KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, HAPUR

(Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut)

Report on

ICRO Amrit Internship Programme

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Implementing Agency

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hapur is a district level farm science centre established on 8th, June 2018 (Section file – A.Ext.714/2018 AE II) under the affiliation of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) New Delhi with administrative control by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Univ. of Agriculture. & Technology, Meerut. The KVK plays a pivotal role in disseminating agricultural knowledge, technologies, and innovations to farmers, thereby bridging the gap between research institutions and farmers' fields. The operational area of this Krishi Vigyan Kendra is to cover the all 4 blocks of district Hapur. The KVK works on three fundamental principles viz.

- Agricultural Production as prime goal
- Work experience is main method of imparting the training
- Priority to weaker section of the society is the back bone of the KVK program.

Aim: The aim of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is to reduce the time gap between generation of technology at the research Institutions and its transfer to the farmer's field for increasing production, productivity and income from the agriculture and allied sectors on a sustainable basis.

Mission: The primary mission of KVK Hapur is to promote sustainable agriculture and rural development by conducting on-farm research, providing frontline demonstartions, organizing training programs, vocational trainings for rural youth and providing experts' advice to farmers.

Activities: KVK Hapur conducts various activities such as demonstrations of improved technologies, soil and water testing, crop production and protection guidance, livestock management and agri-entrepreneurship development.

Training and Capacity building: KVK provides need based training programs for farmers, farmwomen, rural youth and extension personnel to enhance their knowledge and skills in agriculture and allied sectors. KVK plays a crucial role in empowering farmers and promoting sustainable agriculture through education, research and technology transfer. It acts as a vital link between agricultural research institutions, government agencies and the farming community.

1.2. Overview of the Amrit Internship Programme

National Productivity Council (NPC), set up in 1958 by the government of India as an autonomous organization, now under DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI has been in the forefront of the productivity movement in India. Indian Potash Limited established the IPL Centre for Rural Outreach (ICRO) with the involvement, of technical expertise and resource of National Productivity Council (NPC). The objectives of this Centre is rural outreach and capacity development activities for farmers and youth through the IPL-Amrit Internship program. The Amrit Internship Programme is a unique internship programme for the youth in the rural areas. The Amrit e – learning modules have been specially designed to give an overview of the agriculture scenario in the country with a focus on agriculture productivity and sustainability. The modules include useful and practical information of cropping practices, innovation technologies, schemes of Government of India and the State Government etc. The modules which are simple and accessible would be a value addition to the existing knowledge of the intern.

Each intern is expected to reach out to 100 farmers during the period of internship. Through these three months of internship programme, the interns will be exposed to learning experiences and new skills making them more employable and also promote entrepreneurial ideas and opportunities. The contribution of interns during the period will be valuable and give firsthand insights to field level practical issues and also the overall local agro-climatic scenario. The project implemented by

KVK, Hapur jointly organized by IPL Centre for Rural Outreach to get basic information about farmers of Hapur district. Farmer's socio-economic survey carried out by Interns through Google form.

1.3 Objectives and Goals of the Programme

- To promote productivity related employment enhancing vocational skills among youth and rural people.
- To create awareness about enhancement of agriculture productivity.
- To create network of youth entrepreneurs with skills to work with rural settings.
- To work towards improvement of knowledge resources on youth interface.
- To ensure environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources.

1.4. Scope, Eligibility Criteria and Duration of the Internship

Scope:

This internship programme is design to introduce and provide youth of the country hands - on experience of the challenges in various facts of agriculture and rural development. During the internship, the interns will put to use their academic learning for real life contexts, acquire new skill and draws lesion which are helpful in their professional life.

Eligibility:

- The applicant for the internship should be a citizen of India.
- The applicant should be 12th Pass / Diploma Holder / Graduate or in the Final Year of their graduation degree.
- The applicant should be in the age group of 18-45 years.

Duration of the Internship

- The internship period was three months
- The internship program shall be available throughout the year.

Stipend:

The interns are supported with Rs. 6,000/- per month as stipend during the period of internship, i.e. three months. The internship period may be extended at the discretion of ICRO.

Certificate:

The interns will be issued an internship completion certificate upon successful completion of the internship.

2. INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

2.1. Activities performed during the Internship Programme

During the internship period, the interns will put to use their academic knowledge for real life contexts, to acquire new skill and to provide firsthand information of farmers from the district Hapur.

Map of District Hapur

2.2 Roles of the Implementing Agency

- KVK to shortlist a list of 50 candidates and Guide the interns on procedure to apply online registration on ICRO portal
- Arrange orientation programme
- The selection of village
- Reporting and feedback
- Final report submission

2.3 Orientation and Training Programme carried out with Amrit Interns

During the internship period of Amrit interns to start the programme orientation / inaugural ceremony carried out and timely fortnight trainings for guidance and support of Amrit interns were organized by the course coordinator at KVK Campus.

S. No.	Date	Programme	Details
01	19-01-2024	Orientation /inaugural ceremony	A one day **"Orientation Programme for Amrit Interns"** was organized at KVK, Hapur campus with total 57 students of Kisan PG College, Simbhaoli, Uttar Pradesh participated as interns in the programme. The programme was funded and coordinated by IPL Centre for Rural Outreach (ICRO), New Delhi.
02	02-02-2024	Training	Training programme organized for discussion with the students on the difficulties they are facing during survey.
03	20-02-2024	Training	Training programme organized to know the students their mistake they were doing during survey and to show the process of uploading GPS photograph during survey.
04	08-03-2024	Training	Training of students for guidance on their mistakes and problems they were facing during survey.
05	23-03-2024	Training	Training on how to conduct their online exam and how they can access their modules for e-learning.
06	02-04-2024	Training	Training for providing their information correct for stipend release and completion of survey timely.
07	24-04-2024	Training	Training conducted for submission of feedback forms and sharing their experience with the farmers during the programme.

3. DEMOGRAPHICS AND PARTICIPANTS

When conducting an agriculture survey, the "demographics and participants" section typically refers to the characteristics of the individuals or groups involved in the survey. This information is crucial for understanding the context of the responses, analyzing patterns, and drawing conclusions that are relevant to specific groups within the agricultural community. Demographics refer to the key attributes or characteristics of the participants, which help to segment and understand the data. Common demographic variables for an agriculture survey include, Age, Gender, Educational status, geographical area and access to technology.

- **Selection Process**

The selection process for an internship program is crucial for both the organization offering the internship and the candidates applying for it. A well-structured selection process helps to ensure that the right candidates are chosen and that both the company and the interns benefit from the experience. To start the programme all the interns were selected from Kisan PG College, Simbhaoli, Uttar Pradesh for survey of farmers during the period of amrit internship programme in the villages.

- **Profile of Interns** (Details of Interns attached as ANNEXURE I)
  - Age group- 19 to 22 years
  - Educational Background - All interns are of B. Sc. Agriculture
- **Demographic Analysis of Targeted Areas covered by Interns**

The present survey was conducted in Hapur district of Uttar Pradesh state. Four blocks namely; Hapur, Dhaulana, Simbhaoli and Garhmukteshwar of the district were covered by the interns during the survey.

Socioeconomic Factors Impacting Rural Communities

Socioeconomic factors significantly impact rural farming communities, affecting both the well-being of farmers and the sustainability of agricultural practices. These factors are intertwined with economic, social, and cultural conditions that influence how farming communities function, adapt, and progress. Several factors viz., land tenancy, system of ownership, size of land holdings, availability of labor and capital, religion, level of technological development, accessibility to the market, irrigation facilities, agricultural research and extension service, price incentives, government Scheme etc. were covered in the project survey.

Survey Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

- Lack of transportation facilities
- Survey form is very lengthy
- Farmers not answer questions truthfully or consistently
- Time and Resource Constraints
- Internet network issue for filling up the Google form
- Technological Barriers
- Data Accuracy and Reliability

Opportunities

- Better Understanding of Target Audience
- Feedback for Improvement
- Surveys offer quantitative and qualitative data
- Increased Awareness and knowledge
- Improved Communication and Relationships

4. ORIENTATION PROGRAMME FOR AMRIT INTERNS

4.1 PROCEEDING OF ORIENTATION PROGRAMME FOR AMRIT INTERNS (ICRO)

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hapur working under the jurisdiction area of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut (U.P.). A one day "Orientation Programme for Amrit Interns" was organized on 19th January, 2024 at KVK, Hapur campus. Total 61 students of Kisan PG College, Simbhaoli, Uttar Pradesh participated asinterns in the programme. The programme was funded and coordinated by IPL Centre for Rural Outreach (ICRO), New Delhi.

Dr. Arvind Kumar, Officer Incharge (OIC), Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hapur welcomed all dignitaries of the programme. Chief Guest of the program Dr. P.K. Singh, Director Extension, SVPUA&T, Meerut gave presidential address and narrated brief about the programme and wished the interns for the program. Dr. Rajiv Ranjan, Director, ICRO, New Delhi connected in online mode and addressed the interns about the ICRO activities in the past years, objectives, expectations and all about the internship programme and value of data to be collected from the farmers by the students. Sales Officer, IPL Mr. Deepak Soam explained about the role of IPL and its products in the improving yield and income of the farmers. Mr. Sankalan Srivastava, Sales representative, IPL, advocated about IPL and its working structure. Dr. K. G. Yadav, Joint Director, SVPUA&T, Meerut addressed students about hard work, consistency and innovatively carrying out of data from farmers. Dr. Shiwangi, Assistant Professor, Kisan PG College, Simbhaoli, Hapur motivated the students to actively involved in the data collection and Dr. Ramesh Verma, Assistant Professor, Kisan PG College, Simbhaoli, Hapur gave best wishes to students for future endeavor.

Dr. Neelam Kumari, PI Amrit interns programme briefed the orientation programme. She also narrated the step by step activities to be carried out by the

students during the internship programme. She teaches the techniques and methods of primary data collection through base-line survey, diagnostic survey and other relevant module of survey for problem identification and resources characterization of existing farming system to the interns. Dr. Arvind Kumar, Co-PI/ Associate Director (Plant Protection) had delivered lecture about the plant protection measures and practices of does and don't during the data collection from farmers. Dr. Virendra Pal Gangwar, Co-PI/ SMS (Horticulture) delivered a lecture on present agriculture scenario of the district, crop diversification and post-harvest management in horticultural crops. Mr. Nagendra Pratap Singh, Computer Programmer conducted hands on training session during registration. Ms. Disha Kanan, ICRO, New Delhi co-ordinate the whole programme and process from interns registration to filling the questionnaire and interacted with the students and cleared the doubts raised by the students. Mr. Santosh Kumar and Ms. Priyanshi also participated in the orientation programme and coordinate with Ms. Disha Kanan in online registration and use of e-learning modules. At the end of the programme Dr. Arvind Kumar, Officer Incharge (OIC), KVK, Hapur concluded the event with the vote of thanks.

4.2 Technical Session

- **Dr. Neelam Kumari, Subject Matter Specialist (Agriculture Extension)** covered the techniques and methods of primary data collection through base-line survey, diagnostic survey and other relevant module of survey for problem identification and resources characterization of existing farming system to the interns
- **Dr. Arvind Kumar, Associate Director (Plant Protection)** had delivered lecture about the plant protection measures and practices adopted by the farmers in the area to be surveyed.

- **Dr. Virendra Pal Gangwar, Subject Matter Specialist (Horticulture)** delivered a lecture on present agriculture scenario of the district, crop diversification and post-harvest management in horticultural crops.

4.3 Orientation Programme schedule

IPL CENTRE FOR RURAL OUTREACH (ICRO)
ORIENTATION PROGRAGRAMME FOR AMRIT INTERNS
ON 19 JANUARY, 2024
AT KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, HAPUR
PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Time	Event Detail
10.00 AM – 10.30 AM	Registration of Interns and Breakfast
10.30 AM – 10.35 AM	Lighting of Lamp by IPL, ICRO dignaritries, Dr. P.K. Singh, Director Extension, KVK Head and other dignitaries
10.35 AM – 10.45 AM	Welcome address by Dr. Neelam Kumari, SMS, Agri. Ext., KVK Hapur
10.45 AM – 11.00 AM	Opening address by Dr. P.K. Singh, Director Extension, SVPUAT, Meerut
11.00 AM – 11:10AM	Address by Mr. Deepak Soam, Sales Officer, IPL Lucknow
11.10 AM – 11.20 AM	Address on the Amrit Internship Programme and expectation from Interns by Dr. Rajeev Ranjan, Director ICRO, New Delhi (online)
11:20 AM – 12.30 PM	Lecture by Dr.Arvind Kumar, Associate Dir.Plant Protection, KVK Hapur
12.30 PM – 1:30 PM	Lecture by Dr. Virendra Pal Gangwar, SMS-Horticulture, KVK Hapur
01.30 PM – 02.30 PM	LUNCH
02.30 PM – 03.15 PM	Hands on session on registration of interns by Disha Kannan, ICRO and Sh. N.P.Singh, Programme assistant (Computer), KVK- Hapur
03.15 PM – 4.00PM	Hands on experience for Interns on filling the Questionnaire and interaction with the farmers and Question Answer Session– Session to moderated by Dr. Neelam Kumari, SMS, Agri. Ext., KVK Hapur& Sh. Santosh Kumar Prog. Coordinator, ICRO
4.00 PM – 4.15 PM	Valedictory Address

Glimpse of Orientation Programme

Lighting of Lamp during inauguration by all officials

Welcome address by Dr. Neelam Kumari, PI- Amrit Internship

Dr. P.K. Singh, Director Extension, SVPUAT, Meerut inspirationally addressed the interns about the program

Technical session with power point presentation by ICRO Officials with Amrit Interns

Technical session with power point presentation by ICRO Officials with Amrit Interns

Group Photo of selected Intern with Officials

5. ASSIGNMENT FOR INTERNS – RURAL OUTREACH SURVEY WITH FARMERS

This internship program is designed to introduce and provide youth of the country hands-on experience of the challenges in various facets of agriculture and rural development. During the internship, the intern will put to use their academic learning for real-life contexts, acquire new skills and draw lessons which are helpful in their professional life.

5.1 Objectives of the Survey

- To implant and imbibe interns interest in agriculture
- To train and equip interns with survey techniques
- To record farmers perspective on the contemporary agriculture scenario
- To identify the gap and issues in agriculture sector of the contrary

5.2 Questionnaire designed for the Survey (Attached as Annexure II)

Questionnaire is a tool used to gather information through questions, which one can customize based on the purpose of their survey or research. Goggle form link generated to filling-up of this questionnaire during the survey program.

Google form link

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1KkjqV7rhQ-UOikhUsxrqaMhFw-lHqUDKytX4sXSL6Ns/edit

5.3 The methodological research process adopted in conducting the present study is as under:

- **Locale of the study:**

  The present study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh state. Hapur district of the state was selected for the data collection as farmers of this district is very progressive.

- **Selection of the respondents:**

From the selected district all four blocks, namely, Hapur, Garhmukteshwar, Dhaulana and Simbhaoli were covered during the survey. Each intern covered 100 farmers during survey. Thus, a total of 5700 respondents were interviewed personally at their farms or home by the interns.

- **Construction of Questionnaire:**

A well-structured questionnaire was designed for collection of data according to the defined objectives of the survey as given in **Annexure II**. Adequate precautions were taken into consideration to formulate the questions in a manner that they were well understood by the respondents and would find it easier to respond.

- **Collection of data:**

Each of the farmers was interviewed personally. Interview for data collection was generally conducted at farmers' home and occasionally at their farms when they were free to talk with the researcher, with the help of well-structured questionnaire.

- **Analysis of data:**

The collected data were feeded on Microsoft Excel then analyzed via using SPSS software then tabulated and analyzed. The appropriate statistical tools were applied keeping in view the objectives of the survey and to draw the meaningful inferences.

- **Interpretation of results and report writing:**

Based on the findings of the survey, a manuscript was prepared and conclusions were drawn from the statistical analysis of the data.

5.4 Results and Discussion of the Survey

The logical discussion to provide strength to the findings and also to authenticate the results achieved will be presented below:

During the survey interns collected data from 5700 farmers of Hapur district. Data from Figure 1 reveals that maximum number of farmers were covered in Dhaulana block (1776), followed by Hapur (1447), Simbhawali (1255) and Garhmukteshwar (1222) block.

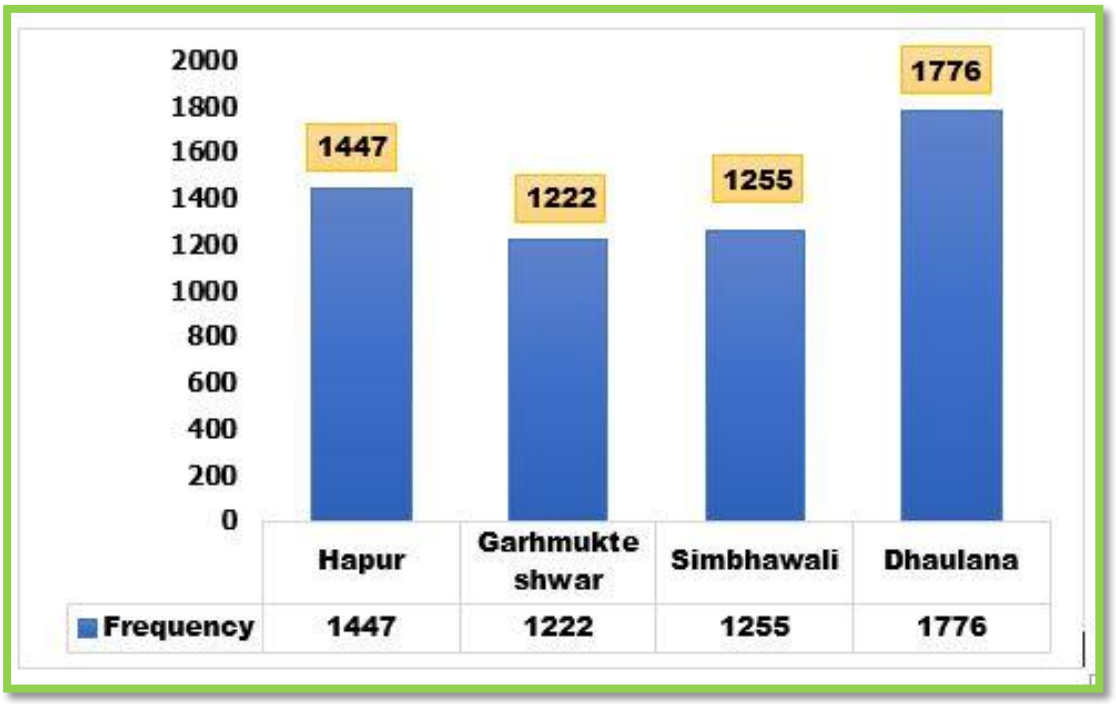


Figure 1: Block wise number of farmers surveyed by Amrit Interns

Demographic details of farmers

The analysis reveals that the farming community is predominantly male-dominated, although there is a noticeable increase in female participation in agriculture, especially in horticulture and animal husbandry activities. From Figure 2 it depicts that majority 93.85 per cent of the farmers were male followed by 06.15 per cent of female farmers. Further, Figure 3 depicts that majority of the respondents belongs to OBC (49.85%) social category, followed by General (40.10%) and SC/ST (10.05%).

