

Best Practice –I



Title of Practice

Kamadgiri Nandi-Nandini Abhyaranya: A solution to Anna Pratha

"मातरःसर्वभूतानां गावःसर्वसुखप्रदाः"

“The cow is the mother of all beings and will give happiness to everyone.”

Objectives

- To protect the experimental fields, research activities and university premises from damage caused by stray animals.
- To create symbiotic relationship between humans and animals, foster a sense of pride and reverence for indigenous traditions.
- To conserve “Ken Katha” indigenous cattle breed of Bundelkhand through segregation and selective breeding programme.
- To increase the profitability of stray animals through production of natural farming inputs & value added cow dung based hand crafted products.

Context:

The cow holds a deep-rooted significance in Indian culture, particularly within Hinduism, where it is revered as a maternal symbol embodying nurturing qualities. This reverence is evident in ancient texts and scriptures, associating cows with deities like Kamadhenu and revered figures like Lord Krishna. Such religious sentiments have shaped dietary practices, rituals, and social customs across Indian society. Moreover, cows have been pivotal to India's agrarian economy, serving as a vital source of milk, dung, and other by-products essential for rural livelihoods. Rapid urbanization and modernization have altered the traditional role of cows, leading to an increase in stray cattle populations. This phenomenon poses diverse challenges, from public safety risks and traffic hazards in urban areas to threats to agricultural productivity and ecosystem sustainability in rural regions. The

proliferation of stray cattle contributes to conflicts between farmers and cattle owners over crop damage and liability issues, exacerbating tensions within communities. In response to this challenge, initiatives like the Nandi-Nandini Abhyaranya at university have emerged to address the detrimental impacts of stray cattle on academic endeavors, agricultural research activities, and environmental conservation efforts. These initiatives underscore the urgent need for comprehensive solutions to mitigate the adverse effects of stray cattle on Indian society and ecosystems.

Practice:

In response to the pressing issue of stray cattle, the university administration embarked on a comprehensive initiative aimed at both mitigating the problem and fostering community engagement. Drawing inspiration from principles of environmental stewardship and cultural heritage, the concept of Nandi Nandini Abhyaranya was conceived. The first step involved identifying an area already frequented by cattle as a potential shelter space. The chosen site, spanning 51 acres, underwent extensive enhancements to ensure its suitability and functionality. Key infrastructure developments included the construction of chain link fencing encompassing the entire area, with four strategically positioned gates for accessibility and management. To address water conservation needs, ponds were meticulously dug out to capture and store rainwater, contributing to the sustainability of the ecosystem. Shelters constructed using locally-sourced materials were strategically placed throughout the abhyaranya to provide refuge for the cattle from harsh weather conditions.

Internal pathways and roads were established to facilitate the movement of both animals and visitors, promoting accessibility and ease of navigation. Additionally, managers were erected to provide essential fodder during scarcity periods, ensuring the nutritional needs of the animals were met. Adequate lighting was installed to enhance visibility and safety, while provisions for fireplace were made to offer warmth during winter months. Further environmental enhancements included the seeding of nutritious grasses across the abhyaranya, promoting biodiversity and enhancing the overall ecosystem health. A designated five-acre area adjacent to the abhyaranya was allocated for the cultivation of fodder crops, ensuring a sustainable and readily available food source for the cattle. To supplement the nutritional requirements of the cattle, instructions were issued campus-wide to divert all crop residues and weed biomass to the abhyaranya. Additionally, lop and tops from trees were provided as additional sustenance for the animals. Encouragement was extended to staff members to actively participate in the welfare of the animals, fostering a sense of collective responsibility and community engagement. The health and well-being of the cattle were prioritized through regular health checkups conducted by faculty members from the Veterinary Science department. Preventive measures were recommended and implemented as necessary to maintain the overall health of the herd. Furthermore, innovative approaches were adopted to utilize cow dung and urine for the production of value-added products and inputs for natural farming systems, promoting sustainability and resource efficiency. Through these multifaceted interventions, the Nandi Nandini Abhyaranya initiative not only addresses the immediate issue of stray cattle but also serves as a model of holistic environmental stewardship and community engagement. By integrating principles of sustainability, cultural heritage, and animal welfare, this initiative exemplifies the university's commitment to fostering positive change and addressing complex societal challenges.

Evidence of success

Nandi-Nandini Abhyaranya, established at university, stands as an innovative solution to the issue of stray cattle. By providing humane care and sustainable solutions, the abhyaranya has reduced crop damage and environmental degradation, preserving research initiatives and ecological integrity. Through educational outreach and cultural integration, the abhyaranya fosters community ownership and environmental responsibility. Beyond practical benefits, the abhyaranya enhances the university campus, serving as a biodiverse and culturally rich space. Nandi-Nandini Abhyaranya exemplifies the power of innovation, collaboration, and community engagement in addressing complex societal challenges. By reimagining the relationship between humans, animals, and the environment, it showcases the university's commitment to holistic sustainability and social responsibility. As a model of best practice, it inspires optimism for a future where harmony between humans and nature is actively embraced. Through Nandi-Nandini Abhyaranya, at university has not only tackled the stray cattle issue but also established a legacy of compassion, conservation, and coexistence.

