	851	116	967	281	162	443	1132	278	1410
Others	73	994	112	1106	327	160	487	1321	272	1593
Total	751	11595	1310	12905	3509	1435	4944	15104	2745	17849
VIII Fisheries										
Integrated fish farming	37	441	113	554	185	208	393	626	321	947
Carp breeding and hatchery management	15	170	61	231	116	44	160	286	105	391
Carp fry and fingerling rearing	16	227	33	260	112	31	143	339	64	403

Composite fish culture	35	486	87	573	172	61	233	658	148	806
Hatchery management and culture of freshwater prawn	3	42	11	53	42	10	52	84	21	105
Breeding and culture of ornamental fishes	12	183	60	243	65	18	83	248	78	326
Portable plastic carp hatchery	7	92	30	122	75	26	101	167	56	223
Pen culture of fish and prawn	4	42	16	58	28	13	41	70	29	99
Shrimp farming	3	40	12	52	20	13	33	60	25	85
Edible oyster farming	4	32	14	46	38	32	70	70	46	116
Pearl culture	2	21	10	31	14	4	18	35	14	49
Fish processing and value addition	11	146	66	212	51	38	89	197	104	301
Others	9	91	40	131	64	43	107	155	83	238
Total	158	2013	553	2566	982	541	1523	2995	1094	4089
IX Production of Inputs at site										
Seed Production	53	616	106	722	341	86	427	957	192	1149
Planting material production	19	276	37	313	109	36	145	385	73	458
Bio-agents production	8	113	22	135	47	17	64	160	39	199
Bio-pesticides production	10	211	33	244	82	16	98	293	49	342
Bio-fertilizer production	14	222	38	260	92	73	165	314	111	425
Vermi-compost production	39	570	112	682	218	120	338	788	232	1020
Organic manures production	17	263	47	310	94	40	134	357	87	444
Production of fry and fingerlings	3	40	2	42	8	2	10	48	4	52
Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets	5	63	15	78	29	29	58	92	44	136
Small tools and implements	4	60	33	93	48	20	68	108	53	161
Production of livestock feed and fodder	9	124	24	148	75	28	103	199	52	251
Production of Fish feed	6	79	17	96	54	18	72	133	35	168
Mushroom Production	30	371	84	455	179	97	276	550	181	731
Apiculture	20	244	36	280	172	48	220	416	84	500
Others	9	105	25	130	57	24	81	162	49	211
Total	246	3357	631	3988	1605	654	2259	4962	1285	6247
X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics										
Leadership development	46	648	183	831	216	159	375	864	342	1206
Group dynamics	49	713	162	875	186	99	285	899	261	1160
Formation and Management of SHGs	73	985	297	1282	437	236	673	1422	533	1955
Mobilization of social	30	394	56	450	82	83	165	476	139	615

capital										
Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths	81	1043	217	1260	439	249	688	1482	466	1948
WTO and IPR issues	6	69	11	80	21	8	29	90	19	109
Others	74	1164	156	1320	355	120	475	1519	276	1795
Total	359	5016	1082	6098	1736	954	2690	6752	2036	8788
XI Agro-forestry										
Production technologies	20	213	61	274	120	32	152	333	93	426
Nursery management	24	301	74	375	138	69	207	439	143	582
Integrated Farming Systems	25	294	68	362	170	89	259	464	157	621
Others	21	342	44	386	152	60	212	494	104	598
Total	90	1150	247	1397	580	250	830	1730	497	2227
GRAND TOTAL	6439	85202	23403	108605	30136	18287	48423	115338	41690	157028

D) Rural Youths (ON Campus Trainings)

Areas of training	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	47	605	111	716	185	104	289	790	215	1005
Training and pruning of orchards	12	160	12	172	50	22	72	210	34	244
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	25	305	43	348	94	74	168	399	117	516
Commercial fruit production	9	123	12	135	47	57	104	170	69	239
Integrated farming	25	346	56	402	112	45	157	458	101	559
Seed production	70	877	93	970	370	118	488	1247	211	1458
Production of organic inputs	40	561	72	633	168	53	221	729	125	854
Planting material production	14	145	28	173	69	13	82	214	41	255
Vermi-culture	34	338	24	362	153	103	256	491	127	618
Mushroom Production	83	967	175	1142	499	274	773	1466	449	1915
Bee-keeping	37	539	69	608	165	53	218	704	122	826
Sericulture	4	45	17	62	6	15	21	51	32	83
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	14	188	10	198	61	8	69	249	18	267
Value addition	39	138	354	492	86	226	312	224	580	804
Small scale processing	10	20	50	70	69	24	93	89	74	163
Post Harvest Technology	10	66	50	116	49	30	79	115	80	195
Tailoring and Stitching	10	0	99	99	0	100	100	0	199	199
Rural Crafts	13	31	97	128	9	67	76	40	164	204
Production of quality animal products	9	98	33	131	48	33	81	146	66	212
Dairying	33	501	94	595	176	106	282	677	200	877
Sheep and goat rearing	49	608	145	753	282	105	387	890	250	1140
Quail farming	1	22	0	22	16	2	18	38	2	40
Piggery	9	181	12	193	73	13	86	254	25	279

Rabbit farming	3	32	0	32	14	0	14	46	0	46
Poultry production	32	393	59	452	161	71	232	554	130	684
Ornamental fisheries	1	15	9	24	9	3	12	24	12	36
Composite fish culture	9	124	18	142	81	24	105	205	42	247
Freshwater prawn culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	2	12	0	12	18	7	25	30	7	37
Cold water fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish harvest and processing technology	2	22	5	27	20	4	24	42	9	51
Fry and fingerling rearing	2	32	0	32	16	2	18	48	2	50
Other	32	392	44	436	204	99	303	596	143	739
TOTAL	680	7886	1791	9677	3310	1855	5165	11196	3646	14842

E) Rural Youths (OFF Campus trainings)

Areas of training	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	29	182	38	220	61	20	81	243	58	301
Training and pruning of orchards	32	104	19	123	57	7	64	161	26	187
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	25	140	35	175	61	10	71	201	45	246
Commercial fruit production	3	50	7	57	39	7	46	89	14	103
Integrated farming	43	90	33	123	82	8	90	172	41	213
Seed production	59	197	41	238	152	30	182	349	71	420
Production of organic inputs	50	91	22	113	115	65	180	206	87	293
Planting material production	23	27	9	36	52	10	62	79	19	98
Vermi-culture	25	68	12	80	49	9	58	117	21	138
Mushroom Production	74	230	66	296	172	107	279	402	173	575
Bee-keeping	11	128	16	144	71	10	81	199	26	225
Sericulture	37	39	12	51	108	4	112	147	16	163
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	4	50	0	50	12	13	25	62	13	75
Value addition	32	41	81	122	46	49	95	87	130	217
Small scale processing	4	31	5	36	18	6	24	49	11	60
Post Harvest Technology	5	39	10	49	55	29	84	94	39	133
Tailoring and Stitching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Crafts	2	0	10	10	1	25	26	1	35	36
Production of quality animal products	4	47	16	63	28	8	36	75	24	99
Dairying	14	155	22	177	87	45	132	242	67	309
Sheep and goat rearing	9	139	32	171	94	38	132	233	70	303
Quail farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piggery	3	52	17	69	22	11	33	74	28	102
Rabbit farming	2	29	4	33	6	0	6	35	4	39
Poultry production	9	74	24	98	95	47	142	169	71	240
Ornamental fisheries	2	54	4	58	21	5	26	75	9	84

Composite fish culture	6	86	16	102	52	12	64	138	28	166
Freshwater prawn culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	2	18	8	26	17	0	17	35	8	43
Cold water fisheries	2	26	4	30	21	7	28	47	11	58
Fish harvest and processing technology	1	20	2	22	17	8	25	37	10	47
Fry and fingerling rearing	1	16	0	16	8	1	9	24	1	25
Other	6	80	12	92	15	8	23	95	20	115
TOTAL	519	2303	577	2880	1634	599	2233	3937	1176	5113

E) Rural Youths (Consolidated ON+OFF Campus trainings)

Areas of training	No. of courses	OFF CAMPUS								
		Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nursery Management of Horticulture crops	76	787	149	936	246	124	370	1033	273	1306
Training and pruning of orchards	44	264	31	295	107	29	136	371	60	431
Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	50	445	78	523	155	84	239	600	162	762
Commercial fruit production	12	173	19	192	86	64	150	259	83	342
Integrated farming	68	436	89	525	194	53	247	630	142	772
Seed production	129	1074	134	1208	522	148	670	1596	282	1878
Production of organic inputs	90	652	94	746	283	118	401	935	212	1147
Planting material production	37	172	37	209	121	23	144	293	60	353
Vermi-culture	59	406	36	442	202	112	314	608	148	756
Mushroom Production	157	1197	241	1438	671	381	1052	1868	622	2490
Bee-keeping	48	667	85	752	236	63	299	903	148	1051
Sericulture	41	84	29	113	114	19	133	198	48	246
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	18	238	10	248	73	21	94	311	31	342
Value addition	71	179	435	614	132	275	407	311	710	1021
Small scale processing	14	51	55	106	87	30	117	138	85	223
Post Harvest Technology	15	105	60	165	104	59	163	209	119	328
Tailoring and Stitching	10	0	99	99	0	100	100	0	199	199
Rural Crafts	15	31	107	138	10	92	102	41	199	240
Production of quality animal products	13	145	49	194	76	41	117	221	90	311
Dairying	47	656	116	772	263	151	414	919	267	1186
Sheep and goat rearing	58	747	177	924	376	143	519	1123	320	1443
Quail farming	1	22	0	22	16	2	18	38	2	40
Piggery	12	233	29	262	95	24	119	328	53	381
Rabbit farming	5	61	4	65	20	0	20	81	4	85
Poultry production	41	467	83	550	256	118	374	723	201	924
Ornamental fisheries	3	69	13	82	30	8	38	99	21	120

Composite fish culture	15	210	34	244	133	36	169	343	70	413
Freshwater prawn culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrimp farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearl culture	4	30	8	38	35	7	42	65	15	80
Cold water fisheries	2	26	4	30	21	7	28	47	11	58
Fish harvest and processing technology	3	42	7	49	37	12	49	79	19	98
Fry and fingerling rearing	3	48	0	48	24	3	27	72	3	75
Other	38	472	56	528	219	107	326	691	163	854
TOTAL	1199	10189	2368	12557	4944	2454	7398	15133	4822	19955

F) Extension Functionaries (ON Campus trainings)

Areas of training	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	58	1242	124	1366	331	35	366	1573	159	1732
Integrated Pest Management	62	1069	76	1145	259	99	358	1328	175	1503
Integrated Nutrient management	50	821	133	954	303	91	394	1124	224	1348
Rejuvenation of old orchards	12	191	7	198	55	9	64	246	16	262
Protected cultivation technology	28	469	110	579	185	63	248	654	173	827
Production and use of organic inputs	36	547	177	724	117	51	168	664	228	892
Care & maintenance of farm machinery & implements	10	124	27	151	46	13	59	170	40	210
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	18	108	252	360	21	99	120	129	351	480
Formation and Management of SHGs	12	185	10	195	35	24	59	220	34	254
Women and Child care	35	26	637	663	27	333	360	53	970	1023
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	23	5	423	428	12	125	137	17	548	565
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	5	78	9	87	9	2	11	87	11	98
Information networking among farmers	9	112	33	145	29	19	48	141	52	193
Capacity building for ICT application	11	217	11	228	24	9	33	241	20	261
Management in farm animals	32	485	75	560	138	79	217	623	154	777
Livestock feed and fodder production	31	468	55	523	140	44	184	608	99	707
Household food security	27	100	446	546	16	119	135	116	565	681
Other	95	1402	507	1909	189	86	275	1591	593	2184
TOTAL	554	7649	3112	10761	1936	1300	3236	9585	4412	13997

G) Extension Functionaries (OFF Campus trainings)

Areas of training	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	76	116 4	23	118 7	256	33	289	142 0	56	147 6
Integrated Pest Management	57	706	47	753	222	32	254	928	79	1007
Integrated Nutrient management	29	499	23	522	145	23	168	644	46	690
Rejuvenation of old orchards	9	145	8	153	55	5	60	200	13	213
Protected cultivation technology	14	158	39	197	25	81	106	183	120	303
Production and use of organic inputs	19	369	24	393	95	16	111	464	40	504
Care & maintenance of farm machinery & implements	5	69	2	71	39	3	42	108	5	113
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formation and Management of SHGs	9	85	70	155	22	33	55	107	103	210
Women and Child care	16	0	249	249	0	81	81	0	330	330
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	8	34	121	155	15	35	50	49	156	205
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information networking among farmers	1	12	0	12	8	0	8	20	0	20
Capacity building for ICT application	9	137	12	149	33	12	45	170	24	194
Management in farm animals	24	322	89	411	69	18	87	391	107	498
Livestock feed and fodder production	19	306	20	326	54	8	62	360	28	388
Household food security	14	81	139	220	21	56	77	102	195	297
Other	51	615	165	780	56	40	96	671	205	876
TOTAL	360	4702	1031	5733	1115	476	1591	5817	1507	7324

H) Extension Functionaries (ON+OFF Campus trainings)