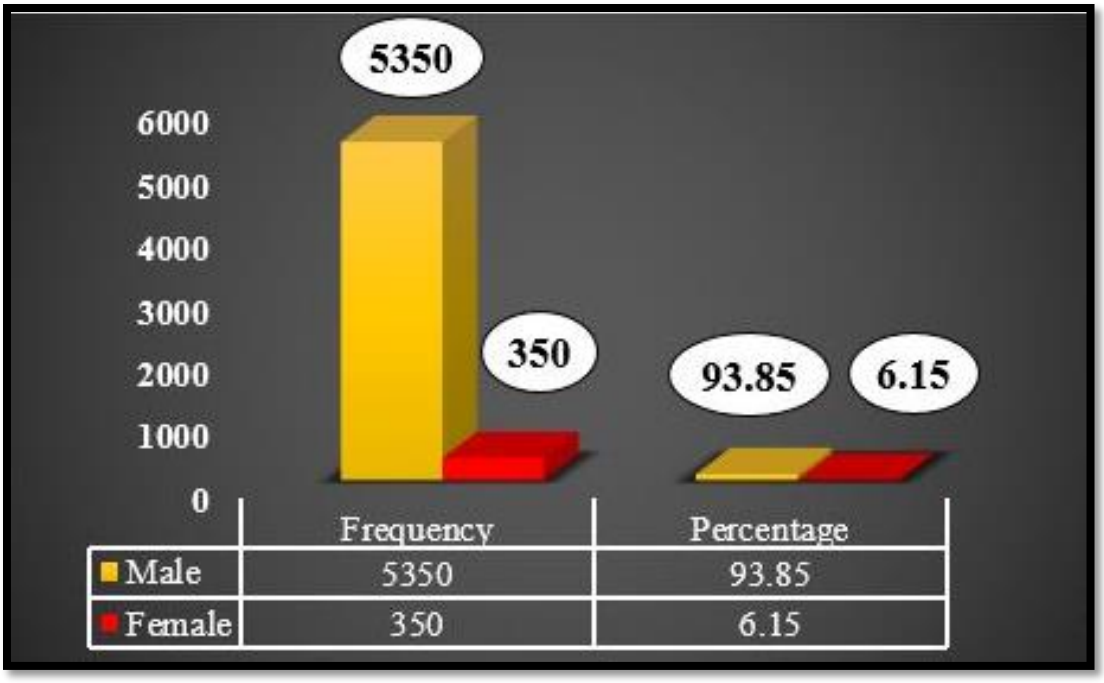


Figure 2: Distribution of farmers on the basis of Gender

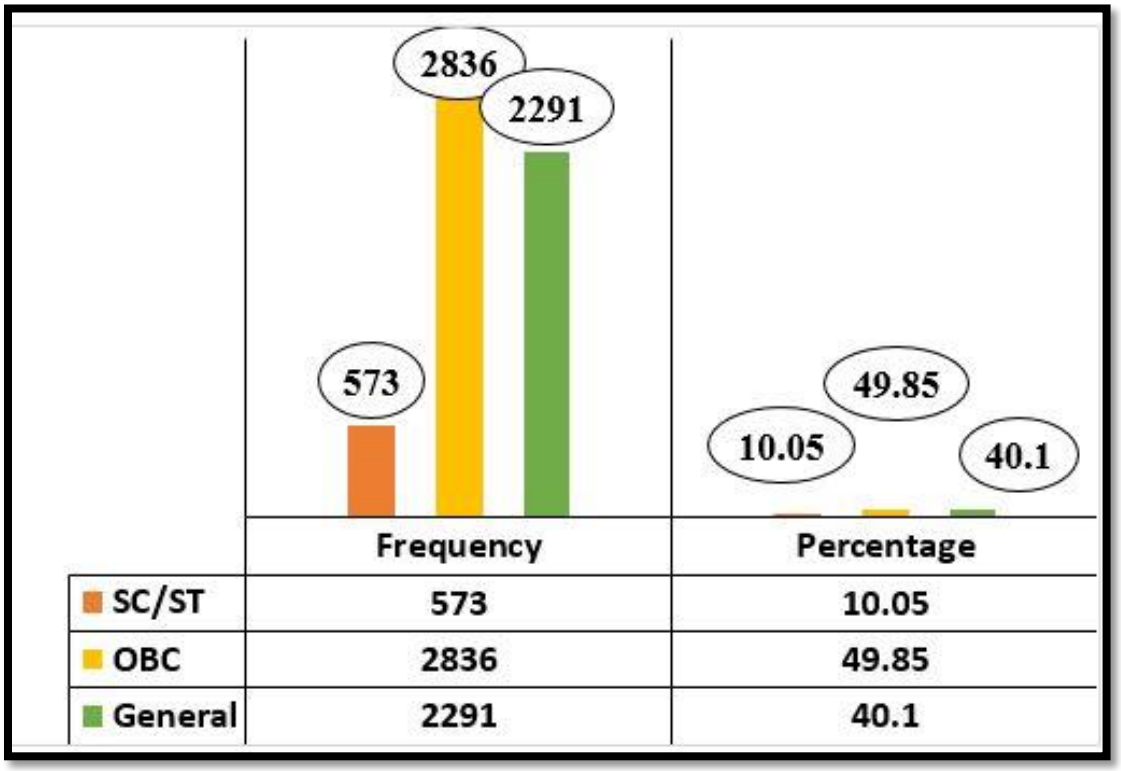


Figure 3 Distribution of farmers on the basis of social category

Level of Education

A higher level of education is thought to be connected with increased access to information about new technologies and increased productivity. Farmers with a higher degree of education are likely to adopt post harvest practices in a positive manner. The data indicated in Figure 4 reveals that majority of the respondents (22.19%) were found illiterate, whereas, 21.25 per cent of farmers were found educated up-to high school followed by, 17.82 per cent were educated up-to middle school, 15.19 per cent up-to primary school, 12.75 per cent were educated up-to intermediate, 08.93 per cent were educated up-to degree and 01.86 per cent of the total respondents were found postgraduate.

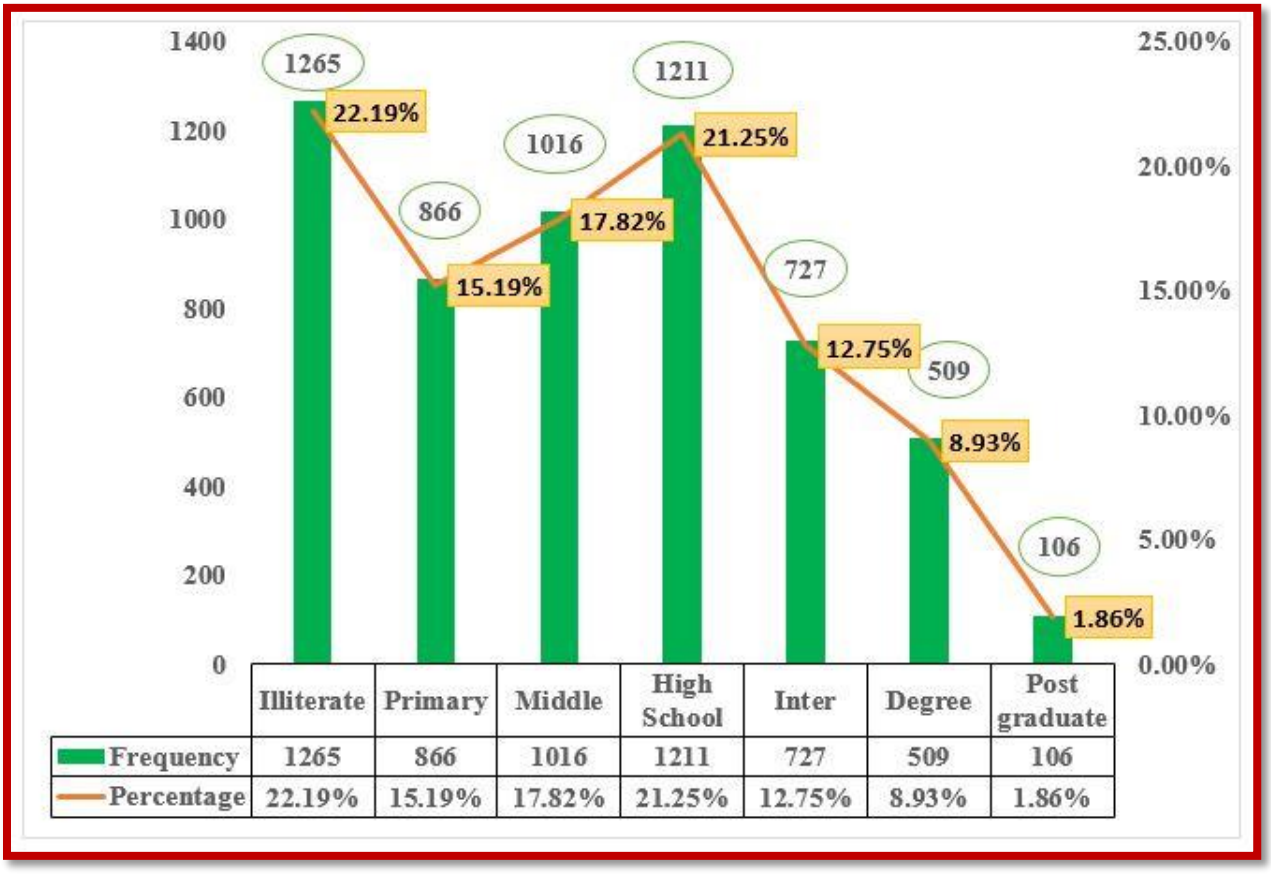


Figure 4 Distribution of farmers on the basis of level of education

Source of irrigation

Perusal of Table 1 shows that about 61.96 per cent of the respondents having Tube-wells as their major source of irrigation followed by 30.02 per cent of the farmers having tube-well + canal, 06.19 per cent have other irrigation sources and about 01.82 per cent of the respondents were having canals as their source of irrigation (Figure 5).

Table 1 Distribution of the respondents according to their sources of irrigation

Source of irrigation	Frequency	Percentage
Canal	104	01.82
Tubewell	3532	61.96
Canal + tubewell	1711	30.02
Other	353	06.19

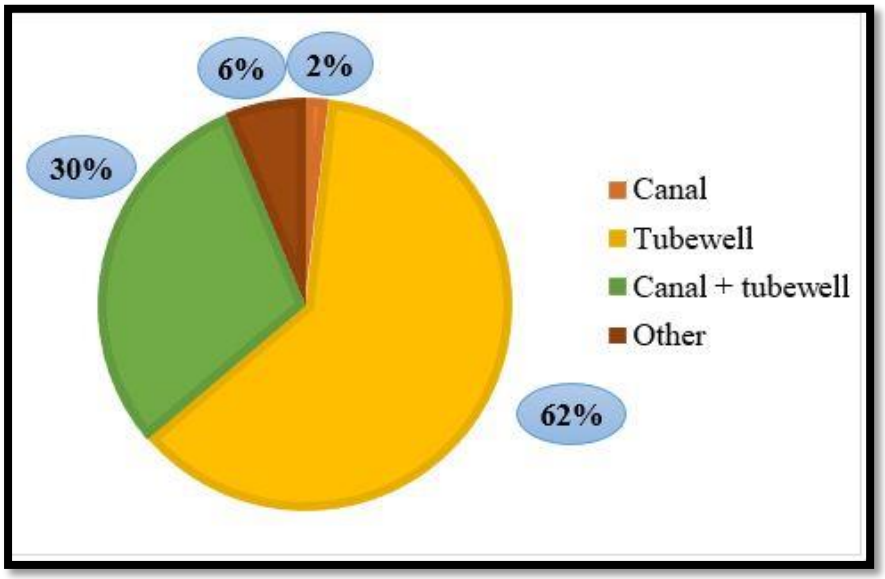


Figure 5 Distribution of the respondents according to their sources of irrigation

Irrigation Methods Adopted

Perusal of Table 2 shows that about 76.11 per cent of the respondent's surface as their major irrigation method followed by 21.84 per cent of the farmers adopted others, 13.72 per cent adopted sprinkler and about 08.82 per cent farmers were adopted drip as their irrigation methods.

Table 2 Distribution of the respondents according to irrigation methods adopted

Irrigation Methods	Frequency	Percentage
Drip	503	08.82
Sprinkler	782	13.72
Surface	4338	76.11
Others	1245	21.84

(*multiple response)

Package of Practices

The data depicted in Table 3 and Figure 6 clearly shows that majority 95.46 per cent of the respondents had adopted fertilizer application practices, followed by adoption of field preparation (95.16%), weed management (94.30%), irrigation management (93.96%) and Harvesting/threshing (93.86%). The results presented in Table 3 reveals that 90.82 per cent of the farmers adopting timely sowing practices, followed by seed rate and spacing (90.74%), plant protection measures (83.56%), storage (80.67%), seed treatment (79.18%), micronutrients (76.33%), new varieties/HYVs (74.84%), soil treatment (49.33%) and vermicomposting (28.74%).

Table 3 Adoption level of farmers regarding recommended package of practices

S. No.	Package of Practices	Adopted	Aware but not adopted	Not aware
1	New varieties/ HYV's	4266 (74.84)	995 (17.46)	439 (07.70)
2	Field Preparation	5424 (95.16)	216 (03.79)	60 (01.05)
3	Soil treatment	2812 (49.33)	1872 (32.84)	1016 (17.82)
4	Seed treatment	4513 (79.18)	723 (12.68)	464 (08.14)
5	Timely sowing	5177 (90.82)	482 (08.46)	41 (00.72)
6	Seed rate and spacing	5172 (90.74)	394 (06.91)	134 (02.35)
7	Fertilizer application	5441 (95.46)	208 (03.65)	51 (00.89)
8	Micronutrients	4351 (76.33)	809 (14.61)	540 (09.47)
9	Irrigation management	5356 (93.96)	263 (04.61)	81 (01.42)
10	Plant protection measure	4763 (83.56)	622 (10.91)	315 (05.53)
11	Weed management	5375 (94.30)	268 (04.70)	57 (01.00)
12	Harvesting/ Threshing	5350 (93.86)	287 (05.04)	63 (01.11)
13	Storage	4598 (80.67)	944 (16.56)	158 (02.77)
14	Vermicomposting	1638 (28.74)	3006 (52.74)	1056 (18.53)

(*multiple response)

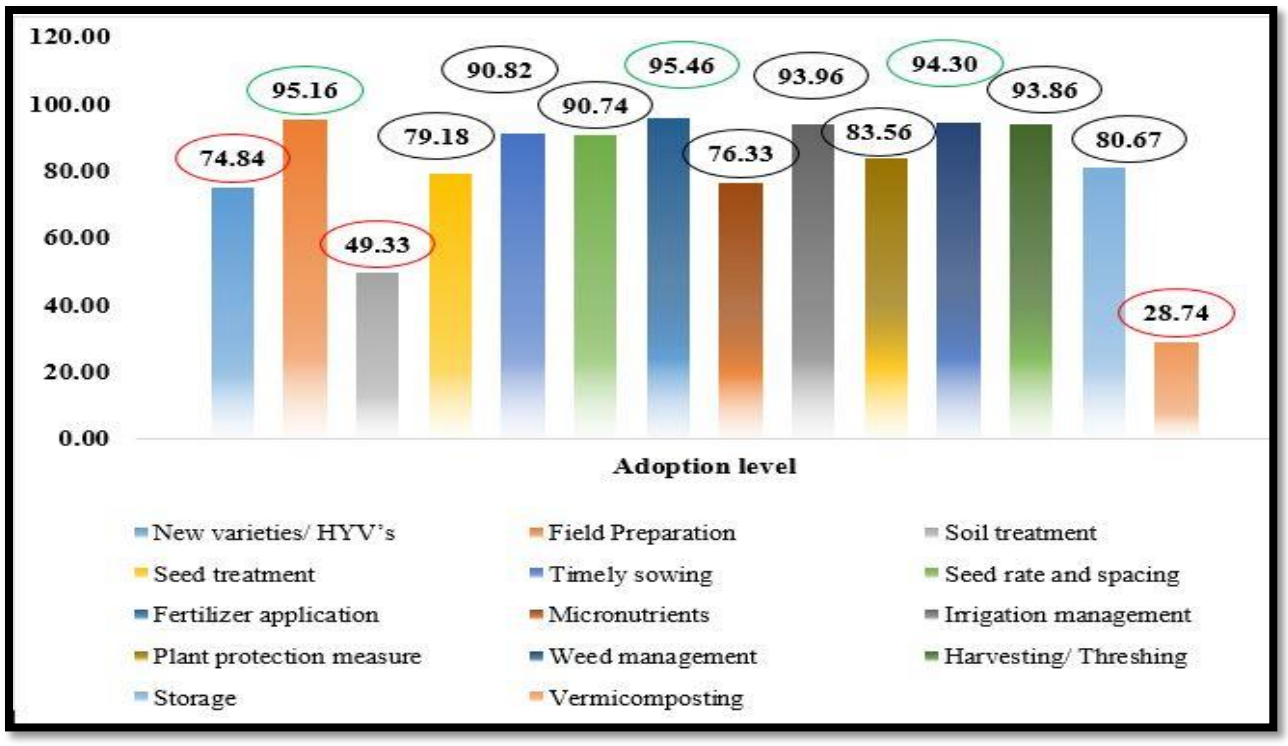


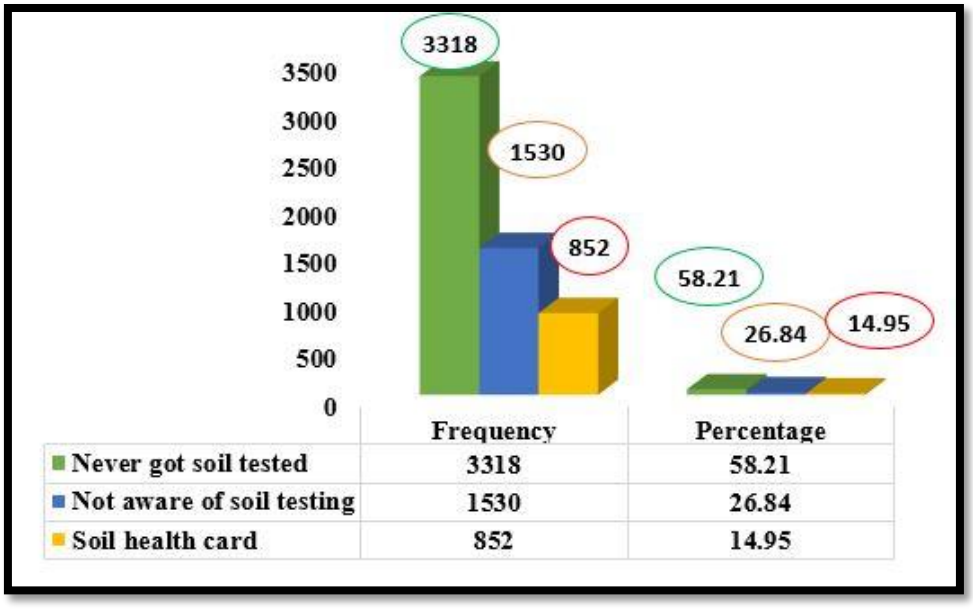
Figure 6 Adoption level of farmers regarding recommended package of practices

Soil Health Status

The data presented in Table 4 indicates that majority of the respondents (58.21 %) were never got soil tested followed by 26.84 per cent of the farmers not aware of soil testing and only 14.95 per cent of them were found having soil health cards (Figure 7).

