



CARD

Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development

Farmers Training & Inter State Exposure Visit Programs

under

ATMA, MIDH & NLM Schemes on Agriculture, Horticulture and Livestock



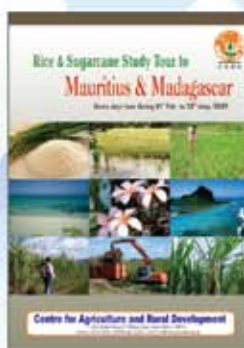
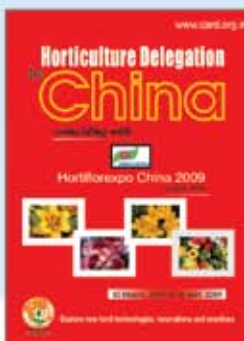
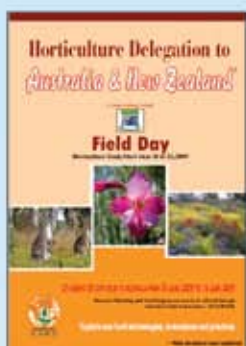
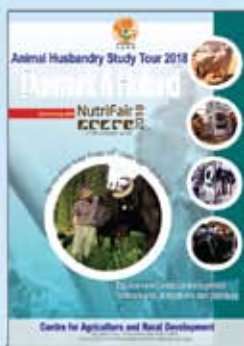
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International Study cum Exposure visit

Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development organizes International Study Tours cum Exposure visit and Training programs for State Government officials / progressive farmers / extension workers / youth leaders / students / agribusiness industry and other stake-holders to various countries to facilitate acquisition of knowledge and hands on learning of various advanced technologies being used in Agriculture and Allied sector globally.

Recent International Study Tours



Programs can include

- ✓ Agriculture, dairy and farm machinery
- ✓ Horticulture and nurseries
- ✓ Animal Husbandry
- ✓ Environmental Education
- ✓ Aquaculture and Hydroponics
- ✓ Others on request

An unforgettable experience

- ✓ Small groups
- ✓ Customized programs
- ✓ Flexible schedules
- ✓ Expert facilitators and guides
- ✓ Hands-on activities and cultural exchange
- ✓ Sightseeing and explorations



Major Agri | Horti Expo Worldwide



Note:- The above tours can be considered with various Events, Expos and Seminar within the proposed duration.

- For customised tour / programmes and further details, please contact to ed@card.org.in

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Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit
Programs on
THEMATIC
TOURS





Farmers Training cum
Exposure Visit on

INTEGRATED CROPPING SYSTEM

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore

Integrated crop management (ICM) is a holistic approach to sustainable agriculture. It considers the situation across the whole farm, including socio-economic and environmental factors, to deliver the most suitable and safe approach for long-term benefit. This means carefully considering site selection, soil management, seed & planting material, crop rotation, crop nutrition, pest management, water management and landscape management that fit the local conditions and climate. ICM is not rigidly-defined. It is a dynamic system that adapts to changing conditions by combining local knowledge with new research and technologies. ICM is particularly appropriate for small farmers because it aims to minimize dependence on purchased inputs and to make the fullest possible use of indigenous technical knowledge and land use practices. Modern agriculture must produce high yields. This is also possible when intensely cultivated fields alternate with natural habitats in which countless animals and plant species thrive. Integrated Crop Management aims to reconcile the economic demands on agriculture with environmental protection. The coexistence of agricultural and wild life sanctuaries is also an important aspect of this principle. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is working on the aspects of ICM for better crop yield per hectare. TNAU has also successfully implemented the nationally famous Tamil Nadu Precision Farming Project. The Horticultural Research Station, Udhaagamandalam, under TNAU is engaged in production of high quality vegetables under ICS. The seed production of temperate vegetables is taken up at State Horticultural Farm, Nanjanad

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech farming and use of Integrated Cropping System in Agri/Horti crops.
2. Training on new hybrids and varieties for different ecosystem.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place in TNAU, Coimbatore.
4. Training and exposure to Precision Farming system.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore.
2. Horticulture Research Station Vijayanagaram, Ooty.
3. Farmers field nearby Coimbatore.
4. Exposure visits to Tamil Nadu Precision Farming Project sites.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about Integrated Cropping System for major field crop.
3. Awareness about the ongoing projects and research activities in various institutes.
4. Adoption of resource management, ICT application and marketing linkages under precision farming system.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
- Overnight at Coimbatore.

Day 3: TNAU, Coimbatore.

- Visit to Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore. Training on Integrated Farming Systems and their applications.

- Interaction with experts on farmers queries on practices to be followed.

Day 4: TNAU, Coimbatore.

- Training on agriculture extension management practices.
- Training on marketing and value chain in agri/horti sector.

Day 5: TNAU, Coimbatore.

- Training on alternate cropping system for different crops.
- Interaction with faculty and training on ongoing projects at TNAU.
- Visit to TN Precision farming Project sites.

Day 6: TNAU, Coimbatore.

- Training on Integrated Pest Management.
- Training on modern technologies for more productivity per hectare.
- Imparting knowledge on major crops grown in the area.

Day 7: HRS, Ooty.

- Visit to Horticulture Research Station, Ooty.
- Training on major crop grown in the area.
- Visit to botanical garden Ooty.

Day 8: Coimbatore.

- Visit to adjoining farmers fields for practical exposure to ICM.
- Interaction with farmers for packages and practices.
- Imparting knowledge on major crops grown in the area.

Day 9: Coimbatore.

- Summing up of visit.
- Aday for local travel to places of interest.

Day 10: Back Journey.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **INTEGRATED NUTRIENTS MANAGEMENT**

Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal

The combined use of different sources of plant nutrients i.e. organic, biological and inorganic amendments is essential for the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility and plant nutrient supply at an optimum level for achieving desired crop productivity. The aim of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) is to integrate the use of natural and man-made soil nutrients to increase crop productivity and preserve soil productivity for future generations. Rather than focusing nutrition management practices on one crop, INM aims at optimal use of nutrient sources on a cropping-system or crop-rotation basis. This encourages farmers to focus on long-term planning and make greater consideration for environmental impacts. INM relies on a number of factors, including appropriate nutrient application and conservation and the transfer of knowledge about INM practices to farmers and researchers. Boosting plant nutrients can be achieved by a range of practices covered in this guide such as terracing, alley cropping, conservation tillage, intercropping, and crop rotation. In addition to the standard selection and application of fertilizers, INM practices include new techniques such as deep placement of fertilizers and the use of inhibitors or urea coatings that have been developed to improve nutrient uptake. In a country like India, to meet the ever increasing demand of food for a continually expanding population, we cannot depend on organic farming but use of organic and inorganic i.e. Integrated Nutrient Management is only the alternative to fulfil our agro targets.

Highlights of the Study Tour:

Visit of farmers to model organic farms to understand working with natural system.

1. To learn about biological cycles within the farming system involving microorganisms, soil flora and fauna, plants and animals.
2. To maintain and increase the long term fertility of soil through INM techniques.
3. To learn INM applications in various agricultural/horticultural crops and soil types.
4. To understand the wider social, economic and ecological impact of the INM farming system.

Technical Study Tour Visits:

1. Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal.
2. Field visits to see INM sites and organic farming models.
3. Centre of Organic Farming.

Expected Outcome of the event:

1. Adoption of localized INM recommendations, considering available nutrient sources.
2. To focus on using available nutrient resources more efficiently, effectively and sustainably than the past.
3. Assessment of agronomic productivity, economic profitability and ecological compatibility of packages.
4. To adopt large scale adaptive research and demonstration programs.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1:

- Depart from state to Bhopal.
- Overnight at Bhopal.

Day 2 & 3: Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal.

- Visit to Indian Institute of Soil Science.
- Training on common package and practices followed for Integrated Nutrient Management.
- Interaction with scientist for farmers' queries.
- Overnight at Bhopal.

Day 4: Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal.

- Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal.
- Training on Integrated Nutrient Management practices
- Overnight in Bhopal.

Day 5: Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal.

- Visit to adjoining farmer's field at Bhopal area for practical exposure.
- Interaction with local farmers.
- Overnight in Bhopal.

Day 6: Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal

- Training on soil testing.
- Visit to local farms related to INM.
- Overnight at Bhopal.

Day 7: Central Institute of Agriculture Engineering.

- Exposure Visit to CIAE.
- Discussion with Scientists.
- Training on power tiller operated agricultural machinery.
- Machinery for seedbed preparation and land leveling.
- Overnight at Bhopal.

Day 8: Hoshangabad

- Exposure visit to Hoshangabad to see the public private model in extension.
- Visit to mechanized farms.

Day 9 & 10: Back Journey

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **PRECISION FARMING**

Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd., Maharashtra

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy and the villages are the life lines of growth of India. Precision farming is a farming management concept based on observing, measuring and responding to inter and intra-field variability in crops. Crop variability typically has both a spatial and temporal component which makes statistical/computational treatments quite involved. Precision agriculture is changing the way Indian farmers and agribusinesses view the land from which they reap their profits. It's about collecting timely geospatial information on soil-plant-animal requirements and prescribing and applying site-specific treatments to increase agricultural production and protect the environment. Where farmers may have once treated their fields uniformly, they are now seeing benefits from micromanaging their fields. Precision agriculture is gaining in popularity largely due to the introduction of high technology tools into the agricultural community that are more accurate, cost effective, and user friendly. Many of the new innovations rely on the integration of on-board computers, data collection sensors, and GPS time and position reference systems. In the light of today's urgent need, there should be an all-out effort to use new technological inputs for the development of our society, as well as to make the 'Green Revolution' an 'Evergreen Revolution'. Farmers can get an exposure on precision farming at JISL, Jalgaon and all activities are organized under the auspices of Jain Hi-Tech Agri Institute (JHAI) for awareness and motivation especially amongst farmers for increasing their income.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

- To see hi tech farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
- To know the working of precision farming on farm.
- To know about the global Positioning System (GPS), yield Monitoring, Variable Rate Technology (VRT), Remote sensing, Geographic Information system (GIS).
- Training on micro irrigation systems.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Visit to Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
2. Visit to Jain hills Jalgaon for tissue culture excellence in Banana.
3. Visits to MPKV, Banana Research Station, Jalgaon.
4. Visit to adjoining precision model farms.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and high tech farming.
2. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.
3. Adoption of precision technology and micro-irrigation that can help to improve the efficiency of farm operations.
4. Adoption of PF that cover three aspects such as data collection, analysis or processing of recorded information and recommendations based on available information.
5. Adoption of precision farming techniques to obtain highest yields and quality and reduce costs on resources.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 and 2:

- Depart from the state to Jalgaon.

Day 3: Jalgaon.

- Visit to JISL, Plastic Park, Jalgaon.
- Communication session with experts on Jains Products and Services.
- Training on micro irrigation systems and their role in the booming agricultural economy of India.

Day 4: Jalgaon.

- Visit to JISL Food Park, Jalgaon.
- Training on processing of banana and fruits at Jain Food Park.

Day 5: Jain Hills, Jalgaon.

- Visit to Jain Agri Park Jalgaon.
- Training on tissue culture technology in India.
- Interaction with the bio tech experts on tissue culture in Banana.

Day 6: MPKV, Banana Research Station, Jalgaon.

- Visit MPKV, Banana research Station.
- Training on high tech farming and tissue culture in Banana.
- Training on IPM practices to be followed in Banana.

Day 7: MPKV, Banana Research Station, Jalgaon.

- Training on nutrition and intercropping in banana.
- Training on ongoing projects at research station.
- Training on natural resource management.

Day 8: Jalgaon to state capital.

- Departure from Jalgaon.

Day 9 & 10:

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

FARM MECHANIZATION

Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal

Farm mechanization is an important element of modernization of agriculture. Farm Productivity is positively correlated with the availability of farm power coupled with efficient farm implements and their judicious utilization. Agricultural mechanization not only enables efficient utilization of various inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and water for irrigation but also it helps in poverty alleviation by making farming an attractive enterprise. Farm Mechanization has the potential of enhancing farming efficiency, economic returns and generating employment in rural areas. Madhya Pradesh is the hub of agricultural farm mechanization activities with Central Institute of Agriculture Engineering and Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Centers being located at Bhopal and Budni respectively. In the development of farm mechanization in India, the CIAE, Bhopal has been playing a pivotal role. The Institute has developed a large number of farm machineries and tools and it has established well-equipped research laboratories and a Model Agro-Processing Centre for demonstration of processing activities to farmers and entrepreneurs, two well-equipped workshops and prototype production centre. The Institute has developed a mechanized system of rice-wheat cropping to increase the productivity and plastic mulch machine for planting in plastic mulch conditions for groundnut and vegetables. Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute (CFMTTI), Budni is the center for field testing of various farm equipment's and is also providing training to develop human resources for mechanization which is indispensable for increasing the agricultural productivity and energy conservation in agriculture.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To enhance understanding on use of farm machinery and tools.
2. To create understanding on farm efficiencies and economic returns with farm mechanization.
3. To help farmers/technicians/extension workers etc. in the selection, operation, repair, maintenance, management and other aspects of mechanization.
4. To see hi tech farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
5. To encourage energy conservation in agriculture through various training programmes.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), Bhopal.
2. Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing (CFMTTI), Budni.
3. Public Private Partnership model of Dhanuka at Hoshangabad.
4. Field visits to see mechanized farming.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Mechanization of rice-wheat cropping system for increased productivity of crops.
2. Adoption of hi-tech farming and use of improved tools and farm resources.
3. Mechanization of rice cultivation.
4. Tractor mounted plastic mulch laying machine.
5. Adoption of the improved mechanized methods, techniques, tools and machineries for production and value chain in agriculture.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- State capital to Bhopal.
- Arrival at Bhopal.
- Overnight in Bhopal.

Day 3 & 4: Bhopal.

- Exposure visit to Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), Bhopal.
- Training on power tiller operated agricultural machinery.
- Machinery for seedbed. preparation and land leveling.
- Safety in use and operation of various agricultural machineries.
- Visit to different departments of CIAE.

Day 5 & 6: Budni.

- Visit to Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute (CFMTTI), Budni.
- Selection, Operation, Safety and Maintenance of Improved Agricultural Machinery.
- Training Program on Agro Processing & value addition Equipments.
- Exposure to various machineries in field testing.
- Visit to local farm practice and service by CFMTTI.
- Overnight at Budni.

Day 7: Hoshangabad.

- Exposure visit to Hoshangabad to see the public private model in extension.
- Visit to agriculture mechanized farms.

Day 8:

- Sightseeing in Bhopal.
- Overnight in Bhopal.

Day 9 & 10:

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **AGRICULTURE MARKETING**

IARI, New Delhi and NIAM, Jaipur

India is an agricultural country and one third population depends on the agricultural sector directly or indirectly. Agriculture remains as the main stay of the Indian economy since times immemorial. Indian agriculture contribution to the national gross domestic product (GDP) is about 25 per cent. With food being the crowning need of mankind, much emphasis has been on commercializing agricultural production. For this reason, adequate production and even distribution of food has of late become a high priority global concern. Agricultural marketing is mainly the buying and selling of agricultural products. In earlier days when the village economy was more or less self-sufficient the marketing of agricultural products presented no difficulty as the farmer sold his produce to the consumer on a cash or barter basis. The Green Revolution which was born in the fields of IARI, New Delhi and the main extension objective is to promote client oriented on-farm research and technology assessment, refinement and transfer through participatory approaches and by promoting the Institute-Village Linkage Programme. In this the development of agricultural marketing in Rajasthan, the Ch. Charan Singh National Institute for Agricultural Marketing (CCS NIAM), Jaipur has been playing a pivotal role. The impact of this institution on the economy of the state is widely recognized. This institute has brought about a real revolution in agriculture marketing and has contributed to increased agriculture quality production and improved marketing channels through better coordination with vendors, farmers and agricultural scientists.

Highlights of training cum Exposure Visit:

This farmers' domestic training and exposure visit program will fulfill the objectives of:

1. Identification of different location specific and economically viable crops.
2. Adoption of mechanized farming technology.
3. Training about latest production technology developed by research institutes.
4. Learning about various marketing aspects.
5. Acquainting with Facilities available in the markets. 6- market fees and taxes.
- 7- methods of transportation.
- 8- Learning different methods of packaging. 9- marketing problems.

Specialized Training:

1. Training on different channels of agriculture marketing.
2. Training on advanced cultivation practices including Green House Management and Water Conservation.

Exposure Visits:

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi.
2. National Agricultural Museum (NASM), Pusa.
3. Ch Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (CCS NIAM), Jaipur.
4. WTC, New Delhi.
5. Training programme at NIAM, Jaipur.
6. Rajasthan Agriculture Marketing Board, Jaipur.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of the advanced practices in farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Awareness about the use of improved quality seeds/ planting. material and crop diversification and their impact on income levels.
3. Adoption of integrated farming systems, improved post harvest and processing technologies, better packaging, grading and marketing systems.
4. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value

chain in horticulture produces.

5. Adaptation of Agricultural Marketing Information Network.

6. Awareness about Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2: Delhi.

- Depart State capital.
- Arrive Delhi.

Day 3: IARI, Pusa.

- Visit to Indo-Israel project at Pusa.
- Training on Green House Management and Water Conservation.
- Exposure visit to Horticulture. Visit to National Agriculture Science Museum, IARI PUSA. Night stay at guest house. Day 4: IARI, Pusa.
- Assemble at Water Technology Centre, IARI PUSA for Tour briefing. Discussion with scientist on Drip & Micro irrigation.
- Training on Green House Management and Water conservation.
- Departure from New Delhi to Jaipur.

Day 5 & 6: NIAM, Jaipur.

- Move to National institute of Agriculture marketing, (NIAM) Jaipur.
- Training & Visit at NIAM.
- Visit & Lecture on Agriculture marketing at NIAM.
- Training on Food Processing Technology.
- Visit to different departments of NIAM.
- Night stay at guest house.

Day 7 & 8: Jaipur.

- Move to State Institute of Agriculture management, (SIAM) Jaipur. Visit & Lecture on Agriculture Management at SIAM, Jaipur. Field demonstration in local farmer's field with experts. Visit in soil science department with experts. Discussion with scientists & experts. Night stay at guest house.

Day 9 & 10: New Delhi.

- Back journey to respective Destinations.





Farmers Training cum
Exposure Visit on

AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGIES

IARI, New Delhi and PAU, Ludhiana

Agriculture in India is the core sector for food security, nutritional security, and sustainable development & for poverty alleviation. It contributes approx. 18 % of GDP. Milestones in agriculture development in India includes: Green revolution, Evergreen revolution, Blue revolution, White revolution, yellow revolution, Bio technology revolution and the most recent one is Information and communication technology revolution. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi is the country's premier national Institute for agricultural research, education and extension. It has served the cause of science and society with distinction through first-rate research, generation of appropriate technologies and development of human resources. In the development of agriculture in Punjab, the Punjab Agriculture University (PAU) has been playing a pivotal role. This University has brought about a real revolution in farming techniques and has contributed to increased agriculture production and improvement of the cultivators' economic status. This University developed high yielding varieties of wheat, rice, bajra and developed advanced farm mechanization technology has spearheaded Punjab's journey towards making the state and the country self-sufficient in many key crops. Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana is continuously helping not only the state but also the country by undertaking basic, applied and adaptive engineering and technology research in post-harvest sector of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, plantation crops, products of forest origin, livestock and aquaculture products including agricultural structures and environmental control.

Highlights of the Study Tour:

This farmers' domestic learning program will fulfill the following objectives-

1. To identify location specific and economically viable different crops.
2. Adoption of mechanized farming methods.
3. Showing advanced practices in agriculture farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
4. Imparting training to the farmers about latest technology developed by research institutes for the production of different crops.
5. To learn about the supply of quality agriculture inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation water and machinery & equipments etc.
6. To adopt integrated farming systems approach for enhanced per unit income.

Exposure Visits:

1. To visit Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi.
2. To visit Punjab Agriculture University (PAU), Ludhiana.
3. Two days training and extension service programme at PAU, Ludhiana.
4. Field visits to see foreign projects going on at IARI and PAU.
5. To visit Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of sprinkler irrigation techniques for green houses including drip, along with resource conservation technologies such as water harvesting.
2. Awareness about use of improved quality seeds/ planting material and crop diversification and their impact on income levels.

3. Adoption of integrated farming systems and improved post harvest and processing technologies along with better packaging and value addition.
4. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension and value chain.
5. Adoption of farm resource conservation and farm mechanization.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2: Delhi

- Depart State capital.
- Arrive Delhi.

Day 3: IARI.

- Visit to Indo-Israel project at Pusa.
- Training on Green House Management and Water Conservation.
- Exposure visit to Horticulture. Visit to National Agriculture Science Museum, IARI PUSA. Night stay at guest house.

Day 4 & 5:

- Assemble at Water Technology Centre, IARI PUSA for Tour briefing. Discussion with scientist on Drip & Micro irrigation. Training on Green House Management and Water Conservation. Departure from New Delhi to Ludhiana.

Day 6 & 7: Ludhiana.

- Visit to various departments at PAU, Ludhiana
- Training on Management Practices in Agriculture.

Day 8: Ludhiana.

- Exposure visit to Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana
- Discussion with experts
- Night stay at guest house.

Day 9 & 10: Punjab.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **SEED PRODUCTION** Maharashtra

Availability of quality seeds of improved cultivars is considered crucial for realizing productivity and adoption of cultivars in different agro-climatic conditions. The quality of seeds alone is known to account for at least 15 - 25% increase in the productivity. However, lack of quality seed continues to be one of the greatest impediments to bridging the vast yield gap. Therefore, to approach the potentially realizable yield of a cultivar, production and distribution of quality seed is essential. Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Company Limited, popularly known as 'Mahyco', was established in 1964 by Dr. Badrinarayan R. Barwale, and is a pioneer and leader in the Indian Seed Industry. The company strives to provide quality hybrid seeds to Indian farmers. Since its inception it has been engaged in plant genetic research and production of quality hybrid seeds for the farming community of India. Currently, it is engaged in the research, production, processing and marketing of approximately 115 products in 30 crop species including cereals, oilseeds, fibre, vegetables etc. Mahyco has a national presence with its network across the country. It is the first private enterprise in India to produce and market hybrids of Cotton, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Sunflower and Wheat. Mahyco is the first Indian company to commercially grow and market transgenic Bollgard cotton- India's first transgenic crop in 2002. Jalna is also the head quarter of the popular vegetable seed company, Bejo Sheetal Seeds Pvt. Ltd, which is a joint venture with Bejo Zaden b.v., Holland. The vegetable seeds especially TPS, cabbage, cauliflowers, chilly, and brinjal produced by the company is rated top of the line in the market.

