CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION:

Uttar Pradesh has the natural advantage of diverse agro climatic conditions, which enables production of wide range of horticultural crops. Uttar Pradesh is bestowed with rich bio-diversity and varied agro-climatic conditions, ideal for growing a large variety of horticultural crops. The sector, which includes fruits, vegetables, floriculture, spices and medicinal & aromatic plants, has gained importance in terms of enhanced income per unit area, providing nutritional security, source of raw material for many food processing industries, earning considerable amount of foreign exchange, leading to socio-economic improvement of the people of the state. Keeping the above importance of horticulture in the national economy and the economy of the state, in particular, a systematic and scientific effort of developing horticulture in the state has been made. The objective, therefore, is to formulate programmes aimed at developing the potential that exists for growing a variety of horticultural crops, to raise income and to generate employment and to achieve a growth rate of 10% in horticulture sector. This is also well known that horticultural produce like fruits, vegetables, spices, mushroom and honey play a major role in nutritional security. By increasing horticultural production activities right from sowing to its maintenance, irrigation, harvesting, cutting, marketing, processing and value addition etc. help in creating 860 mandays per hectare per years.

Uttar Pradesh is a densely populated state. As per the tentative estimates of population census 2011, the population of the state is 19.96 crores. In order to cater the need of fruits, vegetables and other horticultural crops as per the recommendation of Indian Council of Medical Research, the production level of these crops need to be multiplied. Further, the requirement for value addition and processing purposes, inter-state trading and quality production for export requires special attention

and enhance quality production. The area production and productivity of horticulture crop has considerably increased as the state and central Govt. have paid focused attention towards these crops. More income per unit area and employment generation in short span of time have attracted the enterprising farmers of the state, which resulted in diversification towards horticulture crops. These crops have proved to be the boon to the small and marginal farmers of the state who accounts for more than 90% holding of the State. This is more important because nearly 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture.

During coming years, the planning of horticulture development in a holistic manner by identifying the critical gap in infrastructure, well knitting the linkages of production to harvesting, processing to value addition and exports to achieve the objectives of National Horticulture Mission in the state and country at large. Under 11th five year plan, following priority areas-

- Increase the horticulture growth rate which is 6% at present to 10%
- Bringing additional 13.00 lakh hectare under horticulture fold.
- Horticulture development in cultivable wasteland and fallow land.
- Promotion of high quality and productive horticultural crops production suitable for processing especially mango and potato for export to international markets.
- Large scale promotion of private sector producers for taking up fruits, vegetables and minor fruit crops.

Under 12th five year plan, following priority areas have been proposed for horticultural development in the state :-

- Increase the horticulture growth rate which is 8.37% at present to 10.4%
- Bringing additional 17.94 lac hectare under horticulture fold which includes 5.24 lac ha Fruits, 11.50 lac ha Vegetables & 1.20 lac ha Potato.
- Promotion of capital investment for development of critical infrastructure for horticulture development.

- Ensure availability of quality seed and planting material in a planned manner and dovetailing the same with area expansion programme.
- Prioritization on the basis of focus crop and production cluster/area.
- Creation of efficient horticulture database by state government plan scheme.
- Reduction in cost of cultivation by efficient technology and farm mechanization.
- Restructuring of the department and business process reengineering.
- Promotion of high quality and productive horticultural crops production suitable for processing especially mango and potato for export to international markets.
- Training to farmers, self help groups/horticultural cooperative societies/mahila samakhya groups in the horticultural development activities.
- Increasing the participation of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes in horticulture and employment generation activities by providing them more subsidy in comparison to general farmers.

POTENTIAL OF HORTICULTURE

Horticulture sector has started getting focused attention from 7th plan period and as a result there has been significant increase in area, production & productivity of horticulture crops in the state. Due to the efforts made under various plan scheme of horticulture development, this sector has come to the fore by now. In fact, with the increase in the buying capacity of the consumer, the demand of horticulture crops is increasing. Thus, this sector has provided opportunity for crop diversification and a efficient viable option for more than 90% of small & marginal farmers of the state.

Horticulture crops comprises of a wide variety of crops viz. fruits, vegetables, potato, flowers, spices, nuts, aromatics and medicinal plants, beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, betel-vine and other crops, which are important for food security, nutritional security and allied components. U.P. is blessed with diverse agro climatic conditions; in fact, 9 agro climatic zones are there in the state, those are conducive for cultivation of

varied horticultural crops round the year. UP's varied agro-climate is ideal for growing large number of these crops round the year enabling their availability on a regular basis. Uttar Pradesh holds a vast potential for the development of horticulture.

The growth in horticulture based activities in the last five years, is due to the thrust given to this activity during the past five year plans by the central & state governments. The allocation was raised and a number of concessions, subsidies and incentives were given to the growers and exporters. There has been a substantial increase both in area and production of horticulture crops during the 10^{th} and 11^{th} plan. The area under fruits crops is expected to go up from 11.60 lakh hectare during 2014-15 to 15.95 lakh hectare during 2015-16 and production is also likely to go up from 160.14 lakh MT to 229.06 Lakh MT. Similarly, the area under vegetable crops is expected to go up from 30.10 lakh hectare during 2014-15 to 32.70 lakh hectare during 2015-16 and production is also likely to go up from 572.00 lakh MT to 678.60 Lakh MT. The increase in production of Potato has also been significant as the production during 2014-15 is 129.86 Lakh MT which is also likely to go up to 171.00 Lakh MT during 2015-16. (Source-Budget Performance 2016-17).

U.P. is the first State in the country to declare those areas as fruit belts where concentrated specific fruit growing areas exist. Major mango, guava and aonla fruit producing areas have been declare as fruit belts by the State.