Table 4 Distribution of farmers according to their soil health status

Soil Health Status	Frequency	Percentage
Never got soil tested	3318	58.21
Not aware of soil testing	1530	26.84
Soil health card	852	14.95



	Frequency	Percentage
Never got soil tested	3318	58.21
Not aware of soil testing	1530	26.84
Soil health card	852	14.95

Figure 7 Distribution of farmers according to their soil health status

Farm mechanization

The results presented in Table 5 clearly shows that majority (75.89%) of the respondents possessed rotavator's as their farm mechanization, followed by 64.44 per cent of the respondents were having sprayers, 52.35 per cent having drill machines. Whereas, about 51.67 per cent and 31.26 per cent of the farmers were having harvester and other farm implements, respectively.

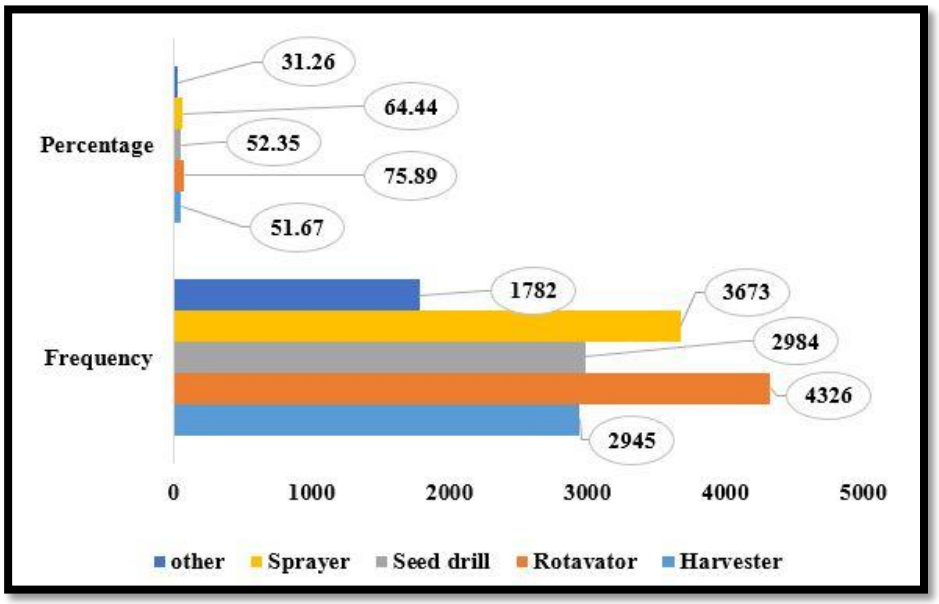


Figure 8 Distribution of the farmers according to the availability of their farm mechanization

Table 5 Distribution of the farmers according to the availability of their farm mechanization

Type of farm equipment's	Frequency	Percentage
Harvester	2945	51.67
Rotavator	4326	75.89
Seed drill	2984	52.35
Sprayer	3673	64.44
Other	1782	31.26

(*multiple response)

Adoption of fertilizers/other inputs

Fertilizers plays essential role in agriculture production, providing vital nutrients to crops and. Data shows in Table 6 depicts that cent per cent of the farmers were adopted urea (100.00%) and DAP (100.00%) in fertilizers, followed by 74.88 per cent NPK, 50.05 per cent and 41.07 per cent MOP. Whereas, about 40.60 per cent farmers adopted SSP, followed by 36.81 per cent liquid fertilizer, 36.47 per cent other bio-fertilizers, 36.00 per cent micronutrients and 25.53 per cent adopted ammonium sulphate as fertilizers for improving their productivity.

Table 6 Adoption status of Fertilizer/Bio fertilizers by the farmers

Adopted Fertilizer/bio fertilizers	Frequency	Percentage
Urea	5700	100.00
DAP	5700	100.00
SSP	2314	40.60
FYM	2853	50.05
Micronutrient	2052	36.00
MOP	2341	41.07
NPK	4268	74.88
Ammonium sulphate	1455	25.53
Liquid fertilizer	2098	36.81
other	2079	36.47

(*multiple response)

Adoption of fertilizers/other inputs

Pesticides are substances (natural or manmade) used to control pests, weeds and disease in plants in various agronomic practices. Pesticides have become a key tool for plant protection and improvement of crops in the process of agriculture

development. Data shows in Table 7 depicts that 50.23 per cent of the farmers were adopted imidacloprid 17.8 SL in pesticides, followed by 43.54 per cent other pesticides as per field requirements, 40.25 per cent carbendazim 50 WP and 38.68 per cent chloropyriphos 20% EC.

Whereas, about 36.65 per cent farmers adopted fipronil 5% SC, followed by 36.14 per cent profenophos 50% EC, 33.65 per cent quinalphos 25% EC, 30.72 per cent mencozeb 75% WP, 29.93 per cent trichoderma spp. and 20.79 per cent were adopted beauveria bassiana as pesticdes.

Table 7 Adoption status of Pesticides by the farmers

Adopted Pesticides	Frequency	Percentage
Imidacloprid 17.8SL	2863	50.23
Trichoderma spp	1706	29.93
Carbendazim 50WP	2294	40.25
Beauveria bassiana	1185	20.79
Mancozeb 75WP%	1751	30.72
Profenophos 50 %EC	2060	36.14
Quinalphos 25% EC	1918	33.65
Chlorpyriphos 20 % EC	2205	38.68
Fipronil 5 % SC	2089	36.65
other	2482	43.54

(*multiple response)

Source of Purchase Fertilizer/Bio-fertilizers and pesticides

Indigenous fertilizers are distributed though Institutional channels like cooperative societies, agro-industry corporations, State commodity federations etc. and private trade. Perusal of Table 8 shows that about 62.93 per cent of the farmers were purchasing fertilizers/bio-fertilizers and pesticides from cooperatives, followed by 33.75 per cent from private agencies and 12.09 per cent were purchasing from other sources.

Table 8 Source of purchase of fertilizer/bio-fertilizers and pesticides of the farmers

Source of purchase	Frequency	Percentage
Cooperatives	3587	62.93
Private Agencies	1924	33.75
Others	689	12.09

Constraints perceived by farmers regarding fertilizer/bio-fertilizers and pesticides adoption

Constraints are operationalized as the situation or circumstances that may impede, restrict or limit the adoption of fertilizer/bio-fertilizers and pesticides by the farmers. Therefore, taking into account the objective of the survey it was considered appropriate to know the constraints faced by the farmers, list of all possible constraints were prepared and respondents were asked to indicate their responses to what extent they face such problems.

From data presented in Table 9 shows that 58.89 per cent of farmers considered high prices of fertilizer/bio-fertilizers and pesticides as the most serious constraint, followed by technical knowledge (58.68%), timely availability (37.25%), other constraints (28.74%), inadequate availability (26.70%) and effectiveness (25.72%) of fertilizers/biofertilizers and pesticides was considered as least constraint faced by the farmers.

Table 9 Constraints perceived by farmers in adoption of fertilizer/biofertilizers and pesticides

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Technical knowledge	3345	58.68
High prices	3357	58.89
Effectiveness	1466	25.72
Inadequate availability	1522	26.70
Timely availability	2123	37.25
Others	1638	28.74

(*multiple response)

Information regarding crop loan

Crop loan is a short term advance that is given to the farmers and agriculturists by banks and co-operative societies. The loan amount can be used to purchase improved seeds, fertilizers, machinery etc. The crop loans are provided as agriculture is a priority sector. The data depicted in Table 10 reveals that majority 80.60 per cent of farmers availed crop loans, followed by 57.86 per cent having KCC mode of crop loan, 42.47 per cent full-filled credit loan requirements and 33.75 per cent having

direct mode of crop loan. Whereas, only 07.33 per cent of farmers have crop insurance.

Table 10 Information regarding crop loan

Information on crop loan	Yes	No
Availed crop loan	4594 (80.60)	1106 (19.40)
Mode of crop loan		
Direct	1924 (33.75)	3776 (66.25)
KCC	3298 (57.86)	2402 (42.14)
Credit loan requirements fulfill	2421 (42.47)	3279 (57.53)
Crop insurance	418 (07.33)	5282 (92.67)

(*multiple response)

Constraints in crop loan

From data presented in Table 11 shows that 92.67 per cent of farmers considered stringent T & C as the most serious constraint, followed by cumbersome procedures (76.11%), high interest rates (66.25%), and indifference from banks/cooperatives (57.86%). Whereas, others constraints (57.53%), was considered as least constraint serious by the farmers.

Table 11 Constraints perceived by farmers in crop loan

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Cumbersome procedures	4338	76.11
Indifference from banks/cooperatives	3298	57.86
Stringent T & C	5282	92.67
High interest rates	3776	66.25
Others	3279	57.53

(*multiple response)

Assistance received from Institutions

Extension contact is operationalized as the awareness of the farmers about various extension agencies and their regularity of contact with the same to acquire information or advice to agriculture in general. It is the tendency of an individual to be in contact with extension personnel to obtain information about improved agriculture practices.

By contacting extension agencies, individual may gain knowledge and motivation for adoption. The data presented in Table 12, clearly depicts that the majority of the respondents were having extension contact with KVK scientists indicated with 57.l84 per cent, followed by state department of agriculture, Other extension functionaries, agriculture universities, CSC's, agri-clinc centers, kissan call centers and NGO's with 54.19, 47.51, 21.60, 21.46, 15.54, 15.21 and 10.11 per cent respectively.

Table 12 Assistance on agricultural aspect received by farmers from different institutions

Source	Frequency	Percentage
KVK	3297	57.84
State Department of Agriculture	3089	54.19
Agriculture Universities	1231	21.60
Kissan Call Centres	867	15.21
NGO's	576	10.11
Common Service Centres (CSC)	1223	21.46
Agri-clinic Centres	886	15.54
Others	2708	47.51

(*multiple response)

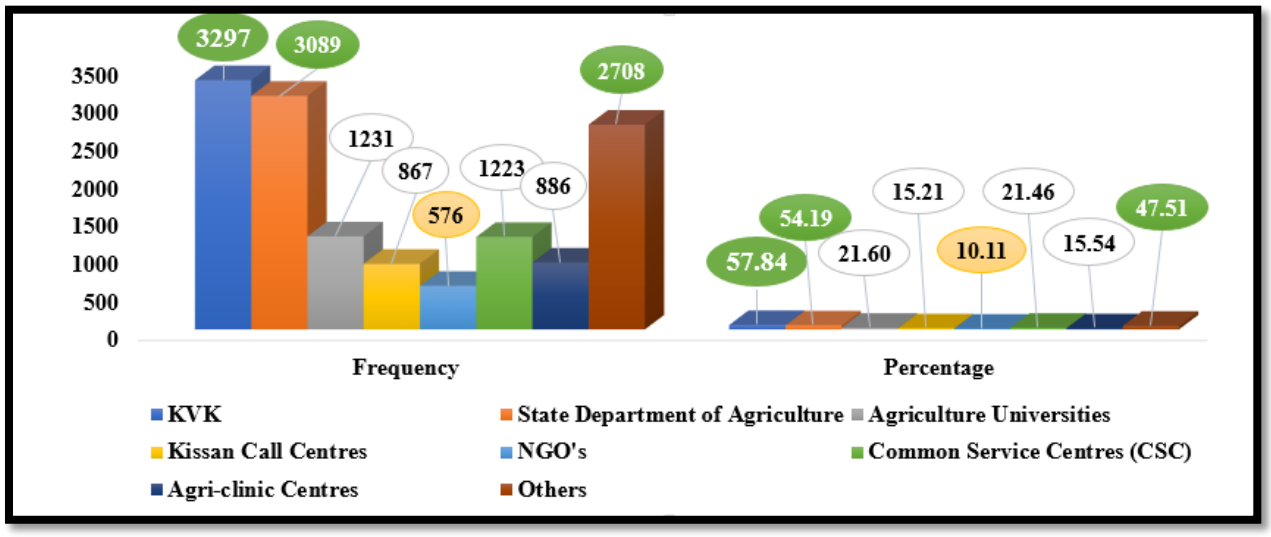


Figure 9 Assistance on agricultural aspect received by farmers from different institutions

Awareness on agriculture and social aspects

It is evident from the Table 13 that 100.00 per cent of farmers were having access to healthcare services, followed by 92.67 per cent of farmers have awareness about vaccination programmes, 93.44 per cent aware on family planning, 85.44 per cent agreed for health camps held periodically.

Table also shows that 74.81 per cent of farmers were aware about Nano urea followed awareness about mental health concerns (70.23 per cent), awareness about drone technology (65.23 per cent), awareness on natural farming (59.21 per cent), aware of Government of UP Scheme (57.53 per cent), 55.79 per cent were agreed to covered under govt. health schemes, respectively. Whereas only 13.65 per cent of farmers were aware about central government schemes.

Table 13 Other agriculture and social information collected during survey from farmers

Other information	Yes	No
Awareness about NANO Urea	4264 (74.81)	1436 (25.19)
Awareness about Drone technology	3718 (65.23)	1982 (34.77)
Awareness on Natural Farming	3375 (59.21)	2325 (40.79)
Access to healthcare services	5700 (100.00)	00 (0.00)
Are Health camps held periodically?	4870 (85.44)	830 (14.56)
Are you aware on family planning?	5326 (93.44)	374 (06.56)
Awareness about mental health concerns	4003 (70.23)	1697 (29.77)
Awareness about vaccination programmes	5282 (92.67)	418 (07.33)
Are you covered under govt. health scheme?	3180 (55.79)	2520 (44.21)
Are you aware of Central Government Scheme?	778 (13.65)	4922 (86.35)
Are you aware of Government of UP Scheme?	3279 (57.53)	2421 (42.47)

(*multiple response)

Marketing Facilities

Market is the place where, farmers can buy inputs for agriculture and also sell their produce. A market is a place where one can purchase all the required farm inputs and can easily sell his produce present in excellent condition for marketing by the farmers. The farmers practiced both the local market sale and the distant market sale of their produce.

The data presented in Table 14 clearly shows that with regard to place of selling, 75.16 per cent of the farmers were selling in the regulated market-mandi and followed by 66.04 per cent selling in within village, 22.86 per cent selling in nearby town and 15.60 per cent selling in other states. Further, with regards to person to whom sold, 67.88 per cent of the farmers selling their produce to village traders followed by 41.05 per cent selling to commission agents, 18.37 per cent selling to other agencies and 13.42 per cent selling to farmers association. Whereas, only about 09.56 per cent of farmers were selling to FPO's.

Table 14: Distribution of the respondents according to the availability of marketing facilities

Marketing facilities	Frequency	Percentage
Place of selling		
Within Village	3764	66.04
Nearby Town	1303	22.86
Regulated market -mandi	4284	75.16
Other state	889	15.60
Person to whom sold		
Village traders	3869	67.88
Commission Agents	2340	41.05
Farmers Association	765	13.42
FPO's	545	09.56
Other agencies	1047	18.37

(*multiple response)

Market related constraints

From data presented in Table 15 shows that 84.44 per cent of farmers considered price fluctuation as the most serious constraint, followed by low prices in market (69.91%), inadequate market infrastructure (63.88%), high transportation cost (52.95%), lack of market information (50.40%), lack of market facilities (43.39%) and lack of storage facility (42.65%) was considered as least market related constraint faced by the farmers.

Table 15 Constraints perceived by farmers related to market

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of market facilities	2473	43.39
Lack of storage facility	2431	42.65
Price fluctuation/other	4813	84.44
Low prices in market	3985	69.91
High transportation cost	3018	52.95
Inadequate market infrastructure	3641	63.88
Lack of market information	2873	50.40

(*multiple response)

6. E-LEARNING MODULES

E-learning modules are digital lessons or courses designed to facilitate learning over the internet. These modules can cover a wide range of topics and are structured to allow learners to study at their own pace and convenience.

6.1 Steps for Access of E-Learning Course

The following step-by-step process followed by the interns to access the assigned e-learning course (E-Learning module Annexure - III) during the program:

- The intern can register for the e-learning course by Clicking on the Register button/Tab, in the following the link: https://www.npcindia.gov.in/NPC/Homes1/e-learning/registration?course_id=Mzcy
- The intern needs to fill in their respective particulars'/details in the eLearning registration form provided.
- Click on Submit Button/ tab on successful submission of intern details in the e-Learning registration form.
- After clicking on Submit button, e-learning Registration Number will be generated
- After registration, intern can login to https://www.npcindia.gov.in/NPC/Homes1/elearning/ login with his/her registered email id and Date of Birth (DOB) to access the assigned e-Learning course.
- Click on My Courses tab for the assigned e-learning course.
- After Click on My Courses, Click on Launch button to start the e-Learning Course.
- On clicking the Launch button, the intern will be redirected to the modules of

the said e-Learning courses. Click Read button for study material.

