

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4356**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 2022

**KVKs IN MAHARASHTRA**

4356. SHRI VINAYAK RAUT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up more KVKs;
- (c) if so, the places identified for setting up of the said Kendras along with the details thereof including in Maharashtra;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the infrastructure of KVKs to provide better services to the farmers;
- (f) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of KVKs; and
- (g) if so, the outcome of the said review?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

**(a)** There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) each in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra. The details of KVK Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg are given in **Annexure-I**.

**(b) to (d):** There is provision of establishing 14 more KVKs in the country. State/UT wise list of districts for KVKs provisioned is given in **Annexure-II**.

**(e)** The KVKs are provided with basic infrastructure facilities like, administrative building, farmers' hostel, demonstration units, equipment and farm machineries. As per requirement, KVKs have also been strengthened with infrastructure facilities like, pulses seed hubs, soil testing kits, micro-irrigation systems, Integrated Farming Systems units, farm machineries and equipment, District Agro-Met Units, etc. during last five years.

**(f) & (g):** A Third Party evaluation of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) was carried out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD), an autonomous institute under NITI Aayog, in 2015. The major observations and findings of this evaluation were as below:

- i. It was observed that KVKs are playing proactive role in transferring new technology at field level with beneficial impacts;
- ii. The KVKs have an edge in technology transfer over other service providers by virtue of having better technical expertise and demonstration abilities;
- iii. About 40 percent farmers reported that they implemented the technology immediately after its dissemination by KVK and that 25 percent did so from the next agricultural season;
- iv. On an average a KVK covers 43 villages and 4300 farmers per year. 80% of villages covered are 10 km away from KVK;
- v. 96% farmers' requests were attended by KVKs;
- vi. 42% technologies adopted by farmers resulted in higher productivity, 33% resulted in high harvest income and 20% resulted in drudgery reduction;
- vii. About 25% of persons trained started self-employment ventures;
- viii. With the intervention by KVKs, about 80 percent of the farmers have modified their agricultural patterns which were related to diversification of crops and changes in cropping pattern, seed planting technique, use of fertilizers and pesticides, changes in machinery used and in water use pattern.

Again in 2020, ICAR conducted a study on impact evaluation of KVKs through Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, New Delhi. Major findings of the study were as below:

- i. On an average, KVK outreach found to be around 90-100 villages. With its strong ICT interventions, the outreach to villages increases to even 200 villages per KVK;
- ii. There is increase in outreach programs by KVKs from 2012-13 to 2019-20 in number of on farm trials by 51%, frontlines demonstrations by 61%, farmers trained by 16% and extension personnel trained by 35%;
- iii. There is increase in proportion of farm women in trainings from 30% in 2012-13 to 37% in 2019-20;
- iv. There is 142% increase in the number of short message sent from 2012-13 to 2019-20. Similarly, there is increase in the number of the farmers covered from the year 2012-13 to 2019-20 by 135% with the advent of the digital technologies such as WhatsApp group, Facebook group which has increased the outreach by 4 times;
- v. There is 32% increase in seed production and 117% increase in planting material production by KVKs during the said period.

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**(Part (a) Of Unstarred Question No. 4356 to be Answered On 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2022)****Details of KVK Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg of Maharashtra**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Ratnagiri</b>	<b>Sindhudurg</b>
Year of establishment	1983	1995
Land (ha)	20.35	23.71
Location	Deodhe, Lanja, Ratnagiri	Kirlos, Malvan, Sindhudurg
Host Organization	Bala Saheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri	Sindhudurg Zilla Krishi Pratishthan, Sindhudurg
Infrastructure	Administrative Building, Staff Quarters, Rain Water harvesting system, Threshing floor, Farm godown, ICT lab, Fencing	Administrative Building, Rain Water harvesting system, ICT lab, Fencing
Demo units	Nutritional Garden, Mother Orchard (Mango, Cashew), Hort Nursery, Goat Unit, Poultry Unit, Azolla Unit, Vermicomposting Unit, Crop Cafeteria	Poultry, Fruit Processing, Goat Unit, IFS, Mother Orchard (Cashew, Aonla, Mango, Sapot), Soil Testing Lab, Natural Farming, Hort. Nursery, Crop Cafeteria

**Annexure-II****(Part (b) to (d) of Unstarred Question No. 4356 to be Answered On 29<sup>th</sup> March,2022)****State/UT wise list of districts for KVKs provisioned in the EFC of 2021-26**

<b>Name of State/UT</b>	<b>Name of District</b>
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvasa
Daman & Diu	Daman, Diu
Haryana	Palwal, Mewat, Panchkula
Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur
Puducherry	Mahe
Rajasthan	Sriganganagar
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh, Chamoli
West Bengal	Bankura, Birbhum, Bardhaman

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