Areas of training	No. of courses	OFF CAMPUS								
		Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Productivity enhancement in field crops	134	2406	147	2553	587	68	655	2993	215	3208
Integrated Pest Management	119	1775	123	1898	481	131	612	2256	254	2510
Integrated Nutrient management	79	1320	156	1476	448	114	562	1768	270	2038
Rejuvenation of old orchards	21	336	15	351	110	14	124	446	29	475
Protected cultivation technology	42	627	149	776	210	144	354	837	293	1130
Production and use of organic inputs	55	916	201	1117	212	67	279	1128	268	1396
Care & maintenance of farm machinery & implements	15	193	29	222	85	16	101	278	45	323
Gender mainstreaming through SHGs	18	108	252	360	21	99	120	129	351	480

Formation and Management of SHGs	21	270	80	350	57	57	114	327	137	464
Women and Child care	51	26	886	912	27	414	441	53	130	1353
Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing	31	39	544	583	27	160	187	66	704	770
Group Dynamics and farmers organization	5	78	9	87	9	2	11	87	11	98
Information networking among farmers	10	124	33	157	37	19	56	161	52	213
Capacity building for ICT application	20	354	23	377	57	21	78	411	44	455
Management in farm animals	56	807	164	971	207	97	304	1014	261	1275
Livestock feed and fodder production	50	774	75	849	194	52	246	968	127	1095
Household food security	41	181	585	766	37	175	212	218	760	978
Other	146	2017	672	2689	245	126	371	2262	798	3060
TOTAL	914	12351	4143	16494	3051	1776	4827	15402	5919	21321

I) Sponsored Trainings

Areas of training	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Increasing production and productivity of crops	99	3057	561	3618	132	272	404	4379	833	5212
Commercial production of vegetables	50	1467	162	1629	534	71	605	2001	233	2234
Production and value addition										
Fruit Plants	22	529	121	650	107	52	159	636	173	809
Ornamental plants	2	181	3	184	22	2	24	203	5	208
Spices crops	4	121	56	177	27	44	71	148	100	248
Soil health and fertility management	23	591	245	836	214	86	300	805	331	1136
Production of Inputs at site	7	275	91	366	82	38	120	357	129	486
Methods of protective cultivation	6	341	62	403	150	63	213	491	125	616
Others	29	1216	397	1613	358	177	535	1574	574	2148
Total	242	7778	1698	9476	2816	805	3621	10594	2503	13097
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Processing and value addition	9	28	201	229	35	87	122	63	288	351
Others	4	18	27	45	16	35	51	34	62	96
Total	13	46	228	274	51	122	173	97	350	447
Farm machinery										
Farm machinery, tools and implements	18	527	184	711	299	90	389	826	274	1100
Others	5	106	7	113	7	15	22	113	22	135
Total	23	633	191	824	306	105	411	939	296	1235
Livestock and fisheries										
Livestock production and management	14	253	48	301	133	57	190	386	105	491
Animal Nutrition Management	14	305	36	341	112	43	155	417	79	496
Animal Disease Management	13	223	37	260	58	23	81	281	60	341
Fisheries Nutrition	1	109	17	126	31	19	50	140	36	176
Fisheries Management	11	202	45	247	129	26	155	331	71	402

Others	6	160	5	165	20	3	23	180	8	578
Total	59	1252	188	1440	483	171	654	1735	359	2094
Home Science										
Household nutritional security	11	0	216	216	43	92	135	43	308	351
Economic empowerment of women	1	0	17	17	0	5	5	0	22	22
Drudgery reduction of women	6	7	53	60	9	112	121	16	165	373
Others	2	0	0	0	0	165	165	0	165	165
Total	20	7	286	293	52	374	426	59	660	719
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity Building and Group Dynamics	17	438	59	497	103	60	163	541	119	660
Others	12	415	73	488	144	44	188	559	117	676
Total	29	853	132	985	247	104	351	1100	236	1336
GRAND TOTAL	386	10569	2723	13292	3955	1681	5636	14524	4404	18928

J) Vocational Trainings for Rural youths

Area of Training	No. of courses	Participants								
		Others			SC/ST			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop production and management										
Commercial floriculture	4	51	5	56	19	12	31	70	17	87
Commercial fruit production	5	67	5	72	24	4	28	91	9	100
Commercial vegetable production	15	225	30	255	83	22	105	308	52	360
Integrated crop management	20	353	33	386	107	35	142	460	68	528
Organic farming	25	481	49	530	113	55	168	594	104	698
Others	19	417	62	479	42	22	64	459	84	543
Total	88	1594	184	1778	388	150	538	1982	334	2316
Post harvest technology and value addition										
Value addition	18	163	152	315	65	102	167	228	254	482
Others	5	14	59	73	16	51	67	30	110	140
Total	23	177	211	388	81	153	234	258	364	622
Livestock and fisheries										
Dairy farming	15	204	21	225	111	40	151	315	61	376
Composite fish culture	12	137	21	158	60	19	79	197	40	237
Sheep and goat rearing	24	338	76	414	150	33	183	488	109	597
Piggery	7	103	2	105	56	3	59	159	5	164
Poultry farming	8	92	14	106	42	6	48	134	20	154
Others	5	76	8	84	16	5	21	92	13	105
Total	71	950	142	1092	435	106	541	1385	248	1633
Income generation activities										
Vermicomposting	21	237	50	287	119	64	183	356	114	470
Production of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers etc.	6	64	14	78	34	32	66	98	46	144
Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements	2	61	4	65	7	3	10	68	7	75
	3	35	5	40	27	3	30	62	8	70
	1	16	2	18	5	2	7	21	4	25

Rural Crafts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed production	26	333	121	454	105	127	232	438	248	686
Sericulture	3	53	0	53	7	0	7	60	0	60
Mushroom cultivation	34	421	89	510	157	96	253	578	185	763
Nursery, grafting etc.	24	275	61	336	126	99	225	401	160	561
Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agril. para-workers, para-vet training	2	14	5	19	6	5	11	20	10	30
Others	11	178	45	223	55	23	78	233	68	301
Total	133	1687	396	2083	648	454	1102	2335	850	3185
Agricultural Extension										
Capacity building and group dynamics	13	210	88	298	36	64	100	246	152	398
Others	1	0	0	0	3	17	20	3	17	20
Total	14	210	88	298	39	81	120	249	169	418
Grand Total	329	4618	1021	5639	1591	944	2535	6209	1965	8174

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROJECTS & FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

(1) Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLD) on Pulses and Oilseeds (DAC, GOI)

Table-1: Performance of CFLDs on pulses.

Name of crop	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check yield (q/ha)	% increase in yield
Pigeonpea	2	300	170	17.11	13.37	27.97
Blackgram	5	1150	1150	12.11	7.94	52.52
Lentil	10	2005	800	16.58	12.54	32.22
Grand Total (Pulses)	-	3455	2120	15.27	11.28	37.57

Table-2: Performance of CFLDs on oilseeds

S. No.	Name of crop	No. of KVKs	No. of Farmers	Area (ha)	Demo Yield (q/ha)	Check yield (q/ha)	% increase in yield
1	Mustard	85	21763	9654.53	13.85	09.50	45.79
2	Sesamum	46	2371	990.63	10.50	06.55	60.31
3	Toria	17	1014	395.00	08.90	06.84	30.12
4	Groundnut	26	1519	522.20	30.96	20.65	49.93
5	Linseed	9	407	276.75	10.87	09.01	20.64
6	Sunflower	8	366	131.00	13.02	11.67	11.57
7	Soyabean	6	131	50.00	5.38	3.64	47.80
	Grand Total		27571	12020.11	13.35	9.69	37.77

(2) Crop Residue Management (CRM) Project (DAC, GOI)

Table-1: CRM Machinery procured by KVKs

Name of the Machine/ Equipment	Name of the machine procured	No. of Demo. Conducted	Area covered (ha)	No. of farmers covered	Result					
					Demo yield (q/ha)	Check yield (q/ha)	Increase in yield %	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)	Net return (Dem o plot)	B:C ratio
Happy Seeder	10	756	509.4	772	199.34	176.41	61.73	172447	275981	9.12
Reversible M.B. Plough	12	380	243.2	441	144.88	124.67	44.39	143862	137754	5.95
Paddy Straw Chopper/ Shredder / Mulcher	13	556	373	592	205.17	185.94	43.65	190740	249952	8.54
Zero Till Drill	12	588	377	603	189.27	174.47	47.32	186145	210929	7.74
Rotavator	7	135	250	435	142.58	123.50	39.21	132450	161827	5.41
Tractor	7	321	256	366	100.95	91.56	19.13	109863	97853	2.87
Total	61	2736	2008.6	3209	163.70	146.09	42.57	155918	189049	6.60

Table-2: IEC activities organized under CRM Project by KVKs

S. No.	Name of IEC activity	No. of activities	No. of Participants	No. of KVKs
1	Kisan Melas organized	19	14735	15
2	Awareness programmes conducted at Village Panchayat/ Block/ District Level	138	13545	17
3	Mobilization of schools and colleges through essay completion, painting, debate etc.	97	12136	17
4	Demonstration conducted (ha)	2035.8	2733	17
5	Training Programmes conducted	155	1475	16
6	Exposure visits organized	40	1848	16
7	Field /harvest days organized	25	1868	14
	Total	474	48340	17

Table-3: Other IEC activities organized under CRM Project by KVKs

S. No.	Name of IEC activity	No. of activities	No. of KVKs
1	Advertisement in Print media	78	16
2	Column / Articles in newspaper and magazines etc.	443	16
3	Hoarding fixed (at Mandi/ Road side/Market/ Schools/ Petrol pump/ Panchayat etc.)	131	16
4	Poster/Banner placed	1715	16
5	Publicity material - leaflets/ pamphlets etc. distributed	140789	16
6	TV programmes/ panel discussions Doordarshan/ DD-Kisan and other private channels	89	13
7	Wall writing	924	10
	Total	3380	16

(3) Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA)

Table-1: Achievements under CSISA Project

S.No.	Name of Programme	Number/quantity	No. of farmers benefitted
1	Plantation by paddy uppulling	35	58
2	DSR	50	92
4	Training	4	110
5	Kisan Mela	2	100

(4) District Agro-Meteorology Unit (DAMU)

S.No.	Activity	Number
1	Number of Ago. Advisory services (AAS)	1880
2	Number of Farmer Awareness Programs (FAP)	173
3	Number of Trainings	19
4	Number of Bulletins	1002
5	Number of Whatsapp Messages	7689
6	Diagnostic Field visit	86
7	Number of Radio talk	3
8	Number of TV talk	2
9	Number of Articles/News published in newspapers	175

(5) Natural Farming**Table-1: Achievements under Natural Farming**

Sr. No.	Name of KVKs	No of Training Prog.	No. of Participants in training	No. of Awareness Prog.	No. of Participants in Awareness Prog.	No. of Demos Conducted
1	Bahraich-I	2	80	1	195	3
2	Basti	2	80	1	198	5
3	Ballia	2	80	5	329	5
4	Mau	2	80	1	193	5
5	Varanasi	2	67	1	200	4
6	Siddharthnagar	2	75	1	202	5
7	Ayodhya (Faizabad)	2	80	1	200	5
8	Sonbhadra	2	75	1	210	5
9	Azamgarh-I	2	80	1	200	7
10	Barabanki	2	80	1	400	5
11	Chandoli	2	80	1	250	5
12	St. Kabir Nagar	2	79	2	393	5
13	Amethi	2	80	1	202	8
14	Jhansi	1	40	0	0	5
15	Mahoba	1	25	1	150	5
16	Hamirpur	2	80	1	50	5
17	Jalaun	1	40	3	285	5
18	Lalitpur	2	95	1	55	5
19	Banda	2	73	3	285	5
20	Fatehpur	2	100	10	250	5
21	Aligarh	2	85	3	220	5
22	Kannauj	2	85	3	265	10
23	Etawah	1	40	2	210	5
24	Farrukhabad	1	41	2	245	6
25	Kasganj	2	80	2	210	5
26	Raibarely-II	2	69	3	255	6
27	Bijnore	1	80	2	125	5

28	Budaun	2	72	3	210	5
29	Shahjahanpur	2	80	2	150	10
30	Meerut	1	40	1	186	4
31	Muzaffarnagar-II	1	45	1	175	5
32	Bulandshahr	2	88	10	195	5
33	Amroha	2	80	5	320	10
34	Hapur	2	80	5	187	10
35	Sambhal	2	60	4	185	10
36	Bareilly	1	75	1	280	8
37	Lucknow	2	80	2	150	5
38	Kushinagar	2	71	4	321	10
39	St. Ravidas Nagar	1	20	3	150	10
40	Hardoi-II	2	100	4	250	7
41	Sultanpur-I	2	100	2	110	8
42	Mirzapur	2	80	2	145	5
43	Gonda-I	2	80	5	240	8
44	Chitrakoot	2	95	5	340	10
45	Allahabad	3	110	2	205	10
46	Pratapgarh	2	100	1	190	8
47	Unnao	2	128	8	295	9
48	Ghazipur-I	1	40	2	154	5
49	Etah	3	102	1	95	5
50	Kaushambi	2	165	10	274	10
51	Sitapur-II	7	82	12	261	7
52	Gorakhpur-II	3	160	1	110	5
	Total	101	4082	150	10955	333

