

CURRICULUM VITAE



Dr. Rajendra Pratap Singh	Senior Scientist and Head Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chaukmafi, Pepeganj, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh-273165
PERSONAL PROFILE	
Father's Name	Late Shri Amar Bahadur Singh
Date of Birth	10 August, 1970
Address for Correspondence	Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chaukmafi, Pepeganj, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh-273165
Permanent Address	Village & Post – Belhari District- Sultanpur, U.P. E-mail: rpskvk.22@gmail.com Mobile No.-+919532460717; +918319544391
Educational Status	M. Sc. (Ag.), Ph. D. Plant Pathology
Publication Status	Published Research Paper-75; Books-04; Manual-01; Book Chapters-11; Extension Booklet: 07 Research paper presented in Seminars-34 Popular Article-98; Folder-15; Voice SMS 50 TV Talk- 150; Radio Talk-32; News paper Coverage in leading news paper- 250 Report Prepared-24; Short text message->50
Award/recognition	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ISEE Fellow Award-2019 by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi, India2. Global Extension Excellence Award in 2018 by GEWSS (UP) in International conference at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia3. Technical Advisor for “Krishak Chetna-Ek Sampoomn Krishi Patrika” Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh4. Young Scientist Award in 2015 by Astha Foundation, Meerut, UP5. Best KVK Scientist Award in 2015 by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi6. Best Paper Presentation Award' rank 1st in 2015 by KVK, BHU7. Best Paper Presentation Award' rank 3rd in 2014 by KVK, BHU8. Recognition certificate' from Agriculture Deptt. Ghazipur-20139. Recognition certificate' from Dainik Jagran Samachar Patra, Ghazipur-201110. Young Scientist Award-2011 by Sadbhawana Sewa Sansthan, Faizabad, UP11. Vice-Chancellor's Gold Medal for obtaining highest marks in Plant Pathology at the M.Sc. (Ag.).

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

S.N.	Examination Passed	Board/ Institution	Year	Division	% of marks	Fellowship/ Scholarship	Rank/ Distinction	Subject
1.	High School	U.P. Board, Allahabad	1986	Second	48.17	-	-	Science
2.	Intermediate	U.P. Board, Allahabad	1988	First	68.60	-	Distinction in Biology	Agriculture
3.	B.Sc. (Ag)	NDU A&T, Faizabad, U.P.	1992	First	78.30	-	-	Agriculture
4.	M.Sc. (Ag.)	NDU A&T, Faizabad, U.P.	1995	First	89.15	Merit scholarship	1 st position	Plant Pathology
5.	Ph. D.	NDU A&T, Faizabad, U.P.	1999	First	83.76	Merit scholarship	1 st position	Plant Pathology
6.	NET	ASRB (ICAR), New Delhi	1996 1997 2001	-	Qualified	-	-	Plant Pathology

EMPLOYMENT RECORD & EXPERIENCE (FROM THE PRESENT POSITION)

S N	Name of Employer/ Institute/ Organization	Post held/ Designation	Period of Employment		Duration	Basic salary last drawn, Pay scale and Grade pay	Nature of duties
			From	To			
1	Chairman, MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Senior Scientist and Head	26/05/2017	Till date	>2 year	Rs. 37400-67000 + Rs. 9000/- GP (Basic pay: 49240 + DA 154%; Gross Salary: 134058/- as in sixth pay commission)	Implementing Agricultural Extension Program
2	KVK, PG College, Ghazipur, UP	Subject Matter Specialist-Plant Protection	25/09/2008	25/05/2017	08 year, 08 months	Rs.15600-39100/- AGP Rs. 5400/- Basic pay: Rs. 26620/-	Implementing Agricultural Extension Program
3	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Balrampur, UP [NDUAT, Kumarganj, Faizabad, UP]	Subject Matter Specialist-Plant Protection	13/10/2006	24/09/2008	Approx. 2.0 Years	Rs. 10,000/- Fixed	Implementing Agricultural Extension Program
4	Govt. Cane Department, U.P. [Distt. Cane office Sultanpur, U.P.]	Cane Supervisor	27/10/1999	12/10/2006	Approx. 7.0 Years	Rs. 3200-85-4900/- (Pre-revised)	Extension and Development work
5	NDUAT, Kumarganj, Faizabad, UP [Department of Entomology]	Research Fellow-Plant Pathology	25/04/1998	26/10/1999	1.6 years	Rs. 2500/-	Research and Extension

RECOGNITIONS AND AWARDS

SN	Name of the Award/Recognition	Awarding Organization/ Conferring agency (Place/Country)	Year	National/International/ Institution/Professional Society
1.	Recognition certificate for 'Innovative Technology Transfer in Agriculture and effective participation in different activities of Agriculture Department Programme for enhancing farmers' income' in district Gorakhpur, UP	Department of Agriculture, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	2020	Regional
2.	Indian Society of Extension Education Fellow Award	By Indian Society of Extension Education, IARI, New Delhi, India in National Seminar organized by ISEE, New Delhi at SKRAU, Beechwal, Bikaner, Rajsthan	2019	National
3.	Recognition certificate as ' Co-Chaired ' in the technical session -I in National Seminar at SKRAU, Beechwal, Bikaner, Rajsthan	By Indian Society of Extension Education, IARI, New Delhi, India in National Seminar organized by ISEE, New Delhi at SKRAU, Beechwal, Bikaner, Rajsthan	2019	National
4.	Recognition as ' Joint Organizing Secretary ' in National Seminar organized by ISEE, New Delhi at SKRAU, Beechwal, Bikaner, Rajsthan, 14-16 November, 2019	Indian Society of Extension Education, IARI, New Delhi, India in National Seminar organized by ISEE, New Delhi at SKRAU, Beechwal, Bikaner, Rajsthan	2019	National
5.	'Global Extension Excellence Award'	By Gochar Educational Society, Saharanpur (UP) in International conference at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	2018	International
6.	Recognition certificate as ' Co-Chaired ' in the technical session -I in International Conference at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	By Gochar Educational Society, Saharanpur (UP) in International conference at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	2018	International
7.	Recognition as Technical Advisor for "Krishak Chetna-Ek Sampoon Krishi Patrika" Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Krishak Chetna-Krishakon ewm Gramin Vikas ki ek Sampoon Krishi Patrika, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	2018	National
8.	Recognition as ' Invited Lecture ' in National Workshop on Effect of climate change on Agriculture, January, 08-10, 2017	Delivered a lecture on IPM Strategies in Solanaceous Vegetable Crops: A way towards Eco-Friendly Management	2017	National
9.	Recognition certificate as ' Convener ' in the Annual Zonal Workshop	24 th Annual Zonal Workshop of KVK of UP & UK organized by ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur, UP	2017	State

10.	'Best Paper Presentation Award'	By KVK, I. Ag. Sc., BHU, R. G.S.C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.	2016	National
11.	'Recognition certificate' as Rapporteur of the oral presentation in National seminar	By KVK, I. Ag. Sc., BHU, R. G.S.C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.	2016	National
12.	Member Secretary- Screening Committee Meeting held at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur on 14 July, 2015	Screening Committee meeting was held for screening of applications received for Subject Matter Specialist (Veterinary)/T-6, Driver/T-1 and Skilled Support Staff of KVK, PG College, Ghazipur	2015	Institutional
13.	'Young Scientist Award'	By Astha Foundation, Meerut, UP at RVSKVV, Gwalior, MP	2015	National
14.	'Best KVK Scientist Award'	By Indian Society of Extension Education, IARI, New Delhi at RVSKVV, Gwalior, MP	2015	National
15.	'Best Paper Presentation Award'	By Indian Society of Extension Education, IARI, New Delhi at BHU, Varanasi, UP	2015	National
16.	'Best Paper Presentation Award' rank 1 st	By KVK, I. Ag. Sc., BHU, R. G.S.C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.	2015	National
17.	'Best Paper Presentation Award' rank 3 rd	By KVK, I. Ag. Sc., BHU, R. G.S.C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.	2014	National
18.	'Recognition certificate' Appreciation certificate' for conducting best extension services	Department of Agriculture, Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	2013	Recognition
19.	'Recognition certificate' Appreciation certificate' for conducting best extension services	Dainik Jagran Samachar Patra, Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	2011	Recognition
20.	'Young Scientist Award'	Sadbhawana Seva Sansthan, Bikapur, Faizabad, U.P.	2011	Recognition
21.	Vice-Chancellor's Gold Medal award	For obtaining highest marks in Plant Pathology (NDUAT, Faizabad) at the M.Sc. (Ag.) examination	1994-95	Institutional

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

PUBLICATIONS

SN	Author	Year	Title	Journal, Vol. No. and Page	NAAS Journal ID	NAAS ID Marks
Publications in NAAS rated Journals						
1.	R.P. Singh, A.K. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay and R.K. Singh	2020	Integrated insect-pest and disease management for productivity enhancement in pulse crops	<i>Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies</i> , 8 (2): 1433-1440	J 187	5.53
2.	R.P. Singh, A.K. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay and R.K. Singh	2020	An approach for site-specific assessment of pod borer management in chickpea	<i>Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies</i> , 8 (2): 726-728	J 187	5.53
3.	R.P. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay, A.K. Singh, R.K. Singh and VP Singh	2020	Integrated Disease Management Strategies in False Smut of Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.)	<i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry</i> Vol. 9 (1): 767-770	J 401	5.21
4.	R P Singh, Raksha Pal Singh AK Singh, Dinesh Singh and Mukesh Singh	2019	Technology Evaluation and Dissemination Among Farming Communities Through Crop Cafeteria	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , Vol. 55 (4): 151-157	I 057	5.32
5.	R P Singh, Raksha Pal Singh Dinesh Singh and Mukesh Singh	2019	Integrated Approach to Manage False Smut in Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.): A Farmers Participatory Trial	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , Vol. 55 (1): 99-102	I 057	5.32
6.	A.K. Singh, R.P. Singh, R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay	2019	Effect of cluster front line demonstration on rapeseed-mustard in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , Vol. 55 (3): 123-127	I 057	5.32
7.	A.K. Singh, R.P. Singh, R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay	2019	Frontline Demonstration: An Effective Tool for Increasing Productivity of Pulses in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh	<i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry</i> Vol. 8 (2): 1882-1884	J 401	5.21
8.	R.K. Singh R.P. Singh, A.K. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay, AP Singh and CK Singh	2019	Role Performance of gram panchayat members about agriculture development programmes in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh	<i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry</i> , 2019, 8(2): 1885-1889	J 401	5.21
9.	R P Singh, U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh	2018	Integrated disease management in cauliflower through farmers participatory approach	<i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable Development</i> Vol.	J 154	5.30

				<i>13(2): 275-278</i>		
10.	Dinesh Singh, R P Singh , U.S. Gautam and Mamta Singh	2017	Genetic Variability, Heritability and Genetic Advance in Karan Rai (<i>Brassica carinata</i> A. Braun)	<i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable Development Vol. 12(2): 253-256</i>	J 154	5.30
11.	R P Singh , U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh	2017	Productivity enhancement in solanaceous vegetable crops through integrated crop management technologies	<i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable Development Vol. 12(1): 79-86</i>	J 154	5.30
12.	R P Singh , U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh	2015	Pulse's production and productivity enhancement through innovative technologies	<i>Progressive Research- An International Journal, 10 (Special- III): 1289-1293</i>	P 166	3.84
13.	Om Singh, RP Singh , Richa Singh and Dinesh Singh	2015	Potato aid livelihood security in Ghazipur district through front line demonstration	<i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable Development Vol. 10(2): 168-170</i>	J 154	5.30
14.	Om Singh, RP Singh , Richa Singh and Dinesh Singh	2015	Yield gap analysis of potato through front line demonstration	<i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable Development Vol. 10(1): 20-23</i>	J 154	5.30
15.	RP Singh , Dinesh Singh, A.P. Dwivedi and Mamta Singh	2014	Adoption level of integrated pest management technology in chickpea	<i>Journal of Food Legumes, 27(2): 170- 173.</i>	J 233	4.97
16.	Mahesh Pal, RP Singh and Mamta Singh	2014	Technological gap in adoption of pulse crop production	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education, 50 (1 & 2):113-115</i>	I 057	5.32
17.	D. Singh, Mamta Singh and R.P. Singh	2014	Correlation and path analysis in chickpea for yield component under moisture stress condition	<i>Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development, 9 (1) (January-June): 15-17</i>	J 154	5.30
18.	S.K. Pandey and R.P. Singh	2013	Assessment of rejuvenation technology and integrated plant nutrient management of old guava orchard through farmers' participatory approach	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education, 49 (3 & 4):68-71</i>	I 057	5.32
19.	S.K. Pandey, G.D Nigam, R.P. Singh , A.P. Dwivedi, and S.R.K. Singh	2013	Assessment of integrated plant nutrient management in tomato through farmers participatory approach	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education, 49 (3 & 4):117-120</i>	I 057	5.32
20.	Mamta Singh, A.P. Dwivedi, A. Mishra, R.P. Singh , D. Singh, SRK Singh and Prem Chand	2013	Adoption level and constraints of soybean production technology in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh	<i>Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development, 8 (1) (January-June): 94-99</i>	J 154	5.30
21.	A.P. Dwivedi A. Mishra, S.R.K. Singh,	2012	Multiplier effect of zero tillage technology on resource conservation in	<i>Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable</i>	J 154	5.30

	RP Singh and Amit Jha		wheat cultivation	<i>Development</i> , 7(1):137-140		
22.	H.K. Singh, R.P. Singh , R.B. Singh and Harendra Kumar	2012	Shisham mortality in eastern Uttar Pradesh, India	<i>Plant Archives, An International Journal of Plant Research</i> , 12(1): 89-90	P 088	4.41
23.	V. Dwivedi, D.K. Singh, R P Singh , A.K. Singh and Mamta Singh	2012	Impact of frontline demonstration as a tool of communication on yield enhancement of mustard	<i>Interaction (Journal of Communication Studies)</i> ,30(April): 182-187	J 132	2.89
24.	PK Mishra, Mamta Singh, RP Singh , V. Dwivedi	2012	Communicating for enhancing the yield of soybean through front line demonstration	<i>Journal of Communication Studies (Interaction)</i> , 30 (2): 107-109	J 132	2.89
25.	RP Singh , Mamta Singh, V. Dwivedi, S.K. Singh and S.K. Pandey	2011	Weather variables in relation to development and progress of foliar blight of wheat	<i>Environment and Ecology</i> , 29 (3B):1526-1529	E 071	4.18
26.	R.P. Singh , Mahesh Pal, A.P. Dwivedi, Mamta Singh, V. Dwivedi and D.R. Singh	2011	Assessment of technological gap and performance of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , 47 (1 & 2):134-137	I 057	5.32
27.	AP Dwivedi, RP Singh and Mamta Singh	2011	Extent of adoption of Production and Protection Technologies of Field Pea by farmers of district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , 47 (3 & 4):170-174	I 057	5.32
28.	AP Dwivedi, RP Singh and Mamta Singh	2011	Effect of Technological Interventions on Yield and Economics of Pigeon pea in Eastern U.P.	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , 47 (3 & 4):65-68	I 057	5.32
29.	A.P. Dwivedi, S.R.K. Singh, Anupam Mishra, RP Singh and Mamta Singh	2011	Adoption of improved production technology of Pigeon pea	<i>Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development</i> , 6 (2):150-154	J 154	5.30
30.	D.K. Singh, P. Kumar, S.K. Singh, R.P. Singh and V. Dwivedi	2011	Effect of cobalt, boron and molybdenum at different fertility status on vegetative growth at reproductive stage of pea	<i>Environment and Ecology</i> , 29 (1):5-10	E 071	4.18
31.	D.K. Singh, P. Kumar, Neelam Mishra, R.P. Singh and V. Dwivedi	2011	Interactive effect of cobalt, boron and molybdenum on phosphorous uptake by pea	<i>Environment and Ecology</i> , 29 (2): 696-699	E 071	4.18
32.	S.K. Singh, D.K. Singh, RP Singh , V. Dwivedi, Archana Singh and Dhananjay Singh	2011	Response of phosphorous and sulphur on forage yield and quality of berseem (<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>)	<i>New Agriculturist</i> , 22(1,2):1-5	N 044	4.26
33.	V. Dwivedi, R P Singh , D.K. Singh, Mamta	2011	Communicating to accelerate adoption of rapeseed in Ghazipur district	<i>Interaction (Journal of Communication Studies)</i> ,29(August):	J 132	2.89

	Singh and A.K. Singh		of U.P.	112-120		
34.	A.P. Dwivedi, V. Dwivedi RP Singh , Mamta Singh, and D.R. Singh	2010	Effect of front-line demonstration on yield of field pea in Ghazipur District of U.P.	<i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , 46 (3 & 4):129-131	I 057	5.32
35.	D.K. Singh, R P Singh , P. Kumar, V. Dwivedi, and A.K. Bajpai	2010	Interaction effect of cobalt, boron, molybdenum on nodulation in pea	<i>Environment and Ecology</i> , 28 (4A): 2496-2499	E 071	4.18
36.	S.K. Singh, R P Singh , V. Dwivedi and D.K. Singh	2010	Performance of hybrid rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.) at different levels of phosphorous and zinc application	<i>Environment and Ecology</i> , 28 (4A): 2654-2657	E 071	4.18
37.	Kiran Singh, A.K. Singh, RP Singh , Mamta Singh and A.P. Dwivedi	2010	Status of Karnal bunt of wheat in Eastern U.P.	<i>Environment and Ecology</i> , 28 (1B): 508-511	E 071	4.18
38.	R P Singh , A.P. Dwivedi and Mamta Singh	2009	Efficacy of neem products against <i>Alternaria alternata</i> , a seed mycoflora of chilli	<i>Environment and Ecology</i> , 27(3A): 1378-1380	E 071	4.18
39.	Mamta Singh , RP Singh and A.P. Dwivedi	2009	Estimation of genetic variability, character association and path analysis of yield and yield component traits in bread wheat under normal and late sown environment	<i>Environment and Ecology</i> , 27(3A): 1381-1383	E 071	4.18
40.	Mamta Singh, K. Kumar and R P Singh	2007	Study of coefficient variation heritability and genetic advance in hybrid rice	<i>Oryza</i> , 44(1): 160-162	O 023	4.44
41.	R P Singh , A. K. Singh, Kiran Singh	2006	Seed borne mycoflora of chilli and their management	<i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i> , 14(2) :485-487	A 199	4.82
42.	A.K. Singh and R P Singh	2006	Perpetuation of <i>Alternaria triticina</i> causing leaf blight of wheat	<i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i> , 14(2) :481-483	A 199	4.82
43.	Kiran Singh, A.K. Singh and R P Singh	2005	Detection of seed mycoflora of chickpea	<i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i> , 13(1) 167-171	A 199	4.82
44.	S. Ali, R. Kumar and R P Singh	2004	Integrated management of floral malformation in mango	<i>Indian J. of Plant Protection</i> 32(1):118-122	I 085	5.07
45.	Kiran Singh, A.K. Singh and R P Singh	2004	Effect of fungicidal seed treatment on the fungi associated with chickpea	<i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i> , 12(2): 450-451	A 199	4.82
46.	R P Singh , A.K. Singh and R.N. Singh	2003	Pathogenic variability in <i>Alternaria triticina</i> causing leaf blight of wheat	<i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i> , 11(2): 309-311	A 199	4.82
47.	RP Singh , A.K. Singh and R.N. Singh	2003	Effect of neem products on the growth of <i>Alternaria triticina</i>	<i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i> , 11(2): 384-386	A 199	4.82

Publications in Non NAAS rated Journals						
1.	<u>RP Singh</u> and A.K. Singh	2003	Cultural Variability in wheat isolates of <i>Alternaria triticina</i>	<i>Farm Science Journal</i> of CSAUAT, Kanpur, 12(2) : 168-169	ISSN 0972-8589	-
2.	<u>RP Singh</u> , A.K. Singh, Mamta Singh and Ranjeet Singh	2003	Screening of wheat genotypes against leaf blight caused by <i>Alternaria triticina</i> .	<i>New Botanists</i> , IARI, New Delhi, 30(1-4):1-3	ISSN 0377-1741	-
3.	<u>R P Singh</u> , A.K. Singh and Mamta Singh	2003	Occurrence of <i>Alternaria triticina</i> and <i>Helminthosporium sativum</i> at different growth stages in wheat genotypes	<i>New Botanists</i> , IARI, New Delhi 50(1-4): 9-13	ISSN 0377-1741	-
4.	<u>R P Singh</u> , H.L. Jaiswal, R.V. Singh and A.B. Gupta	2003	Evaluation of fungicides against seed borne pathogen of chilli (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.).	<i>New Botanists</i> , IARI, New Delhi, 30(1-4): 41-47	ISSN 0377-1741	-
5.	<u>Mamta Singh</u> , V.P. Singh and R.P. Singh	2004	Studies on genotypes x environment interaction in bread Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. Em. Thell.)	<i>New Botanists</i> , IARI, New Delhi, 31(1-4):245-251	ISSN 0377-1741	-
6.	<u>R P Singh</u> , A.K. Singh and H.K. Singh	2005	Effect of temperature carbon source and pH on the growth of isolates of <i>Alternaria triticina</i>	<i>Farm Science Journal</i> , CSAUAT, Kanpur, U.P. 14(2):65-66	ISSN 0972-8589	-
7.	HK Singh and <u>RP Singh</u>	2005	Toxic effect of oil cakes extracts on <i>Phytophthora cplocasiae</i> Racib, the leaf blight pathogen of colocasia	<i>Farm Science Journal</i> , CSAUAT, Kanpur, U.P. 14(1):71-72	ISSN 0972-8589	-
8.	S. Ali, R. Kumar and <u>RP Singh</u>	2006	Role of Eriophyid mite and <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in inducing malformation in mango	<i>Farm Science Journal</i> , CSAUAT, Kanpur, U.P. 15(2):186-187	ISSN 0972-8589	-
9	S. Ali, R. Kumar and <u>RP Singh</u>	2006	Studies on seasonal and inter-varietal variation in mango bud mite <i>Aceria mangiferae</i> population	<i>Farm Science Journal</i> , CSAUAT, Kanpur, U.P. 15(2):150-151	ISSN 0972-8589	-
10.	<u>RP Singh</u> , AP Dwivedi, SRK Singh, Anupam Mishra and Mamta Singh	2011	Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers	<i>Journal of Extension Education</i> , 16 (1 & 2):38-44	J 220 ISSN 0976-8246	-
11.	<u>R P Singh</u> , A.P. Dwivedi, A. Mishra, D. Singh and Mamta Singh	2012	Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers participatory approach for improving livelihood security	<i>Journal of Extension Education</i> , Vol. 17(2): 126-129	0976-8246	-
12.	A.P. Dwivedi, A. Mishra, <u>R.P.</u>	2012	Communication support for enhancing IPM in	<i>Journal of Extension Education</i> , 17(2): 161-172	0976-8246	-

	<u>Singh</u> , V. Dwivedi and Mamta Singh		Pigeon pea			
13.	<u>RP Singh</u> , AN Singh, AP Dwivedi, A. Mishra and M. Singh	2012	Assessment of yield gap in chickpea through frontier technology	<i>Journal of Extension Education</i> , 17(1): 85-89	0976-8246	-
Research Paper Published in Proceeding						
1.	<u>RP Singh</u> , US Gautam, Dinesh Singh, SK Pandey, AP Dwivedi, Smita Puri and Mahesh Pal	2016	Integrated pest management strategies in solanaceous vegetable crops: a way towards organic farming	<i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-93-84215-54-5	-
2.	Dinesh Singh, <u>RP Singh</u> , Mamta Singh and US Gautam	2016	Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in Indian Mustard (<i>Brassica Juncea</i> L. Czern. & Coss)	<i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-93-84215-54-5	-
3.	AP Dwivedi, <u>RP Singh</u> , Dinesh Singh, US Gautam, SN Singh and Smita Puri	2016	Pulse crops: Implications for food security and soil rejuvenation qualities	<i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-93-84215-54-5	-
4.	AK Bajpai and <u>RP Singh</u>	2016	vKVK: A revolutionary approach for information communication to farming community	<i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-93-84215-54-5	-
5.	SK Singh, RS Kushwaha, US Gautam and <u>RP Singh</u>	2016	Increasing productivity of potato with use of organic and bio-fertilizer	<i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-93-84215-54-5	-
6.	Mahesh Pal, AK Singh, SK Tomar and <u>RP Singh</u>	2016	Evaluation of different techniques establishment in rice cultivation	<i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-93-84215-54-5	-
7.	Smita Puri and <u>RP Singh</u>	2016	Characterization of <i>Fusarium udum</i> isolates using molecular markers	<i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-93-84215-54-5	-