Highlights of the study Tour:

1. To identify location specific and economically vi-able crops. 2. Imparting training on latest practices and cultivation. techniques for seed production.
3. To understand the economic importance on seeds and availability of various hybrid seeds.
4. To get training and exposure on seed production system under contract farming.

Technical Study Tour Visits:

1. Mahyco seed company, Jalna, Maharashtra. 2. Bejo Sheetal Company, Jalna, Maharashtra. 3. Seed production farms of farmers.

Expected Outcome of the event:

1. Adoption of high quality seed in major crops.
2. Taking up seed production programs at farmer level.
3. Adoption of advanced practices in seed production farming.
4. Awareness about the benefits of seed production and quality seeds use.
5. Adaptation to better land and resource utilization.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 and 2:

- Depart from state to Jalna, Maharashtra.

Day 3: Jalna.

- Visit to Mahyco seed company (R&D centre).
- Training on seed production for vegetables and cereals.
- Interaction session with the breeders and technicians.

Day 4: Jalna.

- Visit to Mahyco Seed Company.
- Training on common package and practices followed for seed production in vegetables.
- Interaction with technical staff of seed production department for solving farmers queries on technical issues.

Day 5: Jalna.

- Visit to Mahyco seed production farm for practical exposure to farm practices adopted by professional breeders.
- Interaction with local farmers to get well versed with the technical issues and care to be taken during vegetable and cereal seed production.

Day 6: Jalna.

- Visit to Bejo Sheetal company and see hi-tech seed production programmes.
- Interaction with technical staff to get knowledge about the various hybrids of the crops.

Day 7: Jalna.

- Visit to farmers' fields for exposure on various crops like Cotton, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Sunflower and Wheat.
- Interaction with the technical staff for management practices to be followed.

Day 8: Jalna.

- Visit to Bejo Sheetal seed production farm for practical exposure
- Overnight in Jalna.

Day 9 & 10:

- Back journey to respective destinations.



Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

ORGANIC FARMING

Rajasthan

Organic farming system in India is not new and is being followed from ancient time. It is a method of farming system which primarily aimed at cultivating the land and raising crops in such a way, as to keep the soil alive and in good health by use of organic wastes (crop, animal and farm wastes, aquatic wastes) and other biological materials along with beneficial microbes (biofertilizers) to release nutrients to crops for increased sustainable production in an ecofriendly pollution free environment. FAO suggested that "Organic agriculture is a unique production management system which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity, and this is accomplished by using on-farm agronomic, biological and mechanical methods in exclusion of all synthetic off-farm inputs". Organic farming is not new to Indian farming community. Several forms of organic farming are being successfully practiced in diverse climate, particularly in rainfed, tribal, mountains and hilly areas of the country. Much of the forest produce of economic importance like herbs, medicinal plants, etc., by default come under this category. Among all farming systems, organic farming is gaining wide attention among farmers, entrepreneurs, policy makers and agricultural scientists, as it minimizes the dependence on chemical inputs (fertilizers; pesticides; herbicides and other agro-chemicals) thus safeguards/improves quality of resources and environment. It is labor intensive and provides an opportunity to increase rural employment and achieves long term improvements in the quality of resource base.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

The visit program will fulfill the objectives of:

1. Demonstration of organic farming technologies.
2. Training on organic farming and vermi-composting.
3. Training on preparation of bio-dynamic compost and organic manure.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. M.R. Morarka GDC Rural Research Foundation, Jaipur
2. Training and extension service programme at Morarka Foundation, Jaipur
3. Field visits to see major crops grown in the area under organic farming Like - Saharia Organic Resort, Village Maheshpura, Jaipur.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Diversion and adaptation towards usage of organic food.
2. Awareness about the benefits of organic food.
3. Adoption of organic farming technologies.
4. Adoption of the new growing techniques for resource savings. such as soil and other resources and quality yields.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from State capital to Jaipur - Arrival Jaipur.
- Overnight in Jaipur.

Day 3 & 4: Jaipur.

- Visit to M.R. Morarka GDC Rural Research Foundation, Jaipur.
- Training on benefits of organic farming.
- Discussions with experts.

- Field visits to see major crops grown in the area under organic. farming Saharia Organic Resort, Village Maheshpura, Jaipur.

Day 5: Jaipur.

- Training on Organic Farming at Saharia Organic Resort.
- Introduction on About Organic farming.
- Application of organic farming in Orchids & green crops.
- Discussion with experts.
- Visit to the organic fields in nearby areas.

Day 6: Jaipur.

- Training on Plant protection measures in organic farming.
- Training on Organic farming.
- Visiting organic farms to see the preparation method of organic manures.
- Organic farming in vegetables cultivation.

Day 7 & 8: Jaipur.

- Training on benefits of Organic Farming.
- Discussion and Demonstration on Saharia Organic Resort.
- Preparation and uses of organic materials.
- Methods for making of organic farming.
- Visit State Institute of Agriculture Marketing, Jaipur.

Day 9: Jaipur.

- Visit National Institute of Agriculture Marketing, Jaipur.
- Return from Jaipur to State Capital.

Day10:

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT** CIPHET, Ludhiana

The total production of fruits in the world is around 370 MT. India ranks third in fruit production in the world with an annual output of 45 MT. While there are almost 180 families of fruits grown all over the world, citrus fruits constitute around 20% of world's total fruit production. Major Indian fruits consist of mango, banana, citrus, apple, guava, papaya, pineapple and grapes. In vegetables, India is the second largest producer in the world (ranks next to China) and accounts for about 15% of the world's production of vegetables. The current production level is over 100 million MT and the total area under vegetable cultivation is around 6.5 million hectares which is about 3% of the total area under cultivation in the country. In case of vegetables, potato, tomato, onion, cabbage and cauliflower account for around 60% of the total vegetable production in the country. But India loses about 25 - 30% of its produce due to improper Post Harvest Management. A loss estimated at Rs 60,000 crores per year! India wastes fruits and vegetables every year equivalent to the annual consumption of the United Kingdom. To reduce the Post-Harvest Losses, cold chain infrastructure needs to be created along with Post Harvest Management practices. The Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana is the premier institute to undertake research, technology development, extension and industry linkages on Post-Harvest Management, appropriate to agriculture production catchments and agro-industries. Farmers thus can be benefitted by exposure visit to CIPHET and training on Post-Harvest Management technologies.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. Exposure to new technologies for post harvest management of fruits and vegetables.
2. Training on ongoing research projects at CIPHET.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place in PAU, college of Horticulture.
4. Exposure to post harvest and processing industry.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana.
2. Visits to adjoining farmers' fields and interaction with local farmers about cultural practices followed.
3. Visit to Punjab Agriculture University, Dept. of Horticulture and Dept. of Engineering .
4. Visit to PHM and F&V processing units in Ludhiana.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved technologies for PHM.
2. Awareness about post harvest management losses and their impact on income levels.
3. Awareness about the ongoing projects and research activities in PHM.
4. Adoption of PHM practices to reduce losses and improve profitability.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Ludhiana.
- Overnight at Ludhiana.

Day 3: Ludhiana.

- Visit to CIPHET campus.

- Training on latest post harvest technologies developed by CIPHET.
- Overnight at Ludhiana.

Day 4: Ludhiana.

- Visit to CIPHET campus.
- Training on ongoing research projects to combat post harvest losses for fruits and vegetables.
- Interaction with scientist and technical staff for farmers 'queries.

Day 5: Ludhiana.

- Visit to nearby farmers' fields to know their practices for PHM.
- Interaction with farmers of adjoining areas for better crop production and reducing losses.

Day 6: PAU, Ludhiana.

- Visit to Department of Horticulture PAU Ludhiana.
- Imparting knowledge to the farmers on fruits and vegetables grown in the area.
- Overnight in Ludhiana.

Day 7: PAU, Ludhiana.

- Visit to Department of Food Technology at PAU, Ludhiana.
- Training on high tech horticulture in respect to PHM.
- Interaction with scientists and technical staff for farmers' queries.

Day 8: Ludhiana.

- Visit to Kitty Food Industries, Ludhiana.
- Exposure on food processing industry for entrepreneurship development.
- Overnight in Ludhiana.

Day 9 & 10: Ludhiana to State Capital

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **PUNJAB RICE FARMING** Punjab

The agriculture in Punjab is highly intensive in terms of land, capital, energy, nutrients, agriculture inputs and water etc. With only 1.5 per cent of geographical area of the country, Punjab contributes more than 70 per cent in case of wheat and 45 per cent rice to central pool and at the world level contributes 1 % of rice and 2 % of wheat. Punjab grows crops like wheat, maize, rice, bajra and in cash crop category it grows cotton, sugarcane, potatoes etc. Among oilseeds, they dominate in rapeseed, groundnut, mustard and sesame. With a focus on India – a country which faces a major water crisis, yet has the world's largest rice cultivated area – the study found that the system of rice intensification (SRI) method has helped increase yields by over 30% – four to five tons per hectare instead of three tonnes per hectare, while using 40% less water than conventional methods. In the development of agriculture in the State, the Punjab Agriculture University (PAU) has been playing a pivotal role. The impact of this institution on the economy of the state is widely recognized. The adoption of innovative techniques like double transplanting of paddy, paddy without puddling and ridge cultivation, has made Punjab rich in their farming and use of latest agri machinery for higher production of Agro commodities. The use of hybrid rice seeds by the farmers of the state has increased the rice production of the state many folds. The adoption of these latest techniques can be extremely useful to the paddy growing farmers in other States. It can bring huge benefits to the farmers in other States.

Highlights of the Study Tour:

This farmers' domestic learning program will fulfill the following objectives:

1. To learn the new paddy cultivation practices.
2. To identify location specific and economically viable paddy cultivation.
3. Exhibiting integrated farming systems such as mixed cropping and crop rotation practices.
4. Adoption of mechanized farming methods.
5. To learn the supply and quality of Agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation water, machinery & equipments etc. used in paddy cultivation

Technical Study Tour Visits:

1. To visit Punjab Agriculture University (PAU), Ludhiana.
2. Two days training and extension service programme at PAU, Ludhiana.
3. To visit bio-fertilizer units, honey processing plant and IPM laboratories.
4. To visit Central Institute of Post Harvest Technologies (ICAR) Ludhiana.
5. To visit paddy farms based on new techniques.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of micro irrigation techniques, including drip and sprinkler irrigation along with resource conservation technologies such as water harvesting.
2. Adoption of the advanced practices in farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
3. Adoption of integrated farming systems and improved post harvest and processing technologies with better packaging, grading and marketing systems.
4. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension and, marketing of paddy cultivation.

5. Adoption of the new paddy growing techniques for resource savings and extra yields.
- 6- Adoption of farm resource conservation and farm mechanization.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2: Delhi/Ludhiana.

- Departure from State capital to Ludhiana.
- Shifted to PAU, Ludhiana, Farmer's Guest House.
- Evening Film show on new agriculture techniques and practices.
- Overnight in Ludhiana.

Day 3: Ludhiana.

- training on prepare of ideal nursery and Sree method.
- Visit to various paddy farms
- Training on latest technology of rice cultivation.
- To see market linkages and marketing systems.

Day 4: Ludhiana.

- Training on different varieties of paddy and their management.
- Training on pest management of paddy cultivation.
- Overnight in Ludhiana.

Day 5 & 6: Ludhiana.

- Visit to progressive farmer's paddy farms.
- Training on latest techniques adopted by farmers.

Day 7: Ludhiana.

- Training on Integrated Nutrient Management in Paddy cultivation.
- Discussion with experts.

Day 8: Ludhiana.

- Training on ridge cultivation techniques by PAU scientists.
- Discussion cum Interaction with experts.

Day 9 & 10: Ludhiana.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT, MICRO FINANCE AND SHG** NAF, CHENNAI

Women play multifaceted roles for the welfare of the families, communities and the nation. Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights. SHG formation webbed with micro finance proves to be the India's greatest victory in achieving women empowerment. Self-Help Group (SHG) is a small association of village people, a village-based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–20 local women or men preferably from the same socio-economic background. They join together for the purpose of solving their common problems. The SHG promotes small savings among its members and the savings are kept with a bank. These SHGs are linked to banks for the delivery of micro- credit. Mainly the SHG members are women. SHGs have benefitted its members in many ways like income, employment opportunities for the women and also have enhanced the equality of women as participants, decision-makers and benefits in the democratic, economic, social and cultural spheres of life. NAF Centre For Rural Development has more than 1500 community based institutions such as Farmers Clubs, Self Help Groups (SHG), Farmers Interest Groups (FIG) etc. Many of them have taken up both farm based as well as non-farm based livelihood activities for income generation. NAF has developed need based demand-driven training and capacity development programmes with new modalities and technologies, providing lifelong opportunities for rural people and creating a culture of "sustainability" by bringing massive behavioral transformation among the farming and rural community.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To train on forming and nurturing small, homogeneous, participatory self help group (SHG)
2. To train on how to identify and analyze the problems women face in perspective of their social and economic environment.
3. To provide exposure on how micro finance and SHG movement enhanced the women livelihood in Tamil-nadu
4. To train on the working mechanism of SHG and the objectives of SHG in empowering women
5. To train on the concept of Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) and its organizational structure
6. To train on the concept of role of women in agriculture

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Visit to well functioning SHGs
2. Visit to SHG promoted business entities in Thiruvallur District and Kanchipuram District - Bakery unit, Agri Implements – Custom Hiring Center, Export Garment unit, Greens Cultivation, Power Loom unit
3. Visit to a Farmer Producer Organization

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Understanding of structure of SHG, its organization, functioning and financial sustainability
2. Encouragement of savings habit, self help among group
3. Awareness on self-employment, entrepreneurial development and well-being of women.
4. Awareness on role of women in agriculture
5. Awareness on FPO concept and its success

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 &2:

- Depart from state to Chennai, Tamil Nadu. – Reach NAF – CFRD campus by night.

Day 3:

- CFRD, Illedu - Training on SHG promotion and formation for Livelihood clusters. Roles and responsibilities of SHG groups, Book maintenance, Empowering women in Managing Finance, Controlling of common funds, Maintain internal lending, Prioritizing and Sanctioning of loans

Day 4:

- Training on Role of District Industries centre, MSME, KVIC, NRLM, MORD in Women empowerment, Formation of women Farmer Group, Strengthening Women Farmer Organisation

Day 5:

- Exposure visit to well functioning SHG, SHG promoted Business Units and Farmer Producer Organisation

Day 6:

- Back Journey. - Back journey to respective destinations.



Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **SOLAR POWER** RAJASTHAN

Agriculture solar power has boomed, with farmers investing in cost-saving and sustainable technology that is friendly to the environment. Solar power is most commonly used to generate electricity and heat water, although if used correctly, the power from the sun can be harnessed to fulfil many useful functions throughout the farm. Indian farming is facing several challenges with the usage of energy but when it comes to solar power, everyone wins. The amount of energy from the sun that reaches the Earth each day is absolutely enormous. All the energy stored in the world's reserves of oil, coal and natural gases is matched to the energy of just 20 days of sunshine. Because of this, it is easy to understand why solar energy farms are becoming more and more popular around India. Using the sun to dry crops and grain is one of the oldest applications of solar energy. Solar drying equipment can dry crops faster and more evenly than leaving them in the field after harvest, with the added advantage of avoiding damage by birds, pests, and weather. In dairy operations using day lighting can increase production. However, these would only be successfully implemented when involvement of people is ensured as decision makers, monitors and evaluators. Thus, CARD initiated the training cum exposure visit to Rajasthan to make farming community to aware about the usage of solar power and realizing maximum adoption of the technology.

Highlights of the Study Tour:

1. To learn advanced practices of Solar Energy.
2. To Maintenance of Solar power system.
3. To learn about the new technologies and practices.
4. To learn about Solar power system setup.

Technical Study Tour Visits:

1. Electrical Lab visit.
2. Visits to solar panel at nearby place.
3. Visits to adjoining entrepreneurs and interaction with local farmers.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of solar system and its uses.
2. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in solar system.
3. Awareness about solar panels.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1:

- Departure from District HQ to New Delhi by train at night.

Day 2:

- Arrival at New Delhi and proceeds to the guest house.
- Assemble at Water Technology Centre, IARI PUSA for Tour briefing.
- Discussion with scientist on Drip & Micro irrigation.
- Training on Green House Management and Water Conservation.
- Discussion on National Agriculture Science Museum, IARI PUSA.
- Departure from New Delhi to Jaipur by bus.
- Arrival at Jaipur and proceeds to the guest house.

Day 3:

- Opening Ceremony at the Institution related to Solar Energy.
- Learn about Safety Instruments. Safety & its importance, PPEs, Safety signs, Safety Slogans, Safety Rules, Fire Extinguishers.
- Lecture on Meters. Discussed about the types of meters.
- Lecture on wires and cables.
- Night stay at Guest house, Jaipur.

Day 4:

- Recap of previous day program.
- Query session of previous day sessions.
- Lecture on Renewable energy (solar, wind, thermal)
- Lecture on solar power panel.
- Lecture on Solar charges.
- Night stay at Guest house, Jaipur.

Day 5:

- Recap of previous day program.
- Query session of previous day sessions.
- Lecture on solar and non- solar inverter.
- Lecture on Solar and non- solar batteries.
- Night stay at Guest house, Jaipur.

Day 6:

- Recap of previous day program.
- Query session of previous day sessions.
- Lecture on power system setup.
- Solar setup tool & meters.
- Maintenance of Solar power system.
- Night stay at Guest house, Jaipur.

Day 7:

- Valediction and certificate distribution.
- Departure from Jaipur to District Head quarter.

Day 8:

- Arrival at own destination.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, BIO GAS & SWACH BHARAT GRAMIN NAF, CHENNAI

Rural infrastructure is a key component of rural development and an important ingredient in ensuring any sustainable poverty reduction programme. The proper development of infrastructure in rural areas improves rural economy and quality of life. It promotes better productivity, increased agricultural incomes, adequate employment, etc. Nearly half of India's 1.2 billion population do not have toilets at home. 60% of India's rural population defecate in open either due to lack of toilets, lack of their Operation and Maintenance, due to absence of water or inappropriate technology with no scientific mode of digesting the waste, leading to rural men questioning the usefulness of toilets. Lack of adequate means of disposing waste is a growing nuisance for heavily populated areas, carrying the risk of infectious disease, particularly to vulnerable groups such as the very young, and the elderly. India is one of the fast growing countries in the world, providing much importance and encouragement for the popularization of green energy projects. There is tremendous growth in the biogas sector, waste management and sustainable agriculture development. India has a vast potential of 6.38 X 10¹⁰ cubic meter of biogas per annum from 980 million tonnes of cattle dung produced. Biogas is so far, has mostly been used as fuel for cooking and running stationary engines. There are number of Goshalas, dairies, village communities having large number of cattle which have potential of installing biogas enrichment and bottling system.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. Importance of rural godown/storage structure, How farmers are benefited through rural infrastructure
2. Application of mobile app – Kisan suvidha
3. Schemes and benefits of Swach Bharat mission
4. Bio gas and its utility

Exposure visit:

1. Visit to vegetable grading and packing center FPO
2. Visit – Uzhavar Sandai, Rural Godown, e seva center
3. Visit to any of the regulated market

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Idea of installing Bio gas plant – Energy conservation
2. Importance of sanitation measures at village level
3. Rural infra structure and its impact on village growth

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1:

- Depart from state to Chennai, Tamil Nadu. – Reach NAF – CFRD campus by night.

Day 2:

- CFRD, Illedu - Rural Infrastructure – Rural Godowns,,

Ware houses, Drying yard, Market Yard/Rythu Bazar, eSeva center, Schemes and Subsidies available under NABARD, MOFPI, APEDA, Enabling ICT in rural areas Village Knowledge Resource Center, Rural Infrastructure: Farm machineries in agriculture and Custom Hiring centers.

Day 3:

- CFRD, Illedu - Swach Bharat: Need for individual cleanliness, Cost effective technology Training on Soak pits, Compost pits, Solid waste management, Bio Gas: Utility of Bio gas, Anaerobic digestion technology, Financial incentives and subsidies for Bio gas plant installation.

Day 4:

- Exposure Field Visit – Uzhavar Sandai (Farmers Market), Rural Godown, eSeva center and Visit to vegetable grading and sorting unit
- NAF – CFRD Field Visit – Exposure to Drip Irrigation system, Solar motor, Vermicompost unit, Azolla unit, Bio gas plant

Day 6:

- Back Journey. - Back journey to respective destinations.



Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & COMMON CONSERVED AREA**

NAF, CHENNAI

The term “natural resource management” (NRM) encompasses a broad spectrum of activities and projects. This information bulletin is focused on those NRM activities that specifically require the participation of local communities for their sustainable management. Examples of these kinds of projects include: micro-watershed management, irrigation water management, soil and water conservation, community forestry, community-based coastal zone fisheries management, and conservation of biodiversity. Natural resources (land, water, biodiversity and genetic resources, biomass resources, forests, livestock and fisheries) – the very foundation of human survival, progress and prosperity, have been degrading fast, and the unprecedented pace of their erosion is one of the root causes of the agrarian crisis that the country is facing. The demographic and socio-economic pressures notwithstanding, the un mindful agricultural intensification, over use of marginal lands, imbalanced use of fertilizers, organic matter depletion and deteriorating soil health, extensive diversion of prime agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, misuse and inefficient use of irrigation water, depleting aquifers, salinization of fertile lands and water logging, deforestation, biodiversity loss and genetic erosion, and climate change are the main underlying causes. Farming System Based Natural Resources Management is the need of the hour for the farmers. A holistic approach is, therefore, essential for management of natural resources through simultaneously addressing conservation and development of natural resources as well as increased and sustained productivity, production and profitability, livelihood security, equity and stability of the people – the making of the Second Green Revolution.

Highlights of the Study Tour:

1. Understand the concept of watershed and natural resource management
2. Methods of improving soil fertility – Green manuring, Zero tillage,
3. Concept of Conservation agriculture
4. Water conservation, Micro Irrigation, Rain water harvesting
5. Agro forestry/Social forestry
6. Climate change adaptation in agriculture

Exposure visits:

1. Visit to Watershed areas in Kancheepuram District
2. Visit to Climate change proofing project implemented area

Expected outcomes of the event:

- Practice of growing green manure imparted
- Soil management and Conservation of soil fertility
- Raised field bunds, methods of control soil erosion, Farm pond
- Benefits of micro irrigation

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1&2:

- Depart from state to Chennai, Tamil Nadu. – Reach NAF – CFRD campus by night.