Problems encountered and resources required

Establishing the Nandi Nandini Abhyaranya faced several challenges, primarily stemming from a lack of devoted manpower, resource crises, and insufficient motivation among the people involved:

- Shortage of dedicated manpower to oversee the establishment and maintenance of the abhyaranya.
- Scarcity of resources, including funds, materials, and equipment necessary for establishing the abhyaranya.
- Inspiring and motivating individuals to actively participate in the project for its noble cause posed a significant challenge.

Despite above obstacles, successful establishment of the Nandi Nandini Abhyaranya shows proactive measures to address the manpower shortage, resources, and motivational issues which helped in ensuring the project's viability and long-term sustainability.

PROBLEMS OF STRAY ANIMALS (ANNA PRATHA) IN BUNDELKHAND REGION (U.P.)



Stray animal approaching to the farmers field



Mass movement of Stray animal



Nuisances of stray animal at farmers field



Nuisances of stray animal on road



Human casualties and Damage of property due to nuisances of stray animal on road



KAMADGIRI NANDI-NANDINI ABHYARANYA: AN INITIATIVE OF UNIVERSITY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM OF STRAY ANIMALS (ANNA PRATHA)



Construction of manger for animals feeding at KAMADGIRI NANDI-NANDINI ABHYARANYA



Visit of KAMADGIRI NANDI-NANDINI ABHYARANYA by Hon'able Chancellor Smt. Anandiben Patel



Interaction of Hon'able Chancellor Smt. Anandiben Patel on different dung based products made by university students



Interaction of Dr. Trilochan Mahapatra (Ex DG ICAR) on different dung based products made by university students



Different decorative products prepared through dung by university students

Best Practice –II



Title of Practice

Bundelkhand Organic Corridor: An Initiative for Sustainable & Prosperous Agriculture

आयुःसत्त्वबलारोग्यसुखप्रीतिविवर्धनाः। रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्त्विकप्रियाः।।17.8।।

“Organic foods are those that increase life, strength, health, happiness, and cheerfulness. They are delicious, nourishing, and satisfying, and they are dear to those who are sattvic (pure and good).”

Context

The history of agriculture in independent India is a tale of transformation, challenges, and progress. In the late 1950s and 1960s, India embarked on the Green Revolution, which aimed to increase agricultural productivity through the adoption of high-yielding varieties of seeds, modern farming techniques, and improved irrigation infrastructure. This initiative significantly boosted food production, especially in wheat and rice. While the Green Revolution in India brought about significant increases in agricultural productivity and helped alleviate food shortages, it also had several drawbacks and unintended consequences. The intensive use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation water associated with the Green Revolution led to environmental degradation. Soil erosion, depletion of groundwater resources, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity were among the environmental consequences observed in many regions where Green Revolution technologies were adopted. The Green Revolution promoted the use of high-yielding varieties of seeds, which were often dependent on chemical inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides. The focus on a few high-yielding crop varieties during the Green Revolution led to a decline in agrobiodiversity. Traditional crop varieties adapted to local agroecological conditions were replaced by a few commercially viable varieties, resulting in the loss of indigenous knowledge and genetic

diversity. while the Green Revolution played a crucial role in increasing agricultural production and addressing food security concerns in India, its drawbacks highlight the importance of pursuing sustainable and equitable agricultural development strategies that take into account environmental, social, and economic considerations. The need for organic or natural farming arises from various environmental, health, and socioeconomic concerns. Organic farming prohibits the use of synthetic pesticides, and herbicides, which can have adverse effects on human health. Consuming organic produce reduces exposure to harmful chemicals and residues, thereby lowering the risk of pesticide-related health issues such as cancer, neurological disorders, and hormone disruption. Organic farming practices prioritize the conservation of natural resources such as soil, water, and biodiversity. By avoiding synthetic chemicals and fertilizers, organic farming reduces pollution, soil erosion, and degradation. It promotes healthy soil ecosystems, enhances biodiversity, and helps mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon in the soil. Organic farming practices focus on soil health and nutrient cycling, resulting in nutrient-rich foods that contribute to better overall health and well-being. Organic and natural farming practices are often aligned with principles of regenerative agriculture, which aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, biodiversity, and soil fertility. By fostering synergistic relationships between plants, animals, and the environment, regenerative farming systems can regenerate degraded landscapes and promote long-term sustainability.

Objectives of the practice

To make farmers aware of organic/natural farming for the sustainable and overall development of all the districts in the Bundelkhand region.

- ❖ To promotes healthy soil ecosystems, enhances biodiversity, and helps mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon in the soil
- ❖ Promotion of health by producing poison-free food through organic farming with a view to provide remunerative and profitable price of the organic agricultural produce.