Table-2: KVKs (52) under natural farming in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No	KVK (on Bank of river Ganga)	Host	Sl. No	KVK (away from Bank of river Ganga)	Host
1	Bijnor	SVPUAT Meerut	27	Bareilly	ICAR-IVRI, Bareilly
2	Bulandshahar	SVPUAT Meerut	28	Etah	RBS College, Agra
3	Hapur	SVPUAT Meerut	29	Etawah	CSAUAT Kanpur
4	Meerut	SVPUAT Meerut	30	Sitapur-II	RRDCA, Amethi
5	Muzaffarnagar-I	SVPUAT Meerut	31	Bahraich-I	ANDUAT Ayodhya
6	Aligarh	CSAUAT Kanpur	32	Siddharthnagar	ANDUAT Ayodhya
7	Kasganj	CSAUAT Kanpur	33	Gonda-I	DRI, New Delhi
8	Sambhal	SVPUAT Meerut	34	Barabanki	NDUA&T, Ayodhya
9	Amroha	SVPUAT Meerut	35	Lucknow	ICAR-IISR, Lucknow
10	Budaun-I	SVPUAT Meerut	36	Jalaun	BUAT Banda
11	Shahjahanpur	SVPUAT Meerut	37	Jhansi	BUAT Banda
12	Hardoi-II	ICAR-CSSRI, Karnal	38	Lalitpur	BUAT Banda
13	Raibareli-II	CSAUAT Kanpur	39	Mahoba	BUAT Banda
14	Farrukhabad	CSAUAT Kanpur	40	Hamirpur	BUAT Banda
15	Kannauj	CSAUAT Kanpur	41	Banda	BUAT Banda
16	Chandauli	ANDUAT Ayodhya	42	Chitrakoot	DRI, New Delhi

17	Prayagraj -I	SHUATS Allahabad	43	Amethi	RRDCA, Amethi
18	Kaushambi	DBRAWS, Allahabad	44	Ayodhya (Faizabad)	ANDUAT Ayodhya
19	Fatehpur	CSAUAT Kanpur	45	Basti	ANDUAT Ayodhya
20	Pratapgarh	RASMES, Pratapgarh	46	Sant Kabir Nagar	ANDUAT Ayodhya
21	Bhadohi	ICAR-IIVR, Varanasi	47	Gorakhpur-II	GGSS, Gorakhpur
22	Mirzapur	BHU, Varanasi	48	Kushinagar	ICAR-IIVR, Varanasi
23	Ghazipur-I	PG College, Ghazipur	49	Sultanpur	KNMT, Sultanpur
24	Varanasi	ANDUAT Ayodhya	50	Mau	ANDUAT Ayodhya
25	Ballia	ANDUAT Ayodhya	51	Azamgarh-I	ANDUAT Ayodhya
26	Unnao	KRBSES, Unnao	52	Sonbhadra	ANDUAT Ayodhya

Table-3: Achievements of activities under natural farming

Awareness Programmes		Trainings		Demonstrations	
No. of programmes	No. of participants	No. of trainings	No. of participants	No. of Demos	No. of participants
245	21482	43	1874	395	768

Table-4: Performance of some other promising wheat varieties under Natural farming

Name of KVK	Variety	Under Natural farming			Under Farmers Practice			Yield difference (q/ha)	Cost saving in Natural farming (Rs./ha)
		Total Area (ha)	Average Yield (Q/ha)	Average Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)	Area (ha)	Average Yield (Q/ha)	Average Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)		
Mahoba	Sriram Super 303	1.2	40.25	34450	2.4	47.25	36833.33	-7	2383.33
Sultanpur	Sriram Super 303	0.65	0.65	23500	0.45	0.45	28500	0.2	5000
Jhansi	Sriram Super 303	0.8	26.4	26325	0.8	46.25	32250	-19.85	5925
Mirzapur	Sriram Super 303	0.06	28.7	15700	1.5	32.58	27500	-3.88	11800
Total/Avg.		2.71	24	24993.75	5.15	31.63	31270.83	-7.6325	6277.08
Muzaffarnagar	DBW 173	0.8	40.73	21725	0.4	48.05	43610	-7.32	21885
Hapur	DBW 173	5.4	30.23	12750	6	38.1	37526.67	-7.87	24776.67
Meerut	DBW173	0.4	27.4	19880	0.4	46.9	38350	-19.5	18470
Amroha	DBW-173	5.6	34	35485.71	5.2	41.69	44830.77	-7.69	9345.06
Total/Avg.		12.2	33.09	22460.17	12	43.68	41079.36	-10.595	18619.18
Bahraich	Bansi	0.2	30.2	18950	1	52.3	42890	-22.1	23940
Amethi	Bansi	0.4	31	30100	0.8	37	37150	-6	7050
Muzaffarnagar	Bansi	0.8	29.75	21691	0.8	31.35	42957.5	-1.6	21266.5
Total/Avg.		13.6	31.01	23300.29	14.6	41.08	41019.21	-10.07	17718.92
Bahraich	DBW-222	0.2	28.6	24320	1	53.2	41365	-24.6	17045
Sitapur	DBW-222	0.4	25.1	26350	0.4	36.2	29420	-11.1	3070
Basti	DBW-222	6.4	25.73	26467.14	6.4	37.08	44112.38	-11.35	17645.24
Total/Avg.		20.6	27.61	25109.35	22.4	41.89	38979.14	-14.28	13869.79
Bahraich	HD-3271	0.2	28.4	26540	0.8	52.4	43650	-24	17110
Chandoli	HD-3271	0.4	10	20360	0.4	31.2	20400	-21.2	40
Amethi	HD-3271	0.4	14.3	31450	0.4	18.5	36800	-4.2	5350
Total/Avg.		21.6	20.0775	25864.83	24	35.99	34957.28	-15.92	9092.44
Jhansi	WH-147	0.4	19.25	28250	0.4	31.25	35000	-12	6750
Mahoba	WH-147	1.6	25.25	29600	2.6	39.65	45950	-14.4	16350
Total/Avg.		24	19.71	28791.21	27.4	31.34	38176.82	-11.63	9385.61
Mahoba	Raj-4120	0.4	30	27500	0.6	45	46500	-15	19000
Jhansi	Raj 4120	0.8	23	27675	0.8	38.13	33750	-15.13	6075
Total/Avg.		26.8	24.49	28391.55	31.4	38.53	41094.205	-14.04	12702.65
Muzaffarnagar	DBW 71	0.4	40.5	22115	0.4	45.5	43790	-5	21675
Sitapur	DBW 71	0.4	23.4	28750	0.4	37.8	36250	-14.4	7500

Total/Avg.		28.4	27.84	26732.88	33	39.99	38721.05	-12.14	11988.16
Unnao	HD3249	0.4	15.5	30500	1	38.5	38500	-23	8000
Gorakhpur	HD3249	1.2	20.73	18306.67	2.4	48.17	38411.67	-27.44	20105
Total/Avg.		30.4	21.86	26072.38	36.8	41.11	37970.68	-19.24	11898.29

Table-5: Performance of Mustard variety RH-725

Name of KVK	Variety	Under Natural farming			Under Farmers Practice			Yield difference (q/ha)	Cost saving in Natural farming (Rs./ha)
		Total Area(ha)	Average Yield (Q/ha)	Average Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)	Area(ha)	Average Yield (Q/ha)	Average Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)		
Etawah	RH-725	3.00	13.56	17295	4.00	15.53	19780.00	-1.97	2485.00
Muzaffarnagar	RH-725	1.20	17.45	17680	1.20	26.32	31250.00	-8.87	13570.00
Mirzapur	RH-725	0.19	16.55	13520	0.40	13.35	18640.00	3.2	5120.00
St. Kabir Nagar	RH-725	2.85	9.85	14511.11	3.80	14.98	19877.00	-5.13	5365.89
Total/Avg		7.24	14.3525	15751.5275	9.40	17.545	22386.75	-3.19	6635.22

Table-6: Performance of Chickpea (IPC-06-77)

Name of KVK	Variety	Under Natural farming			Under Farmers Practice			Yield difference (q/ha)	Cost saving in natural farming (Rs./ha)
		Total Area (ha)	Average Yield (Q/ha)	Average Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)	Total Area (ha)	Average Yield (Q/ha)	Average Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)		
Jhansi	IPC-06-77	0.12	8.22	22950	0.13	13.5	25600	-5.28	2650
Mahoba	IPC-06-77	0.13	12.56	49654	0.13	22	38218	-9.44	-11436
Mirzapur	IPC-06-77	0.13	8.25	13540	0.25	17.25	23095	-9	9555
Hamirpur	IPC-06-77	4.22	12.33	12780	4.8	17.31	25889.17	-4.98	13109.17
Total/Avg		4.6	10.34	24731	5.31	17.515	28200.54	-7.175	3469.54

Table-7: Performance of Fieldpea variety IPF 4-9 and Prakash

Name of KVK	Variety	Under Natural farming			Under Farmers Practice			Yield difference (q/ha)	Cost saving in Natural farming (Rs./ha)
		Total Area (ha)	Average Yield (Q/ha)	Average Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)	Area (ha)	Average Yield (Q/ha)	Average Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha)		
Kasganj	IPF -04	5.25	15.26	12756	4	13.2	14500	2.06	1744
Mirzapur	IPF -04	0.31	12.35	13245	1.37	11.88	12750	0.47	-495
Total/Avg.		5.56	13.805	13000.5	5.37	12.54	13625	1.265	624.5
Lalitpur	Prakash	5.25	14.58	15740	7.54	16.55	23557.5	-1.97	7817.5
Mirzapur	Prakash	0.58	16.55	13580	3.25	15.35	23557.5	1.2	9977.5
Total/Avg.		5.83	15.565	14660	10.79	15.95	23557.5	-0.385	8897.5

(6) Drone Project

Table-1: Details of Drone project and its achievements

No. of KVKs/Institutes/SAUs	Total Demonstrations	Area
10 KVKs (Bijnor, Shamili, Bahraich-I, Lucknow, Bareilly, Agra, Sitapur-II, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot & Mirzapur) 4 SAUs (SVPUAT, Meerut, ANDUAT, Ayodhya, CSAUAT, Kanpur, RLBCAU, Jhansi) 11 ICAR Institutes (IISR, Lucknow; IVRI, Bareilly; IGFRI, Jhansi; IIPR, Kanpur; IISS, Mau; NBFGR, Lucknow, CISH, Lucknow; IIVR, Varanasi; IIFSR, Meerut; CARI, Jhansi and CIRG, Mathura)	6500	1500 ha

(7) Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI Programme)

Table-1: Details of achievements under ASCI programme

S.No.	QP Name *	Duration (hrs)	No. of Courses Organized	No. of participants						Total
				SC/STs		Others		Total		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculture Crop Production	Small Scale Mushroom Grower	200	1	0	0	16	4	16	4	20
Agriculture Crop Production	Orchard Worker (Options: Trainer-Pruner / Machine Operator – Landscape)	820	4	10	12	47	11	57	23	80
Agriculture Crop Production	Vegetable Grower	410	2	6	12	20	7	26	19	45
Agriculture Crop Production	Vermi Compost Producer (RPL)	27	1	5	2	18	15	23	17	40
	Total	1457	8	21	26	101	37	122	63	185

Note: Name of KVKs conducted ASCI Trainings – Sitapur-II, Varanasi, Auraiya, Ghaziabad, Hapur & Kannauj

(8) Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid FOM

Table-1: Physical achievements of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid FOM

Awareness Programme Organised			Benchmark Survey Conducted	FOM Demonstrations laid out	
Organized (No.)	Participants (No.)	Lectures delivered by CBG personnel	Farmers surveyed (No.)	Kharif 2025	Rabi 2025
67	2526	29	238	59	165

Table-2: Detail KVK wise achievements of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid FOM

S. No.	Name of the ATARI/ KVK	Awareness Programme Organised			Benchmark Survey Conducted		FOM Demo laid out	
		Organized (No.)	Participants (No.)	Lectures delivered by CBG personnel	Yes/ No	Farmers surveyed (No.)	Kharif 2025	Rabi 2025
1	ATARI, Kanpur	1	101	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Barabanki	2	50	2	Yes	10	1	11
3	Kanpur Dehat	1	87	Nil	Yes	0	Nil	Nil
4	Meerut	2	50	2	Yes	10	11	
5	Bareilly	2	60	3	Yes	10	Nil	11
6	Hapur	9	295	2	Yes	0	Nil	Nil
7	Muzaffarnagar-I	2	50	4	Yes	10	Nil	11
8	Muzaffarnagar-II	4	114	4	Yes	12	Nil	11
9	Amethi	4	100	Nil	Yes	10	1	11
10	Lucknow	0	0	Nil	Yes	10	Nil	9
11	Etawah	1	50	Nil	Yes	0	Nil	Nil
12	Auraiya	4	210	Nil	Yes	22	Nil	Nil
13	Kannauj	2	109	Nil	Yes	10	Nil	11
14	Shamli	2	50	Nil	Yes	10	1	Nil
15	Baghpat	2	50	Nil	Yes	10	Nil	11
16	Ghaziabad	11	455	2	Yes	12	Nil	Nil
17	Shahjahanpur	2	50	Nil	Yes	12	Nil	11
18	Amroha	2	50	2	Yes	10	11	1
19	Bijnor	2	50	Nil	Yes	10	Nil	11
20	Saharanpur	0	0	Nil	No	0	Nil	Nil
21	Sonbhadra	2	300	Nil	Yes	10	Nil	11
22	Jaunpur-I	0	0	Nil	Yes	10	Nil	11
23	Ghazipur-I	3	70	Nil	Yes	10	11	11
24	Prayagraj-I	3	75	Nil	Yes	20	1	11
25	Varanasi	2	50	Nil	Yes	10	11	11
26	Chandauli	2	50	6	Yes	10	11	1
	Total	67	2526	29	-	238	59	165