Day 3:

- CFRD, Illedu - Introduction on Community based natural resource management and Integrated NRM, Land Use Planning and Land based interventions for conservation of natural resources, Methods of soil conservation.

Day 4:

- CFRD, Illedu - Water Engineering structures for NRM, Soil Management and conservation measures Improvement of soil quality, Residual management Silvopasture and its importance, Alley cropping / Tree and crop interactions, Windbreak systems.

Day 5:

- Exposure visit to NAF promoted watershed areas to understand about natural resource management

Day 6:

- Back Journey. - Back journey to respective destinations.



Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

SOIL HEALTH, SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE & ORGANIC FARMING

NAF, CHENNAI

The prevailing agricultural system, variously called “conventional farming,” “modern agriculture,” or “industrial farming” has delivered tremendous gains in productivity and efficiency. Food production worldwide has risen in the past 50 years; the World Bank estimates that between 70 percent and 90 percent of the recent increases in food production are the result of conventional agriculture rather than greater acreage under cultivation. The modern agricultural practices which are heavily dependent on the use of chemical pesticides, inorganic fertilizers and growth regulators has raised the agricultural production manifold but at the cost of resource depletion, environmental deterioration and loss of crop diversity. Therefore it was realized that the modern agriculture is not sustainable in long run, hence the concept of sustainable agriculture emerged which not only emphasizes on the conservation of the natural resources but also maintains the quality of environment. It is a balanced management system of renewable resources including soil, wildlife, forests, crops, fish, livestock, plant genetic resources and ecosystems without degradation and to provide food, livelihood for current and future generation maintaining and improving productivity and ecosystem services of these resources. Managing for soil health (improved soil function) is mostly a matter of maintaining suitable habitat for the myriad of creatures that comprise the soil food web. This can be accomplished by disturbing the soil as little as possible, growing as many different species of plants as practical, keeping living plants in the soil as often as possible, and keeping the soil covered all the time.

Highlights of the Study Tour:

1. Methods of sustainable agriculture
2. Soil health management
3. Organic farming technologies
4. How to obtain organic certification

Exposure Visit:

1. Visit and interacting with farmers practicing Organic agriculture
2. Visit to Organic Farmer Producer Organisation

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Plant protection methods in organic farming
2. Importance of cultivating organic food crops and its demand in market
3. Awareness on soil health management

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

1. Depart from state to Chennai, Tamil Nadu. – Reach NAF – CFRD campus by night.

Day 3:

1. CFRD, Illedu Soil Physical, Chemical and Biological characteristic of Soil Health card, Need for soil testing, Methods of soil sampling and soil test based recommendation, Efficient Nutrient Management – Role of Green manure and Green Leafy Manure in enhancing soil fertility, texture and structure, Holistic fertilizer management and Fertilizer use efficiency of healthy soil.

Day 4:

1. CFRD, Illedu - Principles and steps followed in sustainable agriculture for ecological and economical sustainability of farming, Introduction and Principles of Organic Farming Procedures for Organic certification and General requirement for certification, Marketing of Organic agro Produces – Exporting of Organic products

Day 5:

1. Field Exposure visit – Organic Farmer Producer Organisation and Visit to NAF's Modern Soil Testing Laboratory at Chennai

Day 6:

Back Journey. - Back journey to respective destinations.



FARMERS EXPOSURE VISIT TO FIELD CROPS

AGRICULTURE





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit to **ANDHRA PRADESH**

A hub of Advanced Technologies

Andhra Pradesh is a leading State in agriculture and horticulture, having diverse agro climatic conditions suitable for cultivation of a wide range of crops. Rice is the major food crop and staple food of the state. Other important crops are sugarcane, cotton, mango, tobacco, Maize, pulses etc. Four important rivers of India, the Godavari, Krishna, Penna, and Tungabhadra flow through the state, providing irrigation. Recently, crops used for vegetable oil production such as sunflower and peanuts have gained favour. The state has strong industrial base with agro processing, value added agriculture and agro exports. The well-developed basic infrastructure, enterprising and innovative farmers, vibrant crop based farmers' organizations are playing significant role in the regulation of market and economic valuation for farmers. The adoption of innovative techniques like double transplanting of paddy, paddy without puddling and ridge cultivation, has made Andhra Pradesh a significant stake in farming. The use of hybrid rice seeds by the farmers of the state increased the rice production many folds. The adoption of these techniques can be extremely useful to the paddy-growing farmers in other states. It can bring huge benefits to the farmers in other States and these techniques need to be shown to farmers for large-scale adoption. The major crops grown here include paddy, sugarcane, oilseeds, beans, and pulses. Thus, farmers from different parts of the country can get quality exposure and learning by exposure visit to Andhra Pradesh and seeing high-tech farming systems, integrated cropping, resource management, drip irrigation systems, tissue culture labs, research and marketing systems.

Highlights of Training cum Exposure visit:

The farmer's domestic learning program will fulfill the following objectives.

1. To learn the agriculture cultivation practices.
2. To identify location specific and economically viable different crops.
3. Exhibiting integrated farming systems such as mixed cropping and crop rotation practices.
4. To learn more about the diversification of areas from traditional crops to oilseeds and pulses crops, sugarcane, maize, cotton etc. 5. To see the marketing systems and exports by farmers and commodity groups.

Technical Study Tour visits:

The farmers would be visiting the following places and get training cum exposure through technical demonstrations at:

1. ICRIAT:- International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Hyderabad.
2. DRR:- Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad
3. NIRD:- National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
4. MANAGE:- National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
5. NAARM:- National Academy for Agricultural Research & Management, Hyderabad.
- 6- NRCS: - National Research Centre for Sorghum, Hyderabad.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of micro irrigation techniques, including drip and sprinkler irrigation along with resource conservation technologies such as water harvesting.
2. Adoption of the advanced practices in farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.

3. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.
4. - Adoption of farm resource conservation and farm mechanization.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Departure from state capital to Hyderabad.

Day 3 & 4: Hyderabad.

- Visit to International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Hyderabad,
- Training on Management Practices in Agriculture.
- Overnight in Hyderabad.

Day 5: Hyderabad.

- Visit to Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad.
- Exposure visit to Central Plant Protection Training Institute.
- Exposure visit to bio-fertilizers and organic field.

Day 6: Rajendranagar.

- Exposure visit to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD).
- Exposure visit to National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE).

Day 7: Hyderabad.

- Exposure visit to R&D production and processing sites of major seeds companies like Bayer, Vibha Agrotech, Nuziveedu etc.
- Training on Hybrid Seed Processing for Cultivation.

Day 8: Fateh Maiden.

- Visit to world famous Ramoji film city and interaction with Annadata publication and channel.

Day 9 & 10: Hyderabad.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

RICE

Indian Institute of Rice Research, Hyderabad

Rice is grown in States like Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, U.P, Bihar and West Bengal. It is the staple food of the States in southern and eastern India. Soils suitable for rice production are those with a pH of around 6.0. This includes a wide variety of soils ranging from sandy loam to salty clay loam. The land should be ploughed at least four times to get a field with good tilth. Every third year, the farmer should apply lime @ 2t/ha around one to two weeks before the seeds are sown. While transplanting, puddling should be done around three to four times to rid the land of weeds and help the soil retain water. These were few little things which most of our farmers are ignorant in rice cultivation. Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR), formerly All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project (AICRIP), was established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in 1965 with its national headquarters at Hyderabad. IIRR in its 44th year of useful existence has contributed significantly in overall rice production front which has ensured food security for the country. The Institute's research work programme aims for the welfare of the present and future generations of Indian rice farmers and consumers by ensuring food and nutritional security and to develop the technologies to enhance rice productivity, resource and input use efficiency and profitability of rice cultivation without adversely affecting the environment. Some research projects going on there can be very useful for the rice farmers.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech farming and use of improved varieties for rice cultivation.
2. Training on new rice hybrids and varieties for different ecosystem.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place in DRR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
2. Visits to adjoining farmers' fields and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices followed.
3. International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Hyderabad.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about post harvest management and cultivation of rice as a major field crop in Indian Agriculture.
3. Awareness about the ongoing projects and research activities in IIRR, Hyderabad.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad.
- Overnight at Hyderabad.

Day 3: IIRR Hyderabad.

- Visit to Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR), Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad.
- Training on Integrated Farming and its Application.

- Interaction with experts for farmers queries on practices to be followed.

Day 4: IIRR Hyderabad.

- Training on Integrated Pest Management as a plant protection measure.
- Training on bio-fertilizers and organic rice cultivation.

Day 5: Hyderabad.

- Visit to local farmers' farms for practical exposure.
- Communication session with the local growers for updating on latest practices to be followed.
- Awareness on market scenario and potential for rice cultivation.

Day 6: Hyderabad to ICRISAT, Patancheru.

- Visit to International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics, Patancheru.
- Interaction with faculty and training on ongoing projects at ICRISAT.

Day 7: ANGR Agriculture University, Hyderabad.

- Visit to ANGRAU, Hyderabad.
- Training on modern technologies for more productivity per hectare.
- Imparting knowledge on major crops grown in the area.
- Overnight in Hyderabad.

Day 8: MANAGE Hyderabad.

- Training on agriculture extension management practices.
- Evening for local travel and sightseeing.
- Overnight in Hyderabad.

Day 9 & 10: Hyderabad to state.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

WHEAT

IIWBR, Karnal & PAU, Punjab

Wheat cultivation in India traditionally been dominated by the northern region of India. The northern states of Punjab and Haryana Plains in India have been prolific wheat producers. While this cereal grass has been studied carefully in the past, recent years of painstaking research by India's finest scientific talent has paid off with the development of distinctly superior varieties of Durum Wheat. Wheat is cultivated in clayey soil and is used for making bread and pasta. Today, India is exporting sufficient quantities of all types of wheat and extensive research efforts are underway for improving cereal and grain output in future. India is today the second largest wheat producer in the whole world. Wheat Research (IIWBR) formed in 1978 for the improvement on wheat as a commercial crop, was detached from IARI and shifted to its present location at Karnal in 1990. DWR has a mission of increasing the productivity and profitability of wheat production on an economically sustainable basis. The Directorate of Wheat Research (IIWBR), Karnal through its national network of research centre's has developed large number of improved wheat and barley varieties and their production and protection technologies for different agro-climatic zones in the country. Despite the last few years of adverse climatic conditions like drought and terminal heat stress, the total annual wheat production still hovers around 72 MT, posing a challenge to the wheat scientists for breaking this stalemate.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced practices of wheat cultivation.
2. To identify different varieties resistant to various diseases and physiological disorders in wheat cultivation.
3. To become well versed with the new technologies and practices.
4. To learn about increasing productivity through optimization of resources (soil, water and inputs).

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, Karnal, Haryana.
2. Visits to local wheat farms for practical exposure on wheat industry.
3. Visits to Regional Research Station IIWBR Flowerdale, Ludhiana.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved location specific cultivars.
2. Awareness about physiological disorders, diseases and pests for their management.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension and marketing.
4. To increase sustainable productivity under intensive agriculture.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Travel from state capital to Karnal.

Day 3: IIWBR, Karnal.

- Training on multi locational and multi disciplinary research program on wheat improvement.
- Training on genetic improvement of wheat through identification and dissemination of superior germ-plasm.

Day 4: IIWBR, Karnal.

- Imparting knowledge to farmers on characteristics of different varieties and cultivars.
- Training on understanding of economics, marketing and using basic levels in wheat markets.

Day 5: IIWBR, Karnal.

- Training on sustainability of wheat based cropping system.
- Imparting knowledge to the farmers on diseases/ pests common to wheat cultivation and care to be taken to prevent them.

Day 6: Karnal.

- Visit to local farms in nearby Karnal.
- Interaction with local farmers regarding technical issues in wheat production.
- Understand the factors influencing production, marketing and trade.
- Overnight in Karnal.

Day 7: IIWBR, Karnal to PAU Punjab.

- Journey day from Karnal to PAU Ludhiana.
- Overnight in PAU, Ludhiana.

Day 8: BISA, Punjab.

- Training and developing understanding on different types of rust common to wheat.
- Imparting knowledge on ongoing projects at BISA, Punjab with respect to rust in wheat.
- Exposure to rust resistant varieties for different agro climatic conditions.

Day 9: Punjab.

- Summing up of visit.
- A day for local travel in Punjab and adjoining areas.

Day 10: Back to state Capital.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

MAIZE

Indian Institute of Maize Research, New Delhi

Maize is one of the most important cereal crops of the world and contributes to food security in most of the developing countries. In India, maize is emerging as third most important crop after rice and wheat. Its importance lies in the fact that it is not only used for human food and animal feed but at the same time it is also widely used for corn starch industry, corn oil production, baby corns etc. It now ranks as the third most important food grain crop in India. The maize area has slowly expanded over the past few years to about 6.2 million ha (3.4% of the gross cropped area). Experts have predicted that this area would grow further to meet future food, feed, and other needs, especially in view of the booming livestock and poultry sectors in the country. Since land is limited for further expansion of maize area, future increases in maize production will have to be achieved through the intensification and the use of latest hybrid seeds, practices and technologies in maize production systems. Indian Institute of Maize Research, New Delhi, under ICAR was established in 1994 with the mandate to organize, conduct, coordinate and generate technologies for continuous enhancement in productivity and production of Maize for meeting the ever increasing demand of human food, animal feed and industrial utilization for starch, oil, and other value-added products. The IIMR is entrusted with the overall responsibility of research, coordination and management of the multi-disciplinary programmes at national level and maintaining linkages with International programmes on maize improvement as well.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced practices in maize cultivation.
2. To identify different hybrids and varieties resistant to various diseases.
3. To get well versed in new technologies and practices.
4. To learn about increasing productivity through optimization of resources (soil, water and inputs).

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Indian Institute of Maize Research, Pusa Campus, New Delhi.
2. Visits to local maize farms for practical exposure on maize industry.
3. Visits to Indo-Israel project at ICAR, New Delhi.
4. Visit to various IARI divisions and farms.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved location specific seeds.
2. Awareness about physiological disorders, diseases, pests and resources management.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension and marketing.
4. To increase sustainable productivity under intensive agriculture system.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Travel from state capital to New Delhi.
- Overnight in New Delhi.

Day 3: IIMR, Pusa.

- Training on multilocal and multidisciplinary research programs on maize improvement.
- Training on natural resource management and optimum

use for sustainable maize production.

Day 4: IIMR, Pusa.

- Imparting knowledge to farmers on characteristics of different varieties and cultivars.
- Training on understanding of economics, marketing and using basic levels in maize markets.

Day 5: IIMR, Pusa.

- Training on sustainability of maize based cropping system.
- Imparting knowledge to the farmers on diseases/ pests common to maize cultivation.
- Overnight in Pusa.

Day 6: New Delhi.

- Visit to local farms in nearby New Delhi.
- Interaction with local farmers regarding technical issues in maize production.
- Understand the factors influencing production, marketing and trade.

Day 7: IARI Pusa, New Delhi.

- Visit to various departments of IARI.
- Imparting knowledge on different research projects.
- Visit to IARI farms for practical exposure on different crops.

Day 8: IIMR, Pusa.

- Training and developing understanding on bio controls and organic production at NCIPM, Pusa.
- Exposure to disease and pest resistant varieties for different agro climatic conditions.
- Visit to Indo Israel project.

Day 9: New Delhi.

- Summing up of visit.
- Daylong visit for local sightseeing in Delhi.

Day 10: Back to state Capital

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

GROUNDNUT

National Research Center on Groundnut, Gujarat

India is the second largest producer of groundnuts in the world. Indian groundnuts are available in different varieties: Bold or Runner, Java or Spanish and Red Natal. The main Groundnut varieties produced in India are Kadiri-2, Kadiri-3, BG-1, BG-2, Kuber, GAUG-1, GAUG-10, PG-1, T-28, T-64, Chandra, Chitra, Kaushal, Parkash, Amber etc. They have a rich nutty flavour, sweet taste, crunchy texture and over and above a relatively longer shelf life. Soil conditions in some producing regions are ideally suited for dry, clean and spotless Groundnuts in Shell. Groundnut is a crop of global economic significance. Low yields in Groundnut crop are however a matter of great concern for all those involved in research, extension, policy making, production and trade. The crop is grown commercially in about 8 million ha in India. Gujarat being leader in the production of the crop, accounting for over 40% of the crop produced in India. The groundnut oil production in India hovers around 1.5 million tons per year. Junagadh, Jamnagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot are the main groundnut growing areas in Gujarat. Groundnut crop has multiple uses. It is used as edible oil, in soap making, cosmetics, lubricants etc. National Research Institute for groundnut, Junagadh has been playing critical role in research, extension and development of Groundnut cultivation. The impact of this institution on the economy of the state is widely acknowledged. Groundnut has emerged as a crop of national importance for addressing the edible oil deficit and it also fits well in the sustainable food production system. For instance, groundnut possesses the ability to maintain or increase food production over the long term without damaging or depleting the resource base in the fragile ecosystem.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To understand the practices of modern groundnut farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. To understand agriculture extension programmes.
3. To learn the scientific application of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation and machinery etc.
4. To understand resource management and exposure to integrated farming systems.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Visit to National Research Institute for Groundnut, Junagadh.
2. Visit to Gujarat Agriculture University, Junagadh.
3. Visit to Directorate of Groundnut Research.
4. Visit to Agro Processing Industries.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of modern farming techniques including use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Awareness about improved seeds, fertilizers and modern irrigation techniques.
3. Adoption of the new practices in production, technology and marketing.
4. Enhancing yields and quality while reducing the input cost per unit.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Departure from State to Junagadh
- Overnight in Junagadh.

Day 3: Junagadh.

- Exposure visit to National Research Centre of Groundnut.
- To observe and learn their latest farming techniques.
- Visit to local farms to know their groundnut cultivation practices.

Day 4: Junagadh.

- Training on integrated nutrient management in groundnut.
- To learn IPM activities in groundnut cultivation.
- Overnight in Junagadh.

Day 5: Junagadh.

- Exposure visit to Directorate of Groundnut Research.
- To provide information on Natural resource management and crop improvement.
- Imparting knowledge to farmers on characteristics of different varieties.

Day 6: Junagadh Agricultural University.

- Visit to various departments of Agriculture University, Junagadh.
- Training on management practices in agriculture.
- Training on pest management at field level.

Day 7: Junagadh.

- Visit to Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited to learn about high quality seeds. To know innovative farming technologies.
- To see market linkages and marketing systems.

Day 8: Junagadh.

- Providing training on various aspects of economics, marketing and production of the crop.

Day 9 & 10:

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum
Exposure Visit on

RAPESEED (MUSTARD)

DRMR, Bharatpur, Rajasthan

Rapeseed (Mustard) is a major oil seed crop in India grown on 13% of cropped land. Mustard oil is major edible oil in India, particularly in Northern India, where it accounts over 90% of the consumption. Rapeseed and mustard has the most edible oil content, ranging from 30% - 48%. In the case of white mustard, the oil content ranges from 25 to 33 per cent. In India, among all types of mustard -rapeseed, Indian mustard is cultivated in Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, H.P., M.P., Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Its cultivation has been extended to southern states on a limited scale. The brown Sarson is grown in Kashmir and Himachal valley, whereas, the yellow sarson is grown in Eastern U.P., Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. The oil obtained is the main cooking medium in Northern India and cannot be replaced by any other edible oil. The seed and oil are used as a condiment in the preparation of pickles and for favoring curries and vegetables. Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research has been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) as a national repository for rapeseed-mustard genetic resources and for undertaking basic, strategic and applied research to enhance the productivity and quality of oil and seed meal. The Centre has assigned a leadership role not only for the ICAR institutes but also for the State Agricultural Universities in developing ecologically sound and economically viable agro- production and protection technology based on location specific interdisciplinary information through multiplication testing and co-ordination. Farmers can get immensely benefited by training cum exposure visit to DRMR.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech farming and use of improved varieties for Rapeseed-Mustard cultivation.
2. Training on new hybrids and varieties for different ecosystem and latest practices adopted.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place in DRMR, Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research, Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
2. Visits to adjoining farmers' fields and interaction with local farmers on cultural practices.
3. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bharatpur.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about post harvest management and crop. cultivation for Rapeseed-Mustard.
3. Awareness about the ongoing projects and research activities in DRMR, Bharatpur.
4. Adoption of latest pest and natural resources management practices .

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
- Overnight at Bharatpur.

Day 3: DRMR Bharatpur.

- Visit to Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research, Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
- Training on Integrated Farming and its application.

- Interaction with experts for farmers' queries on practices to be followed.

Day 4: DRMR Bharatpur.

- Training on Integrated Pest Management as a plant protection measure.
- Training on bio-fertilizers and organic cultivation.

Day 5: Bharatpur.

- Visit to local farmers' farms for practical exposure.
- Communication session with the local growers for updating on latest practices to be followed.
- Awareness on market scenario and potential for rapeseed cultivation.

Day 6: DRMR, Bharatpur.

- Visit to NRM section of DRMR, Bharatpur.
- Interaction with faculty and training on ongoing projects.
- Training on natural resource management for sustainable yields.
- Overnight in Bharatpur.

Day 7: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kumher, Bharatpur.

- Visit to KVK, Kumher.
- Training on modern technologies and latest practices.
- Imparting knowledge on major crops grown in the area.
- Overnight in Bharatpur.

Day 8: KVK, Kumher.

- Training on agriculture extension management practices.
- Evening for local travel and sightseeing.
- Overnight in Bharatpur.

Day 9 & 10: Bharatpur to state

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

OILSEED CROPS

Indian Institute of Oilseed Research, Hyderabad

The oilseed consumption pattern in India and consequently the production is undergoing visible changes in the new environment of liberalized trade. Consumption patterns are changing, as consumers are beginning to accept oils other than those consumed traditionally. To meet the changing demand, farmers have taken up the production of new oilseed crops, but India continues to be deficit in the production of oilseeds. Changes in cropping patterns have also taken place with the help of technology missions and price support by the Government and new seeds launched by the industry. Although India ranks among the largest producers of oilseeds in the world such as USA, China and Brazil, its productivity is quite low. The low and fluctuating yields are primarily due to a large part of the cultivation being on marginal lands lacking irrigation and with low levels of input usage. Three oilseeds: groundnut, soybean and rapeseed/mustard, together account for over 80 per cent of aggregate cultivated oilseeds output. Cultivation of other crops like sunflower, castor seed and sunflower, olive oil, canola etc. can be equally beneficial to the farmers. Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research (IIOR) Hyderabad is a premier organization under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with responsibility to plan, coordinate and execute the research programmes and has linkages with the industry and farmers to augment the production and productivity of Castor, Sunflower and Sunflower. The oilseed farmers can therefore learn much from the visit to IIOR, ICRISAT and oilseed production farms in Andhra Pradesh.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech farming and use of improved varieties for oil seed cultivation.
2. Training on new technologies and varieties for different ecosystem.
3. Training on latest practices and exposure to research activities, seeds & technologies.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Indian Institute of Oil Seed Research, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad.
2. Visits to adjoining farmers' fields and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices.
3. International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Hyderabad.
4. Visit to National Institute of Plant Protection and Training, Hyderabad.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced cultivation practices.
2. Awareness about crop rotation, inter and relay cropping for high yields and best profits.
3. Awareness about the latest seeds, ongoing projects, research activities and farmers linkages.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad.
- Overnight at Hyderabad.