8.	RP Singh, Dinesh Singh and DK Singh	2015	Increasing sustainable production and productivity of pulse crops through technological interventions	<i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Sustainable Rural Development through Soil Health and Fertility Management in Agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-81-88863-57-0	-
9.	RP Singh, Dinesh Singh, DK Singh and Mamta Singh	2014	Pulses aid livelihood security through front line demonstration	<i>Proceeding of the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in Changing Global Scenario organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-81-926935-6-9	-
10.	RP Singh, Dinesh Singh, DK Singh and PK Singh	2014	Enable information of Integrated Pest Management Technology in Chickpea	<i>Proceeding of the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in Changing Global Scenario organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-81-926935-6-9	-
11.	OM Singh, RP Singh Dinesh Singh, VK Singh and Richa Singh	2014	Boosting potato production in Ghazipur district through front line demonstration	<i>Proceeding of the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in Changing Global Scenario organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-81-926935-6-9	-
12.	PK Singh, RP Singh, Dinesh Singh and DK Singh	2014	Augmenting wheat production through herbicides	<i>Proceeding of the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in Changing Global Scenario organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-81-926935-6-9	-
13.	DK Singh, RP Singh, Dinesh Singh and PK Singh	2014	Impact of front line demonstrations on Mustard productivity	<i>Proceeding of the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in Changing Global Scenario organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-81-926935-6-9	-
14.	Akhilesh Kumar, Dinesh Singh and RP Singh	2014	Expansion and evaluation of improved animal husbandry practices and constraints	<i>Proceeding of the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in Changing Global Scenario organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.,</i>	ISBN 978-81-926935-6-9	-
15.	A. K. Bajpai and RP Singh	2012	Mobile advisory for Farmers	<i>Proceeding of AIPA, India</i>	ISBN 978-81-8424-772-5	-

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS [BOOK, EDITED BOOK, CHAPTERS IN BOOK,
POPULAR ARTICLES, EXTENSION BULLETIN, FOLDERS etc]**

Book/Edited Book Published

Categories of publications	Title of publication	Authorship	Year and Number of pages	Publisher
a. Practical/Training Manual/ Book published, Authored/Edited				
(a.) Book	Plant Pathology at a Glance	<u>RP Singh,</u> Mamta Singh and Smita Puri	2017 429 pages ISBN: 978-93-5124-817-0 Forworded by DG, ICAR	ASTRAL International Pvt. (Ltd) New Delhi
i. Edited Book	Diseases of Economically Important Horticultural Crops	Smita Puri, <u>RP Singh,</u> and RK Saraf	2019 (Communicated) ISBN: 978-93-5124-917-7	ASTRAL International Pvt. (Ltd) New Delhi
ii. Edited Book	Technological Interventions in Agriculture	<u>RP Singh,</u> RK Singh and Mamta Singh	2016, Page: 299 ISBN: 978-93-84215-56-9	Poddar publication Varanasi, UP
iii. Edited Book	Agricultural Strategies for Rural development	RK Singh, <u>RP Singh</u> and Mamta Singh	2016, Page: 369 ISBN: 978-93-84215-81-1	Poddar publication Varanasi, UP

Book Chapter Published

SN	Author Name	Year	Name of Book & Book Chapter	Publisher	Page
1.	<u>RP Singh,</u> Dinesh Singh and A.K. Singh	2018	Name of Book: Practices for Sustainable Development by Rajbir Singh Book Chapter- Crop Cafeteria: An Effective Approach for Technology Evaluation and Dissemination	An International Publisher, Anu Books, Meerut, Delhi, Glasgow (UK) ISBN: 978-93-87922-42-6j	74-86
2.	<u>RP Singh,</u> Dinesh Singh and Mukesh Singh	2017	Name of Book: Agriculture Renewal- Green to Evergreen Revolution by Rajbir Singh Book Chapter- Establishing Production Potential of Chickpea (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.) Through Front Line Technology	LAMBERT Academic Publishing, Germany ISBN: 978-3-330-07027-1	125-134
3.	<u>RP Singh,</u> Mamta Singh	2016	Name of Book- Crop diseases and their management: Integrated	Apple Academic Press, Inc. 9 Spinnaker Way	

	and Dinesh Singh		Approaches By Gireesh Chand Chapter Title: Diseases and management of maize	Waretown, New Jersey-08758, USA Hard ISBN: 978-1-77188-270-5; E-Book ISBN: 978-1-77188-261-3	05-23
4.	<u>R.P. Singh</u> , Smita Puri and Mamta Singh	2016	Name of Book- Indian Agriculture and farmers by SK Goyal, Jai P. Rai and Sushil Kumar Chapter Title: Diseases of Cowpea and Their Management	Poddar Publication Varanasi ISBN: 978-93-84215-53-8	19-29
5.	Smita Puri, <u>R.P. Singh</u> and Mamta Singh	2016	Name of Book- Indian Agriculture and farmers by SK Goyal, Jai P. Rai and Sushil Kumar Chapter Title: Cluster bean Diseases and Their Management	Poddar Publication Varanasi ISBN: 978-93-84215-53-8	15-18
6.	Mamta Singh, <u>R.P. Singh</u> and Smita Puri	2016	Name of Book- Indian Agriculture and farmers by SK Goyal, Jai P. Rai and Sushil Kumar Chapter Title: Management of Berseem Diseases	Poddar Publication Varanasi ISBN: 978-93-84215-53-8	38-40
7.	<u>R P Singh</u> , Dinesh Singh and Mamta Singh	2015	Name of Book- Frontline Communication (Agricultural Sciences) By Shree Ram Singh Chapter Title: Black rot management in cauliflower: an on farm assessment through farmers participatory approach	Poddar Publication Tara Nagar Colony, Chittipur, Varanasi-221005	90-95
8.	Dinesh Singh, <u>R P Singh</u> and Mamta Singh	2015	Name of Book- Frontline Communication (Agricultural Sciences) By Shree Ram Singh Chapter Title: Increasing livelihood security of farmers through front line demonstration on Pigeon pea	Poddar Publication Tara Nagar Colony, Chittipur, Varanasi-221005	56-63
9.	Mahesh Pal and <u>R P Singh</u>	2015	Name of Book- Frontline Communication (Agricultural Sciences) By Shree Ram Singh Chapter Title: Technological gap in adoption of pulse crop production	Poddar Publication Tara Nagar Colony, Chittipur, Varanasi-221005	96-101
10.	A.P. Dwivedi, B.P. Singh, <u>R.P. Singh</u> and Mamta Singh	2010	Name of book- Extension Strategies for Agriculture and Rural Development-By Ashok K. Singh Chapter Title: Extent of Adoption of Recommended Production Technology of Pigeonpea by Farmers	Daya Publishing House,1123/74 Deva Ram Park New Delhi	321-326
11.	A.K. Singh. <u>R.P. Singh</u> and Mamta Singh	2005	Name of book- Crop Protection Management Strategies – By D. Prasad Chapter Title: Status and management of foliar blight of wheat in India	Daya Publishing House,1123/74 Deva Ram Park New Delhi	160-181

Published Popular Articles

SN	Author	Year	Title	Name of Magazines and place	Page No.
1.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2019	सुरक्षित खाद्यान्न उत्पादन हेतु मित्र कीटों एवं सूक्ष्म जीवों का संरक्षण	<i>गोरखनाथ कृषि दर्पण</i> , महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.	7-10
2.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2019	आम उत्पादन तकनीकी	<i>गोरखनाथ कृषि दर्पण</i> , महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.	55-63
3.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2019	खरीफ दलहनी फसलों में कीट एवं रोग प्रबन्धन	<i>गोरखनाथ कृषि दर्पण</i> , महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.	71-74
4.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2019	बीजोपचार द्वारा भूमिजनित रोगों से फसलों को बचाएं	<i>गोरखनाथ कृषि दर्पण</i> , महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.	75
5.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2019	मसाला फसलों में समेकित कीट एवं रोग प्रबन्धन	<i>गोरखनाथ कृषि दर्पण</i> , महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.	77-84
6.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2019	सब्जियों में एकीकृत कीट प्रबन्धन	<i>गोरखनाथ कृषि दर्पण</i> , महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.	33-35
7.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-अगस्त, 2019	धान के कीट पहचान एवं समेकित प्रबन्धन	<i>कृषक चेतना</i> , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	8-11
8.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-अगस्त, 2019	धान के रोग, लक्षण एवं प्रबन्धन	<i>कृषक चेतना</i> , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	29-31
9.	डा आर.के. सिंह ए.के. सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	अगस्त, 2019	उन्नत खेती हेतु सिंचाई जल का समुचित प्रयोग	<i>पूर्वांचल खेती</i> , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	4-5
10.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-अगस्त, 2018	धान के प्रमुख कीटों की पहचान तथा समेकित प्रबन्धन	<i>कृषक चेतना</i> , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	8-11
11.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-अगस्त, 2018	धान के प्रमुख रोगों की पहचान तथा समेकित प्रबन्धन	<i>कृषक चेतना</i> , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	29-31
12.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	सितम्बर-दिसम्बर, 2018	फसल अवशेषों को खेतों में कदापि न जलाएं, पर्यावरण को बचाएं	<i>कृषक चेतना</i> , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	60 & 64
13.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 2018	भंडारित खाद्यान्न के प्रमुख कीट व नियंत्रण	<i>बलवंत कृषि पत्रिका</i> , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, विचपुरी, आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश	6-8
14.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	अक्टूबर, 2018	अधिक लाभ हेतु सब्जियों में एकीकृत कीट प्रबन्धन अपनाएं	<i>स्मारिका</i> , राष्ट्रीय बागवानी अनुसन्धान एवं विकास प्रतिष्ठान, देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश	85-89
15.	ए. के. सिंह, डा वी. पी. सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	अप्रैल, 2018	जायद मूंग की उन्नति प्रजातियाँ एवं सस्य क्रियाएँ	<i>पूर्वांचल खेती</i> , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	14-16
16.	डा अजीत कुमार	अक्टूबर, 2018	आर्थिक सुरक्षा हेतु मेथी फसल की	<i>स्मारिका</i> , राष्ट्रीय बागवानी	26-33

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17.	डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा यू.एस. गौतम	मई, 2017	धान के प्रमुख रोग एवं समेकित प्रबंधन	खेती , आई.सी.ए.आर., नई दिल्ली	25-30
18.	डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा यू.एस. गौतम	जुलाई, 2017	खरीफ दलहनी फसलों में कीट एवं रोग प्रबंधन	खेती , आई.सी.ए.आर., नई दिल्ली	17-20
19.	डा आर. पी. सिंह डा यू.एस. गौतम एवं डा दिनेश सिंह	जुलाई-अगस्त, 2015	धान के प्रमुख कीट एवं समेकित प्रबंधन	कृषक चेतना , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	13-15
20.	डा आर. पी. सिंह डा यू.एस. गौतम एवं डा दिनेश सिंह	जुलाई-अगस्त, 2015	खरीफ दलहनी फसलों में कीट एवं रोग प्रबंधन	कृषक चेतना , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	33-35
21.	डा आर. पी. सिंह डा यू.एस. गौतम एवं डा दिनेश सिंह	जुलाई-अगस्त, 2015	धान के प्रमुख रोगों की पहचान एवं समेकित प्रबंधन	कृषक चेतना , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	51-53
22.	डा आर.पी. सिंह एवं डा ए.पी. द्विवेदी	सितम्बर, 2015	अमरुद उत्पादन से आर्थिक लाभ	कृषक समाज विकास मासिक पत्रिका , जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	17-22
23.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	दिसम्बर, 2015	फुदकों से बचाएं धान की फसल	जागरण मासिक पत्रिका-‘खेत खलिहान’	01
24.	डा आर.पी. सिंह	2014	वागवानी फसलों में अधिकतम उत्पादन हेतु सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विधियों का महत्व	नन्द प्रसार ज्योति (नेफोर्ड) मौऊ	27-29
25.	डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा दिनेश सिंह	2014	सब्जियों में समेकित रोग प्रबंधन	स्मारिका , राज्य स्तरीय गोष्ठी, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी अनुसन्धान एवं विकास प्रतिष्ठान, देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश	62-66
26.	डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा दिनेश सिंह	2014	बीजोपचार द्वारा भूमिजनित रोगों से फसलों को बचाएं	विकास सन्दर्भ साहित्य , आर. टी. आई. गाजीपुर	47-48
27.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2014	टिकाऊ कृषि में जैव उर्वरकों की भूमिका	विकास सन्दर्भ साहित्य , आर. टी. आई. गाजीपुर	43-46
28.	डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा ममता सिंह	2014	धान की फसल में समेकित रोग प्रबंधन	नन्द प्रसार ज्योति (नेफोर्ड) मौऊ	31-34
29.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2014	कृषि में मित्र कीटों एवम सूक्ष्म जीवों का महत्व : पर्यावरण के लिए वरदान	नूतन विकास पत्रिका आर. टी. आई. गाजीपुर	74-79
30.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	जनवरी-जून, 2014	गन्ने की फसल में जैव उर्वरक का महत्व	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	51-52
31.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	जनवरी-जून, 2014	आम की अच्छी फलत हेतु समेकित नाशीजीव प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	53-55
32.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2013	गेहूं की विपुल उत्पादन प्रद्योगिकी	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	52-58
33.	डा आर. पी. सिंह डा दिनेश सिंह एवं डा अखिलेश कुमार	2013	मसाला फसलों में कीट एवं रोग प्रबंधन	स्मारिका , राज्य स्तरीय गोष्ठी, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी अनुसन्धान एवं विकास प्रतिष्ठान, देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश	53-63
34.	डा दिनेश सिंह,	2013	धनियाँ की खेती तथा बीजोत्पादन	स्मारिका , राज्य स्तरीय गोष्ठी,	8-12

	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा अखिलेश कुमार		तकनीक	एन.एच.आर.डी.एँफ़., देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश	
35.	डा पी. के. सिंह, <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> डा दिनेश सिंह एवं डा अखिलेश कुमार	2013	मानव स्वास्थ्य में सब्जियों में पोषण उपयोगिता	स्मारिका , राज्य स्तरीय गोष्ठी, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी अनुसन्धान एवं विकास प्रतिष्ठान, देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश	1-7
36.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2012	टमाटर के कीट एवम उनका प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	33-36
37.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2012	आलू के प्रमुख रोग व कीट एवम उनका प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	28-32
38.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2012	पौध संरक्षण हेतु सही कीटनाशियों, फफूंदनाशियों का चयन एवं	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	14-25
30.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2012	शाकनाशी रसायनों द्वारा खर्पवारी का प्रभावी नियन्त्रण	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	26-33
40.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2011	रबी की प्रमुख सब्जियों में एकीकृत रोग प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	1-5
41.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2011	गन्ने के प्रमुख रोग एवम उनका प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	6-9
42.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2011	आम में समेकित कीट व रोग प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	17-20
43.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2011	ग्रीष्मकालीन सब्जियों में कीट प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	21-24
44.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा ममता सिंह	सितम्बर, 2011	सब्जियों में समेकित कीट प्रबंधन	स्मारिका , राज्य स्तरीय गोष्ठी, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी अनुसन्धान एवं विकास प्रतिष्ठान, अलवर, राजस्थान	60-64
45.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा श्रवणकुमार पाण्डेय	फ़रवरी, 2011	ग्रीष्मकालीन सब्जियों में कीट एवं सूत्रकृमि प्रबंधन	स्मारिका , राष्ट्रीय बागवानी अनुसन्धान एवं विकास प्रतिष्ठान, सलारू, करनाल, हरियाणा	11-15
46.	डा श्रवणकुमार पाण्डेय, डा रजनीश मिश्रा एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	फ़रवरी, 2011	सब्जियों की खेती द्वारा विविधिकरण: टिकाऊ खेती का आधार	स्मारिका , राष्ट्रीय बागवानी अनुसन्धान एवं विकास प्रतिष्ठान, सलारू, करनाल, हरियाणा	1-5
47.	डा ममता सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	फ़रवरी, 2011	गन्ने की खेती हेतु एक लाभकारी विधि: पालीबैग नर्सरी विधि	कृषि अमृत , विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	06
48.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा रजनीश कुमार एवं डा ममता सिंह	दिसम्बर, 2010	सुरक्षित खाद्यान्न उत्पादन हेतु मित्र कीटों एवं सूक्ष्म जीवों का संरक्षण आवश्यक	विश्व कृषि संचार , विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	13-16
49.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2010	ग्रीष्मकालीन सब्जियों में कीट एवं सूत्रकृमि प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	1-4
50.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2010	सुरक्षित खाद्यान्न उत्पादन हेतु मित्र कीटों एवं सूक्ष्म जीवों का संरक्षण आवश्यक	कृषि किरण , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	5-11
51.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	मई, 2010	कृषक अपना धान बीज स्वयं तैयार करें	विश्व कृषि संचार , विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	49-50, 58

52.	डा ममता सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	मई, 2010	धान की पौध तयारी एवं प्रबन्धन	<i>विश्व कृषि संचार</i> , विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	23-25
53.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा वी. दिवेदी एवं डा ममता सिंह	जून-जुलाई 2010	मृदा एवं बीज जनित रोग प्रबंधन: सौर ऊर्जा द्वारा करें	<i>भूमि निर्माण</i> , भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	15
54.	डा ममता सिंह <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा वी. दिवेदी एवं डा पी. के. मिश्रा	जुलाई, 2010	मृदा उर्वरता प्रबंधन में हरी खाद अत्यंत लाभकारी	<i>कृषि अमृत</i> , विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	7, 9
55.	डा ममता सिंह <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , एवं डा ए.पी. दिवेदी	जून-जुलाई 2010	कृषक अपना धान बीज स्वयं तैयार करें	<i>भूमि निर्माण</i> , भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	14
56.	डा ममता सिंह, <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा वी. दिवेदी एवं डा शैलेन्द्र सिंह गौतम	फ़रवरी-अगस्त, 2010	खरीफ प्याज उत्पादन तकनीक	<i>राष्ट्रीय कृषि</i> , मुजफ्फरपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	59-61
57.	डा ममता सिंह <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा वी. दिवेदी एवं डा पी. के. मिश्रा	जून, 2010	धान की फसल में नील-हरित शैवाल का महत्व	<i>कृषक वंदना</i> , भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	19
58.	डा ममता सिंह, डा शैलेन्द्र सिंह गौतम, <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा वी. दिवेदी	जून, 2010	टिकाऊ सब्जी उत्पादन में जैव उर्वरक का महत्व	<i>कृषक दूत</i> , भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	10-11
59.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , एवं डा ए.पी. दिवेदी	मार्च, 2009	जैविक कृषि में सूक्ष्म जैविक नियंत्रकों का महत्व	<i>वसुंधरा</i> , गोरखपुर एन्वायर्नमेंटल एक्सन ग्रुप, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	6-8
60.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	अगस्त, 2009	मूंगफली व तिल में एकीकृत रोग प्रबंधन	<i>विश्व कृषि संचार</i> , विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	19-20
61.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	सितम्बर, 2009	जैविक कृषि में माइकोराइजा कल्चर का महत्व	<i>विश्व कृषि संचार</i> , विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	59
62.	डा ए.पी. दिवेदी, डा ममता सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	अक्टूबर, 2009	गेहूं की ढेर से बुआई में जीरो टिलेज तकनीक एक वरदान	<i>विश्व कृषि संचार</i> , विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	41-45
63.	डा ममता सिंह <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , एवं डा ए.पी. दिवेदी	जुलाई-अगस्त, 2009	धान की पौध (नर्सरी) में आवश्यक प्रबंधन कार्य	<i>भूमि निर्माण</i> , भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	06
64.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा ममता सिंह एवं डा ए.पी. दिवेदी	सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 2009	जैविक कृषि के लिए वर्मी कम्पोस्ट लाभदायक	<i>भूमि निर्माण</i> , भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	11
65.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2009	ज्वार एवं बाजरा के प्रमुख रोगों का समेकित प्रबंधन	<i>कृषि किरण</i> , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	1-3
66.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2009	आम के प्रमुख कीटों का एकीकृत प्रबंधन	<i>कृषि किरण</i> , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	4-7

67.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी-जून, 2009	जैविक खेती में वर्मीकम्पोस्ट का महत्व	कृषि किरण, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	8-12
68.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2009	गेहूं के प्रमुख रोग, कीट व शत्रु तथा उनका प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	1-5
69.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2009	सरसों के प्रमुख रोग, कीट एवं समेकित प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	6-9
70.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2008	चने में फली छेदक कीट का समन्वित प्रबंधन	कृषि किरण, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	6-9
71.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2008	फसलों में कीट नियंत्रण हेतु देशी तकनीक अपनाएं	कृषि किरण, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर	1-5
72.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा ममता सिंह</u>	दिसम्बर, 2008	सरसों फसल के प्रमुख रोग, कीट एवं उनका प्रबंध	विश्व कृषि संचार, विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	41-42, 48
73.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> डा महेश पाल एवं डा एस. के. पाण्डेय	दिसम्बर, 2008	तोरिया के प्रमुख कीट व रोग एवं उनका प्रबंध	विश्व कृषि संचार, विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	43-44
74.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा महेश पाल एवं डा ममता सिंह</u>	सितम्बर, 2008	सब्जियों में एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन	कृषि अमृत, विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	7
75.	डा ममता सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जून, 2008	ज्वार एवं बाजरा के प्रमुख रोग एवं एकीकृत प्रबंधन	वसुंधरा, गोरखपुर एन्वायर्नमेंटल एक्सन ग्रुप, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	17-19
76.	डा ममता सिंह, <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा आर.के. यादव	मई, 2008	संकर धान उगायें-अधिक उपज पायें	पूर्वांचल खेती, नरेन्द्र देव कृ.एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	1-2, 7
77.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा महेश पाल	जनवरी-मार्च, 2008	सूक्ष्म जैविक नियंत्रकों द्वारा कीटों से सुरक्षा पाइए	कृषि प्रभात, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.	2-3
78.	डा महेश पाल, <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा एस.के. पाण्डेय	जुलाई, 2008	सौरीकरण का फसल सुरक्षा में महत्व	विश्व कृषि संचार, विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	11-12
79.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , एवं डा. वी. के. यादव	अप्रैल-जून, 2008	सुरक्षित अन्नाज भण्डारण तकनीक	कृषि प्रभात, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.	2-4
80.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं पी.के. सिंह	जनवरी, 2007	फसल सुरक्षा के लिए जैविक नियंत्रक एक स्थायी विकल्प	कृषि प्रभात, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.	5
81.	डा एस.एन. सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जनवरी, 2007	माइकोराइजा (वाम) टिकाऊ खेती के लिए वरदान	कृषि प्रभात, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.	2
82.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , एवं भानु प्रताप सिंह	जुलाई-सितम्बर, 2007	सौर ऊर्जा: फसल सुरक्षा के लिए वरदान	कृषि प्रभात, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.	8-9
83.	डा एस.एन. सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-सितम्बर, 2007	फसलों में कीट नियंत्रण हेतु देशी तकनीक	कृषि प्रभात, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.	2-3
84.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा एस.एन. सिंह एवं पी.के. सिंह	जुलाई-अगुस्त, 2007	धान की फसल में एकीकृत रोग प्रबंधन	विश्व कृषि संचार, विश्व एग्रो मार्केटिंग एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, कोटा, राजस्थान	33-34
85.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा पी.के. सिंह, डा एस.एन. सिंह एवं डा	सितम्बर, 2007	गन्ने की फसल को बीमारियों से बचाएं	पूर्वांचल खेती, नरेन्द्र देव कृ.एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	11-14