6.2 Offline Trainings Scheduled for Interns at KVK by Course Cordinator

Fortnight training programmes were conducted at KVK by Course Coordinator to provide guidance for access of e-learning courses and for refining the skills and knowledge of the interns.

S. No.	Date	Programme	Details
01	02-02-2024	Training	Training programme organized for discussion with the students on the difficulties they are facing during survey.
02	20-02-2024	Training	Training programme organized to know the students their mistake they were doing during survey and to show the process of uploading GPS photograph during survey.
03	08-03-2024	Training	Training of students for guidance on their mistakes and problems they were facing during survey.
04	23-03-2024	Training	Training on how to conduct their online exam and how they can access their modules for e-learning.
05	02-04-2024	Training	Training for providing their information correct for stipend release and completion of survey timely.
06	24-04-2024	Training	Training conducted for submission of feedback forms and sharing their experience with the farmers during the programme.

6.3 Assessment Test

Assessment test used to evaluate the knowledge, skills, abilities, or understanding of interns in a subject area or field. All interns successfully completed their assessment test followed by E-learning module and Result enclosed herewith in annexure –IV.

7. FEEDBACK FROM INTERNS

Feedback is information provided regarding an individual's performance, behavior, or actions, which can help them to improve or reinforce what they're doing well. It is a tool for reflection and learning, commonly used in professional, educational, and personal contexts to guide development. Feedback from interns attached as **Annexure-VI** in the report.

7.1 Acquired Technical Skills during the Internship

Technical skills refers to specific knowledge and abilities required to perform tasks related to technology, computing, engineering, or other specialized areas. The technical skills acquired during the Rural Outreach Programme have been instrumental in personal and professional growth of the interns. These skills gained by the interns through training, education, or field experience and are essential for their overall development and this will make a positive impact on the interns.

7.2 Soft Skills and Personal Development of Interns

Soft skills are personal attributes and interpersonal abilities that influence how one interact, collaborate, and communicate with others in the workplace and beyond. These skills are not specific to a particular job but are essential for overall personal and professional success. Developing soft skills can improve interns effectiveness in team environments, leadership, problem-solving, and farmer relations. The combination of technical and soft skills has make interns more effective and efficient for working.

7.3 Impact of the Programme on Career Aspirations

The Rural Outreach Programme has been a catalyst for personal and professional growth in interns. It has not only equipped with the skills and experiences necessary for success but has also ignited a sense of purpose and commitment to contributing for betterment of rural and farming communities.

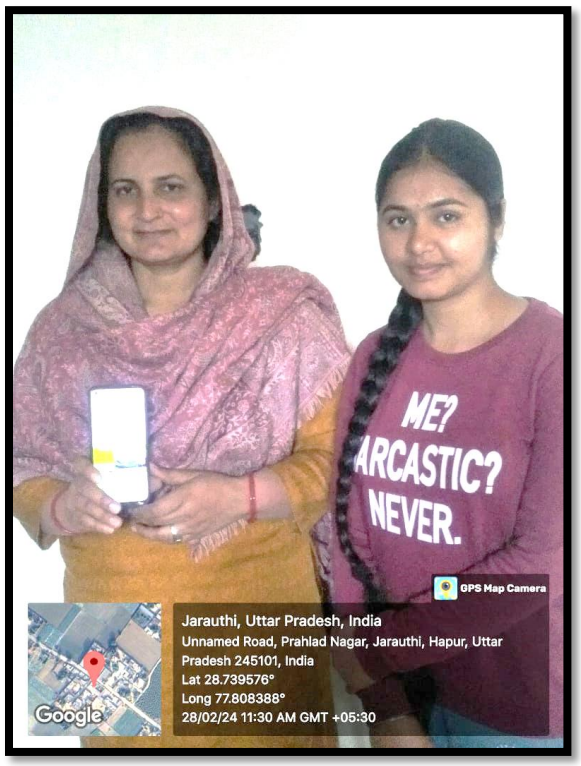
7.4 Interaction with Farmers

Interacting with farmers is an essential aspect of understanding agricultural practices, addressing their concerns, and fostering collaboration for better agricultural outcomes. The interactions with farmers is a key highlight of this Rural Outreach Programme. This will provided deeper understanding of rural life, agricultural practices, and the challenges faced by farming communities. These interactions will have a long-lasting impression on interns and now they will not only improve their personal development but also become more valuable in professional environments, fostering better relationships, boosting teamwork, and advancing their career.

7.5 Identified Challenges during the Internship Period

- The intern were visiting the same villages repeatedly for survey due to unavailability of transport facilities.
- The questionnaire designed for survey was very lengthy and farmers have not enough time to respond.
- Farmers did not respond properly, if they found any threat from surveyor while asking questions from them.
- Internet networking was very poor, due to which the intern could not fill out the Google Form at the time of the survey.
- Questionnaires should be limited. Farmers are not interested in answering lengthy questionnaires.
- A tablet or smart phone with internet facilities should be provided to the intern for only survey purposes.
- A stipend is not enough. Most of the stipend is spent on transportation. In addition to the stipend, there should be conveyance allowances.

Glimpse of survey done by Amrit Interns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7.6 Problems of Farmer's Identified during Survey

Farmers face numerous challenges in agriculture that can hinder productivity, profitability, and sustainability. These problems can vary depending on the region, climate, and type of farming, but the following are the problems identified by the interns during survey in the research area:

- Lack of soil testing facilities in the region.
- High cost of inputs viz., seed, pesticides and fertilizers.
- Non-availability of seed and planting material at required time.
- Lack of post harvest technologies availability among the farmers.
- Due to the global warming effect, farmers face unseasonal rains at the time of harvesting.
- Lack of knowledge about the control measures for various pests and diseases incidence among the farmers.
- High incidence of insects and pest attack/ diseases
- Major area of cropped area damaged by wild animals.
- Shortage of skilled labours in the season of harvesting.
- Inadequate storage facilities in the villages.
- Lack of better connectivity to mandis.
- Non-availability of cold chain/reefer transportation for perishable commodities.
- High transportation charges.
- Non availability of marketing related information through Mobile SMS.
- Lack of processing facilities.
- Inadequate transportation facilities.
- Farmers are forced to sell to the traders due to absence of market information on right time.
- Inadequate physical facilities and infrastructures in the market.

- Poor co-ordination and co-operation among grass root level extension workers.
- Lack of community awareness which leads to loss in income of farming community.
- Low profit due to high cost of cultivation.
- The government is focusing on organic and natural farming. Some farmers are willing to adopt natural farming, but they do not have enough knowledge. Some farmers have knowledge and are practicing natural farming but when they go to sell their produce in the market, they do not get proper price because of certification issues.
- Many farmers, especially small-scale farmers, lack access to affordable credit, loans, or financial services to invest in seeds, equipment, or technology.
- Many farmers, particularly in rural and developing regions, do not have access to modern farming technologies, such as precision agriculture tools, modern machinery, or improved seed varieties

8. MENTORSHIP AND SUPPORT BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Mentorship by implementing agency (KVK Hapur) done by providing guidance and support to Amrit interns timely so as to help them in improving their skills, capacity, and to carry out overall success of the programme.

8.1 Role of Implementing Agency in Guiding and Assisting Interns

KVK organized orientation programme and also four interaction programme with interns. The following activities carried out by KVK in guiding and assisting the interns.

- How to fill responses of farmers on Google form.
- Briefing agricultural problems, Government schemes etc., for filling up the form.
- How to register on the e-learning module.
- How to approach farmer's etiquette etc.
- Identification and selection of villages to be covered by the interns.
- Guiding how to interact with farmers.
- Marking out day to day progress report and attendance of the interns.

8.2 Impact of Mentorship on Intern Performance

- All interns regularly visited villages for survey.
- Interns covered all block of Hapur district.
- Maximum village covered by interns.
- Interns updated daily all information on Google-sheet.
- Completed internship programme In the prescribed time period.

9. TESTIMONIALS AND EXPERINCE OF INTERNS

Testimonials are powerful tools used to share positive experiences and opinions from individuals who have benefited from a product, service, program, or initiative. In the context of mentorship or programs run by implementing agencies, testimonials serve as valuable feedback from the beneficiaries, which can help others understand the impact of the initiative.

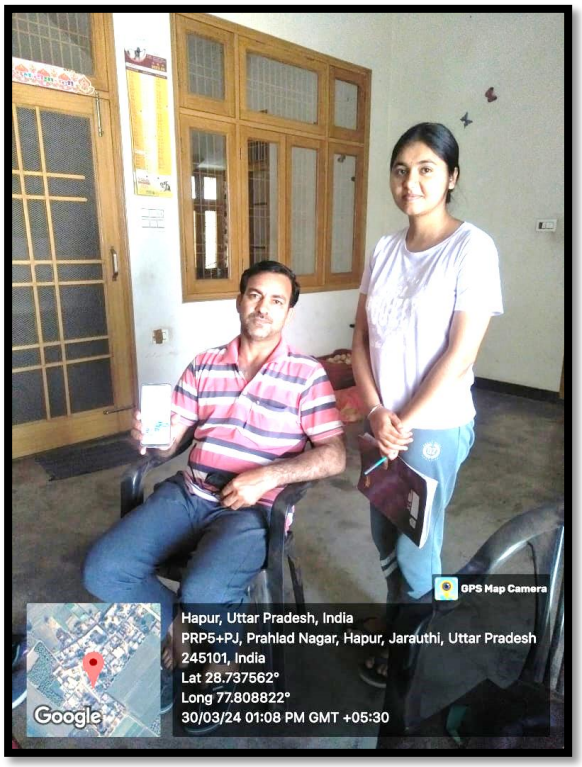
9.1 Experience of the Interns during Survey

- The initiative of this programme is very valuable and offered many lessons, skills, a pathway and community that has helped interns to define, understand and focused on goal to become a farmer or to help farmers in future.
- It gave an amazing baseline for fostering better knowledge and experience.
- Developed better networking with farmers, skill and knowledge of agriculture.
- Improved Communication skill.
- Internship experience provided enough information and practical knowledge.
- Internship provided the opportunity to test own ability and attitudes towards career possibility for the future.
- Greater understanding theoretical knowledge learned in the classroom and given the opportunity to apply in to real field situation.

Testimonials

"Before I joined the ICRO Amrit Internship program, I was unaware about the real situation of farmers. Through the support of this programme I learned about farmers real context problems and how they were coping with the ground realities. The internship helped me to become more confident in making decisions about my future, and I feel empowered to run my family farm more effectively."

"I was always passionate about agriculture but didn't know how to make it a sustainable career. This program connected me with experienced mentors and provided resources that helped me understand modern farming techniques. Through the internship, I learned how to grow high-value crops using innovative practices, and the training helped me understand how farmers can make agriculture a profitable venture. I feel empowered to make agriculture my lifelong profession."



"The ICRO Rural Outreach Program has been a life-changing journey for me as interns. I learned that running a farm is more than just planting and harvesting – it's about managing a business. This program taught me the key and provide me ground knowledge in real life based context. We're proud to be a part of this impactful endeavor that's making a real difference."

"The ICRO Rural Outreach Program has been a transformative experience. As interns, we've witnessed the positive impact it brings to underserved communities. It's a beacon of hope and an example of sustainable change. Rural Outreach has been a profound journey. It's heartwarming to witness the tangible impact on rural lives through agriculture training and community development. An inspiring initiative for agriculture students."

10. LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

10.1 Key Takeaways from the Internship Programme

The outcomes of this program reflect a wide range of improvements in technical skills, knowledge, awareness, and intern's empowerment. This program's success is not only measured by short-term gains but also by its ability to foster long-term, changes that benefit the interns. These outcomes demonstrate the transformative power of well-designed programs and their potential to drive lasting improvements. The interns learned and understand the practical aspect of various agriculture issue being faces at ground level through practical means. Their theoretical knowledge was complemented by the practical insights they got from doing survey among farmers. They understood their interest areas, become more carrier oriented and learned about the challenges nowadays farmers are facing in agriculture sector.

10.2 Recommendations for Improving Future Internship Initiatives

- ✓ The survey period should be increased so that the interns have sufficient time interact with farmers and farmers have enough time to respond.
- ✓ Interns should be equipped with better facilities during survey.
- ✓ Due to an internet network issue, the intern could not fill out the Google Form at the time of the survey.
- ✓ Questionnaires should include open ended and limited questions as farmers lost interest in answering lengthy questions.
- ✓ A tablet or smart phone with internet facilities should be provided to the intern for survey purposes.
- ✓ Stipend should be increased for this program. Most of the stipend is spent on transportation. In addition to the stipend, there should be conveyance allowances.

11. CLOSING CEREMONY AND CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION

The closing ceremony of the ICRO Amrit Internship Programme was a memorable event, filled with gratitude, inspiration, and celebration. It marked not only the end of a fruitful internship but also the beginning of a promising journey for the interns as they set forth to make a positive impact on their chosen fields. The programmes success was a tribute to the dedication of its organizers, mentors, and deepest appreciation to the exceptional talents of the interns who participated. It will undoubtedly serve as a guiding light for future internship programmes and continue to empower young minds to endeavor for excellence.

The programme was scheduled on 1st February, 2025 at KVK Hapur (U.P). All the interns participated in this programme were awarded with certificates and gratitude on successful completion of the programme. Dr. Arvind Kumar, Officer Incharge (OIC)/Associate Director, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hapur welcomed chief guests, farmers and students in the programme and extend his warm wishes and gratitude to interns. Chief Guest of the program Dr. P.K. Singh, Director Extension, SVPUA&T, Meerut gave presidential address and appreciated the interns for their hard work and wished the interns for their future endeavors. Dr. Neelam Kumari, PI Amrit interns programme briefed the closing ceremony programme. She also presented progress of the programme carried, summary and recommendations on the basis of the findings of the survey.

Dr. P.K Madke, SMS/Asst. Prof. (Animal science) extends his heartfelt wishes for the interns. Dr. Ashish Tyagi (Plant Protection), Dr. Ashok Singh (Soil Science), Sh. Nagendra pratap and Smt. Akansha also expressed their gratitude towards interns on this day. Further, Smt. Kavita Sirohi, women farmer narrated her

success story among interns for their motivation. She is running her own Farmer Producer Organisation and also doing organic farming. Dr. Virendra Pal Gangwar, Co-PI/ SMS (Horticulture) delivered vote of thanks at the end of the programme.

Group photos of Interns with Hon. Guests and Certificate

Glimpse of Certificate distribution programme


IPL Centre for Rural Outreach
आई.सी.आर.ओ.
King Royale


IPL Centre for Rural Outreach
आई.सी.आर.ओ.
King Royale


प्रशासनिक भवन
कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र,बाबुगद,हा
(सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय
CLOSING CEREMONY
For
Amrit Intern
ORGANISED BY

12. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Amrit Internship Programme is a unique internship programme for the youth in the rural areas. The Amrit e – learning modules have been specially designed to give an overview of the agriculture scenario in the country with a focus on agriculture productivity and sustainability. The modules include useful and practical information of cropping practices, innovation technologies, schemes of Government of India and the State Government etc. The modules which are simple and accessible would be a value addition to the existing knowledge of the intern.

Each intern is expected to reach out to 100 farmers during the period of internship. Through these three months of internship programme, the interns will be exposed to learning experiences and new skills making them more employable and also promote entrepreneurial ideas and opportunities. The contribution of interns during the period will be valuable and give firsthand insights to field level practical issues and also the overall local agro-climatic scenario. The project implemented by KVK, Hapur jointly organized by IPL Centre for Rural Outreach to get basic information about farmers of Hapur district. Farmer's socio-economic survey carried out by Interns through Google form.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hapur working under the jurisdiction area of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut (U.P.). A one day "Orientation Programme for Amrit Interns" was organized on 19th January, 2024 at KVK, Hapur campus. Total 61 students of Kisan PG College, Simbhaoli, Uttar Pradesh participated asinterns in the programme. The programme was funded and coordinated by IPL Centre for Rural Outreach (ICRO), New Delhi.

This internship program is designed to introduce and provide youth of the country hands-on experience of the challenges in various facets of agriculture and rural development. The present study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh state. Hapur

district of the state was selected for the data collection as farmers of this district is very progressive. From the selected district all four blocks, namely, Hapur, Garhmukteshwar, Dhaulana and Simbhaoli were covered during the survey. Each intern covered 100 farmers during survey. Thus, a total of 5700 respondents were interviewed personally at their farms or home by the interns. During the survey interns collected data from 5700 farmers of Hapur district. Results from survey reveals that maximum number of farmers were covered in Dhaulana block (1776), followed by Hapur (1447), Simbhawali (1255) and Garhmukteshwar (1222) block.

The analysis reveals that the farming community is predominantly male-dominated, educated up to high school level. Although there is a noticeable increase in female participation in agriculture, especially in horticulture and animal husbandry activities. Farmers surveyed having Tube-wells as their major source of irrigation followed by 30.02 per cent of the farmers having tube-well + canal. Majority 95.46 per cent of the respondents had adopted fertilizer application practices, followed by adoption of field preparation (95.16%), weed management (94.30%), irrigation management (93.96%) and Harvesting/threshing (93.86%). The results presented in Table 3 reveals that 90.82 per cent of the farmers adopting timely sowing practices, followed by seed rate and spacing (90.74%), plant protection measures (83.56%), storage (80.67%), seed treatment (79.18%), micronutrients (76.33%), new varieties/HYVs (74.84%), soil treatment (49.33%) and vermicomposting (28.74%).

The data presented above shows that majority of the respondents (58.21 %) were never got soil tested followed by 26.84 per cent of the farmers not aware of soil testing methods. The results presented shows that majority (75.89%) of the respondents possessed rotavator's as their farm mechanization, followed by 64.44 per cent of the respondents were having sprayers. Further, data shows that cent per cent of the farmers were adopted urea (100.00%) and DAP (100.00%) in fertilizers,

followed by 74.88 per cent NPK, 50.05 per cent and 41.07 per cent MOP. Whereas, about 40.60 per cent farmers adopted SSP, followed by 36.81 per cent liquid fertilizer, 36.47 per cent other bio-fertilizers, 36.00 per cent micronutrients and 25.53 per cent adopted ammonium sulphate as fertilizers for improving their productivity.

Majority 50.23 per cent of the farmers were adopted imidacloprid 17.8 SL in pesticides, followed by 43.54 per cent other pesticides as per field requirements, 40.25 per cent carbendazim 50 WP and 38.68 per cent chloropyriphos 20% EC.