Day 3: IIOR Hyderabad.

- Visit to Indian Institute of Oil Seed Research, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad.

- Training on Integrated Farming and its Application.

Day 4: IIOR Hyderabad.

- Training on Integrated Pest Management as a plant protection measure.
- Training on bio-fertilizers and organic oilseed cultivation.

Day 5: Hyderabad.

- Visit to local farmers' farms for practical exposure.
- Interaction session with the local growers on latest practices.
- Awareness on market scenario and potential for oil seed cultivation.

Day 6: Hyderabad to ICRISAT, Patancheru.

- Visit to International Crop Research Institute for Semi arid Tropics, Patancheru.
- Interaction with faculty and training on ongoing projects at ICRISAT.

Day 7: ANGR Agriculture University, Hyderabad.

- Visit to ANGRAU, Hyderabad.
- Exposure to modern technologies for more productivity per hectare.
- Imparting knowledge on major crops grown in the area.
- Overnight in Hyderabad.

Day 8: IIOR Hyderabad.

- Interaction with experts on field visits, queries and concluding discussions
- Evening for local travel and sightseeing.
- Overnight in Hyderabad.

Day 9 & 10: Hyderabad to state.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **PULSES**

Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur

Pulses complement cereals in both production and consumption. In the production process, pulses improve soil fertility; require less water than cereals and their rotation with cereals controls diseases and pests. On the consumption side, these are relatively cheaper sources of protein. Despite their importance, the per capita availability of pulses has reduced to almost half from about 60 gm/day in 1950-51 to 26 gm/day in 2000-01 as against the recommendation (43 gm/day) of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur is a premier organization of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research engaged in advanced studies on pulses. Kanpur Dehat, situated in the middle of Holy Ganga & Yamuna River is agriculturally dominating district. About 83% rural population by and large depends on agriculture. Pulses ranked second to wheat in production and area in Kanpur district. Moreover IIPR Kanpur is working on refinement of the new technologies like integrated nutrient management, insect/pest management and different cropping systems for pulses. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur is conducting research on number of viable crops like Rabi cereals, Barley, legumes, pulses and oil seed with advanced mechanization which could be very useful for farmers as they can adopt these kinds of farm practices for better production and processing. The Institute also develops appropriate production and protection technologies, production and supply of breeder seeds of improved varieties, demonstration and transfer of technologies and strategic coordination of pulse research through wide network of testing centers across the country.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn new cultivation techniques in pulses.
2. Demonstration of integrated nutrient management in pulses.
3. Imparting training to the farmers on insect/pest and weed management of pulses for better crop yield.
4. Exhibiting productive cropping system such as soybeans and short duration varieties of paddy.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. To visit Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur.
2. Field visits to Kanpur Dehat region to see major pulses grown in the area.
3. Visit to Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.
4. Exposure visit to Goldie Industries Kanpur, a leading manufacturer and supplier of spices and processed foods.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices in pulses farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Awareness about the benefits of pulse production and income which can be generated.
3. Adaptation to better land and resource utilization.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Kanpur.
- Overnight at Kanpur.

Day 3: Kanpur.

- Visit to Indian institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur.
- Training on advanced agro practices for pulses

cultivation.

- Overnight at Kanpur.

Day 4: Kanpur.

- Training and extension program at IIPR, Kanpur.
- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff of production department for solving farmers queries on technical issues.
- Visit to Chandra Shekhar Azad University of agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.
- Interaction with technical staff to become well versed with technical issues and care to be taken during pulses production.
- Visit to adjoining farmer's field for practical exposure to farm practices adopted in the area.

Day 6: Kanpur Dehat Region.

- Visit to Kanpur Dehat Region.
- Training on productive cropping system.
- Training on diversification from traditional crops to pulses.

Day 7: Goldie Industries, Kanpur.

- Visit to Goldie Industries Kanpur.
- Interaction with the technicians for post harvest management practices to be followed.
- Exposure visit to processing food plant at Goldie industries.
- Overnight in Kanpur.

Day 8: Kanpur.

- Day for recreational visit to Phool Bagh, mall road Kanpur.
- Local travel and sightseeing.
- Overnight in Kanpur.

Day 9 & 10: back Journey.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

COTTON

Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

Cotton is the most important fibre crop not only of India but of the entire world. It provides the basic raw material (cotton fibre) to cotton textile industry. India has the largest area under cotton cultivation in the world though she is the world's third largest producer of cotton after China and the USA. Currently it is grown over 6 per cent of the net sown area and plays an important role in strengthening economy of 82 countries across the world. In India, apart from providing 60% of the fiber used in textile industries, the crop is also a source for 11.5 lakh tonnes of oil, 90 lakh tonnes of animal feed and about 200 lakh tonnes of cotton stalk that is used for fuel and value addition as particle boards. Its seed (binola) is used in vanaspati industry and can also be used as part of fodder for milch cattle to get better milk. Changing consumer preferences and spurt in non-textile uses of cotton are also leading to emergence of niche demand supply chain. The private sector is today investing strongly into research into next generation transgenic, hybrid seed production in the plant protection arena. The Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur must keep pace with the fast changing scenario and bring about a paradigm shift in the R&D focus in public sector cotton research under the NARS. It is also time to connect research innovations to the needs of stakeholders in the entire cotton value chain.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see process of cotton farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Exhibiting integrated cotton farming systems such as mixed cropping and crop rotation practices.
3. Adoption of mechanized farming methods.
4. packaging of cotton.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Visit to Central Institute of Cotton Research (CICR).
2. Two days training and extension service programme at CICR, Nagpur.
3. To visit high-tech integrated farms in Nagpur.
4. Two days training & visit to the CIRCOT Ginning centre. To visit NBSS & CITRUS ICAR institution, Nagpur.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of new cotton farming techniques and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about use of improved quality seeds/ planting material and crop diversification and their impact on income levels.
3. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain in cotton produces.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2: State/Nagpur

- Departure from State to Nagpur. Overnight at Nagpur.

Day 3: Nagpur.

- Registration and Video cassettes show. Training at CICR on Fiber Length. Lecture on Fiber Strength, Fiber Fineness.
- Overnight at Nagpur.

Day 4: Nagpur.

- Lecture on Cotton production in India. Training on Fiber Laboratory. Visit to CICR, Nagpur. Overnight at Nagpur.

Day 5: Nagpur

- Training on Pathology (Integrated Pest Management). Marketing of Cotton. And Visit to Ankur seed Ltd, Overnight at Nagpur.

Day 6 & 7: Nagpur.

- Training on Processing in Ginning Technology. Practicals-by product utilization Preparation of particle boards and hard boards at GTC. Visit to NRCC, Nagpur. Overnight at Nagpur.

Day 8: Nagpur.

- Visit to NBSS, Nagpur. Feedback of trainees & Certificate distribution. Local visit and sightseeing at Nagpur. Overnight at Nagpur.

Day 9 & 10:

- Back to State.
- Back journey to respective destinations.



Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

SUGARCANE

Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow

Sugarcane is grown in several states of the country having diverse agro-climatic conditions both in tropical and subtropical regions and as such, the problems of sugarcane crop are of distinct and diverse nature. It belongs to bamboo family of plants and is indigenous to India. It is the main source of sugar, gur and khandsari. About two-thirds of the total sugarcane produced in India is consumed for making gur and khandsari and only one third of it goes to sugar factories. It also provides raw material for manufacturing alcohol. As a consequence, research emphasis and approaches vary and are largely location oriented. A strong research infrastructure has been established over the years to cater to the needs of the crop. The research support in sugarcane is provided at two levels, i.e. Central and State levels. At present, the research centers are being run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State Agricultural Universities, State Departments of Agriculture and Non-Government Organizations. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugarcane (AICRPS) in 1970-71 as a Fourth Five Year Plan Project to intensify research on important problems of sugarcane having regional or local significance with its headquarters at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow. The first Workshop of AICRP on Sugarcane was held on January 15.19, 1970 at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.

Highlights of the Training cum Exposure Visit:

The farmers' domestic training program will fulfill the objectives of. 1. To see hi tech sugarcane farming system and use of improved varieties and farm resources.

2. Training on sugarcane cultivation practices, its management and on marketing channels.
3. To see tissue culture technology and further cultivation systems
4. To see the marketing systems and exports by farmers and commodity groups.

Technical Training Visits:

The training and exposure visit would be conducted for the farmers at the following places.

1. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.
2. CISH, Lucknow.
3. Technical visit at NBRI, Lucknow. 4. Medicinal visit at CIMAP.

Expected outcomes of training cum exposure tour:

1. Adoption of hi-tech farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Improved post harvest and processing technologies and better packaging, grading and marketing systems.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain in agricultural crops.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Departure from state capital to Lucknow.

Day 3 & 4: Lucknow.

- Overall Sugarcane and Sugar scenario at National and

International level, IISR, Lucknow.

- Two days training on Sugarcane varieties for different agro climatic regions of the country and Techniques of seed cane production and multiplication. Overnight at Lucknow.

Day 5: Lucknow.

- Agro-techniques of sugarcane cultivation in tropical and sub tropical regions of the country. Overnight at Lucknow.

Day 6: Lucknow.

- Water management in sugarcane for economizing use of irrigation water. Overnight at Lucknow.

Day 7 : Lucknow.

- Visit to high tech farms of Sugarcane in Lucknow
- Solve queries related to Sugarcane production with Scientist
- Visit to National Botanical Research Institute . Overnight at Lucknow.

Day 8: Lucknow.

- Exposure visit to Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture (CISH).
- Visit to Central Institute for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow. Overnight at Lucknow.

Day 9:

- Departure from Lucknow to their own destination.

Day 10:

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum
Exposure Visit on

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES AND FARMING PRACTICES

G.B. Pantnagar University of Agriculture Technology

GBPUA&T is the first Agricultural University of India. It was inaugurated by the First Prime minister of India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on 17 November, 1960 as the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU). Pantnagar University soon became a significant force in the development and transfer of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and related technology which played major role in Green revolution. Being an Agriculture and Technology university, the main focus of research is on agriculture and engineering. The engineers of the university developed a 'Zero-till- ferti-seed drill' for No-till farming, which has been immensely popular in Haryana and Punjab. Uttarakhand is privileged with vast aquatic resources and potential for fish production. Fish culture being less labor intensive, has great potential for income generation even at small scale. Apart from knowledge about package of practices for culture of different fish species, know-how of aspects like farm management, feed and feeding, health and disease management is also important. Milk production in Uttarakhand has shown 71 % increase over last two decades. In Uttarakhand, average daily milk production of cattle and buffalo has been recorded as 2.30 kg and 3.71 kg respectively. So this holds a great potential for the growth of the dairy industry in the state. Farmers can get a useful exposure by this visit to university campus on advanced Agriculture, precision farming and new technologies and developments so that they can replicate the same at their farms and increase their farm income substantially.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced cultivation practices for Agriculture crops.
2. To identify different location specific and economically viable crops.
3. To learn about the precision farming techniques.
4. To learn about seed and Fish production technology.
5. To get knowledge regarding crop production of pulses and wheat crop.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.
2. Visit to U.S. Seeds and tarai development Corporation (TDC).
3. Visit to precision farming project.
4. Visit on Bio-fertilizer production.
5. Visit to Animal Husbandry and Fishery Institute.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties suitable for the Farm Mechanization.
2. Awareness about the crop production, seed production and precision farming techniques.
3. Adoption of various techniques for bio-fertilizer production.
4. Awareness about dairy and fish production.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1: Depart from state to Pantnagar.

Day 2: G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.

- Visit to GBPUAT campus.
- Visit to different departments of campus for knowing research and development activities.
- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff for solving farmers' queries on technical issues.

Day 3: G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.

- Visit to various departments of Agriculture.
- Training on latest technologies and varieties developed at campus for major agriculture crops.

Day 4: US Seed and Tarai Development Corporation, Haldwani

- Visit to US Seed and Tarai Development Corporation.
- Training on latest technologies and varieties developed at campus for major agriculture and horticulture crops.

Day 5: Pantnagar.

- Daylong visit at local farmers farm houses.

Day 6: Daylong sightseeing at Nainital.

Day 7: G B Pantnagar University of A & T.

- Visit to nearby progressive farmers to know about various techniques of precision farming.
- Interaction with local farmers and exposure to different crops grown in the area.

Day 8: Bio-fertilizer production centre, G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.

- Visit to Bio-fertilizer production centre .
- Interaction with the scientists and exposure to techniques in bio-fertilizer production.

Day 9: G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.

- Visit to various fields of progressive farmers.
- Training on cultivation of various agricultural crops and its commercial aspect for near future.
- Visit to farms of progressive farmers.

Day 10: Back Journey.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





**TRAINING CUM EXPOSURE
VISIT PROGRAMS ON**

HORTICULTURE





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit to **HIMACHAL PRADESH**

Agriculture in Himachal Pradesh is a way of life for the agrarian population and nearly 70% population is directly or indirectly dependent on this sector. Himachal Pradesh has been endowed with a wide range of agro climatic conditions due to which a large number of horticulture commodities like fruit crops (from temperate to sub-tropical), flowers, vegetables, mushrooms, hops, tea, medicinal & aromatic plants etc. are successfully grown. HP could play as a role model for the horticulture farmers to learn from its experience in high-tech horticulture and its well-developed market linkage systems. Since most horticultural produce are perishable, they need careful handling, marketing and value addition. In this respect, HP has much to offer for the farmers to learn. Farmer - market linkages, procurement and marketing system and value chain through HPMC model can be a good learning experience for the farmers, besides study of various crops and crops management systems. The State Department of Horticulture functions with the objective of building a prosperous Himachal through scientific development of horticulture by harnessing the natural resources for the development of a sustainable system of agriculture in the hilly areas. Integrated farming system is the strength of Hill farming. Agriculture- Animal husbandry are complimentary and supplementary enterprises which provide livelihood to the agrarian population in one hand and reduce dependence on synthetic external inputs on the other. Thus better management of animals, grasslands, farm yard manure hold promise for promotion of organic farming in the State.

Highlights of the Study Tour:

This initiative of farmers' inter-state technology exposure visit program will fulfil the following objectives:

1. To identify location specific and economically viable different crops.
2. Showing advanced practices in horticulture farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
3. Training on Floriculture and Landscape Management.
4. Training Post Harvest Physiology of Fruit Crops.
5. Training on Nursery Management and its application.
- 6- Training on Cultivation of Mushroom by organic farming and exposure visit to NRC, Chambaghat.

Technical Study Tour Visits:

1. Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla.
2. Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd. (HPMC) Shimla.
3. National Research Centre for Mushroom, Chambaghat, Solan.
4. Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan.
5. Regional Horticultural Research Station, Mashobra.
6. HPMC unit Parwanoo.
7. RHRS, Kandaghat.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of protected cultivation by use of low cost green house and poly house technologies.
2. Adoption of micro irrigation techniques, including drip and sprinkler irrigation along with resource conservation technologies such as water harvesting.
3. Adoption of the advanced practices in horticulture farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources
4. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques used in horticulture in production, extension, marketing and value chain.

Tentative Travel Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2: Delhi.

- Depart from State to Delhi.
- Visit to Indo Israel project at Pusa.
- Overnight at IARI, Pusa, New Delhi.

Day 3: Delhi to Karnal.

- Depart from Delhi to Karnal.
- Visit to KVK and NDRI facilities in Karnal.
- Overnight at Karnal.

Day 4: Karnal.

- Visit at IIWBR on Wheat and barley Cultivation.
- Visit at NBAGR on Animal Husbandry.
- Overnight at Karnal.

Day 5: Departure to Solan.

- Departure from Karnal to Solan.
- Arrival at Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry.
- Overnight at Farmers guest house.

Day 6: Solan.

- Visit to Directorate of Mushroom Research on Mushroom Cultivation.
- Visit to nearby fields.
- Overnight in Solan.

Day 7: Solan.

- Training on Cultivation of Mushroom by organic farming and exposure visit to NRC, Chambaghat and other private mushroom growing unit (Solan).

Day 8: Shimla.

- Visit to Potato Research Institute, Shimla.
- Training on Post harvest management of potato.
- Departure from Shimla to Delhi.

Day 9: Arrival at Delhi.

- Overnight at IARI, Pusa.
- Return from Delhi to the State Capital.

Day 10:

- Return from Delhi to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit to

KARNATAKA

Karnataka is India's eighth largest state in geographical area covering 1.92 lakhs sq km and accounting for 6.3 per cent of the geographical area of the country. Karnataka occupies a prominent place in the field of modern horticulture in the country. The diverse agro-ecological conditions prevailing in Karnataka has made it possible to grow different types of horticultural crops such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, plantation crops, root and tuber crops, medicinal and aromatic crops etc. Agriculture in Karnataka is heavily dependent on the southwest monsoon. While only 26.5 per cent of the sown area (30,900 km²) is under irrigation, 64.60 per cent of the total geographical area is under cultivation. The state ranks fifth in India in terms of total area under horticulture. It stands fifth in production of vegetable crops and third in fruit crop production. It is also the largest producer of spices, aromatic and medicinal crops and tropical fruits. It is the second largest milk-producing state after Gujarat. The best of flowers are produced in the state, which are now exported and have already established name in the international market. Around 250 established regulated markets in the state also offer opportunities to the fruit growers for marketing. Thus, farmers from different parts of the country can get quality exposure and learning by exposure visit to Karnataka and seeing high-tech farming systems, integrated cropping, resource management, drip irrigation systems, tissue culture labs, research and marketing systems.

Highlights of Training cum Exposure visit:

The farmers' domestic learning program will fulfil the objectives of.

1. To identify different location specific and economically viable crops.
2. To see hi tech farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
3. To see tissue culture based flower cropping and use of drip systems.
4. To see the marketing systems and exports by farmers and commodity groups.
5. Training on management of grape at field sites.
- 6- Training on Food Processing technology and visit to food processing unit.

Technical Study Tour visits:

The farmers would be visiting the following places and get training cum exposure through technical demonstrations at:

1. Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI), Chikmagalur, Karnataka.
2. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Karnataka.
3. IIHR, Hesarghatta, Bangalore, Karnataka.
4. Karnataka State Horticulture Mission Lalbagh, Bangalore, Karnataka.
5. National Research Centre for Grapes, Hesarghatta Lake, Bangalore.
6. National Research Centre for Cashew, Puttur, Karnataka.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of protected cultivation by use of low cost green house and poly house technologies.
2. Adoption of micro irrigation techniques, including drip and sprinkler irrigation along with resource conservation technologies such as water harvesting.
3. Adoption of advanced practices in horticulture farming

and use of improved varieties and farm resources.

4. Adoption of integrated farming systems and improved post harvest and processing technologies and better packaging, grading and marketing systems.
5. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain in horticulture produces.

Tentative Itinerary

Day 1 & 2:

- State capital to Bangalore.
- Arrival Bangalore.

Day 3 & 4: Bangalore.

- Visit to Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hesarghatta, Bangalore.
- Two days training on Post harvest Management of Horticultural Crops.
- Visit to horticulture fields to study cultivation practices.

Day 5: Bangalore.

- Visit to National Research Centre for Grapes, Hesarghatta Lake, Bangalore.
- Training on management of grape at field sites.
- Visit to Karnataka State Horticulture Mission Lalbagh, Bangalore Karnataka.

Day 6: IFAB & UAS.

- Visit to International Flower Auction Bangalore (IFAB) Limited.
- Visit to University of Agriculture Science.
- Training on Nursery management and its application.

Day 7: Mysore.

- Training on Food Processing technology and visit to food processing unit.
- Visit to Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
- Exposure visit to nearby Rubber Plantations.

Day 8 & 9:

Return from Bangalore to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit to **KERALA**

Within India, the state of Kerala stands apart in respect of its sensitivity to changes in the national and international environment. Its agriculture is marked by a series of agricultural micro environments suited to different kinds of mixed farming, and by a large proportion of perennial crops in its total agricultural output. More than 80% of the agricultural products of the state are dependent on the home and international markets. Coconut and rubber together account for one half of the cultivated land and two thirds of the value of gross income generated by the crop sub-sector. The main crops grown in the State are paddy, coconut, pepper, ginger, cardamom, turmeric, cinnamon, tea, coffee cashew, tapioca, and arecanut and plantation crops like rubber. The Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR) has contributed significantly by releasing around 25 different varieties of spices to the country. The Central Tuber Crop Research Institute (CTCRI) is also significantly contributing on horticultural R&D. Spices Board, Department of Spices, Department of Arecanut, Institute of Plantation Management and many private Horticulture and Plantation R&D centres are located in Kerala. Kerala is a leading State in horticulture and is endowed with tropical and temperate agro-climatic conditions suitable for cultivation of a wide range of horticulture crops. Thus, farmers from different parts of the country can get quality exposure and learning by visit to this State and seeing horticulture farming systems, integrated cropping, resource management and number of seasonal cash crops, which could be very useful for farmers as they can adopt this kind of cultivation practices in their respective States.

Highlights of the Study Tour:

The farmers' domestic learning program will fulfil the objectives of-

1. To understand integrated farming systems and resource management.
2. To see process of spices farming, use of improved varieties and farm resources.
3. To see various horticultural crops being grown scientifically.
4. Training on recent innovation in Horticulture.
5. Two days training to farmer on new technological adoption in Spices cultivation.
6. Training on Harvest and Post harvest technologies of tuber crops.
7. Training on management of coconut marketing.

Technical Study Tour Visits:

The farmers would be visiting the following places and will get exposure through technical demonstrations at:

1. Kerala State Horticultural Product Development Corporation (KSHPDC), Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram.
2. Indian Institute of Spices Research, (IISR) Marikunnu, Kozhikode.
3. Centre for Water resource Development and Management (CWRDM), Kunnamangalam, Kozhikode.
4. Central Plantation Crop Research Institute (CPCRI), Kasargod.
5. Central Tuber Crop Research Institute (CTCRI), Sreekariyam, Thiruvananthapuram.
6. Centre for Water Resource Development and management (CWRDM) Kunnamangalam, Kozhikode.

