

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1443**  
ANSWERED ON- 12/12/2025

**DISSEMINATION OF MODERN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGY  
TRANSFER BY KVKs**

1443. DR. SUMER SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI MAYANKKUMAR NAYAK:  
DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE:  
SHRI MANAN KUMAR MISHRA:  
DR. KAVITA PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to strengthen the network of Krishak Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for faster dissemination of agricultural technologies;
- (b) the manner in which Government is ensuring coordination among ICAR institutes, State agricultural universities and KVKs so that innovations reach the farmers;
- (c) the status of digital platforms or mobile applications for dissemination of agricultural advice and innovations; and
- (d) whether Government has evaluated the benefits of Farmer Field Schools and frontline demonstrations in spreading modern agricultural practices, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY)

(a) & (b): The Government has taken several steps to strengthen the network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) so as to disseminate latest technologies to farmers in a faster and efficient manner through technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development of farmers and extension functionaries of state governments. The Government makes continuous efforts to upgrade the physical infrastructure of the KVKs across the country so that better services can be provided to farmers. Further, Subject Matter Specialists of KVKs are regularly trained by experts of ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities for updating their knowledge and skills on latest agricultural technologies.

The coordination mechanism for dissemination of innovations from National Agricultural Research, Education and Extension System (113 ICAR Institutes, 731 KVKs and 68 Agricultural Universities) to farmers functions through a multi-level system in which ICAR sets national research priorities, develops technology roadmaps, and shares innovations through centralized platforms, while Agricultural Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs) act as regional intermediaries by organizing zonal workshops and monitoring of KVKs. At the state level, State Agricultural Universities develop technologies and also

validate ICAR technologies under local agro-climatic conditions, update packages of practices, train KVK scientists, and work with State Agriculture Departments to incorporate proven technologies into programs of the States. At the district level, KVKs serve as the frontline extension interface disseminate the validated technologies through on-farm demonstrations; capacity-building programmes for farmers and state extension personnel; awareness programs; farmers' interface; etc. Subsequently, the State Government departments scale up these technologies in the states. Farmer feedback is continuously channeled back to researchers for further refinement and improvement of the technologies.

(c): More than 2.75 crore farmers are registered with KISAN SARATHI from more than 3.43 lakh villages across the country on ICT based platform "KISAN SARATHI" created by ICAR as farmer-scientist interface. Further, ICAR has developed KISAN 2.0 app (Krishi Integrated Solution for Agri Apps Navigation) by ICAR which is a central Android aggregator that brings over 300 agricultural Apps into one place. It's a unified portal for accessing diverse agri-tech information, making advanced farming knowledge accessible via smartphones. Besides, the Government has also developed various digital platforms for the dissemination of agricultural advice and innovations; such as Unified Portal for Agriculture Statistics (UPAg), Krishi Mapper, Drought Portal, YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System based on Technology), WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System), National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP), Kisan e-Mitra, Krishi Saathi, etc. for the purpose.

(d) Farmer Field School (FFS) is one of the methods of disseminating modern agricultural practices to the farmers in participatory mode. Evaluation is conducted at the end of each FFS session for examining its impact.

Frontline demonstrations, training programmes and extension activities are conducted by KVKs to disseminate latest technologies to farmers. The evaluation of activities of KVKs conducted in 2019 by International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi shows that KVKs' efforts generated an additional net farm income ranging from Rs.3457 to Rs. 5752 per hectare.

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