The Practice

In view of the contribution of agriculture to the overall development of Bundelkhand, emphasis should be placed on organic farming to keep agriculture prosperous and sustainable. Considering the fact that most of the farmers of Bundelkhand region are practicing conventional farming in their farm, it is likely to be natural and organic, which gives the region a chance of marketing itself like other states or places where organic

products are available. In order to encourage natural/ organic farming, Banda University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda launched a public awareness campaign in each of the seven districts of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh's namely Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, Jalaun, Jhansi, and Lalitpur. The emphasis are given to create awareness among the farmers and inspired to practice natural/ organic farming in their field. Through the campaign in order to establish a hub of organic produce throughout Bundelkhand region. For this endeavour, a plan for the Bundelkhand Organic Corridor has been created. All seven Krishi Vigyan Kendras of the university located at Bundelkhand Region (U.P.) are educating farmers about the organic farming. Bundelkhand Organic Corridor Awareness Campaign through a programme in the 2-2 villages chosen from each of the development blocks in the first phase. Different programmes has been organised by the scientist of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in association with scientist of the University at selected potential villages. In the programme, information related to natural/ organic farming, use of organic fertilizers, pesticides and their preparation, the regional organic model, marketing of the produces and other related information is shared by the scientists through the training and other extension methods. It included diverse subjects like pulses, fruits, animal husbandry, flowers, medicinal and aromatic crops, vegetables, advanced technologies of food processing and marketing agro and food products in the Bundelkhand region. Apart from that the results obtained from the trial experiments run in labs are shared with the farmers so that they can use and apply that technology at their farm.

Evidence of Success

The organic corridor brings a drastic change in practice and production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables crops organically in the selected village. Adopt scientific advice and suggestions for natural/ organic farming and participate in training and other related activities for more knowledge. The farmers were mobilized and formed FPOs, Self Help Group which is engaged in producing and selling organic produces with different value addition products of pulses, millets and others. Practicing Farmers are aware of the latest technological and scientific developments in this field of organic inputs by providing primary education at the field. Training of village youth for organic fertilizers (vermicompost, nadepp compost, organic pesticides, and others) to agripreneurs.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

Initially farmers were unaware and hesitated in joining the campaign with hand of university and KVKs scientist in implementation of Organic corridor initiative in selected

villages. Resource mobilization like vehicle, other resources etc. are another problem which we encountered during implementation of the Organic corridor campaign.

Research work conducted on Organic /Natural farming in University

| Thesis title | Name of students | ID & Batch | Department |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| “A study on knowledge, attitude & perception of farmers on organic farming in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh” | Mr. Somdutt tripathi | 1351 & 2020 | Agril. Extension |
| “An analysis of safe use of pesticides by vegetable growers of Banda district of Uttar Pradesh” | Mr. Deepak kumar pathak 1 | 1352 & 2020 | Agril. Extension |
| Performance of kharif onion under organic and inorganic fertilizer nutrient level | Km. Annapurnima | 2059 & 2023 | Vegetable science |
| Study of organic and inorganic nutrients effects on growth and productivity of garden pea (<i>pisum sativum</i> L. Var. Hortense) | Rahul kumar | 1720 & 2022 | Vegetable science |
| Comparative effect of different combination of organic manures on soil properties and productivity of sesame (<i>sesamum indicum</i> L.) | Amar singh | 1025 & 2020 | Soil science & agriculture chemistry |