7. Visit to Kerala Agriculture University, Thrissur.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Water and land resource management.
2. Adoption of new spices farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
3. Awareness about the use of improved quality seeds/ planting material and crop diversification and their impact on income levels.
4. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain in horticulture produces.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1&2:

- Depart State capital to Calicut(Kozhikode).
- Arrival at Calicut(Kozhikode).

Day 3:

- Training on Spices at (IISR), Kozhikode.

Day 4 & 5:

- Indian Institute of Spices Research, (IISR), Kozhikode.
- Visit to Agricultural Technology Information Centre of IISR and exposure to new major Spices production and processes.

Day 6:

- Visit at nearby Spices farms.

Day 7 & 8:

- Visit to Centre for Water Resource Development and management (CWRDM), Kozhikode.
- Visit to local sightseeing at Wayanad.

Day 9 and 10:

- Return from Calicut(Kozhikode) to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **MANGO**

Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture, Lucknow

Mango (*Mangifera indica*) is the leading fruit crop of India and considered as the King of fruits. Besides delicious taste, excellent flavor and attractive fragrance, it is rich in vitamin A&C. The tree is hardy in nature and has comparatively low maintenance costs. Mangos can be grown in a wide range of soil types, from light sandy loams to red clay. Deep, rich, well-drained soils provide the best production and fruit quality. Some producers plant trees on sloping sites to prevent waterlogging the root system. Mangos grow best in ambient temperatures ranging between 70° to 75°F. Mango occupies 22% of the total fruits comprising of 1.2 million hectares, with a total production of 11 million tons. Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are having the largest area under mango each with around 25% of the total area followed by Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Mango fruit is utilized at all stages of its development both in its immature and mature state. Raw fruits are used for making chutney, pickles and Juices. The ripe fruits besides being used for desserts are also utilized for preparing several products like squashes, syrups, nectars, jams and jellies. The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) was initially set up as Central Mango Research Station in the home land of world famous Dushehari variety of mango on 4th September, 1972 under the aegis of the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore. On 1st June, 1984, it was upgraded to the level of a full-fledged Institute and named as Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains. Farmers can be benefited by a training program at CISH, Lucknow.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced cultivation practices for Mango as a commercial crop.
2. To identify location specific and economically viable varieties and cultivars of Mango.
3. To get well versed with the new varieties and technologies for increase in production per acre.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) Lucknow.
2. Visits to adjoining farmer's fields and interaction with local farmers.
3. Visit to CDRI, NBRI and CIMAP Lucknow.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about post harvest management and Integrated Pest Management for impact on income levels.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Lucknow.
- Overnight at Lucknow.

Day 3: Lucknow.

- Visit to Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture, Lucknow.
- Training on common package and practices followed for quality mango cultivation.

- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff for solving farmers queries on technical issues.
- Overnight in Lucknow.

Day 4: Lucknow.

- Visit to Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture (CISH).
- Training on latest technologies released by CISH for mango and other subtropical fruits.
- Training on IPM practices to be followed for mango cultivation.

Day 5: Lucknow.

- Visit to Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture (CISH).
- Imparting knowledge to the farmers on training and pruning of mango crop.
- To introduce them with the regular bearing varieties of mango.
- Overnight in Lucknow.

Day 6: Lucknow.

- Visit to National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.
- Interaction with scientists on the latest R & D projects running in NBRI.
- Overnight in Lucknow.

Day 7: Lucknow.

- Visit to Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
- Training on post harvest management practices followed for medicinal and aromatic plants.
- Overnight Kanpur.

Day 8: Lucknow.

- Visit to adjoining mango farms in the area.
- Interaction with local farmers on technical issues.

Day 9 & 10: Return Journey.

- Return to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

BANANA

Jalgaon, Maharashtra

Banana (*Musa sp.*) is a large perennial herb with leaf sheaths that form trunk like pseudostem with global 97.5 million tonnes of production. Banana has its origin in tropical region of South East Asia. Banana is a nutritious gold mine. They are high in vitamin B6, which helps fight infection and is essential for the synthesis of haem, the iron containing part of hemoglobin. They are also rich in potassium and are a great source of fibre. In recent years, considering the adverse impact of indiscriminate use of chemicals, new trend for organic production of banana is increasing in the country. A new name, i.e. "Green Foods" for this has been coined. Banana is grown in most parts of the country, but Southern and Western regions are the major producers with total annual production of 16.91 million tonnes from approx. 5.25 lakh hectares. The State of Maharashtra ranks first in productivity of banana with 60 t/ha, as against the national average of 35 mt/ha. Banana contributes approx. 37% to the total fruit production in India. Banana occupies 20% area among the total area under horticulture in the State. Maharashtra ranks second in area and first in productivity in India. Jalgaon is the major Banana growing district in Maharashtra which occupies 50,000 hectares area under this crop. But most of Banana is grown by planting suckers. The technology development in agriculture is very fast, and the latest method of banana cultivation is by Tissue Culture Technique. Farmers can get an exposure on modern banana cultivation at Jalgaon. Tissue culture has proven revolutionary for the banana farming in India.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see hi tech farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Training tissue culture based cropping and use of drip systems.
3. Training on micro irrigation systems.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Visit to Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
2. Visit to Jain hills Jalgaon for tissue culture excellence in Banana.
3. Visits to MPKV, Banana Research Station, Jalgaon.
4. Visit to adjoining banana model farms.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and high tech farming.
2. Awareness about tissue culture in banana at Jain, Jalgaon.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Jalgaon.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 3: JISL, Jalgaon.

- Visit to JISL, Plastic Park, Jalgaon.
- Communication session with experts on Jains Products and Services.

- Training on micro irrigation systems and their role in booming agricultural economy in India.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 5: Jalgaon.

- Visit to JISL Food Park, Jalgaon.
- Training on processing of banana and fruits at Jain Food Park.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 6: Jain Hills, Jalgaon.

- Visit to Jain Agri Park Jalgaon.
- Training on tissue culture technology in India.
- Interaction with the bio tech experts on tissue culture in Banana.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 7: MPKV, Banana Research Station.

- Visit MPKV, Banana research Station.
- Training on high tech farming and tissue culture in Banana.
- Training on IPM practices to be followed in Banana.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 8: MPKV, Banana Research Station.

- Training on nutrition and intercropping in banana.
- Training on ongoing projects at research station.
- Training on natural resource management.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 9 & 10: Jalgaon to state capital.

- Back Journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

CITRUS

National Research Centre for Citrus, Nagpur

Mandarin orange (*Citrus reticulata*) grows successfully in all tropical and subtropical parts of the country. It tolerates more humidity in summer and winter than the sweet orange. It is an important group of plants which have influenced the life of the people. They have become a part of our daily food, and often as a soft drink in form of squash and cordials. In part one of this review, the origin and history of the citrus fruits used during Akbar the Great time, the classification of citrus taxa, and the importance of citrus fruits are presented. One of the well-known specialties of Nagpur is the world famous Nagpur orange, the cultivation of which in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra has brought immense glory to the region. Orange is cultivated in 80,000 hectares of area in Vidarbha with a total production of nearly 5 lakh tonnes. Nagpur orange in Nagpur district is cultivated in 20,965 hectares area. Moreover National Research Centre for Citrus, Nagpur is continuously updating farmers with latest technologies through quality research programmes. Chinese and Japanese people prize the citron for its fragrance and it is a common practice in Central and Northern China to carry a ripe fruit in the hand or place the fruit in a dish on a table to perfume the air of a room. Thus farmers from different parts of the country can get quality exposure and learning by an exposure visit to Nagpur, which could be very useful for farmers from economic point of view.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech farming and use of improved varieties for Nagpur oranges.
2. Training on citriculture.
3. Training on tissue culture and germplasm for developing disease resistant varieties of mandarins.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. National Research Centre for Citrus, Shankar Nagar Amravati Road, Nagpur.
2. Visits to adjoining farmer's fields and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices followed.
3. Shri. Shivaji College of Horticulture, Amravati.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about post harvest management and crop diversification in citrus and their impact on income levels.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Nagpur.

Day 3 and 4: Delhi to Nagpur.

- Arrival at Nagpur.
- Overnight at Nagpur.

Day 5: Nagpur.

- Visit to National Research Centre for Citrus.
- Training on citriculture.
- Overnight in Nagpur.

Day 6: Nagpur.

- Visit to nearby farmers fields to study their cultivation practices for citrus.
- Interaction with farmers of adjoining areas for better crop production.
- Evening travel to historical places in Nagpur.
- Overnight in Nagpur.

Day 7: Nagpur.

- Training on citriculture marketing tips.
- Discourse with scientist & Experts.
- Visit local sightseeing at Nagpur.
- Overnight in Nagpur.

Day 8: Nagpur.

- Exposure visit to National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP).
- Visit to CICR, Nagpur.
- Overnight in Nagpur.

Day 9 & 10: Amravati to Delhi

- Return to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

LITCHI

Tirhut College of Agriculture Dholi, Muzaffarpur

India and China account for 91 per cent of the world's litchi production but it is mainly marketed locally. In India, 28,900 metric tonnes of litchi is produced annually from 56,200 hectares. Litchi being exacting in climatic requirement is confined to a few states with 74 per cent of production recorded in Bihar. Litchi (*Litchi chinensis*) is most liked and relished fruit of India. Litchi is cultivated in an area of 78 thousand ha and total production is around 497 thousand tons. The total production of litchi is concentrated mainly in Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Jharkhand and to a smaller extent in Tripura, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Orissa. About 70 percent of all litchi produced in India are grown in Bihar. The number of farmers in the state growing litchis has increased in the last decade, especially in Muzaffarpur district. The famous shahi litchi of Muzaffarpur is an exclusive brand of Bihar. The state is moving to claim the brand name under intellectual property rights (IPR) laws. Studies shown that litchi can become a very good cash crop for farmers from other states with similar climatic conditions. The area and production of litchi is 74.54 thousand hectare and 4.83 lakh tonnes, respectively. Bihar is the leading state in litchi production (227.0 thousand tons.), followed by West Bengal (85.1 thousand tons.) and Assam (40.5 thousand tons.). Production ranges from 19.2 thousand tons, in Orissa to 35.9 thousand tons and in Jharkhand.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech farming and use of improved varieties for Litchi.
2. Training on Litchi cultivation.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place in RAU and allied institutes.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Tirhut College of Agriculture Dholi, Muzaffarpur.
2. Visits to adjoining farmer's fields and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices followed.
3. Visit RAU, Pusa Samastipur and Horticulture Research Station, Birauli, Samastipur.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about post harvest management and crop diversification in Litchi and their impact on income levels.
3. Awareness about the ongoing projects and research activities on Litchi.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Delhi.
- Visit to IARI facilities at Pusa
- Overnight at IARI Pusa

Day 2 and 3: Delhi to Muzaffarpur.

- Arrival at Muzaffarpur.
- Overnight at Muzaffarpur.

Day 4: Muzaffarpur

- Visit to Tirhut college of Agriculture Dholi, Muzaffarpur.
- Training on Litchi cultivation and interaction with concerned faculty.

Day 5: Muzaffarpur

- Visit to nearby farmers fields to study their cultivation practices for Litchi.
- Interaction with farmers of adjoining areas for better crop production.

Day 6: Muzaffarpur to RAU, Samastipur

- Visit to Litchi farms on the way to Samastipur.
- Overnight in Samastipur.

Day 7: Samastipur

- Visit to Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa Samastipur.
- Training on high tech horticulture for litchi.
- Interaction with scientists and technical staff for cultivation practices in litchi.
- Overnight in Samastipur

Day 8: Samastipur to Birauli.

- Visit to Horticulture Research Station, Birauli.
- Training on ongoing research projects and interaction with Horticulture specialists.

Day 9 & 10: Samastipur to Delhi

- Arrival in Delhi
- Overnight at IARI Pusa.
- Return to respective destinations.



Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

POTATO

Central Potato Research Institute, Kufri, Shimla

Estimated domestic demand of potatoes in India is 122 million t during 2050. Demand for processing quality potatoes will increase from current level of 2.8 million t to 25 million t in the year 2050. Potato is considered as the 'King' in food staples and hardly any domestic kitchen is available where it is not used routinely in one form or the other. It contains starch, sugar, cellulose, crude fibre, pectic substances, Protein, amino acids, organic acids, lipids, Vitamin C, enzymes, minerals (P, Ca, Mg, K, Fe, S, Cl) etc. considered useful for human health. Potatoes being a fast growing crop fit well in different multiple and inter cropping systems. On account of its short duration and high yield potential character, potato is called a cash crop. The area under potato cultivation is 1.4 million ha with total production of 25mt. The main varieties of potato grown in the country are Kufri Chandramukhi, Kufri Jyoti, Kufri Badshah etc. Central Potato Research Institute, Kufri, Shimla is a premier research institute working with a mandate of research activities in potato cultivation. Till now, the institute has come up with number of varieties which has brought revolution in potato cultivation. Adjoining areas of Shimla district are very famous for quality potato cultivation. Potato grown here fetch more prices in market and usually known as 'Pahari Alloo'. Although, the demand for seed potato will grow nearly 2.1 time (2.96 to 6.1 million tonnes) by the year 2050, yet, highly concerted efforts need to be directed towards providing desirable quality seed potatoes to all farmers at remunerative prices. Farmers can learn about quality potato production techniques along with the multiple cropping systems which can be adopted.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To identify location specific and economically viable potato crops.
2. To familiarize with the disease and pest resistant varieties of Potatoes.
3. Imparting training to the farmers on latest practices and cultivation techniques for Potato.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central potato Research Institute, Kufri, Shimla.
2. Department of Vegetable crops, Dr Y S Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan.
3. Field visit to see vegetables grown in the area and interaction with farmers.
4. Horticulture Research Station, Mashobra.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices in Potato farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Awareness about the benefits of Potato production as a cash crop.
3. To learn about the multiple and intercropping system in Potato.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Shimla - Overnight at Shimla.

Day 3: CPRI, Shimla.

- Visit to CPRI, Kufri, Shimla.
- Training on common package and practices followed for Potato cultivation in CPRI.
- Interaction with scientist for farmer's queries.
- Overnight at Shimla.

Day 4: CPRI, Shimla.

- Visit to CPRI, Kufri, Shimla.
- Training on high tech farming followed for Potatoes.
- Training on disease/pest management activities followed and make farmers aware about the disease resistant varieties developed in CPRI.

Day 5: Shimla to Theog.

- Visit to adjoining farmer's field at Theog area for practical exposure to farm practices adopted in the area.
- Interaction with local farmers to know the technical issues and care to be taken during Potato cultivation..

Day 6: Shimla to Solan.

- Visit to Dr Y S Parmar UHF, Nauni Solan.
- Training on nursery management and package practices for Potato cultivation.
- Visit to farmers fields in Solan region.
- Overnight in Solan.

Day 7: Solan to HRS, Mashobra, Shimla.

- Visit to Horticulture research Station Mashobra.
- Visit to horticulture farm to see major crops grown in the area.
- Interaction with scientists and technical staff for imparting knowledge on farm practices.
- Overnight in Shimla.

Day 8: Shimla.

- Recreational tour to queen of hills town Shimla to see world famous mall road, Jakhu temple and other places of utmost importance.
- Overnight at Shimla.

Day 9 & 10: Shimla to State.

- Return journey to their own destination.





Farmers Training cum
Exposure Visit on

OFF SEASON VEGETABLES

Dr Y S Parmar University of Horti & Forestry, Solan.

Himachal Pradesh is also known as the basket of fruits and vegetables. Due to its wide range of agro climatic conditions, a number of fruits and vegetables can be grown in the region. The cultivation of crops outside the regular cropping calendar when supply is low and prices are high can give farmers better profits and consumers more choice. This study quantified the effect of training in off-season tomato production on the income and pesticide use of smallholder vegetable farmers in southwestern Bangladesh. In the last few years, farmers from mid hill region of Solan and Shimla district are fetching very good prices of their off season vegetable production. Government institution such as Dr Y S Parmar University of horticulture and Forestry, Nauni Solan is providing every possible help to the farmers for developing new technologies. Major commercial vegetable crops which are grown in the region are Capsicum, Potato, Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Radish and Carrot etc. Himachal Pradesh Government has initiated an ambitious plan to farming community for adopting new cropping pattern in the state. Several flagship programmes have been implemented in agro-sector to promote vegetable cultivation particularly the off-season vegetables in the state. However, Farmers can be benefitted with the new ideas of farming system and practices undergoing for off-season production and learn the pesticide risk if crops are more affected by pests and diseases and farmers do not handle pesticides correctly.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To identify location specific and economically viable off season vegetable crops.
2. To familiarize with the disease and pest resistant varieties of off season vegetables.
3. Imparting training to the farmers on latest practices and cultivation techniques for vegetables.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Department of Vegetable crops, Dr. Y S Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan.
2. Field visit to see vegetables grown in the area and interaction with farmers.
3. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kandaghat to see vegetable farm and nursery of off season vegetables.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices in off season vegetable farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Awareness about the benefits of off season vegetables production.
3. Adaptation to better land and resource utilization.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Delhi.
- Visit to IARI facilities at Pusa.
- Overnight at IARI Pusa.

Day 3: Delhi to Solan.

- Arrival at Y S Parmar.
- Overnight at University campus.

Day 4: Solan.

- Visit to vegetable crops department of Y S Parmar University.

- Training on common package and practices followed for off season vegetables.
- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff of vegetable department for solving farmers queries on technical issues.
- Overnight in Solan.

Day 5: Solan.

- Visit to adjoining farmer's field for practical exposure to farm practices adopted in the area.
- Interaction with local farmers to get acquainted with the technical issues and care to be taken during off season vegetable production.
- Overnight in Solan.

Day 6: Solan.

- Visit to KVK Kandaghat.
- Training on nursery management for off season vegetables.
- Visit to farmers fields in Kandaghat region.
- Overnight in Shimla.

Day 7: Shimla.

- Visit to off season vegetable farms in Shoghi area.
- Interaction with the farmers for management practices to be followed.

Day 8: Shimla.

- Day for local travel in Shimla and Jakhu Temple.
- Overnight in Shimla

Day 9: Shimla to Delhi.

- Arrival in Delhi.
- Overnight at IARI Pusa.

Day 10: Delhi to State.

- Visit to Indo-Israel Project at IARI Pusa.
- Overnight at IARI Pusa.
- Return to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

MUSHROOM

Directorate of Mushroom Research, Solan

At present, 3 mushrooms are being commercially cultivated in India. These are: the white mushroom (*Agaricus bisporus*), the paddy-straw mushroom (*Volvariella volvacea*) and the oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus sajor-caju*). Of these, *A. bisporus* is the most popular and economically sound to grow and is extensively cultivated throughout the world. However, due to its low temperature requirement, its cultivation is restricted to the cool climatic areas and to the winter in the plains of Northern India. In summer, the tropical paddy-straw mushroom is suitable for growing in most parts of India. Even then, it is less attractive commercially, owing to very low yield per unit weight of the substrate and for an extremely short shelf life. Solan is famous for mushroom cultivation; it is also known as mushroom city of India. Directorate of Mushroom Research previously known as National Centre for Mushroom Research and Training, DMR, Chambaghat, Solan is working with a mandate of carrying out research, training and extension on all aspects of mushrooms in the country. The Centre besides conservation and maintenance of the germplasm of edible fungi, has strengthened its activities on improving the strains and the crop husbandry practices of the button mushrooms, accelerated the programmes on diversification of species and has generated valuable information on oyster, shiitake, black ear and giant mushroom. The Centre is also regularly conducting training and extension activities.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To identify location specific and economically viable mushroom species.
2. To familiarize with the disease and pest resistant varieties of Potatoes.
3. Imparting training to the farmers on latest practices, spawn production and market awareness.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Directorate of Mushroom Research, Chambaghat, Solan.
2. Department of Mycology and Plant Pathology, Dr Y S P Univ. of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan.
3. Visit to spawn production lab in bypass road, Solan.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices in mushroom farming and use of improved strains/spawn and farm resources.
2. Awareness about the benefits of mushroom as a cash crop.
3. To learn about the entrepreneurship development by adopting mushroom cultivation.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Solan.
- Overnight at Solan.

Day 3: DOMR, Chambaghat, Solan.

- Visit to Directorate of Mushroom Research, Chambaghat, Solan.
- Training on common package and practices followed for mushroom cultivation.
- Interaction with scientist for farmer's queries.

Day 4: DOMR, Chambaghat, Solan.

- Training on spawn production technique.
- Training on disease/pest management activities followed and make farmers aware about the disease resistant cultivars for different region.

Day 5: Solan.

- Visit to adjoining mushroom industry for practical exposure to farm practices adopted in the area.
- Interaction with local farmers to become well versed with the technical issues and care to be taken during mushroom cultivation.

Day 6: Solan to Nauni.

- Visit to Dr Y S Parmar UHF, Nauni Solan.
- Training on spawn production and package practices for mushroom cultivation.
- Interaction with mushroom expert in department of mycology and plant pathology.

Day 7: Solan.

- Visit to spawn production lab.
- Training on spawn production technique and common practices.
- Interaction with technical staff for imparting knowledge on farm practices.

Day 8: Kandaghat.

- Visit to KVK Kandaghat.
- Training on nursery management for vegetables and fruits crops.
- Visit to farmers' fields in Kandaghat region.

Day 9: Solan.

- Recreational tour of mushroom city Solan to see Shoolini temple, Jawahar park, Bon Monastery.

Day 10: Solan to State.

- Return journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **MEDICINAL PLANTS**

CIMAP, Lucknow & Kanpur

India is endowed with a rich wealth of medicinal plants. These plants have made a good contribution to the development of ancient Indian materia medica. One of the earliest treatises on Indian medicine, the Charka Samhita (1000 B.C), records the use of over 340 drugs of vegetable origin. Most of these continue to be gathered from wild plants to meet the demand of the medical profession. Thus, despite the rich heritage of knowledge on the use of plant drugs, little attention had been paid to grow them as field crops in the country till the latter part of the nineteenth century. Thus efforts were made to introduce many of these drug plants into Indian agriculture, and studies on the cultivation practices were undertaken for those plants which were found suitable and remunerative for commercial cultivation. In general, agronomic practices for growing poppy, Isabgol, Senna, cinchona, ipecac, belladonna, ergot, menthe, ashwagandha and a few others have been developed and there is now localized cultivation of these medicinal plants commercially. Medicinal plants such as Aloe, Tulsi, Neem, Turmeric and Ginger cure several common ailments. These are considered as home remedies in many parts of the country. It is known fact that lots of consumers are using Basil (Tulsi) for making medicines, black tea, in pooja and other activities in their day to day life. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) is a multi-disciplinary multi location R & D institute dedicated to the cause of medicinal and aromatic plant research, cultivation and business. The techniques developed here can bring huge benefits to the farmers in other states for large scale adoption of medicinal and aromatic plants.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced cultivation practices for medicinal and aromatic plants.
2. To identify location specific and economically viable different crops.
3. To learn about the new varieties and technologies for medicinal plants.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Lucknow.
2. Visits to adjoining farmer's fields and interaction with local farmers.
3. Visit to CDRI, NBRI and Horticulture Institute (CISH), Lucknow.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about post harvest management and crop diversification in medicinal plants and their impact on income levels.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Lucknow.
- Overnight at Lucknow.