Whereas, about 36.65 per cent farmers adopted fipronil 5% SC, followed by 36.14 per cent profenophos 50% EC, 33.65 per cent quinalophos 25% EC, 30.72 per cent mencozeb 75% WP, 29.93 per cent trichoderma spp. and 20.79 per cent were adopted beauveria bassiana as pesticides.

Perusal data shows that about 62.93 per cent of the farmers were purchasing fertilizers/bio-fertilizers and pesticides from cooperatives, followed by 33.75 per cent from private agencies and 12.09 per cent were purchasing from other sources. From data presented in Table 9 shows that 58.89 per cent of farmers considered high prices of fertilizer/bio-fertilizers and pesticides as the most serious constraint, followed by technical knowledge (58.68%), timely availability (37.25%), other constraints (28.74%), inadequate availability (26.70%) and effectiveness (25.72%) of fertilizers/biofertilizers and pesticides was considered as least constraint faced by the farmers. The results, clearly depicts that the majority of the respondents were having extension contact with KVK scientists indicated with 57.l84 per cent, followed by state department of agriculture, Other extension functionaries, agriculture universities, CSC's, agri-clinc centers, kissan call centers and NGO's with 54.19, 47.51, 21.60, 21.46, 15.54, 15.21 and 10.11 per cent respectively.

It is evident from above Table 13 that 100.00 per cent of farmers were having access to healthcare services, followed by 92.67 per cent of farmers have awareness

about vaccination programmes, 93.44 per cent aware on family planning, 85.44 per cent agreed for health camps held periodically.

The data presented shows that with regard to place of selling, 75.16 per cent of the farmers were selling in the regulated market-mandi and followed by 66.04 per cent selling in within village, 22.86 per cent selling in nearby town and 15.60 per cent selling in other states. Further, with regards to person to whom sold, 67.88 per cent of the farmers selling their produce to village traders followed by 41.05 per cent selling to commission agents, 18.37 per cent selling to other agencies and 13.42 per cent selling to farmers association. Whereas, only about 09.56 per cent of farmers were selling to FPO's. Majority 84.44 per cent of farmers considered price fluctuation as the most serious constraint, followed by low prices in market (69.91%), inadequate market infrastructure (63.88%), high transportation cost (52.95%), lack of market information (50.40%), lack of market facilities (43.39%) and lack of storage facility (42.65%) was considered as least market related constraint faced by the farmers.

The recommendations based on the findings of the survey should be highlighted to make good use. From the above study, it was concluded that farmers had quite sufficient knowledge regarding package of practices, therefore, there is a need to make farmers more aware about the advanced practices and technologies so that they can get remunerative prices for their produce and able to control the impact of insect pest and diseases. Further, farmers need trainings, as lack of information regarding this, leads to wastage of production. Therefore, by making farmers aware about existing advanced practices they can enhance their income through managing marketing of their produce.

13. ANNEXURES

S. No.	*Annexures*
01	**Annexure-I**- Participants information selected for the ICRO Amrit Internship Programme
02	**Annexure-II**- Questionnaire for collection of data from farmers during survey
03	**Annexure-III**- E-learning modules for Amrit interns
04	**Annexure-IV**- Assessment status of survey conducted and marks obtained in e-learning by Amrit interns
05	**Annexure-V-** Application form for Amrit Interns
06	**Annexure-VI-** Feedback provided by Amrit Interns

*All annexures attached below

ANNEXURE – I

Krishi Vigyan Kendra Babugrah, Hapur

(Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut)

Participant's data for rural outreach programme

S. No	Name of intern	Name of either parent	Mobile No.	Educational Qualification (B.Sc.Ag)	Agri. Background (yes/no)	Smart phone (yes/no)	Age (yr)	Occupation	Village Name	District
1.	Revati Raman Verma	Pradeep Kumar	6391097248	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Muradpur	Kheri
2.	Shubham Singh	Rajesh Kumar	8081691874	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	22	Farmer	Dhakhaura	Kheri
3.	Munesh Kumar	Pappu Singh	8433280843	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	21	Farmer	Birner	Aligarh
4.	Karan Pal	Dambar Singh	9027804991	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Badhauli	Aligarh
5.	Dharmesh Raj	NatthuLal	8948590561	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Minnapur	Kheri
6.	Dinesh Kumar	Ramvir	9837444603	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	21	Farmer	Azizpur	Sambhal
7.	Bhartendu	Premchandra	8957658782	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Kallua Moti	Kheri
8.	Ajit Kumar	Lal Bahadur	7237978589	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Kallua Moti	Kheri
9.	Vijay Kumar	Ram Sagar	8176828836	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Bhawani Ganj	Kheri
10.	Sudheesh Kumar	Kailash Chand	7817014842	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	18	Farmer		GB Nagar
11.	Rajpal	Moharpal	7518336751	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Dhakha	Kheri
12.	Abhishek Kr. Awasthi	Krishna Kumar Awasthi	6393498659	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	17	Farmer	Bhiriya	Sitapur
13.	Deepak Kumar	Yogesh Kumar	9389585688	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Bilona Roop	Bulandshar
14.	Avneesh Chauhan	Bhopal Singh	6398196837	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	21	Farmer	Dhehara kuti	Hapur
15.	Subhash Chandra	Dharam Pal	6396451001	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Chandua	Bareilly
16.	Rajneesh Kumar	Ramadhar	7460053604	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Machla	Kheri
17.	Vikash	Jaiveer Shingh	7668631078	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Banjarpuri	sambhal
18.	Ajay Kumar	Raj Kumar	6306664334	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Jamunahiya	Kheri

19.	Monika Vishwakarma	Jitendra Singh	8979282942	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Bachhram	Amroha
20.	Sanjay Sagar	Satyaveer	7505445613	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Darni	Sambhal
21.	Rana Pratap	Tirath Singh	8445358459	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	21	Farmer	Dannigdha	Amroha
22.	Prince Kumar	Hirdesh Kumar	6395926110	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Khera	Hapur
23.	Sanjay Kumar	Banke Lal	7398159695	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Bhavaniganj	Kheri
24.	Abdul Quadir	Sarfaraj	7534059917	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Allabxpur	Hapur
25.	Ganga Singh	Ompal Shingh	7668340923	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Khajra	Sambhal
26.	Bhavishaya Sharma	Jai Prakash Sharma	6397894069	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer		Amroha
27.	Vishal Chauhan	Chandra Prakesh	8384812837	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Doymi	Hapur
28.	Gulsaba Parveen	Farah Ali	9286505344	02nd Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Ratupura	Hapur
29.	Vaibhav	Ramvir Sharma	9758843674	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Aurangabad	Bareilly
30.	Pankaj Gangwar	Ramdas	9548754152	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Aurangabad	Bareilly
31.	Mohd Farzeen	Mohd Zahien	9548335584	03rd yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Badarkha	Hapur
32.	Parul	Parthu Singh	9758696353	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Milak	Amroha
33.	Aamir Ali	Wakeel Ahmed	6396033084	02-yr	Yes	Yes	17	Farmer	Dotai	Hapur
34.	Vishal	Sh Radheshyam	9027951430	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Bahadurpur	Meerut
35.	Badal	Rampal Singh	9528274016	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Jhadina	Hapur
36.	Nikul Tyagi	Muneesh Kumar	8218484175	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Sirsa Kalan	Hapur
37.	Jeetu Kumar	Kamal Singh	8171819273	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Nagla Barh	Hapur
38.	Gajanan Gupta	Ashok Kumar	9758680255	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Bhusaya	Badayun
39.	Mo Kaif	Anwar Ahmad	9837633171	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Dhakka	Amroha
40.	Vijay Kumar Singh	Bharat Singh	6398910716	04th Yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Chaubari	Bareilly
41.	Tasneem Firdos	Farath Ali	9286505344	03rd Yr	Yes	Yes	17	Farmer	Ratupura	Hapur

42.	Vanshika Chauhan	Naresh Singh	6397492089	02nd Yr	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer	Peepli ghosi	Amorha
43.	Kunal Malik	Rajveer	7037002808	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	21	Farmer	Chhayansa	GB Nagar
44.	Anuj Nayak	Sunderpal	9917982808	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	21	Farmer	Buklana	Hapur
45.	Deep Kumar	Lokendra Kumar	9012328697	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Tigri	Hapur
46.	Abhishek Kumar	Bhai Lal	6388442597	02nd yr	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Khamol	Kheri
47.	Deep Kumar	Ram Ratan	8279877457	M.Sc. Ag	Yes	Yes	28	Farmer	Behata	Kheri
48.	Sachin Singh	Pappu Singh	7900909314	04th year	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer		
49.	Gulfam Ali	Mo. Ali	8650565479	04th year	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer		
50.	Akhil Kumar	Santosh Kumar	6397621170		Yes	Yes		Farmer	Meerut	Meerut
51.	Diwek Sirohi	Yashveer Singh	9616697897	02nd year	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer		Moradabad
52.	Munesh Kumar	Bhograj Singh	9528141680	03rd year	Yes	Yes	21	Farmer	Birner	Aligarh
53.	RajKumar	Jaswant Singh	7252061751	03rd year	Yes	Yes	19	Farmer		Amorha
54.	Aakansha Porswal	Dharmendra Singh	9319579844	04th year	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Simbhaoli	Hapur
55.	Tarun Sirohi	Sagar Sirohi	7505388650	02nd year	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Saidpur	Bulandsher
56.	Naimish Kumar	Avdhesh Kumar	8423971868	01st year	Yes	Yes	24	Farmer	Rajepur	Kheri
57.	Yogesh Kumar	Chetram Verma	8052783842	M.SC.Ag	Yes	Yes	23	Farmer	Durgapur	Kheri
58.	Aanshika Choudhary	Jitendra Singh	755023057	04th year	Yes	Yes	23	Farmer		Hapur
59.	Priyanshi Solanki	Manoj Singh Solanki	6398778990	01st year	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Dharaoun	Bulandshar
60.	Arjun Yadav	Krishnaveer Singh	8859619762	03rd year	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer		Bdaun
61.	Vipin Kumar Sh	Satish Kumar	8467849291	02nd year	Yes	Yes	20	Farmer	Kolhoura	Sitapur

ANNEXURE – II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DATA COLLECTION FROM FARMERS

1. Registration ID
   पंजीयन पहचान संख्या .....
2. State
   प्रांत का नाम .....
3. Survey Date
   सर्वेक्षण की तिथि .....
4. Name of Surveyor
   सर्वेक्षक का नाम .....

I. General Information (सामान्य सूचना)

1. Name of Farmer (Surname, Name, Farmer's name) कृषक का नाम

   .....

   1.a GPS Location of farmer **(किसान की जीपीएस स्थिति);** .....

2. Mobile No. **(मोबाइल संख्या);** .....

3. Name of Village **(ग्राम का नाम);** .....

4. Block/District/State **(ब्लॉक/राज्य/जिला/);** ...../...../.....

5. Level of Education (शिक्षा का स्तर): Illiterate (अशिक्षित)/ Primary (प्राथमिक)/ Middle(माध्यमिक)/High School (हाईस्कूल)/Inter (इंटर)/ Degree (डिग्री)/Post Graduate (स्नातकोत्तर)

6. Gender **(लिंग)**- Male (पुरुष)/ Female (महिला)

7. Caste **(जाति)** -General (सामान्य)/OBC (अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग)/SC (अनुसूचित जाति)/ST (अनुसूचित जनजाति)

8. Total Land holding (Bigha)कुल भूमि जोत **(बीघा)** .....
   8a. Irrigated (Bigha)सिंचित **(बीघा)** .....
   8b. Un-irrigated (Bigha) असिंचित **(बीघा)**.....

9. Source of Irrigation सिंचाई का स्त्रोत - Canal (नहर)/ Tubewell (ट्यूबवेल)/ Other (अन्य)

II. Farming Related (खेती से संबंधित जानकारी)

2. Area and Production of Specific Crop during last two years
पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान विशिष्ट फसल का क्षेत्र और उत्पादन

1a. 2021 Kharif Crops
2021में खरीफ फसलों के नाम;……

1b. 2021 Area of Kharif Crop (Bigha)
2021 में खरीफ फसल का क्षेत्रफल (बीघा);……..

1c. 2021 Production of Kharif Crop (in 100 kg-quintal)
2021 में खरीफ फसल का उत्पादन (100 किलो-क्विंटल में) ;……..

1d. 2020-21 Rabi Crops
2020-21 में रबी फसलों के नाम; ……..

1e. 2020-21 Area of Rabi Crop (Bigha)
2020-21 में रबी फसल का क्षेत्रफल **(बीघा);** ……..

1f. 2020-21 Production of Rabi Crop (in 100kg-quintal)
2020-21 में रबी फसल का उत्पादन **(100** किलो-क्विंटलमें**);**……..

1g. 2021 Summer Crops
2021 में गर्मी फसलों के नाम; ……..

1h. 2021 Area of Summer Crop (Bigha)
2021 में गर्मी फसल का क्षेत्रफल **(बीघा);** ……..

1i. 2021 Production of Summer Crop (in 100kg-quintal)
2021 में गर्मी फसल का उत्पादन **(100** किलो-क्विंटल में**);** ……..

2a. 2022 Kharif Crops
2022 में खरीफ फसलों के नाम; ……..

2b. 2022 Area of Kharif Crop (Bigha)
2022 में खरीफ फसल का क्षेत्रफल **(बीघा);** ……..

2c. 2022 Production of Kharif Crop (in 100 kg-quintal)
2022 में खरीफ फसल का उत्पादन (100 किलो-क्विंटल में); ……..

2d. 2021-22 Rabi Crops
2021-22 में रबी फसलों के नाम; ……..

2e. 2021-22 Area of Rabi Crop (Bigha)
2021-22 में रबी फसल का क्षेत्रफल **(बीघा);** ……..

2f. 2021-22 Production of Rabi Crop (in 100kg-quintal)
2021-22 में रबी फसल का उत्पादन (100 किलो-क्विंटल में) ; ……..

2g. 2022 Summer Crops
2022 में गर्मी फसलों के नाम; ……..

2h. 2022 Area of Summer Crop (Bigha)
2022 में गर्मी फसल का क्षेत्रफल **(बीघा);** ……..

2i. 2022 Production of Summer Crop (in 100kg-quintal)
2022 में गर्मी फसल का उत्पादन **(100** किलो-क्विंटल में**);** ……..

3. Soil Health Status

(मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड**)**

(a) Soil Health Card **(**मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड**)**

(b) Never Got Soil tested **(**कभी मिट्टी की जांच नहीं कराई**)**

(c) Not Aware of Soil testing **(**मिट्टी जांच की जानकारी नहीं**)**

3a. Do you have Soil Health Card? (क्या आपके पास मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड है**?)**

- Yes **(**हां**)**
- No **(**नहीं**)**

If Yes, (i) Year of Soil Testing
यदि हाँ, (i) मृदा परीक्षण का वर्ष……..

38. (ii) Any Follow up
कोई आगे की कार्र्वाई ……..

4. Adoption of Recommended Package and Practices

अनुशंसित पैकेज और प्रथाओं को अपनाना

4a. New varieties/Hybrids (High yielding)
(नई किस्में/ संकर (उच्च उपज देने वाली))

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4b. Field preparation
(खेत की तैयारी)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4c. Soil treatment (Lime Gypsum)
(मृदा उपचार(लाइम जिप्सम))

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4d. Seed treatment
(बीज उपचार)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4e. Timely sowing
(समय पर बुवाई)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4f. Seed rate and spacing
(बीज दर और दूरी)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4g. Fertilizer application
(उर्वरक प्रयोग)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4h. Micro-nutrients (Zn, Fe Br Mn, Mg)
(सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व (Zn, Fe Br Mn, Mg))

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4i. Irrigation management
(सिंचाई प्रबंधन)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4j. Weed management
(खर पतवार प्रबंधन)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4k. Plant protection measures
(पौध संरक्षण उपाय)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4l. Harvesting / threshing
(कटाई/ थ्रेसिंग)

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4m. Storage
भण्डारण

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

4n. Vermi Composting
केंचुआ खाद

- Adopted (अपनाया गया है)
- Aware but not adopted (पता है लेकिन अपनाया नहीं गया है)
- Not aware (पता नहीं है)

5. Type of Farm Equipment used
कृषि मशीनरी का उपयोग किया
   - Rotavator(रोटावेटर)
   - Seed drill (सीडड्रिल)
   - Sprayer (स्प्रेयर)
   - Harvester (हार्वेस्टर)
   - Others (अन्य)

6. Irrigation Method Adopted
अपनाई गई सिंचाई विधि
   - Surface (सतह)
   - Sprinkler (छिड़काव)
   - Drip (ड्रिप)
   - Others (अन्य)

7. **Details of Fertilizer/ biofertilizers Used**
प्रयुक्त उर्वरक /जैव उर्वरक का विवरण

   7a. Fertilizer/ other Input used प्रयुक्त उर्वरक /जैव उर्वरकों का उपयोग
      - Urea (यूरिया)
      - DAP (डीएपी)
      - SSP (एसएसपी)
      - MOP (एमओपी)
      - FYM (एफवाईएम)
      - Liquid Fertilizer (पानी में घुलनशील उर्वरक)
      - NPK (एनपीके)
      - Amonium Sulphate (अमोनियम सल्फेट)
      - Micronutrient (सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों)
      - Others (अन्य)

7b. Source of Purchase
प्रयुक्त उर्वरक/ जैव उर्वरकों का खरीद का स्रोत

- Cooperatives **(**सहकारिता**)**
- Private Agencies **(**प्राइवेट एजेंसियां**)**
- Others **(**अन्य**)**

7c. Constraints
प्रयुक्त उर्वरक/ जैव उर्वरकों का उपयोग में समस्या

- Inadequate Quantity **(**अपर्याप्त मात्रा**)**
- Timely Availability **(**समय पर उपलब्धता**)**
- High Prices **(**उच्च मूल्य**)**
- Inferior Quality **(**निम्न गुणवत्ता**)**
- Others **(**अन्य**)**

8. **Details of Pesticides/ Biopesticides Used**
प्रयुक्त कीटनाशकों/ जैव कीटनाशकों का विवरण

8a. Name of Pesticides/ Biopesticides Used
प्रयुक्त कीटनाशकों/ जैव कीटनाशकों का नाम

- Imidacloprid 17.8SL **(**इमिडाक्लोप्रिड **17.8SL)**
- Profenophos 50 %EC **(**प्रोफेनोफॉस **50%** ईसी**)**
- Quinalphos 25% EC **(**क्विनालफॉस **25%** ईसी**)**
- Fipronil 5 % SC **(**फिप्रोनिल **5%** एससी**)**
- Chlorpyriphos 20 % EC **(**क्लोरपाइरीफॉस **20%** ईसी**)**
- Carbendazim 50WP **(**कार्बेन्डाजिम **50WP)**
- Mancozeb 75WP**% (**मैंकोजेब **75WP%)**
- Beauveria bassiana **(**ब्यूवेरिया बेसियाना**)**
- Trichoderma spp **(**ट्राईकोडर्मा**)**
- Others **(**अन्य**)**

8b. Source of Purchase
प्रयुक्त कीटनाशकों/ जैव कीटनाशकों खरीद का स्रोत

- Cooperatives **(**सहकारिता**)**
- Private Agencies **(**प्राइवेट एजेंसियां**)**
- Others **(**अन्य**)**

8c. Constraints
(प्रयुक्त कीटनाशकों/ जैव कीटनाशकों उपयोग में समस्या)

- Technical Knowledge **(**तकनीकी ज्ञान**)**
- Timely Availability **(**समय पर उपलब्धता**)**
- High Prices **(**उच्च मूल्य**)**
- Inadequate Availability **(**अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता**)**
- Effectiveness (प्रभावशीलता**)**
- Others **(**अन्य**)**

9. **Have you availed any crop loan?**
क्या आपने कोई फसल ऋण लिया है?