(9) Farmer FIRST (Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology)**Table-1: Physical achievement under Farmers FIRST Programme**

NRM Module		Crop Module		Horticulture Module		Livestock & Poultry			IFS Model		Extension Activities	
Demonstrations (No.)	No. of Farm Families	Demonstrations (No.)	No. of Farm Families	Demonstrations (No.)	No. of Farm Families	Demonstrations (No.)	No. of Farm Families	No. of Animals	Demonstrations (No.)	No. of Farm Families	No. of Programmes	No. of Farmers benefitted
215	127	1497	1156	796	1976	431	292	210	27	31	150	10225
Total Demonstrations: 2966				Total Families Covered: 3582				Total Farmers Benefitted: 10225				

Table-2: Module wise of achievement under Farmers FIRST Programme

Name of crop	Yield (q/ha)		Net income (Rs/ha)	
	Farmers practice	Demo	Farmers practice	Demo
1. Crop Module				
• Groundnut	8.00	50	40000	50
• Wheat	265.39	496	608643	247482
• Moongbean	31.05	212	122309	161506
• Sorghum fodder	378.00	83	58948	83
• Paddy	117.79	147	127500	147
• Oats	0.00	77	00	77
• Chickpea	25.57	35	116978	169047
• Field Pea	17.03	22	39849	53232
• Lentil	8.11	12	35932	60548
• Pigionpea	24.58	37	139800	225892
• Mustard	18.05	325	107398	325
Avg/Total	89.36	1497	139735.70	83490
2. Horticulture Module				
• Bottle Gourd, Sponge Gourd	473.00	166	240824	341979
• Kitchen Garden Kit., Bottle guard, Okra, Ridge Gourd, Pumpkin, Green Chilli, Bitter Guard, Brinjal, Tomato.	90.00	452	68195	87140
• Cow Pea	102.00	83	101306	145504
• Mango GAP	9.56	3	118650	3
• Mango+Turmeric	10.50	3	544500	3
• Guava+Turmeric	9.00	3	277500	3
• Exotic vegetables(Lettuce, broccoli, pakchoi)	3.20	3	370000	3

• Okra	77.00	83	88762	145604
Avg/Total	96.78	796	226217	90030
3. NRM Module				
• Sugarcane + Black Gram (PU-31) Intercropping	5.07	70	NA	39546
• Sugarcane + Green Gram (Virat) Intercropping	4.28	61	NA	37527
• Sugarcane + Gobhi Sarson (GSC-7) Intercropping Fodder	480.72	84	NA	<i>utilized as fodder</i>
Avg/Total	163.36	215	-	38537

4. Livestock & Poultry module

Name of Animal	Production with unit (litre/kg/no.)		Net income (Rs/ha)	
	Farmers practice	Demo	Farmers practice	Demo
Buffalo (Over the year green fodder + Calcium Mineral Mixture and Deworming)	17.25	256	128300	167800
Cow (Over the year green fodder + Calcium Mineral Mixture and Deworming)	10.3	115	101200	125100
Backyard Poultry (Kadaknath+Chabra) (Kadaknath+Chabra)	7.67/Unit	60	171000	518003
Avg/Total	11.74	431	133500	270301

5. IFS Module

S. No.	Models	Net income (Rs/ha)	
		Farmers practice	Demo
1	Fish Based IFS (Fish+Fruits Plants + Poultry+ Goatry+ Crop+ Fodder)	119734	1
2	Horti-Based IFS Model (Fruits Plants+ Crop+ Dairy+ Fodder)	87480	4
3	Vegetable-Based IFS Model (Multi-tier Vegetable+ Crop+ Dairy)	172633	2
4	Horti-Based IFS Model(Horticulture(Intercropping)+Crop+Dairy+Fodder	160425	3
5	Horti-Based IFS Model(Horticulture(Intercropping)+ Crop+Dairy+Fodder	94200	1
6	Crop Based IFS Model (Dairy+Fodder+Diversified Corp)	0	1
7	(Buffalo+Cow+Goat+Fruitplant+fodder+Vermi compost)	65000	10
8	Mango+poultry+fish+pig	82000	5
	Avg/Total	111639	27

6. Enterprise Module

S.No.	Name of enterprise	Net income (Rs/unit)
1	Vermicompost Unit	150000
2	Secondary agriculture module (aromatic candles, dhoopsticks, different types of diyas, cowdung based other decorative items, natural rangoli colours)	54000
3	BN hybrid Rootslip	95000
	Average	99667

(10) Tribal Sub Plan/Knowledge system & Home Stead Agricultural Management in Tribal Areas (TSP/KSHAMTA)

Sr. No.	Activities	Number
1	Farmers Training	
	No. of Trainings/Demons	44
	No. of Farmers	1312
2	Women Farmer Training	
	No. of Trainings/Demons	18
	No. of women farmers	553
3	Rural Youths	
	No. of Trainings/Demons	12
	No. of youths	274
4	Extension Personnel	
	No. of Trainings/Demons	1
	No. of Extension Persons	26
5	Number of farmers involved	
	On- farm trials	27
	Frontline demos	1505
	Mobile agro- advisory to farmers	945
6	Participants in extension activities (No.)	2739
7	Production of seed (q)	405
8	Production of Planting material (No. in lakh)	0.6
9	Production of Livestock strains (No. in lakh)	1.2
10	Production of fingerlings (No in lakh)	1
11	Testing of Soil, water, plant, manures samples (Number)	21

(11) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

Sr. No.	Activities	Number
1	Farmers Training	
	No. of Trainings/Demons	463
	No. of Farmers	12148
2	Women Farmer Training	
	No. of Trainings/Demons	126
	No. of women farmers	2540
3	Rural Youths	
	No. of Trainings/Demons	106
	No. of youths	2093
4	Extension Personnel	
	No. of Trainings/Demons	17
	No. of Extension Persons	422
5	Number of farmers involved	
	On- farm trials	301
	Frontline demos	4490
	Mobile agro- advisory to farmers	186621
6	Participants in extension activities (No.)	22517
7	Production of seed (q)	14657
8	Production of Planting material (No. in lakh)	23053
9	Production of Livestock strains (No. in lakh)	1622
10	Production of fingerlings (No in lakh)	3006
11	Testing of Soil, water, plant, manures samples (Number)	1868

(12) NICRA (National Innovation on climate Resilient Agriculture)-17 KVKs**Table-1: Achievements of NICRA Project at a glance**

No. of KVK	NRM		Crop production		Livestock & Fisheries			Capacity Building		Extension Activities	
	Demo	Area (ha)	Demo	Area (ha)	Demo	Area (ha)	No. of animals	No of Courses	Farmers	No. of programmes	Farmers
17	515	379.60	3124	1624.68	1086	492.70	1518	128	2995	462	5802
Total Demonstrations: 4725 Area : 2004.28 Beneficiaries: 15,040											

Table-2: Detail KVK wise achievements of NICRA Project

S. No.	Name of KVKs	NRM		Crop production		Livestock & Fisheries			Capacity Building		Extension Activities	
		Demo	Area (ha)	Demo	Area (ha)	Demo	Area (ha)	No. of animals	No of Courses	Farmers	No. of Programs.	Farmers
1	Baghpat	7	74	4	35	1	0	196	8	200	12	262
2	Banda	10	4	122	48.8	20	4	10	10	260	18	975
3	Basti	31	12.5	238	95	23	0	50	5	125	6	114
4	Gorakhpur-I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kanpur Dehat	21	21	178	178	35	35	22	7	213	5	167
6	Kaushambi	16	4	146	34	80	2	80	12	300	5	142
7	Kushinagar	2	37	4	7	1	0.5	15	8	178	3	110
8	Pratapgarh	120	48	680	272	100	0	100	14	256	4	152
9	Gonda-I	101	101	256	256	331	331	658	9	152	19	688
10	Mahrajganj	30	12	120	48	60	0	60	6	150	6	300
11	Hamirpur	3	1.2	94	37.4	20	1.2	42	13	236	9	176
12	Jalaun	69	3.4	217	55.2	30	4	65	5	158	5	158
13	Jhansi	25	25	167	167	50	5	100	8	208	242	242
14	Bhadoi	17	17	73	73	0	0	0	5	106	90	90
15	Chitrakoot	11	4.5	179	60.28	1	0	65	9	258	11	313
16	Sonbhadra	12	5	221	88	55	0	55	3	75	14	650
17	Bahraich-I	40	10	425	170	279	110	0	6	120	13	1263
	Total	515	379.6	3124	1624.68	1086	492.70	1518	128	2995	462	5802

(13) Nutrition-sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovation (NARI)

Table-1 : Various program organized under NARI during 2025

ICAR-ATARI, Zone-III, Kanpur	Nutritional Garden		Bio-fortified crops/variety		Value addition		Training programmes		Extension Activities	
	No. of NG established	No. of farmers	No. of Demo.	No. of farmers	No. of Demo.	No. of farmers	No. of Courses	No. of farmers	No. of activity	No. of farmers
(40) KVKs	1776	3155	316	531	247	564	395	8498	456	19576

Table-2 : Details of demonstrations organized on bio-fortified varieties

Category	Bio-fortified crop	Area (ha)	Name of variety	No. of farmers
Cereals	Wheat	64.850	PBW 373, DBW-303, PBW-343, HD- 2967, WH 147, DBW-187	285
Millets	Bajra	8.000	Pioneer 86M94	116
Pulses	Lentil	2.000	Pusa Masoor Ageti	48
Oilseed	Mustard	2.000	Type-9	22
Vegetables	Potato	0.005	Kufri Badshah	5
	Moringa	1.000	PKM-1	15
Total		77.855		491

(14) ARYA (Attracting Rural Youths in Agriculture) programme

Table-1: Achievement under ARYA Project

Sl. No.	Name of entrepreneurial units	No. of entrepreneurial units established	No. of Training programs organised	No. of rural youth trained		No. of youth established units	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Mushroom production	304	17	274	30	157	44
2	Quality seed and Planting material	57	9	149	26	50	7
3	Poultry	121	11	159	18	70	1
4	Goat farming	167	10	349	39	78	29
5	Bee keeping	54	8	216	11	74	0
6	Vermi Compost	12	6	112	13	77	30
	Total	715	61	1259	137	506	111

Table-2: Identified Enterprises under ARYA Project

S.No.	Enterprises	No. of KVKs	Name of KVKs
1	Mushroom production	6	Saharanpur, Deoria, Basti, Muzaffarnagar-I, Gorakhpur-I, Lucknow
2	Poultry farming	6	Deoria, Pratapgarh, Muzaffarnagar-I, Ghazipur-I, Kaushambi, Saharanpur
3	Goat farming	6	Gorakhpur, Basti, Pratapgarh, Ghazipur, Kaushambi, Varanasi
4	Bee keeping	6	Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria, Pratapgarh, Muzaffarnagar-I, Ghazipur-I
5	Vermi compost production	1	Varanasi
6	Nursery management	2	Lucknow, Varanasi
7	Seed production	2	Lucknow, Kaushambi

(15) Pulses Seed Hub Programme

Season/Crop	Name of Pulse crop	Variety	Production			Category of seed (F/S, C/S)	Distributed to No. of farmers
			Target (q)	Area sown (ha)	Actual Production (q)		
Kharif	Black gram	IPU2-43	5.00	1.00	3.50	C/S	Stored
	Black gram	IPU 13-1	12.00	2.00	3.75	FS	30
	Total		17.00	3.00	7.25	--	--
	Green Gram	IPM 2-3, PDM 139	25.00	5.00	11.90	C/S	Stored
	Total		25.00	5.00	11.90	--	--
	Pigeon pea	Rajendra Arhar 1	--	--	30.05	C/S	--
	Pigeon pea	IPA-203	50.00	2.50	5.48	C/S	86
	Total	--	50.00	2.50	35.53	--	--
G.T. (Kharif)			37.00	7.00	54.68	--	116
Rabi	Chick pea	RVG 203	45.00	7.00	45.00	F/S	0
	Chick pea	JG 12, LG 36, Pusa 542	200.00	30.50	256.34	C/S	214
	Chick pea	IPC-2010-134, IPC 2011-112	20.00	2.00	16.80	FS	52
	Chick pea	RVG-204	0.00	0.00	32.50	F/S I	0
	Chick pea	IPC 206-77	0.00	0.00	6.80	CS	0
	Chick pea	IPCMB 19-3, IPC 2006-77	0.00	0.00	68.74	F/S I, F/SII	0
	Total		402.00	51.50	590.22	-	382
	Field pea	IPFD 12-2	0.00	0.00	18.30	F/S I	--
	Field pea	Aman, KPMR 400	250.00	28.00	165.41	C/S	--
	Field pea	IPFD 13-2	15.00	0.80	16.80	FS	42
	Field pea	IPFD-1302	0.00	0.00	10.00	F/S I	--
	Toal		1069.00	131.80	210.51	-	42
	Lentil	L4727	--	--	3.60	F/S I	--
	Lentil	IPL 220	--	--	32.40	C/S	--
	Lentil	DPL 62, IPL 316	200.00	30.00	277.48	C/S	--
	Lentil	L-4717	15.00	1.20	18.40	FS	74
	Lentil	IPL - 315	00.00	00.00	46.77	CS	--
	Total		215.00	31.20	378.65	--	--
G.T. (Rabi)			745	99.5	1015.34	-	382
Summer	Greengram	IPM2-3	20.0	2.00	14.50	C/S	78
	Greengram	Sikha & Kanika	5.00	1.00	5.20	FS	35
	Greengram	Shikha	--	--	225.99	C/S	0
G.T. (Summer)			25.00	3.00	245.69	-	113
Grand Total			787.00	107.50	1292.20	-	611