Day 3: Lucknow.

- Visit to CIMAP campus.
- Training on common package and practices followed for medicinal and aromatic plants.

- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff for solving farmers queries on technical issues.
- Overnight in Lucknow.

Day 4: Lucknow.

- Visit to Central Institute of Sub tropical Horticulture (CISH).
- Training on latest technologies released by CISH for sub tropical fruits.
- Overnight in Lucknow.

Day 5: Lucknow.

- Visit to National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.
- Interaction with scientists on the latest R & D projects running in NBRI.
- Overnight in Lucknow.

Day 6: Lucknow to Kanpur.

- Visit to Biotech Park, Lucknow, learn about Improvement in the quality and yield of crop, horticulture and forest tree species, biopesticides and biofertilizers, processed food and quality enhancers.
- Overnight Lucknow.

Day 7 & 8: Kanpur.

- Visit to Central Drug Research Institute, Kanpur.
- Training on post harvest management practices followed for medicinal and aromatic plants.
- Visit to Phool Bagh Kanpur.
- Overnight Kanpur.

Day 9 & 10: Back Journey.

- Return to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION**

Regional Research Station, Bajoura, Kullu

Vegetable seed production is major part of Indian agriculture in term of providing high value food and nutritional security. In recent past, Indian Agriculture has witness tremendous progress in vegetable production due to the development of high yielding varieties, new technologies and marginal increase in area of certain vegetables. Thus, availability of quality seeds of improved cultivars is considered crucial for realizing productivity and adoption of cultivars in different agro climatic conditions. The quality of seeds alone is known to account for at least 10-15% increase in the productivity (ICAR 1993). However, lack of quality seed continues to be one of the greatest impediments to bridging the vast yield gap. Although use of quality seeds of improved varieties of different vegetable crops has witnessed tremendous growth in vegetable production and productivity, however, the availability of quality seeds in time and at affordable price is still a matter of great concern.. Therefore, to approach the potentially realizable yield of a cultivar, production and distribution of quality seed is essential. The Regional Research Station, Bajaura was established in 1962 as a Research Station of the Punjab Agriculture University Ludhiana. It was later transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Himachal Pradesh Agriculture University) in 1978. The station is working on a mandate of developing improved varieties of important cereals, pulses and oilseed crops with special emphasis on the development of hybrid varieties of maize and vegetable crops. Kullu valley also include research farms of seed companies like Nun hems, Sun agro etc. Farmers can get benefited by an exposure visit to Kullu valley while learning new horizons of high quality seed production.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To identify location specific and economically viable crops.
2. To familiarize with the disease and pest resistant varieties of vegetables and other commercial crops.
3. Imparting training to the farmers on latest practices and cultivation techniques for seed production.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Regional Research Station, Bajaura, Kullu.
2. Research Station (ICAR), Katrain, Kullu.
3. Nunhems Vegetables seed production farm, Naggar, Manali.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices in seed production farming and use of improved farm resources.
2. Awareness about the benefits of seed production.
3. Adaptation to better land and resource utilization.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.
- Overnight at Kullu.

Day 3: Kullu.

- Visit to Regional Research Station, Bajaura.
- Training on seed production for vegetables and cereals.
- Interaction session with the breeders and technicians.

Day 4: Kullu to Katrain.

- Visit to Research Station, Katrain.
- Training on common package and practices followed for seed production in vegetables.
- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff of seed

production department for solving farmers' queries on technical issues.

- Overnight in Kullu.

Day 5: Kullu to Naggar Farm, Manali.

- Visit to Naggar seed production farm (Nun hems) for practical exposure to farm practices adopted by professional breeders.
- Interaction with local farmers to learn the technical issues and care to be taken during vegetable seed production.
- Overnight in Manali.

Day 6: Seobagh.

- Visit to Regional horticulture Sub Station, Seobagh.
- Training on irrigation practices (micro) and detail of the fruit crops grown in the area.
- Visit to apple farms and awareness about the dwarf varieties and IPM practices followed.
- Overnight in Kullu.

Day 7: Kullu to Patli Kuhl.

- Visit to farmer's field in patli kuhl for exposure on various crops including vegetables and sub-temperate fruits. .
- Interaction with the farmers for management practices to be followed.

Day 8: Kullu and Manikaran.

- Day for local travel in kullu and Manikaran areas, evening in dhalpur maidan famous for Kullu Dushehra, shani temple etc.
- Overnight in Kullu.

Day 9 & 10:

- Return to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **ADVANCED HORTICULTURE**

G B Pant University of Agri and Tech, Pantnagar

Uttarakhand has almost all the different agro-geo climatic zones making it particularly conducive to commercial horticulture and floriculture. Floriculture is being developed in a big way in order to meet the demand of both - the domestic as well as foreign markets. The climate is ideal for growing flowers all-round the year. Hence, it has been proposed to establish horticulture parks with common infrastructure facilities for sorting, pre-cooling, cold chain, processing, grading, packing and marketing facilities. Horticulture is also being promoted in a big way through adequate incentives and facilities to the industry. During the last two years, the focus shifted from normal density to high density plantation and to increase production from senile orchards. The rejuvenation technology through canopy management has been adopted by the state. There is also greater thrust on the stone crops like peach, pear, nectarine and apricot and pomegranate in the mid hills and guava, aonla and strawberry in the lower regions. Guava and aonla hold great potential in the rainfed areas and a ready market exists locally as well as nationally for these fruits. The G.B. Pant University is a symbol of successful partnership between India and the United States. The establishment of this university brought about a revolution in agricultural education, research and extension. It paved the way for setting up of 31 other agricultural universities in the country. Farmers can get a useful exposure by training cum exposure visit to university campus on advanced horticulture like floriculture, fruit science and new technologies and developments.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced cultivation practices for Horticulture crops.
2. To identify location specific and economically viable different crops.
3. To learn about the new varieties and technologies for cultivation of horticulture crops.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.
2. Horticulture Research and Extension Centre, Ranikhet, Almora.
3. Vegetable Research and Extension Centre, Gagar, Nainital.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about post harvest management and crop diversification in fruits, vegetables and flowers and their impact on income levels.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Pantnagar.
- Overnight at Pantnagar.

Day 2: G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.

- Visit to GBPUAT campus.
- Visit to different departments of campus to learn about the research and development activities.
- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff for solving farmers' queries on technical issues.
- Overnight in Pantnagar.

Day 3: G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.

- Visit to department of Horticulture.

- Training on latest technologies and varieties developed at campus for major horticulture crops.
- Overnight in Pantnagar.

Day 4: G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.

- Visit to horticulture farm at GBPUAT.
- Interaction with technical staff and field exposure to major crops grown.

Day 5: Horticulture Research and Extension Centre, Ranikhet, Almora.

- Visit to local farmer's field on the way to HREC, Ranikhet.
- Interaction with local farmers and exposure to different crops grown in the area.

Day 6: HREC, Ranikhet, Almora.

- Visit to HREC, Ranikhet, Almora.
- Training on flowers and fruits cultivation and their commercial aspects for near future.
- Visit to HREC farms for practical exposure.
- Overnight Almora.

Day 7: Vegetable Research and Extension Centre, Gagar, Nainital.

- Visit to farmer's field on the way to VREC, Gagar, and Almora.
- Interaction with local farmers and exposure to different crops grown in the area.
- Overnight in Nainital.

Day 8: VREC, Gagar, Nainital.

- Visit to VREC, Gagar, Nainital.
- Training on vegetable cultivation and its commercial aspect for near future.
- Visit to VREC farms for practical exposure.
- Overnight in Nainital.

Day 9: Nainital.

- A day for local travel in Nainital to the places of interest.
- Overnight in Nainital.

Day 10: Back Journey.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **NURSERY MANAGEMENT IN HORTICULTURE**

Kullu and Manali in Himachal Pradesh

One of the most critical factors in quality management and commercial farming in horticulture is the management of nursery. The aim of good nursery management is to provide planting material of the highest possible quality for new development areas and replanting. This aim is of the greatest importance as the areas planted are likely to have a productive life span of 25 years or more. Poor planting materials will lead to low yield and unnecessary thinning cost top rid off runts in planted field. So, the selection of good planting materials and strict culling in nursery are the important step. The importance of the best quality planting material as an initial investment is a well realized factor for persons engaged in Horticulture field. Managing a production nursery involves more than just propagating and potting plants. Even the small nursery must be able to not only produce plants, but also make it available at a pre-determined cost, then sustain those plants before and during marketing. The nursery industry currently has a real need for people with skills and knowledge in managing production plant nurseries. So nurseries have great demand for the production of plants, bulbs, rhizomes, suckers and grafts. But in general good quality and assured planting material at reasonable price is not available. The nursery exposure and training is a must to those involved in horticulture production for a solid grounding for developing those skills.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To understand how site characteristics influence the establishment and management of wholesale nurseries.
2. To learn management structures and work scheduling in wholesale nurseries.
3. To learn about the management of pests and diseases and plant nutrition in production nurseries.
4. To learn the techniques and equipment used to irrigate plants in nurseries.
5. To know the strategies used by production nurseries to increase sales and economy involved in nursery.

Technical Study Tour Visits:

1. RHRS Bajaura, Kullu.
2. Indo Italian project under Directorate of Horticulture, Bajaura.
3. RHRS Seobagh Kullu.
4. Visits to various private nurseries in Kullu and Manali areas.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption and management of advanced techniques in nursery for quality planting material.
2. Adoption of protected cultivation by use of low cost green house and poly house technologies.
3. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques and practices in nursery management.
4. Adoption of advanced practices and high tech farming.

Tentative Itinerary: Day 1& 2:

- Travel from state capital to Kullu.
- Overnight in Kullu.

Day 3: RHRS, Kullu.

- Visit to Horticulture Research Station, Bajaura.
- Visit to Kesar Nursery, Panarasa and mandi.
- Training on Floriculture and Landscape Management.
- Visit to some fields on the way.
- Overnight in Kullu.

Day 4: Kullu.

- Visit to Indo-Italian Project, Bajaura.
- Visit to Roma and Aroma Nursery at Mohal and Shamshi, Kullu.
- Overnight in Kullu.

Day 5: Seobagh.

- Visit to RHRS, Seobagh.
- Visit to Parashar Nursery at Seobagh.
- Visit to Gulab Nursery at Haripur.
- Dinner overnight in Kullu.

Day 6: Katrain.

- Visit to Horticulture Research Station, Katrain.
- Meeting with officials and see horticulture farms at Horticulture Research Station, Katrain.
- Visit to Renu Nursery at Naggar.
- Overnight in Manali.

Day 7: Manali.

- Visit to Thakur Nursery at Dohlu Nala (near Raison).
- Visit to Sharma Nursery at Dhuvi.
- Overnight in Manali.

Day 8: Farm visit to local progressive entrepreneurs.

- Exposure visit to nearby farms near Manali.
- Evening free for leisure and shopping in Manali.

Day 9&10: Kullu.

- Summing up of visit, discussions and distribution of certificates to the trainees.
- Back Journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **TISSUE CULTURE & MICRO IRRIGATION**

Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. Jalgaon, Maharashtra

Realizing the potential of plant tissue culture technology in revolutionizing the commercial agriculture sector by enabling mass propagation of elite, high yielding and disease free plants throughout the year, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has identified it as a priority area and initiated a number of programmes aimed at development and commercialization of the technology in an integrated manner. Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd, Jalgaon is the pioneers of Micro Irrigation Systems in India. They are the only manufacturer of complete drip irrigation systems in the world. Globally second and the largest irrigation Company in India, they are also a Total Agri-Service Provider. Jain irrigation systems Ltd is a One-Stop high-tech agricultural shop. It hosts a sprawling 2000 acre Hi-Tech Agri Institute. They are also the largest manufacturer of Tissue culture Banana Plants in India. They have the largest pool of Agricultural scientists, Engineers & Technicians in Private Sector. Farmers can get an exposure on tissue culture and micro irrigation systems at Jalgaon. Micro irrigation and tissue culture have proven revolutionary for the development of agriculture in India, thus training of farmer in Jalgaon would help them understand high-tech agriculture in a better way and increase their income substantially.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see hi tech farming and use of improved varieties and farm resources.
2. Training tissue culture based cropping and use of drip systems.
3. Training on micro irrigation systems.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Visit to Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
2. Visit to Jain hills Jalgaon for tissue culture excellence in Indian Agriculture.
3. Visits to adjoining farmer's fields and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices followed.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and high tech farming.
2. Awareness about different types of micro irrigation system at Jain, Jalgaon.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Jalgaon.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 3 & 4:

- Visit to JISL, Plastic Park, Jalgaon.

- Communication session on Jains Products and Services.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 5: Jalgaon.

- Visit to JIST Plastic Park, Jalgaon.
- Training on micro irrigation systems and their role in booming agricultural economy in India.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 6: Jain Hills, Jalgaon.

- Visit to Jain Hills Jalgaon.
- Training on tissue culture technology in India.
- Interaction with the biotech experts on tissue culture in Banana.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 7: Jain Hills Jalgaon.

- Farms visit of Jain farms for practical exposure on fruit production.
- Training on high tech farming and micro irrigation systems at Jains Field.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 8: Jalgaon.

- A day for local travel in Jalgaon and field visit to banana farms.
- Overnight in Jalgaon.

Day 9& 10: Jalgaon to state capital.

- Back Journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **FLORICULTURE** International Flower Auction Ltd., Bangalore

India has a long tradition of floriculture. The social and economic aspects of flower growing were, however, recognized much later. The offering and exchange of flowers on all social occasions, in places of worship and their use for adornment of hair by women and for home decoration have become an integral part of Indian living. With changing life styles and increased urban affluence, floriculture has assumed a definite commercial status in recent times and during the past 2.3 decades particularly. The commercial activity of production and marketing of floriculture products is also a source of gainful and quality employment to scores of people. The estimated area under flower growing in the country is about 65,000 hectares. The major flower growing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the South, West Bengal in the East, Maharashtra in the West and Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in the North. Karnataka is the leader in floriculture, accounting for 75% of India's total flower production. The state has the highest area under modern cut flowers, and 40 flower growing and exporting units. The country's first and only flower auction centre is located in Karnataka. In Karnataka, there are 18,000 hectares under floriculture cultivation. Karnataka is into floriculture for over 300 years. The Tigala community near Devanahalli and Chickaballapur are extremely good at growing flowers. In 2003 The International Flower Auction Bangalore (IFAB), the operating company controlled by growers, has taken over the operations of the flower auction centre run by the State-owned Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation (KAIC). Farmers can learn advanced floriculture by training cum exposure visit to Karnataka.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech farming and use of improved varieties for major flower crops.
2. Training on cut and loose flower cultivation.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place in UAS Bangalore and IIHR, Hesaraghatta, Bangalore.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore.
2. Visits to adjoining farmer's fields and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices followed.
3. Visit Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Hesaraghatta, Bangalore.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved varieties.
2. Awareness about post harvest management and crop diversification for flowers(Cut and Loose) and their impact on income levels.
3. Awareness about the ongoing projects and research activities in UAS and IIHR Bangalore.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Bangalore.
- Overnight at Bangalore.

Day 3: Bangalore.

- Visit to UAS, Bangalore.
- Interaction with faculty of horticulture department at UAS.
- Overnight at Bangalore.

Day 4: Bangalore.

- Visit to local floriculture farms and interaction with farmers.
- Training on flower cultivation.
- Overnight in Bangalore.

Day 5: Bangalore.

- Visit to International Flower Auction Ltd. Bangalore (IFAB).
- Training on online auction and export potential of floriculture industry.
- Awareness on development of cold chain in flowers.

Day 6: Bangalore to IIHR, Hesaraghatta.

- Visit to IIHR Hesaraghatta.
- Interaction with faculty and training on ongoing projects for horticulture crops.
- Training on market intelligence and export of fruits, vegetables and floriculture crops.
- Overnight in Bangalore.

Day 7: Bangalore to Doddaballapur.

- Visit to Karuturi Global Ltd. Doddaballapur, Bangalore.
- Training on modern technologies for more productivity per hectare.
- Interaction with technical staff for cultivation practices of cut flowers.
- Overnight in Bangalore.

Day 8: Bangalore.

- Visit to see Lalbagh garden Bangalore.
- Local travel to major historical places in Bangalore.

Day 9 & 10: Bangalore to State.

- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **FLORICULTURE** Sikkim and Kalimpong (WB)

With over 4,000 species of plants and shrubs, around 7,000 varieties of rare orchids, rhododendrons and mountain flowers of myriad hues and sizes, the state is not just a paradise for nature lovers, but also a very important centre for floriculture. The rich biodiversity and diverse agro climate ranging from sub - tropical to Alpine type are the two factors that make the state the most preferred destination for floriculture. The flowers commercially grown in the State are Cymbidium Orchid, Rose, Lilium, Anthurium and Alstroemeria. The total area covered under different floriculture programmes at present is approximately 2500 hectares consisting mostly of gladiolus, lilium and other traditional flowers. The total production of flowers during 2007-08 is 54,000 nos inclusive of both cut flowers and plant materials (mostly bulbs). The Horticulture and Cash Crop envelopment Department has adopted a multi-pronged approach to bring about rapid and sustainable development of floriculture in the State. Elite planting materials imported from the Netherlands, Thailand, Korea and New Zealand are provided to farmers with technical knowhow along with other inputs like fertilizers, compost materials and poly-greenhouse fitted with drip irrigation system. Kalimpong is an important destination for those interested in floriculture. Exports from these hills started 5.6 decades back. Cut flower started trade over three decades back, the primary focus being Gladiolus. Today other cut flowers, besides Gladioli are anthuriums, Orchids particularly Cymbidiums, bulbous flowers of lilies, ornithogalum and other flowers like gerberas, carnations and greens like ferns are under production.

Highlights of Training cum Exposure Visit

This farmers' domestic training and exposure visit program will fulfil the objectives of.

1. To learn about the promising floriculture crops.
2. To identify location specific and economically viable different crops.
3. To learn about the appropriate planting material of different crops and their availability.
4. To impart training on cultivation aspects of Cymbidium Orchid, Anthurium, Gerbera and Liliums.
5. Impart training to the farmers about latest technology developed by research institutes for the production of different crops.

Exposure Visits:

1. National Research Centre, Orchid, Sikkim.
2. Tissue culture laboratory, State Department, Horticulture.
3. Cymbidium Development centre, Rumtek.
4. Integrated Pack House, Rangpo.
5. Nagmi Farm Centre declared as Model Floriculture Centre.
- 6- Field visits to see major crops grown in the area.
7. To visit hi-tech integrated farms in different districts of Sikkim.
8. Kalimpong Horticulture Society.
9. Nurseries and Tissue culture laboratory, Kalimpong.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of tissue culture technology for planting material production.
2. Adoption of high grade planting material.
3. Technology adoption for pre harvest management.

4. Adoption of improved post harvest management practices.
5. Adoption of latest technologies for pack house establishment and management.
6. Adoption of the improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and value chain.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2: Sikkim.

- Depart State capital to New Jalpaiguri (NJP).
- NJP to Gangtok by bus.
- Shifted to NRC, Orchid.

Day 3 & 4: Sikkim.

- Visit to various farms, Pack House, Green House Units, Research and Development Centre.
- Exposure visit to Floriculture market.
- Training on flower management at commercial level.
- Discussions with experts.
- Depart to Kalimpong.

Day 5 & 6: Kalimpong.

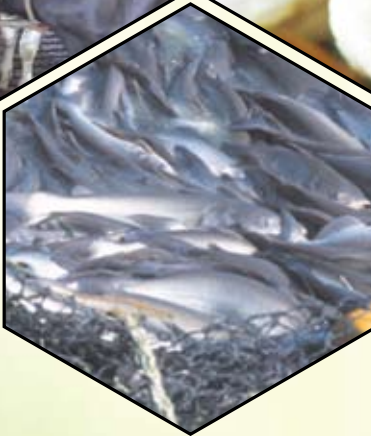
- Visit to various nurseries and tissue culture lab.
- Visit to Kalimpong Horticulture Society.
- Training on flower management at commercial level.
- Discussions with experts.
- Visit to flower market.

Day 7 & 8: Darjeeling.

- Exposure visit to Green Tea Garden.
- Return to State Capital.



Farmers Training Cum Exposure Visit Programs on LIVESTOCK





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **HONEY BEE FARMING** PAU, Ludhiana

Honey and beekeeping have a long history in India. Honey was the first sweet food tasted by the ancient Indians inhabiting rock shelters and forests. They hunted bee hives for this gift of God. India has some of the oldest records of beekeeping in the form of paintings by prehistoric men in the rock shelters. With the development of civilization, honey acquired a unique status in the lives of Indians. The recent past has witnessed a revival of the industry in the rich forest regions along the sub-Himalayan mountain ranges, Northern plains and the Western Ghats, where it has been practiced in its simplest forms. In India, beekeeping has been mainly a forest based industry, though in certain pockets it is practiced on agricultural belts. Various challenges faced by both current and prospective beekeepers are also highlighted in the study. Lack of protection facilities regarding theft, lack of insurance coverage with respect to bees and bee boxes, indiscriminate use of pesticides, problems during migration of honey bee colonies, harmful radiations from mobile towers, less awareness about Government support, are found to be major limiting factors in pursuing beekeeping. Punjab Agriculture University and Forestry is working on research and activities related to bee farming. Farmers can get wide knowledge on ongoing research activities and exposure to practices for commercial bee keeping.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech bee farming and use of location specific bee species.
2. Training on new bee flora and fauna for different ecosystems.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place.
4. Exposure to advanced practices of bee keeping and its management.
5. Exposure to advanced packaging, processing and marketing systems.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. PAU, Ludhiana.
2. Visits to adjoining Bee Farms and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices followed.
3. Kashmir Apiaries Export.
4. Honey processing unit and marketing systems at PAU, Ludhiana.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved techniques for bee keeping.
2. Awareness about Diseases and Insect pest common to bee industry.
3. Awareness about bee nutrition and flora for bee industry.
4. Understanding of marketing opportunities and adoption of latest packaging and marketing systems.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Ludhiana, Punjab.
- Overnight at Punjab.