List of Farmer Practicing organic/ Natural farming

| Sl. No. | District | Farmer's Name | No. of indigenous cows | Land holding (ha) | Crops Grown | Natural Farming | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| | | | | | | No. of Years | Area (In acre) | Crops |
| 1 | Banda | Ramesh Yadav | 3 | 2 | Paddy, Wheat, Chickpea, Moong | 1 | 0.2 | Wheat |
| 2 | Banda | Bhogendra Kumar | 1 | 2 | Paddy, Wheat, Chickpea, | 1 | 0.2 | Wheat |
| 3 | Banda | Pramod Kumar | 3 | 4 | Paddy, Wheat, Lentil | 1 | 0.2 | Lentil |
| 4 | Banda | Amit Kumar | 1 | 1 | Paddy, Wheat, chickpea, Moong, Linseed | 1 | 0.4 | Linseed |
| 5 | Banda | Ashok Singh | 2 | 4 | Pegionpea, Sesame, Wheat, Fieldpea, Chickpea, Lentil, Moong | 2 | 0.4 | Lentil |
| 6 | Banda | Yogendra Singh | 2 | 3 | Pegionpea, Sesame, Wheat, Fieldpea, Lentil, Chickpea, Moong | 2 | 0.4 | Lentil |
| 7 | Banda | Awadh Narayan | 1 | 7 | Sesame, Wheat, Fieldpea Lentil, Chickpea, | 1 | 0.4 | Chickpea |
| 8 | Banda | Nandu Shankar Awasthi | 2 | 2 | Sesame, Wheat, Fieldpea, Lentil, Chickpea | 1 | 0.2 | Chickpea |
| 9 | Banda | Surendra Pratap Singh | 2 | 2 | Wheat, Fieldpea Lentil, Chickpea, | 1 | 0.2 | Lentil |
| 10 | Banda | Shatrughan Yadav | 3 | 2.5 | Sesame, Wheat, Fieldpea, Lentil, Chickpea, | 2 | 0.4 | Lentil |
| 11 | Banda | Vigyan Shukla | 4 | 3.5 | Paddy, Sesame, Wheat, Fieldpea, Lentil, Chickpea, Moong | 2 | 0.4 | Lentil |
| 12 | Banda | Suman Singh | 1 | 1.5 | Paddy, Sesame, Wheat, Fieldpea. Lentil, Chickpea | 1 | 0.2 | Wheat |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------------|---|-----|--|----|-----|--|
| | | | | | , Moong | | | |
| 13 | Banda | Akhilesh var | 1 | 3.5 | Paddy,Sesame, Wheat,Fieldpea. Lentil,,Chickpea , Moong | 1 | 0.4 | Linseed |
| 14 | Banda | Raja bhaiya | 2 | 2 | Paddy, Wheat, Lentil,, | 1 | 0.2 | Wheat |
| 15 | Banda | Rahul Awasthi | 3 | 1 | Paddy,Sesame, Wheat,Fieldpea. Lentil,,Chickpea , Moong | 2 | 0.4 | Linseed |
| 16 | Banda | UmaKant | 2 | 1 | Paddy, Wheat, Lentil | 1 | 0.2 | Wheat |
| 17 | Banda | Mohd. Aslam | 4 | 2.4 | Paddy,Sesame, Wheat,Fieldpea. Lentil,,Chickpea , Moong | 2 | 0.4 | Wheat |
| 18 | Banda | Dinesh | 1 | 0.4 | Paddy, Wheat, Chickpea, | 1 | 0.1 | Wheat |
| 19 | Banda | Dharmendra Kumar | 1 | 0.4 | Sesame,Wheat, Chickpea, | 1 | 0.1 | Wheat |
| 20 | Hamir pur | Kaushal Kishor | 2 | 5.4 | Wheat, Chickpea, lentil , urd, Moong, fieldpea | 5 | 2 | Wheat, field pea |
| 21 | Hamir pur | Rajbahadur | 2 | 3 | Wheat, Chickpea, lentil , urd, Moong, fieldpea | 4 | 2 | Chickpea, Wheat, field pea |
| 22 | Hamir pur | Rajendra | 3 | 4.5 | Wheat, Chickpea, lentil , urd, Moong, fieldpea | 10 | 5 | Tomato, Brinjal, Capsicum, mircha, Cauliflower, Wheat, chickpea, Rajma |
| 23 | Hamir pur | Pawan | 2 | 2.5 | chickpea | 2 | 1 | |
| 24 | Hamir pur | Gopi charan | 3 | 0.4 | Wheat | 3 | 2 | Wheat |
| 25 | Hamir pur | Harishankar | 2 | 0.4 | Wheat | 2 | 1 | Wheat |
| 26 | Jalaun | Prem Singh | 3 | 5 | Pulses | 3 | 0.4 | Chickpea |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|---------------------|---|-----|----------------------------|---|-----|-------|
| 27 | Jalaun | Ashok Singh | 4 | 3 | Pulses, Cereal and Oilseed | 2 | 0.4 | Wheat |
| 28 | Jhansi | Shivcharan pal | 4 | 1.2 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 29 | Jhansi | Nandkishor | 2 | 2.5 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 30 | Jhansi | Mayank | 1 | 1 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 31 | Jhansi | Atmaram rajpoot | 3 | 5 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 32 | Jhansi | Ramshevak Prajapati | 6 | 2 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 33 | Jhansi | Raghunandan Yadav | 9 | 8 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 34 | Jhansi | Kush Roy | 1 | 8 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 35 | Jhansi | Chotelal | 3 | 1 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 36 | Jhansi | Bhagwan das | 1 | 0.5 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 37 | Jhansi | Anand | 1 | 3 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 38 | Jhansi | Urmila | 2 | 4 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 39 | Jhansi | Lakhanlal | 2 | 4 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 40 | Jhansi | Rajkumar Dubey | 3 | 3.5 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 41 | Jhansi | Roopkumar | 3 | 1 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |
| 42 | Jhansi | Balaprasad | 2 | 2.5 | Wheat | 1 | 1.0 | Wheat |