The present share of Uttar Pradesh in total horticulture production of the country is approximately 26%. U.P. ranks third in fruits, Second in vegetable and first in potato production among all states. Important fruits grown in the state are mango, guava, aonla, papaya, banana, jack-fruit, ber and citrus. The major vegetables grown in the state are-peas, chilies, okra, tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, cabbage, spinach, melon, radish, carrot, turnip, cucurbits and other vegetables. The state has about 30.00 lac hec. under various horticultural crops. Uttar Pradesh is the second largest producer of vegetables in the country after West Bengal. Significant increase in area under vegetables has been recorded on small and marginal farms. As regards productivity, the productivity of fruits was 13.24 MT/ha

during 2012-13 which is likely to increase to 13.79 MT/ha during 2013-14. Productivity of vegetables is likely to increase to 17.52 MT/ha from 18.22 MT/ha during 2013-14.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

Geography and Climate

Uttar Pradesh is India's fifth largest and most populous state, located in the north-western part of the country. Uttar Pradesh is bounded by Nepal on the North, Uttarakhand on the north-east, Himachal Pradesh on the north-west, Haryana on the west, Rajasthan on the south-west, Madhya Pradesh on the south and south-west, and Bihar on the east. Situated between 23°52 and 31°28'N latitudes and 77°3' and 84°39'E longitudes, this is the fifth largest state in the country in terms of area, and the first in terms of population. It spreads over a large area, and the plains of the state are quite distinctly different from the high mountains in the north. The climate of Uttar Pradesh can also vary widely, with temperatures as high as 47 °C in summer, and as low as -1°C in winter.

Tropical monsoon climate of Uttar Pradesh is marked by three distinct seasons:

1. **Summer** (March-June): Hot & dry (temperatures rise to 45 °C, sometimes 47-48 °C); low relative humidity (20%); dust laden winds.
2. **Monsoon** (June-September): 85% of average annual rainfall of 990 mm. Fall in temperature 40-45° on rainy days.
3. **Winter** (October-February): Cold (temperatures drop to 3-4 °C, sometimes below -1 °C); clear skies; foggy conditions in some tracts.

Uttar Pradesh is a big state having geographical area of 2,40,928 sq.km. with the population of 19.98 crores (census 2011). The population density is 829 per sq.km. The state has 18 Divisions and 75 Districts, 316 Tehsils, 915 Town areas and 822 Blocks. The rural structure consists of 8135 Nyay Panchayat, 51,914 Gram Panchayat and 1,06,774 Villages. (Source-Statical & Planinng department 2013).

Uttar Pradesh is being covered by following 9 Agro Climatic Zones:-

Zone	Region	Geography & Climate of the Region Districts
Zone-1	***Tarai Region***	Some part of the district Saharanpur, Muzaffar Nagar, Bijnore, Prabudhnagar, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur, Bahraich & Shravasti are under this zone. The soil type of this zone is mostly alluvial and clayey alluvial and contains sufficient quality of carbonic materials. The average annual rainfall of this zone is 1150 mm.
Zone-2	***Western Plain Region***	District Bijnore, Moradabad, Bhimpagar, Jyoti-ba-phule Nagar, Rampur, Bareilly, Badaun & Pilibhit are under this zone. This is very fertile region and the soil type is mostly sandy & clayey the average annual rainfall of this zone is 700-1000 mm.
Zone-3	***Central Western Region***	District Saharanpur, Muzaffar Nagar, Meerut, Panchsheelnagar, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, G.B. Nagar & Bulandshahar are under this zone. The soil of this region are clayey- alluvial, alluvial, sandy alluvial and sandy types. The average annual rainfall of this zone is 600-965 mm.
Zone-4	***South-Western Region***	District Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Aligarh, Mahamaya Nagar & Mathura are under this zone, The soil is mostly of sandy, sandy-alluvial, alluvial & clayay alluvial type. Some area also has saline & sodic soils. The average annual rainfall of this zone is 750 mm.
Zone-5	***Central Plain Region***	District Lucknow, Unnao, Raebareilly, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri, Kanpur Nagar, Ramabai Nagar, Etawah, Kannauj, Farrukhabad, Auraiya, Allahabad, Kaushambi, Fatehpur and Shahjahanpur are under this zone. Saline & sodic soil types covers major area. Besides these, alluvial-sandy, alluvial clayey, alluvium & clayey soil types belong to this region. The average annual rainfall is 850-900 mm.

Zone	Region	Geography & Climate of the Region Districts
Zone-6	***Bundelkhand Region***	District Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chitrakoot and Banda falls under this zone. The soil type is mostly rocky. The average annual rainfall is 800-1000 mm.
Zone-7	***North Eastern Plain Region***	District Gonda, Baharaich, Balrampur, Shravasti, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, Siddarth nagar, Basti, Sant kabir nagar and Deoria are under this zone. Major soil types are sand-alluvial, clayey alluvial & diara. The average annual rainfall is 1000-1200 mm.
Zone-8	***Eastern Plain Region***	District Barabanki, Faizabad, Ambedkarnagar, Sultanpur, Chhatrapati Sahuji Mahrajnagar, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia, Sant Ravidas nagar, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Chandauli are under this zone. Major soil types are sandy alluvial, clayey & sodic soil. The average annual rainfall of this region is 1000-1200 mm. Maximum temperature ranges between 40-42^{0}C and 4.6^{0}C.
Zone-9	***Vindhyachal Region***	District Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Allahabad are under this zone. The maximum area is undulated and rocky. The soil of plain is light black clay and red alluvial. Average annual rainfall of this zone is 1100 mm. Maximum and minimum temperature ranges between 40-49^{0}C and 3^{0}C.

SWOC ANALYSIS [Strength, weaknesses, opportunities & challenges]

On analyzing the strength, weakness, opportunities and challenges covering the horticulture sector, it is evident that horticulture sector would be competitive provided weaknesses are converted into opportunities.

Strength

- Endowed with agro climatic conditions suitable for a large number of horticultural crops with plenty of sunshine and large area of fertile soil & water.
- A number of cultivars and their adoption in different agro-climatic condition make the availability of horticultural produce for expanded period.
- Network of research infrastructure to support the development. Changing dietary habits of the people with rise in income would need more horticultural produce.

Weaknesses

It is clear from the forgoing review that there has been a substantial increase in area, production and productivity in major horticulture crops since last plan periods. However, the gaps in the horticulture development, in the state, have also been identified. Major gaps are listed below:-

- Lack of adequate quantities of quality planting material, improved/hybrid seeds.
- Comparably low productivity of various horticultural crops.
- Lack of efficient technology in the area specific & technical knowledge at various levels.
- Lack of awareness regarding pre and post harvest management practices.
- Lack of proper marketing infrastructure and strong marketing system having forward and backward linkages.
- Slow promotion of processing of horticultural produce, value addition and less availability of processing industries in the sector.
- Lack of human resource development, professional capability of departmental staff.
- Lack of technical personnel at block /grass root level.