Day 3: PAU, Ludhiana.

- Training on Apiculture at PAU, Ludhiana.
- Training on ongoing projects on bee farming at Dept. of

Entomology.

- Interaction with experts for farmers queries on practices to be followed.

Day 4: PAU, Ludhiana.

- Training on organic honey production.
- Training on flora and fauna suitable for different ecosystems.

Day 5: PAU, Ludhiana.

- Visit to Bee farms at Dept. of Entomology.
- Communication session with the technicians for updates on latest practices to be followed.
- Awareness on market scenario and potential for honey as a commercial business.
- Overnight in Ludhiana.

Day 6 PAU, Ludhiana.

- Visit to Bee farm at Dept. of Entomology.
- Training on *Apis mellifera* and *Apis dorsata* feeding and rearing practices.
- Training on insects/pests common to bee industry and their management practices.

Day 7: PAU, Ludhiana.

- Visit to other department of PAU, Ludhiana.
- Training on modern technologies for more productivity per hectare.
- Imparting knowledge on major crops grown in the area.
- Overnight in Ludhiana.

Day 8: Kashmir Apiaries Export.

- Visit to bee keeping farms.
- Training on using of bees as a successful pollination in agri and horti crops.
- Honey Products at Kashmir Apiaries Export.
- Overnight in Ludhiana.

Day 9 & 10: Ludhiana.

- Departure from Ludhiana to state capital
- Back journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **HONEY BEE FARMING**

Central Bee Research Institute, Pune

A study in the UK has revealed that honeybees contribute £200 million a year with the services they indirectly enhance through their activities, and £1 billion with what they pollinate. Similar studies are available in few other countries, but the function of bees in the food chain is the same everywhere. In the US, some species of bees have virtually disappeared, the European Union has admitted their risk of extinction, and in India the number of the insects has drastically decreased – some point out RFR emitted by mobile phones and towers as one of the main causes. And this alarming fall in bee numbers is alarming everyone. In hills, there are short and long floral gaps. In the plains on agricultural farms, food is not available to honeybees throughout the year. Bees can get food only during the flowering season of crops. CBRTI, Pune is working with a mandate of research and development activities with respect to bee keeping. This institution plays a major role in the development of the skills in the field of apiculture, as it provides training on the proper methods of rearing of honey bees and it also avoids the over exploitation of the honey bees by taking an equivalent amount of honey from the bees and giving the bees the amount of honey required for them to live and to feed their young ones with. Farmers can get a wide knowledge on ongoing research activities and practices. They can also learn about the latest advancements in apiculture (bee-keeping) from this institute, which is one of a kind in Asia.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To see high tech bee farming and use of location specific bee species.
2. Training on new bee flora and fauna for different ecosystems.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place.
4. Exposure to advanced practices of bee keeping and its management.
5. Exposure to advanced packaging, processing and marketing systems.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central Bee Research & Training Institute, Ganesh khind road, Pune.
2. Visits to adjoining Bee Farms and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices followed.
3. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Pune. Visit to honey processing and marketing facilities.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved techniques for bee keeping.
2. Awareness about Diseases and Insect pest common to bee industry.
3. Awareness about bee nutrition and flora for bee industry.
4. Understanding of marketing opportunities and adoption of latest packaging and marketing systems.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Pune.
- Overnight at Pune.

Day 3: CBRTI, Pune.

- Visit to Central Bee Research & Training Institute, Ganesh Khind Road, Pune.
- Training on ongoing projects on bee farming at CBRTI, Pune.
- Interaction with experts for farmers queries on practices to be followed.
- Overnight at Pune.

Day 4: CBRTI, Pune.

- Training on organic honey production.
- Training on flora and fauna suitable for different ecosystems.

Day 5: CBRTI, Pune.

- Visit to Bee farms at CBRTI, Pune.
- Communication session with the technicians for updating on latest practices to be followed.
- Awareness on market scenario and potential for honey as a commercial business.

Day 6: CBRTI, Pune.

- Visit to Bee farm at CBRTI, Pune.
- Interaction with faculty and training on ongoing projects at CBRTI.
- Training on insects/pests common to bee industry and their management practices.

Day 7: Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Pune.

- Visit to MPKV, Pune.
- Training on modern technologies for more productivity per hectare.
- Imparting knowledge on major crops grown in the area.
- Overnight in Pune.

Day 8: Pune.

- Visit to local bee farms adjoining Pune.
- Evening for local travel and sightseeing.
- Overnight in Pune.

Day 9 & 10: Pune to state.

- Back journey to state capital.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **DAIRY FARMING** Gujarat

The white revolution of 70's had made spectacular land marks in Indian milk production scenario. India is the largest milk producer of the world and milk has been ranked as the number one farm commodity. Rural prosperity by dairy farming is the need of the hour. Livestock production is now turning on commercial lines, given the scope for employment, value addition and profitability in this business. The Indian dairy market was valued at USD 5.4 billion, in the year 2010, which raised to USD11.8 billion in the year 2015. By the year 2020 the dairy industry market in India is expected to be valued at USD22.5 billion based on the projections and past trends. As per regional market share the West India accounts for the highest, with 34.7% of the total dairy market, which is almost USD 4.1 billion. Gujarat contributes highest in the market share. The higher production potential of the cross bred animals and its strong economics is directly linked to judicious feeding and management. IRMA was established in 1979 at Anand, Gujarat with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), the Government of India, the Government of Gujarat, erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation and the National Dairy Development Board to provide management education, training, research and consultancy support to co-operatives and rural development organizations in India. Farmers can be benefited by a visit to Anand, Gujarat for dairy technologies and dissemination and to IRMA for management support.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced practices of dairy management.
2. To identify different breeds of milk animals with respect to different agro climatic zones.
3. To learn about the new technologies and practices in dairy management.
4. To learn value chain in dairy business from fodder to consumer.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Institute of Rural Management, Anand.
2. Visits to dairy farms at Anand for practical exposure on dairy industry.
3. Visits to National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Ltd., Anand.
4. Visit to Amul India Plant, Anand.
5. Visit to different famers dairy farms.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved dairy cattle breeds.
2. Awareness about feeding, diseases and pests and their management.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension and marketing.
4. To take up dairy farming on a profitable basis.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2: State/Anand, Gujarat.

- Departure from State capital to Anand, Gujarat.
- Overnight in Anand.

Day 3: IRMA, Anand.

- Exposure visit to various departments at IRMA, Anand.
- Training on different milch animals (Buffalo, Cows and Goats) for dairy industry.

- Training on genetic improvement of milch animals through identification and dissemination of superior germplasm.

Day 4: IRMA, Anand.

- Training on fodder cultivation in respect to dairy Farming.
- Imparting knowledge to the farmers on diseases/pests common to dairy industry.
- Training on fodder cultivation.

Day 5: NCDFI, Anand.

- Visit to National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India, Anand.
- Training on value chain and marketing with respect to dairy industry.
- Imparting knowledge on cooperative, networking and marketing of dairy products.

Day 6: GCMMF, Anand.

- Visit to Gujarat cooperative Milk Marketing Federation, Anand.
- Training on market potential of dairy industry.
- Training on working of GCMMF and its advantages to dairy entrepreneurs.

Day 7: Anand Agriculture University, Gujarat.

- Visit to different departments of GAU, Anand.
- Discussions with technical staff on dairy management.
- Training on dairy products and their processing.

Day 8: Amul India Plant, Anand.

- Visit to Amul India Plant, Anand.
- Imparting knowledge on dairy products like butter, cheese, paneer, curd, Pasteurized milk etc.
- Discussion with experts for taking up dairy as a profession for farmers.
- Overnight in Anand.

Day 9 & 10: Back to State.

- Return from Anand to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **DAIRY MANAGEMENT**

National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

Dairy Management enables experts to relentlessly work towards making dairy products reach almost each and every household of India, effortlessly and like clockwork. Running and managing a dairy needs immaculate presence of mind, depth of knowledge and exceptional multi-tasking skills. The higher production potential of the cross bred animals and its strong economics is directly linked to judicious feeding and management. The National Dairy Research Institute as country's premier Dairy Research institution has developed considerable expertise over the last five decades in different areas of Dairy Production, Processing, Management and Human Resource Development. Information generated at the Institute and the services offered have contributed to the growth of Dairy Industry as a whole and well-being of millions of milk producers and consumers of milk and milk products. Realizing the challenging need of global Dairy Trade, the Institute is continuously working to develop its R&D and HRD programmes to better serve the nation in terms of food security, employment generation, poverty alleviation and economic prosperity. NDRI, Karnal undertakes research, teaching and extension activities towards dairy development in the country. Being the National Institute, it conducts basic and applied research with the objective to enhance animal productivity and also to develop cost effective technologies for the benefit of the teeming millions. The Institute works in close liaison with the farmers, dairy industry as well as various National and International developmental agencies to assist the country in its dairy development plans.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced practices of dairy industry.
2. To identify different breeds of milk animals with respect to different agro climatic zones of India.
3. To get well versed in new technologies and practices.
4. To learn value chain in dairy business from fodder to consumer.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. National Dairy research Institute, Karnal, Haryana.
2. Visits to dairy farms at Kurukshetra for practical exposure on dairy industry.
3. Visits to adjoining farmers' fields and interaction with local farmers.
4. Visit to milk processing centres in and around Karnal.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved dairy cattle breeds.
2. Awareness about feeding, diseases and pests and their management.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension and marketing.
4. To take up dairy farming on a profitable basis.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Travel from state capital to Karnal.
- Overnight in Karnal.

Day 3: NDRI, Karnal.

- Training on different varieties of milch animals (Buffalo, Cows and Goats) for dairy industry.
- Training on genetic improvement of milch animals through identification and dissemination of superior germplasm.

Day 4: NDRI, Karnal.

- Imparting knowledge to farmers on characteristics of different milch animals.
- Training on understanding of economics, marketing and using basic levels in cattle markets.

Day 5: NDRI, Karnal.

- Training on fodder cultivation with respect to dairy.
- Imparting knowledge to the farmers on diseases/pests common to dairy industry and care to be taken to prevent cattle's from these natural causes.

Day 6: NDRI, Karnal.

- Visit to dairy products processing plant at NDRI.
- Training on number of dairy technologies developed at NDRI
Mozzarella cheese, Paneer/channa manufacturing plant, Rasogulla ball making plant etc.

Day 7: NDRI, Karnal to Dairy Farm Kurukshetra.

- Visit to dairy farm Kurukshetra for practical exposure on dairy industry.
- Interaction with technical staff on common practices and care to be taken while running dairy industry.
- Training on dairy products and their processing.
- Overnight in Karnal.

Day 8: Farm visit to local progressive dairy entrepreneurs.

- Exposure visit to nearby dairy farms in Karnal area.
- Interaction with local farmers regarding technical issues in dairy industry.
- Overnight in Karnal.

Day 9: NDRI, Karnal to New Delhi.

- Summing up of visit, discussions and distribution of certificates to the trainees.
- Journey to New Delhi.
- Overnight in New Delhi.

Day 10: Back to state Capital.

- Back Journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **FISHERIES**

CIFE, Rohtak, Haryana

Harnessing the rivers for irrigation and hydro-electric power generation has been the main focus of developmental activities in India after independence. Consequently, a number of small, medium and large rivers valley projects came into existence with the primary objective of storing the river water for irrigation, power generation and a host of other activities. One of the direct results of these projects was the creation of a chain of man-made lakes, dotting the Indian landscape from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Bengal to Gujarat. The man-made lakes built along traditional village ponds hold tremendous potential for inland fisheries development in India. Unlike the rivers, which are under the increasing threat of environmental degradation, the reservoirs offer ample scope for fish yields through adoption of suitable management practices. The CIFE Rohtak Centre undertakes research in developing suitable technologies for degraded salt affected inland areas through aquaculture using underground saline water. On-farm demonstrations and demand driven training programs are also conducted for state fisheries personnel, fish farmers, entrepreneurs and NGO's. The CIFE initiated research project activities in Haryana (Distt. Gurgaon) in 1982 in collaboration with Haryana State Fisheries Department with two specific problems on carp seed production in semi-arid zone and utilization of saline soils and underground saline water for aquaculture. Its Rohtak Centre is known for its expertise in research and extension of fisheries production technologies and practices with the seed production capacity of 5.0 million PL annually. Fisheries can be a fruitful profession for small land holding farmers in most parts of the country.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced practices for fish farming.
2. To identify different breeds of fishes with respect to different agro climatic zones of India.
3. To learn entrepreneurship in Fish Processing & Value Addition.
4. To successfully and profitably take up fish farming.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Rohtak, Haryana.
2. Visits to Sultan Fish Seed Farm at Karnal for practical exposure on quality fish seed production.
3. Visits to adjoining fish farms and interaction with local producers.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of location specific breeds.
2. Awareness about diseases and pests common to fish industry and their impact on income levels.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension, marketing and fish products.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Travel from state to Rohtak.
- Overnight in Rohtak.

Day 3: CIFE, Rohtak.

- Training on quality enhancement of fish production.
- Training on Fisheries Genetics & Biotechnology through identification and dissemination of superior germ-

plasm. Day 4: CIFE, Rohtak.

- Imparting knowledge to farmers on characteristics of different fish breeds.
- Training on understanding of economics, marketing and using basic levels in fish markets.

Day 5: CIFE, Rohtak.

- Training on harvest and post harvest technologies with respect to fisheries.
- Imparting knowledge to the farmers on diseases/pests common to fish industry and care to be taken to prevent crop from these natural causes.
- Overnight in Rohtak.

Day 6: Rohtak.

- Exposure visit to nearby fish farms in Rohtak area.
- Interaction with the progressive growers for technical issues with respect to fisheries.
- Overnight in Rohtak.

Day 7: Sultan Fish Seed Farm, Karnal.

- Visit to Sultan Fish Seed Farm, Karnal for practical exposure on fish seed production.
- Interaction with technical staff on common practices and care to be taken while seed rearing.
- Overnight in Karnal.

Day 8: Sultan Fish Seed Farm, Karnal.

- Training on fish diseases and fish nutrition to the trainees.
- Imparting knowledge on fish culture, breeding and aquaculture systems.
- Overnight in Karnal.

Day 9& 10: Karnal to New Delhi.

- Back Journey to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **SERICULTURE** CSRTI, Mysore

Silk is one of the oldest fibers known to man and remains as the most loved fibre, the world over. With its unparalleled grandeur, the silk fabric has reigned as the undisputed "The Queen of Textiles" over the centuries. Sericulture, the technique of silk production, is an agro-industry, playing an eminent role in the rural economy of India. Silk-fibre is a protein produced from the silk-glands of silkworms. The annual production of silk in the world is estimated at 45,000 tonnes of which Japan and China contribute 18,936 and 13,200 tonnes respectively. South Korea, USSR and India are the other leading Sericulture countries in the world. Five varieties of silk worms are reared in India for producing this natural fibre. Bombayx mori, the silk worm, feeds on the leaves of Morus to produce the best quality of fibre among the different varieties of silk produced in the country. Central Sericulture Research & Training Institute (CSRTI), Mysore, the pioneer research institution in the field of sericulture, was established at Chennapattana in 1961, under the administrative control of Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India for the overall development of silk industry in the country. During the course of development the Institute was shifted to Mysore the princely city in the year 1963 and a full-fledged campus for training - Training Division was established at CSRTI in 1995. All this helped in generation of trained manpower to meet the challenges of sericulture industry in India as well as other developing countries. CSRTI, Mysore can provide a golden opportunity for small landholding farmers to adopt sericulture as profession.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. Training on scientific, technical, economic and social research with respect to silk production.
2. To learn latest technologies pertaining to all aspects of mulberry sericulture suitable to different agro climatic conditions/ zones of India.
3. Training on latest projects and research activities taking place in CSRTI, Mysore.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central Sericulture Research and Technology Institute, Mysore.
2. Visits to adjoining sericulture farm and interaction with local farmers for cultural practices followed.
3. Visit to Central Food and Technology Research Institute, Mysore.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use available resources for sericulture.
2. Awareness about cultivation practices for different types of silk worms and their impact on income levels.
3. Awareness about the ongoing projects and research activities in CSRTI and CFTRI, Mysore.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from state to Mysore.
- Overnight at Mysore.

Day 3: Mysore.

- Visit to CSRTI, Mysore.
- Training on major practices to be followed in Sericulture business.
- Interaction with technicians for farmer's queries.

- Overnight in Mysore.

Day 4: CSRTI, Mysore.

- Training on how to diversify and commercialize the sericulture sector in to agribusiness.
- Training on IPM practices to be followed for sericulture.

Day 5: CSRTI, Mysore.

- To learn about testing and certification centre for all mulberry sericulture industry related technologies, machineries, equipments and appliances etc.
- Training on feeding habits and nutrition of sericulture.
- Overnight in Mysore.

Day 6: Mysore.

- Visit to local sericulture farms in nearby areas.
- Interaction with local entrepreneurs on technical issues.
- Training on market intelligence and export potential of silk industry.
- Overnight in Mysore.

Day 7: CFTRI, Mysore.

- Visit to Central Food Technology Research Institute, Mysore.
- Training on latest post harvest technologies for major crops.
- Interaction with technical staff for reducing post harvest losses.
- Overnight in Mysore.

Day 8: CFTRI, Mysore.

- Training on latest achievements in CFTRI.
- Local travel to the places of interest in Mysore.

Day 9 & 10: Back Journey.

- Back journey to state capital.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **POULTRY MANAGEMENT** Venkateshwara Hatcheries Ltd., Pune

Poultry is one of the fastest growing segments of the livestock sector in India today. While the production of agricultural crops has been rising at a rate of 1.5- 2 percent per annum, the eggs and broilers have been rising at a rate of 8 -10 percent per annum. As a result, India is now the world's fifth largest egg producer and the eighteenth largest producer of broilers. Today poultry farming has transformed itself into an organized industry and playing a major role in the fight against malnutrition and poverty among the 'rural masses' of our country. The importance of poultry sector in solving the problems of unemployment and under-employment is well- conceived by planners in the developmental programmes. Among the livestock businesses, poultry farming requires less capital investment and at the same time it ensures quick returns. Poultry farming can be taken up at all the three levels - back yard, entrepreneurship units and large farms. Venkateshwara Hatcheries Limited (VHL) began poultry farming as first timers under integration as subsidiary to marginal cropping. VHL is a pioneer company that has given a definite shape in the development of the Indian poultry industry to its present status on scientific lines. It pioneered the concept of parent franchisee operations, popularized cage farming. The VHL group was established by Padmashree Dr B.V. Rao in 1971 as a franchise of Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., USA. In 1974, it established 'Balaji Foods and Feeds Limited' for processing of eggs into egg powder. Later, the farm expanded its business and opened retail chains in major metro areas where fresh and frozen chicken and ready-to cook frozen chicken were sold directly to consumers

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced poultry management and economics in poultry farming.
2. To learn about common diseases and their management in poultry.
3. To learn about production performance of layers/broilers and profitability.
4. To learn about the feed and nutrition in poultry production.
5. To get exposure to marketing and processing in poultry business.

Technical study tour visits:

1. Visit to Venkateshwara Hatcheries Ltd. and poultry units around Pune.
2. Training on advanced practices on poultry management and contract farming.
3. Visit to Dr. BV Rao Institute of Poultry management and Technology, Pune.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices in poultry management.
2. Awareness about the poultry vaccines, livestock management and health care.
3. Adoption of large scale poultry farming as backyard poultry and small units.
4. Starting of small profitable village level poultry farms by farmers and un-employed youths.

Tentative Tour Itinerary:

Day 1& 2:

- Depart from State capital to Pune.
- Overnight at Pune.

Day 3: VHL, Pune.

- Exposure visit to VHL, Pune.

- To know about poultry vaccines.
- Training on poultry management and contract farming.
- Training on methods of processing and packaging.

Day 4: VHL.

- To know pure line research and development.
- To learn about production performance of layers/broilers under Indian Agro-climatic conditions.

Day 5: VHL, Pune.

- To know about the Specific Pathogen Free egg production facility.
- Learning about combined and inactivated (killed) vaccines.
- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff for solving queries on technical issues.

Day 6: VHL, Pune.

- Training on livestock management and health care.
- Interaction with experts on poultry rearing.
- Understanding of economic factors, cost and profit for starting small poultry units.

Day 7: Dr. BV Rao Institute of Poultry Management and Technology, Pune.

- Training on manufacture of automated poultry equipment.
- Initiating poultry education through the Dr. BV Rao Institute of Poultry Management and Technology.
- Learning about marketing systems and processing in poultry.

Day 8: Dr. BV Rao IPM and Technology, Pune.

- Training on poultry practices and production improvement.
- Visit to Instructional Poultry Farm.
- To observe and learn their latest poultry farming technologies.

Day 9& 10: Journey.

- Return from Pune to New Delhi / State capital.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on **POULTRY FARMING**

Directorate of Poultry Research (DPR), Hyderabad

India is the third-largest egg producer in the world after China and the USA and the fourth-largest chicken producer in the world after China, Brazil and the USA. India is the third-largest egg producer in the world after China and the USA and the fourth-largest chicken producer in the world after China, Brazil and the USA. Poultry is the most organized sector in animal agriculture in India, worth Euro 14,500 million. Production of broiler meat has increased to 4.2 million tons per annum in 2015-16. Demand for processed chicken meat has been growing by 15-20% per annum. Total layer production in India has gone up to reach 80 million eggs per annum. The Directorate of Poultry Research (DPR) formerly Project Directorate on Poultry (PDP) is one of the constituent research institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), an autonomous multidisciplinary Research & Development Organization financially supported by Govt. of India. The Directorate was set up as a coordinating unit of All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Poultry in 1970 at Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh. Subsequently the unit was elevated as a full-fledged Project Directorate during 1988 and shifted to Hyderabad, the capital city of the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. The objectives of the Directorate are to coordinate research at AICRP centers located across the country and conduct research on the development and improvement of chicken lines for commercial and rural poultry production.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced poultry management and economics in poultry farming.
2. To learn about common diseases and their management in poultry.
3. To learn about production performance of layers/broilers and profitability.
4. To learn about the feed and nutrition in poultry production.
5. To get exposure to marketing and processing in poultry business.