	ममता सिंह				
86.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा ममता सिंह, डा पी.के. सिंह एवं डा डी.के. श्रीवास्तव	सितम्बर, 2007	धान की फसल को कीटों की मार से बचाएं	नर्मदा कृषि परिवार , गुजरात, नर्मदा-वैली फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, भरूच, गुजरात	8-10
87.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा एस.एन. सिंह, डा पी.के. सिंह, एवं डा ममता सिंह	मार्च, 2007	समेकित रोग प्रबंध अपनाएं तथा रबी सब्जियों का उत्पादन बढ़ाएं	नर्मदा कृषि परिवार , गुजरात, नर्मदा-वैली फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, भरूच, गुजरात	11-13
88.	डा एस.एन. सिंह, <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , एवं डा ममता सिंह	अक्टूबर, 2007	गन्ने के प्रमुख कीटों का नियंत्रण करके उत्पादन बढ़ाइये	नर्मदा कृषि परिवार , गुजरात, नर्मदा-वैली फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, भरूच, गुजरात	12-15
89.	डा एच.के. सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा ओ.पी. वर्मा	सितम्बर, 2007	सौर ऊर्जा द्वारा मृदाजनित रोगों का उपचार	पूर्वांचल खेती , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	9-10
90.	डा एच.के. सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	सितम्बर, 2007	जीवनाशी रसायनों का समुचित प्रयोग एवं सावधानियाँ	पूर्वांचल खेती , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	4-6
91.	भानु प्रताप सिंह एवं <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u>	जुलाई-सितम्बर, 2007	अधिक आमदनी हेतु बागवानी लगायें	कृषि प्रभात , कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.	6-7
92.	डा ममता सिंह, <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा एस.एन. सिंह	सितम्बर, 2007	धान के प्रमुख रोग एवं समेकित प्रबंधन	नर्मदा कृषि परिवार , गुजरात, नर्मदा-वैली फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, भरूच, गुजरात	11-12
93.	डा ममता सिंह <u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> एवं डा पी.के. सिंह	दिसम्बर, 2007	शून्य कर्षण (जीरो टिलेज): गेहूं उत्पादन की उन्नति तकनीक	नर्मदा कृषि परिवार , गुजरात, नर्मदा-वैली फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, भरूच, गुजरात	3-5, 16
94.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा ए.के. सिंह, डा ममता सिंह एवं डा किरन सिंह	जुलाई, 2006	धान की प्रमुख बीमारियों का एकीकृत प्रबंधन	पूर्वांचल खेती , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	25-28
95.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा ए.के. सिंह, डा ममता सिंह एवं डा किरन सिंह	दिसम्बर, 2006	रबी फसलों की प्रमुख बीमारियाँ एवं उचित प्रबंधन	पूर्वांचल खेती , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	14-19
96.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा शमशाद अली, डा ए.के. सिंह एवं डा ममता सिंह	दिसम्बर, 2005	जैविक साधन का प्रयोग फसल सुरक्षा के लिए वरदान	पूर्वांचल खेती , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	4-6
97.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , एवं डा ममता सिंह	अगस्त, 2004	वर्तमान कृषि पद्धति में जैव उर्वरक का महत्व	पूर्वांचल खेती , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	1-3
98.	<u>डा आर. पी. सिंह</u> , डा ए.के. सिंह,	दिसम्बर, 2004	बीजोपचार द्वारा भूमिजनित रोगों से फसलों को बचाएं	पूर्वांचल खेती , नरेन्द्र देव कृ. एवं प्रौद्योगिक वि. वि., अयोध्या, उ.प्र.	14-15

Feature story

1.	Dr RP Singh	December, 2018	Ecofriendly pest management approach in pulse crops	On MGKVK, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh website
2.	Dr RP Singh	2018	Integrated pest management in Pigeon pea	On MGKVK, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh website
3.	Dr RP Singh	2018	फसल अवशेषों को खेतों में कदापि न जलाएं, पर्यावरण को बचाएं	On MGKVK, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh websit

Leaflets/Folder developed/published

1.	डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा एस.एन. सिंह	2007	गन्ने के प्रमुख रोग एवं उनका प्रबंधन	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.
2.	डा आर. पी. सिंह एवं डा महेश पाल	2008	मशरूम उत्पादन तकनीक	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पचपेड़वा, बलरामपुर, उ.प्र.
3.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2009 to 2016	मशरूम उत्पादन तकनीक	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर
4.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2015, 2016	धान के प्रमुख रोग एवं प्रबंधन	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, पी.जी. कालेज, गाजीपुर
5.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	बैंगन के प्ररोह एवं फल बेधक कीट का समेकित प्रबंधन	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
6.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	चने की फसल में उकठा रोग का समेकित प्रबंधन	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
7.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	धान के विषाणु जनित रोग एवं नियंत्रण	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
8.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	रबी की सब्जियों में सफेद मक्खी एवं माहूँ कीट का समेकित प्रबंधन	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
9.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	धान के प्रमुख कीट एवं प्रबंधन	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
10.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	धान के प्रमुख रोग एवं उसका प्रबंधन	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
11.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2018	मशरूम उत्पादन तकनीक	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
12.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	मशरूम उत्पादन तकनीक	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
13.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	बटन मशरूम उत्पादन तकनीक	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
14.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	ढींगरी मशरूम उत्पादन तकनीक	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.
15.	डा आर. पी. सिंह	2019	दूधिया मशरूम उत्पादन तकनीक	महायोगी गोरखनाथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.

Technical Bulletin/Extension Bulletin (Edited/Coedited)

S N	Author Name	Technical Bulletin	Year	Name of Bulletin	Chief Editor/Co- editor/Author	Publisher Name	No. of pages
1.	RP Singh, RK Singh and AK Singh	Hindi Magazine (Half Yearly)	2019	Gorakhnath Krishi Darpan	Chief Editor	MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP.	84
2.	RP Singh, RK Singh and AK Singh	Hindi Magazine (Progress Report)	2019	Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra-Ek	Chief Editor	MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	12

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3.	RP Singh, AK Singh and RK Singh	Hindi Magazine	2019	Arhar Utpadan Praudhogiki	Chief Editor	MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	16
4.	RP Singh, AK Singh and RK Singh	Hindi Magazine	2019	Chana Utpadan Praudhogiki	Chief Editor	MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	16
5.	RP Singh, AK Singh and RK Singh	Hindi Magazine	2019	SarsonUtpadan Praudhogiki	Chief Editor	MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	16
6.	RP Singh, V. Dwivedi and AP Dwivedi	Hindi Ext. Bulletin	2009	Poorvi Maidani Anchal ki Pramukh Fasalon men Keet ewm Rog Prabandhan	Main Author	KVK, PG College, Ghazipur	82
7.	AP Dwivedi V. Dwivedi and RP Singh,	Hindi Ext. Bulletin	2009	Poorvi Maidani Anchal ki pramukh Fasalon men sasya Takneek	Co-Author	KVK, PG College, Ghazipur	81

Training Received & Participation etc.

S.N.	Title	Duration	Place/Institute/organizer	Date , Month & Year
Refresher Course				
1.	Participated in Management Development Programme for Newly Recruited Programme Coordinators of Krishi Vigyan Kendras	15 days	ICAR- National Academy of Aricultural Research Management, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Telangana	Dece. 04-18, 2018
2.	Participated in Management Development Programme for Newly Recruited Programme Coordinators of Krishi Vigyan Kendras	10 days	ICAR- (Research Complex for NEH Region, Umiam) Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ri Bhoi, Umiam, Shilong	Dece. 22-31, 2018
3.	Participated in Refresher course "Perspectives of Plant-microbe Interactions in Promoting Plant Health and Disease Management" at G. B. Pant Uni. of Agri. And Technology Pantnagar, UK	21 days	Centre of Advanced Faculty Training in Plant Pathology, G. B. Pant Uni. of Agri. and Technology Pantnagar, UK	Sept.07-27, 2016
4.	'Refresher course on IPM in important crops with special reference to Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand' at Zonal Project Directorate, Zone IV-Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.	02 days	Zonal Project Directorate, Zone IV-Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.	August, 26-27, 2014

5.	Participated in “Diseases and Management of Crops under Protected Cultivation” at G. B. Pant Uni. of Agri. And Technology Pantnagar, UK	21 days	Centre of Advanced Faculty Training in Plant Pathology, G. B. Pant Uni. of Agri. And Technology Pantnagar, UK	Sept.04-24, 2012
Short Course				
1.	Participated in Short course “Introduction to Biosystematics of Insects, Mites, Spiders and their Biodiversity” at NBAII, Bagalore	10 days	National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, Hebbal, Bangalore	Nov., 14-23, 2011
Orientation Training				
1.	Orientation Training for newly recruited KVK Scientist	04 days	Zonal coordination (ICAR) Unit Zone-IV, Kanpur, U.P.	March 15-18, 2007
Other Trainings				
1.	Training on Secondary Agriculture	02 days	Directorate of Extension, NDU& T, Kumarganj, Faizabad, U.P	May, 22-23 2012
2.	Training on “Enterpreneurship Development”	03 days	Directorate of Extension, NDU& T, Kumarganj, Faizabad, U.P., By ZC Unit Zone-IV ICAR, Kanpur	April, 21-23, 2008
3.	Training on “Operationalisation Training on ATMA & SREP”.	03 days	Government Agriculture Vidyalaya Gorakhpur, U.P.	Dec 10-12, 2008
4.	Training on “Vartman Krishi Privesh me Zaivik Prabandhan Ki Aawshyakta avam Sambhawnaye”	03 days	Directorate of Extension, NDU& T, Kumarganj, Faizabad, U.P.	Nov, 27-29, 2007
5.	Cane Development Training Programme	03 days	Uttar Pradesh, Ganna Kisan Sansthan, Rajjanpur, Gonda	Dec., 29-31, 2005
6.	Training on “Panchayati raj Sansthan Ke Kshamta Vikash”.	05 days	Kshetriya Gramya Vikash Sansthan, Pratapgarh, U.P.	August,25-29, 2003
7.	Cane Development Training Programme	05 days	Uttar Pradesh, Ganna Kisan Sansthan, Lucknow	April, 26-30, 2002

SPECIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS WITH DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Research Findings / Achievements	
Achievements	Supporting research publication (Journal details)
<p>1. Protocol developed for management technology in mango malformation: Out of 21 treatments, the most promising treatment combinations was the pruning of malformed plant parts in the month of October followed by two spray of <u>bavistin @ 0.1%</u> and phosphomidan @ 0.05%.</p>	<p>S. Ali, R. Kumar and <u>RP Singh (2004)</u>. Integrated management of floral malformation in mango, <i>Indian J. of Plant Protection</i>, 32(1):118-122</p>
<p>2. Worked out on IDM strategies in Cauliflower to enhancing income for livelihood security: Balanced dose of fertilizers and timely planting reduce incidence (20-25%) of buttoning disorders. Browning and whiptail disorders are reduced (61.80%) with use of borex and molybdenum respectively. Black rot disease is reduced (52.68%) with use of IDM strategies (sanitary precautions, seed treatment with streptocycline @100mg/lit of water + 1 kg seed dissolved for 15</p>	<p><u>RP Singh</u>, Dinesh Singh, US Gautam and VK Singh (2015). Effect of integrated disease management strategies in cauliflower. <i>Abstract Pulished in National Conference on Global Research Initiatives for Sustainable Agriculture & allied Sciences.</i></p>

<p>minutes, use of balanced dose of fertilizer (120:60:40::N:P:K + 12 kg borex/ha + 2kg/ha sodium molybdate) kg/ha, spray streptomycin @100mg/lit of water + Copper Oxichloride @3gm/lit of water). IDM strategies reduces plant protection cost by Rs. 1430/ha, constant pressure due to biotic stress eliminate and eco-friendly nature.</p>	<p>December, 12-13, 2015, Pp. 61-62] RP Singh, Dinesh Singh and Mamta Singh (2015). Black rot management in cauliflower: an on farm assessment through farmers' participatory approach. Published in Book "Frontline Communication (Agricultural Sciences)" By Shree Ram Singh, Pp. 90-95. ISBN: 978-93-84215-17-0]</p>
<p>3. Worked out on IPM strategies in solanaceous vegetable crops for improving livelihood and nutritional security of farming communities: The package of improved technological interventions comprising high yielding varieties seeds, seed treatment, seedling treatment with bio-fertilizers, time and method of sowing, recommended dose of fertilizers, plant growth regulator (chlomequat chloride 50% aqua solution @ 1ml/lit of water at flower initiation and repeated at 15 days after 1st application) spray in chilli crop, weed management, installation of pheromone trap @ 25/ha in brinjal and tomato and proper plant protection measures were used as per package and practices of each crop. On an average, tomato, potato, brinjal and chilli increased by 66.10%, 58.11%, 48.72% and 28.94% yield, respectively, over farmers' practice. Insect-pest and disease incidence reduced significantly by application of improved technologies with IPM strategies in all solanaceous vegetable crops. Monetary returns of different vegetables convincing farmers to adopt improved production technologies of solanaceous vegetables for increasing productivity and improving livelihoods, nutritional insecurity of farming communities.</p>	<p>RP Singh, US Gautam, Dinesh Singh, SK Pandey, AP Dwivedi, Smita Puri and Mahesh Pal (2016). Integrated pest management strategies in solanaceous vegetable crops: a way towards organic farming. <i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, IAg.Sc., BHU, R.G.S.C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP</i>, ISBN:978-93-84215-54-5]</p>
<p>4. Identified disease resistant wheat genotypes against leaf blight caused by <i>Alternaria triticina</i>: Screened varieties are a sound tool of IDM. Screened 312 wheat genotypes against <i>Alternaria triticina</i>. Among these, 43 genotypes were found resistant, 32 moderately resistant, 150 moderately susceptible, 61 susceptible and 26 highly susceptible against <i>Alternaria triticina</i>. The resistant germplasm are using as donor parents in breeding programme.</p>	<p>RP Singh, A.K. Singh, Mamta Singh and Ranjeet Singh (2003). Screening of wheat genotypes against leaf blight caused by <i>Alternaria trichina</i>, <i>New Botanists</i>, IARI, New Delhi, 30(1-4): 1-3</p>
<p>5. Identified Seed borne mycoflora of chilli and their management: Fourteen fungi were isolated, six fungicides were tested, among these captan (0.2%) and thiram (0.2%) were found most effective in eliminating the seed borne fungi with improvement in seed germination followed by carbendazim (0.1%), carboxin(0.1%), mancozeb (0.2%) and tridemorph (0.1%). Majority of the farmers are using captan and thiram as seed treatment.</p>	<p>RP Singh, A. K. Singh, Kiran Singh (2006). Seed borne mycoflora of chilli and their management, <i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i>, 14(2): 485-487</p>
<p>6. Trait Identified: Pathogenic variability in <i>Alternaria triticina</i> causing leaf blight of wheat: Five monoconidial isolates of the fungus (<i>Alternaria triticina</i>) were isolated from infected leaves collected from Faizabad, UP; Hisar, Haryana; Kalyani, WB; Dharwad, Karnataka and Durgapur, Rajathan and designated as At1, At2, At3, At4 and At5, respectively. Studied</p>	<p>RP Singh, A.K. Singh and R.N. Singh (2003). Pathogenic variability in <i>Alternaria triticina</i> causing leaf blight of wheat, <i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i>, 11(2): 309-311</p>

<p>variation in pathogenicity between different places of isolates. Five monoclinal isolates of the fungus were isolated from infected leaves collected from different places of India. All the isolates showed differences in growth and colony characters on PDA medium at 25°C. The considerable variation was observed on ten wheat cultivars to these five isolates. Four wheat cultivars were found MR (ISWYT1, HD2206, BJY, PF 70354), 3HS (sonalika, HD 2329, bansi) and 3MS against <i>Alternaria triticina</i>.</p>	
<p>7. Standardized efficacy of different of neem products on the growth of <i>Alternaria triticina</i>: Six neem products were tested in vitro. Among these nimin @ 3000ppm showed maximum inhibition of <i>Alternaria triticina</i> followed by neemgold, nimbicidine, neemoil, neem bark extract and neem leaf extract.</p>	<p>RP Singh, A.K. Singh and R.N. Singh (2003). Effect of neem products on the growth of <i>Alternaria triticina</i>, <i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i>, 11(2): 384-386</p>
<p>8. Worked out the survival of <i>Alternaria triticina</i> causing leaf blight of wheat: <i>Alternaria triticina</i> survived in the seeds, soil and plant debris of wheat. The diseases seeds survived as a primary source of inoculums and plant debris with infested field soil also played a significant role in the initiation of the disease.</p>	<p>A.K. Singh and RP Singh (2006). Perpetuation of <i>Alternaria triticina</i> causing leaf blight of wheat, <i>Ann. of Pl. Protec. Sci.</i>, 14(2) :481-483</p>
<p>9. Standardized efficacy of neem products against <i>Alternaria alternata</i>, a seed mycoflora of chilli: Five neem products viz., Ahook, Neemgold, Neemta, Repelin and Neem oil were tested <i>in vitro</i> at 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 and 5.0 per cent concentrations against <i>Alternaria alternata</i> (Fr.) Keissler, a seed-borne pathogen causing fruit rot disease in chilli (<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.). All the products were significantly superior over check in reducing the mycelial growth and differences among them were statistically significant. Among these products Neemta appeared to be the best followed by Neem oil, Neem gold, Repelin and Ahook, as the reduction in mycelial growth, was brought down by the different concentration upto 15 days of incubation.</p>	<p>RP Singh, A.P. Dwivedi and Mamta Singh (2009). Efficacy of neem products against <i>Alternaria alternata</i>, a seed mycoflora of chilli, <i>Environment and Ecology</i>, 27(3A): 1378-1380</p>
<p>10. Worked out the technological gap and performance of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea: Out of various treatments, Neem oil @ 2 litre/ha, first spray at 50% flowering and Monocrotophos @ 1.5 lit/ha, second spray at 50% pod filling stage was found most effective in controlling pod borer as least number of infected plant/m² as well as damaged pod per plant and yield increased upto 79.95% more over farmers practices. Results indicates that combined management approach increased net income by Rs. 24121/-ha over farmers practices.</p>	<p>RP Singh, Mahesh Pal, A.P. Dwivedi, Mamta Singh, V. Dwivedi and D.R. Singh (2011). Assessment of technological gap and performance of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i>, 47 (1 & 2):134-137</p>
<p>11. Worked out on IPM in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers: Worked out the status of adoption level of integrated plant protection practices in pigeon pea. Constraints faced by the farmers in adoption of plant protection practices of pigeon crop were studied. Majority of the respondents had low to medium level of adoption.</p>	<p>RP Singh, AP Dwivedi, SRK Singh, Anupam Mishra and Mamta Singh (2011). Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers, <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, 16 (1 & 2): 38-44</p>
<p>12. Worked out on cultural variability in wheat isolates of <i>Alternaria triticina</i>: The maximum linear growth (73.20 mm) was recorded in isolate At₁ followed by At₅ At₄, At₂ and At₃ (66.50 mm) grown on PDA for 10 days. Excellent sporulation was observed with At₁ and At₅ isolates where as it was good</p>	<p>R.P. Singh and A.K. Singh (2003). Cultural Variability in wheat isolates of <i>Alternaria triticina</i>, <i>Farm Science Journal of CSAUAT</i>, Kanpur, 12(2) : 168-169</p>

<p>with isolates At₂ and At₄. The maximum conidial germination was with isolate At₁ (90.50%) followed by At₅, At₄, At₂ and At₃ (80.50%). Conidia and conidiophore were of the same colour and fascicles to solitary emergence of conidiophore.</p>	
<p>13. Identified Role of Eriophyid mite and <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in inducing malformation in mango: 18 mango seedlings cv. Amrapali were planted in earthen pots and kept in glasshouse. Treatments were-T₁-Fungus, T₂-Mite, T₃- Fungus+ Mite, T₄-Fungus+Needle pricking, T₅-Fungus+Cyclohexamide+ Needle pricking, T₆-Control. T₃- Fungus+ Mite was best, in two plants produce symptoms (Mango bud mite carrying fungal spore).</p>	<p>S. Ali, R. Kumar and R.P. Singh (2006). Role of Eriophyid mite and <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in inducing malformation in mango, <i>Farm Science Journal</i>, CSAUAT, Kanpur, U.P.,15(2):186-187</p>
<p>14. Worked out on Pulse's production and productivity enhancement through innovative technologies: The improved technologies recorded mean grain yield of 18.06 q/ha and 19.61 q/ha in chickpea and pigeon pea which was 51.22 and 68.44 per cent higher than that obtained with farmers practices of 11.93 and 11.65 q/ha in chickpea and pigeon pea, respectively. Improved crop production technology and integrated approaches gave higher mean net returns of Rs. 42778.25/ha in chickpea and Rs. 43651.67/ha in pigeon pea with a benefit cost ratio 3.13 and 3.27, respectively over the farmers practice.</p>	<p>R.P. Singh, U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh (2015). Pulse's production and productivity enhancement through innovative technologies, <i>Progressive Research-An International Journal</i>, 10 (Special-III): 1289-1293</p>
<p>15. Worked out Adoption level of integrated pest management technology in chickpea: It was found that 81.67% timely sowing whereas deep summer ploughing and destruction of stubbles were done by 15.00% of the respondents only and 10.83% respondents practicing disease and pest resistant varieties and none of them applying neem cake/ground nut cake for prevention of pest management. Mechanical practices for weed management were 18.33 per cent and only 4.17% respondents adopted bio-fungicide i.e. <i>Trichoderma viride</i>, <i>T. harzianum</i> as seed treatment without bioinsecticides application in chickpea. The unavailability of biopesticides and quality seeds, unaware of friendly insects and high cost of pesticides were significant constraints in adoption of IPM technology.</p>	<p>R.P. Singh, Dinesh Singh, A.P. Dwivedi and Mamta Singh (2014). Adoption level of integrated pest management technology in chickpea, <i>Journal of Food Legumes</i>, 27(2): 170-173.</p>
<p>16. Worked out on IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers' participatory approach for improving livelihood security: The cost benefit ratio was higher in case of IPM i.e. 5.27-6.79 as compared to farmers practice i.e.3.76-4.90 during both the crop season. A buildup of natural enemies' viz. <i>Coccinellids</i>, <i>Chrysoperla</i> and predatory spiders were also observed in IPM fields. Finally it was calculated that IPM technologies were found safe to natural enemies and their efficacy have good impact over crop yield parameters.</p>	<p>R.P. Singh, A.P. Dwivedi, A. Mishra, D. Singh and Mamta Singh (2012). Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers participatory approach for improving livelihood security, <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, Vol. 17(2): 126-129</p>
<p>17. Find out yield gap in chickpea through frontier technology: Thus, the average yield gap of 5.92 q/ha was obtained between demonstrated and local check conditions during 2002-2011. The productivity gain under FLD over conventional practices of chick pea cultivation created greater awareness and motivated the other farmers to adopt appropriate recent production and protection technologies in the district. The selection of critical input and participatory approach in planning</p>	<p>RP Singh, AN Singh, AP Dwivedi, A. Mishra and M. Singh (2012). Assessment of yield gap in chickpea through frontier technology, <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, 17(1): 85-89</p>

<p>and conducting the demonstration definitely help in the transfer of technology to the farmers.</p>	
<p>18. Trait Identified: Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in Indian Mustard Seven mustard genotypes were evaluated and high degree of significance variation was observed for all the characters studies. Maximum genotypic and phenotypic coefficients of variation (GCV and PCV) were found in thousand seed weight followed by seed yield/plant, number of siliqua/plant, and plant height. High heritability estimates with genetic advance as per cent of mean were observed for thousand seed weight followed by seed yield/plant, number of siliqua/plant and plant height that could be improved by simple selection.</p>	<p>Dinesh Singh, RP Singh, Mamta Singh and US Gautam (2016). Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in Indian Mustard (<i>Brassica Juncea</i> L. Czern. & Coss). Published in National Seminar organized by KVK, BHU, R.G.S.C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP, ISBN: 978-93-84215-54-5.</p>
<p>19. Worked out on IDM in False smut of rice for yield maximization in district Ghazipur and Gorakhpur: (i) Integrated approach for false smut management in rice were carried out by KrishiVigyan Kendra, Ghazipur (UP) during kharif 2015 and 2016 at eight farmer's fields. The recommended rice cultivar yielded 60.75q/ha yield during kharif 2015 while 56.75q/ha was noticed in kharif 2016, it was 39.24 and 34.03 per cent more over farmer's practice.</p> <p>(ii) Integrated approach to control false smut in rice were carried out by Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gorakhpur (UP) during kharif 2017 and 2018 at eight farmer's fields. The recommended rice cultivar yielded 50.25q/ha yield during kharif 2017 while 49.50q/ha was noticed in kharif 2018, it was 19.64 and 20.15 per cent more over farmer's practice.</p>	<p>Supporting Evidence: [RP Singh, Rakshakpal Singh Dinesh Singh and Mukesh Singh (2019). Integrated Approach to Manage False Smut in Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.): A Farmers Participatory Trial, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education, Vol. 55 (1): 99-102]</i></p> <p>[R.P. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay, A.K. Singh, R.K. Singh and VP Singh (2020). Integrated Disease Management Strategies in False Smut of Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.), <i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry Vol. 9 (1): 767-770]</i></p>
<p>20. Worked out on site-specific assessment of pod borer management in chickpea: The application of IPM strategies recorded mean grain yield of 17.28 which was 43.13 per cent more over farmers practice. The integrated approaches gave higher mean net returns of Rs. 48437/ha in chickpea which was 55.12 per cent more over farmers practices. On an average benefit cost ratio 3.34 was found under demonstrated technologies while it was 2.83 in farmer's practices. It was much encouraging to the farming communities and paved the way for implementation and evaluation at grass root level.</p>	<p>Supporting Evidence: R.P. Singh, A.K. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay and R.K. Singh (2020). An approach for site-specific assessment of pod borer management in chickpea. <i>Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies, 8 (2): 726-728.</i></p>
<p>21. Worked out integrated insect-pest and disease management for productivity enhancement in pulse crops in district Gorakhpur of Uttar Pradesh: Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, conducted 175 and 35 demonstrations on pigeon pea and chickpea for productivity enhancement during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. The findings in respect of pigeon pea and chickpea, overall yield trend of demonstrations ranged from 12.77 to 17.32 q/ha and 17.56 to 19.23 q/ha and yield increase ranged from 36.70 to 42.55 per cent and 42.67 to 57.91 per cent over the local practices yield, respectively. The performance of improved technology with IPM practices was found significantly most effective in controlling least number of affected plants/m² as</p>	<p>Supporting Evidence: R.P. Singh, A.K. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay and R.K. Singh (2020). Integrated insect-pest and disease management for productivity enhancement in pulse crops. <i>Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies, 8 (2): 1433-1440.</i></p>

well as least number of pods/plants and least disease incidence.