- Yes **(**हां**)**
- No **(**नहीं**)**

9a. Mode of crop loan
फसल ऋण का तरीका

- KCC **(**केसीसी**)**
- Direct **(**प्रत्यक्ष**)**

9b. Amount of Loan (Rs.)
ऋण की राशि**(**रु.**) ; .....**

9c. Credit loan requirement fulfill your need
क्रेडिट ऋण आवश्यकता आपकी आवश्यकता को पूरा करती है

- Yes **(**हां**)**
- No **(**नहीं**)**

9d. Source of Crop Loan
फसल ऋण का स्रोत

- Commercial Bank **(**वाणिज्यिक बैंक**)**
- Cooperative **(**सहकारी**)**
- Micro-finance **(**सूक्ष्मवित्त**)**
- Money Lender **(**साहूकार**)**
- Fellow Farmers **(**साथी किसान**)**
- Others (अन्य**)**

9e. Constraints in Crop Loan
फसल ऋण में समस्या

- Cumbersome Procedures **(दुष्कर प्रक्रियाएं)**
- High Interest Rates **(उच्च ब्याज दरें)**
- Indifference from Bank/Cooperative **(बैंक/सहकारिता से उदासीनता)**
- Stringent T&C **(कड़े नियम एवं शर्तें)**
- Others **(अन्य)**

Details of Crop Insurance (Previous Year)
फसल बीमा का विवरण (पिछले वर्ष)

10. Have you got your crops insured?
क्या आपने अपनी फसलों का बीमा कराया है?

- Yes **(हां)**
- No **(नहीं)**

10a. Which crops are insured
किस फसल का बीमा कराया गया है; ……

10b. Area (Bigha)
बीमा क्षेत्र **(बीघा);** ……..

10c. Insurance Agency
बीमा एजेंसी; ……..

10d. Amount Insured (Rs.)
बीमित राशि **(रु.) ;** ……..

10e. Premium Paid (Rs.)
प्रीमियम भुगतान **(रु.)** ……

10f. Insurance Claimed (Rs.)
बीमा दावा किया गया **(रु.) ;** ……..

10g. Nature of Damage
नुकसान की प्रकृति ; ……..

10h. Constraints from Crop Insurance
फसल बीमा से संबंधित मुद्दे

- Limited to Bank Loan Beneficiaries **(बैंक ऋण लाभार्थियों तक सीमित)**
- Compulsion from Bank **(बैंक से बाध्यता)**

- High Premium (उच्च प्रीमियम)
- Long Settlement Time (लंबे निपटान समय)
- Poor Publicity/Visibility (खराब प्रचार/दृश्यता)
- Area Approach of Insurance Scheme (बीमा योजना का क्षेत्र दृष्टि कोण)
- Limited Coverage (सीमित कवरेज)
- Others (अन्य)

11a. Place of Selling
फसल बिक्री का स्थान

- Within village (गांव के भीतर)
- Nearby town (पास के शहर)
- Regulated market-mandi (विनियमित बाजार -मंडी)
- Other State (अन्य राज्य)

11b. Sold to
फसल बिक्री

- Village traders (ग्राम व्यापारी)
- Commission agent (कमीशन एजेंट)
- FPOs (एफपीओ)
- Farmers Association (किसान संघ)
- Others (अन्य)

11c. Marketing Related Problem faced
विपणन संबंधी समस्या

- Low Price (कम कीमत)
- Transportation cost (परिवहन लागत)
- Inadequate market infrastructure (अपर्याप्त बाजार बुनियादी ढांचा)
- Lack of market information (बाजार की जानकारी की कमी)
- Lack of storage facility (भंडारण सुविधा की कमी)
- Price fluctuation/ Other (मूल्य में उतार-चढ़ाव/ अन्य)

12. Have you received any guidance from any of these institution(s) to solve your farming related problems
क्या आपको इन में से किसी भी संस्था से आपकी कृषि संबंधी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त हुआ है

- State Department of Agriculture (राज्य कृषि विभाग)
- KVK (कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र)

- Agri University **(कृषि विश्वविद्यालय)**
- NGO **(गैर सरकारी संगठन)**
- Kisan Call Centre **(किसान कॉलसेंटर)**
- Agri Clinic Centres **(कृषि क्लिनिक केंद्र)**
- Common Service Centres (CSC) **(सामान्य सेवा केंद्र)**
- Others **(अन्य)**

Assistance received from Central/State Sponsored Schemes
केंद्र/राज्य प्रायोजित योजनाओं से प्राप्त सहायता

13a. Assistance received from Schemes
योजनाओं से प्राप्त सहायता

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Saman Nidhi Yojna **(पीएम-किसान (प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना)**
- Pradhan Mantri fasal Bima Yojna **(प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना)**
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme **(किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) योजना)**
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichai Yojna **(प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना)**
- National Food Security Mission **(राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन)**
- RKVY (RAFTAAR) **(आरकेवीवाई(रफ़्तार))**
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture **(बागवानी के एकीकृत विकास के लिए मिशन)**
- Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization **(कृषि मशीनी करण पर उप-मिशन)**
- Others **(अन्य)**

13b. Remarks on Govt. Sponsored Schemes
सरकारी योजनाओं के संबंध में सुझाव

……

14. Any suggestions/ Good practices
कृषक सुझाव/ उत्तम कार्य प्रणाली

……

15a. Have you doubled your income from farming?
क्या आपकी आय खेती से दुगनी हुई है?

- Yes **(हाँ)**
- No **(नहीं)**

15b. If yes then write the name of the doubling farmer component.
यदि हाँ तो आय दोगुने करने वाले घटको के नाम लिखें।

……

15c. Have you aware of Natural Farming?
क्या आप प्राकृतिक खेती के बारे में जानते है?

- Yes (हाँ)
- No (नहीं)

15d. Have you aware of the below Natural farming component?
क्या आप प्राकृतिक खेती के निम्नलिखित घटको के बारे में जानते है?

- Beejaamrit (बीजामृत)
- Jeevaamrit (जीवामृत)
- Ghanjeevamit (घनजीवामित)
- Mulching (पलवार)
- Neemashtra (नीमाष्ट्र)
- Brahamashtra (ब्रह्मास्त्र)
- Others (अन्य)

15e. No. of cow
(गाय की संख्या)

……

15f. No. of Buffalo
(भैंस की संख्या)

……

15g. Awareness about NANO urea
(नैनो यूरिया के बारे में जागरूकता)

- Yes (हाँ)
- No (नहीं)

15h. Awareness about Drone technology in agriculture
कृषि में ड्रोन तकनीक के बारे में जागरूकता

- Yes (हाँ)
- No (नहीं)

Preventive Healthcare
(निवारक स्वास्थ्य सेवा)

1. Do you have access to healthcare service?
   क्या आपके पास स्वास्थ्य सेवा तक पहुंच है?
   - Yes **(हाँ)**
   - No **(नहीं)**

   1a. If yes, mention the facility available.
   यदि हाँ, तो उपलब्ध सुविधा का उल्लेख करें|
   - Government Primary Health Centre **(शासकीय प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र)**
   - Private Health Centre **(निजी स्वास्थ्य केंद्र)**
   - District level Health Centre **(जिला स्तरीय स्वास्थ्य केंद्र)**

   1b. If No, give reasons
   यदि नहीं तो कारण बतायें|

   ……

2. How far is the Health Center from your home?
   आपके घर से स्वास्थ्य केंद्र कितनी दूर है?
   - Less than 1 Km **(1 कि.मी. सेकम)**
   - 1 km – 5 km **(1 कि.मी. - 5 कि.मी.)**
   - More than 5 Km **(5 कि.मी. से अधिक)**

2. What are the main illnesses in your area?
   आपके क्षेत्र में मुख्य बीमारियाँ क्या हैं?
   - Respiratory infection **(श्वसन संक्रमण)**
   - Diarrheal Disease **(अतिसार रोग)**
   - Malaria **(मलेरिया)**
   - Goiter **(गण्डमाला)**
   - Waterborne diseases (typhoid, hepatitis, dysentery) **(जलजनित रोग (टाइफाइड, हेपेटाइटिस, पेचिश))**
   - Vector borne diseases (dengue, chikungunya, Zika virus) **(वेक्टर जनित रोग (डेंगू, चिकन गुनिया, जीका वायरस))**
   - Skin Infection (fungal, scabies) **(त्वचा संक्रमण (फंगल, खुजली))**
   - Anemia **(रक्ताल्पता)**
   - Gastrointestinal Infection **(जठरांत्र संक्रमण)**

- Eye infection **(आंख का संक्रमण)**
- Worm infestation **(कृमि संक्रमण)**
- Vaccine preventable disease (measles, rubella, tetanus) **(टीकाकरण से रोके जा सकने वाले रोग (खसरा, रूबेला, टेटनस))**
- Dental Issues **(दंत संबंधी मुद्दे)**
- Non communicable diseases (hypertension, diabetes, and obesity) **(गैरसंचारी रोग (उच्चरक्त चाप, मधुमेह और मोटापा))**
- Others**(अन्य)**

3. Is there ambulance facility available?
   क्या वहां एम्बुलेंस सुविधा उपलब्ध है?
   - Yes **(हाँ)**
   - No **(नहीं)**

5. Are Health Camps periodically held in your area? - By Government/ By Private Agency
   क्या आपके क्षेत्र में समय- समय पर स्वास्थ्य शिविर आयोजित किये जाते हैं? – सरकार द्वारा/ निजी एजेंसी द्वारा
   - Yes **(हाँ)**
   - No **(नहीं)**

6. Are you aware of Family Planning methods?
   क्या आप परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों से परिचित हैं?
   - Yes **(हाँ)**
   - No **(नहीं)**

7. Are you aware of mental health concerns like stress and depression?
   क्या आप तनाव और अवसाद जैसी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चिंताओं से अवगत हैं?
   - Yes **(हाँ)**
   - No **(नहीं)**

8. Are you aware of vaccination programmes?
   क्या आप टीकाकरण कार्य क्रमों से अवगत हैं?
   - Yes **(हाँ)**
   - No **(नहीं)**

9. Are you covered under Government Health Insurance Scheme?
क्या आप सरकारी स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं?
   - Yes (हाँ)
   - No (नहीं)

10. Do you have safe drinking water in your area?
क्या आपके क्षेत्र में सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध है?
   - Yes (हाँ)
   - No (नहीं)

11. Do ASHA workers visit your home?
क्या आशा कार्यकर्ता आपके घर आती हैं?
   - Yes (हाँ)
   - No (नहीं)

12. Are children receiving regular vaccinations?
क्या बच्चों को नियमित टीकाकरण मिल रहा है?
   - Yes (हाँ)
   - No (नहीं)

13. Are you aware of Central Government Scheme?
क्या आप केंद्र सरकार की योजना के बारे में जानते हैं?
   - Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) (आयुष्मान भारत–प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पीएम-जेएवाई))
   - Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) (प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान (पीएमएसएमए))
   - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (स्वच्छ भारत अभियान)
   - National Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyaan) (राष्ट्रीय पोषण मिशन (पोषण अभियान))
   - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) (राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (आरएसबीवाई))
   - Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) (जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम))

14. Are you aware of Government of Uttar Pradesh Scheme?
क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की योजना के बारे में जानते हैं?
   - Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Yojana (MJAY) (मुख्यमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एमजेएवाई))
   - Mukhyamantri Free Diagnostic Scheme (मुख्यमंत्री निःशुल्क निदान योजना)
   - Mukhyamantri Arogya Aastha Pariyojana(मुख्यमंत्री आरोग्य आस्था परियोजना)
   - MukhyamantriVaahan Mitra Scheme (Free Ambulance Service) (मुख्यमंत्री वाहन मित्र योजना (निःशुल्क एम्बुलेंस सेवा))

   - Matra Vandana Yojana (मातृ वंदना योजना)
   - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) (जननी सुरक्षा योजना (जेएसवाई))

Geotag Image*
Files submitted

Note: State Government Scheme will vary in State /UT

ANNEXURE – III

E-learning Module for Amrit Interns

Training Module for Amrit Inters				
Module	**Topic and Key Take Aways**	**Contents**	**Duration (inminutes)**	**Category**
I	**General Introduction of Programme** ✓ About ICRO,IPL and NPC ✓ Over view of Amrit Internship Porgramme ✓ General Requirements for participating in Programme ✓ Other Activities of ICRO	1. https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/19cgDzGr-aIGz8x9y5PyqeH1tH9V3Jkjj/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=104895662277249373194&rtpof=true&sd=true(PresentationonAMRITInters) 2. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lsKiU7SUzi3wLFZdrYYmQY4GoFcz0AHM/view?usp=sharing(Brochure)	60:00	Essential
II	**About Indian Agriculture** ✓ About Production and Productivity of Different crops ✓ Types of cropping cycle ✓ Indian Agriculture vis-à-vis global Agriculture. ✓ Role of Agriculture in GDP of India ✓ Type of Farming ✓ Issues with Indian Agriculture ✓ Comparison between India and other countries on Productivity of different crops ✓ Farm land Holding	3.भारतीयकृषि|AgricultureinIndiainHindi|खाद्यान्नफसलें|GeographyMCQsQuiz-YouTube	24:54	Essential
		4. 'DoublingFarmers'Income'–YouTube	13:55(Audio)	Essential
		5. भारतमें कृषि |IndianAgriculture|IndianGeography|studyinesofficial-YouTube	41:37	Essential
		6. BhartiyaKrishiKiSamsyaein/भारतीय कृषि की समस्याएं -YouTube	12:03	Essential
		7. FeatureofIndianAgriculture/ भारतीय कृषि की विशेषता.-YouTube	12:56	Essential
		8. AgricultureRoleinIndianEconomy|FarmersDay|खेतीकादेशकेविकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान -YouTube	9:34	Optional
		9. indianagriculturegkinhindibharatkikrishi|oneliner|mcq|uppcs|ssccgl|2017examsPart1-YouTube	14:07	Optional
		10.Whatwillthefutureofagriculturelooklike?(E)(indiascience.in)	30:37	Optional
		11. L18:Characteristics&Problems–IndianAgricultureIIndianGeography(UPSCCSE–Hindi)–YouTube	58:22	Optional
III	**Cropping Practices** ✓ Monsoon and Indian Agriculture ✓ Understanding of Different Cropping Season ✓ Types of Crops ✓ Cropping System ✓ Sowing and Harvesting of crops ✓ Use of Agriculture machinery, ✓ Fisheries, poultry etc. ✓ Right crop management practices ✓ NutritionManagement ✓ Insectmanagement	12.DDKisan'sspecialprogramonAgriculturesector|KRISHIDARSHAN|-YouTube	28:15	Essential
		14.CropsandCroppingsystemadoptedinIndiaPart1(Hindi/English)AgriculturalFieldOfficer–YouTube	19:28	Essential
		15.IntegratedFarmingSystemModel(HindiVideo)|IntegratedFarmingInIndia-YouTube	3:46	Essential
		16.Mixed farming | बिनालागतखेती| Mixed Farming in Hindi | OrganicFarmingContributor-YouTube	11:00	Essential
		17.ContractFarming|अनुबंध कृषि|अनुबंध कृषि - क्या है फायदेमंद या नहीं - YouTube	4:43	Optional

IV	**Green Revolution** ✓ Need of Green revolution post independence ✓ Important components of Green Revolution and its impact on Indian Agriculture ✓ Green Revolution and Future Challenges ✓ Challenge of Food security	18.TheGreenRevolution:India'sIndependenceandScientificCommunity(H)(indiascience.in)	26:39	Essential
		19.GreenRevolutionofIndiaभारतकी हरित क्रांति-YouTube	20:27	Optional
		20.#Green Revolution in India||GreenRevolution|| भारत मे हरित क्रांति | Harit Kranti - YouTube	23:53	Optional
V	**Agriculture Technology Practices** ✓ Importance of Agriculture Technology ✓ Different types of technology based farming system ✓ Popular Technologies widely used in Agriculture ✓ Farm Mechanization and its impact on Agriculture economics	21.AgricultureandTechnology-ToThePointSpecial-YouTube	9:12	Essential
		22.KRISHIDARSHAN:DDKisan'sprogramonadvancedtechnologyinAgriculturesector-YouTube	30:05	Essential
		23.FarmingTechnology(H)(indiascience.in)	24:22	Essential
		24.FarmMechanisationinIndia(Hindi)-Doublingfarmersincome-YouTube	25:30	Optional
		25.AGRITECHSHOWonBiofortifiedCrops-YouTube	11.13	Optional
VI	**Innovative technologies** ✓ Use of IT in agriculture ✓ Applications of IT in Smart Agriculture ✓ About Precision Farming ✓ Enhancing production, reducing harvesting time and reduction in investment ✓ About Multi layer farming or vertical farming ✓ .Why it is required? ✓ How it can be done? ✓ Management of multi layer farming. ✓ Government assistance in establishment of multi layer farming. ✓ About protected cultivation. ✓ Why it is required? ✓ How it can be done? ✓ Investment on establishment of Structure for protected cultivation. ✓ Management of protected cultivation	26.AGRITECHSHOWonInternetofThingsandSmartAgriculture-YouTube	11:57	Essential
		27.परिशुद्धधता कृषि Precisionfarmingपरिशुद्धधता खेती Finecultivationmgpe11 politicalscience-YouTube	16:17	Essential
		28.AGRITECHSHOWonMultilayerFarming-YouTube	11:41	Essential
		29.AGRITECHSHOWonProtectedCultivation-YouTube	9:11	Essential
		30.AGRITECHSHOWonHydroponics-YouTube	14:44	Optional
		31. Vertical Farming - Why It Is Important ? Vertical Farming In India in hindi - YouTube	8:45	Optional
		32.यहहै असलमें स्मार्ट फार्मिंग |FasalSmartFarmingTechnologyinIndia-YouTube	13:05	Optional
		33.AGRITECHSHOWonSmartphoneSensorTechnology-YouTube	11:47	Optional
		34.2022मैं अब होगी सटीक और स्मार्ट फार्मिंग FasalSmartSystemAtoZ| IndianFarmer-YouTube	11:13	Optional