Opportunities

- Adequate availability of raw material for processing industries.
- The state has sufficient number of institutions under Central Govt. viz. ICAR, CSIR, etc. and SAU's to backup the development programmes.
- Compact areas having cheap, hard working and skilled labour force.
- Large tract of alluvial soil in the basin of different rivers like- Ganga, Yamuna, Rapti, Ghaghara, etc.
- The activity will encourage the export of fruits, vegetables and spices from the state. This will provide better returns to the farmers as well as foreign exchange to the state.
- The approach will also be helpful in minimizing the post harvest losses during the handling of produce.
- The mission will also take care of environmental issues with respect to safe/organic produce for consumers.
- Vast opportunity to attract youth towards farming sector.

Challenges

- Reduced productivity in the absence of improved technology.
- Malnutrition of millions if horticulture development does not move fast.
- Large number of production constraints and lack of infrastructure.
- Inadequate infrastructure for quality management and quarantine.
- U. P. is a land locked state.
- There is lack of reliable statistical information in area and production of horticultural crops on scientific basis.

Nursery Seedling Raising in Low Tunnel Polynet & Production of high value vegetables

Year

2015-16

Name of the Scheme : Nursery Seedling Raising in Low Tunnel Polynet & Production of high value vegetables

Horticulture is a crucial component of Agriculture, which is the mainstay of the Indian economy. Horticulture development in the country has been accorded high priority in recent years. The impact of enhanced investment in horticulture has been highly encouraging in terms of the vastly improved production. At present, India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.

U.P. is a major producer of fruits and vegetables, accounting 20% to 25% of their total production of fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers on account of the varied agro climatic conditions, abundance of natural resources and introduction of technological changes. Horticulture crops have the inherent advantage to improve the nutrition and health of all socio-economic groups in the society. In order to bring overall improvement in horticulture, productivity and production as well as to enhance and strengthen the infrastructural base, horticulture component has been included as one of the important components of RKVY. Horticulture crops are boon to the small and marginal farmers of the State as these crops are capable of generating more income per unit area in short span of time, helping in generating more employment through forward and backward linkages. Vegetable crops play a vital role to supply adequate quantity of nutrition in the human diet. In order to feed our population with the rate about 200 g. vegetable per person per day, the use of hybrid seeds is to play a vital role in increasing the vegetable production of the State. Hybrid varieties especially in tomato and cabbage have taken a lead in covering a very large area which has increased the vegetable production tremendously.

Under RKVY vegetable production through hybrids is proposed to improve the quality of the vegetables produced and production per unit area. The rates of hybrids are high, at times not affordable to small and marginal farmers.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the scheme are:

- To incentives the states so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.
- To ehnance horticulture production, improve hutritional security and income support to farm households.

PROJECT AREA

Under this stream, the programmes are implemented in 66 districts of the state viz. Saharanpur, Mujafarnagar, Shamli, Meerut, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, G.B. Nagar, BulandShahar, Hapur, Agra, Mainpuri, Mathura, Firojabad, Aligarh, Kashganj, Hathras, Eata, Muradabad, Bijnor, Rampur, Amroha, Sambhal, Bareile, badaun, Pilibit, Shahjahanpur, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur dehat, Etawah, Kannauj, Farrukhabad, Jhasi, Jaloun, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Allahabad, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Mirjapur, Sonbadra, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Azamgarh, Mau, Balia, Basti, SantKabir Nagar, Siddharthnagar, Gorakhpur, Mahrajganj, Kushinagar, Deoria, Faizabad, Ambedkar nagar, Gonda, Balrampur, Bahraich, Shravasti, Sultanpur, Amethi, Lakhimpurkhiri, Unnao.

CROPS

- Cabbage
- Cucurbits

Cropwise Physical & Financial Year 2015-16 (Sanction Year 2013-14) Normal scheme (without DBT)

(Phy in ha, Fin in Lac)

S. No.	Component	Physical		Financial	
		Target	Achiev.	Allotment	Exp.
1	Cabbage	628	628	125.650	125.036
2	Cuccurbits	710	710	142.000	141.180
	TOTAL	1338	1338	267.650	266.216

Cropwise Physical & Financial Year 2015-16 (Sanction Year 2015-16) through DBT implemented in all 75 districts of the state

(Phy in ha, Fin in Lac)

S. No.	Component	Physical		Financial	
		Target	Achiev.	Allotment	Exp.
1	Cuccurbits	2500	1756	500.000	319.611
	TOTAL	2500	1756	500.000	319.611

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME

The area coverage and number of farmers beneficited under the project is as under :-

Year	Area coverage (ha)	Number of beneficiaries
2009-10	7800	34601
2010-11	7238	31583
2011-12	1646	7561
2012-13	3851	15240
2013-14	1444	6387
2014-15	1662	8007
2015-16	3094	11405

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS

(Phy in ha, Fin in Lac)

Year	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achieve	Allotment	Exp.
2008-09 (Acting year 2009-10)	7800	7800	3285.000	3263.761
2009-10 (Acting year 2010-11)	7238	7238	3000.000	2276.758
2011-12	1646	1646	700.000	699.040
2012-13	3967	3851	1586.600	1531.150
2013-14	1444	1444	550.400	550.400
2014-15	1662	1662	332.3500	330.365
2015-16	3838	3094	767.650	585.827
Total	27595	26735	10222.000	9237.301

Horticulture Devlopment
For
30 Non NHM Districts
Year
2015-16

Name of the Scheme : Horticulture Devlopment For 30 Non NHM Districts

Coverage : 30 Non NHM Districts of The State.

Horticulture crops comprises of a wide spectrum of crops viz. fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, aromatics and medicinal plants, beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, betelvine and other crops, which are important for food security and allied components. U.P. is blessed with diverse agro-climatic conditions; those are conducive for cultivation of varied horticultural crops round the year.

Uttar Pradesh is an agro-based state. About 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture, out of which 90% share goes to small and marginal farmers. In this, major share belongs to scheduled caste/scheduled tribes who are involved in agricultural crop production activities. State has 206.03 lakh agricultural farmers, out of which 155.7 lakh marginal farmers have land less than 1 hectare and 29.83 lakh small farmers have land between 1 to 2 hectare. Similarly, in the agriculture sector, there are 49.7 lakh agricultural labours. Agriculture crops can provide only a limited income per hectare due to which small and marginal farmers have a poor financial status. By adopting horticulture crops these small and marginal farmers can increase the cropping intensity and income per unit area.