SPECIAL ATTAINMENTS

Category	Title	Year	Details	Individual/ Collaborative	Additional Information
Technology Developed for reproducing Malformation Syptoms in Mango	Role of Eriophyid mite and <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in induction of malformation in Mango.	1998	18 mango seedlings cv. Amrapali were planted in earthen pots and kept in glasshouse. Treatments were- T ₁ -Fungus, T ₂ -Mite, T ₃ -Fungus+ Mite, T ₄ -Fungus+Needle pricking, T ₅ -Fungus+Cyclohex amide+ Needle pricking, T ₆ -Control.	Collaborative	T ₃ - Fungus+ Mite was best, in two plants produce symptoms (Mango bud mite carrying fungal spore).
Protocol for Management Technology	Management of floral malformation in Mango	1998-99, 1999-2000	10 year old mango orchards cv. Dashehari selected. There were 21 treatments with 3 replications at farmers field.	Collaborative (Participatory approach)	Out of 21 treatments, the most promising treatment combinations was the pruning of malformed plant parts in the month of October followed by two spray of <u>bavistin@0.1%</u> and phosphomidan @0.05%.
Technological gap analysis	Studied on plant protection adoption level particularly IPM on Pigeonpea under farming community in district Ghazipur of U.P.	2009	Eighteen recommended integrated plant protection practices were selected to study the adoption level.	Individual (Participatory approach)	Majority of the respondents (61.67%) had low level of adoption. Only 10.83% of the respondents had high level of adoption whereas 27.50% respondents were found to be medium adoption group.
Success story	IPM component		i) Use of dis. Resis. Var.-		Application of these technology

Category	Title	Year	Details	Individual/ Collaborative	Additional Information
	for the management of pod borer in chick pea.	2009-2010	<p>Awarodhi</p> <p>ii) Balanced dose of <u>ferti.@100Kg/ha</u> DAP.</p> <p>iii) Intercropping with coriander</p> <p>iv) Installation of T-shaped sticks @80/ha.</p> <p>v) One hand weeding 30 DAS and another 50-60 DAS</p> <p>vi) Insecticide spray Ist at 50% flowering(Ne em Oil@4-5ml/lit. of water+0.1% soap solution and IIst spray <u>Endosulphan @2lit./ha.at</u> 50% podding.</p>	Individual (Participatory approach)	farmers earned net income of Rs.42000/-ha. Presently majority of the farmers are adopting this IPM component to enhance their profitability
Success Story	Nutrients management approaches and Protection Technology in Mustard.	2009-2010	<p>HYV-NDR 8501+</p> <p>Balanced dose of fertilizer (NPKS 120:40:40:40 Kg/ha.)</p>	Collaborative (Participatory approach)	Application of these technology farmers earned net income of Rs.48038.54/-ha. Majority of the farmers are using this Production and Protection Technology, HYV-8501 produced more yield and is more appreciated by the farmers.
Introduction of RCT in Balrampur	Popularised RCT in wheat	2006 to 2008	Use of ZT machine DSR technique WSR technique	Collaborative (Participatory	Increase area under ZT in wheat crop and DSR & WSR was not much imperative but became popular among the farmers

Category	Title	Year	Details	Individual/ Collaborative	Additional Information
				approach)	in terms of resource conservation i.e. fuel, water, seed and other monitoring inputs.
Identification of Disease Resistant Genotypes	Screening of wheat genotypes during Ph.D. programme	1996-97 & 1997-98	312 genotypes used in screening trial <i>Alternaria triticina</i> causing leaf blight of wheat.	Individual	Out of 312 genotypes, 43 genotypes were found resistant in both the crop season against <i>Alternaria triticina</i> . Resistant screened germplasm are using as donor parent in breeding programme and it is using as a sound tool of IDM.

National /International Research Assignments

Seminars, workshops, symposium attended and papers presented with place, dates and duration in India and abroad separately

Place/Date/Duration	Year /days	Accomplishments	Individual/ Collaborative
Papers Presented in Seminars/symposium			
1. National Seminar on Holistic Approach for Enhancing Agricultural Growth in Changing Rural Scenario organised by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi 14-16, November, 2019 at SKRAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan	2019 (03 days)	Delivered a lecture on On Farm Testing: An Approach for Site-Specific Assessment of Pod Borer Management in Chickpea	Lead author (Oral presentation)
2. International Conference on Innovative Theories and Practices for Sustainable Development in Changing World Scenario: An Interdisciplinary Perspective July, 10-13, 2018 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	2018 (04 days)	Delivered a lecture on Enhancing Pulses Productivity for Livelihood Security Through Technological Interventions	Lead author (Oral presentation)
3. International Conference on Innovative Theories and Practices for Sustainable Development in Changing World Scenario: An Interdisciplinary Perspective July, 10-13, 2018 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	2018 (04 days)	Delivered a lecture on Paddy varieties in crop cafeteria: An Effective tool for technology Evaluation and Dissemination	Lead author (Oral presentation)

4. National workshop on Effect of Climate Change on Agriculture, January, 8-10, 2017	2017 (03 days)	Delivered a lecture on IPM Strategies in Solanaceous Vegetable Crops: A way towards Eco-Friendly Management	Lead author (Oral presentation)
5. National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organised by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Bakachha, Mirjapur, UP., February 08-09, 2016.	2016 (2 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Integrated Pest Management Strategies in Solanaceous Vegetable Crops: A Way Towards Organic Farming	Lead author (Oral presentation)
6. Golden Jubilee National Seminar on Strategy to Drive Skill Based Agriculture Development Forward for Sustainability and Rural Employability organised by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi Nov. 5-7, 2015 at BHU, Varanasi, UP	2015 (3 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Maximizing pulses productivity through application of integrated pest management strategies	Lead author (Oral presentation)
7. National Conference on Global Research Initiative for Sustainable Agriculture and Allied Sciences organised by Astha Foundation Meerut, UP at Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindiya Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior (MP) Decenber 12-13, 2015.	2015 (2 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Escalating Pulses Production and Productivity through Innovative Technologies	Lead author (Oral presentation)
8. National Seminar on Sustainable Rural Development through Soil Health and Fertility Management in Agriculture organised by KVK, I. Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Bakachha, Mirjapur, UP., February 14-15, 2015.	2015 (2 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Increasing sustainable production and productivity of pulse crops through technological interventions	Lead author (Oral presentation)
9. National Seminar on Extension Innovations and Methodologies for Market Led Agricultural Growth and Development 2014 organised by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi at Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindiya Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior (MP) February 26-28, 2014.	2014 (3 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Production and protection technological interventions for increasing pulses production	Lead author (Oral presentation)
10. National Seminar on Extension Innovations and Methodologies for Market Led Agricultural Growth and Development 2014 at Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindiya Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior (MP) February 26-28, 2014.	2014 (3 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Impact of front line demonstration on chickpea through transfer of ameliorated technology	Lead author (Poster presentation)
11. National Seminar on Emerging Trends in Green Technology and Agricultural Science-2014 at Swami Vivekanand University Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. November, 14, 2014.	2014 (1 day)	Paper presented by lead author-Boosting production of chickpea through front line demonstration	Lead author (Oral presentation)
12. National Symposium on Dryland Farming and Food Security in India sponsored by Indian Agricultural Universities Association, New Delhi at Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, MP, August, 30-31, 2014.	2014 (2 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Amelioration in livelihood security of farmers through front line demonatration on Pigeon pea	Lead author (Poster Presentation)
13. National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in changing Global Scenerio, KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Bakachha, Mirjapur, UP., February, 07, 2014	2014 (1 day)	Paper presented by lead author-Enable information of Integrated Pest Management Technology in Chickpea	Lead author (Oral presentation)

14. National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in changing Global Scenerio, KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Bakachha, Mirjapur, UP., February, 07, 2014	2014 (1 day)	Paper presented by lead author-Pulses aid Livelihoods Security through Front Line Demonstrations	Lead author (Oral presentation)
15. National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in changing Global Scenerio, KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Bakachha, Mirjapur, UP., February, 07, 2014	2014 (01 day)	Paper presented by Co-author-Impact of Front Line Demonstrations on Mustard Productivity	Co-author
16. National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in changing Global Scenerio, KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Bakachha, Mirjapur, UP., February, 07, 2014	2014 (01 day)	Paper presented by Co-author-Boosting Potato Production in Ghazipur District through Front Line Demonstrations	Co-author
17. National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in changing Global Scenerio, KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Bakachha, Mirjapur, UP., January, 07, 2014	2014 (1 day)	Paper presented by Co-author-Augmenting Wheat Production through Herbicides	Co-author
18. 6th National Seminar on emerging challenges and paradigm for sustainable Agri-Rural Development, on Dec., 18-20, organised by Society for Community Mobilization for Sustainable development in collaboration with DYSPUH and F, Nauni, Solan, (HP),	2012 (3 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Technological interventions reducing the yield gap in chickpea in indo-gangetic Plain Zone	Lead author (Oral presentation)
19. Global Conference on Horticulture for Food, Nutrition and Livelihood Options, Bhubaneswar, Odissa, May 28-31, 2012 organised by ASM Foundation, New Delhi and OAU and T, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India	2012 (4 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers participatory approach for improving livelihood security	Lead author (Poster Presentation)
20. International Conference on Innovative Approaches for Agricultural Knowledge Management: Global Extension Experiences, at Vigyan Bhawan and NASC Complex, New Delhi, November, 09-12, 2011, organised by ISEE, Nagpur & IARI, New Delhi, India	2011 (4 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Assessment of IPM practices in Chick pea through farmers participatory approach	Lead author (Poster Presentation)
21. National Seminar on Innovative Extension Approaches for Enhancing Rural Household Income. September, 27-29, 2011 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M.P.	2011 (3 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Assessment of yield gap in Chickpea through Frontier Technology	Lead author (Oral Presentation)
22. National Seminar on Innovative Extension Approaches for Enhancing Rural Household Income. September, 27-29, 2011 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M.P.	2011 (3 days)	Paper presented by lead author-Extent of adoption, communication source and constraints regarding IPM practices in Pigeon pea	Lead author (Oral Presentation)
23. International Conference on Innovative Approaches for Agricultural Knowledge Management: Global Extension Experiences, at Vigyan Bhawan and NASC Complex, New Delhi, November, 09-12, 2011, organised by ISEE, Nagpur & IARI, New Delhi, India	2011 (4 days)	Paper presented by co-author-Adoption level and constraints in rape seed and mustard production technology in ghazipur district of uttar pradesh	Co-author
24. International Conference on Innovative Approaches for Agricultural Knowledge Management: Global Extension Experiences, at Vigyan Bhawan and NASC Complex, New Delhi, November, 09-12, 2011, organised by ISEE, Nagpur & IARI, New Delhi, India	2011 (4 days)	Paper presented by co-author-Multiplier effect of zero tillage technology on resource conservation in wheat	Co-author
25. International Conference on Innovative Approaches for Agricultural Knowledge	2011 (4 days)	Paper presented by co-author-Front line demonstration on	Co-author

Management: Global Extension Experiences, at Vigyan Bhawan and NASC Complex, New Delhi, November, 09-12, 2011, organised by ISEE, Nagpur & IARI, New Delhi, India		soybean in sagar district of Madhya Pradesh	
26. International Conference on Innovative Approaches for Agricultural Knowledge Management: Global Extension Experiences, at Vigyan Bhawan and NASC Complex, New Delhi, November, 09-12, 2011, organised by ISEE, Nagpur & IARI, New Delhi, India	2011 (4 days)	Paper presented by co- author-Resource conservation and Improvement of wheat productivity by zero tillage technology in eastern Uttar Pradesh	Co-author
27. International Conference on Innovative Approaches for Agricultural Knowledge Management: Global Extension Experiences, at Vigyan Bhawan and NASC Complex, New Delhi, November, 09-12, 2011, organised by ISEE, Nagpur & IARI, New Delhi, India	2011 (4 days)	Paper presented by co- author-Adoption of improved soybean production practices in sagar district of Madhya pradesh	Co-author
28. National Seminar on Innovative Extension Approaches for Enhancing Rural Household Income, organised by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi, September, 27-29, 2011 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M.P.	2011 (3 days)	Paper presented by co- author-Adoption of resource conservation technology (Zero-tillage technology) in Wheat	Co-author
29. National Seminar on Innovative Extension Approaches for Enhancing Rural Household Income, organised by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi, September, 27-29, 2011 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M.P.	2011 (3 days)	Paper presented by co- author-Adoption level and constraints of soybean production technology in sagar district of Madhya Pradesh	Co-author
30. National Seminar on Innovative Extension Approaches for Enhancing Rural Household Income, organised by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi, September, 27-29, 2011 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M.P.	2011 (3 days)	Paper presented by co- author-Impact assessment of IPNM in Tomato through farmers participatory approach	Co-author
31. National Seminar on Innovative Extension Approaches for Enhancing Rural Household Income, organised by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi, September, 27-29, 2011 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M.P.	2011 (3 days)	Paper presented by co- author-Impact of technological practices on Pigeon pea under front line demonstration	Lead author (Oral Presentation)
32. National Seminar on Enhancing Efficiency of Extension for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock Production. December, 29-30, 2009, organised by ISEE, IARI, New Delhi, at IVRI, Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP	2009 (2days)	Paper presented by lead author-Adoption of plant protection practices by Pigeon pea growers.	Lead author (Oral Presentation)
33. National Symposium on “Detection and Management of Plant Diseases using Conventional and Modern Tools”. 31 December, 2004 at Lucknow.	2004 (01 day)	Paper presented by co- author-Quantitative relationship between foliar blight of wheat and weather variables	Lead author
34. National Symposium on “Detection and Management of Plant Diseases using Conventional and Modern Tools”. 31 December, 2004 at Lucknow, U.P.	2004 (01 day)	Paper presented by lead author-Effect of neem products on <i>Alteranaria alternata</i> a seed mycoflora of Chilli	Lead author
Participation in Workshop			
1. Participated in National Workshop of KVKs at IARI, New Delhi, 28 February-01 March, 2020	2019 (03 days)	Participated in National Workshop of KVKs at IARI, New Delhi, 28 February-01 March, 2020	Lead author
2. Participated in 25 th Annual Zonal Workshop of KVKs of Uttar Pradesh 23-24, August, 2018, SVPUAT, Meerut, UP	2018 (02 days)	Presented Annual Progress Report and Action Plan of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Lead author

3. Participated in Mid-term review Workshop of KVKs of Uttar Pradesh during 14-15 November, 2017 at KVK, Pratapgarh, UP	2017 (02 days)	Presented Progress Report and Action Plan of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Lead author
4. Participated in 24 th Annual Zonal Workshop of KVKs of Uttar Pradesh and UK 08-10, June, 2017, at ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur	2017 (03 days)	Presented Annual Progress Report and Action Plan of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Lead author
5. Participated in Mid-term Review Workshop of KVKs of Uttar Pradesh, Nov. 14-15, 2017	02 (02 days)	Presented Annual Progress Report and Action Plan of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Lead author
6. Participated in 87th ICAR foundation day and National workshop of KVKs and on July, 25-26, 2015 at Patna, Bihar	2015 (02 days)	ICAR-Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna, Bihar	Participation
7. Participated in Annual Zonal workshop of KVKs of U.P. and Uttarakhand May, 13-14, 2011	2011 (02 days)	Directorate of Extension, GBPUAT, Pant Nagar By ZC Unit Zone-IV ICAR, Kanpur, U.P.	Lead author
8. Participated in Annual Zonal workshop of KVKs of U.P. and Uttarakhand, Oct. 22-24, 2009	2009 (03 days)	Directorate of Extension, NDU& T, Kumarganj, Faizabad, U.P., By ZC Unit Zone-IV ICAR, Kanpur, U.P.	Co-author
9. Participated in Annual Zonal workshop of KVKs of U.P. and Uttarakhand, Nov, 8-10, 2008	2008 (03 days)	Directorate of Extension, CSAUA & T, Kanpur, U.P. By ZC Unit Zone-IV, ICAR, Kanpur.	Co-author

IMPLEMENTING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

Technology Application, Demonstration and Adoption	
A. Involvement in technology application programs through technology assessment and refinement/On-farm testing:	
Activity	Outcome/Impact with supporting evidence
<p>1. Assessment of IPM strategies in solanaceous vegetable crops for improving livelihood and nutritional security of farming communities (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>The package of improved technological interventions comprising high yielding varieties seeds, seed treatment, seedling treatment with bio-fertilizers, time and method of sowing, recommended dose of fertilizers, plant growth regulator (chlormequat chloride 50% aqua solution @ 1ml/lit of water at flower initiation and repeated at 15 days after 1st application) spray in chilli crop, weed management, installation of pheromone trap @ 25/ha in brinjal and tomato and proper plant protection measures were used as per package and practices of each crop. On an average, tomato, potato, brinjal and chilli increased by 66.10%, 58.11%, 48.72% and 28.94% yield, respectively, over farmers' practice. Insect-pest and disease incidence reduced significantly by application of improved technologies with IPM strategies in all solanaceous vegetable crops. Monetary returns of different vegetables convincing farmers to adopt improved production technologies of solanaceous vegetables for increasing productivity and improving livelihoods, nutritional insecurity of farming communities.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[R P Singh, U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh (2017). Productivity enhancement in solanaceous vegetable crops through integrated crop</u></p>

	<p>management technologies. <i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable Development Vol. 12(1): 79-86</i></p> <p>[RP Singh, US Gautam, Dinesh Singh, SK Pandey, AP Dwivedi, Smita Puri and Mahesh Pal (2016). Integrated pest management strategies in solanaceous vegetable crops: a way towards organic farming. <i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R.G.S.C., Barkachha, Mirjapur,UP, ISBN:978-93-84215-54-5</i>]</p>
<p>2. Assessment of IDM strategies in Cauliflower to enhancing income for livelihood security (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>The marketable yields were recorded 32.23 and 31.46 per cent more over farmers practice during both the crop season. The net return Rs. 104200/ha and B:C ratio 3.61 was recorded in 2011-12 and Rs 101978/ha and 3.50 in 2012-13 from demonstrated plot. The maximum yield and net returns under integrated management components is quite encouraging to partner farmers as well as neighboring farmers of cluster villages.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: [R P Singh, U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh (2018). Integrated disease management in cauliflower through farmers participatory approach, <i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable Development Vol. 13(2): 275-278</i>]</p> <p>[RP Singh, Dinesh Singh, US Gautam and VK Singh (2015). Effect of integrated disease management strategies in cauliflower. Abstract Published in National Conference on Global Research Initiatives for Sustainable Agriculture & allied Sciences. December, 12-13, 2015, Pp. 61-62]</p>
<p>3. Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers participatory approach for improving livelihood security (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>Performance of IPM technologies were found most effective to control fruit and shoot borer as reported least number of affected plants/m² as well as damaged fruits/plant which resulted in reduction in use of pesticides in judiciously over farmers practice and yield in IPM trial were recorded 33.33 per cent and 36.59 per cent more over farmers practice and provided net income of Rs.145870/ha and Rs.191000/ha during 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively. The cost benefit ratio was higher in case of IPM i.e. 5.27-6.79 as compared to farmers practice i.e.3.76-4.90 during both the crop season. A buildup of natural enemies' viz. <i>Coccinellids, Chrysoperla</i> and predatory spiders were also observed in IPM fields. Finally, it was calculated that IPM technologies were found safe to natural enemies and their efficacy have good impact over crop yield parameters.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: [R.P. Singh, A.P. Dwivedi, A. Mishra, D. Singh and Mamta Singh (2012). Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers' participatory approach for improving livelihood security. <i>Journal of Extension Education, Vol. 17(2): 126-129</i>]</p> <p>[R P Singh, SK Pandey, D Singh, Mamta Singh and AP Dwivedi (2012). Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers' participatory approach for improving livelihood security. <i>Global Conference on Horticulture for Food, Nutrition and Livelihood Options, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, May 28-31, 2012 organized by ASM Foundation, New Delhi and OAU and T, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India</i>]</p>
<p>4. Assessment of False smut management in rice for maximization of yield and</p>	<p>(i) The on-farm trials (OFTs) on integrated approach for false smut management in rice were carried out by KrishiVigyan Kendra, Ghazipur (UP) during kharif 2015 and 2016 at eight farmer's fields. The average incidence of false smut in paddy i.e. 9.82% was recorded in demonstrated plot while it was 19.48% in farmers practice. On an average disease</p>

<p>income in district Ghazipur and Gorakhpur of Uttar Pradesh (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>reduction was 50.24 per cent noticed with the use of integrated disease management approach over farmer's practice. The recommended rice cultivar yielded 60.75q/ha yield during kharif 2015 while 56.75q/ha was noticed in kharif 2016, it was 39.24 and 34.03 per cent more over farmer's practice. The average net returns i.e. Rs. 50344.13/ha was received in demonstrated plots while farmers were obtained Rs. 30500.65/ha by their own practices.</p> <p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> <u>[R P Singh,</u> Rakshakpal Singh Dinesh Singh and Mukesh Singh (2019). Integrated Approach to Manage False Smut in Rice (<i>Oryza sativa L.</i>): A Farmers Participatory Trial, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education, Vol. 55 (1): 99-102]</i></p> <p>(ii) The on-farm trials (OFTs) on integrated approach to control false smut in rice were carried out by Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gorakhpur (UP) during kharif 2017 and 2018 at eight farmer's fields. The average incidence of false smut in paddy i.e. 5.75% was recorded in demonstrated plot while it was 10.25% in farmers practice. On an average disease reduction was 42.65 per cent noticed with the use of integrated disease management approach over farmer's practice respectively. Average infected panicle/hill i.e. 1.38 and average infected panicle/m² i.e. 2.25 was observed with use of integrated approach while it was noticed 2.38 and 3.25 in existing practices. The recommended rice cultivar yielded 50.25q/ha yield during kharif 2017 while 49.50q/ha was noticed in kharif 2018, it was 19.64 and 20.15 per cent more over farmer's practice. The average net returns i.e. Rs. 49793.75/ha was received in demonstrated plots while farmers were obtained Rs. 38785.00/ha by their own practices.</p> <p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> <u>[R.P. Singh,</u> S.P. Upadhyay, A.K. Singh, R.K. Singh and VP Singh (2020). Integrated Disease Management Strategies in False Smut of Rice (<i>Oryza sativa L.</i>), <i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry Vol. 9 (1): 767-770]</i></p>
<p>5. A site-specific assessment of pod borer management in chickpea</p>	<p>The application of IPM strategies recorded mean grain yield of 17.28 which was 43.13 per cent more over farmers practice. The integrated approaches gave higher mean net returns of Rs. 48437/ha in chickpea which was 55.12 per cent more over farmers practices. On an average benefit cost ratio 3.34 was found under demonstrated technologies while it was 2.83 in farmer's practices. It was much encouraging to the farming communities and paved the way for implementation and evaluation at grass root level.</p> <p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> <u>[R.P. Singh,</u> A.K. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay and R.K. Singh (2020). An approach for site-specific assessment of pod borer management in chickpea. <i>Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies, 8 (2): 726-728.</i></p>
<p>6. Assessment of technological gap and performance of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea.</p>	<p>There was a technological gap between improved management package and farmers practices in chickpea crop. The adoption of recommended improved crop production technology and plant protection measure was poor. The on-farm trial programme was an effective in changing attitude, skill and knowledge of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea. This also improved the relationship between farmers and KVK scientists and built confidence between them. The wide variation in the technology gap and in index percentage were found due to variation in agro-climatic parameters, soil fertility, biotic stresses, socio-economic and management practices. This variation can be narrowed down only to motivate the farmers to adopt</p>