VII	**Irrigation and Water Management** ✓ Why water management? ✓ How to save water in farming? ✓ Different Methods to save water in farming. ✓ Why Water Conservation? ✓ How farm equipment and tools help in water conservation? ✓ How to recharge ground water table? ✓ About Water conservation and Management ✓ Present status of water scarcity in India. ✓ Challenges in Water Conservation. ✓ About Government initiatives through JAL Shakti? ✓ Why Irrigation required? ✓ Traditional and Advanced irrigation methods their pros and cons. ✓ About Drip irrigation system.	35.WaterManagementinFarming|कृषि मेंजल व्यवस्थापन|ShashwatYogickheti-YouTube	2:59	Essential
		36.WaterConservationtechniquesinAgriculture|खेती मैं कैसे करें जल संरक्षण से अधिक पैदावार-YouTube	7:31	Essential
		37.NeedforwatermanagementinIndia-AudioArticle-YouTube	16:49	Essential
		38.हमारेसिंचाई के सारे स्मार्ट सिस्टम| Irrigation | How to BuildaFarm-Part04|IndianFarmer - YouTube	26:47	Essential
		39.सिंचाई की आधुनिक तरीका | केन्द्रीय धुरी सिंचाई विधि |CenterPivotIrrigationSystem-YouTube	5:40	Optional
		40.IsraelAdvanceAgricultureTechnologyinHindi-YouTube	6:52	Optional
		41.SubSurfaceDripIrrigation(H)(indiascience.in)	3:40	Optional
		42.MiraclesbyIsraelinAgriculture|HowIsraeldofarmingindeser t?|IndiaIsraelFriendship-YouTube	9:26	Optional
VIII	**Soil Health Management** ✓ About Integrated Nutrient Management	43.IntegratedNutrientManagement(inhindi)|समन्वित खाद प्रबंधन -YouTube	6:06	Essential
	✓ About bio fertilizer & its uses ✓ Issues for effective adoption of INM ✓ Why Soil Health Card ✓ How to conduct soil testing? ✓ What is Soil Health Management? ✓ Effects of organic and chemical Fertilizers ✓ Potash as Fertilizer ✓ Right use of potash and its effect of potash on farming ✓ Use of Poly sulphate and its benefits ✓ What is NPK and its Uses ✓ Effect on plants due to deficiency of NPK fertilizer	44. 3IntegratedNutrientManagement-YouTube 45. SoilHealthCard:AsteptowardsfarmerhelpHindi)-YouTube	2:07	Essential
		46. SoilHealthManagement(E)(indiascience.in)	24:48	Essential
		47.SoilSamplingandTesting(Hindi)-YouTube	13:36	Essential
		48.खेती बिना खाद कैसे?रासायनिक या जैविक- जरुरी हैKhetiके लिए कौन सी | Manure-OrganicORChemical-YouTube	7:20	Essential
		49.फ़सल Fasalउत्पादन मे पोटाश का महत्व | पोटाश तत्व का महत्व |ImportanceOfPotash-YouTube	5:21	Essential
		50.KisanकेलिबाजारमेंउराIPLका नया प्राकृतिक उर्वरक :IndianPotashLimited:GreenTV-YouTube	19:02	Essential
		51.NPKFertilizerक्याहै,NPKकब ,कितना औरकैसेइस्तेमालकरेअपने पौधो पैर और इसके क्या फायदे होंगे?-YouTube	7:25	Essential
		52.SoilHealth(Hindi)-YouTube	18:59	Essentail
		53.ModernDimensionsofScientificAgriculture(H)(indiascience.in)	26:37	Optional
		54.SoilNutrition-forAgriculturalFieldOfficer(Hindi/English)-YouTube	23:38	Optional
		55.ManureandFertilizersClass8inHindi[***CropProductionand Management***]CropRotation|Class8-YouTube	9:48	Optional
		56.AGRITECHSHOWonVermiBedTechnologyforproductionofVermi Compost-YouTube	12:00	Optional

		57.WhatisOrganicAgriculturewithFullInformation?-[Hindi]-QuickSupport-YouTube	9:09	Optional
		58.AGRITECHSHOWonBiofertilizer-YouTube	11:44	Optional
IX	**Post Harvest, Cold Chain and Agriculture** Marketing ✓ Harvest of crop and right time ✓ Storage practices	59.CropStorage| उत्पादन का सही भंडारण कैसे करें Kisan|CropProductionandManagement-YouTube	7:42	Essential
		60.ValueAddition:AgroProduce(H)(indiascience.in)	28:25	Essential
		61.AgriculturalMarketinginIndia-YouTube	51:56	Essential
	✓ Pretreatment of Storage place ✓ About value addition ✓ About GI ✓ Value addition of orange, star fruit, tamarind, soya bean and pineapple ✓ Over view on Agriculture Marketing ✓ Basic facilities needed for agriculture marketing ✓ Government measures in Agriculture marketing	62.कृषिविपणन(AgricultureMarketing)|By-Dr.HarshManiSingh|IndianEconomics|IAS,PCS,NET/JRF-YouTube	10:54	Essential
		63.FoodSafety(E)(indiascience.in)	60:19	Optional
		64.HowwedoWheatharvestingandstorage:IIKrishiDarshanII26April2019-YouTube	25:20	Optional
		65.NationalAgricultureMarketeNAMspecial-YouTube	55:34	Optional
		66.MinimumSupportPrice|WhatisMSPinAgriculture-INNEWSIDrishtiIAS-YouTube	25:06	Optional
X	**Agri Startups and Entre preneurship** ✓ What is start up ✓ Contribution (%) of startup ✓ Global scenario of startup ✓ Scope of Startup in Sorting, Grading ✓ Inadulteration, ✓ One stop shop/ kiosks, alternate use of paddystrawbaler, Technology for bio control, enhancing the agriculture productivity	67.AgriculturalStartupsPart1-YouTube	22:03	Essential
		68.https://youtu.be/60YD5jsSlmo(Top10AgritechStartupsEmpoweringIndianFarmers)	4:06	Essential
		69.ProfitableAgriStartupsBusinessIdeas-(Part-2)(Hindi)-YouTube	8:19	Essential
		70.छोट KisanऔरStartupकोRBIनेदी राहत,RBIनेआसानकिए नियम,आसानीसेमिलेगी पैसा|KisanBulletin-YouTube	10:37	Optional
XI	**Agriculture & Rural Development Schemes of Govt. of India/ State Govts1.** ✓ Brief of Govt. of India Schemes supporting Agriculture ✓ New Schemes introduced during last 5 years ✓ Rashtriya Krishi VikasYojna ✓ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme ✓ Kisan Credit Card Scheme	71.GovtSchemesforAgricultureinIndia-YouTube	40:26	Essential
		72.LatestGovernmentSchemesforAgriculture||GovernmentSchemesbyPMNarendraModi-YouTube	36:18	Essential
		73.#RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojanaराष्टीय कृषि विकास योजना |-YouTube	2:37	Essential
		74.MGNREGA-SarkariYojanayen-YouTube	3:01	Essential
		75.KisanCreditCard(Hindi)-YouTube	5:49	Essential
		76.किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (Kisan Credit Card) क्या है और कैसे मिलता है |KCC|BenefitsofKCC-YouTube	6:40	Essential
		77.KrishiDarshan:WelfareschemebeingrunbyAgricultureDepartment-YouTube	24:54	Optional
		78.https://youtu.be/3HulBEzPJzI(InitiativesinAgriculture&AlliedSectorforMitigatingfarmersdistress-NewIndiaSankalp(Video)	58:16	Optional
		79.KrishiDarshan-VermicompostandPradhanMantriKisanSAMPADAYojanaspecial-YouTube	24:44	Optional

XII	**Horticulture and Floriculture and other** allied areas ✓ Concept of Integrated Horticulture Development ✓ Fruits that can be combined for integrated Horticulture Development ✓ Government Schemes supporting Horticulture and Floriculture Development and opportunities	80.एकीकृत समन्वित बागवानी योजना||KrishiDarshan,05:30PM,1Jan2020–YouTube	24:57	Essential
		81.https://youtu.be/WfGYU6CKk9A(सघनबागवानीसेआमदनी हीआमदनी)	15:58	Essential
		82.FloricultureFarminginIndia|फूलोंकीसमखेती |FloriculturBusiness–YouTube	7:45	Essential
		83.krishiDarshan(SolarEnergySchemesinAgriculture)–YouTube	24:28	Optional
XIII	**Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries** ✓ Dairy Farming ✓ Dairy Farm Management and Best Practices ✓ Opportunities in Dairy and Fisheries ✓ Best Practices in Dairy and Fisheries for better productivity ✓ AboutPradhanMantriMatasyaSampadaYojna(PMMSY)	84.PashupalanTimes:StepsinAnimalHusbandry–3Min–YouTube	3:11	Essential
		85.पशुपालन - भाग 1 - डेयरी फार्म Dairyfarm–inHindi–YouTube	4:02	Essential
		86.DairyFarmManagement–YouTube	6:49	Optional
		87.DairyCalfManagement–YouTube	15:03	Optional
		88.DairyfarmingHindiAccessMadhyapradesh–YouTube(CaseStudy)	11:52	Optional
		89.AGRITECHSHOWonCleanMilkProductionProcess-YouTube	11:55	Optional
		90.AGRITECHSHOWonQualityControlTechnologyforMilkTesting-YouTube	12:01	Optional
		91.PMlaunches'PradhanMantriMatsyaSampadaYojana'totransformthefisheriessector-YouTube	2:38	Essential
XIV	**Farmer Producer Organisations** ✓ Concept of Farmer Producer Organisation and its relevance ✓ Advantages from FPOs ✓ Various Benefits for Farming through FPOs ✓ Govt. of India Assistance for FPOs	92.FPOKyaHai||किसान उत्पादकसंगठन||FarmerProducerOrganization||PMKisan||PMKisanYojna-YouTube	25:11	Essential
		93.https://youtu.be/4Vbh0hp0lP4(AboutFPOs-SFAC)	44:16	Optional
		94.https://youtu.be/gNutRAqRnYU(FPO-SFAC)	10:04	Optional
	✓ Success stories of FPOs	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z5J-CDBpNZE	15:32	Optional
XV	**Agriculture Risk Management and Climate Resilience** ✓ Climate Change and its impact on Agriculture ✓ About Crop Insurance Schemes ✓ Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojna ✓ Climate resilient cropping practices	95.Climateresilientfarming(HindiJune2013)-YouTube	6:11	Essential
		96.ClimateResilientAgriculture||जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि #ClimateChange#GlobalWarming#JalJeevanHariyali-YouTube	6:42	Essential
		97.Fasal Bima | फसल बिमा | Fasal Bima Yojana In Hindi | Prime MinisterCropInsuranceScheme-YouTube	3:01	Essential
		98.ClimateChange&IndianFarmers(H)(indiascience.in)	23.08	Essential
		99.(Hindi)PradhanMantriFasalBimaYojana-YouTube	11:46	Essential
		100.WhatisPMFBYप्रधानमंत्रीफसलबिमायोजनाक्याहै?-YouTube	2:03	Optional
		101.CropInsuranceSchemesPMFBY&RWBCISexplained,Whatnewchangesareintroduced bythegovernment?-YouTube	17:37	Optional
		102.PradhanMantriFasalBimaYojana-YouTube	6:36	Optional
		103.ClimateSmartAgricultureinIndia|जलवायु अनुरूप कृषि|ClimateResilienceAdaptation-YouTube	6:04	Optional

Other References:

1	Crop Specific Practices	MaizeCultivation.pptx PaddyCultivation.pptx PotatoCultivation.pptx SuagrcaneCultivation.pptx Wheatcultivation.pptx		Optional
2	Notes on Basic Agriculture	hess404.pdf (ncert.nic.in) Chapter 4.pmd (ncert.nic.in)		Optional
3	Farmer Portal	FarmerPortal:HomePage		Optional
4	Agri Schemes	NABARD-NationalBankForAgricultureAndRuralDevelopment		Optional
5	Mobile Applications	https://farmer.gov.in/mobileappsdownload.aspx		Optional
6	Other Relevant videos	स्वस्थ मृदा से बनेगा स्वस्थ भारत। By डॉ. यू. एस. तेवतिया। इंडियन पोटाश लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली - YouTube	23:07	Optional
		Kisanके लिए IPL(IndianPotashLimited)का तोहफा पोषकतत्वों का खजाना "पॉली हैलाइट" (Polyhallite)-YouTube	06:51	Optional
		Kisanके लिए बाजार में उतरा IPL का नया प्राकृतिक उर्वरक:IndianPotashLimited:GreenTV YouTube	19:02	Optional
		ट्रेन्च विधि से गन्ना बोने के फायदे|By डॉ. यू. एस. तेवतिया। इंडियन पोटाश लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली - YouTube	07:26	Optional
		Kisanसमझे Potashका महत्व |SanjeevKrChaudhary,IndianPotashLtdOnGreenTV-YouTube	02:10	Optional
		एक आँख के गन्ने की बुवाई से लाभ |By डॉ. यू. एस. तेवतिया। इंडियन पोटाश लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली - YouTube	10:13	Optional
		फसलFasalउत्पादन में पोटाश का महत्वपोटाश तत्व का महत्व |ImportanceOfPotash-YouTube	05:21	Optional
7	Farmer Friendly Handbook	FFH201819_Hindi.pdf(agricoop.gov.in)		Optional
8	A Handbook of Govt. Schemes	Handbook_Schemes_Prog_Hin.pdf(agricoop.gov.in)		Optional
9	State wise Farmer Friendly Handbook	https://farmer.gov.in/handbooks.aspx		Optional
10	IEC material	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/10fuZr13C0lYy2iaBcDz9qMPxL2Bnp2Xd		Optional

ANNEXURE – IV

Assessment status of survey conducted and marks obtained in e-learning by Amrit interns

S. No	Name of intern	Father's Name	Registration ID.	Mobile No.	Farmers covered	Marks Obtained
1.	Revati Raman Verma	Pradeep Kumar	20240100207	6391097248	100	63
2.	Shubham Singh	Rajesh kumar	20240100260	8081691874	100	73
3.	Munesh Kumar	Pappu Singh	20240100288	8433280843	101	47
4.	Karan Pal	Dambar singh	20240100295	9027804991	103	73
5.	Dharmesh Raj	Nathulal	20240100283	8948590561	100	72
6.	Dinesh Kumar	Ramvir	20240100247	9837444603	108	72
7.	Bhartendu	Premchandra	20240100229	8957658782	100	77
8.	Ajeet Kumar	Lal Bahadur	20240100220	7237978589	100	73
9.	Vijay Kumar	Ramsagar	20240100222	8176828836	100	55
10.	Sudheesh Kumar	Kailash Chand	20240100242	7817014842	110	60
11.	Rajpal	Mohar Pal	20240100215	7518336151	100	53
12.	Abhishek Kr. Awasthi	Krashna Kr. Awasthi	20240100224	6393498659	100	75
13.	Deepak Kumar	Yogesh Kumar	20240100250	9389585688	100	75
14.	Avneesh Chauhan	Bhopal Singh	20240100209	6398196837	100	58
15.	Subhash Chandra	Dharam Pal	20240100216	6396451001	103	70
16.	Rajneesh Kumar	Ramadhar	20240100221	7460053604	100	57
17.	Vikas	Jaiveer Singh	20240100249	7668631078	101	72
18.	Ajay Kumar	Raj kumar	20240100211	6306664334	100	60
19.	Monika Vishwakarma	Jitendra Singh	20240100248	8979282942	101	57
20.	Sanjay Sagar	Satyaveer	20240100246	7505445613	105	65
21.	Rana Pratap	Teerath singh	20240100243	8445358459	100	65
22.	Prince Kumar	Hirdesh Kumar	20240100239	6395926110	105	87
23.	Sanjay Kumar	Banke lal	20240100234	7398159695	102	65
24.	Abdul Quadir	Sarfraj ahmad	20240100223	7534059917	100	58
25.	Ganga Singh	Ompal singh	20240100267	7668340923	100	67
26.	Bhavishaya Sharma	Jaiprakash Sharma	20240100240	6397894069	100	78
27.	Vishal Chauhan	Chandra prakash	20240100238	8384812837	111	73
28.	Gulsaba Parveen	Farhat Ali	20240100290	9027131973	102	60
29.	Vaibhav	Ram vir sharma	20240100270	9758843674	100	65
30.	Pankaj Gangwar	Ramdas	20240100266	9548754152	100	65

31.	Mohd Farzeen	Mohd Zahien	20240100231	9548335584	100	73
32.	Parul	Partu Singh	20240100286	9758696353	104	58
33.	Aamir Ali	Wakeel Ahmad	20240100275	6396033084	102	73
34.	Vishal	Sh Radheshyam	20240100285	9027951430	102	43
35.	Badal	Rampal Singh	20240100226	9528274016	101	73
36.	Priyanka	Harkesh Singh	20240300154	9412639998	106	78
37.	Jeetu Kumar	Kamal Singh	20240100230	8171819273	100	57
38.	Gajanan Gupta	Ashok kumar	20240100228	9758680255	100	65
39.	Mohd Kaif	Anwar Ahmad	20240100227	9837633171	100	70
40.	Vijay Kumar Singh	Bharat Singh	20240100218	6398910716	102	63
41.	Tasneem Firdos	Farhat Ali	20240100273	9286505344	104	55
42.	Vanshika Chauhan	Naresh Singh	20240100278	6397492089	100	63
43.	Kunal Malik	Rajveer	20240100204	7037002808	101	75
44.	Anuj Nayak	Sunderpal	20240100276	9917982808	100	48
45.	Deep Kumar	Lokendra Kumar	20240100205	9012328697	100	57
46.	Abhishek Kumar	Bhai Lal	20240100291	6388442597	100	62
47.	Deep Kumar	Ram Ratan	20240100210	8279877457	100	77
48.	Sachin Singh	Pappu Singh	20240100219	7900909314	106	65
49.	Gulfam Ali	Mohamad Ali	20240100217	8650565479	100	57
50.	Akhil Kumar	Santosh Kumar	20240100271	6397621170	101	82
51.	Divek Sirohi	Yashveer singh	20240100293	9616697897	100	73
52.	Manish Kumar	Bhograj Singh	20240100284	9528141680	104	47
53.	RajKumar	Jaswant Singh	20240100282	7252061751	101	68
54.	Aakansha Porswal	Dharmendra Singh	20240100269	9319579844	100	72
55.	Tarun Sirohi	Sagar Sirohi	20240100261	7505388650	101	73
56.	Yogesh Kumar	Chetram Verma	20240100279	8052783842	100	65
57.	Aanshika Choudhary	Jitendra Singh	20240100272	8755023057	100	72
58.	Priyanshi Solanki	Manoj Singh Solanki	20240100287	6398778990	104	65
59.	Arjun Yadav	Kishanveer singh	20240100281	8859619762	100	68
60.	Dipendra Singh	Kanchid Singh	20240300149	7248201178	102	73

ANNEXURE – V

APPLICATION FOR AMRIT INTERNSHIP

Recent passport size photograph

Name	
Email-ID	
Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY)	
Mobile	
Gender	
Category	Gen ☐ SC ☐ ST ☐ OBC ☐
Identity Proof Number (Aadhaar / Passport / Voter ID/PAN)	
Nationality	
Flat/ House No.	
Area/ Street/ Sector/ Block	
Village/ Town/ City	
State	
District	
Pin code	
Area of expertise	

Educational Qualification:		
Education Qualification (Highest)		
Name of course being persued at present		
Name of the Institution/ College/ University		
Total internship period applied for (in months)		
BANK DETAILS	**Name of the Bank**	
	Account Number	
	IFSC	
	Branch Name	

Important instructions- Kindly upload scanned pdf of the letter of recommendation from the Institute/College/ University / Establishment / NPC Office / IPL Office for internship as per Annex-II

Declaration

☐ I certify that the above information furnished by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I also agree that in the event of any misrepresentation and / or falsification of information, my internship shall be liable for termination without any further notice that may deem fit to initiate.