Details of Demonstrations conducted under Organic/ Natural Farming

| S.No. | Name of KVK | Name of Village | Name of farmer | Mobile no. of famer | Area under demonstration on Natural Farming (ha) |
|-------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Banda | Kamasin | Ramesh Yadav | 8052285248 | 0.4 |
| 2 | Banda | Nivada | Bhogendra Kumar | 8756071730 | 0.4 |
| 3 | Banda | Ajitpur | Pramod Kumar | 9792537363 | 0.4 |
| 4 | Banda | Katrawal | Amit Kumar | 9335583954 | 0.4 |
| 5 | Banda | Bachheura | Ashok Singh | 6307119257 | 0.4 |
| 6 | Banda | Bachheura | Yogendra Singh | 6387941353 | 0.4 |
| 7 | Banda | Parsuda | Awadh Narayan | 7985389989 | 0.4 |
| 8 | Banda | Parsuda | Nandu Shankar Awasthi | 9670233080 | 0.4 |
| 9 | Banda | Sikahula,Jaspura | Surendra Pratap Singh | 8318551813 | 0.4 |
| 10 | Banda | Tolia | Shatrughan Yadav | 9415174813 | 0.4 |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----|
| 11 | Banda | Dikhitwara | Vigyan Shukla | 7985231966 | 0.4 |
| 12 | Banda | Kairi | Suman Singh | 9616020216 | 0.4 |
| 13 | Banda | Rehunda | Akhileshvar | 9984393704 | 0.4 |
| 14 | Banda | Chaitara | Dharmendra Kumar | 8887857781 | 0.4 |
| 15 | Banda | Pahara | Rahul Awasthi | 9936474293 | 0.4 |
| 16 | Banda | Ajitpur | UmaKant | 8924828684 | 0.4 |
| 17 | Hamirpur | Puraini | Rajbahar | 8957715530 | 0.4 |
| 18 | Hamirpur | Puraini | Makbol Ahmad | 6307510262 | 0.4 |
| 19 | Hamirpur | Puraini | Naval Kishor | 9794394312 | 0.4 |
| 20 | Hamirpur | Puraini | Dyanand | 9112523338 | 0.4 |
| 21 | Hamirpur | Puraini | Gangadeen | 7383220895 | 0.4 |
| 22 | Hamirpur | Puraini | Ram Naresh | 7897290561 | 0.4 |
| 23 | Hamirpur | Puraini | Narayan | 7388886185 | 0.4 |
| 24 | Hamirpur | Puraini | Vimal kumar | 8009320811 | 0.4 |
| 25 | Hamirpur | Mangalpur | Harishankar | 8795064633 | 0.4 |
| 26 | Hamirpur | Niwada | Prabha Singh | 8303120973 | 0.4 |
| 27 | Hamirpur | Bandurpur Bujurg | Pawan kumar tiwari | 7007218854 | 0.4 |
| 28 | Hamirpur | Kheda Silajeet | Shyam Babu | 9452023212 | 0.4 |
| 29 | Hamirpur | Mangalpur | Gopicharan | 8009784841 | 0.4 |
| 30 | Hamirpur | Mangalpur | Surendra | 9871969025 | 0.4 |
| 31 | Hamirpur | Kurara | Mahendra | 6387787289 | 0.4 |
| 32 | Hamirpur | Kurara | KVK | 9755362641 | 0.4 |
| 33 | Jalaun | Nainpura | Chhmanand | 7991557318 | 0.4 |
| 34 | Jalaun | Launa | Girendra Singh | 6386511050 | 0.4 |
| 35 | Jalaun | Gargua | Anup Singh Senger | 9621896640 | 0.4 |
| 36 | Jalaun | Salabad | Lakshmi Narayan Chaturvedi | 9793682770 | 0.4 |
| 37 | Jalaun | Salabad | Bhupendra Singh | 9559836651 | 0.4 |
| 38 | Jalaun | Piya Niranjanpur | Vikram | 7376778380 | 0.4 |
| 39 | Jalaun | Paretha | Tejram | 9455640366 | 0.4 |
| 40 | Jalaun | Bavali | Subhash Chandra Dikshit | 7905966790 | 0.4 |
| 41 | Jalaun | Tikri | Santosh Tripathi | 8858342850 | 0.4 |
| 42 | Jalaun | Rendher | Mahesh Chandra Pandey | 8052753330 | 0.4 |
| 43 | Jalaun | Kukurgaon | Shiv Shankar Chaturvedi | 9369932600 | 0.4 |
| 44 | Jalaun | Karanpura | Shivpal Singh Gurjer | 9454708575 | 0.4 |
| 45 | Jalaun | Piya Niranjanpur | Balram Singh | 9956709981 | 0.4 |
| 46 | Jalaun | Piya Niranjanpur | Udayveer | 8127722091 | 0.4 |
| 47 | Jalaun | Kukurgaon | Anil Kumar Panchal | 9956940961 | 0.4 |
| 48 | Jalaun | Nainpura | Sajjiv Kumar | 8318579160 | 0.4 |
| 49 | Lalitpur | Silgan | Shri Bhajan | 6393010620 | 0.4 |
| 50 | Lalitpur | Silgan | Shri Surendra Singh | 7080728132 | 0.4 |
| 51 | Lalitpur | Silgan | Shri Kalyan | 6387556238 | 0.4 |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----|
| 52 | Lalitpur | Silgan | Shri Sughar Singh | 6387953880 | 0.4 |
| 53 | Lalitpur | Silgan | Shri Dayaram | 8400434783 | 0.4 |
| 54 | Lalitpur | Silgan | Shri Jagan | 9918645209 | 0.4 |
| 55 | Lalitpur | Silgan | Shri Ajuddi | 6307369408 | 0.4 |
| 56 | Lalitpur | Silgan | Shri Kashiram | 6307369479 | 0.4 |
| 57 | Lalitpur | Khaikhera | Shri Dashrath Singh | 8009244066 | 0.4 |
| 58 | Lalitpur | Khaikhera | Shri Harishankar | 7459939053 | 0.4 |
| 59 | Lalitpur | Khaikhera | Shri Balchandra | 9580704584 | 0.4 |
| 60 | Lalitpur | Khaikhera | Shri Brajlal | 6393055018 | 0.4 |
| 61 | Lalitpur | Khaikhera | Shri Aalam | 6392792847 | 0.4 |
| 62 | Lalitpur | Khaikhera | Shri Prakash Chandra | 8127212017 | 0.4 |
| 63 | Lalitpur | Khaikhera | Shri Jitendra | 8887681004 | 0.4 |
| 64 | Lalitpur | Khaikhera | Shri Hammir Singh | 6392792889 | 0.4 |
| 65 | Mahoba | Dadri | Dhwaj Pal Singh | 6307784912 | 0.4 |
| 66 | Mahoba | Budhaura | Jashoda | 6306615492 | 0.4 |
| 67 | Mahoba | Budhaura | Chandrakali | 9044737911 | 0.4 |
| 68 | Mahoba | Bhandra | Kamal Kishore | 9336132589 | 0.4 |
| 69 | Mahoba | Bhandra | Seva Lal | 7388519475 | 0.4 |
| 70 | Mahoba | Ghatera | Akhilesh Kumar | 9651503119 | 0.4 |
| 71 | Mahoba | Dadri | Manmohan | 6306845335 | 0.4 |
| 72 | Mahoba | Bhujpura | Vindravan | 9695371807 | 0.4 |
| 73 | Mahoba | kaithora | Nand Kishore | 9793977151 | 0.4 |
| 74 | Mahoba | Sejhri | Mahesh Kumar | 7510075555 | 0.6 |
| 75 | Mahoba | Atarpatha | Rajendra Kumar | 9005466231 | 0.4 |
| 76 | Mahoba | Thurat | Ghanshyam | 9369472756 | 0.4 |
| 77 | Mahoba | Charkhari | Jitendra Gupta | 6307849278 | 0.4 |
| 78 | Mahoba | Ladpur | Hari Prakash | 8004524381 | 0.4 |
| 79 | Mahoba | Ladpur | Vasudev | 9621406909 | 0.4 |
| 80 | Mahoba | Supa | Brjimohan | 9935492133 | 0.4 |