(As a Project leader)	<p>economical viable technologies for increasing production and productivity of the crops.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[R.P. Singh, Mahesh Pal, A.P. Dwivedi, Mamta Singh, V. Dwivedi and D.R. Singh (2011). Assessment of technological gap and performance of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea. <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i>, 47 (1 & 2):134-137]</u></p>
B. Frontline demonstrations conducted:	
<p>1. Enhancing pulses production through innovative technologies to improve income of farmers (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>91 demonstrations on chickpea in an area of 10 ha during rabi period from 2011-12 to 2014-15 (HYV GNG-663, RSG 963, DCP 92-3 + Use of Trichoderma for seed treatment @10gm/kg of seed) and 14 demo on pigeon pea (3ha) crop (HYV NA-2+ Use of Trichoderma for seed treatment @10gm/kg of seed+100kg DAP) were conducted during kharif season of same period. The improved technologies recorded mean grain yield of 18.06 q/ha and 19.61 q/ha in chickpea and pigeon pea which was 51.22 and 68.44 per cent higher than farmers practices of chickpea and pigeon pea, respectively. Improved crop production technology and integrated approaches gave higher mean net returns of Rs. 42778.25/ha in chickpea and Rs. 43651.67/ha in pigeon pea with a benefit cost ratio 3.13 and 3.27, respectively over the farmers practice. The outcome of the trial inspired the farming communities to replace their old non-descriptive varieties with resistant and high yielding varieties and other technological options which are being cultivated. The outcome of the trial inspired the farming communities to replace their old non-descriptive varieties with resistant and high yielding varieties and other technological options which are being cultivated. Presently chickpea varieties horizontally spread in an area of 108 ha covering 17 villages of five (5) blocks and pigeon pea variety NA-2 spread in 595 ha of 30 villages in 6 blocks.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[R.P. Singh, U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh (2015). Pulse's production and productivity enhancement through innovative technologies. <i>Progressive Research-An International Journal</i>, 10 (Special-III): 1289-1293]</u></p>
<p>2. Enhancing pulses production through technological interventions for nutritional and livelihood security of farmers (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>Looking into the importance of diet, increasing soil fertility status and stagnation of production due to biotic, abiotic and other factors, it becomes necessary to fulfill the gaps between technological interventions and existing practices. This variation can be narrowed down by encourage the farmers to adopt economical viable technologies for enhancing the production and productivity of the crops and can be solved their problems of food insecurity and income of the farmers.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[RP Singh, Dinesh Singh and DK Singh (2015). Increasing sustainable production and productivity of pulse crops through technological interventions. <i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Sustainable Rural Development through Soil Health and Fertility Management in Agriculture organized by KVK, I. Ag. Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirjapur, UP.</i>, ISBN: 978-81-88863-57-0]</u></p>
<p>3. Application of frontier technologies in pulse crops to livelihoods and nutritional security of farming</p>	<p>Pulses in India have a special role in meeting the protein requirement of predominantly vegetarian population and its critical role for economic growth and food security. The outcome of the trial inspired the farming communities to replace their old non-descriptive varieties with resistant and high yielding varieties and other production and protection related technological options which are being cultivated.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[RP Singh, Dinesh Singh, DK Singh and Mamta Singh (2014). Pulses aid livelihood</u></p>

communities (As a Project leader)	security through front line demonstration. <i>Proceeding of the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in Changing Global Scenario organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mizapur, UP., ISBN:978-81-926935-6-9]</i>
4. Establishing production potential of pulse crops on farmers' field (As a Project leader)	Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, conducted 175 and 35 demonstrations on pigeon pea and chickpea for productivity enhancement during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. The findings in respect of pigeon pea and chickpea, overall yield trend of demonstrations ranged from 12.77 to 17.32 q/ha and 17.56 to 19.23 q/ha and yield increase ranged from 36.70 to 42.55 per cent and 42.67 to 57.91 per cent over the local practices yield, respectively. The performance of improved technology with IPM practices was found significantly most effective in controlling least number of affected plants/m ² as well as least number of pods/plants and least disease incidence. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> <u>R.P. Singh,</u> A.K. Singh, S.P. Upadhyay and R.K. Singh (2020). Integrated insect-pest and disease management for productivity enhancement in pulse crops. <i>Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies</i> , 8 (2): 1433-1440.
5. Establishing production potential of rape-seed and mustard on farmers' field (As a Project leader)	Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gorakhpur conducted 125 cluster frontline demonstrations of Indian mustard during two consecutive years from 2017–18 to 2018–19. The average yield registered 42.67 percent higher over the farmers practice. The average of technology gap, extension gap and technology index were found to be 8.13 q /ha, 5.76 q/ha and 29.18 per cent respectively. The highest grain yield (21.50 q/ha) was recorded in the year 2018-19, it was 48.34 per cent more over the farmers practice (12.62 q/ha). Average net profitability of worth Rs. 48065.00/ha as compared with farmers practices (Rs. 28710.50/ha) were obtained and average benefit cost ratio i.e. 3.11 and 2.36 were recorded in demonstrated plot and farmers practice respectively. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [A.K. Singh, <u>R.P. Singh,</u> R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay (2019). Effect of cluster front line demonstration on rapeseed-mustard in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , Vol. 55 (3): 123-127]
6. Enhancing pulses productivity through frontline demonstrations (As a Project leader)	Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gorakhpur conducted frontline demonstration on pulse crops in which 50 demonstration was on pigeon pea and 10 demonstrations was on chickpea during kharif and rabi season 2017-18. The result reveals the increases yield of demonstrated plots that was 42.55 and 42.67 percent as compared to existing farming practices for pigeon pea and chickpea, respectively due to adoption of improved package of practices. On an average technology gap of different pulse crops under front line demonstration was 8.69 q/ha while its range varied from 7.05 to 10.34 q/ha. Extension gap of different pulse crops range was 4.37 to 5.07 q/ha with an average of 4.72 q/ha and technology index was varied from 29.37 to 41.36 per cent with on an average of 35.37 per cent. The higher additional returns and effective gain obtained under demonstrations could be due to improved technology, non-monetary factors, timely operations of crop cultivation and scientific monitoring. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [A.K. Singh, <u>R.P. Singh,</u> R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay (2019). Frontline Demonstration: An Effective Tool for Increasing Productivity of Pulses in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry</i> Vol. 8 (2): 1882-1884]
6. Pulses for	Due to improved technological interventions average net profit margin were

<p>combating malnutrition of food insecurity and income of farming communities and also improve soil fertility through FLDs (Associated)</p>	<p>recorded Rs.36797.30, Rs. 43072.17, and Rs.34264.00 per hectare in pigeon pea, chickpea and field pea, respectively when compared with existing practices. All the pulses of front-line technologies showed a significant increase in yield of demonstration over farmers practice. The enhanced yield achieved through adoption of innovative technology in pulse crops and solved their problem of malnutrition of food insecurity and income of farming communities and also improved soil qualities through BNF. Supporting Evidence: [AP Dwivedi, RP Singh, Dinesh Singh, US Gautam, SN Singh and Smita Puri (2016). Pulse crops: Implications for food security and soil rejuvenation qualities. <i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur</i>, ISBN:978-93-84215-54-5]</p>
<p>7. Application of frontier technologies in potato to improve sustainable production and enhancing livelihood of farming communities (Associated)</p>	<p>Under different locations, the potato yield in demonstration plots ranged between 324 to 346.5q/ha, which was 21 to 32.4 percent higher over farmers practice (local check). On an overall basis, 26.3 percent increase in yield was recorded. An average net profit of Rs 124158.00 was recorded under recommended practice while it was Rs 81278.40 under farmers practice. Cost-benefit ratio was 2.38 under demonstration, while it was 1.94 under control plots. Supporting Evidence: [Om Singh, RP Singh, Richa Singh and Dinesh Singh (2015). Potato aid livelihood security in Ghazipur district through front line demonstration. <i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable development</i> Vol. 10(2): 168-170]</p>
<p>8. Improvement of wheat productivity through RCT in delayed harvesting of rice areas (Associated)</p>	<p>The zero-tillage technology is economic, time saving, increase fertilizer use efficiency and acceptable to the farmers. The finding have clearly established that wheat sowing can be advanced at least 1-15 days over conventional tillage (Broadcasting method), increase in productivity of wheat ranging from 1 to 5.5 qt/ha was recorded. It also increases water use efficiency and reduces the weed population/disease and pests. Saving of land preparation cost, seed cost, irrigation cost and weed management cost was noticed during technology application. Supporting Evidence: [A.P. Dwivedi A. Mishra, S.R.K. Singh, R.P. Singh and Amit Jha (2012). Multiplier effect of zero tillage technology on resource conservation in wheat cultivation. <i>Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development</i>, 7(1):137-140]</p>
<p>9. Application of frontier technology in mustard for establishment of production potential of the crop (Associated)</p>	<p>The highest grain yield (22.00 q/ha) was recorded in the year 2010-11, it was 57.14 per cent more over the farmers practice (14.00 q/ha), however the lowest yield (18.80 q/ha) was recorded in the year 2008-09 under FLD and 12.40 q/ha in farmers practice during 2012-13. The higher additional returns and effective gain obtained under demonstrations could be due to improved technology, non-monetary factors, timely operations of crop cultivation and scientific monitoring. Supporting Evidence: [DK Singh, RP Singh, Dinesh Singh and PK Singh (2014). Impact of front-line demonstrations on Mustard productivity. <i>Proceeding of the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture and Rural Development in Changing Global Scenario organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.</i>, ISBN:978-81-926935-6-9]</p>
<p>10. Front line demonstration as a tool of communication</p>	<p>Conducted FLDs on mustard from 2004-05 to 2009-10 in 22 village of two blocks of district. The results revealed that the yield could be increased 17.65 to 46.42 per cent over farmer practice by adoption of improved package and practices. All the respondents were convinced to adopt the improved</p>

<p>on yield enhancement of mustard</p> <p>(Associated)</p>	<p>package and practices of mustard cultivation through demonstration in combination with training + demonstration + literature communication methods followed by training + demonstration and demonstration, training, literature communication methods respectively.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: [V. Dwivedi, D.K. Singh, R.P. Singh, A.K. Singh and Mamta Singh (2012). Impact of frontline demonstration as a tool of communication on yield enhancement of mustard. <i>Journal of Communication Studies</i>, 30 (April):182-187]</p>
<p>C. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Participatory Technology Development (PTD), Yield Gap Analysis and Impact Assessment, involvement in technology identification, Farming System Research and Extension, Development of technology, Inventory and feedback support:</p>	
<p>C-i-Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA),</p>	
<p>1. Studied technology gap through PRA for reducing time lag between technology generation and its execution</p> <p>(As a Team leader)</p>	<p>The PRA techniques has been used to know the perception of farmers of the chaukmafi village in the year 2017-18. The primary data collected from two group of farmers, one male and second of female through focus group interview approach. The study expose very surprising fact in the village is that there is no existing agency to support agriculture like co-operative societies, primary health center, seed store etc. The status of soil health card in the village was almost nil. Most of the respondents were adopting higher dose of fertilizers in their crops, unaware about recent advances technological interventions etc. Supporting Evidence: RK Singh, RP Singh, AK Singh, VP Singh and SP Upadhyay (2019). Perceptions of farmers of Chaukmafi village: Survey through PRA;</p>
<p>C-ii- Participatory Technology Development (PTD),</p>	
<p>1. IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers participatory approach for improving livelihood security</p> <p>(As a Project leader)</p>	<p>Performance of IPM technologies were found most effective to control fruit and shoot borer as reported least number of affected plants/m² as well as damaged fruits/plant which resulted in reduction in use of pesticides in judiciously over farmers practice and yield in IPM trial were recorded 33.33 per cent and 36.59 per cent more over farmers practice and provided net income of Rs.145870/ha and Rs.191000/ha during 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively. The cost benefit ratio was higher in case of IPM i.e. 5.27-6.79 as compared to farmers practice i.e.3.76-4.90 during both the crop season. A buildup of natural enemies' viz. <i>Coccinellids</i>, <i>Chrysoperla</i> and predatory spiders were also observed in IPM fields. Finally, it was calculated that IPM technologies were found safe to natural enemies and their efficacy have good impact over crop yield parameters.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: [R.P. Singh, A.P. Dwivedi, A. Mishra, D. Singh and Mamta Singh (2012). Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers' participatory approach for improving livelihood security. <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, Vol. 17(2): 126-129] [R P Singh, SK Pandey, D Singh, Mamta Singh and AP Dwivedi (2012). Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers' participatory approach for improving livelihood security. <i>Global Conference on Horticulture for Food, Nutrition and Livelihood Options, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, May 28-31, 2012 organized by ASM Foundation, New Delhi and OAU and T, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India]</i></p>
<p>2. Assessed farmers participatory trial on false smut management in</p>	<p>The on-farm trials (OFTs) on integrated approach for false smut management in rice were carried out by KrishiVigyan Kendra, Ghazipur (UP) during kharif 2015 and 2016 at eight farmer's fields. The average incidence of false smut in paddy i.e. 9.82% was recorded in demonstrated plot while it was 19.48% in farmers practice. On an average disease reduction was 50.24 per cent noticed with the use of integrated disease management approach over</p>

<p>paddy (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>farmer's practice. The recommended rice cultivar yielded 60.75q/ha yield during kharif 2015 while 56.75q/ha was noticed in kharif 2016, it was 39.24 and 34.03 per cent more over farmer's practice. The average net returns i.e. Rs. 50344.13/ha was received in demonstrated plots while farmers were obtained Rs. 30500.65/ha by their own practices. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [R P Singh, Rakshakpal Singh Dinesh Singh and Mukesh Singh (2019). Integrated Approach to Manage False Smut in Rice (<i>Oryza sativa L.</i>): A Farmers Participatory Trial, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education, Vol. 55 (1): 99-102]</i></p>
<p>3. Black rot management in cauliflower: an on-farm assessment through farmers participatory approach (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>The assessed technology of integrated practices i.e. sanitary precautions, seed treatment with streptomycin @100mg/lit of water + 1 kg seed dissolved for 15 minutes, use of balanced dose of fertilizer (120:60:40::N:P:K) kg/ha, avoid overdose of nitrogen and spray streptomycin @100mg/lit of water + copper oxychloride @ 3gm/lit of water were used. The findings of the experiment revealed that the performance of integrated management technologies were found most effective to control black rot as least number of affected plants/m² as well as least per cent disease incidence and increased average yields i.e. 320q/ha and 317q/ha were recorded by application of integrated management practices in 2011-12 & 2012-13 respectively. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [R P Singh, Dinesh Singh and Mamta Singh (2015). Black rot management in cauliflower: an on-farm assessment through farmers participatory approach published in Book "Frontline Communication (Agricultural Sciences)" By Shree Ram Singh, Pp. 90-95. ISBN: 978-93-84215-17-0]</p>
<p>Yield gap analysis and impact assessment for providing feedback to research and development</p>	
<p>1.Yield gap analysis of chickpea through frontier technology (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>The Total 156 numbers of demonstration were conducted. The component demonstration of front-line technology in chick pea i.e. improved variety Pusa 362, Pusa 256, Awarodhi, balanced dose of fertilizer (18 kg Nitrogen+46 kg P₂O₅/ha) and use of <i>Trichoderma</i> @ 5 gm/kg of seed as seed treatment were taken. The total 30.75 hectares area was covered in six consecutive years. The yield gap of 5.92 q/ha was obtained between demonstrated and local check conditions. Thus, it is concluded that introduction of high yielding varieties can fulfill yield gap and extension agencies can also play a significant role to transfer of improved technologies to farming community for better production. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [RP Singh, A N Singh, AP Dwivedi, A. Mishra and M. Singh (2012). Assessment of yield gap in chickpea through frontier technology. <i>Journal of Extension Education, 17(1): 85-89]</i></p>
<p>2.Technological gap and performance of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea. (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>There was a technological gap between improved management package and farmers practices in chickpea crop. The adoption of recommended improved crop production technology and plant protection measure was poor. The on farm trial programme was an effective in changing attitude, skill and knowledge of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea. This also improved the relationship between farmers and KVK scientists and built confidence between them. The wide variation in the technology gap and in index percentage were found due to variation in agro-climatic parameters, soil fertility, biotic stresses, socio-economic and management practices. This variation can be narrowed down only to motivate the farmers to adopt economical viable technologies for increasing production and productivity of</p>

	<p>the crops.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[R.P. Singh, Mahesh Pal, A.P. Dwivedi, Mamta Singh, V. Dwivedi and D.R. Singh (2011). Assessment of technological gap and performance of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea. <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i>, 47 (1 & 2):134-137]</u></p>
<p>3. Yield gap analysis through front-line demonstration in rapeseed-mustard (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gorakhpur conducted 125 cluster frontline demonstrations of Indian mustard during two consecutive years from 2017–18 to 2018–19. The average yield registered 42.67 percent higher over the farmers practice. The average of technology gap, extension gap (yield gap) and technology index were found to be 8.13 q /ha, 5.76 q/ha and 29.18 per cent respectively. The highest grain yield (21.50 q/ha) was recorded in the year 2018-19, it was 48.34 per cent more over the farmers practice (12.62 q/ha). Average net profitability of worth Rs. 48065.00/ha as compared with farmers practices (Rs. 28710.50/ha) were obtained and average benefit cost ratio i.e. 3.11 and 2.36 were recorded in demonstrated plot and farmers practice respectively.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[A.K. Singh, R.P. Singh, R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay (2019). Effect of cluster front line demonstration on rapeseed-mustard in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i>, Vol. 55 (3): 123-127]</u></p>
<p>4. Yield gap analysis through front-line demonstration in pulse crops (As a Project leader)</p>	<p>Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gorakhpur conducted frontline demonstration on pulse crops in which 50 demonstration was on pigeon pea and 10 demonstrations was on chickpea during kharif and rabi season 2017-18. The result reveals the increases yield of demonstrated plots that was 42.55 and 42.67 percent as compared to existing farming practices for pigeon pea and chickpea, respectively due to adoption of improved package of practices. On an average technology gap of different pulse crops under front line demonstration was 8.69 q/ha while its range varied from 7.05 to 10.34 q/ha. Yield gap (extension gap) of different pulse crops range was 4.37 to 5.07 q/ha with an average of 4.72 q/ha and technology index was varied from 29.37 to 41.36 per cent with on an average of 35.37 per cent. The higher additional returns and effective gain obtained under demonstrations could be due to improved technology, non-monetary factors, timely operations of crop cultivation and scientific monitoring.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[A.K. Singh, R.P. Singh, R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay (2019). Frontline Demonstration: An Effective Tool for Increasing Productivity of Pulses in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry</i> Vol. 8 (2): 1882-1884]</u></p>
<p>5. Yield gap analysis of potato through front line demonstration (Associated)</p>	<p>The yield gap difference between potential yield and yield of demonstration plots, were 15, 5, 26, 5 and 3.5 q/ha during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively. On an average yield gap of 5 years FLDs programme was 10.9q/ha. The yield gap (technology gap) observed may be attributed to dissimilarity in the soil fertility status, agriculture practices and local climatic situation. Average extension gap was observed 70.36q/ha, which emphasized the need to educate the farmers through various extension means like FLD, for adoption of improved agricultural technologies, to revert the trend of wide extension gap.</p> <p>Supporting Evidence: <u>[Om Singh, RP Singh, Richa Singh and Dinesh Singh (2015). Yield gap analysis of potato through front line demonstration, <i>Journal of Community</i></u></p>

	mobilization and Sustainable development Vol. 10(1): 20-23]
Feedback to research and development	
1.	Assessed the training needs and technological interventions required for increasing production, productivity and profitability of the major crops and the socio-technical feasibilities for nutritional and livelihood enhancement of farming communities of Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh
2.	<p>Identified adoption level of integrated pest management technology in chickpea. It was found that 81.67% timely sowing whereas deep summer ploughing and destruction of stubbles were done by 15.00% of the respondents only and 10.83% respondents practicing disease and pest resistant varieties and none of them applying neem cake/ground nut cake for prevention of pest management. Mechanical practices for weed management were 18.33 per cent and only 4.17% respondents adopted bio-fungicide i.e. <i>Trichoderma viride</i>, <i>T. harzianum</i> as seed treatment without bioinsecticides application in chickpea. The unavailability of biopesticides and quality seeds, unaware of friendly insects and high cost of pesticides were significant constraints in adoption of IPM technology. Therefore, it is need to educate the farmers through various means for the adoption of improved production and protection technologies to reverse this trend of wide extension gap. More and more use of latest production technologies with high yielding varieties will subsequently change this alarming trend of galloping extension gap.</p> <p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [R.P. Singh, Dinesh Singh, A.P. Dwivedi and Mamta Singh (2014). Adoption level of integrated pest management technology in chickpea, <i>Journal of Food Legumes</i>, 27(2): 170-173.]</p>
3.	<p>Identified Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers. The present study concluded that majority of the respondents had low to medium level of adoption of integrated plant protection practices. Only few respondents (10.83%) had high level of adoption towards the recommended integrated plant protection practices. This emphasized the need to educate the farmers through various means for the adoption of improved production and protection technologies to reverse this trend of wide extension gap. More and more use of latest production technologies with high yielding varieties will subsequently change this alarming trend of galloping extension gap.</p> <p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [RP Singh, AP Dwivedi, SRK Singh, Anupam Mishra and Mamta Singh (2011). Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers, <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, 16 (1 & 2): 38-44]</p>
4.	Identified Extent of adoption of Production and Protection Technologies of Field Pea by farmers of district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh. The adoption of time of sowing has been 75 per cent as well as adoption of recommended varieties about 70 percent amongst all the component technologies. No any farmer using seed treatment due to lack of knowledge about this and lack of availability of the viable bio fungicide and Rhizobium culture. Most of the farmers were not using plant protection measures, water management and weed management practices due to high cost involved in agrochemicals, lack of knowledge about irrigation requirement in any pulse crop and lack of knowledge about losses in productivity due to weed problem in field pea crop. Therefore, for enhancing the production and productivity of field pea, strategy should be made for getting the more and more recommended technologies adopted by the farmers.