The Government of Uttar Pradash has been taking keen interest in the development of horticulture in the state for which it has great potential. The state has quite a large area under various horticultural crops vise., fruits, vegetable, potato, flowers etc, and enjoys the prime position in the country both in area and production. The objective is to produced high quality fruits and vegetables, including potato, to meet the growing domestic demand and for export, thereby generating employment and income in the rural areas. There are also quite a large number of fruits and vegetables processing units of various scales, some of which have closed down due to various constraints, including market demand. The expansion in area and use of improved inputs are expected to lead to qualitative improvement in the production of these crops thereby restoring the processing industry to its competitive levels.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the scheme are:

- To increase quantitative and qualitative production & productivity in horticultural crops. Regional emphasis will be given in identifying and promoting specific crops in cluster areas, which has high potential.
- To harness potential of relevant horticultural crops in a regionally differentiated manner through location specific interventions.
- To achieve horizontal and vertical integration of the programmes by establishing forward and backward linkages.
- To ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all links in production-consumption chain.
- To promote the development and dissemination of technologies based on the blending of traditional wisdom and frontier knowledge.

PROJECT AREA

Under this stream, the programmes are implemented in 30 Non-NHM districts of the state viz. Gautam Budh Nagar, Bagpat, Hapur, Shamli, Amroha, Bijnore, Rampur, Shambhal, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Badaun, Etah, Kashganj, Aligarh, Firozabad, Aurraiya, Kanpur dehat, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Lakhimpur kheri, Ambedkar nagar, Amethi, Gonda, Balrampur, Bahraich, Sravasti, Chandauli, Azamgarh, Mau & Deoria.

PROGRAMME COVERED UNDER THE SCHEME

- Area expansion of Mango, Guava, Aonla, Litchi, Bel, Bear, Citrus & Tissuculture Banana.
- Area expansion of Loose flower viz. mari gold
- Two days training for the beneficiaries

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF 2015-16 (Sanction Year 2013-14)

S. No.	Component	Physical (ha/no.)		Financial (in lacs)	
		Target	Achiev.	Allotment	Exp.
1-	Seed production	149	139	29.402	27.708
2-	Flower Cultivation	702	702	231.225	231.188
3-	Spices Cultivation	2000	2000	240.000	239.965
4-	Rejuvation/Canopy management of old orchard	100	100	20.000	20.000
5-	IPM/INM	1499	1499	17.986	17.980
6-	Pollination support through Bee-Keeping	16	16	14.080	14.080
7-	Farmers training/ exposure visit	3600	3580	102.000	100.540
TOTAL		**8066**	**8036**	**654.693**	**651.461**

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF 2015-16 (Sanction Year 2015-16)

S. No.	Component	Physical (ha/no.)		Financial (in lacs)	
		Target	Achiev.	Allotment	Exp.
1-	Maintenance of new orchards (3rd year)	3833	3414	128.348	112.876
2-	Flower Cultivation	463	463	61.670	61.603
3-	Spices Cultivation	400	400	48.000	47.974
4-	IPM/INM	1971	1971	23.652	23.617
5-	Farmers training	1500	1500	30.000	29.999
TOTAL		**8167**	**7748**	**291.67**	**276.069**

Scheme wise Allotment & Expenditure (Amount. in Lac)

Schemes	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Allot.	Exp.	Allot.	Exp.	Allot.	Exp.
1 -Production of high value Vegetable Crops through Nursery Production in low tunnel	550.40	550.400	332.35	330.37	767.65	585.827
2- Innovative Project under 30 Non-NHM districts for Horticulture Development	1000.00	880.989	245.31	245.19	946.36	927.531
3- Dissmenation of innovative horticulture technology			12.00	12.00		
4- Establishment of Organic waste Converter Unit			11.00	9.886		
5- Project Manajment	11.00	11.00	4.82	4.82	10.00	10.000
Total	**1561.4**	**1442.389**	**605.48**	**602.266**	**1724.01**	**1523.358**

OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES & OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS :

It is well known that the U.. is the largest producer of vegetables & fruit crops. The most common vegetables grown and consumed are potato, green pea, cole crops, capsicum, chilli, tomato, cucurbits, brinjal, okra and beans. The intervention of RKVY project, the proportion of vegetable growers has increased. This change was mainly due to change in the cropping pattern of the farmers. The expected outcomes, actual outcomes and growth impact of the project is narrated in following :-

- Increase in area, production and productivity of vegetables.
- Increase in income per unit area.
- Uplift of the income of rural houses hold.
- The productivity of selected crops have increased.
- The use of low tunnel, staking in tomato, have resulted and early crop and better income per unit area.
- This has resulted in increased income of the beneficiaries on the basis of primary feed back received from District Horticulture Officers.

SPECIAL FEATURES (INNOVATION/SUCCESS STORIES)

To increase the production and productivity of horticultural commodities and to provide better returns to the farmers of their produce, various programmes on cultivation of horticulture crops were conducted at farmer's fields. In these activities emphasis was given on various aspects including introduction of genuine high yielding planting material, advance cultural practices, timely use of recommended dose of fertilizers and trace elements, integrated pest management, construction of onion storage godown to avoid post harvest losses and other post harvest management activities etc. The result of these activities are quite encouraging.

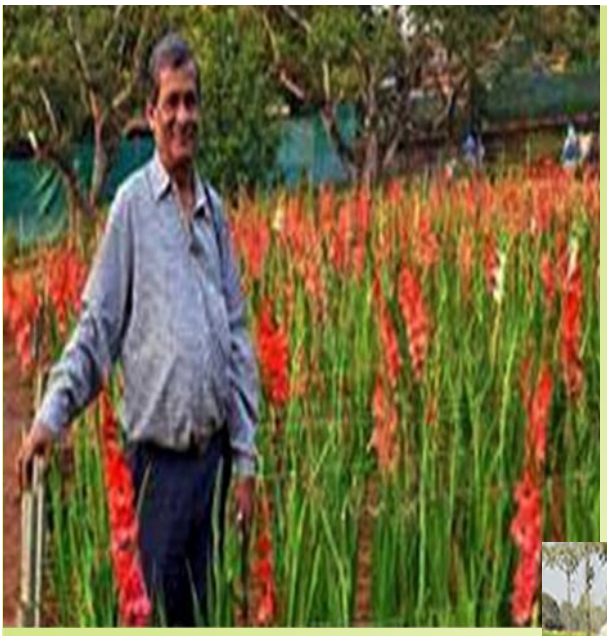
Few success stories of the districts are enclosed herewith to illustrate the success of programmes implemented under RKVY during 2014-15 alongwith the photographs.