(16) KISAN SARATHI 2.0

S. No.	Name of KVK	No. of Farmers Registered
1	Agra	228310
2	Aligarh	21490
3	Prayagraj-I	22980
4	Ambedkar Nagar	20550
5	Amethi	20550
6	Amroha	126900
7	Auraiya	62300
8	Azamgarh-I	4560
9	Azamgarh-II	200400
10	Badaun-II	70240
11	Baghpat	101170
12	Bahraich-I	10110
13	Bahraich-II	201370
14	Ballia	7100
15	Balrampur	17430
16	Banda	52130
17	Barabanki	9540
18	Bareilly	18420
19	Basti	7110
20	Bijnor	109020
21	Budaun-I	101940
22	Bulandshahr	110230
23	Chandoli	32700
24	Chitrakoot	71710
25	Deoria	59112
26	Etah	160000
27	Etawah	7790
28	Ayodhya	13570
29	Farrukhabad	8590
30	Fatehpur	7290
31	Firozabad	13090
32	Gautam Budha Nagar	51320
33	Ghaziabad	45860
34	Ghazipur-I	13900
35	Ghazipur-II	100940
36	Gonda-I	16920
37	Gonda-II	5130

38	Gorakhpur-I	2100
39	Gorakhpur-II	46930
40	Hamirpur	27310
41	Hapur	100620
42	Hardoi-I	77140
43	Hardoi-II	71720
44	Jalaun	157629
45	Jaunpur-I	67080
46	Jaunpur-II	22620
47	Jhansi	8100
48	Kannauj	13410
49	Kanpur Dehat	23720
50	Kasganj	69810
51	Kaushambi	50490
52	Kushinagar	205240
53	Lakhimpur Kheri-I	8140
54	Lakhimpur Kheri-II	2360
55	Lalitpur	59660
56	Lucknow	11490
57	Hathras	7150
58	Mahoba	59050
59	Mahrajganj	29700
60	Mainpuri	12390
61	Mathura	154870
62	Mau	55300
63	Meerut	101750
64	Mirzapur	76610
65	Moradabad-I	101380
66	Moradabad-II	101970
67	Muzaffarnagar-I	79850
68	Muzaffarnagar-II	60000
69	Pilibhit	123070
70	Pratapgarh	439888
71	Prayagraj-II	1870
72	Raebareli-I	102540
73	Raebareli-II	38913
74	Rampur	103830
75	Saharanpur	106520
76	Sambhal	104140
77	Sant Kabir Nagar	39920
78	Sant Ravidas Nagar/Bhadohi	5170

79	Shahjahanpur	109890
80	Shamli	102460
81	Shravasti	18210
82	Siddharthnagar	82260
83	Sitapur-II	213340
84	Sonbhadra	6950
85	Sultanpur-I	266100
86	Sultanpur-II	17010
87	Unnao	40970
88	Varanasi	62980
Total		5983392

Table-2: Other details under Kisan Sarathi

- Total Users : 474
- Content Creators : 1
- KVK Excecutive : 32
- KVK Experts : 352
- KVK Head : 89
- Total Advisory : 7457
- Advisory Sent (SMS) : 4013
- Advisory Sent (Multimedia) : 3444
- Total Calls : 760
- Total Registered Farmers : 5983392

(17) Swachha Bharat Abhiyan

S.No.	Items	No. of Programmes	No. of persons participated
1	Toilet maintenance	82	867
2	Road, drain cleaning	179	2359
3	Garbage disposal	187	1865
4	Door to door awareness	104	1585
5	Awareness campaign	328	9017
6	Nookkad Drama	1	313
7	School Drama	8	867
8	School rally	23	2046
9	Writing paining slogans	24	238
10	Composting	53	637
11	Other	109	1245
	Total	1098	21039

SAC Meetings

S.No.	Name KVK & its category	Year of Establishment
	ANDUAT, Ayodhya (25)	
1	Bahraich-I	18-09-2025
2	Ballia	18.09.2025
3	Basti	21.8.2025
4	Mau	23.01.2026
5	Varanasi	16.09.2025
6	Siddharthnagar	27.08.2025
7	Ayodhya	31-07-2025
8	Gorakhpur-I	19.08.2025
9	Maharajganj	21-1-2025
10	Sonbhadra	19-10-2025
11	Azamgarh	23.07.2025
12	Barabanki	12.09.2025
13	Balrampur	26.08.2025
14	Chandauli	25.04.2024
15	Jaunpur-I	17-07-2025
16	SantKabir Nagar	25.08.2025
17	Ambedkar Nagar	29.07.2025
18	Amethi	12.08.2025
19	Bahraich-II	11.09.2025
20	Gonda-II	12-07-2023
21	Sultanpur-II	28.10.2025
22	Jaunpur-II	18-07-2025
23	Ghazipur-II	10-03-2025
24	Shravasti	08-10-2025
25	Azamgarh-II	25.7.2025
	CSAUAT, Kanpur (15)	
26	Raebareli-I	Nil
27	Fatehpur	06.02.2025
28	Aligarh	Nil
29	Kannauj	Nil
30	Etawah	Nil
31	Mainpuri	Nil
32	Kanpur Dehat	Nil
33	Firozabad	Nil
34	LakhimpurKheri-I	Nil
35	Farrukhabad	Nil
36	Hardoi-I	Nil

37	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathrus)	Nil
38	Kasganj	Nil
39	Auraiya	Nil
40	Raebareilly-II	23-02-2026
BUAT, Banda (7)		
41	Jhansi	01-03-2025
42	Mahoba	01.02.2025
43	Hamirpur	05.02.2025
44	Jalaun	03.02.2025
45	Lalitpur	03-03-2025
46	Banda	02-04-2025
47	Prayagraj-II (Allahabad-II)	18.02.2025
SVBPUAT, Meerut (20)		
48	Bijnor	11.11.2025
49	Rampur	26-11-2025
50	Badaun-I	15.11.2025
51	Saharanpur	01-12-2025
52	Ghaziabad	03.11.2025
53	Sahajahanpur	03.04.2025, 20.11.2025
54	Meerut	04.11.2025
55	Muzaffarnagar-I	10.11.2025
56	Pilibhit	19.11.25
57	Baghpat	18.11.2025
58	Moradabad-I	17-11-2025
59	Gautam Budha Nagar	12.11.2025
60	Bulandshahar	28.11.2025
61	Badaun-II	Nil
62	Sambhal	22.11.2025
63	Shamli	07.11.25
64	Amroha	6.11.2025
65	Hapur	11-01-2025
66	Muzaffarnagar-II	10-11-2025
67	Moradabad-II	17-11-2025
ICAR KVKs (7)		
68	Bareilly	15.04.2025
69	Lucknow	
70	Lakhimpur Kheri-II	21-03-2025
71	Kushinagar	27.04.2024
72	Deoria	14-05-2025

73	Bhadohi (St. Ravidas Nagar)	16.03.2025, 14-11-2025
74	Hardoi-II	16-12-2025
	NGO KVKs (12)	
75	Sultanpur-I	26-09-2025
76	Etah	Nil
77	Agra	Nil
78	Gonda-I	04.02.2026
79	Chitrakoot	18-01-2025
80	Pratapgarh	
81	Unnao	03-11-2025
82	Gazipur-I	20-02-2025
83	Sitapur-I	
84	Kaushambi	22-12-2025
85	Sitapur-II	11-11-2025
86	Gorakhpur-II	Nil
	Educational KVKs (3)	
87	Mathura	24.06.2025
88	Mirzapur	Nil
89	Prayagraj-I (Allahabad)	Nil
	Total	69

HRD, ATIC AND TECHNOLOGY BACKSTOPPING BY DIRECTORATES OF EXTENSION

(I) HRD (HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT)

Name of the SAU	Title of the training programmes	No of programmes	No. of Participants
SVPUAT Meerut	Capacity building and review of activities training	1	29
	Capacity Building Program for KVK Home Scientists "Entrepreneurship Development in Food Processing"	1	50
	Capacity building programme for Farm manager	1	22
	Capacity building programme under strengthening of Extension functionaries for sustainable agriculture	1	35
	Capacity building training on field crop production technologies	1	28
	CMS training	1	22
	Entrepreneurship development in food processing	1	22
	HIROS Workshop cum kvk specialists training program	1	28
	HRD training on Production and Protection technology of Horticultural crops.	1	28
	National symposium on "Next generation agriculture, horticulture and livestock Farming : An integration for sustainable development goals (NGA-2025)	1	37
	National Symposium on Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Food Security and Environmental Conservation.	1	30
	Natural Farming	1	42
	One day capacity building programme	2	29

	Online Training on “Enhancing performance of extension personnel for transfer of technology”	1	30
	Orientation prog for newly recruited SMS	2	20
	Total	17	452
BUAT Band	Skill oriented training for KVK Staff	8	70
	Total	8	70
ANDUAT Ayodhya	Office Management/ Public Finance Management System	1	36
	Organic/Natural Farming	1	28
	Millet cultivation, value addition, market linkage for nutritious diet and income improvement	1	24
	Soil health and Nutrient management	1	25
	Protected cultivation/ farming for income generation	1	28
	Total	5	141
CSAUAT Kanpur			
	HRD Training	10	152
	HRD Training	3	64
	HRD Training	2	70
	Total	15	286
	Grand Total	45	949

(II) ATIC (AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTRE)**2.1) Details on Farmer's visit**

S.No.	Purpose of Visit	Total
1.	Technology Information	8191
2.	Technology Products	2518
3.	Others	455
	Total	11164

2.2) Facilities in the ATIC which are in operation

S.No.	Particular	Availability (Please ✓ mark)	Number of ATICs
1.	Reception counter	✓	3
2.	Exhibition / technology museum	✓	2
3.	Touch screen Kiosk	✓	2
4.	Cafeteria	✓	2
5.	Sales counter	✓	2
6.	Farmer's feedback register	✓	2
7.	Others	✓	1

2.3) Technology information provided**(a) Details on technology information**

S. No.	Information category	Total number of farmers benefitted	Varieties/hybrids	Pest management	Disease management	Agro-techniques	Soil and water conservation	Post Harvest technology and Value addition	Animal Husbandry and fisheries
1.	Kisan Call Centre/other Phone calls from farmers	5873	526	1036	826	123	131	314	377
2.	Video shows	236	66	35	42	39	21	16	36
3.	Letters received	81	9	11	16	14	3	17	13
4.	Letters replied	75	9	13	15	11	2	11	16
5.	Training to farmers/technocrats/students	3678	1073	928	789	180	141	350	297
	Total	9943	1683	2023	1688	367	298	708	739

(b) Publications

S. No.	Particulars	Number sold	Revenue generated in Rs.	Number of farmers benefited
1.	Technical bulletins	5600	140000	872
2.	Technology Inventory	3000	375000	3000
3.	Others	12000	300000	620

(c) Technology Products provided

S. No.	Particulars	Unit of quantity	Quantity/ Nos.	Value in Rs.	No. of farmers benefited
1	Seeds	Quintal	609	3065730	5258
2	Planting materials	Numbers	66057	164000	110
3	Livestock	Numbers	30	46700	15
4	Poultry birds	Numbers	105	114000	15
5	Bio-products	Quintals	75	12356	10
6	Others		80638	9362	259

(d) Technology services provided

S. No.	Particulars	Number of farmers benefited
1	Soil and water testing	1035
2	Plant diagnostics	804
3	Details about the services to line Departments	4503

(III) TECHNOLOGICAL BACKSTOPPING BY DIRECTORATES OF EXTENSION**(a) Workshops/meetings organized**

Name of SAU	Details of workshop/meeting conducted	No. of KVKs participated	No. of Participants attended
SVPUAT, Meerut	One Day Krishak Gosthi	2	100
	HIROS Workshop Cum KVK Specialists Training	20	120
	IVth Extension Council Meeting	20	75
	PM Kisan Utsav Diwas	20	150
	PM Kisan	20	72
	One Day FPO Members Meeting	5	35
	Viksit Uttar Pradesh @ 2047	20	225
	Kisan Samman Divas	20	55
	Orientation for Newly Recruited Faculties	20	45
	Geographical Indication Tag (Gi Tag) Workshop	20	85
	Review Meeting of KVKs	20	20
	Review Meeting of KVKs - UPCAR	20	42
	Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA-2025)	20	459000
	Total	227	460024
NDUAT, Ayodhya	Review meeting	25	58
	Awareness meeting	25	66
	Meeting with Director Extension	25	55
	Online meeting organized by Directorate of Extension	25	42
	Participated in CoE and other project review meeting	25	52
	Pre-Annual Zonal Review Workshop of	32	88