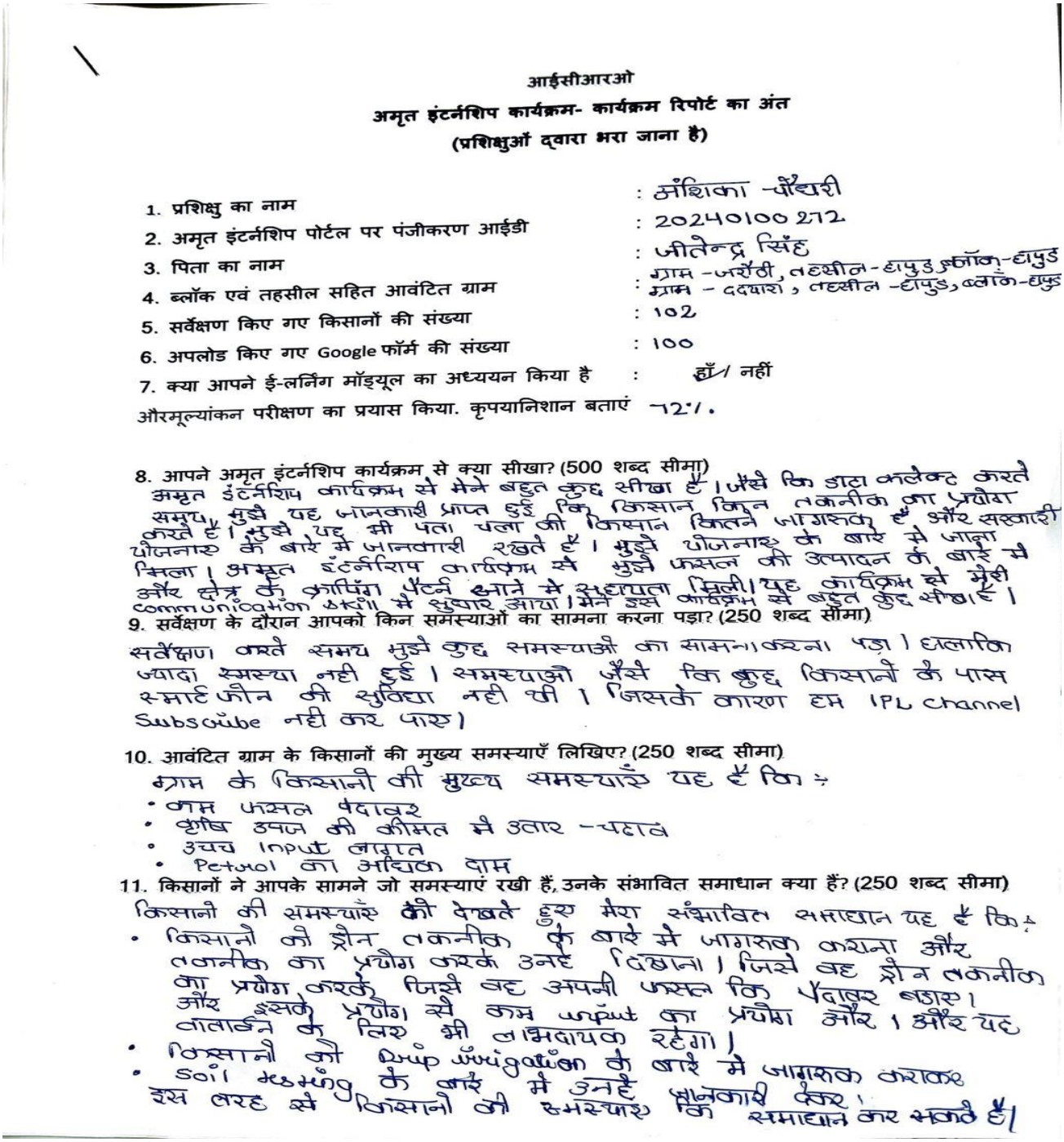
☐ I also certify to abide by the prescribed terms and conditions for the ICRO Amrit Internship Programme during my internship period.

I understand that for undergoing the internship and upon its completion, I shall have no claims on IPL / NPC / ICRO whatsoever

Place:	Signature of applicant
Date:	

ANNEXURE – VI

Feedback form Amrit Interns



आईसीआरओ

अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम- कार्यक्रम रिपोर्ट का अंत

(प्रशिक्षुओं द्वारा भरा जाना है)

1. प्रशिक्षु का नाम : अंशिका चौधरी
2. अमृत इंटर्नशिप पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण आईडी : 20240100272
3. पिता का नाम : जीतेन्द्र सिंह
4. ब्लॉक एवं तहसील सहित आवंटित ग्राम : ग्राम -जरौंठी, तहसील-हापुड़ ब्लॉक-हापुड़ ग्राम - ददघाशे, तहसील -हापुड़, ब्लॉक-हापुड़
5. सर्वेक्षण किए गए किसानों की संख्या : 102
6. अपलोड किए गए Google फॉर्म की संख्या : 100
7. क्या आपने ई-लर्निंग मॉड्यूल का अध्ययन किया है : हाँ/ नहीं

औरमूल्यांकन परीक्षण का प्रयास किया. कृपयानिशान बताएं -12'/.

8. आपने अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम से क्या सीखा? (500 शब्द सीमा)
अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम से मैने बहुत कुछ सीखा है। जैसे कि डाटा कलेक्ट करते समय, मुझे यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई कि किसान किन तकनीक का प्रयोग करते हैं। मुझे यह भी पता चला की किसान कितने जागरूक हैं और सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी रखते हैं। मुझे योजनाओं के बारे में जानना मिला। अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम से मुझे फसल की उत्पादन के बारे में और क्षेत्र के क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न जाने में सहायता मिली। यह कार्यक्रम से मेरी communication skill में सुधार आया। मैंने इस कार्यक्रम से बहुत कुछ सीखा है।

9. सर्वेक्षण के दौरान आपको किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा? (250 शब्द सीमा)
सर्वेक्षण करते समय मुझे कुछ समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। वैसे कि ज्यादा समस्या नही हुई। समस्याओं जैसे कि कुछ किसानों के पास स्मार्ट फोन की सुविधा नही थी। जिसके कारण हम IPL channel Subscribe नही कर पाए।

10. आवंटित ग्राम के किसानों की मुख्य समस्याएँ लिखिए? (250 शब्द सीमा)
ग्राम के किसानो की मुख्य समस्याएँ यह है कि :-
- कम फसल पैदावार
- कृषि उपज की कीमत मे उतार -चढाव
- उच्च Input लागत
- Petrol का अधिक दाम

11. किसानों ने आपके सामने जो समस्याएं रखी हैं, उनके संभावित समाधान क्या हैं? (250 शब्द सीमा)
किसानो की समस्याओं को देखते हुए मेरा संभावित समाधान यह है कि :-
- किसानो को ड्रोन तकनीक के बारे मे जागरूक कराना और तकनीक का प्रयोग करके उनहे दिखाना। जिसे वह ड्रोन तकनीक का प्रयोग करके जिसे वह अपनी फसल कि पैदावार बढ़ा। और इसके प्रयोग से कम input का प्रयोग और। और यह तालाबो के लिए भी लाभदायक रहेगा।
- किसानो को Drip सिंचाई के बारे मे जागरूक कराकर
- Soil testing के बारे मे उनहे जानकारी देकर।

इस तरह से किसानो की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते है।

आईसीआरओ

अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम- कार्यक्रम रिपोर्ट का अंत

(प्रशिक्षुओं द्वारा भरा जाना है)

1. प्रशिक्षु का नाम : पिन्स कुमार
2. अमृत इंटर्नशिप पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण आईडी : 202401000239
3. पिता का नाम : श्री हिदेश कुमार
4. ब्लॉक एवं तहसील सहित आवंटित ग्राम : सिम्मावली, तहसील - गदमुक्तेश्वर
5. सर्वेक्षण किए गए किसानों की संख्या : 105
6. अपलोड किए गए Google फॉर्म की संख्या : 105
7. क्या आपने ई-लर्निंग मॉड्यूल का अध्ययन किया है : हाँ / नहीं

औरमूल्यांकन परीक्षण का प्रयास किया. कृपयानिशान बताएं

8. आपने अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम से क्या सीखा? (500 शब्द सीमा)
पिछले दिनों जब मैं इन इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम से जुड़ा तो मुझे बहुत सी सरकारी योजनाओं के विषय में जानकारी ही नहीं थी। तथा कृषि का छात्र होने के नाते मुझे इससे जुड़कर इन सभी के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त हुई। इसके अतिरिक्त मैंने सर्वेक्षण करना सीखा तथा इन सबसे इतर मुझे किताबी ज्ञान के अलावा व्यवहारिक ज्ञान भी प्राप्त हुआ जो मेरे लिए एक अमूल्य पूंजी के समान है।

9. सर्वेक्षण के दौरान आपको किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा? (250 शब्द सीमा)
सर्वेक्षण के दौरान मुझे कई प्रकार की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। जैसे - बहुत से किसान हमें शक की नजरों से देखते थे और अपनी जानकारी देने से मना कर देते थे।
इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत से किसानो के पास मोबाइल ही नही था जिससे कि वे Youtube चैनल सब्सक्राइब कर सकें।

10. आवंटित ग्राम के किसानों की मुख्य समस्याएँ लिखिए? (250 शब्द सीमा)
आवंटित गांव के किसानों की समस्यायें बहुत सारी थी परन्तु इनमे से मुख्य समस्यायें इस प्रकार है-
① आवारा पशु जो फसल तैयार होने से पहले ही उसे खा जाते हैं।
② सरकारी योजनाओं की जानकारी किसानों तक नही पहुँच पा रही है।
③ किसान मिट्टी की जाँच कराने के इच्छुक तो हैं परन्तु वे इसकी विधि से अनभिज्ञ हैं।

11. किसानों ने आपके सामने जो समस्याएं रखी हैं, उनके संभावित समाधान क्या हैं? (250 शब्द सीमा) किसानों की समस्याओं को निम्न प्रकार निराकरण किया जा सकता है-
① आवारा पशुओं के लिए सरकार व किसान दोनो के एकीकृत प्रयास फलदायी होंगे जैसे किसान स्वंय से पशुओं को दौड़ना बन्द कर दे तथा सरकार इसके लिए अभियान भी चला सकती है जिससे कि किसान जागरूक हो जाये तथा गौशाला का निर्माण भी कराया जाना चाहिए।
② मिट्टी की जाँच के लिए छोटी मशीनों का वितरण तथा उनके शोध को बढ़ावा देना कि अपेक्षाकृत छोटी व सस्ती मशीन का विकास हो जिसे ग्रामपंचायत / ग्राम स्तर पर वितरित किया जावे।

आईसीआरओ

अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम- कार्यक्रम रिपोर्ट का अंत

(प्रशिक्षुओं द्वारा भरा जाना है)

1. प्रशिक्षु का नाम : रेवती रमन शर्मा
2. अमृत इंटर्नशिप पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण आईडी : 2024010020 7
3. पिता का नाम : प्रदीप कुमार शर्मा
4. ब्लॉक एवं तहसील सहित आवंटित ग्राम : हापुड़
5. सर्वेक्षण किए गए किसानों की संख्या : 100
6. अपलोड किए गए Google फॉर्म की संख्या : 100
7. क्या आपने ई-लर्निंग मॉड्यूल का अध्ययन किया है : हाँ / नहीं

औरमूल्यांकन परीक्षण का प्रयास किया. कृपयानिशान बताएं

8. आपने अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम से क्या सीखा? (500 शब्द सीमा)

अमृत इंटर्नशिप की सहायता से हमें कृषि से सम्बन्धित बातों तथा कार्यों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने का तथा किसान से बातचीत करने का ढंग तथा उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना।

9. सर्वेक्षण के दौरान आपको किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा? (250 शब्द सीमा)

सर्वेक्षण के दौरान हमने यह देखा किसान आजकल चल रही ठगी के कारण किसान अपनी जानकारी साझा करने से झिझक रहे थे और कुछ किसान अपना नंबर देने या फोटो खिंचवाने से साफ मना कर रहे थे

10. आवंटित ग्राम के किसानों की मुख्य समस्याएँ लिखिए? (250 शब्द सीमा)

किसानों की मुख्य समस्या जैसे कि गन्ने सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाओं का जानकारी से लाभ प्राप्त न होना और फसलों का सही मूल्य प्राप्त न होना और किसानों को खाद, बीज व कृषि यन्त्रों व नई कृषि तकनीकियों का ज्ञान न होना।

11. किसानों ने आपके सामने जो समस्याएं रखी हैं, उनके संभावित समाधान क्या हैं? (250 शब्द सीमा)

हमारे हिसाब से किसानों को उनकी फसल की सही दाम (मूल्य) प्राप्त होने चाहिए तथा किसानों को फसलों को उगाने व खेत की तैयारी व मृदा जांच तथा फसल बीमा आदि के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए तथा नई वैज्ञानिक तकनीकियों के बारे में किसानों को जानकारी देनी चाहिए तथा उन्नत किस्म के बीजों को उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।

आईसीआरओ

अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम- कार्यक्रम रिपोर्ट का अंत

(प्रशिक्षुओं द्वारा भरा जाना है)

1. प्रशिक्षु का नाम : आकांक्षा पोरसवाल
2. अमृत इंटर्नशिप पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण आईडी : 2024010026 9
3. पिता का नाम : श्री धर्मेंद्र पोरसवाल
4. ब्लॉक एवं तहसील सहित आवंटित ग्राम : ① खागोई, ② खुड़लिया → B- सिम्भावली T- गढ़मुक्तेश्वर
5. सर्वेक्षण किए गए किसानों की संख्या : 100
6. अपलोड किए गए Google फॉर्म की संख्या : 100
7. क्या आपने ई-लर्निंग मॉड्यूल का अध्ययन किया है : ✓ हाँ / नहीं

औरमूल्यांकन परीक्षण का प्रयास किया. कृपयानिशान बताएं मूल्यांकन परीक्षण मे मैंने 72% अंक प्राप्त किया। {प्रथम प्रयास मे}।

8. आपने अमृत इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम से क्या सीखा? (500 शब्द सीमा)

एक प्रशिक्षु के रूप मे, मैंने इस कार्यक्रम से किसानो से वार्तालाप करना सीखा। किसानो की समस्या सुनना तथा खेती द्वारा प्राप्त लाभ/हानि की जानकारी ली। इस इंटर्नशिप से कार्य अनुभव लिया तथा आत्मविश्वास मे भी वृद्धि हुई। इससे मुझे आवंटित ग्राम के फसल चक्र के बारे मे भी जानकारी प्राप्त हुई।

9. सर्वेक्षण के दौरान आपको किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा? (250 शब्द सीमा)

सर्वेक्षण के दौरान मुझे अधिकतम किसान खेतो पर मिले, जिससे मुझे वार्तालाप करने मे समस्या हुई क्योंकि किसान अपने कार्य मे अधिक व्यस्त थे। कुछ किसान अपना ब्योरा देने मे झिझक रहे थे तथा कुछ किसानो ने मुझे सही जानकारी नही दी।

10. आवंटित ग्राम के किसानों की मुख्य समस्याएँ लिखिए? (250 शब्द सीमा)

- उत्पादकता मे कमी
- कोई लाभ नही
- मृदा उर्वरकता मे कमी
- ऋण की अधिकता
- सरकारी योजनाओ की जानकारी का आभाव
- संचार तंत्र का मजबुत न होने के कारण कृषि संबंधी समस्या का समाधान न होना।

11. किसानों ने आपके सामने जो समस्याएं रखी हैं, उनके संभावित समाधान क्या हैं? (250 शब्द सीमा)

- उत्पादकता मे कमी की समस्या दूर करने के लिए अच्छे बीज का चुनाव तथा बीज उपचार।
- अधिक लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए अन्य व्यवसाय के लिए प्रेरित किया, जैसे - खेती प्रणाली अगल - अलग, खेती के साथ पशुपालन, आदि।
- मृदा उर्वरकता बढ़ाने के लिए जैविक खाद का प्रयोग करने की सलाह दी।