SUCCESS STORY OF BENEFICIARY FARMERS

Year 2015-16

नर्सरी सीडलिंग रेजिंग इन लोटनल पॉलीनेट

लाभार्थी का नाम	: श्री नफीस
फसल	: मिर्च
ग्राम	: टियाला
ब्लाक	: हापुड़
जनपद	: हापुड़



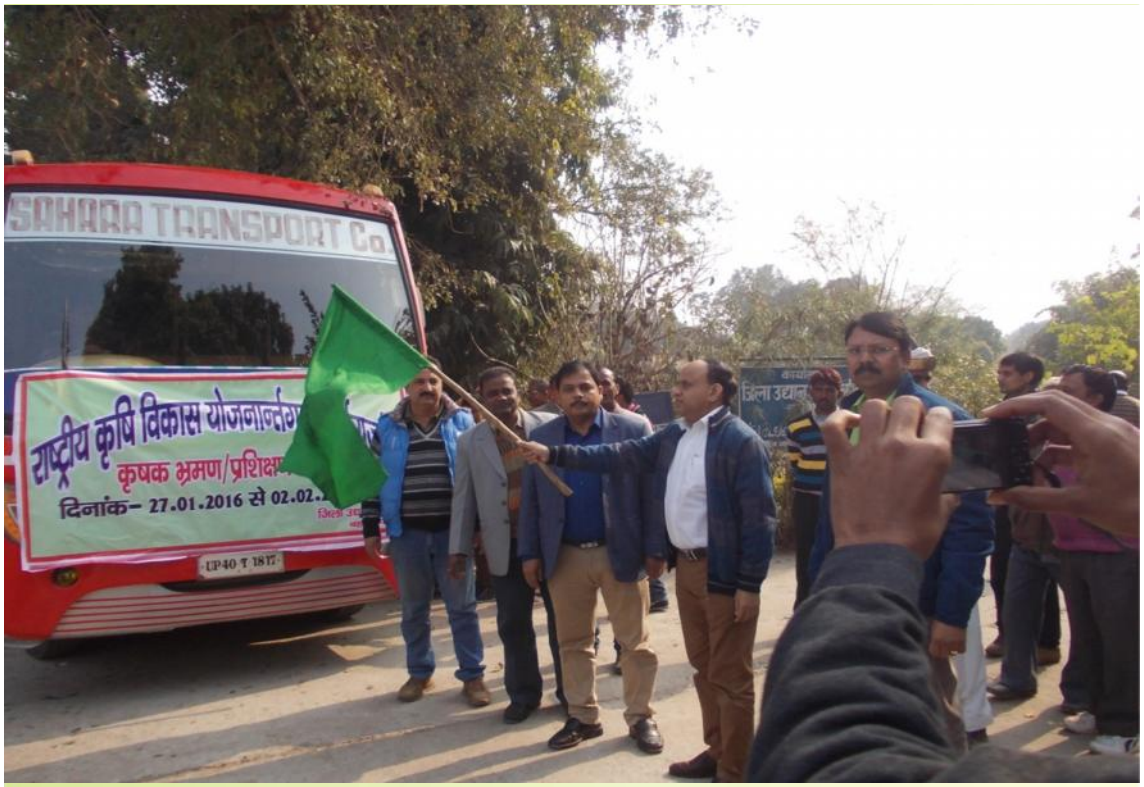
लाभार्थी का नाम : मो0 तारिक
फसल : ग्लैडियोलस
ग्राम : सिसई
ब्लाक : तेजवापुर
जनपद : बहराइच

मधुमक्खी पालन

लाभार्थी का नाम : श्री आशाराम गुप्ता
फसल : मधुमक्खी पालन
ग्राम : मुडेरा
ब्लाक : बसखारी
जनपद : अम्बेडकर नगर

बागों का अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रम

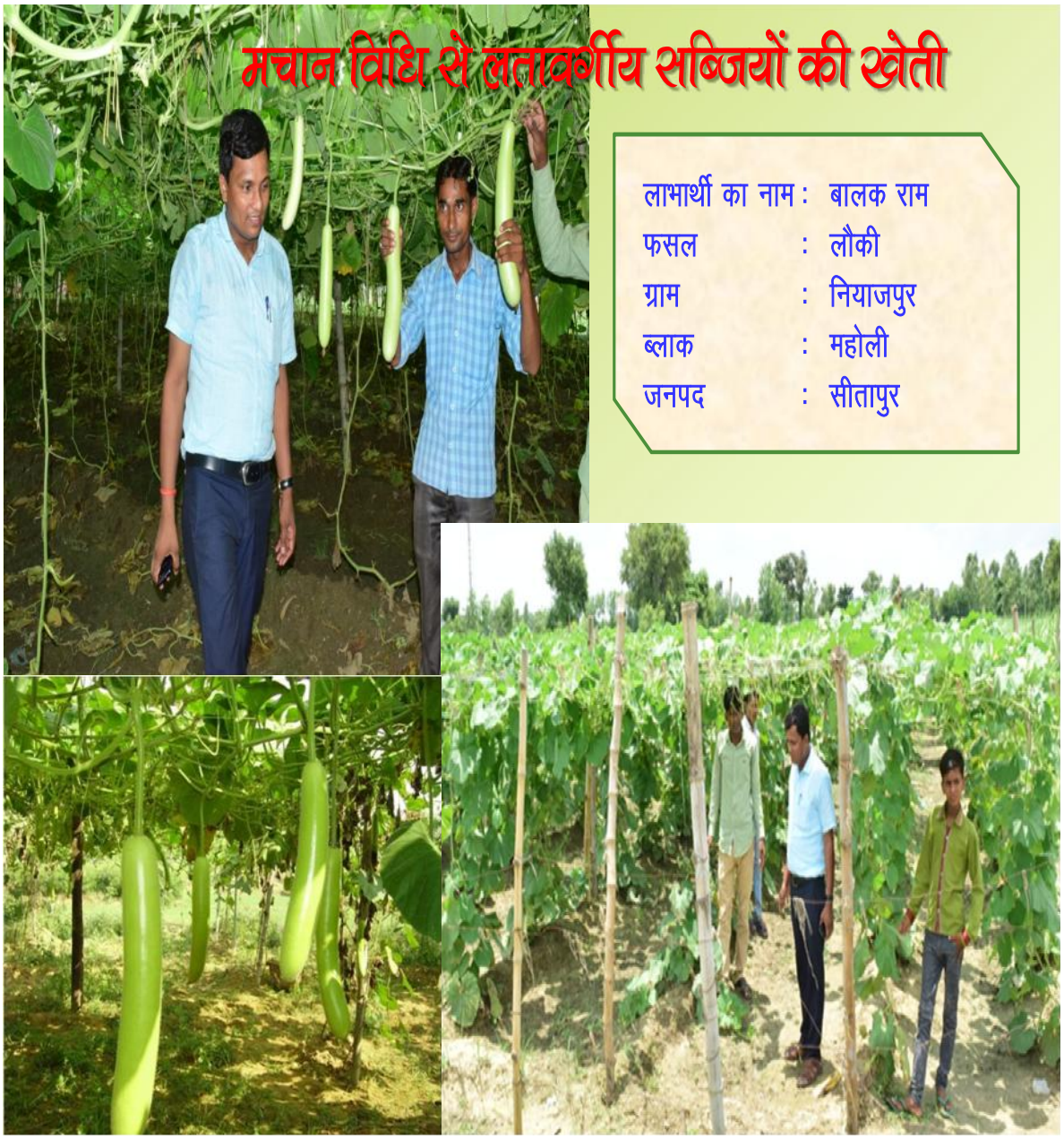
लाभार्थी का नाम	:	मो0 अजमल
फसल	:	अमरूद
ग्राम	:	बारापत्थर
ब्लाक	:	चित्तौरा
जनपद	:	बहराइच