	<p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [AP Dwivedi, RP Singh and Mamta Singh (2011). Extent of adoption of Production and Protection Technologies of Field Pea by farmers of district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i>, 47 (3 & 4): 170-174]</p>
Extent of adoption of the technology in adopted areas	
<p>1. Identified extent of adoption level on IPM technology in Chickpea.</p> <p>(As a Project leader)</p>	<p>It was found that 81.67% timely sowing whereas deep summer ploughing and destruction of stubbles were done by 15.00% of the respondents only and 10.83% respondents practicing disease and pest resistant varieties and none of them applying neem cake/ground nut cake for prevention of pest management. Mechanical practices for weed management were 18.33 per cent and only 4.17% respondents adopted bio-fungicide i.e. <i>Trichoderma viride</i>, <i>T. harzianum</i> as seed treatment without bioinsecticides application in chickpea. The unavailability of biopesticides and quality seeds, unaware of friendly insects and high cost of pesticides were significant constraints in adoption of IPM technology. Therefore, it is need to educate the farmers through various means for the adoption of improved production and protection technologies to reverse this trend of wide extension gap. More and more use of latest production technologies with high yielding varieties will subsequently change this alarming trend of galloping extension gap.</p> <p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [R.P. Singh, Dinesh Singh, A.P. Dwivedi and Mamta Singh (2014). <i>Adoption level of integrated pest management technology in chickpea, Journal of Food Legumes</i>, 27(2): 170-173.]</p>
<p>2. Identified Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers.</p> <p>(As a Project leader)</p>	<p>The present study concluded that majority of the respondents had low to medium level of adoption of integrated plant protection practices. Only few respondents (10.83%) had high level of adoption towards the recommended integrated plant protection practices. This emphasized the need to educate the farmers through various means for the adoption of improved production and protection technologies to reverse this trend of wide extension gap. More and more use of latest production technologies with high yielding varieties will subsequently change this alarming trend of galloping extension gap.</p> <p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [RP Singh, AP Dwivedi, SRK Singh, Anupam Mishra and Mamta Singh (2011). <i>Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers, Journal of Extension Education</i>, 16 (1 & 2): 38-44]</p>
<p>3. Identified Extent of adoption of Production and Protection Technologies of Field Pea by farmers of district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(Associated)</p>	<p>The adoption of time of sowing has been 75 per cent as well as adoption of recommended varieties about 70 percent amongst all the component technologies. No any farmer using seed treatment due to lack of knowledge about this and lack of availability of the viable bio fungicide and Rhizobium culture. Most of the farmers were not using plant protection measures, water management and weed management practices due to high cost involved in agrochemicals, lack of knowledge about irrigation requirement in any pulse crop and lack of knowledge about losses in productivity due to weed problem in field pea crop. Therefore, for enhancing the production and productivity of field pea, strategy should be made for getting the more and more recommended technologies adopted by the farmers.</p> <p><u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [AP Dwivedi, RP Singh and Mamta Singh (2011). Extent of adoption of Production and Protection Technologies of Field Pea by farmers of district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i>, 47 (3 & 4): 170-174]</p>

Extension Approaches for Technology Dissemination		
Activity	Program Details	Salient Achievement / Outcome with Supporting Evidence
I. Individual methods applied for technology dissemination		
a. Farmers call/office call (2008-09 to 2015-16)	Farmers called to know about technological interventions during cropping period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 750 Farmers call; 150 villages and 16 blocks covered. ➤ Builds up farmer's confidence with scientist. ➤ Improved rapport building with the farmers. Changed attitude of the Farmers. <u>Supporting Evidence</u> -Proof of Experience certificate of KVK, PG college, Ghazipur [Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur]
b. Scientist visit to farmers' field approach applied for technology dissemination to farming communities (2007-08 to 2015-16)	Visited farmers field regarding advisory services and also advised interested group of farmers who involved in seed production as well as productivity enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ >1000 Farmers' fields visited and low-cost effective plant protection advisory services provided to the farmers. ➤ 200 villages and 16 blocks covered. ➤ Helped in building rapport with farmers. ➤ Helped change attitude of people. ➤ Facilitated transfer of technology and got feedback information for further refinement. ➤ Facilitated for first-hand knowledge. <u>Supporting Evidence</u> :-Proof of Experience certificate of KVK, PG college, Ghazipur [Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur]
c. Farm clinic (Plant Health Clinic) (19.10.2010 to 30.12.2016)	Plant samples diagnosed and advised to farmers for proper management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1137 plant samples diagnosed and provided specific advice to individual farmers. ➤ 305 villages and 16 blocks covered. ➤ Builds up farmer's confidence with scientist. ➤ Improved rapport building with the farmers. ➤ Changed attitude of the people. <u>Supporting Evidence: Encl.:-</u> Proof of Experience certificate of KVK, PG college, Ghazipur [Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur]
II. Group approaches applied for technology dissemination		
Organization or coordination of interface meetings, farmers fair/ technology week, exhibition		
1. Interface meeting/FSI program	11 Farmers-Scientist-Interaction (FSI) program/interface meeting organized in collaboration with ATMA, Ghazipur, UP and 01 TOT program	595 farmers participated in the program. Participated stakeholders sensitized about latest technical knowhow for enhancing the productivity of crops. <u>Supporting Evidence</u> :- Proof of Experience certificate of KVK, Ghazipur and KVK, Gorakhpur [Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur and MGKVK, Gorakhpur]
2. Technology week	Two number of technology week	Organized 'Technology week for farmers and farm women's in Agriculture' celebrations in

	organized with to empowerment of farming community through latest agricultural technology	adopted village of Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh during 2012-13 and 2016-17. During 2012-13, 33 activities (i.e. lecture deliver, gosthi, exhibition, film show, fair, farm visit, diagnostic practical's and literature distribution) have followed. 345 beneficiaries empowered about IPM/IDM strategies of crops/plants. All the participated respondents' awared about. During 'Technology week 2016-17' plant health camp and field visit programme organized, about 50 beneficiaries empowered about agricultural science and technology. Supporting Evidence: - Proof of Experience certificate of KVK, Ghazipur [Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur, 2012-13]
Trainings/ Group meetings conducted for farmers and farm women to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies	Conducted 173 number of need based training program for farmers to orient and reorient about latest trends and development in agriculture and allied aspects such as IPM in cereals, pulses, vegetable crops and other plantation crops, vermi culture technology, and clean propagation technique of fruits plants etc.	3756 farmers' aware about latest trends and development in agriculture through training and group meetings. Enhanced people's participation and facilitated programme implementation by group meetings. The reflective effect of scientist and farmer relationship, technologies adaptability capacity in terms of scientific skill, popularization of new technologies and conviction toward advance technologies in agricultural sciences are increasing. Farmers reduced plant protection input costs and providing various environmental benefits. Supporting Evidence:- Proof of Experience certificate of KVK, Ghazipur, KVK, Gorakhpur [Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur and MGKVK, Gorakhpur]
Farmers fair/Exhibition	Organized 03/Participated in 15 farmers fair (from 2006-2019)	Impact: Mass Supporting Evidence:- Proof of Experience certificate of KVK, Ghazipur, KVK, Gorakhpur
Organization or Coordination of demonstrations, National Days/weeks and Field Day:		
Organization or Coordination of demonstrations: a. Assessed the location specific technology in major crops i.e. chickpea, pigeon pea, Brinjal, chilli and cauliflower etc. for improvement of livelihood and	Conducted on farm trials (05 no of OFTs and covered 62 farmers) at farmers' fields to identify existing practices in a defined area. We have taken existing new technologies (like newly released varieties and new molecules of pesticides/botanical	Farmers appreciated the technologies. Identified location specific, need based technology like suitable disease resistant varieties and other cultural management practices for particular area. The highest incremental benefit cost ratio of assessed technology was increasing significantly to the farmers and paved the way for implementation and evolution at village level. Supporting Evidence: [R.P. Singh, Mahesh Pal, A.P. Dwivedi, Mamta Singh, V. Dwivedi and D.R. Singh (2011).

<p>nutritional security of farming community</p>	<p>pesticide and other strategies) and tailors for the assessment of major problems of many farmers</p>	<p>Assessment of technological gap and performance of combined management approach for pod borer in chickpea, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i>, 47 (1 & 2):134-137] [RP Singh, Dinesh Singh, US Gautam and VK Singh (2015). Effect of integrated disease management strategies in cauliflower. <i>Abstract Published in National Conference on Global Research Initiatives for Sustainable Agriculture & allied Sciences</i>. December, 12-13, 2015, Pp. 61-62] [RP Singh, AP Dwivedi, SRK Singh, Anupam Mishra and Mamta Singh (2011). Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers, <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, 16(1&2): 38-44.] [R.P. Singh, A.P. Dwivedi, A. Mishra, D. Singh and Mamta Singh (2012). Assessment of IPM technology in Brinjal through farmers participatory approach for improving livelihood security, <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, Vol. 17(2): 126-129]</p>
<p>b. Improving production potential of major crops like chickpea and pigeon pea, and potato through frontier technology for improvement of livelihood and nutritional security of farming community</p>	<p>Conducted front line demonstrations on chickpea and pigeon pea (02 FLDs on chickpea & pigeon pea, 22.5 ha area covered and 149 farmers benefited) at farmers' fields for establishing production potential of the crops and improving income and livelihoods of farming communities</p>	<p>Farmers and extension functionaries were convinced about potentialities of the technologies for further dissemination and diffusion on large scale. Front line demonstration was effective in changing attitude, skill and knowledge of latest production technology viz., HYV, seed treatment with fungicide and biofertilizer, balance dose of fertilizer on soil test basis with timely sowing and insect-pest and disease management of crops including adoption. On an average increased yield about 30-40% noticed in the district. Supporting Evidence: [RP Singh, AN Singh, AP Dwivedi, A. Mishra and M. Singh (2012). Assessment of yield gap in chickpea through frontier technology. <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, 17(1): 85-89] [AP Dwivedi, RP Singh and Mamta Singh (2011). Effect of Technological Interventions on Yield and Economics of Pigeon pea in Eastern U.P., <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i>, 47 (3 & 4):65-68] [R.P. Singh, U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh (2015). Pulse's production and productivity enhancement through innovative technologies, <i>Progressive Research-An International Journal</i>, 10 (Special-III): 1289-1293] [Om Singh, RP Singh, Richa Singh and Dinesh Singh (2015). Potato aid livelihood security in Ghazipur district through front line demonstration. <i>Journal of Community mobilization and Sustainable development</i> Vol. 10(2): 168-170]</p>
<p>National Days/week</p>	<p>Celebrated in > 30 in national days/week programs from 2006 to till date like Republic</p>	<p>Participated in national days/week programme organized by kvk during 2006-07 to 2016-17 and also organized during 2017-18 to 2019-20 as Sr. Sci. & Head</p>

	day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, World environment day, Women's day, World Yoga day, World soil health day etc. Also organized mentioned program as in capacity of Sr. Sci. & Head from 2017 to till date.	<u>Supporting Evidence:</u> Published in progress report of KVK (2007-2019-20), See Experience certificate also.
Field day (s)	10 field day program organized and participated in 10 program organized by agriculture department Ghazipur on the site of good demonstrations at farmer's fields.	>500 farmers participated in the program and it gained benefits by application of the practice. Build up confidence of demonstrating farmers to continue with the practice and helped to spread its wider application in the farming community. Majority of the selected cluster villages farmers are using recommended production technologies in their crops and they call time to time by mobile phones for technological interventions and clearing doubts. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> 1. Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur and MGKVK, Gorakhpur: 2. In 2013, Department of Agriculture, Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh awarded Appreciation for conducting best extension services. 3. In 2020, Department of Agriculture, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh awarded Appreciation for conducting best extension services.
Field visits under the National Programmes like Mera Gaun Mera Gaurav (MGMG), Farmers First, etc.		
Mera Gaun Mera Gaurav	Organized by IIVR, Varanasi, UP	Participated in mentioned programme and delivered a lecture on plant health management
C-FLD oilseed and Pulses (National Program)	Visited cluster frontline demonstration on Oilseed and Pulses	>100 cluster frontline demonstrations (field) visited from 2008-09 to 2019-20, aware to the farmers' regarding seasonal technical know-how. <u>Supporting Evidence:-</u> Proof of Experience Certificate of KVK, Ghazipur and MGKVK, Gorakhpur [Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur and MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP]
Soil sample collected and Soil Health Cards distributed		
Soil sample collection and card distribution	Involved and prepared soil collection and distribution of soil health card	We prepared the plan for soil collection from farmers field and tested by soil scientist/lab technician. Soil sample collected from 185 grid during 2017-18 to 2019-20 and 2024 farmers covered under such grid. 2024 soil health card distributed to the farmers and provides information to farmers on the nutrient status of soil along with recommendations on

		appropriate dosage of soil nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [Documented/Published in Progress Report of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP]
Delivering TV & Radio talks, Press Release, organize Exposure Visits; participation in Interface meetings/Exhibition:		
Tv-talk (E-Tv Uttar Pradesh)	Participated in >100 program	Impact: Mass Farmers' to educate, inform, entertain, sensitize as well as generally socialize in the development of agricultural in rural areas through TV talk. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [Certificate attached as documentary proof]
Radio talk	Participated in 32 program	Impact: Mass Farmers' to educate, inform, entertain, sensitize as well as generally socialize in the development of agricultural in rural areas through radio talk. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [Certificate attached as documentary proof]
Press Release	>250 press release	Impact: Mass Farmers' to educate, inform, entertain, sensitize as well as generally socialize in the development of agricultural in rural areas through radio talk. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> [Some important press release attached]
Organize Exposure Visits	05	Impact: Mass Organized exposure visits for under graduate students of Digvijaynath PG College, Gorakhpur, UP at our kendra of different units and technology park.
Participation in Interface meetings/ Exhibition	11 Farmers-Scientist-Interaction (FSI) program/interface meeting organized in collaboration with ATMA, Ghazipur, UP and 01 TOT program	595 farmers participated in the program. Participated stakeholders sensitized about latest technical knowhow for enhancing the productivity of crops. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur In 2020, Department of Agriculture, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh awarded Appreciation for conducting best extension services.
Formation of Formal Village Organizations/Farmer Field School or establishment of Farmers' Producer /Commodity/Interest Groups/ Self Help Groups:		
Farmers Field School	Participated in 30 farmers field school as innovative participatory and interactive learning approach for	Existing extension services are easily integrated by FFS. FFS recreated the link between farmers, scientists and extension agent. Farmers are empowered and decide when and which information they want to get.

	technology dissemination program organized by Agriculture department, Ghazipur	Expertise is developed among farming community and promoting good management practices for enhancing productivity of the crops. <u>Supporting Evidence:</u> In 2013, Department of Agriculture, Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh awarded Appreciation for conducting best extension services In 2020, Department of Agriculture, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh awarded Appreciation for conducting best extension services.

Capacity Development

Type of Program	Program Details with Supporting Evidence	Co-ordination /Associate
a. Capacity development		
➤ One Training program for rural youth regarding employment generation Published in Progress Report of KVK, Balrampur, UP;	05 days Training program conducted on Mushroom Production Technology during 2007-08 at KVK, Balrampur (NDUAT, Kumarganj, Faizabad, UP), 30 participants empowered.	As course coordinator
➤ One Training program for rural youth regarding employment generation Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur	05 days Training program conducted on Mushroom Production Technology during 2014-15 at KVK, PG College, Ghazipur, UP, 16 beneficiaries empowered.	As course coordinator
➤ Five Training program for rural youth regarding employment generation Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur	03 days Training program conducted on Mushroom Production Technology during 2007-08 at KVK, PG College, Ghazipur, UP	As course coordinator
➤ Sixteen Training Program for rural youth regarding employment generation Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur	03 days Training program conducted on Vermi-compost preparation and production of verms	As course coordinator

➤ Annual Meet and National Symposium [Documentary evidence attached]	03 days program on Advancing Frontiers of Plant Disease Management in 2007 at NDUAT, Kumarganj, Faizabad, UP organized by Indian Phytopathological Society IARI, New Delhi.	As a convener member
➤ Three Training program for rural youth regarding employment generation ➤ Documented/Published in Progress Report of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	03 days Training program conducted on Mushroom Production Technology during 2017-18 to 2019-2020 at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	As course coordinator
b. Collaborative program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participation as an expert of plant protection for seed production in collaborative extension programme (team). ➤ Popularization of improved production technologies of pulses and cereals in villages in collaboration with State Agriculture Department under ATMA, NFSM resulted to achieved double digit growth rate in agriculture in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh ➤ Popularization of high remunerative plants/crops mango, guava, vegetables etc. with IPM, IDM in Horticultural crops in villages in collaboration with State Horticultural Department under NHM. 	As an expert of plant protection for seed production
c. Training manual/tool kits/materials developed		
Training manual	RP Singh and RK Singh (2019) Mushroom Utpadan takneeki published by MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP [Documentary evidence attached]	As an Author
Training material	RP Singh , V Dwivedi and AP Dwivedi (2009). Poorvi Maidani Anchal ki Pramukh Fasalon men Keet ewm Rog Prabandhan [Documentary evidence attached]	As an Author
Training tool kit	Prepared training tool kit- “Plant Disease Herbarium” for identification of diseases to the farmers; Experience certificate attached	As PHC I/c
Demonstrations laid out and constraints analyzed and solutions suggested for general improvement		
1. Identified constraints (gap in improved package and practices) in rape-seed and mustard production technology during selection of farmers for their solving solutions (As a Project leader)	Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gorakhpur conducted 125 cluster frontline demonstrations of Indian mustard during two consecutive years from 2017–18 to 2018–19. The average yield registered 42.67 percent higher over the farmers practice. The average of technology gap, extension gap and technology index were found to be 8.13 q /ha, 5.76 q/ha and 29.18 per cent respectively. The highest grain yield (21.50 q/ha) was recorded in the year 2018-19, it was 48.34 per cent more over the farmers practice (12.62 q/ha). Average net profitability of worth Rs. 48065.00/ha as compared with farmers practices (Rs. 28710.50/ha) were	Supporting Evidence: [A.K. Singh, R.P. Singh , R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay (2019). Effect of cluster front line demonstration on rapeseed-mustard in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Indian Journal of Extension</i>

	obtained and average benefit cost ratio i.e. 3.11 and 2.36 were recorded in demonstrated plot and farmers practice respectively.	<i>Education, Vol. 55 (3): 123-127]</i>
<p>2. Identified constraints (gap in improved package and practices) in pulse crops production technology during selection of farmers for their solving solutions and establishing production potential.</p> <p>(As a Project leader)</p>	<p>Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gorakhpur conducted frontline demonstration on pulse crops in which 50 demonstration was on pigeon pea and 10 demonstrations was on chickpea during kharif and rabi season 2017-18. The result reveals the increases yield of demonstrated plots that was 42.55 and 42.67 percent as compared to existing farming practices for pigeon pea and chickpea, respectively due to adoption of improved package of practices. On an average technology gap of different pulse crops under front line demonstration was 8.69 q/ha while its range varied from 7.05 to 10.34 q/ha. Extension gap of different pulse crops range was 4.37 to 5.07 q/ha with an average of 4.72 q/ha and technology index was varied from 29.37 to 41.36 per cent with on an average of 35.37 per cent. The higher additional returns and effective gain obtained under demonstrations could be due to improved technology, non-monetary factors, timely operations of crop cultivation and scientific monitoring.</p>	<p>Supporting Evidence: [A.K. Singh, R.P. Singh, R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay (2019). Frontline Demonstration: An Effective Tool for Increasing Productivity of Pulses in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry Vol. 8 (2): 1882-1884]</i></p>
<p>3. Analyzed constraints (gap in improved package and practices) in pulse crop production technology during selection of farmers for their solving solutions through innovative technologies</p> <p>(As a Project leader)</p>	<p>91 demonstrations on chickpea in an area of 10 ha during rabi period from 2011-12 to 2014-15 (HYV GNG-663, RSG 963, DCP 92-3 + Use of Trichoderma for seed treatment @10gm/kg of seed) and 14 demo on pigeon pea (3ha) crop (HYV NA-2+ Use of Trichoderma for seed treatment @10gm/kg of seed+100kg DAP) were conducted during kharif season of same period. The improved technologies recorded mean grain yield of 18.06 q/ha and 19.61 q/ha in chickpea and pigeon pea which was 51.22 and 68.44 per cent higher than farmers practices of chickpea and pigeon pea, respectively. Improved crop production technology and integrated approaches gave higher mean net returns of Rs. 42778.25/ha in chickpea and Rs. 43651.67/ha in pigeon pea with a benefit cost ratio 3.13 and 3.27, respectively over the farmers practice. The outcome of the trial inspired the farming communities to replace their old non-descriptive varieties with resistant and high yielding varieties and other technological options which are being cultivated. The outcome of the trial inspired the farming communities to replace their old non-descriptive varieties with resistant and high yielding varieties and other</p>	<p>Supporting evidence: [R.P. Singh, U.S. Gautam and Dinesh Singh (2015). Pulse's production and productivity enhancement through innovative technologies. <i>Progressive Research-An International Journal, 10 (Special-III): 1289-1293]</i></p>

	technological options which are being cultivated. Presently chickpea varieties horizontally spread in an area of 108 ha covering 17 villages of five (5) blocks and pigeon pea variety NA-2 spread in 595 ha of 30 villages in 6 blocks.	
4. Identified Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers. (As a Project leader)	The present study concluded that majority of the respondents had low to medium level of adoption of integrated plant protection practices. Only few respondents (10.83%) had high level of adoption towards the recommended integrated plant protection practices. This emphasized the need to educate the farmers through various means for the adoption of improved production and protection technologies to reverse this trend of wide extension gap. More and more use of latest production technologies with high yielding varieties will subsequently change this alarming trend of galloping extension gap.	Supporting Evidence: [RP Singh, AP Dwivedi, SRK Singh, Anupam Mishra and Mamta Singh (2011) . Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers, <i>Journal of Extension Education</i> , 16 (1 & 2): 38-44]
5. Identified extent of adoption level and constraints on IPM technology in Chickpea (As a Project leader)	It was found that 81.67% timely sowing whereas deep summer ploughing and destruction of stubbles were done by 15.00% of the respondents only and 10.83% respondents practicing disease and pest resistant varieties and none of them applying neem cake/ground nut cake for prevention of pest management. Mechanical practices for weed management were 18.33 per cent and only 4.17% respondents adopted bio-fungicide i.e. <i>Trichoderma viride</i> , <i>T. harzianum</i> as seed treatment without bioinsecticides application in chickpea. The unavailability of biopesticides and quality seeds, unaware of friendly insects and high cost of pesticides were significant constraints in adoption of IPM technology. Therefore, it is need to educate the farmers through various means for the adoption of improved production and protection technologies to reverse this trend of wide extension gap. More and more use of latest production technologies with high yielding varieties will subsequently change this alarming trend of galloping extension gap.	Supporting Evidence: [R.P. Singh, Dinesh Singh, A.P. Dwivedi and Mamta Singh (2014) . Adoption level of integrated pest management technology in chickpea, <i>Journal of Food Legumes</i> , 27(2): 170-173.]
6. Identified Extent of adoption of Production and Protection Technologies of Field Pea by farmers of district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh. (As a Project leader)	The adoption of time of sowing has been 75 per cent as well as adoption of recommended varieties about 70 percent amongst all the component technologies. No any farmer using seed treatment due to lack of knowledge about this and lack of availability of the viable bio fungicide and Rhizobium culture. Most of the farmers were not using plant protection measures, water management and weed management practices due to high cost involved	Supporting Evidence: [AP Dwivedi, RP Singh and Mamta Singh (2011) . Extent of adoption of Production and Protection Technologies of Field Pea by

	in agrochemicals, lack of knowledge about irrigation requirement in any pulse crop and lack of knowledge about losses in productivity due to weed problem in field pea crop. Therefore, for enhancing the production and productivity of field pea, strategy should be made for getting the more and more recommended technologies adopted by the farmers.	farmers of district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Indian Journal of Extension Education</i> , 47 (3 & 4): 170-174]
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c. Innovative Extension Methodologies and Documentation of success stories		
(1.) Implementing Mobile advisory for technology dissemination to the farmers through m-kisan portal	230 farmers and farm women were collected from the prepared database of the farmers with kvk and utilized it to send need based information through voice SMS and Text SMS. Immediate and after 1-7 days the feedback response for management of insect-pest was found to be best compared to that of seed rate and timely sowing. This intervention helped in the horizontal spreading of need based, location specific agricultural information to their fellow farmers. This was disseminated in neighboring villages through farmers as well. On an average 36 text short message services/year sent to the farmers. Its covering 37000 farmers across the Ghazipur district are registered under this programme. Documentary proof: [A. K. Bajpai and R.P. Singh (2012). Mobile advisory for Farmers. <i>Full length paper published in Proceeding of Agro-Informatics and Precision Agriculture, India</i> , ISBN:978-81-8424-772-5]	
(2.) Community Radio Station used as innovative methodology for technology transfer	KVK Ghazipur is pioneer in establishing Community Radio Station with host institute. It is commissioned by Prasar Bharati, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting New Delhi with objective to make available, technological knowhow to most needy farmers. Audio Lectures on several agricultural activities are recorded and broadcasted seven hours daily in a range of 20 km radius at 90.4 MHz frequency for dissemination of technologies. 32 programs on plant protection management of different crops are broadcasted.	
(3.) Cluster Village Approach are used as innovative methodology for technology dissemination like Replacement of old and mix variety of chickpea, pigeon pea, field pea, potato	To perform the mandatory activities of KVK collectively for maximum benefit and use of effective technology by the farmers, a compact area group approach has been adopted by KVK. In this connection at last 10 villages has been adopted by the KVK for three years. After creating technological awareness in farmers, KVK switches to new cluster of villages for the same. Popularized chickpea varieties viz. Pusa-256, Pusa 362, Awarodhi, GNG 663, RSG 963, DCP 92-3, pigeon pea variety NA-2, potato variety Kufri chipsona 3, IPM and IDM technology in major crops.	
(4.) Master Trainer Concept for technology transfer	KVK organized trainings and orientation courses for skill upgradation from time-to-time. A total of 8 (eight) trainers were selected and trained as master trainers in various trends viz. Plant protection, Post Harvest Technology, Painting, Tailoring, Preparation of Home Care Products, Animal Husbandry etc. to spread technology horizontally in the villages. The intervention of the KVK regarding to transfer of technology reaches up to approximately 1000 villages as they are in regular contact with KVK technology dissemination programme.	
(5.) Farm clinic (Plant Health Clinic)	1137 plant samples diagnosed and provided specific advice to	

<p>(19.10.2010 to 30.12.2016)</p>	<p>individual farmers. 305 villages and 16 blocks covered. Builds up farmer's confidence with scientist. Improved rapport building with the farmers. Changed attitude of the people. [Documented/Published in Progress Report of KVK, Ghazipur]</p>
<p>[6.] Creation of recent advances technology module (crop cafeteria) at KVK farm from 2011-12 to 2014-15</p>	<p>>800 farmers visited crop cafeteria during 2011-12 to 2014-15. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Ghazipur has been planned to evaluate and popularize the HYVs of Wheat, Chickpea, Mustard, Field pea and Barley with recommended production technology among farming communities through crop cafeteria. Demonstration of high yielding varieties of different crops with latest production technologies in crop cafeteria were found very effective in changing attitude, skills and knowledge of farming communities. Farmers awared about recommended practices of the crops like method of sowing, spacing, intercropping, weeding, seed rate, plant protection measures etc. and also awared about production potential of the planted crops in crop cafeteria. Documentary proof: [Dinesh Singh, RP Singh and AP Dwivedi (2013). Crop cafeteria: An innovative approach for transfer of technology. <i>Abstract Pulished in First UP Agricultural Science Congress</i>. August, 17-19, 2013, Pp. 195] [Dinesh Singh, RP Singh, PK Singh and Mamta Singh (2012). Performance of chickpea in Crop cafeteria: An effective tool for technology transfer among farming communities and in-service personnel. Abstract Published in Souvenir & Compendium of 6th National Seminar, organized by SCMSD, IARI, New Delhi Pp. 126]</p>
<p>[7.] Voice Krishi Vigyan Kendra (vKVK) portal connects experts with farmers through voice over mobile phone.</p>	<p>vKVK provides a platform in which extension scientists disseminate relevant advisory through mobiles. In total 67 voice messages on plant protection have been sent to 46,062 farmers of Ghazipur district in last two years. A good feedback was also received from 1000 number of farmers expressing the ease of understanding the message Universities, NGOs and ICAR. So far, about 190 KVKs are using this portal and it is planned to cover among all. Documentary proof: [AK Bajpai and R P Singh (2016). vKVK: A revolutionary approach for information communication to farming community. <i>Proceedings of the National Seminar on Impact of organic farming in sustainable rural development through agriculture organized by KVK, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, R. G. S. C., Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP.</i>, ISBN: 978-93-84215-54-5]</p>
<p>Documentation of success stories</p>	<p>➤ Documented the success story on highly resistant to late blight HYV Kufri Chipsona-03, balanced dose of fertilizers (25 tonnes FYM, 120:80:100::N:P:K kg/ha), weed management (Metribuzin @1.0 kg ai/ha in 800 litre of water pre-emergence spray) and proper distance (60 cm x 20 cm). As per suggestion, the farmer adopted full package for maximizing the potato yield. Documentary proof: [Published in Progress report of ATARI, Kanpur, 2012-13] ➤ Documented success story on IPM strategies in chickpea for productivity enhancement. The different IPM strategies i.e. proper tillage,</p>

line sowing and inter cropping with coriander/linseed, HYVs Udai, RSG 963, seed treatment with Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2g/kg seed, Trichoderma powder @10gm/kg of seed for management of collar rot, Neem pesticide @ 4liter/ha, Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 250gm/ha and Spinosad 45% SP @150ml/ha were comprised.