	KVKs under jurisdiction of ANDUAT, Kumarganj		
	Online Review meeting of All Projects Review Meet of KVKs	25	54
	Meeting with Director Extension	12	34
	Review meeting of MPR, ICAR and projects expenditure of current financial year	25	64
	Total	219	513
BUAT, Banda	Extension Council	1	63
	Monthly Meeting	12	84
	Kisan Mela 2024	1	10000
	CFLD Pulses & Oilseed workshop	1	156
	Pre Annual Zonal Workshop	1	35
	Total	16	10338
CSAUAT, Kanpur	Chandra Shekhar Krishak Samiti meeting 5th of Month	43	50
	HRD TRAINING 2 programme	5	30
	Monthly meeting	15	15
	FOM project meeting 24 oct 2025	4	4
	Review meeting & Capacity building programme	15	105
	Live Steaming programme 11 Oct 2025	2	128
	Foundation day of Chandra Shekhar Krishak Samiti 5 sept 2025	5	78
	PM Kisan Samman Nidhi 2 Aug. 2025	2	123
	Review meeting & Capacity building programme	15	21
	Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan	15	21
	Two Days workshop	12	110
	Dhanuka Agrotech workshop meeting	5	215
	Total	138	900
	Grand Total	600	471775

(b) Visits made by DE / Officials in the Directorate to KVKs

S. No.	Particulars	Number of visits
1.	SAC meetings	43
2.	Field days	35
3.	Workshops/seminars	20
4.	Technology week	8
5.	Training programmes	46
6.	Others	9

(c) Overseeing of KVKs activities

S. No.	Particulars	Number of fields visited	Major observations/ remarks	Major suggestions given
1.	On Farm Trials	35	Appreciated	Demonstration board should be installed, Use recent varieties
2.	Front Line Demonstration	74	Appreciated	Before conducting demonstration Soil testing must be done
3.	Other	34	Capacity Development of youth and farmers for productivity enhancement	One farmers meet involving amrit interns conducted at kvk

(d) Publication on Technology inventory

S. No	Particulars	Title of Book	No. of copies printed
SVPUAT, Meerut			
1	Directorates published the technological inventory		
2	Directorates constantly updating the technological inventory	Tele Agriculture	25
3	Books with Title	Prerana ke strot saphalata kee Aur	50

		Annual report of Directorate of Extension	20
4	Bulletins with Title	Varshik Krishi Darshika 2025	100
5	Other Publication, if any (with title)	Kisan Mela Booklet	20
		Sardar Patel Krishi News Letter	100
		Annual Action Plan 2025 for KVKs	20
		Compile Annual Progress Report 2025	20
NDUAT, Ayodhya			
1	Directorates published the technological inventory	Krishi Diary	3000
2	Directorates constantly updating the technological inventory	Krishi Diary	3000
3	Bulletins with Title	Natural Farming of millets and its value addition	1200
		Crop Residue Management	2200
		Commercial Poultry Production	1000
		Production Technology of Major Vegetables for Income Enhancement	1000
		Main Diseases of Cow and Buffaloes	1000
		Clean Milk Production	1000
		Modern Bee Keeping Management	1000
		Crop Production Technology	1000

		Natural Farming Research & Extension	1200
4	Other Publication, if any (with title)	Purvanchal Kheti	12000
CSAUAT Kanpur			
1	Books with Title	KRISHAK BHARTI	4500
		KRISHAK NAVACHAR	200
2	Bulletins with Title	CSA News Letter -	500

(e) Technological Products provided to KVKs

S. No.	Major technologies provided	Number of KVKs
1.	Seeds	68
2.	Planting materials	12
3.	Bio-products	5

F. Technological Products provided to KVKs

S. No.	Major technologies provided	Number of KVKs
1	Seeds	35
2	Planting materials	35
3	Bio-products	35
5	Livestock breed	13
6	Livestock products	27
7	Poultry breed	8
8	Poultry products	8
9	Others pl. specify	8

Infrastructure Facilities at KVKs

S. No.	KVK District	SAU/ ICAR/ Edn/ NGO	Year of estt.	Farm (in ha)	Admin Bldg	Staff Quarter	Farmers Hostel	Threshing Floor	Tube well	Drip Irrig.	S&W Test. Lab	Fencing	Soil Testing Kit (Proc.)	Rain Water Harv. Stru.	Demo Units (ICAR)	Demo Units (Others)	IFS	Minimal Proc fac.	e-Conn. (ERNET)	Carp Hatch.	Solar Panel	Tech. Inf. Unit	Micro Nut. Fac.	Mini Seed Proc. Fac.	Four Wh	Two Wh.	Tractor	Agri Drone	Gen set		
A) B) ANDUAT, Ayodhya																															
1	Bahraich-I	SAU	1983	13.600	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1	N	3	5	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	Y	N	
2	Basti	SAU	1989	20.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	
3	Ballia	SAU	1984	9.600	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	2	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N		
4	Mau	SAU	1989	21.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	-	N	2	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
5	Varanasi	SAU	1989	12.350	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	5	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
6	Siddharthnagar	SAU	1992	16.400	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1	N	4	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
7	Faizabad	SAU	2004	20.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
8	Gorakhpur-I	SAU	2004	13.110	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1	N	1	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N		
9	Mahrajganj	SAU	2004	4.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
10	Sonbhadra	SAU	2004	4.800	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	N	3	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N		
11	Azamgarh	SAU	2004	17.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	3	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N		
12	Barabanki	SAU	2004	12.500	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	2	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N		
13	Balrampur	SAU	2005	16.320	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	2	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
14	Chandoli	SAU	2005	8.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	3	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
15	Jaunpur-I	SAU	2005	7.200	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	6	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
16	Sant Kabir Nagar	SAU	2009	24.000	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	-	N	6	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
17	Ambedkar Nagar	SAU	2010	9.735	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	-	N	6	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N		
18	Amethi	SAU	2018	13.000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	5	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N		
19	Bahraich-II	SAU	2018	12.000	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	-	N	-	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	N	N	N		
20	Jaunpur-II	SAU	2018	9.200	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N		
21	Sultanpur-II	SAU	2018	14.707	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	11	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	N	N	N		
22	Gonda-II	SAU	2018	12.332	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	5	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N		
23	Ghazipur-II	SAU	2018	13.600	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N		
24	Shravasti	SAU	2020	21.227	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N		
25	Azamgarh-II	SAU	2021	8.151	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	1	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N		
C) BUAT, Banda																															
26	Jhansi	SAU	1984	22.500	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	N	1	3	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	
27	Mahoba	SAU	2004	8.000	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	N	2	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		
28	Hamirpur	SAU	2005	12.700	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	2	N	2	1	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	0	N	N	N		
29	Jalaun	SAU	2005	23.300	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	1	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N		

S. No.	KVK District	SAU/ ICAR/ Edm/ NGO	Year of estt.	Farm (in ha)	Admin Bldg	Staff Quarter	Farmers Hostel	Threshing Floor	Tube well	Drip Irrig.	S&W Test. Lab	Fencing	Soil Testing Kit (Proc.)	Rain Water Harv. Stru.	Demo Units (ICAR)	Demo Units (Others)	IFS	Minimal Proc fac.	e-Conn. (ERNET)	Carp Hatch.	Solar Panel	Tech. Inf. Unit	Micro Nut. Fac.	Mini Seed Proc. Fac.	Four Wh	Two Wh.	Tractor	Agri Drone	Gen set		
30	Lalitpur	SAU	2005	20.330	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	3	2	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	Y	Y	Y	
31	Banda	SAU	2007	8.890	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	2	N	3	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N	N	
32	Prayagraj-II	SAU	2020	9.647	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N	N	
D) CSAUAT, Kanpur																															
33	Raebareli-I	SAU	1984	9.800	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	3	2	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
34	Fatehpur	SAU	1989	10.200	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	N	3	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
35	Aligarh	SAU	1992	20.000	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	2	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N	N	
36	Kannauj	SAU	2004	10.000	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	3	-	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
37	Etawah	SAU	2004	6.500	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	2	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
38	Mainpuri	SAU	2004	10.000	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	N	3	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N	N	
39	Kanpur Dehat	SAU	2004	20.000	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	3	N	3	2	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
40	Firozabad	SAU	2004	20.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	2	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
41	Lakhimpur Kheri	SAU	2005	20.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	1	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
42	Farrukhabad	SAU	2005	20.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
43	Hardoi-I	SAU	2005	16.000	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
44	Mahamaya Nagar	SAU	2009	20.755	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	2	N	2	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N	N	
45	Kasganj	SAU	2018	9.200	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	Y	N	N	N	
46	Raebareili-II	SAU	2021	10.223	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	N	
47	Auraiya	SAU	2007	20.679	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	2	N	7	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	Y	Y	
E) SVPDAT, Meerut																															
48	Bijnor	SAU	1992	13.350	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	-	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	Y	Y	N	
49	Rampur	SAU	1992	12.813	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1	N	3	1	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	Y	Y	
50	Budaun-I	SAU	1992	22.280	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	3	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
51	Saharanpur	SAU	1992	10.109	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	3	2	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
52	Ghaziabad	SAU	1992	15.640	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	5	2	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N	N	
53	Shahjahanpur	SAU	1994	18.314	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	5	-	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
54	Meerut	SAU	1994	8.820	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	Y	5	2	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
55	Muzaffarnagar-I	SAU	1994	10.600	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
56	Pilibhit	SAU	1998	12.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1	N	3	-	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
57	Baghpat	SAU	2004	12.560	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	3	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
58	Moradabad	SAU	2005	17.500	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1	N	2	-	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	Y	Y	
59	Gautam Budha Nagar	SAU	2005	15.640	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	3	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
60	Bulandshahr	SAU	2004	15.549	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	N	-	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N	N	
61	Shamli	SAU	2018	8.547	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	4	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	Y	N	N	
62	Sambhal	SAU	2018	12.000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	N	N	N	N	
63	Budaun-II	SAU	2018	12.150	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N	N	

S. No.	KVK District	SAU/ ICAR/ Edn/ NGO	Year of estt.	Farm (in ha)	Admin Bldg	Staff Quarter	Farmers Hostel	Threshing Floor	Tube well	Drip Irrig.	S&W Test. Lab	Fencing	Soil Testing Kit (Proc.)	Rain Water Harv. Stru.	Demo Units (ICAR)	Demo Units (Others)	IFS	Minimal Proc fac.	e-Conn. (ERNET)	Carp Hatch.	Solar Panel	Tech. Inf. Unit	Micro Nut. Fac.	Mini Seed Proc. Fac.	Four Wh	Two Wh.	Tractor	Agri Drone	Gen set
64	Amroha	SAU	2018	12.335	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N
65	Hapur	SAU	2018	12.000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N
66	Muzaffarnagar-II	SAU	2018	12.419	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N
67	Moradabad-II	SAU	2020	12.00	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N
F) ICAR Institute																													
68	Bareilly	ICAR	1985	6.900	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-	N	2	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N
69	Lucknow	ICAR	1994	20.000	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	1	N	5	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N
70	Lakhimpur Kheri-II	ICAR	2019	12.049	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	N	N	N
71	Kushinagar	ICAR	2005	20.000	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	2	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	Y
72	Sant Ravidas Nagar	ICAR	2008	18.416	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2	N	5	-	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N
73	Deoria	ICAR	2009	8.160	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1	N	5	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	Y
74	Hardoi-II	ICAR	2020	18.00	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	2	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0	N	N	N
G) NGO KVKs																													
75	Sultanpur-I	NGO	1976	73.300	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	N	7	2	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N
76	Etah	NGO	1992	45.500	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	2	1	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	1	Y	N	N
77	Gonda-I	NGO	1989	21.300	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	9	1	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N
78	Chitrakoot	NGO	1992	19.650	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3	Y	9	-	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	Y	N
79	Pratapgarh	NGO	1999	20.110	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3	Y	5	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	Y	N	N
80	Unnao	NGO	1999	20.340	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	N	8	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N
81	Ghazipur-I	NGO	2002	25.200	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	2	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2	Y	N	N
82	Agra	NGO	2002	20.000	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	N	3	-	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	Y	N
83	Sitapur-I	NGO	2005	12.353	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2	N	2	-	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	Y
84	Kaushambi	NGO	2006	16.500	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	Y	2	2	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	0	Y	N	N
85	Sitapur-II	NGO	2011	21.050	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	2	N	3	-	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	Y	N
86	Gorakhpur-II	NGO	2016	20.056	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	N	1	3	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	0	Y	N	N
H) Educational KVKs																													
87	Mathura	EDU	1984	21.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1	N	4	1	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N
88	Mirzapur	EDU	1984	20.000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3	N	1	2	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	1	N	N	N
89	Allahabad	EDU	1992	26.700	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	N	4	-	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	Y	N	N
	Total				71	59	59	42	67	15	44	50	104	4	240	61	26	1	26	3	11	23	0	4	87	70	81	7	7

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION (2025)