प्रशिक्षण भ्रमण टीम को रवाना करते मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, बहराइच

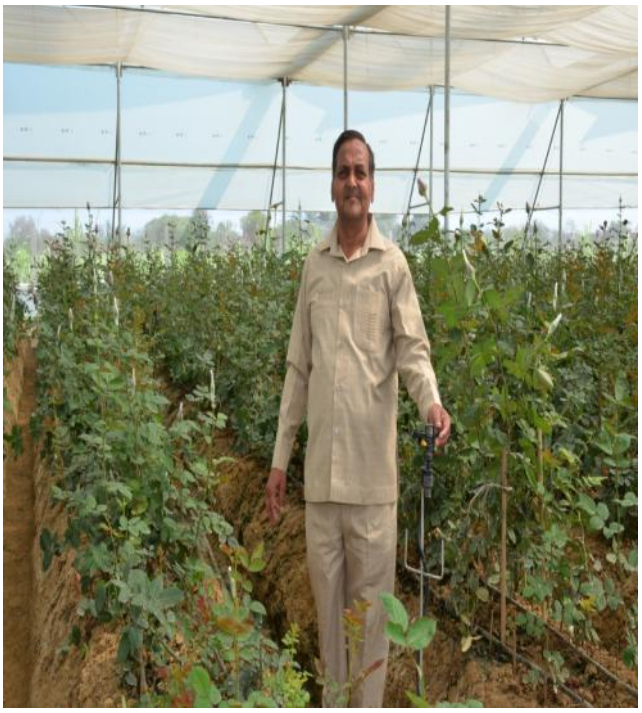
पातगोभी कार्यक्रम

लाभार्थी का नाम : वली मोहम्मद
ग्राम : घुंघराला
विकास खण्ड : हापुड़
जनपद : हापुड़


मचान विधि से लतावर्गीय सब्जियों की खेती
लाभार्थी का नाम : बालक राम
फसल : लौकी
ग्राम : नियाजपुर
ब्लाक : महोली
जनपद : सीतापुर

लाभार्थी का नाम	:	श्रीमती सावित्री देवी
फसल	:	करेला
ग्राम	:	बंजरिया
ब्लाक	:	महसी
ज्नपद	:	बहराइच

सफलता की कहानी किसान की जुबानी



मैं दिनेश कुमार पुत्र जगदीश सिंह ग्राम कांवी विकास खण्ड हापुड़ का निवासी हूँ। मैं अपनी 1000 वर्ग मीटर में पहले सब्जियों की खेती करता था जिससे मुझे बहुत कम उत्पादन होता था। उसी समय वित्तीय वर्ष 2015–16 में मुझे जिला उद्यान अधिकारी कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों ने गांव में खुली बैठक एवं प्रशिक्षण द्वारा पॉली हाउस निर्माण की जानकारी दी। जिसमें मैने अपने 850 वर्गमीटर में पॉली हाउस का निर्माण उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों की देख–रेख में कराया। पॉली हाउस में मैने गुलाब की खेती की। जिसमें मुझे उद्यान विभाग से 50 प्रतिशत की अनुदान की धनराशि प्राप्त हुई। इसका निर्माण करने में मुझे लगभग 15 लाख रूपये की लागत लगानी पड़ी। उद्यान विभाग के मार्ग निदेशन में मैने अपने पॉली हाउस में ताजमहल गुलाब का उत्पादन किया। जिसमें मुझे शाकभाजी खेती की अपेक्षा लगभग 4 गुना लगभग 3 लाख रूपये 850 वर्ग मीटर पर शुद्ध आय प्राप्त हुई। मैने पॉली हाउस में खेती करने के साथ–साथ अन्य कृषकों को भी पॉली हाउस की जानकारी दी। साथ ही मैं उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों का आभारी हूँ कि मुझे इस मुकाम पर पंहुचाया जो मैंने कभी सोंचा भी नहीं था।