Documentary proof:

[Published in Annual Report of KVK Ghazipur 2009-10 and 2015-16]

➤ **Documented success story on varietal replacement with IPM strategies in chickpea for productivity enhancement in district Ghazipur:**

➤ The different IPM strategies i.e. proper tillage, line sowing and inter cropping with coriander/linseed, HYVs GNG 1581, seed treatment with Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2g/kg seed for management of collar rot, Profenophas 50%EC @ 2 liter/ha, at 50% flowering and Spinosad 45% SP @150ml/ha were comprised at pod filling stage. 28.06 % more yield were recorded over existing practices. The net returns were received Rs 55380/ha with use of technological interventions than existing practices (Rs. 39460/-).

Supporting Evidence: - As a Project leader/SMS-Plant Protection: - Published in Progress Report of ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur, UP 2016-17

➤ **Documented success story on varietal replacement with IPM strategies in mustard for productivity enhancement in district Gorakhpur:**

Mr. Balwant Singh adopted the balanced dose of chemical, fertilizer (N:P:K:S::150:40:40:30) kg/ha in mustard crop as per suggestion of KVK's scientist for his one acre land. His local yield was 5.60 qt with recommended technology. His yield increased by 53.57% with yield 8.60 qt. The economic gain in terms of per unit expenditure gross income, net return and BCR are recorded. Rs 8640, Rs. 34400, Rs. 25760 and 3.98 correspondingly. Mr. Singh is very happy on improvement in their income, livelihood and set forth example for others. **Supporting Evidence: - Published in Progress Report of ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur, UP 2017-18**

➤ **Success story on HYV of wheat DBW 187 for productivity enhancement in district Gorakhpur:**

In order to popularize and promote this variety, ICAR-IIWBR Karnal in collaboration with Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra Chauk Mafi (Peepiganj), organised the training programme on 16th Nov 2019 for wheat farmers in which the minikit trials of 2.5 Kg each seed was given to 100 farmers. During the programme the scientist from ICAR –IIWBR Karnal informed the farmers about the latest techniques for harvesting the high yield in wheat and demonstrated them about line sowing of wheat. Smt Koila Devi W/O Sh. Arjun from village Rakhukhor, Jungle kaudiya, Gorakhpur also participated in the training programme and received the minikit of 2.5 kg seed of DBW 187 (Karan Vandana). After getting the seeds she carried out the wheat sowing in line in third fortnight of November, 2018. The previous crop in her field was groundnut. She applied the recommended dose of fertilizers (150:60:40kg NPK/ha) in the field

	<p>and applied irrigation two times and there was rain during the time of third irrigation. She carried out the weeding manually two times during the crop season. On 10th April, 2019 she harvested 220 Kg wheat yield from small area of 266m². Smt Koila Devi is now the source of aspiration and motivation for the other farmers of this region. Other farmers namely, Ramenewas Maurya, Babu Ram Yadav, Hema Raj Prajapti, Ram Narayan Maurya, Lalaprasad Yadav and Mahendra Singh of the district also harvested high yield. The harvest from the same amount of seed (2.5 kg) at other farmers' field in the district varied from 80 to 128 Kg from 2.5Kg of the seed. The yield level varied from 80 to 128kg from 2.5kg of seed. The KVK scientists namely <u>Dr RP Singh</u> and Dr Avanih Kumar regularly visited the demonstrations and advised the farmers about proper management of the wheat crop. This approach will certainly be helped in rapid popularization of the variety in the region. Supporting Evidence: - Published on www.iwbr.org {As a Project leader/Sr. Sci. & Head}</p> <p>➤ Documented innovative technology on IPM in Pigeon pea and chickpea crops for income doubling and livelihood security: Popularized IPM strategies in pigeon pea (Var. NA-2) and chickpea (Var. RSG 963) crops for income doubling and livelihood security among farming community. Supporting evidence:- As a Project leader/SMS-Plant Protection: - Documented and Innovative technology published in book entitled "Krishak Aay Sambardhan hetu Prabhavi Takneek" ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur, UP.</p>
<p>Up-scaling introduced technologies</p>	<p>of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developed and standardized IPM/IDM technology module in chickpea, pigeon pea, brinjal, cauliflower and chilli of Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. ➤ Documented the insect-pests and diseases status of various crops/plants based on plant health clinic (PHC) of Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. ➤ Up scaled the vermi-compost/verms production in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. ➤ Upgraded the knowledge and skill of extension workers regarding precautionary spray of pesticides. ➤ Upgraded the knowledge and skill of farmers and farm women with methods demonstration regarding insect-pests management in vegetable crops through bio-pesticides/botanical pesticides. ➤ Enhanced income of farming communities of Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh and improved their livelihood and nutritional security through technological interventions i.e. use of disease resistant varieties, reducing cost of pesticides, proper weed management, seed treatment etc.
<p>World soil day organized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organized World Soil Day in 5th December, 2015 and 2016 at our Kendra to create awareness about the importance of women in agriculture and knowledge on soil health and also to create awareness about importance of soil and hygienic produce production among farm families. Also organized in MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP. ➤ Training cum Awareness programme on Technology Dissemination and Income Improvement Activities (TDIIA) organized by Agricultural Innovation Partnership (AIP) project in the association

	<p>with Institute of Agricultural Sciences. About 170 participants had attended in both program including farm women/farmers and scientists. AIP facilitated convergence of farmers and scientists to share knowledge on enhancing crop production.</p> <p><u>Documentary proof:</u> [Report Published in USAID-AIP on google site-Photocopy attached]</p>
Feedback/Constraints identified in specific technologies	<p>➤ Assessed constraints in adoption of technology among farming communities as suggestive measures from ICAR, SAU Officials, line department, machinery manufacturers and leading farmers/ farm women.</p> <p><u>Documentary proof:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> [RP Singh, et al. (2011). Integrated Pest Management in Pigeon Pea: Adoption and constraints of the growers. <i>Journal of Extension Education</i>, 16 (1 & 2):38-44] [RP Singh, et al. (2013). IPM Technology in chickpea: Adoption pattern and constraints. Published in Souvenir cum Compendium <i>First UP Agricultural Science Congress</i>, 17-19, August, 2013. Pp.220] [R P Singh, et al. (2011). Extent of adoption, communication source and constraints regarding IPM practices in Pigeon pea. Abstract paper published in National Seminar organized by ISEE, New Delhi on September, 27-29, 2011 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M. P.

OTHER EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

<u>Prodspecial attainmentuction and supply of technology products</u>		
Seed production of different crops viz. Wheat, Mustard, Chickpea, Barley and Potato in rabi and in kharif like Pigeon pea, Paddy Dhaincha Bio-fertilizer i.e. vermin-compost and Verms	Seed Production from 2009-10 to 2015-16 (TL seed produced) (35.82 qt produced during 2011-12 to 2015-16 and 6.00 qt produced in 2016-17)	Total 2712.06 kg truth full seeds produced during 2009-10 to 2015-16. The seeds sold about Rs 31, 69211.50 to 1773 farmers from my centers and also sold to Government agencies. Vermi-compost are used in kvk farm mostly, still it has been sold to farmers about Rs 1660/- and worms also sold to farmers about Rs 1625/-

Institution building / Service functions

Activities at the Institute/University/Council Level

Institution Building [Supporting evidence:

Item	Details of Activity	Level of Involvement	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)

1. Construction of Administrative Building of newly approved KVK	Well established Administrative building of MGKVK along with proper functioning.	Performed in the capacity of Senior Scientist and Head of the KVK	144.09 lakhs
2. Establishment of quality jaggery production cum training unit in district of Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh for income generation and entrepreneurship development	Well established quality jaggery unit and proper functioning at MGKVK, Gorakhpur	Performed in the capacity of Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	35 lakhs
3. Establishment of Honey production unit cum training unit at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Established honey bee production unit and proper functioning at MGKVK, Gorakhpur	Performed in the capacity of Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	10 lakhs
4. Establishment of Farmers hostel at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Establishing farmers hostel at MGKVK, Gorakhpur	Performed in the capacity of Senior Scientist and Head of the KVK	66.41 lakhs
5. Establishment of Farmers hostel cum training hall at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Establishing farmers hostel cum training hall at MGKVK, Gorakhpur	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	77 lakhs
6. Establishment of mushroom production unit at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Establishing mushroom production unit at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	20 lakhs
7. Establishment of Hi-tech poly house, net shade house, hydroponic etc. unit at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Established and functioning Hi-tech poly house, net shade house, hydroponic etc unit at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	35 lakhs
8. Construction of boundary wall at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	70% boundary wall work completed at KVK farm	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	264 lakhs
9. Farm machinery and equipment's	Purchased newly agricultural implements	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	20 lakhs

10. Establishment of mini seed processing unit at MGKVK, Gorakhpur	Establishing mini seed processing unit at MGKVK, Gorakhpur	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	40 lakhs
11. Establishment of IFS model at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Establishing IFS model at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	25 lakhs
12. Establishment of drip irrigation at MGKVK, farm of Gorakhpur, UP	Establishing of drip irrigation at MGKVK, farm of Gorakhpur, UP	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	10 lakhs
13. Establishment of underground water channel at MGKVK, farm of Gorakhpur, UP	Establishing of underground water channel at MGKVK, farm of Gorakhpur, UP	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	30 lakhs
14. Establishment of Scientist quarters at MGKVK Gorakhpur, UP	Well established scientist quarters at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Performed in the capacity of Senior Scientist and Head of the KVK	61.52 lakhs
15. Establishment of plant health clinic at KVK, PG College Ghazipur	Established plant health clinic at KVK, PG College Ghazipur. Helpful to the farming communities in effective management of pest and diseases	As an I/c Plant Health Clinic	10 lakhs
16. Genetic Improvement of Kalanamak for productivity traits, biotic and abiotic stress tolerance, aroma and nutritional quality	Trial is going on for genetic improvement of kalanamak productivity traits. The project sanctioned by IARI, New Delhi with UPCAR, Lucknow for the duration of 2019-20 to 2022-23	As a Principal Investigator (PI) of the project	12.60 lakhs
17. Construction of boundary wall at MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Boundary wall (100 meter) work completed at KVK farm	Performed in the capacity of Senior Scientist and Head of the KVK	14.33 lakhs

Service functions:			
Category of service functions	Details of Services Provided with Supporting Evidence	Period	
		From (DD/MM/YYYY)	To (DD/MM/YYYY)
(i) Compilation of institute Annual Report/Institute publications	(1.) Compilation of Final Report of Mango malformation: Role of Eriophid mites and <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in disease induction and management strategy (sponsored by UPCAR, Lucknow) (40 pages)	1998	1999

(Editor/Sub-editor)	Supporting Evidence: Experience Certificate, and cover, content page attached		
	(2.) Compilation of Annual Progress Reports and Action plan for KVK Balrampur, U.P. (2005-06-14 page); (2006-07-31 pages); (2007-08-60 pages); Action plan-2008-09-50 pages); SAC report-2007-49 pages): Supporting Evidence: Experience Certificate, and cover, content page attached	2005-06	2007- 08
	(3.) Impact assessment of plant protection related work from 2011-12 to 2014-15, KVK, PG college, Ghazipur, UP (40 pages): Supporting Evidence: Cover page and content attached	2015	-
	(4.) QRT report preparation (48 pages): Supporting Evidence: Proof attached	2011	-
	(5.) Compilation of Annual Progress Report of an Action plan of KVK Ghazipur (APR-2009-10-48 pages; 2010-11-71pages; 2011-12-81pages; 2012-13-92pages; 2013-14-93pages; 2014-15-66pages; 2015-16-69pages; 2016-17-72pages; & action plan 2015-16-87pages; 2016-17-43pages; 2017-18-44pages and MGKVK, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (2017-18-71pages; 2018-19-76pages; 2019-20-75pages) action plan (2017-18-41pages; 2018-19-51pages; 2019-20-51pages; 2020-21-54pages): Supporting Evidence: Experience Certificate, and cover, content page attached	2008-09	Till date
	(6.) Compilation of SAC meeting Proceeding Report of KVK, PG College, Ghazipur (2008-55pages, 2012-40pages, 2015-46pages, 2017-67pages) and MGKVK, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (2018-45pages, 2020-71pages): Supporting Evidence: Experience Certificate, and cover, content page	2009-10	Till date
	(7.) Compilation of Progress report of KVK, Ghazipur for National Award (2010-76pages) and Zonal award (2016-17-106pages) Supporting Evidence: Experience certificate; Cover, content page attached	2010, 2016-17	-
	(8.) Compilation of C-DAP of Plant Protection for Ghazipur district Supporting Evidence: Cover, content page attached	2014	-
	(9.) Prepared report for Transferable Technology (06pages): Supporting Evidence attached	2015	-
	(10.) Compilation of 'Krishi Prabhat' magazine of KVK, Balrampur as Co-Editor Supporting Evidence: Cover, content page attached	2007	2008
	(11.) Compilation of 'Krishi Kiran' magazine of KVK, PG College Ghazipur as Co-Editor Supporting Evidence: Cover, content page	2008	25.05.2017

	attached		
	(12.) Gorakhnath Krishi Darpan- Chief Editor Supporting Evidence: Attached	2019	Till date
	(13.) Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra-Ek Nazar Men- Chief Editor Supporting Evidence: Attached	2019	Till date
	(14.) Arhar Utpadan Praudhogiki- Chief Editor Supporting Evidence: Attached	2019	Till date
	(15.) Chana Utpadan Praudhogiki- Chief Editor Supporting Evidence: Attached	2019	Till date
	(16.) Sarson Utpadan Praudhogiki- Chief Editor Supporting Evidence: Attached	2019	Till date
	(17.) Mushroom Utpadan Takneeki- Chief Editor Supporting Evidence: Attached	2019	Till date
(ii)-a: Services provided as In-charge of utility sections			
	1. Involved in seed production programme of KVK, Balrampur, UP Supporting Evidence: Experience certificate	13.10.2006	24.09.2008
	2. Involvement of seed production programme in KVK, PG college, Ghazipur, UP Supporting Evidence: Experience certificate	25.09.2008	25.05.2017
	3. I/c Plant Health Clinic Supporting Evidence: Experience certificate	01.04.2011	25.05.2017
	4. I/c 'Verms/Vermi-compost production unit' Supporting Evidence: Experience certificate	25.10.2008	25.05.2017
	5. I/c Subject Matter Specialist- Horticulture Supporting Evidence:	06.08.2010	30.11.2010
	6. I/c Subject Matter Specialist- Horticulture Supporting Evidence:	19.04.2012	23.07.2012
	7. I/c Subject Matter Specialist- Horticulture Supporting Evidence:	18.06.2014	15.09.2015
	8. Involvement of seed production programme of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP Supporting Evidence: Experience certificate	26/05/2017	Till date
	9. In the capacity of Senior Scientist and Head -involved in Setting up of soil testing laboratory (Soil samples of farmers are being analyzed and soil health card is distributed)- Farmers are getting benefitted; Development of KVK farm (Layout and infrastructure development- Crops are being grown properly- crop cafeteria and seed production)- Revolving fund is being generated; Seed production programme and all works assigned by controlling officer ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur, UP Supporting Evidence: Experience certificate	26/05/2017	Till date
(ii)-b: Services provided in Prioritization, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME cell) and coordination			

Item	Details of activity	Level of involvement	Amount (Rs. in lakhs) (if applicable)	Period	
				From	To
1. Assistance in project management and coordination					
1.	Strengthening of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	PI	639.50 lakh	2018-19	Till date
2.	Establishment of quality jaggery production cum training unit in district of Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh for income generation and entrepreneurship development	PI	35 Lakh	2018-19	Till date
3.	Mango malformation: Role of Eriophyid mite and <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in disease induction and management strategy	Research Fellow	397200/-	1998	1999
4.	Acceleration of RCT in eastern Uttar Pradesh (USAID Project)	Associated Scientist	853055/-	2006	2007
5.	Acceleration of RCT in eastern Uttar Pradesh (USAID Project)	Associated Scientist	656348/-	2007	2008
2. Assistance in monitoring (Physical, financial and scientific) targets					
Item	Details of activity	Physical	Financial	Scientific	Nature of Management /Co-ordination
1	Strengthening of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	Creation of physical facilities	Budget monitoring and utilization	Field/lab execution of experiments	Initiation, formulation and implementation as PI
2	Mango malformation: Role of Eriophyid mite and <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in disease induction and management strategy.	Creation of physical facilities	Maximum Budget utilized	Field and lab execution of experiments.	Initiation by nodal agency UPCAR, lucknow, U.P. and formulation by PI and Research Fellows.
3	(I) Establishment of DSR with stalebed technique and nutrient management. (II) Establishment of WSR with drum seeding technique and nutrient management.	Creation of physical facilities.	Budget utilized	Resource conservation technology which insures better establish	Implementing Agency CIMMYT-INDIA, Funded by USAID. This programme is

				ment and higher profitability than the traditional practices.	implemented by KVK scientists.
(iii) Field surveys including sea exploration, biodiversity and aquatic/soil resources					
(1)	Compilation of preliminary survey report and impact of technological interventions of cluster villages in Ghazipur district > 8 days/year Supporting Evidence: Experience certificate and cover page of the report attached		2011		2012
(2)	Member of task force for doubling farming income of the district Gorakhpur, UP. Task force constitute by Commissioner Gorakhpur, UP. Field surveyed and report prepared. Supporting Evidence: Proof attached		03/10/2019		Till date
(3)	Surveyed farmers field in the capacity of Senior Scientist and Head (newly wheat variety DBW 187 seed distributed to 100 farmers) with kvk scientist from time to time for advisory services and also visited with IIWBR, Karnal, scientist regarding to record crop performance and data collection. Supporting Evidence: Proof attached		2018		-
(iv) Coordination of institute level activities like flagship programmes of Government of India, MGMG, SAGY, TSP, Skill development, National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) programmes, representing the institute level committees, Annual events, Alumni Activities					
MGMG	Participated in MGMG programme organized by IIVR, Varanasi, UP. At our KVK Ghazipur and delivered a lecture on plant health management. Impact: Facilitated knowledge, skill and seasonal agricultural information to the farmers and also provides timely alerts and advisories regarding inputs, service providers etc. As a Resource person (Scientist-Plant Protection) Supporting Evidence: Publish in progress report of KVK, PG college, Ghazipur as an extension activity of gosthi.		2012		-
SAGY (As a Project leader/Senior Scientist & Head)	In Sanshad Adarsh Gram ‘Jangal Aurahi’, Gorakhpur, Organized training, demonstration on pigeon pea crop, diagnostic visit and swachhata awareness campaign etc. Impact: Respondents confidence improved with KVK scientist to have face-to face discussion; Encourage the farmers to act their farm work on a more systematic and specific		2017-18		2018-19

	manner; Facilitated sharing of knowledge and experiences; Farmers convinced about technology, appreciated and are being adopted. Supporting Evidence: A.K. Singh, R.P. Singh , R.K. Singh and S.P. Upadhyay (2019). Frontline Demonstration: An Effective Tool for Increasing Productivity of Pulses in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh, <i>Journal of Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry Vol. 8 (2): 1882-1884</i>		
Representing the institute level committees (As a Project leader/Senior Scientist & Head)	Represented as institute level committees like PRA, CFLDs, OFTs, Kisan Mela and Trainings organize, constructions of different units at KVK, design seed production program at KVK farm, prepared project for strengthening of KVK as PI etc. Supporting Evidence: - Experience certificate and all progress report of KVK as proof	2008 2017-18	2017 Till date

Linkages with line departments			
1.	• External linkages with District Department of Agriculture for Joint diagnostic visit, participation in meetings, conducted trainings, demonstrations and collection of feedback from farmers for further research (As a Scientist-Plant Protection)	2008	25.05.2017
2.	• External linkages with Narendra Deva University of Agricultural and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad. (UP) for Seed linkage and other released technology for guidance.	2008	25.05.2017
3.	• Linkages with Nehru Yuva Kendra to impart training for skill and knowledge development	2008	25.05.2017
4.	• Linkages with ATMA, DASP Ghazipur for training and advisory services.	2008	25.05.2017
5.	• Linkages with National Bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD): for training and advisory services those associated to the bank.	2008	25.05.2017
6.	• Linkages with Nunhemn's, Pro-agro, Tata Chemicals, Bayer, PPL, UPL, Dhanuka for FSI and training program to develop skill and knowledge of respondents	2008	25.05.2017

POPULARIZATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Title of technology	Methods adopted	Impact assessment	Individual /Collaborative
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1. IPM technology for pod borer in chick pea.	OFT, Training, Demonstration (Participatory)	The adoption of recommended improved crop production technology and plant protection measures was poor. The OFT was effective in changing attitude, skill, and knowledge of combined management approach and yield increased upto 79.95% more over farmers practices. Results indicates that combined management approach increased net income by Rs.24121/-ha. over farmers practices.	Individual
2. IPM technology for pod borer in pigeonpea.	OFT, Training, Demonstration (Participatory)	The adoption of recommended improved crop production technology and plant protection measures was poor. The OFT was effective in changing attitude, skill, and knowledge of combined management approach and yield increased upto 78.04% more over farmers practices. Results indicates that combined management approach increased net income by Rs.31800/-ha. over farmers practices.	Individual
3. Management of shoot gall Psylla in Mango.	OFT, Training, Demonstration (Participatory)	Majority of the farmers are using this technology. In demonstration plot yield was recorded 80.80kg/plant and in FP it was 37.58kg/plant.	Collaborative
4. Wilt Resistant Variety of chick pea-Awarodhi and use of Trichoderma as a seed treatment.	Demonstration, Training (Participatory)	Farmers are using in large scale. In demo. Yield increased upto 68% over farmers practices.and earned net income Rs, 47800/-ha.	Individual
5. Wilt Resistant Variety of Pigeon pea-NA-1 & NA-2 and use of Trichoderma as a seed treatment.	Demonstration, Training (Participatory)	Farmers are using in large scale. Average percent increase in the yield over farmers practices about 39.28% and earned net income Rs.24720/-ha.	Collaborative
6. Shoot and Fruit borer management in Brinjal through IPM.	OFT, Training, Demonstration (Participatory)	Majority of the farmers are using this technology.	Individual
7. Insect-pest, diseases of field and plantation crops and their	Trainings, Advisory services (Participatory)	Majority of the farmers are using recent protection technology.	Individual

management.			
8. Popularised use of Trichoderma for the control of wilt in Lentil & Pea and control of damping off, root rot, collar rot, seed rot in vegetables too and also the management of bunt & smut in rice, wheat.	Training, Demonstration (Participatory)	Majority of the farmers are using this technology.	Collaborative
9. Popularised IDM module for the management of wilt in Sugarcane in district Balrampur of U.P.	OFT, Training, Demonstration (Participatory)	Majority of the farmers are using this technology. In demonstration plot yield was recorded 802.3q/ha. and in FP it was 612.80q/ha.	Individual
10. Popularised application and importance of VAM in cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fruit plants also in district Balrampur of U.P	Demonstration, Trainings (Participatory)	Most of the area is covered by sugarcane. Agroclimatic situation is rainfed. In this area VAM application is very effective. As mentioned dose applied and get yield enhanced upto 59% over farmers' practices.	Collaborative
11. Popularised RCT in wheat.	Demonstration, Training (Participatory)	Field trials were carried out at 35 farmers field in 88.8ha. area. The overall net profitability of worth Rs.5634/-ha. In 2006-07 and Rs.5974/-ha. In 2007-08 over the conventional method. Majority of the progressive farmers are adopting this technology in tarai district of Balrampur. Farmers and field functionaries of line departments feedback was positive and farmers feel that the technology acceptable being simple and economical.	Collaborative
12. Popularised IPM technology in Mango	Training & Advisory services (Participatory)	Majority of the farmers are using this technology.	Collaborative
13. Popularised vermin-		Majority of the farmers are using this technology. 15 units have been	

composting and preparation of vermicompost techniques & verms production among rural youth for self employment generation and organic farming in district Ghazipur of U.P.	Demonstration, Trainings (Participatory)	established by farmers.	Individual
14. Popularised Mushroom cultivation technique among rural youth for self employment generation in district Balrampur of U.P	Demonstration, Trainings (Participatory)	Some rural youth are adopting.	Individual
15. Use of ZT machine DSR technique WSR technique	Demonstration, Trainings (Participatory)	Increase area under ZT in wheat crop and DSR & WSR was not much imperative but became popular among the farmers in terms of resource conservation i.e. fuel, water, seed, labour, time and other monitoring inputs.	Collaborative
16. Popularization of technique of nitrogen management in paddy based on LCC.	Demonstration, Trainings (Participatory)	Twenty progressive farmers are using.	Collaborative