S.No.	Name of Award	Name of KVK/farmer
1	Innovative farmer	Auraiya, Santosh kumar
2	Innovative farmer	Jhallar Singh (CSAUAT Kanpur)
3	Innovative farmer	Balveer Singh (CSAUAT Kanpur)
4	Innovative farmer	Ram Sanehi (CSAUAT Kanpur)
5	Innovative farmer	Sneha (CSAUAT Kanpur)
6	Millennium farmer	Jugraj Singh (CSAUAT Kanpur)
7	Millennium farmer	Virendra Yadav (CSAUAT Kanpur)
8	ISO Certified ICAR KVK	KVK Fatehpur
9	Proud collaborator of Prestigious Global FAO Technical Recognition Award for Sustainable aquatic food system- with NBFGR Lucknow for Mission Navshakti	KVK Kanpur Dehat
10	IIIrd Best KVK Award by ANDUAT, Ayodhya	Kannauj
11	Best KVK Award	KVK, Kasganj
12	Millennium farmer	Sri Achal Mishra (CSAUAT Kanpur)
13	Innovative farmer	Sri Achal Mishra (CSAUAT Kanpur)
14	Out Standing KVK	Laakhimpur Kheri-I
15	Award for Conservation Agriculture (Rs 50000.00)	Sh. Akhilesh Chaudhary Prograssive Farmer
16	Got 1st position in Uttar Pradesh under CRM / minimum burning events	DM of Distt. Rampur
17	Kisan chopal - Takniki prichrcha	Arun Baliyan (SVPUAT, Meerut)
18	Kisan samman diwas	Sanjeev kumar (SVPUAT, Meerut)
19	Special Award for Basmati Rice Production & Online marketing of agriculture produce	Smt. Suman Rani Prograssive Women Farmer (SVPUAT, Meerut)
20	1 st prize in Kisaan Mela at SVPUAT (Bull -1 st rank)	Sh. Ashok Kumar (SVPUAT, Meerut)
21	1 ST prize in stall presentation at Kisan Mela at SVPUAT, Meerut	KVK, Amroha
22	Appreciation Award for excellent work in SCSP	KVK Bulandshahr
23	Best KVK Extension Innovation Award	KVK Amroha
24	IARI-Innovative Farmers Award	Shri Sanjeev Kumar Premi (SVPUAT, Meerut)

25	IARI-Innovative Farmers Award	Smt. Manju Rani Kashyap(SVPUAT, Meerut)
26	IARI-Innovative Farmers Award	Smt. Neelam Tyagi (SVPUAT, Meerut)
27	Ist Prize Winner in Kisan Mela	Hapur (SVPUAT, Meerut)
28	Kisan India Samman	KVK, Ghaziabad
29	Kisan Samman Divas Award 2025	Sh. Jagat Singh (SVPUAT, Meerut)
30	Kisan Samman Prashasti Patra	Bhupendra Singh (SVPUAT, Meerut)
31	Kisan Samman University Level	Sh. Avanesht Tyagi (SVPUAT, Meerut)
32	KVK Extension Innovation Award	KVK Sambhal
33	KVK Extension Innovation Award	KVK Shahjahanpur
34	Norman Borolouge Award	Smt. Neelam Tyagi (SVPUAT, Meerut)
35	Second position Stall Award	KVK, Ghaziabad
36	UP Diwas Apprication Letter	Sh. Jai Veer Yadav (SVPUAT, Meerut)
37	UP Diwas Apprication Letter	Smt. Manju Kashyap (SVPUAT, Meerut)
38	Utkrisht Krishi Vigyan Kendra Award	KVK, Bijnor
39	Sawotam Adrak	KVK Jhansi
40	Mandaleey Fal, Shak Bhaji awam Pushp Pradarsini, Jhansi	Sri Puran Lal Kushwaha, Baruasagar, Jhansi
41	Extension Excellence Award 2023	KVK Jhansi
42	Best Stall	Kisan Mela -2024 ICAR-IGFRI, Jhansi
43	Best Stall-2 nd prize	North Regional Kisan Mela -2024, RLBCAU, Jhansi
44	Technology Transfer Award	Navsari Agri. Univ. (Guj.)
45	Best Stall-1 st prize	North Regional Kisan Mela -2025, RLBCAU, Jhansi
46	Millet Recipie in BUA & T, Banda Kisan Mela	Mahesh Verma (BUAT, Banda)
47	Chal Baijanti puruskaar	Mayankita (BUAT, Banda)
48	Papaya Cultivation ,Raj Bhawan	Dinesh Kumar Kushwaha
49	Best KVK Award 2025 (2 nd Place)	KVK Hamirpur
50	Best Extension service Award	Dr. Daya Shankar, KVK Sitapur-II

Annex-VII

ADDITIONAL KVKs ESTABLISHED IN THE DISTRICTS

Sl. No.	Districts in UP	Number of KVKs Established in the Districts	Additional KVKs Established in the Districts
1.	Bahraich	Bahraich-I	Bahraich-II
2.	Ballia	Ballia	
3.	Basti	Basti	
4.	Mau	Mau	
5.	Varanasi	Varanasi	
6.	Siddharthnagar	Siddharthnagar	Gorakhpur-II
7.	Faizabad	Faizabad	
8.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur-I	
9.	Maharajganj	Maharajganj	
10.	Sonbhadra	Sonbhadra	
11.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh-I	Azamgarh-II
12.	Barabanki	Barabanki	
13.	Balrampur	Balrampur	
14.	Chandauli	Chandauli	
15.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur-I	
16.	SantKabir Nagar	SantKabir Nagar	Jaunpur-II
17.	Ambedkar Nagar	Ambedkar Nagar	
18.	Amethi	Amethi	
19.	Gonda	Gonda-I	
20.	Sultanpur	Sultanpur-I	
21.	Ghazipur	Ghazipur-I	Gonda-II Sultanpur-II Ghazipur-II
22.	Shravasti	Shravasti	
23.	Raebareli	Raebareli-I	
24.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	
25.	Aligarh	Aligarh	
26.	Kannauj	Kannauj	Raebareli-II
27.	Etawah	Etawah	
28.	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	
29.	Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	
30.	Firozabad	Firozabad	
31.	Lakhimpur Kheri	LakhimpurKheri-I	LakhimpurKheri-II
32.	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	
33.	Hardoi	Hardoi-I	
34.	Mahamaya Nagar	Mahamaya Nagar	
35.	Kasganj	Kasganj	
36.	Auraiya	Auraiya	Hardoi-II
37.	Jhansi	Jhansi	
38.	Mahoba	Mahoba	
39.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	
40.	Jalaun	Jalaun	

41.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	
42.	Banda	Banda	
43.	Prayagraj	Prayagraj-I	Prayagraj-II
44.	Bijnor	Bijnor	
45.	Rampur	Rampur	
46.	Badaun	Badaun-I	Badaun-II
47.	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	
48.	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	
49.	Sahajahanpur	Sahajahanpur	
50.	Meerut	Meerut	
51.	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar-I	Muzaffarnagar-II
52.	Pilibhit	Pilibhit	
53.	Baghpat	Baghpat	
54.	Moradabad	Moradabad-I	Moradabad-II
55.	Gautam Budha Nagar	Gautam Budha Nagar	
56.	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	
57.	Sambhal	Sambhal	
58.	Shamli	Shamli	
59.	Amroha	Amroha	
60.	Hapur	Hapur	
61.	Bareilly	Bareilly	
62.	Lucknow	Lucknow	
63.	Kushinagar	Kushinagar	
64.	Deoria	Deoria	
65.	Bhadohi (St. Ravidas Nagar)	Bhadohi (St. Ravidas Nagar)	
66.	Etah	Etah	
67.	Agra	Agra	
68.	Chitrakoot	Chitrakoot	
69.	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	
70.	Unnao	Unnao	
71.	Sitapur	Sitapur-I	Sitapur-II
72.	Kaushambi	Kaushambi	
73.	Mathura	Mathura	
74.	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	
75.	Kanpur Nagar	No any KVK	

Annex-VIII

DETAIL ADDRESS LIST OF KVKS (UTTAR PRADESH)

ANDUA&T, Ayodhya (25 KVKS)			
1	Dr. Pramod Kumar Singh I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Crop Research Station, Near Kisan Degree College, Distt. Behraich- 271 801 (U.P.) Email: kvkbahraich@gmail.com Mobile: 8858859244 Phone & Fax: 05252-236650	8	Dr. S. K. Tomer Head KVK Krishi Gyan Kendra, Belipur, Distt. Gorakhpur – 273011 (U.P.) Email: kvkgorakhpur@gmail.com Mobile: 9415155518 Phone: 05521-244421
2	Dr. S.N. Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banjariya Farm, PO.Katiya, Distt Basti-272302 (U.P.) kvkbasti@gmail.com 9450547719	9	Dr D.P. Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Basuli, (Siswa Bazar), Distt. Maharajganj-273153 (U.P.) Email: kvkmahrajganj2019@gmail.com, Kvk_mahrajganj@rediffmail.com Mobile: 7839325836
3	Dr. Sanjeet Kumar Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sohoan, P.O. Sohoan, Distt. Ballia-277504 (U.P.) Email: kvkballia@gmail.com Mobile: 8174006357	10	Dr. P.K. Singh, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tissuhi, At Crop Research Centre, PO Marchan, Distt. Sonbhadra-231310 (U.P.) Email: kvksonbhadra@gmail.com Mobile: 9415450175
4	Dr. Vinay Kumar Singh I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pilkhi, P.O. Haldharpur, Distt. Mau-221 705 (U.P.) Email: kvkmau@gmail.com Mobile: 8008387333	11	Dr. D.K. Singh, I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-I, Kotwa, Post- Tamouli (Rani ki Sarai), Near circuit house of Azamgarh, Dist. Azamgarh-270207 Email: kvkazamgarh@gmail.com Mobile: 9456137020
5	Dr. Narendra Raghubanshi Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kallipur, P.O., Mirzamurad, Distt. Varanasi-221307 (U.P.) Email: kvkkallipurvns@gmail.com Mobile: 9415687643	12	Dr. Shailesh Kumar Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Haidargarh, Near Haidargarh Railway Station, Lilhaura Nyay Panchayat, Distt. Barabanki-227301 (U.P.) Email: kvkbarabanki@gmail.com Mobile: 6392357858 / 9455501727
6	Dr. Om Prakash Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vill. & Post Sohna, Distt., Sidharthnagar-272 192 (U.P.) Email: kvksiddharthnagar2018@gmail.com Mobile: 9670026669	13	Dr. S.K. Verma Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Block Development Office, Block Pach Pedwa, Distt. Balrampur-271201 (U.P.) Email: kvkblp@gmail.com, Mobile: 9455885913
7	Dr. B.P. Shahi Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Crop Research Station, Masodha, P.O. Dabha Semar, Distt. Ayodhya -224133 (U.P.) Email: kvkmasodhafaizabad@gmail.com Mobile: 8755011086	14	Dr. Satya Pal Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bichiya Agril. Farm, (Near Vikas Bhawan), Distt. Chandauli- 232104 (U.P.) Email: pckvkchandauli@gmail.com Mobile: 9458362153

15	Dr. Suresh Kumar Kanojia Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-I, Krishi Bhavan, (Politechnic Chauraha), Distt. Jaunpur- 222002 (U.P.) Email: kvkjaunpur@gmail.com, Mobile: 9984369526	21	Dr. V.P. Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Village Varasin, Block-Dhanpatganj, PO-Kurwar, Distt. Sultanpur-228155 (U.P.) Email: kvksultanpur2@gmail.com, sultanpurkvk2.nd2018@gmail.com Mobile: 9839420165
16	Dr. A.K. Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mukhlispur Taxi Stand, (Near Pankaj Talkie), Khalilabad, Distt. St. Kabir Nagar-272 175 (UP) Email: kvksknagar@gmail.com Mobile: 7317356000, 9415039117	22	Dr. R.K. Singh I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Village-Amhit, Block-Kirakat, Distt. Jaunpur-222142 (U.P.) Email: kvkjp2@gmail.com, Mobile: 9452990600
17	Dr. Ram Jeet Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Maha Maya College of Agri Engg. & Tech., Akbarpur, Distt. Ambedkar Nagar (U.P.) Email: pckvkambedkarnagar@gmail.com Mobile: 9918622745	23	Dr. R.C. Verma Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Village-Ankushapur, Block Karanda, Tehsil-Ghazipur, Distt. Ghazipur Email: kvkghazipur2@gmail.com Mobile: 9411320383
18	Dr Ratan Kumar Anand Head KVK (Agro forestry) Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Res.-Industrial Area, Jagdishpur, Distt. Amethi Email: kvkamethi@gmail.com Mobile: 9838952621	24	Dr. Vinay Kumar Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village-Gabbapur Kala, Block & P.O. Sirsiya, Tehsil-Bhinga, Distt. Shravasti-271840 Email: kvkshravasti@gmail.com Mobile: 9415121947 / 7524828225
19	Dr. P.K. Mishra I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Vill. Maheba Nankar, Block & Tehsil-Manakpur, Distt. Gonda (U.P.) Email: kvkmankapurgonda@gmail.com Mobile: 9936645112	25	Dr. L.C. Verma Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II Rajkiya Krishi Parikshetra, village-Ledoura, Tehsil-Buddhanpur, District-Azamagarh (U.P.) Email: kvkazamgarh2@gmail.com Mobile: 7376163318
20	Dr. Shashikant Yadav Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Nanpara, Post Nanpara, Distt. Bahraich-271865 (U.P.) Email: kvkbahraich2@gmail.com Mobile: 9415188020		

BUA&T, Banda (7 KVKs)			
26	Dr. Nishi Roy, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bharari, P.O. Bhojla, Distt. Jhansi-284 003 (U.P.) Email: kvkjhansi@gmail.com Mobile: 9415587899	30	Dr. Mukesh Chand, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Govt. Agriculture Farm, Khiria Misra, P.O. Bamourikala, Devgarh Road, Distt. Lalitpur-284403 (U.P.) Email: kvklalitpur@rediffmail.com Mobile: 9140682252
27	Dr. S.P. Sonkar, I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, Belatal, PO Jaitpur, Distt. Mahoba-210423 (U.P.) Email: kvkmahoba@gmail.com Mobile: 9450264769	31	Dr. Shyam Singh, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village Kamasin, District Banda-212622 Email: kvkbanda@gmail.com Mobile: 9450791440
28	Dr. Rajeev Kumar Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Govt. Agriculture Farm Kurara, Distt. Hamirpur-210301 Email: kvkhamirpur@gmail.com Mobile: 9415153240	32	Dr Maheshwaree Prasad Singh SMS (In-charge) KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II Prayagraj, Village and post- Chhata, District- Prayagraj PIN 212507 (U.P.) Email: kvkprayagraj2@gmail.com Mobile: 9451367358
29	Dr. Mohammad Mustafa Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Govt. Agriculture Farm, Rura, Mallu, PO. Shahjadpur, Distt. Jalaun-285001 (U.P.) Email: kvkjalaun@gmail.com, rajansnikumbh@gmail.com Mobile: 9755362641		