सफलता की कहानी किसान की जुबानी

मैं ब्रहमजीत पुत्र श्री प्रहलाद ग्राम हरसिंगपुर विकास खण्ड हापुड़ जनपद–हापुड़ का निवासी हूँ। मैं अपनी 1 एकड़ जमीन पर गेंहूं, धान, ज्वार आदि की खेती करता था, जिसमें मुझे बहुत कम उत्पादन होता था। इसी समय में मेरे गांव में उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने खुली बैठक का आयोजन किया जिसमें उन्होने संकर टमाटर, संकर मिर्च, पुष्प उत्पादन आदि फसलों की जानकारी दी। जानकारी देने के उपरान्त मुझे उद्यान विभाग से मिर्च का बीज निःशुल्क प्राप्त हुआ तथा मैने उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों के निर्देशों में 1 एकड़ जमीन पर शिमला मिर्च की खेती की जिसमें मुझे गेंहू, धान, ज्वार की खेती की अपेक्षा मिर्च की खेती से लगभग 3 गुना अधिक लाभ प्राप्त हुआ। इसी से मेरी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आया। मैं अपने परिवार का जीवन यापन ठीक से कर पा रहा हूँ। उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों से अनुरोध है कि मुझे समय–समय पर खेती की नवीनतम तकनीकी जानकारी देने का कष्ट करें जिससे आगामी वर्षों में मेरी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो तथा गांव के सभी कृषकों भाई भी योजनाओं का लाभ उठा सकें। मैं उद्यान विभाग का दिल से आभारी हूँ।

सफलता की कहानी किसान की जुबानी

मैं जगवीर सिंह पुत्र श्री बंशी ग्राम हरसिंगपुर विकास खण्ड हापुड़ जनपद का निवासी हूँ। मैं अपने खेतों में गेंहूँ, धान की खेती के साथ–साथ कुछ क्षेत्रफल में शाकभाजी की खेती करता आ रहा था। उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा गांव में करायी गयी खुली बैठकों एवं कृषक गोष्ठियों में दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार मैनें उद्यान विभाग कार्यालय में संकर मिर्च की खेती की जानकारी ली। उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने मुझे अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति योजना के अन्तर्गत चलायी जा रही योजनाओं में से मुझे 0.2 हैक्टेयर खेती करने के लिए निःशुल्क संकर मिर्च का बीज प्राप्त कराया गया, मुझे पौध तैयार करने के लिए लोटनल भी प्राप्त कराये गये और उत्पादन की तकनीकी जानकारी भी दी। मैंने अपने प्रक्षेत्र पर मिर्च का रोपण कर पहले की अपेक्षा दुगुना मिर्च उत्पादन पाया। अब मेरे परिवार का जीवन यापन अच्छी तरह से व्यतीत हो रहा है। इसी के साथ उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिसके बारे में मैं कभी नहीं सोच सकता था। गांव के अन्य किसान भाई भी मेरी फसल को देखकर इसका लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों से मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि मेरे साथ साथ गांव के अन्य किसानों को भी योजनाओं का लाभ दिया जाये।

सफलता की कहानी किसान की जुबानी

मैं राजवती पत्नी श्री अजब सिंह ग्राम काठी खेड़ा विकास खण्ड हापुड़ जनपद–हापुड़ की निवासी हूँ। मैं अपनी 1 हैक्टेयर जमीन पर गेंहूं, धान, ज्वार आदि की खेती करती थी, जिसमें मुझे बहुत कम उत्पादन होता था। इसी समय में मेरे गांव में उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने खुली बैठक का आयोजन किया जिसमें उन्होने संकर टमाटर, संकर मिर्च, पुष्प उत्पादन आदि फसलों की जानकारी दी। जानकारी देने के उपरान्त मुझे उद्यान विभाग से रजनीगंधा का बीज निःशुल्क प्राप्त हुआ तथा मैने उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों के निर्देशों में 1 हैक्टेयर जमीन पर रजनीगंधा की खेती की जिसमें मुझे गेंहू, धान, ज्वार की खेती की अपेक्षा मिर्च की खेती से लगभग 2 गुना अधिक लाभ प्राप्त हुआ। इसी से मेरी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आया। मैं अपने परिवार का जीवन यापन ठीक से कर पा रही हूँ। उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों से अनुरोध है कि मुझे समय–समय पर खेती की नवीनतम तकनीकी जानकारी देने का कष्ट करें जिससे आगामी वर्षों में मेरी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो तथा गांव के सभी कृषक योजनाओं का लाभ उठा सकें। मैं उद्यान विभाग की दिल से आभारी हूँ।

सफलता की कहानी किसान की जुबानी

मैं वली मौहम्मद पुत्र श्री यासीन ग्राम घुंघराला विकास खण्ड हापुड़ जनपद–हापुड़ की निवासी हूँ। मैं अपनी 1 एकड़ जमीन पर गेंहूं, धान, ज्वार आदि की खेती करता था, जिसमें मुझे बहुत कम उत्पादन होता था। इसी समय में मेरे गांव में उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने खुली बैठक का आयोजन किया जिसमें उन्होने संकर टमाटर, संकर मिर्च, पुष्प उत्पादन आदि फसलों की जानकारी दी। जानकारी देने के उपरान्त मुझे उद्यान विभाग से संकर पत्तागोभी का बीज निःशुल्क प्राप्त हुआ तथा मैने उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों के निर्देशों में 1 हैक्टेयर जमीन पर संकर पत्ता गोभी की खेती की जिसमें मुझे गेंहू, धान, ज्वार की खेती की अपेक्षा मिर्च की खेती से लगभग 3 गुना अधिक लाभ प्राप्त हुआ। इसी से मेरी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आया। मैं अपने परिवार का जीवन यापन ठीक से कर पा रहा हूँ। उद्यान विभाग के कर्मचारियों से अनुरोध है कि मुझे समय–समय पर खेती की नवीनतम तकनीकी जानकारी देने का कष्ट करें जिससे आगामी वर्षों में मेरी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो तथा गांव के सभी कृषक योजनाओं का लाभ उठा सकें। मैं उद्यान विभाग का दिल से आभारी हूँ।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजनान्तर्गत
नर्सरी सीडलिगं रेजिग इन लोटनल पॉलीनेट एण्ड प्रोडक्शन आफ हाई वैल्यू वेजीटेबल्स परियोजना धनराशि रू 267.65 लाख की लाभार्थी सूची