Economics of Various Crops under Organic /Natural farming and Traditional farming

| Name of KVK | Natural Farming | | | | | Farmer's Practice | | | | | Date of sowing | Date of Harvesting |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Name of Crop | Variety | Area (ha) | Yield (Q/ha) | Total Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha) | Name of crop | Variety | Area (ha) | Yield (Q/ha) | Total Cost of Cultivation (Rs./ha) | | |
| Banda | Wheat | K-1317 | 0.133 | 1.77 | 6150 | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.133 | 2.01 | 8990 | 22.10.2022 | 24.03.2023 |
| Banda | Chickpea | JG-36 | 0.133 | 0.14 | 3840 | Chickpea | JG-36 | 0.133 | 0.5 | 4285 | 22.10.2022 | 24.03.2023 |
| Banda | Linseed | Local | 0.133 | 0.51 | 2600 | Linseed | Local | 0.133 | 0.75 | 3050 | 22.10.2022 | 24.03.2023 |
| Banda | Wheat | DBW187 | 0.4 | 16.3 | 18500 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 21.6 | 29500 | 25.11.2022 | 13.04.2023 |
| Banda | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15.8 | 19100 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 20.8 | 30500 | 27.11.2022 | 16.04.2023 |
| Banda | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15.6 | 18600 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 21.2 | 30200 | 28.11.2022 | 14.04.2023 |
| Banda | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 14.7 | 18300 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 20.6 | 29700 | 30.11.2022 | 11.04.2023 |
| Banda | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15.4 | 19200 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 20.8 | 29400 | 26.11.2022 | 17.04.2023 |
| Banda | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 14.6 | 18200 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 21.4 | 30400 | 30.11.2022 | 15.04.2023 |
| Banda | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 16.2 | 18800 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 22.8 | 30900 | 28.11.2022 | 18.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15.3 | 19500 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 21.9 | 29700 | 22.11.2022 | 19.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15.4 | 17500 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 20.6 | 29300 | 20.11.2022 | 16.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15.8 | 19800 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 22.8 | 29600 | 22.11.2022 | 11.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 13.6 | 19600 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 21.5 | 28500 | 22.11.2022 | 10.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15.9 | 18700 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 20.4 | 27500 | 24.11.2022 | 18.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 16.7 | 19700 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 22.6 | 27400 | 21.11.2022 | 20.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 14.2 | 19600 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 21.6 | 28000 | 24.11.2022 | 16.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15.8 | 18700 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 20.9 | 28700 | 26.11.2022 | 18.04.2023 |
| Banda | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.40. | 17.6 | 19800 | wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 21.6 | 27500 | 29.11.2022 | 17.04.2023 |
| Hamirpur | Wheat | DBW187 | 0.1333 | 27.5 | 17500 | Wheat | DBW187 | 0.1333 | 52.8 | 40120 | 06.11.2022 | 28.03.2023 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.1333 | 13 | 13400 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.1333 | 20.2 | 31200 | 06.11.2022 | 15.03.2023 |
| Hamirpur | Linseed | JLS-95 | 0.1333 | 11.1 | 12700 | Linseed | JS-95 | 0.1333 | 11.0 | 25120 | 06.11.2022 | 20.03.2023 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 13.7 | 12000 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 23170 | 29.11.2022 | 15.03.2023 |