TRAININGS CONDUCTED

Year	Thematic area	No. of courses	Covered crops/plants	Duration	No. of beneficiaries	Coordinator/Associated
1. FARMERS AND FARM WOMENS						

2006-07	IPM	05	Paddy, Sugarcane	Each 2 days	117	Coordinator
2006-07 & 2007-08	IPM and IDM	15	Pigeon pea, Chickpea, Urd Moong, potato, Brinjal	Each 2 days	341	Coordinator
2007-08	IPM	04	Mango	Each 2 days	112	Coordinator
Total		24			570	
2008-09 to December, 2017	IPM, IDM, Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides, Bio-control of pests and diseases	116	Chickpea, Pigeon pea, Wheat, Mustard, Urd, Moong, Paddy, Mango, Potato etc	Each 01 day	2348 male+248 female= 2596	Coordinator
2.TRAINING FOR EXTENSION PERSONNELS:						
2006-07-2007-08	IPM & IDM	03	Sugarcane	Each 2 days	45	Coordinator
2006-07	IPM & IDM	03	Paddy	Each 2 days	45	Coordinator
2007-08	IPM	01	Rabi vegetables	Each 2 days	15	Coordinator
Total		07			105	
2008-09 to December, 2017	IPM & IDM	05	Paddy, Rabi vegetables	Each 01 day	88	Coordinator
Grand Total (EF)		12			193	
3.TRAINING FOR RURAL YOUTH:						
2007-08	Mushroom production	01	Mushroom production technology	05 days	30	Coordinator
2008-09 to December, 2017	Vermi-culture	12	Techniques for vermi-compost preparation & production of verms inoculum	Each 03 days	224	Coordinator
2008-09 to December, 2017	Mushroom production	07	Mushroom production technology	Each 03 days	127	Coordinator
2014-15	Mushroom production	01	Mushroom production technology	05 days	16	Coordinator
Grand Total (RY)		21			397	
GT (PF+EF+RY)		173			3756	

Participation /Organization of Kisan Mela/ Exhibition

SN	Title & Place	Year	Duration	Co-ordinated/ Associated/ Participated
1.	Poorwanchal Kisan mela and Krishi Pradarshani	2019	02 days	Organised
2.	Kisan mela/exhibition	2017, 2018	01	Organized
3.	Kisan mela/exhibition	2015, 2016	01 days	Associated
4.	Kisan mela at KVK P.G.College, Ghazipur, U.P.	2014	2 days	Associated
5.	Kisan mela at KVK P.G.College, Ghazipur, U.P.	2013	2 days	Associated
6.	Kisan mela at KVK P.G.College, Ghazipur, U.P.	2012	2 days	Associated
7.	Kisan mela at KVK P.G.College, Ghazipur, U.P.	2011	2 days	Associated
8.	Kisan mela at KVK P.G.College,	2010	2 days	Associated

	Ghazipur,U.P.			
9.	Kisan mela-2009, Directorate of Seed Research and National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Micro-organisms, Mau, U.P.	2009	1 day	Participated
10.	Kisan mela -2009, KVK, P.G. College Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	2009	2 days	Associated
11.	District level Kisan mela organized by Department of Agriculture, Ghazipur, U.P. at different block and delivered a lecture in the same	2009	1 day	Participated
12.	Kisan mela-2008, KVK,Balrampur, U.P.	2008	1 day	Associated
13.	District level Kisan mela organized by Department of Agriculture, Balrampur, U.P. at Balrampur and delivered a lecture in the same	2008	1 day	Participated
14.	District level Kisan mela organized by Department of Agriculture, Balrampur, U.P. at Tulsipur and delivered a lecture in the same	2008	1 day	Participated
15.	District level Kisan mela organized by Department of Agriculture Balrampur, U.P. at Utraula and delivered a lecture in the same	2008	1 day	Participated
16.	Kisan mela-2006, NDAUT, Kumarganj, Faizabad, U.P.	2006	3 days	Participated

Radio Talks /TV shows (Title and date)

Sl. No.	Title	Recording/ Broadcasting Date	Impact
1.	Integrated management of Termite and Shoot borer in Sugarcane	10.01.2007	Mass
2.	Integrated disease management in Lentil	16.09.2007	Mass
3.	Management of Phomopsis blight and Little leaf disease in Brinjal	08.02.2007	Mass
4.	Integrated disease management in Pigeonpea	18.11.2008	Mass
5.	Identification of pod borer in Chick pea and their management	18.12.2008	Mass
6.	Identification of early blight in Potato and their management	04.12.2008	Mass
7.	Important diseases of Cauliflower and their management	01.12.2008	Mass
8.	Important diseases of Tomato and their management	01.12.2008	Mass
9.	Early blight of Potato and their management	20.12.2008	Mass
10.	Important diseases of Chilli and their management	14.12.2008	Mass
11.	Important diseases of Guava and their management	19.12.2008	Mass
12.	Disease management in Cauliflower	28.12.2008	Mass
13.	Important diseases of Pigeonpea and their management	29.12.2008	Mass
14.	Important diseases of Pea and their management	22.01.2009	Mass
15.	Important diseases of Wheat and their management	07.02.2009	Mass
16.	Disease of Garlic and their management	16.02.2009	Mass
17.	Disease of Onion and their management	16.02.2009	Mass
18.	Major insect-pest of Brinjal and their management	13.03.2009	Mass
19.	Important insect-pest of Chilli and their management	17.03.2009	Mass

20.	Important insect-pest of Tomato and their management	17.03.2009	Mass
21.	Important insect-pest of Mango and their management	01.04.2009	Mass
22.	Important Diseases of Mango and their management	01.04.2009	Mass
23.	Insect-pest of Aonla and their management	06.04.2009	Mass
24.	Insect-pest of Cucurbitaceous crop and their management	09.05.2009	Mass
25.	Important insect-pest of Okra and their management	18.05.2009	Mass
26.	Important diseases of Guava and their management	18.05.2009	Mass
27.	Important diseases of Okra and their management	03.06.2009	Mass
28.	Major insect-pest of Brinjal and their management	12.06.2009	Mass
29.	Diseases of Sugarcane and their management	13.06.2009	Mass
30.	Diseases of Sooran and their management	13.06.2009	Mass
31.	Important diseases of Paddy and their management	24.06.2009	Mass
32.	Important insect-pest of Paddy and their management	04.07.2009	Mass
33.	Important insect-pest of Sugarcane and their management	12.07.2009	Mass
34.	Important diseases of Paddy and their management	12.07.2009	Mass
35.	Important diseases of Pointed gourd and their management	18.07.2009	Mass
36.	Important insect-pest of Guava and their management	18.07.2009	Mass
37.	Sheath blight of Paddy and their management	01.09.2009	Mass
38.	Important insect-pest of Pointed gourd and their management	16.09.2009	Mass
39.	Important insect-pest of Paddy and their management	16.09.2009	Mass
40.	Important diseases of Tomato and their management	31.10.2009	Mass
41.	Important insect-pest of Chilli and their management	31.10.2009	Mass
42.	Major diseases of Brinjal and their management	16.11.2009	Mass
43.	Important diseases of Potato and their management	16.11.2009	Mass
44.	Major insect-pest of Marigold and their management	23.11.2009	Mass
45.	Important diseases of Pigeonpea and their management	23.11.2009	Mass
46.	Major diseases of Marigold and their management	17.12.2009	Mass
47.	Important insect-pest of Pigeonpea and their management	17.12.2009	Mass
48.	Important insect-pest of Mustard of and their management	17.12.2009	Mass
49.	Important insect-pest of Potato and their management	21.12.2009	Mass
50.	Important insect-pest of Tomato and their management	21.12.2009	Mass
51.	Important diseases of Mango and their management	22.01.2010	Mass
52.	Important insect-pest of Guava and their management	22.01.2010	Mass
53.	Disease of Garlic and their management	11.02.2010	Mass
54.	Disease of Onion and their management	14.02.2010	Mass
55.	Pod borer in Chick pea and their management	07.03.2010	Mass
56.	Important diseases of Wheat and their management	07.03.2010	Mass
57.	Important insect-pest of Mango and their management	30.03.2010	Mass
58.	Important insect-pest of Aonla and their management	10.04.2010	Mass
59.	Important insect-pest of Moong and their management	10.04.2010	Mass
60.	Diseases of Mentha and their management	29.04.2010	Mass
61.	Diseases of Parwal and their management	13.05.2010	Mass
62.	Diseases of Moong and their management	13.05.2010	Mass
63.	Importance of seed treatment in Kharif crops	15.06.2010	Mass
64.	Major insect-pest of Brinjal and their management	15.06.2010	Mass
65.	Diseases of Parwal and their management	06.07.2010	Mass
66.	Deficiency of Zn and Fe in Paddy and their management	06.07.2010	Mass
67.	Diseases of Paddy and their management	15.07.2010	Mass
68.	Insect-pest and Diseases of Aonla and their management	15.07.2010	Mass
69.	Insect-pest of guava and their management	20.08.2010	Mass
70.	Identification of sheath blight of paddy and their management	20.08.2010	Mass

71.	Diseases of Parwal and their management	14.09.2010	Mass
72.	Diseases of Paddy and their management	30.09.2010	Mass
73.	Diseases of Moong and their management	01.10.2010	Mass
74.	Diseases and insect of arhar and their management	04.10.2010	Mass
75.	Important insect-pest of Okra and their management	04.10.2010	Mass
76.	Important insect-pest of Cauliflower and their management	05.10.2010	Mass
77.	Important insect-pest of Chilli and their management	05.10.2010	Mass
78.	Important diseases of Potato and their management	28.11.2010	Mass
79.	Important diseases of Tomato and their management	29.11.2010	Mass
80.	Important diseases of Mustard of and their management	09.12.2010	Mass
81.	Important insect-pest of Pigeonpea and their management	15.12.2010	Mass
82.	Dhigari mushroom production technology	22.12.2010	Mass
83.	Sarson me keet prabandhan	03.01.2011	Mass
84.	Rabi phasalon ko Pale se bachayen	09.01.2011	Mass
85.	Baigan me rog prabandhan	09.01.2011	Mass
86.	Chane me phalli badhak keet ka Samekit Prabandhan	09.01.2011	Mass
87.	Important diseases of Fieldpea and their management	23.01.2011	Mass
88.	Chane ke pramukh keet ka Samekit Prabandhan	12.02.2011	Mass
89.	Important diseases of Mango and their management	12.02.2011	Mass
90.	Baigan ke pramukh keet awm unka prabandhan	18.02.2011	Mass
91.	Arhar ke pramukh keet awm unka prabandhan	18.02.2011	Mass
92.	Kaddubargieya sabjiyon ke pramukh rog, keet awm unka prabandhan	23.02.2011	Mass
93.	Mirch e pramukh rog awm unka prabandhan	05.03.2011	Mass
94.	Gehun ke pramukh rog awm unka prabandhan	05.03.2011	Mass
95.	Kaddubargieya phasalon me rog prabandhan	19.04.2011	Mass
96.	Mirch ki phasal me rog prabandhan	19.04.2011	Mass
97.	Aonla me keet prabandhan	21.09.2011	Mass
98.	Amrood me rog prabandhan	03.10.2011	Mass
99.	Aam ke rog awm unka prabandhan	22.10.2011	Mass
100.	Parwal me rog prabandhan	04.11.2011	Mass
101	Seasonal Plant protection management in different crops (25 Programs broadcasted in News 18, Z media and other local channals)	From 2017 to till date	Mass
RADIO TALK			
1.	Plant protection work in Field pea (Radio Talk Aakashvani, Varanasi,U.P.)	08.12.2009	Mass
2.	Micro nutrient deficiency in Paddy and their control (Radio Talk Aakashvani, Varanasi,U.P.)	16.07.2010	Mass
3.	Cultivation of Mushroom (Radio Talk Aakashvani, Varanasi,U.P.)	8.11.2010	Mass
4.	Disease management on kharif crops (Radio Talk Aakashvani, Gorakhpur, U.P.)	Sep. 2017	Mass
Doordarshan Kendra Mau/Akashvan			
1.	Seed treatments in kharif crops	20.06.2012	Mass

Community Radio Station: 15 programme broadcasted to the farmers

SN	Technology transfer	Broadcasting /recording date	Impact
1.	Diseases of paddy and their management	05.09.2013	Mass
2.	Insect management with use of indigenous	20.09.2013	Mass
3.	Insect identification in paddy crop and their management	21.09.2013	Mass

4.	Blight management in potato crop	18.12.2013	Mass
5.	Mango diseases and their management	09.04.2014	Mass
6.	Pest management in cucurbitaceous crops	09.04.2014	Mass
7.	Seed treatment in kharif crops	03.07.2014	Mass
8.	Paddy nursery management	03.07.2014	Mass
9.	Disease management in menthe crop	03.07.2014	Mass
10.	SRI technique in paddy and pest management	04.07.2014	Mass
11.	Paddy seed production technique and pest management	04.07.2014	Mass
12.	Insect management in paddy crop	04.07.2014	Mass
13.	Pest management in cauliflower	16.10.2014	Mass
14.	IPM in gram	17.10.2014	Mass
15.	Insect management in gram through use of bio-pesticides	17.10.2014	Mass
16.	Insect management in chickpea	12.03.2015	Mass
17.	Insect management in pigeon pea	12.03.2015	Mass
18.	Insect management in cucurbitaceous crops	02.05.2015	Mass
19.	Disease management in cucurbitaceous crops	02.05.2015	Mass
20.	Seed treatment in kharif crops	02.05.2015	Mass
21.	Major diseases of menthe and their management	02.05.2015	Mass
22.	Importance of seed treatment in kharif crops	22.06.2015	Mass
23.	Importance of diseases and their management in paddy crop	23.06.2015	Mass
24.	Integrated pest management in pigeon pea	30.07.2015	Mass
25.	Integrated pest management in urd and moong	30.07.2015	Mass
26.	Insect management in jwar and bajra	17.08.2015	Mass
27.	Insect control in paddy	01.10.2015	Mass
28.	Important diseases in paddy and their control	01.10.2015	Mass
29.	Disease management in potato	03.01.2016	Mass
30.			

Text short message services: 27 delivered

SN	Technology transfer	Broadcasting /recording date	Impact
1.	Use of Cartaphydrochloride 4% @20kg/ha for management of nematode, root and stem borer in paddy.	25.07.2014	Mass
2.	Use Chlorpyrifos 4G @ 20 kg/ha or 20EC @ 3lit /ha crop for termite management in paddy.	27.07.2014	Mass
3.	Use Phipronil @ 20 kg/ha for management of termite, and root borer in vegetable crops.	27.07.2014	Mass
4.	Spray Emidachlopid @ 1ml/2 lit water or Thiomethoxam @ 4g/15 lit water for white fly management in bhindi, brinjal, lobia and citrus plants.	30.07.2014	Mass
5.	Spray Dimethomorph @ 1g/lit. water for management of downy mildew in vegetable crops.	08.08.2014	Mass
6.	Spray Curet gold @ 2g/lit. water in cucurbitaceous crops and tomato for management of blight and downy mildew	14.08.2014	Mass
7.	Spray Thiophanatemethyl @ 1g/lit. water or Curet gold @ 1.5 g/lit water for management of downy mildew in summer cucurbitaceous crops	28.08.2014	Mass
8.	Spray Lamdacyhalothrin @1ml/3 lit water crop for management of thrips in bhindi.	28.08.2014	Mass
9.	Spray Chlorothalonil @2g/lit water for management of anthracnose disease in chilli crop.	28.08.2014	Mass
10.	Use of Cartaphydrochloride 4% @20-25kg/ha for management of nematode, root and stem borer in paddy.	28.08.2014	Mass
11.	Spray Tricyclozole @ 1g/lit water or Iprodion @ 2g/lit water for management of blight in paddy crop as precautionary spray.	06.09.2014	Mass
12.	Spray Trizophos @ 1ml/lit. water for management of leaf folder insect in pigeon pea crop	06.09.2014	Mass
13.	Spray Imidachlopid @ 3ml/8lit water for management of yellow mosaic in urd and moong crop	06.09.2014	Mass
14.	Use of Cartaphydrochloride 4% @ 20-25kg/ha for management of nematode,fruit and stem borer in brinjal.	13.09.2014	Mass

15.	Spray Mancozeb 63%+Carbendazim 12% @ 2g/lit water for management of blight in tomato crop.	13.09.2014	Mass
16.	Spray Acitmaprid @ 1ml/3lit water in bhindi crop for management of yellow vein mosaic disease.	13.09.2014	Mass
17.	Spray Noveluron 10%EC @ 1ml/lit water in early cauliflower for the management of DBM.	29.10.2014	Mass
18.	Spray Corajan @ 1ml/5 lit water in cauliflower for management of tobacco caterpillar.	29.10.2014	Mass
19.	Use Carbendazim @ 2g/kg seed as seed treatment in potato, wheat, chickpea, lentil and barley.	29.10.2014	Mass
20.	Spray Mancozeb @2.5g/lit water in early cauliflower for the management of leaf spot.	30.10.2014	Mass
21.	Spray Imidachloprid @ 3ml/8-10lit water for management of leaf curl disease in tomato.	30.10.2014	Mass
22.	Spray Imidachloprid @ 3ml/8-10lit water for management of leaf curl disease in tomato.	04.11.2014	Mass
23.	Spray Copperhydroxide @3g/lit water for the management of fruit rot in brinjal crop.	27.11.2014	Mass
24.	Spray Mancozeb @2.0-2.5g/lit water in potato crop at 40-50 DAS for the management of leaf spot.	28.11.2014	Mass
25.	Spray Penconzole or Tridemorph or Kerathen or Tridemefon @ 1ml/lit water for management of powdery mildew in jerra, chilli and pea crop	28.11.2014	Mass
26.	Use Trichoderma powder @ 10g/kg seed or Carbendazim+Thram 1:2 (1g+2g)/kg seed as seed treatment in pulse crops	29.11.2014	Mass
27.	Spray Dimethomorph @ 1g/lit water for management of purple blotch in garlic and onion crop	29.11.2014	Mass
28.	Seasonal Plant protection management in different crops, (30 SMS) through Reliance tools	From 2017 to till date	Mass

Voice Short Message Services

50 -Voice SMS advisory services recorded and disseminated on different aspects of Plant Protection Management. Impact:-Mass

EXTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECT

Externally funded Projects					
Title	Duration	Year	As PI/Co-PI	Funding agency Name	Amount
1.Crop cafeteria (client oriented varietal expo) under the project accelerating the genetic gains in rice: (AGGRi): IRRI-NARES breeding networks using rapid cycle genomic selection to dlever annual genetic gains of 2% in rice	06 Months	2019	Collaborating NARES Scientist	IRRI, South Asia Regional Centre Varanasi, India	Rs 3000 USD
2.Strengthening of MGKVK, Gorakhpur, UP	02 year	2018-19 and 2019-20	PI	RKVY-RAFTAAR, UP	Rs. 639.50 Lakh
3. Establishment of quality jaggery production cum training unit in district of Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh for income generation and entrepreneurship development	01 year	2018-19	PI	RKVY with IISR, Lucknow UP	Rs. 35 Lakh

4. Genetic Improvement of Kalanamak for productivity traits, biotic and abiotic stress tolerance, aroma and nutritional quality	03 year	2019-20 to 2022-23	PI	IARI, New Delhi, UPCAR, Lucknow	Rs. 12.60 Lakh
5. All India Coordinated Wheat & Barley Improvement Project (AVT-IR-TS-TAS trial) for NEPZ	03 year	2017-18 to 2019-20	Project Co-Ordinator	ICAR-IIWBR, Karnal, Haryana	-
6. Mango malformation: Role of Eriophyid mite and <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in disease induction and management strategy.	03 year	1998-2000	As Research Fellow	UPCAR, Lucknow, U.P.	Rs. 397200/-
7. Acceleration of RCT in eastern Uttar Pradesh.	01 year	2006-07	As SMS-Plant Protection	USAID Project, USA	Rs. 853055/-
8. Acceleration of RCT in eastern Uttar Pradesh.	01 year	2007-08	As SMS-Plant Protection	USAID Project, USA	Rs. 656348/-
9. Agriculture Innovation Partnership Training Programme	01 year	2012-13	As SMS-Plant Protection	USAID Project, USA	-

Organization/Participation of Winter School/Summer School/Refresher Course/Seminar/Symposium/workshop

Name of the programme organized	Level of participation	Title	Year	Duration	Funding agency/ Organised by
International Conference	As a member in Steering Committee	International Conference on Innovative Theories and Practices for Sustainable Development in Changing World Scenario: An Interdisciplinary Perspective July, 10-13, 2018 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	2018	04 days	By GEWS, Saharanpur, UP Shobhit University, Gangoh, Saharanpur, UP and South Asian Network for Social and Agricultural Development, New Delhi
International Conference at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	As Co-Chaired in Technical Session-I	International Conference on Innovative Theories and Practices for Sustainable Development in Changing World Scenario: An Interdisciplinary Perspective at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	10-13 July, 2018	04	GEWS, Saharanpur, UP Shobhit University, Gangoh, Saharanpur, UP and South Asian Network for Social and Agricultural Development, New Delhi
Annual Zonal Workshop of KVKs of UP & UK	As Convener	24 th Annual Zonal Workshop of KVKs of UP & UK	2017	03	ICAR-ATARI, Kanpur, UP
National workshop	As a member	National workshop on Indian Agriculture-	2016	01 day	Scientific Advance Agriculture Research

		Problems, Issues and Reforms-2016			Society (SAARS) Etawah and BHU-KVK, Barkachha, Mirzapur, UP
Annual Meet and National Symposium	As a convener member	Advancing Frontiers of Plant Disease Management	2007	03 days	Indian Phytopathological Society IARI, New Delhi.

Extra Curricular Activities/Membership of Professional Societies:

- Passed National Service Scheme (NSS) certificate during B.Sc. (Ag) course
- One year experience under “Earn while you Learn” scheme during B.Sc. (Ag) Course.
- One Year experience under “Rural Work Experience & Production Training in Farmer’s Field during B.Sc. (Ag.) Course.
- Participated in Inter-University Volleyball Tournament 1992-93.
- Six Months Computer Course during Ph.D. Programme.

Membership of Professional Societies:

- **Life member** – Indian Society of Extension Education Division of Agricultural Extension, IARI, New Delhi (**From 2008 onwards**)
- **Life member** - International Society of Extension Education, Nagpur, India (**From 2011 onwards**)
- **Life member**-Society for community mobilisation for sustainable development, IARI, New Delhi (**From 2012 onwards**)

Declaration:

I hereby declare that all the informations provided above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. They may be supported by documented evidence when required.

Dr. (Rajendra Pratap Singh)

Senior Scientist and Head
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Place: MGKVK, Gorakhpur
Date: 15/04/2020