CSAUA&T, Kanpur			
33	Dr. R.K. Kanojia I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dariapur, P.O., Munshiganj, Distt. Raebareli-29405 (U.P.) Email: kvk.raebareli1984@gmail.com Mobile: 9721146211	36	Dr. M.K. Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Agricultural Engineering College Farm, Distt. Etawah-206 001 Email: pckvketawah@gmail.com Mobile: 9412304702
34	Dr. Sadhna Vaish I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tharion, P.O. Tharion, Distt. Fatehpur-212 622 (U.P.) Email: kvkfatehpur@rediffmail.com Mobile: 9415485366	37	Dr Sushil Kumar Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Distt. Mainpuri-205001 (U.P.) Email: mainpurikvk2018@gmail.com, mainpurikvk@yahoo.com Mobile: 9758991541
35	Dr. Ashish Kumar Srivastava Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Central Dairy Farm complex, Anoopshahar Road, Distt Aligarh- 202 001 (U.P.) Email: kvkaligarhcsa@gmail.com, kvkaligarh@rediffmail.com Mobile: 9452963913	38	Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, Daleep Nagar, Distt. Kanpur Dehat-208001 Email: kvkkanpurdehat@gmail.com Mobile: 9415265205

39	Dr. Asha Yadav Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hazaratpur, P.O. Ussain, Distt. Firozabad-283103 (U.P.) Email: kvkfirozabad@gmail.com, kvkfirozabad@rediffmail.com Mobile: 9412527056	44	Dr. A.K. Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, O/o. Dy. Director Agriculture, Aligarh Road, Hathras (Maha Maya Nagar) – 204101 (U.P.) Email: pckvkhathras@gmail.com Mobile: 9412564154
40	Dr. Santosh Kumar Vishwakarma Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chandan Chauki, PO Gola, Tehsil Paliya, Distt. Lakhimpur Kheri- 262802 (U.P.) Email: pckvklmp@gmail.com Mobile: 9415716654 / 7991351971	45	Dr. K.K. Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajkiya Krishi Prakshetra, Block-Mohanpura, Tehsil- Kasganj, Distt. Kasganj-207401 Email: kvkkasganj@gmail.com Mobile: 9415937398
41	Dr. V. K. Sharma, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Krishi Gyan Kendra Krishi Bhawan, Lakula, Distt. Farrukhabad (U.P.) Email: kvkfarrukhabad@gmail.com Mobile: 9415364308	46	Dr. R.P.N. Singh I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra Village Palti Kheda, KVK Raebareli-II (U.P.) Mobile: 9415744645 Email: kvk.raebareli2@gmail.com
42	Dr. A.K. Tiwari, I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tatyora (Near Polytechnic), Distt. Hardoi-241001 (U.P.) Email: kvkhardoi011@gmail.com Mobile: 9415190350	47	Dr. Anant Kumar, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village : Parwaha, PO : Dibyapur, Distt. Auraiya-206 244 (U.P.) Email: kvkauraiya@rediffmail.com, dr_anantkumar@rediffmail.com Mobile: 9410852089 / 9760940402
43	Dr. V.K. Kanojia, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o DAO, Block Jalalabad, Distt., Kannauj-209722 (U.P.) Email: kvk.kannauj@gmail.com Mobile: 9415488976		

SVPUA&T, Meerut (20 KVKs)

48	Dr. Shakuntala Gupta, I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rice Research Station, Nagina, Distt. Bijnour-246762 (U.P.) Email: bijnorkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 8630984814	51	Dr. I. K. Kushwaha, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Numaish Camp, New Gopal Nagar, Distt. Saharanpur-247001 (U.P.) kvksaharanpur01@gmail.com Mobile: 9412376121
49	Dr. Faiz Mohsin, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhamaura, Post Dhamaura, Distt. Rampur-243701 (U.P.) Email: rampurkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9719244864	52	Dr. Arvind Kumar Mishra, I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajkiya Krishi Prakshetra, Tarapur, Block-Gajraula, Tehsil- Dhanaura, Distt. Amroha-244235 (U.P.) Email: amrohakvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9719353536
50	Dr. Rakshapal Singh, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-I, Bara Patthar Farm, Ujhani, Distt. Badaun-243639 (U.P.) Email: badaunkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9412723066	53	Dr. Mayank Kumar Rai, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Coat Gaon, SDO office, Tehsil Dadri, Distt. Gautam Budha Nagar- 203207 (U.P.) Email: gbnagarkvk@gmail.com, Mobile: 9968556926

54	Dr Reshu Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Tehsil Sadar, Khurja Road, Distt. Bulandshahr-203001 (U.P.) Email: bulandshahrkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9412672253	61	Dr. Sarita Joshi I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khadrabad, Near Tehsil Modinagar, Distt. Ghaziabad-201002 (U.P.) Email: ghaziabadkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9871134441 Phone & Fax: 01232-262300
55	Dr. Mahavir Singh, I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Govt. Agriculture farm, Paltha Mithanpur, Post-Raholi, Block Baniyakheda, Tehsil-Chandausi, Distt. Sambhal – 202412 (U.P.) Email: sambhalkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9457826151	62	Dr. N.C. Tripathi Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Niyamatpur, Distt. Shahjahanpur-242001 (U.P.) Email: shahjahanpurkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9450417136
56	Dr. Arvind Kumar Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra Babugarh, Hapur (U.P.) – 245101 Email: hapurkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9410443028	63	Dr. Om Vir Singh Head KVK Swami Kalyan Dev Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hastinapur, Distt. Meerut-250404 (U.P.) Email: meerutkvk@gmail.com, Dr_omveer07@yahoo.com Mobile: 9412109215
57	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Village-Kaman, Pargana-Salempur, Tehsil-Dataganj, Distt. Badaun-II Email: kvkbadaun2@gmail.com Mobile: 9412368175	64	Dr Hans Raj Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baghara, Jalalpur, Distt. Muzaffarnagar-I -251053 (U.P.) Email: kvkmuzaffarnagar@gmail.com Mobile: 9411263753
58	Dr. Sandeep Chaudhary I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village Jalalpur, Post Banat Pargana-Shamli, Tehsil & Distt. Shamli Email: kvkshamli@gmail.com Mobile: 9412311502	65	Dr. Reena Chadha Sethi I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tanda Vijaishi, Nyoria, Distt. Pilibhit-262001 (U.P.) Email: kvkpilibhit@gmail.com Mobile: 9412853202
59	Dr Ravindra Kumar Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Rajkiya Krishi Prakshetra, Block-Malpura, Tehsil- Thakurdwara, PO-Thakurdwara, Distt. Moradabad – 244601(U.P.) Email: moradabadkvk2@gmail.com Mobile: 9997904256	66	Dr. Laxmikant Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khekra, NH 769B (Behind New Tehsil), Distt. Baghpat-250101 (U.P.) Email: kvkbaghpat2@gmail.com, Mobile: 9411215276
60	Dr. Surendar Kumar I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Village-Chittoda Jhal, Block & Tehsil- Jansath, Distt. Muzaffarnagar-251314 Email: kvkmuzaffarnagar2@gmail.com Mobile: 9319304168	67	Dr. Ram Karan Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rustamnagar, Bilari, Distt. Moradabad-202411 (U.P.) Email: moradabadkvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9412809032

ICAR KVKs (7 KVKs)

68	Dr. H.R. Meena Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, IVRI, Izatnagar, Distt., Bareilly-243122 (U.P.) Email: kvkbareilly1985@gmail.com Mobile: 9719138623 Phone (O): 0581-2301181 Fax: 0581-2310259	72	Dr. Mandhata Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malhana, P.O. Bankata Mishra (Majhauri Raj), Distt. Deoria-274506 (U.P.) Email: kvkdeoria98@gmail.com Mobile: 7903599212
69	Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Dubey Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, IISR Campus, Raebareilly Road, Distt. Lucknow-202002 (U.P.) Email: kvklucknow@gmail.com Mobile: 9454332536	73	Dr. Niranjana Lal Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Village-Maheva (Manjhra farm), pargana-Shrinagar, Tehsil & Distt. Lakhimpur Kheri (U.P.) Email: kvklakhimpur2@gmail.com, lal_niranjana@yahoo.co.in Mobile: 9760476629
70	Dr. Ashok Rai I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vegetable Seed Production Farm, Sargatia, Post Seorahi, Distt. Kushinagar-274406 (U.P.) Email: kvkkushinagar@gmail.com Mobile: 9935144772 / 9984637637	74	Dr. Pankaj Nautiyal Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Agriculture Farm, Rajkiya Krishi Prakshetra, Jaitpur, Block & Tehsil Sandila, P.O. Dhikunni, Distt. Hardoi-241203 (U.P.) kvkhardoi2@gmail.com Mobile: 9412394661
71	Dr. Vishwendu Dwivedi Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bejwan, P.O. Ugapur (Aurai), Distt. Bhadohi-221301 (U.P.) Email: kvkbhadohi@gmail.com Mobile: 7979949801 / 9431069463		

NGO KVKs (12)

75	Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Head KVK Raja Dinesh Singh KVK Avadheshpuram Campus, P.O. Lala Bajar, Kalakankar, Distt. Pratapgarh-229408 (U.P.) Email: rdskvk@gmail.com, kvkpratapgarh@gmail.com Mobile: 9453021773 / 9415143774	78	Dr. Arvind Kumar Singh Head KVK V.K.S. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Virendra nagar, Dhaura, Hasanganj, Distt. Unnao-209851 (U.P.) Email: pckvkunnao@gmail.com Mobile: 9452239314
76	Dr. Manish Singh, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RBS College Awagarh, Distt. Etah-207301 (U.P.) Email: kvkawagarh@rediffmail.com, kvk.etah@icar.gov.in Mobile: 7897441718 / 8840133534 05745-224338	79	Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh, I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.G. College, Ravindrapuri, Distt. Ghazipur – 233001 (U.P.) Email: ghazipurkvk@gmail.com, kvk.ghazipur@icar.gov.in Mobile: 8005434271 Phone & Fax (O): 0548-2220059
77	Dr. R.S. Chauhan, Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RBS College, Bitchpuri, Distt. Agra-283105 (U.P.) Email: kvkagra2002@gmail.com Mobile: 9412373128	80	Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh, I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village & Post Amberpur, Distt. Sitapur-261303 (U.P.) Email: kvksitapur@gmail.com Mobile: 9005092478

81	Dr. J.B. Singh Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, P.O. KNI, Lal Diggi, Civil Lines, Distt. Sultanpur- 228118 (U.P.) Email: kvksln@gmail.com Mobile: 9415368976 05362-220249 (O)	84	Dr. Ajay Kumar Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vill- Malakmoinnudin (Shantipuram), Post- Mahagaon, District – Kaushambi-212213 (U.P.) Email: kvkkaushambi@gmail.com, kvk_kaushambi2006@yahoo.co.in Mobile: 9450965185 / 9336134353 0532-2408806 (O)
82	Dr. Er. Mithilesh Kumar Jha I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jai-prabha, Gram- Gopalgram, PO Durgonua, Distt. Gonda- 271125 (U.P.) Email: drikvkgonda@gmail.com Mobile: 9450948766	85	Dr. Daya Shankar Srivastava Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra-II, Village Katia, P.O. Ultra (Manpur), Tehsil-Biswan, Distt. Sitapur – 261145 (U.P.) Email: sitapurkvk2@gmail.com Mobile: 8004931020
83	Dr. Chandramani Tripathi Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ganivan (Via-Pahari), Distt. Chitrakoot-210206 (U.P.) Email: kvkchitrakoot1992@gmail.com, kvkganiwan@rediffmail.com Mobile: 8208873126	86	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Singh Head KVK Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra- II, Chauk Mafi Peepiganj, Gorakhpur (U.P.) Email: gorakhpurkvk2@gmail.com Mobile: 9453721026 Phone: 0551-2255453, 2255454 Fax: 0551-2255455

Educational KVKs (3)

87	Dr. Y.K. Sharma I/c Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dairy Farm, Vety. College, Distt. Mathura-281 001 (U.P.) Email: mathurakvk@gmail.com Mobile: 9412559945	89	Dr. Shree Ram Singh Head KVK Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barkachha Farm, P.O. Belahara, Institute of Agricultural Science, BHU, Distt. Mirzapur- 231001 (U.P.) Email: kvkbhu@gmail.com Mobile: 9450232889
88	Dr. S.D. McCarty Head KVK (Animal Science) Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Allahabad Agril. Deemed University, Distt. Prayagraj-211007 (U.P.) Email: kvkaldshuats@gmail.com, sdmccarty@gmail.com Mobile: 9918039124		

Notes



ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI)
Zone-III

GT Road, Rawatpur, Kanpur-208002 (Uttar Pradesh) INDIA

Phone: 0512-2533560, 2550927

<https://atarikanpur.icar.gov.in> Email: zpdicarkanpur@gmail.com