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|----------|----------|------------------|-----|-------|-------|----------|------------------|-----|-------|-------|------------|-------------|
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 12.5 | 15250 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 14 | 30250 | 28.11.2022 | 13.03.2022 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 13.8 | 11250 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 20.4 | 22050 | 1.12.2022 | 17.03.2022 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 14.5 | 13500 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 15.5 | 27400 | 30.11.2022 | 13.03.2022 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 12.7 | 12500 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 17.63 | 23000 | 31.11.202 | 13.03.2025 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 13.75 | 11250 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 19.8 | 24500 | 1.12.2022 | 20.03.2023 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 12.5 | 12500 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 16.8 | 26450 | 1.12.2022 | 16.03.2022 |
| Hamirpur | Wheat | Kathiya | 0.4 | 25.2 | 16700 | Wheat | Kathiya | 0.4 | 34.8 | 31600 | 29.12.2022 | 1.04.2023 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 15.5 | 13750 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 14.3 | 25150 | 2.12.2022 | 17.03.2022 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 13 | 15000 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 25.8 | 29350 | 28.11.2022 | 13.03.2022 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 14.5 | 12500 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 16.32 | 22450 | 1.12.2022 | 20.03.2023 |
| Hamirpur | Wheat | PBW502 | 0.4 | 26.7 | 18300 | Wheat | PBW502 | 0.4 | 44.9 | 35600 | 28.11.2029 | 13.03.2022 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 12.5 | 13500 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 14.8 | 27250 | 1.12.2022 | 17.03.2022 |
| Hamirpur | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 16.25 | 12500 | Chickpea | IPC-06-77 | 0.4 | 16 | 29650 | 30.11.2022 | 20.03.2023 |
| Jalaun | Chickpea | IPC 2006-77 | 0.4 | 7.63 | 28375 | Chickpea | IPC 2006-77 | 0.4 | 15 | 34920 | 28-10-2022 | 2-3/03/2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 21.5 | 25800 | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 35 | 32000 | 26-11-2022 | 06-04-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 23.25 | 28900 | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 37.5 | 35000 | 27-11-2022 | 07-04-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 22.75 | 31500 | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 36.25 | 38000 | 23-11-2022 | 06-04-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Raj 4120 | 0.4 | 25.5 | 26750 | Wheat | Raj 4120 | 0.4 | 41.25 | 33750 | 12-11-2022 | 28-03-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | DBW 187 | 0.4 | 15.5 | 22400 | Wheat | DBW187 | 0.4 | 30.5 | 28750 | 04-11-2022 | 29-03-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | WH147 | 0.4 | 19.25 | 28250 | Wheat | WH147 | 0.4 | 31.25 | 35000 | 25-11-2022 | 26-03-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | HD 2967 | 0.4 | 16.75 | 30750 | Wheat | HD 2967 | 0.4 | 27.5 | 37500 | 08-11-2022 | 20-03-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | GW 322 | 0.4 | 25.25 | 29200 | Wheat | GW 322 | 0.4 | 42.5 | 36250 | 27-11-2022 | 07-04-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Raj 4120 | 0.4 | 20.5 | 28600 | Wheat | Raj 4120 | 0.4 | 35 | 33750 | 22-11-2022 | 02-04-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 22.75 | 25500 | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 40 | 31250 | 07-11-2022 | 30-03-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 15 | 24250 | Wheat | DBW-187 | 0.4 | 31.5 | 29500 | 07-11-2022 | 30-03-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 21 | 25300 | Wheat | Raj 4079 | 0.4 | 38.75 | 30750 | 26-11-2022 | 01-04-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Sriram Super 303 | 0.4 | 24.5 | 26750 | Wheat | Sriram Super 303 | 0.4 | 45 | 32500 | 07-11-2022 | 04-04-2023 |