वर्ष 2015–16

क्र0सं0	जनपद	योग
1	सहारनपुर	62
2	मुजफ्फरनगर	59
3	शामली	46
	सहारनपुर	**167**
4	मेरठ	70
5	बागपत	52
6	गाजियाबाद	61
7	गौतमबुद्ध नगर	60
8	बुलन्दशहर	64
9	हापुड	77
	मेरठ	**384**
10	आगरा	58
11	मथुरा	65
12	फिरोजाबाद	115
13	मैनपुरी	104
	आगरा	**342**
14	अलीगढ़	45
15	कासगंज	65
16	हाथरस	51
17	एटा	76
	अलीगढ़	**237**
18	मुरादाबाद	42
19	बिजनौर	121
20	रामपुर	70
21	अमरोहा	70
22	सम्भल	82
	मुरादाबाद	**385**
23	बरेली	47
24	बदायूँ	61
25	पीलीभीत	66
26	शाहजहाँपुर	95
	बरेली	**269**
27	कानपुर नगर	52
28	कानपुर देहात	106
29	औरेया	115
30	कन्नौज	115
31	इटावा	73
32	फर्रूखाबाद	58
	कानपुर	**519**
33	झाँसी	62

34	जालौन	95
35	ललितपुर	99
	झाँसी	**256**
36	चित्रकूट	72
37	बाँदा	76
38	हमीरपुर	71
39	महोबा	95
	चित्रकूटधाम	**314**
40	इलाहाबाद	96
41	कौशाम्बी	56
42	फतेहपुर	90
43	प्रतापगढ़	147
	इलाहाबाद	**389**
44	मिर्जापुर	77
45	सोनभद्र	108
46	सन्त रविदास नगर/भदोही	185
	मिर्जापुर	**370**
47	आजमगढ़	119
48	मऊ	109
49	बलिया	113
	आजमगढ़	**341**
50	बस्ती	75
51	सन्त कबीर नगर	85
52	सिद्धार्थ नगर	94
	बस्ती	**254**
53	गोरखपुर	83
54	महराजगंज	207
55	कुशी नगर	93
56	देवरिया	79
	गोरखपुर	**462**
57	गोण्डा	80
58	बहराइच	69
59	बलरामपुर	119
60	श्रावस्ती	94
	देवीपाटन	**362**
61	फैजाबाद	82
62	अम्बेडकर नगर	66
63	सुलतानपुर	112
64	अमेठी	27
	फैजाबाद	**287**
65	लखीमपुर	56
66	उन्नाव	81
	लखनऊ	137
	योग	**5475**

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजनान्तर्गत

नर्सरी सीडलिगं रेजिग इन लोटनल पॉलीनेट एण्ड प्रोडक्शन आफ हाई वैल्यू बेजीटेबल्स परियोजना धनराशि रू 500.00 लाख (डी.बी.टी.) की लाभार्थी सूची

वर्ष 2015–16

क्र.सं	जनपद	योग
1	सहारनपुर	42
2	मुजफ्फर नगर	2
3	शामली	45
	सहारनपुर	89
4	मेरठ	59
5	बागपत	9
6	गाजियाबाद	87
7	गौतमबुद्ध नगर	63
8	बुलन्दशहर	37
9	हापुड़	88
	मेरठ	343
10	आगरा	82
11	मथुरा	93
12	फिरोजाबाद	68
13	मैनपुरी	46
	आगरा	289
14	अलीगढ़	44
15	कासगंज	37
16	हाथरस	57
17	एटा	54
	अलीगढ़	192
18	मुरादाबाद	107
19	बिजनौर	48
20	रामपुर	105
21	अमरोहा	39

22	सम्भल	64
	मुरादाबाद	363
23	बरेली	62
24	बदायूँ	105
25	पीलीभीत	154
26	शाहजहॉपुर	86
	बरेली	**407**
27	कानपुर नगर	45
28	कानपुर देहात	139
29	औरैया	116
30	कन्नौज	97
31	इटावा	67
32	फर्रूखाबाद	59
	कानपुर	**523**
33	झॉसी	69
34	जालौन	76
35	ललितपुर	43
	झांसी	**188**
36	चित्रकूट	46
37	बांदा	27
38	हमीरपुर	0
39	महोबा	31
	चित्रकूट	**104**
40	इलाहाबाद	121
41	कौशाम्बी	119
42	फतेहपुर	42
43	प्रतापगढ़	109
	इलाहाबाद	**391**
44	मिर्जापुर	92
45	सोनभद्र	28
46	भदोही	24
	मिर्जापुर	**144**
47	वाराणसी	137
48	जौनपुर	151
49	गाजीपुर	122
50	चन्दौली	34
	वाराणसी	**444**
51	आजमगढ़	59

52	मऊ	112
53	बलिया	100
	आजमगढ़	**271**
54	बस्ती	144
55	सन्त कबीर नगर	119
56	सिद्धार्थ नगर	168
	बस्ती	**431**
57	गोरखपुर	135
58	महराजगंज	141
59	कुशीनगर	94
60	देवरिया	123
	गोरखपुर	**493**
61	गोण्डा	99
62	बहराइच	98
63	बलरामपुर	110
64	श्रावस्ती	89
	देवीपाटन	**396**
65	फैजाबाद	119
66	अम्बेडकर नगर	96
67	सुल्तानपुर	67
68	अमेठी	21
69	बाराबंकी	100
	फैजाबाद	**403**
70	लखनऊ	86
71	सीतापुर	104
72	लखीमपुर खीरी	100
73	हरदोई	108
74	उन्नाव	61
75	रायबरेली	0
	लखनऊ	**459**
	योग	**5930**

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजनान्तर्गत

30 नान एन0एच0एम0 जनपदों की औद्यानिक विकास परियोजना की लाभार्थी सूची

वर्ष 2015–16

क्र0 सं0	जनपद का नाम	लाभार्थी विवरण
1	बागपत	700
2	जी0बी0 नगर	565
3	हापुड	886
4	शामली	325
5	अलीगढ़	434
6	कासंगज	588
7	एटा	575
8	फिरोजाबाद	570
9	बदायूँ	700
10	शाहजहाँपुर	748
11	पीलीभीत	707
12	बिजनौर	830
13	अमरोहा	274
14	रामपुर	487
15	सम्भल	328
16	औरैया	540
17	कानपुर देहात	629
18	फतेहपुर	971
19	चन्दौली	732
20	आजमगढ़	902
21	मऊ	1227
22	देवरिया	997
23	गोण्डा	755
24	बलरामपुर	807
25	बहराइच	782
26	श्रावस्ती	510
27	हरदोई	679
28	लखीमपुरखीरी	357
29	अम्बेडकर नगर	703
30	अमेठी	411
	योग	19719