Technical study tour visits:

- Visit to local Poultry farms to learn advanced poultry farming at Hyderabad.
- Visit to DRR, Hyderabad.
- Visit to ANGRAU, Hyderabad.
- Visit to ICRISAT, Hyderabad.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices in poultry management.
2. Awareness about the poultry vaccines, livestock management and health care.
3. Adoption of large scale poultry farming as backyard poultry and small units.
4. Starting of small profitable village level poultry farms by farmers and un-employed youths.

Tentative Tour Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Depart from State capital to Hyderabad.
- Overnight at Hyderabad.

Day 3: DPR, Hyderabad.

- Exposure visit to DPR, Hyderabad.
- To know about different breeds of broilers and layers.

- Training on farm management and marketing.
- Training on methods of processing and packaging.

Day 4: DPR, Hyderabad.

- Learning on avian nutrition.
- Prevention and control of diseases in broilers.
- Exposure of avian medicine, experimental hatchery etc.
- To learn about processing and marketing of different poultry and poultry products.

Day 5: DPR, Hyderabad.

- To learn about various avian diseases and their causative factors.
- Learning of their remedial measures.
- Interaction with Scientists and technical staff for solving queries on technical issues.

Day 6: DPR, Hyderabad.

- Training on livestock products and technology in different divisions of the institute.
- Interaction with experts on poultry rearing.
- Understanding of economic factors, cost and profit for starting small poultry units.

Day 7: Hyderabad.

- Visit to Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad.
- Visit to ICRISAT, Hyderabad.
- To observe and learn their latest farming technologies.

Day 8: Hyderabad.

- Full day visit at ANGRAU, University of latest technology of Agriculture.
- Local visit at Hyderabad.

Day 9 & 10: Journey.

- Return to respective destinations.





Farmers Training cum Exposure Visit on

GOATRY

Central Institute for Research on Goat, Mathura

Goat is known as 'Poor man's cow' in India and is a very important component in dry land farming system. In global scenario, India ranks second in terms of goat population and meat production, and occupies top position in goat milk productions. The chevon is one of the most widely preferred and consumed meat in India, and goat milk is also gaining importance due to its health promoting traits. Marginal or undulating lands unsuitable for other types of animals like cow or buffalo, goat is the best alternative. With very low investments goat rearing can be made in to a profitable venture for small and marginal farmers. Goat is a multi-functional animal and plays a significant role in the economy and nutrition of landless, small and marginal farmers of the country. Goats can efficiently survive on available shrubs and trees in adverse harsh environment in low fertility lands where no other crop can be grown. In pastoral and agricultural subsistence societies in India, goats are kept as a source of additional income and as an insurance against disaster. The CIRG is a research institute under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which is an autonomous body under Department of Agriculture Research and Education, Govt. of India. Makhdoom was Bull Rearing farm of Department of Animal Husbandry Govt. of UP. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly, established a research centre after taking charge of "Bull Rearing Farm" in the month of Dec. 1975. Subsequently, it was awarded the status of 'National Goat Research Centre'. On 12th July 1979, it was upgraded to the level of Central Institute by ICAR, New Delhi.

Highlights of the exposure visit:

1. To learn advanced practices of goat industry.
2. To identify different breeds of goats for milk and meat production with respect to different agro climatic zones of India.
3. To learn about the new technologies and practices.
4. To learn value chain in goatery business from fodder to consumer.

Technical Study Tour visits:

1. Central Institute for Research on Goat (CIRG), Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Visits to goat farms for practical exposure on industry.
3. Visits to adjoining entrepreneurs and interaction with local farmers.

Expected outcomes of the event:

1. Adoption of advanced practices and use of improved goat breeds.
2. Awareness about feeding, diseases and pests and their management.
3. Adoption of improved methods, techniques and practices in production, extension and marketing.
4. To take up goat farming on a profitable basis.

Tentative Itinerary:

Day 1 & 2:

- Travel from state capital to Mathura.
- Overnight in Mathura.

Day 3: CIRG, Mathura.

- Training on different breeds of goats for goatery.
- Training on genetic improvement of goats through

identification and dissemination of superior germ-plasm.

Day 4: CIRG, Mathura.

- Imparting knowledge to farmers on characteristics of different breeds.
- Training on understanding of economics, marketing and using basic levels in cattle markets.

Day 5: CIRG, Mathura.

- Training on fodder cultivation in respect to goat industry.
- Imparting knowledge to the farmers on diseases/pests common to goat industry and care to be taken to prevent animal from these natural causes.

Day 6: CIRG, Mathura:

- Visit to Nutrition, feed resources and products technology division at CIRG, Mathura.
- Training on number of technologies developed at CIRG.

Day 7: CIRG, Mathura.

- Visit to goat health division at CIRG.
- Interaction with technical staff on common practices and care to be taken while running goat industry.
- Training on physiology and reproduction management system.

Day 8: Farm visit to local progressive entrepreneurs.

- Exposure visit to nearby goat farms in Mathura area.
- Interaction with local farmers regarding technical issues in goatery industry.

Day 9: Mathura.

- Summing up of visit, discussions and distribution of certificates to the trainees.
- A day for local travel to the places of interest.

Day 10: Back to state Capital.

- Back Journey to respective destinations.



ABOUT CARD

Established and registered in the year 2000 under the Societies Registration Act 1860, Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development is a premier Organization, playing a vibrant role in national efforts of developing India through agriculture led transformation. CARD is committed to reaching all parts of the rural society especially farming community and participates actively towards improving the quality of life of rural masses by addressing technical, economic policy issues related to the development of agriculture and rural society.

CARD is relentlessly working to create and sustain an environment conducive to the growth of agriculture sector and rural communities in India, fostering partnerships in industry and government through advisory and consultative processes.

CARD is engaged in a range of activities in agriculture, horticulture and rural development with an all India presence. The organization focuses on training, capacity building information dissemination and technology exposure by organizing business seminars, technical conferences, farmers' workshops, agro trade fairs, conducting surveys & studies and adopting villages for their sustainable development. CARD monitors trends in agriculture and agribusinesses and advises Central and State Governments, NGOs and various bodies on appropriate policies and actions for the development of agriculture and rural economy.

CARD has strong links with the farming, business communities as well as policy makers built up through many years of consistent effort to voice agriculture issues and facilitating partnership between Government and the industry by initiating public private partnership in agriculture. The pioneering roles played by CARD in popularizing the concept of PPP, Government initiative on mass media support to agriculture, lowering of interest rates by organizing Parliamentarians conferences and working towards greater investments in agriculture sector have brought in self-perpetuating development. There has also been a long association of CARD with farmers throughout the country and with agencies and organizations involved with rural development.



Over 3 Lakh
Farmers Trained



Covered 74 Districts for
Farmer Exposure and
Trainings



More than 128 agribusiness
ventures churned out from
Bhagidari Centres



Organized 11 Agri Expo
meets, benefitting over 7
Lakh farmers



Stands in technical
collaborations with
dozens of national
institutes

Values



Facilitate the integrated development of India's agriculture and rural upliftment

Encourage farmers to adopt an integrated approach to agriculture and work towards achieving better returns and economic success in the face of liberalization and globalization



Mission



Thrust Areas

Capacity Building & Agri Entrepreneurship Programs

Study Visit & Technology Exposure Programs

Events Outreach Programs

Project and Studies

Central Government

State Governments

Farmers Organisations

State Agriculture Universities

Central Government Organisations

ICAR Head Quarter & Research Centres

International Bodies

Embassies



LINKAGES

CARD Technical Partners for Training and Visit Programs

Technical Association with:

- Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR), Hyderabad
- National Research Centre for Citrus, Nagpur
- Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, Punjab
- National Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad
- Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi
- Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board, Pune
- Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
- Karnataka State Horticulture Mission, Lalbagh, Bangalore
- Jain Irrigation System Pvt. Limited, Jalgaon, Maharashtra
- National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal, Haryana
- Haryana Veterinary Training Institute, Hisar, Haryana
- Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore
- Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI), Chikmagalur, Karnataka
- Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (CFMTTI), Budni, Madhya Pradesh
- State Institute of Agriculture Management (SIAM), Jaipur, Rajasthan
- M.R. Morarka GDC Rural Research Foundation, Jaipur, Rajasthan
- National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur, Rajasthan
- Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research, Rajguru Nagar, Pune
- Directorate of Mushroom Research (DMR), Chambaghat, Himachal Pradesh
- National Research Centre for Grapes, Manjari Farm, Solapur Road, Pune
- National Institute of Rural Development/Panchayati Raj (NIRD), Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad
- National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad
- Chaudhary Charan Singh (CCS) Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, Haryana
- Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana
- Centre for Water Resource Development and Management (CWRDM), Kozhikode, Kerala
- International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Hyderabad
- Dr. Y S Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni, Solan, Himachal Pradesh
- Central Tuber Crop Research Institute (CTCRI), Sreekariyam, Trivandrum, Kerala
- Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Kufri, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
- Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR), Calicut, Kozhikode, Kerala
- Central Plantation Crop Research Institute (CPCRI), Kasargod, Kerala
- Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hesarghatta, Bangalore
- Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research, Bharatpur, Rajasthan
- Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur, Maharashtra
- Indian Institute of Oilseed Research, Ranjendranagar, Hyderabad
- National Research Centre for Groundnut, Junagadh, Gujarat
- Anand Agricultural University (AAU), Gujarat
- Indian Institute of Wheat & Barley Research (IIWBR), Karnal, Haryana
- Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana
- Indian Institute of Pulses Research Institute, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal Madhya Pradesh
- Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG), Mathura, Uttar Pradesh
- Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- Indian Institute of Maize Research (IIMR), New Delhi
- Directorate of Poultry Research (DPR), Hyderabad

TESTIMONIAL

 <p>Project Director, STMA Delhi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">सत्यमेव जयते कृति विना</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Phone no. - 8127-1206121 E-mail - projectdirector@stma.com</p>		
<p>Write address, Project Director, STMA, below the new STMA office at the site of STMA and submit to the office.</p>		
<p style="text-align: right;">Set on Price: 30/100 Adms / T2 / 2017 Subpage Date : 18.09/14/17</p>		

To,

Mr. Tejashwar Pathak
Mr. Project Manager
Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development
100, Model Town, 5, Taring Road, Near Delhi-110001
Ph: 81-8742-14021 / Fax: 81-8742-14060
E-mail: tejashwar@stma.com / stma@stma.com

Subject :- Coordination for Inter-Ministerial training course on **Expatriate visit programme** to India & UNWFP, **Liaison on Food Harvest Technology**.

Re:- Your official letter dated 01 July 2017.

Dear members,


With reference to above subject, STMA advised to going to expatriate visit course training course expatriate visit programme to 10 members from subject to **Brazil & UNWFP**, **Liaison on Food Harvest Technology** for 9 days, including travel time as per their itinerary. In this regard an accounting form duly of 10 members are officers list enclosed for making necessary travelling and lodging arrangements with it. As per discussion the programme may be arranged in 10 week (40-45 days).

The total duration of this programme for the necessary arrangements is 75000/- as per your letter.

If you are working from 10 to 15 to amount of total amount is 125000/- as by STMA. In place there are also travelling arrangements, and contact no. of manager, STMA, first year is to be for their report, accommodation, food & provision, local transportation, laundry facilities, transportation, photography, visitations, collection of training material from various centres, as to be totally arranged by your institution. The source of payments may be sent to the office.

Yours faithfully,

Thakur Singh


Project Director, STMA
Delhi

[illegible]

Dr. M. S. Athira, Singh, C. K. Sir
Project Director, ATMA, Pithapur
Vizianagaram, 531002
Andhra Pradesh-531002

To,
Chairman, Parents
Project Manager
Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development,
W. B. Road, Estate, S. V. University, Tirupati,
New Delhi 110002

Sub: Confirmation for Inmate's Payment request 1981
Payment to State (Dtd)
Re: Your mail dated 17/10/2017

Respected Madam,

With reference to your letter regarding Inmate's Payment sent to New Delhi for request, would request you to kindly request the management to release Rs. 11,20,17 to 13-11-2017. We are requested to send 50 letters from Thane (Dtd) and 40 letters from Pithapur (Dtd) for Inmate's Payment. No per guidelines changes for Inmate's Payment (Dtd and Rs. 10,00,000 per day.

The lack of research for inmate's food, will be consequences to you directly, health among the programme with suffering, food, food temperature, contamination etc. etc.

Thanking you

Copy for information:
1) Hon. Director of ATMA, Maharashtra State Police
2) Hon. Secy Director of Agriculture Thane
3) Dtd, Superintending Agriculture officer, Pithapur/Thane
4) Taluka Agriculture officer, Pithapur/Thane
5) District Agriculture Officer, Pithapur/Thane
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98) District Agriculture Officer, Pithapur/Thane
99) District Agriculture Officer, Pithapur/Thane
100) District Agriculture Officer, Pithapur/Thane

Project Director, ATMA,
Pithapur

Project Director, ATMA,
Pithapur

आत्मा कार्यालय, पाकुड़

प्रमुख अधिकारी, पाकुड़, जिला - पाकुड़, झारखण्ड, 814017
 E-mail: atma_pkr@gmail.com, Website : atmapraker.org, 9199067610

अंक 115 **दिनांक 18/01/19**

विषय,
 श्रीकृष्ण मिशन
 जल, पाकुड़।

विषय में,
 Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development
 New Delhi

विषय :- **आत्मोन्मुखी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम करने के संबंध में।**

प्रस्ताव,
 आपका विषय के संबंध में हमारे 11 दिनांक 07/01/18-17 में National Mission On Agricultural Extension Technology में 104/18, में 11 दिनांक को पत्र विनिर्देश आत्मोन्मुखी प्रशिक्षण विषय जल जल है। इस प्रशिक्षण-उप-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम करने व्युत्पन्न संसाधन, नई विचारों में आत्मोन्मुखी विकास करने में करना है। इस कार्य में National Mission On Agricultural Extension Technology में पाकुड़ जल में प्रशिक्षण विषय इस प्रकार विषय जल।

इस प्रशिक्षण-उप-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम करने के लिए, की।

सिद्धांतमान
 श्रीकृष्ण मिशन
 जल, पाकुड़।



आल्फा कार्यालय, पाण्डु

उत्तम खीर, पाण्डु, जिला - पाण्डु, झारखण्ड, 826027
मिहिरा - alpha_pandur@gmail.com, Website - alphaorg.org, 9199967616

दिनांक 22.04.2023

प्रमाण :- 123..

प्रति,
प्रोडिफिक प्रिक्शन
आल्फा, पाण्डु।

प्रति हे,

Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development
New Delhi

विषय :- **आल्फाएन प्रिक्शन आर्गिनिज करी का करार हे।**

प्रस्ताव

प्रमाणित प्रिक्शन का करार में बताया है कि प्रिक्शन जून 2023-27 में National Mission On Agriculture Extension Technology में NMATE में इन प्रिक्शन को जिला प्रिक्शन आल्फाएन प्रिक्शन प्रिक्शन करार हे। प्रस्ताव प्रिक्शन प्रिक्शन करार अनुक्रमण करार, यह प्रिक्शन में आर्गिनिज प्रिक्शन करार में करार है। इन करार हेतु National Mission On Agriculture Extension Technology में प्रिक्शन करार में प्रिक्शन प्रिक्शन का प्रमाण प्रिक्शन करार।

करार प्रिक्शन आर्गिनिज करार का करार करार।

प्रिक्शनकरार
Signature
प्रोडिफिक प्रिक्शन
आल्फा, पाण्डु।

प्रमाण


म म म म म म म म

 **ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ**
ಕೃಷಿ, ಪಶುಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು
ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಜಿ.ಎಂ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ.ಒ.
ಹರಿಹರ ನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 075
ತೆಳೆ : 08-925019100



ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ
ದಿನಾಂಕ : ೨೭/೦೩/೧೮

ಇಂದ,
Project Director
ATMA, Gundlur

ಗೆ,
Tehsilpan Farmer
Project Manager
CARD, New Delhi

Subject:- Regarding proposed plan for Inter State Training & Inter State Exposure Visit programmes for Farmers.

Sir,

With respect to the above cited ATMA, Gurly is interested in organizing 1. Inter State Training & 2. Inter State Exposure Visit programmes for Farmers in Chhatrapati and other Budget based states with agriculture, Horticulture, other important related sector under the approved ATMA activity. Budget as study provides the four para for the same as per 1A-03-17.

Details of Farmers Details:

S.No	Activity Name	No. of Farmers	Notes
1.	Inter State Exposure	50 Farmers	
2.	Inter State Training	50 Farmers	Chhatrapati & Shivajinagar

Thanking You

Project Director
ATMA, Gundlur

Lester F.R. 2016-17 Page 6

[illegible]

MR. SRI/ATMA/2004/0001
 Project Director, ATMA, Palghat
 Dated : 11 October 2007
 V. 1/17

To,
 Education Partner
 As Project Manager
 Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development
 90, Kallada House, P. Palayam Road, New Delhi-110002

Sub : Confirmation for Training Programme on Agricultural Marketing, Input
 for Palghat district farmers
 Ref : Your mail dated 13/03/2007

Sir, Reference to your mail regarding Training Programme on Agricultural
 Marketing, Input, please find herewith enclosed for it 10 letters from Palghat District. (No.
 100000) (One One lakh only) will be given as a software by STIC activity and remaining documents
 will be paid immediately after completion of the study tour and acquiring necessary documents.

Therefore you are requested to please arrange the Training Programme as pre-
 scheduled with transparency, trust, accommodation, knowledge local transparency,
 Honorary, Certificate on, This Local Transparency, Trust (SR : 001810002) and also (SR
 India, State 1334 (SR : 00279700) will be Coordinating person for this study tour.

Thanking you

Project Director, ATMA
 Palghat

Copy for Information:
 Copy to Director, State Farm
 20 Government Joint Director Agril, Kollam, the Thane
 20 District Supervising Agril Officer, Palghat
 20 Joint District Agril Officer, Wadga, Palghat
 Copy for Information and necessary action:
 1. District Agriculture Office, Wadga, Malabar Junction, Palghat, District,
 Kollam, Thane

Project Director, ATMA
 Palghat

No. Jn. / ATMA / TMSG - Tamil / 2007
 Project Director, ATMA, Palghat
 Dated : 14th June 2007
 (THT)

To
 Technical Persons
 As Project Manager
 Under the Application and Rural Development
 M&R, Block - J Taluk - Rood Nur (TMSG)

Sub: Confirmation for Training Programme on Organic Farming, Subjected
 For These direct Farms.

Ref: Your mail dated 11/5/2007

With reference to your mail regarding Training Programme on Organic Farming, at
 Request for These direct Farms, please find herewith enclosed list of 222 farmers from These
 Taluk. No. 188800. (As You ask only) will be given as a advance by ICAR, clarity and
 remaining amount will be paid immediately after Completion of the study tour and meeting
 required documents.

Therefore you are Requested to please arrange the Training Programme on per
 Schedule, with Transportation, food, accommodation boarding food transportation (Bicycle)
 Lodging etc. No. Subal, Materials, ATMA, Changanassery (P.O. #4742200) will be
 Contributing from this study tour.

Thanking you.

Copy to Information
 Copy to Director, Taluk, P.O.
 22 Kottamund Jn. (Office Application and These
 Taluk) for Implementing Appl. Office, These
 Taluk (Domestic Appl. Office, Taluk -
 Taluk for Information and necessary action.

S. Tinkal Application (Office, Palghat, Changanassery, Marikol, Kottamund)

Project Director, ATMA
 Palghat

Glimpses of Card's Exposure & Training Programs



Glimpses of Card's Exposure & Training Programs



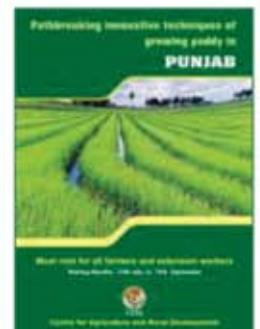
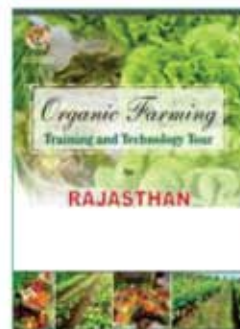
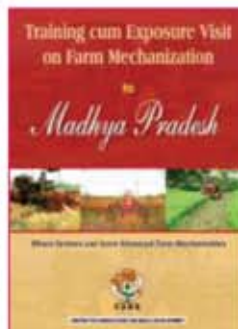
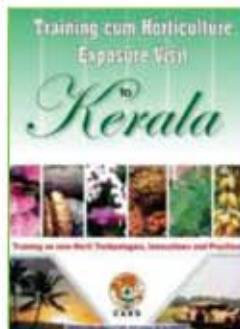
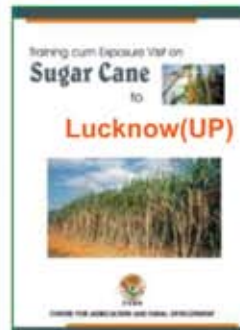
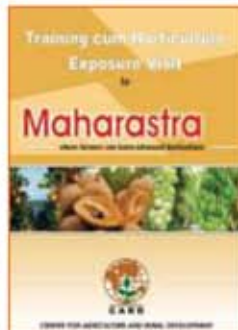
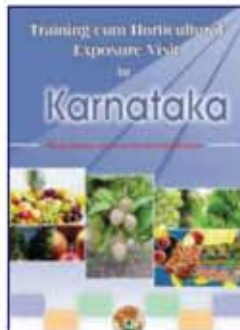
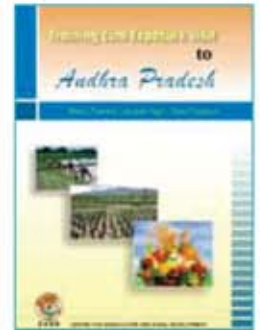
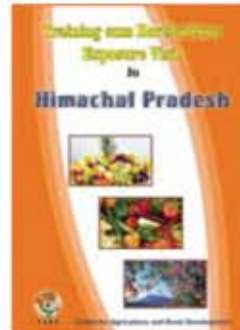
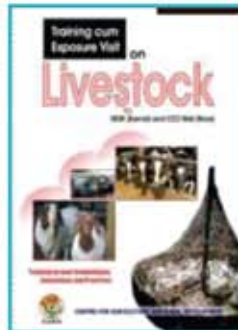
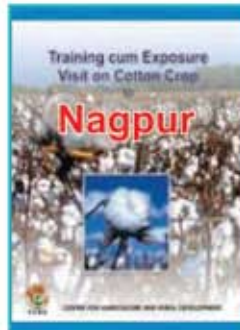


AGRICULTURE <<

HORTICULTURE <<

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY <<

AGRI EXPO & TRADE SHOWS <<



CARD

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