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|----------|-----------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|------------|
| Jhansi | Wheat | Sriram Super 303 | 0.4 | 28.3 | 25900 | Wheat | Sriram Super 303 | 0.4 | 47.5 | 32000 | 02-11-2022 | 25-03-2023 |
| Jhansi | Wheat | Lok1 | 0.4 | 20.5 | 24600 | Wheat | Lok1 | 0.4 | 37.5 | 31250 | 09-11-2022 | 01-04-2023 |
| Lalitpur | Fieldpea | IPFD-12-2 | 6.4 | 15.25 | 14808 | Fieldpea | IPFD 12-2 | 6.4 | 17.47 | 23557 | 12.10.2022 | 12.02.2023 |
| Lalitpur | Blackgram | IPU 13-1 | 0.4 | 6.21 | 12820 | Blackgram | IPU 13-1 | 0.4 | 7.35 | 18125 | 8.7.2023 | 11.9.2023 |
| Lalitpur | Sesame | RT 351 | 0.4 | 5.45 | 10990 | Sesame | RT 351 | 0.4 | 5.82 | 15450 | 8.7.2023 | 11.9.2023 |
| Lalitpur | Sorghum | CSV 27 | 0.4 | 21.2 | 14960 | Sorghum | CSV 27 | 0.4 | 23.9 | 21920 | 8.7.2023 | 23.9.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | HD-1620 | 0.133 | 16.76 | | Wheat | HD-1620 | 0.133 | 33.98 | | 05.11.2022 | 21.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Linseed | BUAT Linseed-1 | 0.133 | 8.46 | 30866 | Linseed | BUAT Linseed-1 | 0.133 | 11.04 | 28234 | 05.11.2022 | 21.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Chickpea | IPC 2006-77 | 0.133 | 11.5 | 48128 | Chickpea | IPC 2006-77 | 0.133 | 22 | 38218 | 05.11.2022 | 21.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | WH147 | 0.4 | 25 | 25400 | Wheat | WH147 | 1 | 41 | 46200 | 13.11.2022 | 28.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Raj-4120 | 0.4 | 30 | 27500 | Wheat | Raj- 4120 | 0.6 | 45 | 46500 | 18.11.2022 | 02.04.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | DWR-187 | 0.4 | 36.4 | 41500 | Wheat | DWR-187 | 0.2 | 45.9 | 44000 | 22.10.2022 | 28.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Shriram-111 | 0.4 | 34 | 34400 | Wheat | Shriram-111 | 0.6 | 48 | 41000 | 16.11.2022 | 31.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | WH-147 | 0.4 | 32 | 39600 | Wheat | Shriram-111 | 0.4 | 42.6 | 49000 | 18.11.2022 | 03.04.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | WH-147 | 0.4 | 23 | 25400 | Wheat | WH-147 | 1 | 36 | 42400 | 18.11.2022 | 02.04.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | WH-147 | 0.4 | 21 | 28000 | Wheat | WH-147 | 0.2 | 39 | 46200 | 22.11.2022 | 05.04.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Shriram-303 | 0.4 | 38 | 31000 | Wheat | Shriram-303 | 0.2 | 55 | 31500 | 18.11.2022 | 04.04.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Shriram-111 | 0.4 | 33.2 | 38800 | Wheat | Shriram-111 | 0.8 | 42.9 | 47800 | 08.12.2023 | 12.04.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Pusa Tejas | 0.6 | 51 | 41000 | Wheat | WH-147 | 0.65 | 36 | 35000 | 06.11.2022 | 16.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Shriram-111 | 0.4 | 31 | 33000 | Wheat | Shriram-111 | 0.4 | 32 | 31000 | 24.10.2022 | 10.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Shriram-303 | 0.4 | 42 | 34500 | Wheat | Shriram-303 | 0.2 | 50 | 39500 | 14.11.2022 | 24.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Shriram-303 | 0.4 | 45 | 41000 | Wheat | Shriram-303 | 2 | 42 | 39500 | 13.11.2022 | 20.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | DWR-187 | 0.4 | 25 | 48600 | Wheat | DWR-187 | 0.6 | 48 | 55800 | 25.12.2022 | 12.04.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | DWR-187 | 0.4 | 36.2 | 37800 | Wheat | DWR-187 | 0.4 | 42.5 | 39500 | 22.11.2022 | 29.03.2023 |
| Mahoba | Wheat | Ankur Mangesh | 0.4 | 34.4 | 42300 | Wheat | Ankur Mangesh | 0.4 | 39.6 | 51200 | 20.10.2022 | 22.03.2023 |

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME UNDER BUNDELKHAND ORGANIC CORRIDOR



Farmer-Scientist Interaction under Natural, Organic and Dryland farming Programme



Training on “Mission: Fruit Fly management”

Training on “Cow based Natural Farming”



Distribution of “Light Trap” under organic farming

Capacity building programme on preparation of different products used in Natural farming

DEMONSTRATION UNDER BUNDELKHAND ORGANIC CORRIDOR



Field visit to the demonstration plot of Natural Framing by farmers



Out scaling of Natural Farming through KVK



Field visit to demonstration plot by Honable Minister of Agriculture, Agriculture Education and Agriculture Research Sri. Surya Pratap Sahi with Honable Vice Chancellor Dr. N.P. Singh (BUAT, Banda)

DIFFERENT PRODUCTS PRODUCE UNDER BUNDELKHAND ORGANIC CORRIDOR



Cucumber production under Organic farming



Broccoli and Cauliflower production through Organic farming



Pumpkin production through Organic farming



Brinjal production through Organic farming